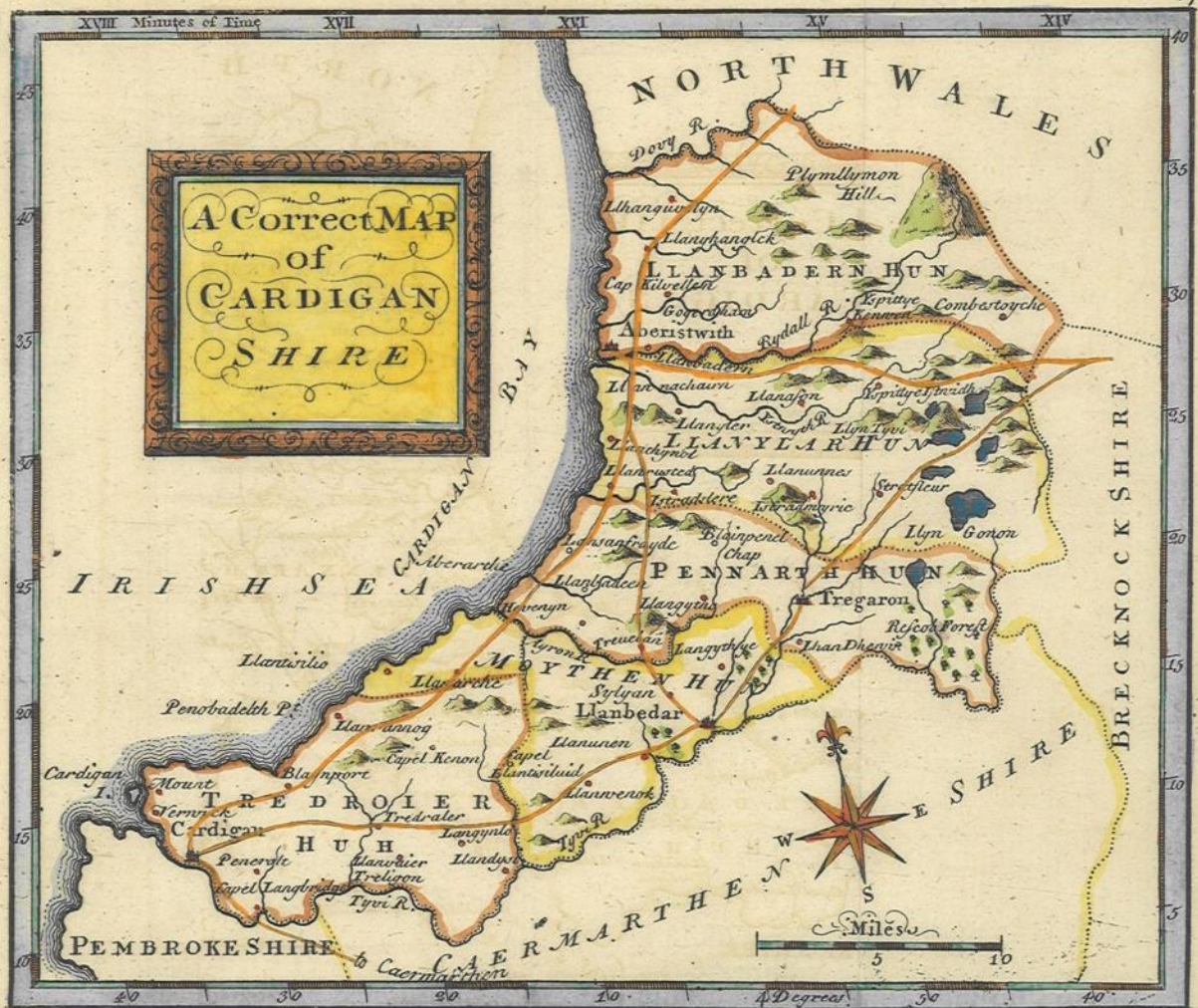


# Archifdy Ceredigion Archives

## EDRYCHWCH YN OFALUS: AROLWG O SIR ABERTEIFI



T. Hutchinson, 1748 (ACM/38)

## LOOK CLOSELY: CARDIGANSHIRE SURVEYED

Archwiliwch Eich Archif - Explore Your Archive





## CARDIGANSHIRE

IS a maritime county in South Wales, which was antiently inhabited by the Dimetæ, and by the Romans included in their Province of Britannia Secunda. It is in the Province of Canterbury, Diocese of St. Davids, and Western Circuit of South Wales. It is bounded on the North by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; on the South by Pembroke and Carmarthenshire; on the East by Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire and Brecknockshire; and by the Irish Sea on the West. It is about 40 miles long, 18 broad, and 100 in circumference, containing 520,000 square acres, divided into 5 hundreds, 77 parishes, having 35380 inhabitants, and five market towns, viz. Aberistwith, Cardigan, Llanbadernvawr, and Tregaron. It sends two Members to Parliament; and its rivers are the Tiev, Wye, and Tregaron. The principal places of note are the Plinlimmon Hills, Rescob Forest, Cardigan Bay, Mount Head, Penybaddell and New-Key Points. It produces corn, cattle, river and sea fish, fowl, game, copper, lead and silver ore. Its air is milder than any other part of Wales, and the soil fruitful, having the character of being the nursery of cattle for all England, South of Trent. Many Roman antiquities have been dug up, and are yet preserved in different parts of the county, particularly at Lhan Dhevy Brevi; there are several rude monuments of the Antient Britons, viz. at Lhech yr Aft, near Cardigan, are three; at Neuodh are 19 stones, called Numerary stones; another called the stone of the Gigantic Woman; another the Conspicuous Colofins; and a remarkable at Penbryn, supposed to be earlier than the arrival of the Romans; as is another near Aberistwith. Lhannio is supposed to have been the Lovantium of Ptolemy, as is the river Istwith to have been his Stuccia. The river Tiev is by him called Tuerobius.

ANTIQUITIES worthy Notice are,

Aberistwith Castle	Llanbadernvawr Church	ACM/38
Cardigan Castle and Priory	Stratflore Abbey near Tregaron.	

Map a disgrifiad o Sir Aberteifi gan John Seller. Ad-argraffiad o fap a gyhoeddwyd yn *Anglia Contracta* (1695) / *The History of England* (1703).

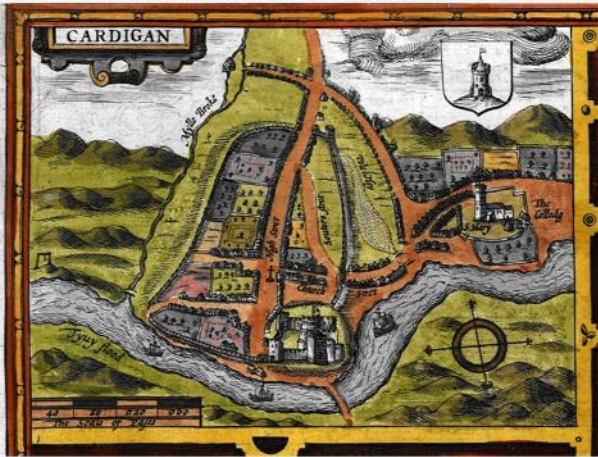
Map and description of Cardiganshire by John Seller. Reprint of map originally published in *Anglia Contracta* (1695) / *The History of England* (1703).





# Archifdy Ceredigion Archives

## EDRYCHWCH YN OFALUS: AROLWG O SIR ABERTEIFI LOOK CLOSELY: CARDIGANSHIRE SURVEYED



**Cyn dyddiau'r llywiwr lloeren** a'r System Leoli Fyd-Eang (GPS), roeddem yn defnyddio mapiau i ddod o hyd i'n ffordd mewn llefydd anghyfarwydd. Ond gall mapiau fod yn gymaint mwy na llwybr o fan i fan.

Gallant ddweud wrthym sut yr ydym yn edrych ar y dirwedd o'n cwmpas, beth yw ein blaenoriaethau ac wrth gwrs, os cymharwn fapiau o wahanol gyfnodau, gallwn weld sut mae llefydd yn newid dros y blynyddoedd.

Y cyfnod pwysig cyntaf o ran llunio mapiau oedd teyrnasiad Elisabeth I a'i holynydd sef Brenin Iago'r Cyntaf yn Lloegr a Chymru ac Iago'r Chweched yn yr Alban. Mae'r mapiau'n dynodi'r cysyniad o Brydain fel cenedl, cysyniad a gafodd ei feithrin gan y wladwriaeth yn ystod cyfnod Elisabeth.

**Before sat-navs and GPS** we used maps to find our way in unfamiliar places. But maps can be so much more than a route from A to B.

They can tell us about how we view the landscape around us, what our priorities are and, of course, if we compare maps from different times, we can see how places change over the years.

The first great period for mapmaking was the reign of Elizabeth I and her successor King James I of England and Wales, and VI of Scotland. The maps signify the concept of the nation of Britain which the Elizabethan state cultivated.







Saxton, 1579 (ACM/2)

## Y mapiau cyntaf o siroedd Prydain Fawr: ymdrech arloesol Saxton

Cynhyrchodd **Christopher Saxton** (c. 1540-c. 1610) y mapiau cyntaf o siroedd Lloegr a Chymru. Fe'i ganed yn Swydd Efrog. Ychydig a wyddom am ei fywyd cynnar, ond efallai mai ffynhonnell ei ddiddordeb mewn gwneud mapiau a'i fedrau yn y maes oedd ficer ei blwyf, John Rudd, a oedd hefyd yn fapiwr medrus. Rhoddodd Elisabeth I gymorth iddo i'w alluogi i gynhyrchu ei gyfres o fapiau sirol, a gyhoeddwyd rhwng 1574 a 1579.

*“Ymddengys ei fod yn arfer dringo i le uchel megis tŵr eglwys, castell neu'n llai aml i ben bryn, gyda phobl leol oedd yn gyfarwydd â'r sir. Yna byddai'n edrych ar y trefi, y pentrefi, y brynau ac elfennau eraill y dirwedd a byddai'r bobl leol yn dweud wrtho beth oedd eu henwau, gan roi syniad iddo pa mor bell i ffwrdd yr oeddent; yna byddai'r holl wybodaeth hon yn cael ei braslunio ac yna'n hwrach, byddai Saxton yn cyfuno ei ddarluniau a'i fesuriadau.”* [Hindle, 1998]

Penderfynodd Saxton beidio â chynnwys ffyrdd ar ei fapiau ac o'r herwydd roeddent dipyn yn llai defnyddiol.

## The first county maps of Great Britain: Saxton's pioneering endeavour

**Christopher Saxton** (c. 1540-c. 1610) produced the first county maps of England and Wales. He was born in Yorkshire. Little is known of his early life but his interest and skill in map-making may have come from the vicar of his parish, John Rudd, who was also a competent cartographer. He was granted support by Elizabeth I to enable him to produce his series of county maps, published between 1574 and 1579.

*“It seems that he used to ascend to some high position such as a church tower, castle or more rarely a hill, with locals who knew the country. He would then take bearing on surrounding towns, villages, hills and other components of the landscape, and the locals would tell him their names, giving him an idea how far away they were; all this information would be sketched, and Saxton would amalgamate his drawing and measurements later on.”* [Hindle, 1998]

Saxton chose not to include roads on his maps which considerably reduced their utility.





Saxton's maps formed the basis of other cartographers' work for the next century or so. When Saxton made a mistake it was carried through many later works. Look out for 'Ummabowa' just north-east of Aberystwyth. This is a misreading of Cwm Bwa, and its presence in any map is a sure sign that the cartographer was 'influenced' by Saxton!

Mapiau Saxton oedd y sail i waith mapwyr diweddarach, a hynny am oddeutu canrif. Câi camgymeriad, a wnaed gan Saxton, ei drosglwyddo i lawer o weithiau diweddarach! Cadwch eich llygaid ar agor am 'Ummabowa' ychydig i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o Aberystwyth. Enghraifft yw hwn o gamddarllen yr enw Cwm Bwa ac mae ei weld ar unrhyw fap yn arwydd sicr i'r mapiwr gael ei 'ddylanwadu' gan Saxton!



William Kipp, 1637 (ACM/11)





Speed, 1610 (ACM/17)

### Speed: 'dawn brin iawn a dyfeisgar'

Ganed John Speed (1551/2-1629) yn Swydd Gaer, ond treuliodd ei fywyd fel oedolyn yn Llundain. I ddechrau, dilynodd ôl troed ei dad a dilyn gyrfa fel teiliwr ac ymddengys iddo fwynhau ffordd o fyw gymharol esmwyth gyda'i wraig a'i deulu. Daeth i sylw nifer o gymeriadau dylanwadol oes Elisabeth a chafodd ei gefnogi'n ariannol ganddynt i newid gyrfa a dod yn wneuthurwr mapiau amser llawn. Yn 1611-1612 cyhoeddodd ei gyfres fapiau o siroedd Prydain Fawr.

Roedd John Speed yn datgan yn gwbl agored iddo gopio'n helaeth o waith Saxton ac eraill, gan ddweud iddo 'roi ei gryman yng nghnydau yd dynion eraill'. Fodd bynnag, ei waith ef ei hun yw ei gynlluniau o drefi a dinasoedd, fel y cynllun o Aberteifi (uchod a thudalen deitl). Crëwyd y cynlluniau yn dilyn ei deithiau drwy bob talaith yn Lloegr a Chymru. Darlun o'r Aberteifi a welodd Speed â'i lygaid ei hun ym mlynnyddoedd cynnar yr ail ganrif ar bymtheg yw hwn.

### Speed: 'a very rare and ingenious capacity'

John Speed (1551/2-1629) was born in Cheshire, but lived his adult life in London. He originally followed his father's profession of tailor, and seems to have enjoyed a reasonably affluent lifestyle with his wife and family. He came to the attention of several influential Elizabethan figures and was financially supported by them to make the transition to full-time map-making. In 1611-12 he published his series of maps of the counties of Great Britain.

John Speed was candid about the fact that he had copied extensively from the work of Saxton and other saying 'I have put my sickle into other men's corne'. However, the town and city plans such as that for Cardigan (above and title page) were his own work, created following his 'owne travels through every province of England and Wales'. This is a depiction of the Cardigan that Speed saw with his own eyes in the early years of the seventeenth century.





**Chwith:** Map bach y gwelir dylanwad Speed arno, gyda phellterau o Lundain i Aberystwyth wedi eu nodi ynghyd â'r prif drefi ar hyd y ffordd. John Owen ac Emanuel Bowen yn *Britannia Depicta or Ogilby Improved* (1720)

**Left:** Small map influenced by Speed, with distances from London to Aberystwyth and principal towns en route. John Owen and Emanuel Bowen in *Britannia Depicta or Ogilby Improved* (1720)

**Drosodd:** Dyma sylwadau Speed am y sir. Mae'r disgrifiad yn cynnwys nodweddion daeryddol a hanesyddol, bywyd gwyllt ac asedau'r sir - wrth restru 'nodweddion a chynnyrch y sir' - mae e'n rhestru 'gwartheg, adar y môr a physgod; digon o yd ond prinder coedwigoedd, ac wrth darddle'r Afon Ystwyth, ceir rhai gwythiennau plwm, marsiandiaeth na ellir diystyru ei bwysigrwydd na'i werth.'

**Overleaf:** This is Speed's commentary on the county. The description includes its geographical and historical features, its wildlife and its assets - he says that the 'commodities of the shire' consist of 'cattle sea-fowle and fish; corne sufficient but of woods some scarcitie; and at the head of Istwydh are certaine veins of lead, a merchandize of no meane regard or wealth'.

Owen and Bowen, 1720 (ACM/37)





CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IX.



ARDIGAN-SHIRE, (in the *Welsh* called *Sire Aber-Tisi*) is parted on the North from *Merioneth-shire* with the Riuer *Doni*; by the *Plinilimon* hills from *Montgomery-shire* in part of her East; and the rest from *Brecknock-shire*, with the water

*Towy*; and with *Tyuy* altogether on the South from *Caermarden-shire*: the West is wholly washed with the *Irish Sea*.

(2) The forme thereof is horne-like, bowing compass, long and narrow, and growing wider still towards the North: so that from *Cardigan*, the Shire-Towne and vttermost point in the South, vnto the Riuer *Doni*, her farthest North boulder, are thirty two miles: and from the head of *Clarwen* in the East, to *Aberystwyth* on her West, the broadest part in the Shire, are onely fiftene: the whole in circumference is one hundred and three miles.

(3) The Aire is open and somewhat piercing; the soile is hillie, and (*Wales-like*) vneuen: yet more plaine and champion towards the Sea, then in the East or North of the Land. For besides that great and high hill called *Plinilimon*, a continuall range of lesser doth shoote along, yeelding in their vallies both goodly rich Pastures, and very large Pooles, which being afflited with Springs from the Rockes, doe branch themselues, as veines in the body, and make fruitfull their passages vnto the Sea. In *Tyuy* one of these, as *Giraldus* hath written, the *Beauer* hath bene found, a creature liuing both by land and water, whose stones the Physitians hold in great price. His fore-feet are like vnto a dogge, but the hinder whole skinned, as is the goose: the dogge-like serue him on shore for to run; and the goose-like as Oares giue him swift motion in swimming: his taile broad and griftly, he vseth as a sterne, wherewith on the sudden he can diuert his swift floating course. But this creature in these parts a long time hath not been seene, whose roome wee may well say the *Salmon* hath posselt, who still coueting into fresh water riuers, at their downe-right fallles vseth this policie: He benderh himselfe backward, and taketh his taile in his mouth, and with all his strength vnloosing his circle on the sudden (as a lath let goe) mounteth vp before the fall of the streame; whereupon such water-falles are called the *Salmons leape*: and in these riuers many such *Salmons* are caught.

(4) The commodities of this Shire chiefly consist in cattle, sea-fowle, and fish; corne sufficient, but of woods some scarcitie: and at the head of *Istwyth* are certaine veines of lead, a merchandize of no meane regard or wealth.

(5) The ancient people that possessed this Province, were the *Dimetæ*, by *Ptoleme* branched thorrow the Tracts of *Caermarden*, *Penbrooke*, and this Shire; who in their struglings against the *Romans*, did not a little relie vpon *Caractacus* their most warlike King, (from whose name, though vnlikely, some will haue the Shire called *Cardigan*) yet lastly felt the fortune of subiection with the rest, when *Iulius Frontinus* warred with these Mountaines. Scarce had the *Normans* settled their Kingdome in *Britaine*, but that they assailed this County, as well to enioy so faire a Possession, as to secure those Seas from any inuasion against them: so that *Rufus* first wrested from the *Welsh-men* the maritime Coasts, and *Henry* the first gaue the whole County to *Gilbert de Clare*.

(6) This *Gilbert* fortified *Cardigan*, the Shire-Towne, with a Wall and strong Castle, whose aged lineaments doe to this day shew the industrie both of nature and Art: for the Towne is seated vpon a steepe banke, her South side guarded with the deepe Riuer *Tyuy*, and passable no way but by a bridge vnder the Castle. The walles take the aduantage of the rising rockes, and circulate the Towne euen round about. The Castle is higher built vpon a Rocke, both spacious and faire, had not stormes impaired her beautie, and time left her carkase a very Anatomie. The walles range as thou seest, and are indifferent for repaire, hauing three wayes for entrance, and containe in compass sixe hundred and fourescore pases: whose position for latitude is set in the degree 52.33. minutes from the North-pole, and for longitude from the first West-point by *Mercator*, in the degree 15. and 10. minutes.

(7) This Shire, as it is litle in circuit, so accordingly is besprinkled with Towne-ships, whereof foure only haue the trade of Markets: neither finde I other remembrance of religious foundations, but at *Cardigan*, *Istradsfleet*, and at *Llan-Badern-Vaur*, where sometimes was seated an Episcopall See, which (as *Houeden* writeth) was decayed many yeeres since, when the people had wickedly slaine their Pastour. And yet *Llan-Deni-brewi*, built, and so called in memory of the most famous *Dauid* Bilhop of *Menevia*, was in great esteeme, where in a frequent Synod there holden, he refuted the *Pelagian Heresie*, sprung vp againe in *Britaine*, both by the authoritie of holy Scripture, and also by miracle, as is reported, while the earth whereon he stood and preached, rose vp vnto a certaine height vnder his feet.

(8) The Shires diuision, for busineses belonging either to the Crowne or Common-wealth, is into siue Hundreds, wherein are seated foure Market-Townes, and sixty foure Parish-Churches for Gods diuine and daily seruice, whose names are further inserted in the Table following.

The ancient name.

Limits.

Forme.

Dimensione.

Aire.

Soile.

The Beauer in former times found here.

The Salmon.

The Salmons leape.

The commodities of this Shire.

The ancient people.

*Iulius Frontinus*.

King *Rufus*.

King *Henry* the first.

*Cardigan* the chiefe Towne.

The walles of it.

The Castle.

The graduation.

Market-Townes.

Religious houses.

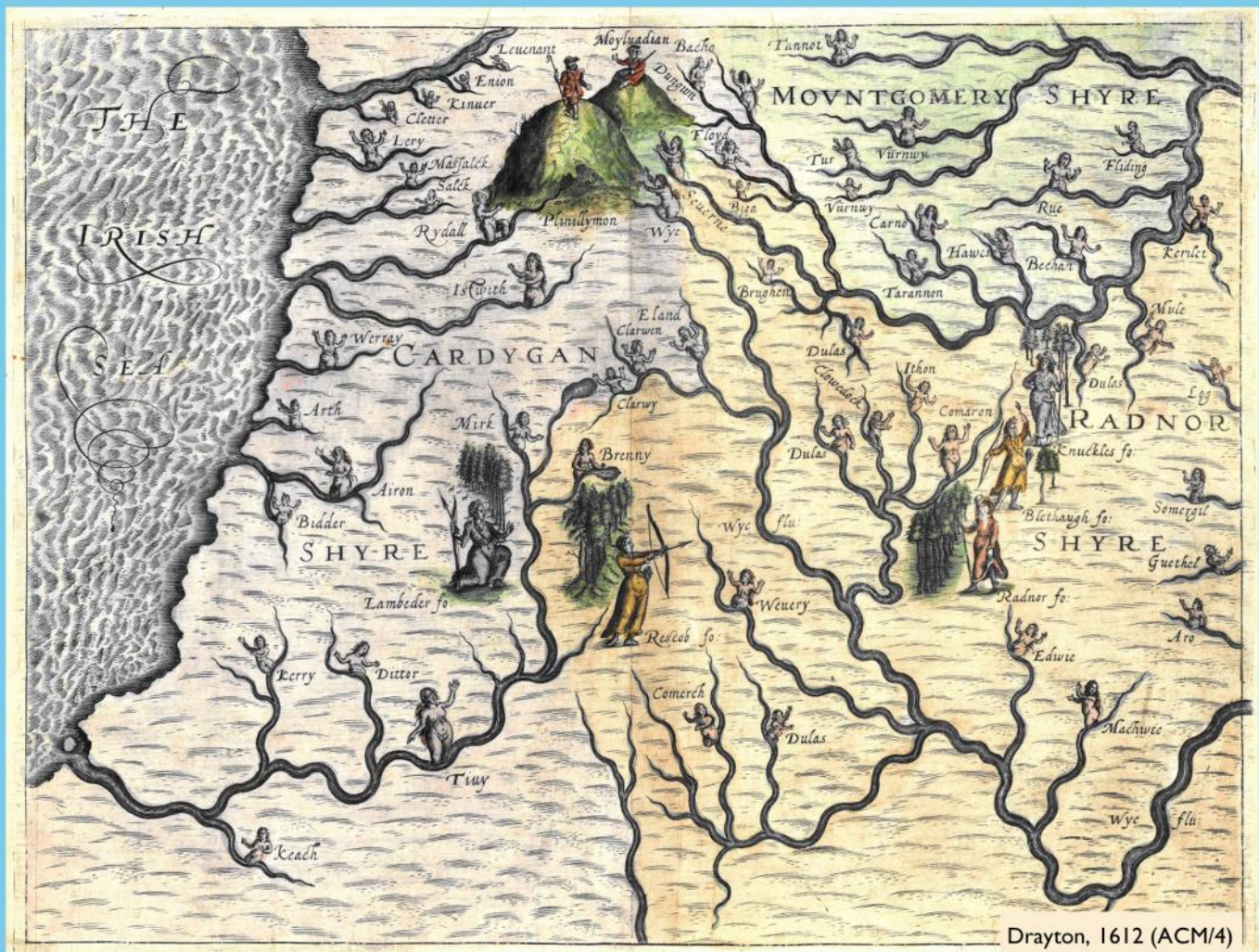
*Houeden*.

*Llan-Deni-brewi*.

The *Pelagian* heresie refuted.

The Shires diuision.





Drayton, 1612 (ACM/4)

### Nymffiaid a bugeiliaid, dewch i ddathlu: gweledigaeth farddonol Drayton

Ganed Michael Drayton (1563-1631) yn Hartshill ym mhlwyf Mancetter, Swydd Warwick, yn □ o dras gwerinol a brofodd y da a'r drwg yn ei fywyd; roedd yn fardd Elisabethaidd ond aeth ei arddull a'i werthoedd allan o ffasiwn yn ystod cyfnodau Iago'r Cyntaf a Siarl y Cyntaf, brenhinoedd y bu hefyd yn byw yn ystod eu brenhiniaeth.

Bardd? Beth yw'r cysylltiad rhwng bardd a gwneud mapiau?

Gwaith mwyaf uchelgeisiol Drayton oedd **Poly-Olbion**, cerdd yn cynnwys 15,000 llinell a ddathlai ryfeddodau tirffurfiau a hanes Prydain, fesul sir. Ynghyd â'r cerddi, cyhoeddwyd cyfres o fapiau arbennig a godidog iawn. Ysgythrwyd y rhain gan William Hole, felly efallai y dylid rhoi mwy o glod iddo ef. Mae'r mapiau yn alegoriaidd ac yn adlewyrchu'r gerdd, felly mae gan bob afon yng Ngheredigion ei hafondduwies landeg ei hun, mae gan bob coedwig helwraig ddewr ac ar gopa pob mynydd mae bugail nad oes amheuaeth mai bugail clasurol ydyw. Dyma fap lle mae pwyslais cyfartal ar dirffurfiau a dychymyg.

### Nymphs and shepherds, come away: Drayton's poetic vision

Michael Drayton (1563-1631), born in Hartshill in the parish of Mancetter, Warwickshire was a man of humble birth and mixed fortunes; he was an Elizabethan poet whose style and values fell out of fashion in the Jacobean and Caroline period into which he lived.

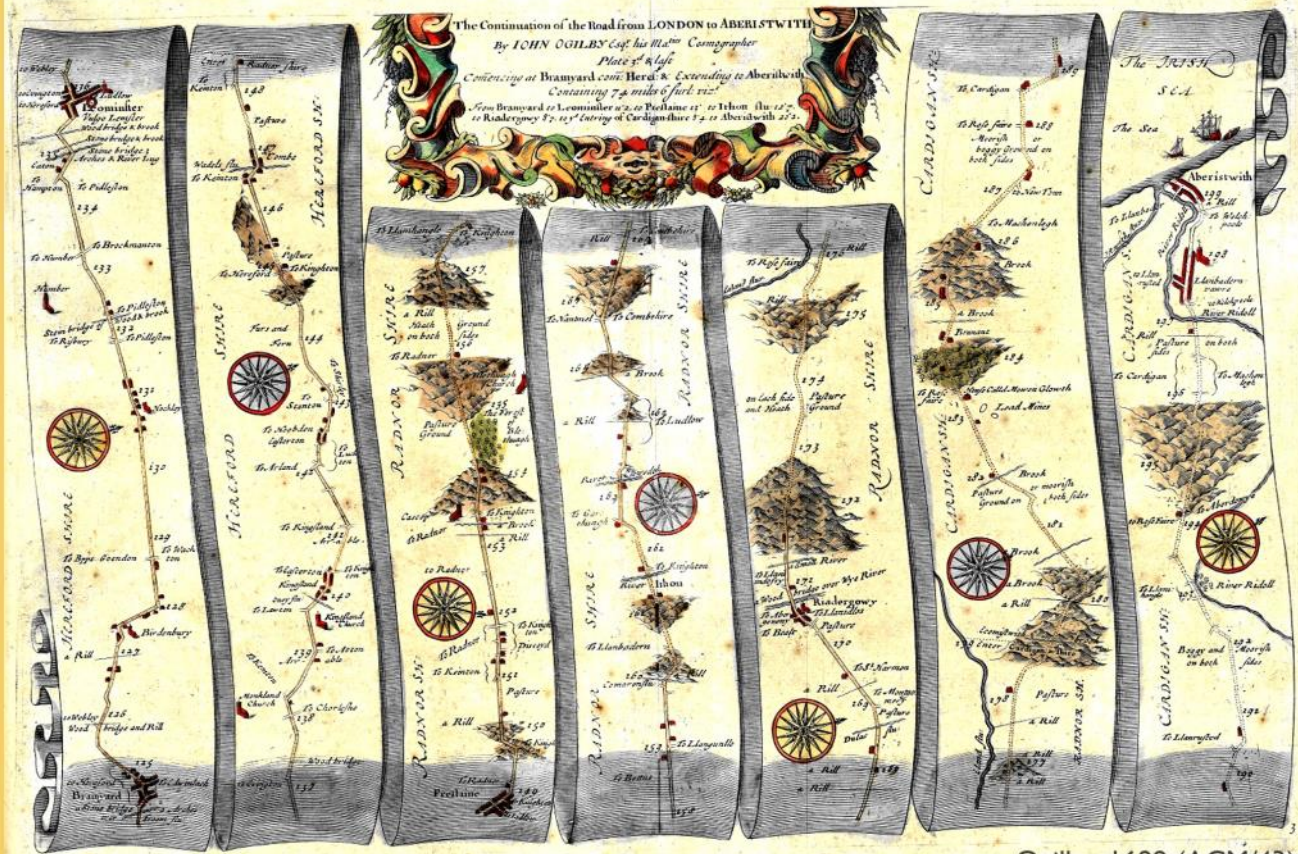
A poet? But what's this got to do with maps?

Drayton's most ambitious work was his **Poly-Olbion**, a 15,000 line poem celebrating the topographical and antiquarian wonders of Britain, county by county. And with the poems a set of the most extraordinary and wonderful maps was published. These were engraved by William Hole, so perhaps rather more credit should be given to him. The maps are allegorical, reflecting the poem, so each river is accompanied by its own buxom naiad, each forest by a bold huntress, and each mountain surmounted by a decidedly classical shepherd. This is a map that mixes topography and imagination in equal measure.

Gwefan *The Poly-Olbion Project* website:

<http://poly-olbion.exeter.ac.uk/>





Ogilby, 1698 (ACM/43)

**Y Llwybr i'r Gorrffennol:  
mapiau rhuban Ogilby**

Creodd John Ogilby (1600-1676) atlas ffordd cyntaf Lloegr a Chymru, gan ddefnyddio ei dechneg 'map sribed', canllaw hawdd ei ddeall o'r prif lwybrau rhwng trefi ac aneddiadau.

Cafodd yrfa ryfeddol, yn llawn heriau a ddilynyn gan lwyddiannau: ganed Ogilby yn Kirriemuir, Angus, a dechreuodd ei fywyd gwaith yn athro dawn. O ganlyniad i ddamwain wrth ddawnsio, fe'i cloffwyd a bu'n rhaid iddo chwilio am yrfa newydd. Yn dilyn y ddamwain, bu'n gyfrifol am theatr, cyfieithodd chwedlau Aesop (a cholodd ei gyflenwad ohonynt yn Nhân Mawr Llundain), ysgrifennodd ddramâu a bu'n berchen ar gwmni argraffu llwyddiannus.

Yn 1674 fe'i penodwyd yn 'Gosmograffydd ac Argraffwr Daearyddol Ei Fawrhydi'. Y flwyddyn ddilynol cyhoeddodd ei *Britannia*, sef atlas ffordd cenedlaethol cyntaf unrhyw wlad yng Ngorllewin Ewrop sy'n gosod y sail ar gyfer mapio ym Mhrydain am y can mlynedd nesaf. Mae'n gyfrol sy'n dangos dyfeisgarwch ac mae hi mor hawdd ei defnyddio!

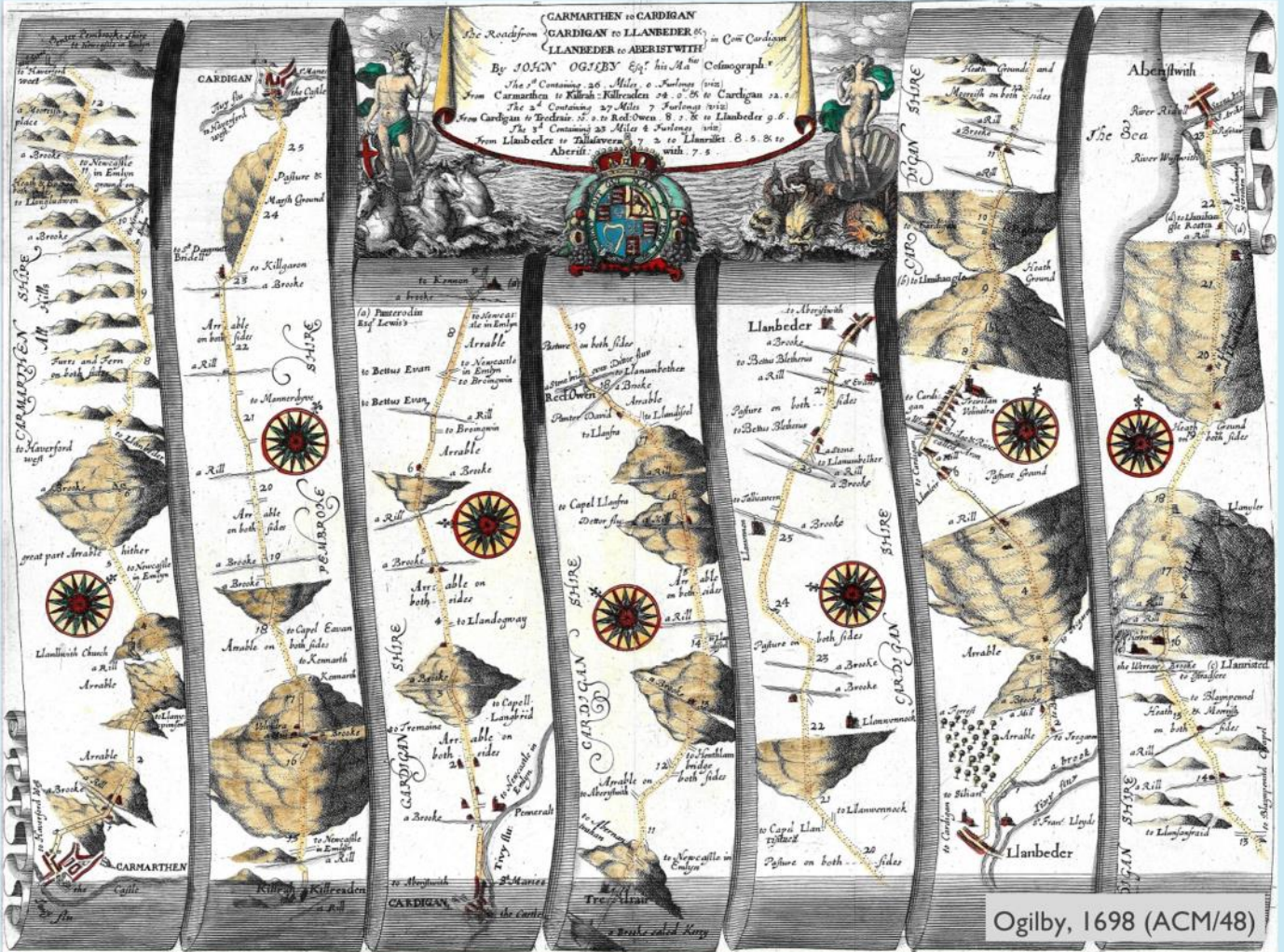
**The Road to Yesterday:  
Ogilby's ribbon maps**

John Ogilby (1600-1676) created the first road atlas of England and Wales using his 'strip map' technique, an easy to follow guide to the principal routes between towns and settlements.

Ogilby had an astonishing career, full of setbacks and bounce-backs. He was born in Kirriemuir, Angus, and started his working life as a dancing teacher. A dancing accident left him lame and he was obliged to seek an alternative. He subsequently ran a theatre, translated Aesop's fables (and lost his stock in the Great Fire of London), wrote plays and had a successful printing company.

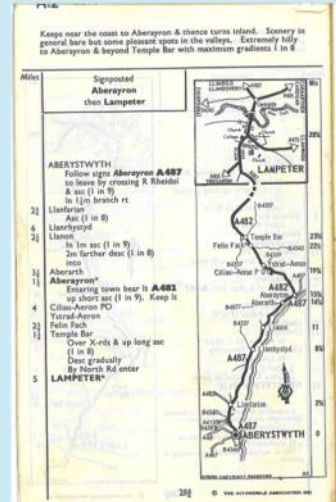
In 1674 he was appointed 'His Majesty's Cosmographer and Geographic Printer'. The following year he published his *Britannia* which was the first national road atlas of any country in Western Europe and set the tone for the next 100 years of British mapping. It's so clever and easy to use!





Isod: Dechreuodd Ogilby yr arfer o lunio mapiau rhuban celfydd y parhawyd i'w copio, eu haddasu a'u hailgraffu, weithiau fel fersiynau addas i'w rhoi yn eich poced, fel y gwelir isod ar y chwith. Mor ddiweddar â'r 1960au, gallai aelodau ysgrifennu at gymdeithas foduro'r AA a gofyn am fap ffordd ar gyfer eu siwrnai. Byddent yn derbyn fersiwn fodern o fap rhuban, fel y gwelir yn yr enghraifft ar y dde. Mae rhyngwyneb llywiwr llywio hyd yn oed yn dilyn egwyddor tebyg.

Below: Ogilby set a trend with his ingenious ribbon maps which continued to be copied, adapted and reprinted, sometimes as pocket versions as seen to the left. As late as the 1960s members could write to the AA and request a route map for their journey. In return they received a modern version of a ribbon map, as seen in the example on the right. Even a sat-nav interface works on a similar principle.



Yn ôl/after Ogilby, c. 1720 (ACM/50)

Map ffordd AA route map, c. 1965 (ABY/MTT/8/1)





Bowen, 1760 (ACM/52)

### Emanuel Bowen: Cymro a Mapiwr Brenhinol

Ganed **Emanuel Bowen (1694-1767)** yn Nhal-y-Llychau, Sir Gâr ac felly yn sgil ei fan geni, ef yw'r mwyaf lleol o'r gwneuthurwyr mapiau yn y casgliad hwn. Erbyn 1714, roedd yn byw ac yn gweithio yn Llundain. Roedd yn uchel ei barch ymhlith ei gyfoedion a bu mapwyr enwog eraill, gan gynnwys Thomas Kitchin, yn brentisiaid iddo. Daeth yn Fapiwr Brenhinol i'r brenin Siôr II ac i Louis XV, brenin Ffrainc.

Er ei fod yn fapiwr o fri ac yn mwynhau nawdd brenhinol (gan ddau frenin!), bu farw mewn tloedi, tynged a ddeuai i ran llawer o fapwyr.

Mae ei waith *Map Newydd a Chywir o Dde Cymru* (1729 ac a ailargraffwyd yn ddiweddarach) yn waith swmpus, yn cynnwys chwe dalen o bapur. Mae'n hynod fanwl ac yn cynnwys tai bonedd, gweithfeydd plwm ac adfeilion Abaty Ystrad Fflur.

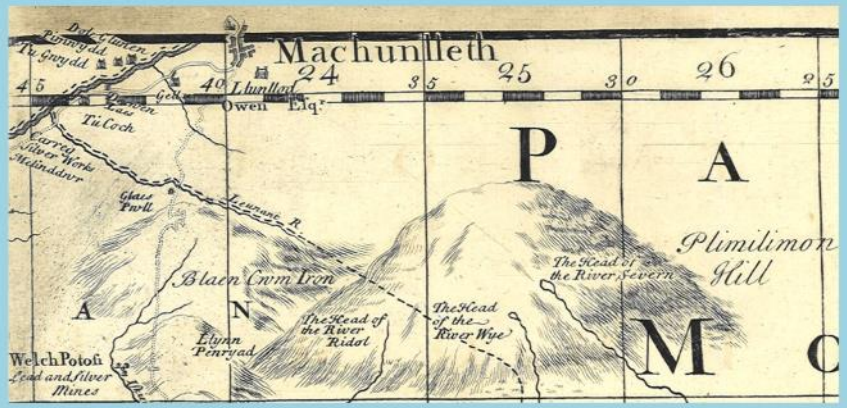
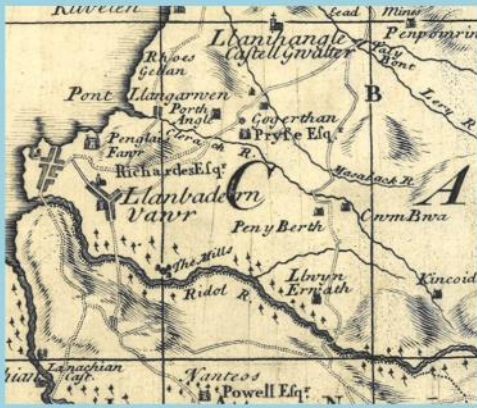
### Emanuel Bowen: Welshman and Royal Mapmaker

**Emanuel Bowen (1694-1767)** was born in Tal-y-llychau in Carmarthenshire so is by origin the most local of the mapmakers in this collection. By 1714 he was living and working in London. He was very well regarded by his contemporaries, and other well-known cartographers including Thomas Kitchin worked as his apprentices. He became the Royal Mapmaker to both King George II and Louis XV of France.

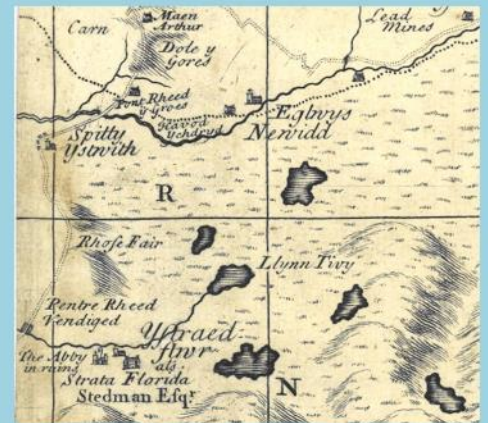
Despite the fact he was an excellent cartographer and enjoyed royal patronage (twice over!) he died in poverty, a fate which afflicted many cartographers.

His *New and Accurate Map of South Wales* (1729 and reprinted later) is a large work, consisting of six sheets. There is an enormous amount of detail including gentry houses, lead mines, and the ruins of Strata Florida Abbey.

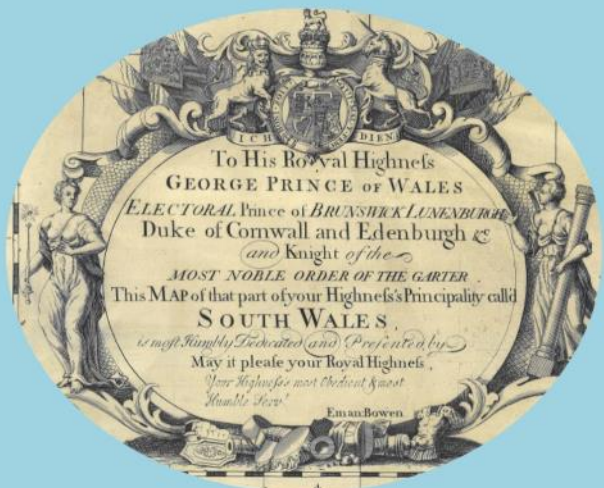
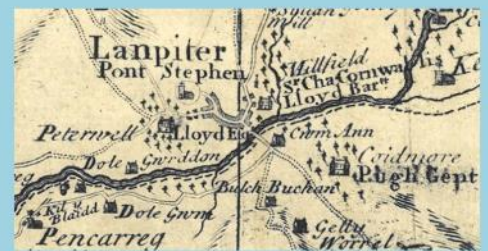




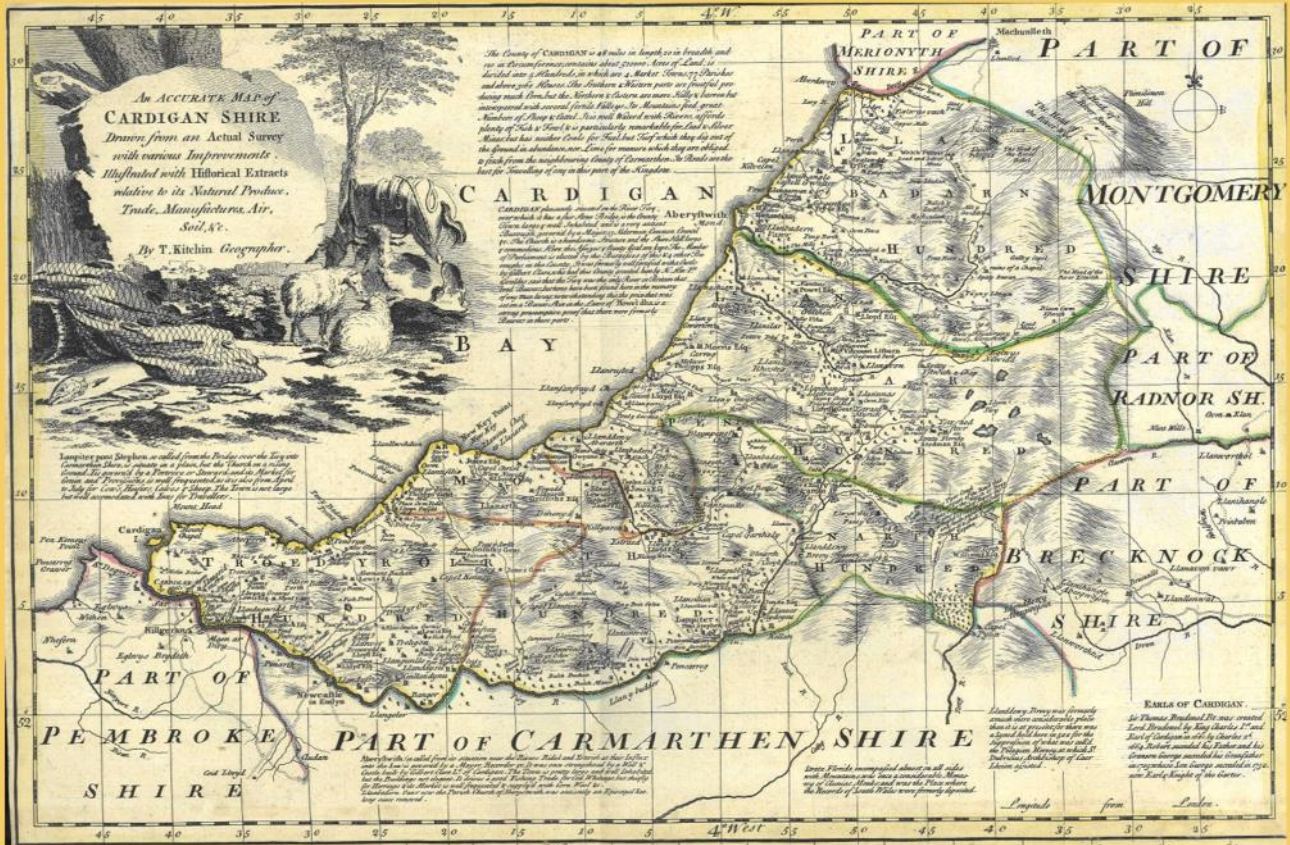
Allwch chi ddod o hyd i'r geiriau 'Lesvach a house of entertainment'? Mae rhai wedi awgrymu bod cysylltiad rhwng yr enw a gweithgareddau smyglo Siôn Cwilt (a roddodd ei enw i ardal Banc Siôn Cwilt, ac a fu wrthi efallai yn smyglo gwin drwy Gwmytydu) ond gallwn barhau i ddyfalu - mae'n fater diddorol iawn! Sylwch hefyd ar y llynnoedd pysgod - roedd pysgod yn ffynhonnell brotein bwysig ac nid pawb oedd yn ddigon ffodus i fyw ger y môr.



Can you spot 'Lesvach a house of entertainment'? It has been suggested that the name is connected to smuggling activities carried out by Sion Cwilt (who gave his name to the area Banc Sion Cwilt, and who may have smuggled wine through Cwmytydu) but we may continue to speculate - it's very intriguing! Note too all the fishponds - fish were an important source of protein and not everyone was lucky enough to live by the sea.







Kitchin, c. 1754 (ACM/52)

### Gwaddol Bowen: Thomas Kitchin ac erail

Ganed **Thomas Kitchin (1718-1784)** yn Southwark a threuliodd lawer o'i fywyd yn byw ac yn gweithio yn Llundain. Bu Kitchin yn brentis i Emanuel Bowen o 1732.

Roedd yn ysgythrwr ac yn fapiwr toreithiog, er mai gwaith deilliadol oedd llawer o'r gwaith. Roedd e hefyd yn ddyfrddarluniwr i'r brenin Siôr III o'r flwyddyn 1773 ymlaen (golygai hyn mai ef oedd yn gyfrifol am fesur a disgrifio dyfrleoedd Prydain - llynnoedd, afonydd, moroedd ac yn y blaen).

Mae'r map hwn yn rhoi llawer o fanylion ychwanegol ar ffurf ysgrifenedig, gan beri ei fod yn gyfuniad o fap a geiriadur daearyddol.

### Bowen's legacy: Thomas Kitchin and others

**Thomas Kitchin (1718-1784)** was born in Southwark and spent much of his life living and working in London. He was apprenticed to Emanuel Bowen from 1732.

He was an engraver, and a prolific cartographer, although his work was often derivative. He was also hydrographer to King George III from 1773 (which meant he had responsibility for measuring and describing British watery places - lakes, rivers, seas &c.).

This map gives lots of extra detail in written form, making it a combination of map and gazetteer in one.

*Aberystwith (so called from its situation near the Rivers Ridol and Ystwith at their Influx into the Sea) is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder &c. It was once strengthened by a Wall & Castle built by Gilbert Clare, L<sup>d</sup> of Cardigan. The Town is pretty large and well Inhabited but the Buildings not elegant. It drives a good Fishing Trade for Cod, Whittings, but chiefly for Herrings & its Market is well frequented & supply'd with Corn, Wool &c. Llanbadern Vanr now the Parish Church of Aberystwith, was antiently an Episcopal See, long since removed.*



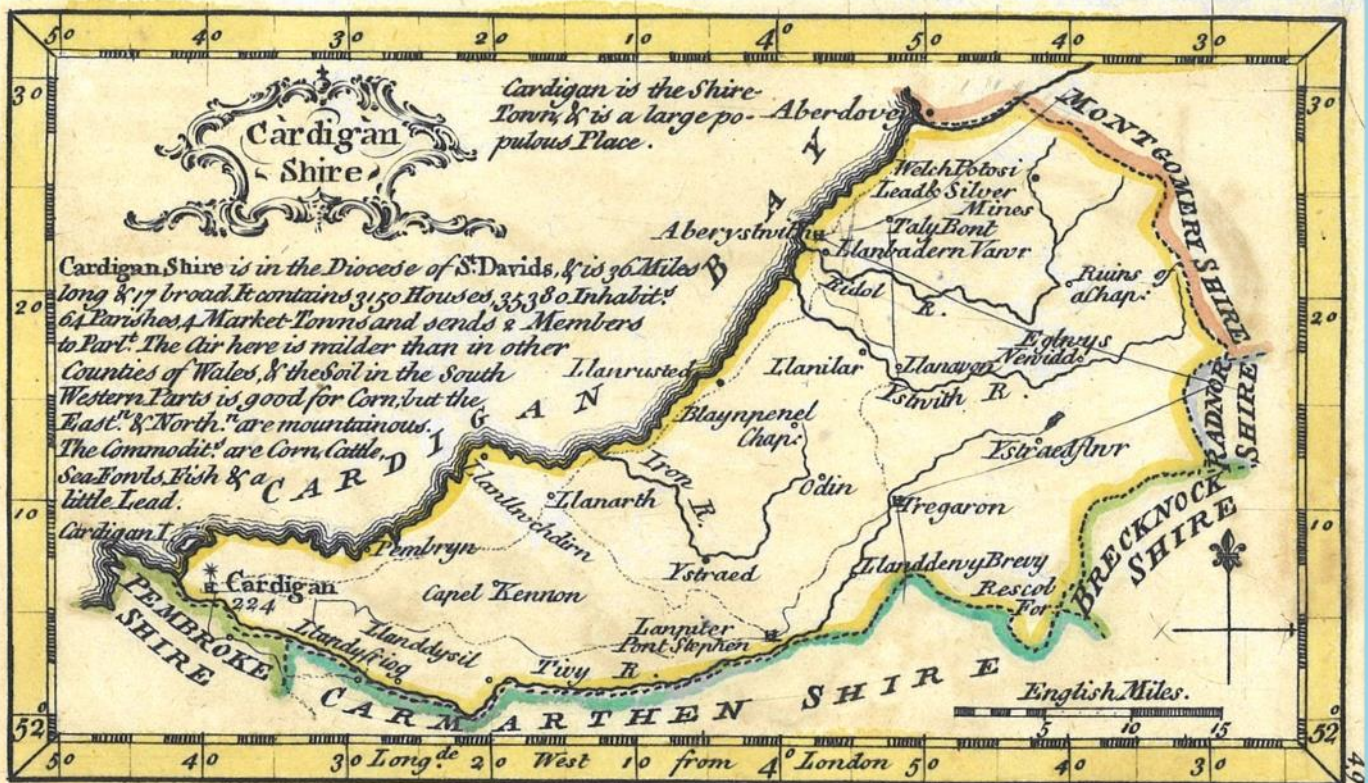
*Giraldus said that the Tivy was the only River in Britain that bred Beavers, but none have been found here in the memory of any man living; notwithstanding this, the price that was set on a Beavers Skin in the Laws of Howel dha, is a strong presumptive proof that there were formerly Beavers in these parts.*



Cartouche yn cynnwys afanc / featuring a beaver, Blaeu 1662 (ACM/30)

**Dim Afancod:** Mae John Speed, wrth iddo ysgrifennu ym 1610 yn cyfeirio at Giraldus Cambrensis [Gerallt Gymro] a ddywedodd yn ei waith *Descriptio Cambriae* [Disgrifiad o Gymru] ym 1193/4 fod yr afanc i'w weld ar afon Teifi. Ychwanegodd Speed nad oedd y creadur hwn wedi ei weld ers tro byd yn yr ardaloedd hynny. Dros 550 o flynyddoedd wedi cyfnod Gerallt, teimlai Kitchin ei bod hi'n dal yn angenrheidiol trafod afancod - neu yn hytrach eu habsenoldeb - ac mae'n ychwanegu ei dystiolaeth hanesyddol ei hun ar y mater, gan grybwyll Cyfreithiau Hywel Dda, sy'n dyddio'n bennaf o'r ddeuddegfed a'r drydedd ganrif ar ddeg.

**An Absence of Beavers:** John Speed, writing in 1610 references Giraldus Cambrensis [Gerald of Wales] who said, in his *Descriptio Cambriae* [Description of Wales] of 1193/4 that the beaver was found in the Teifi. Speed added 'but this creature in these parts a long time hath not been seen'. Over 650 years after Gerald, Kitchin still felt it necessary to discuss beavers - or the absence of them - and adds his own historical evidence on the subject, citing the Laws of Hywel Dda, which mostly date from the 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> c.

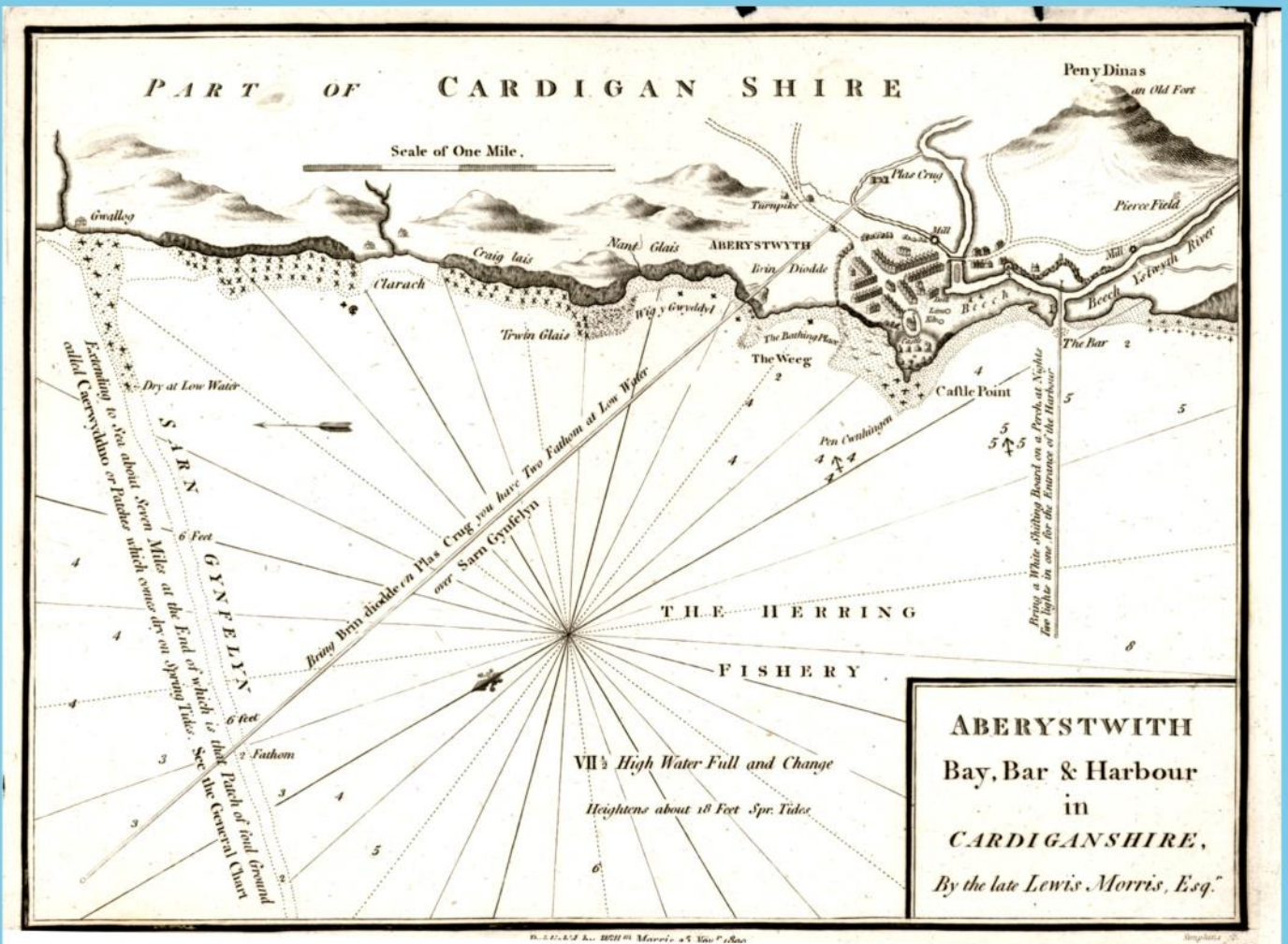


Map arall seiliedig ar arolwg Bowen / Another map based on Bowen's survey. John Gibson, 1759 (ACM/61)









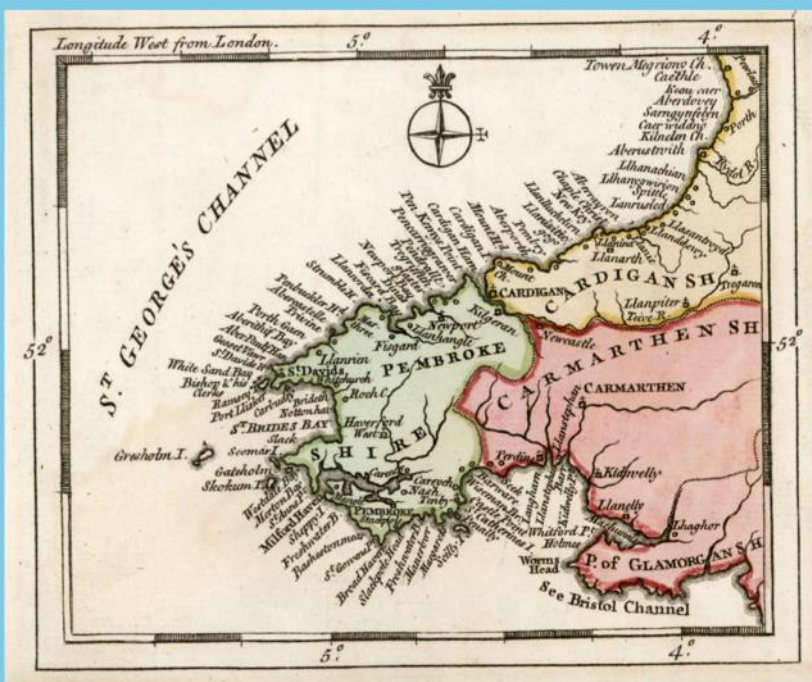
Morris, 1800 (ACM/82)

(Isod, chwith) Nid yw'r map hwn gan John Roque yn forwrol fel y cyfryw, ond mae dwsinau o bentrefi arfordirol a thirnodau wedi eu henwi arno.

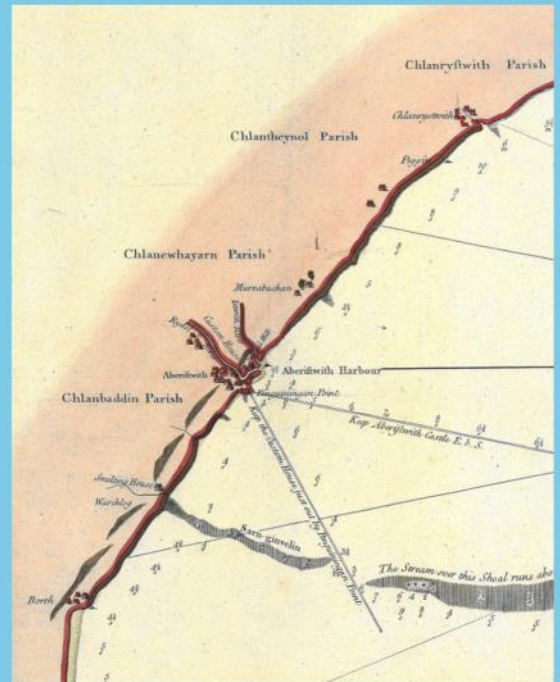
(Isod, de) Rhan fach o fap anferth M. Mackenzie o Fae Ceredigion. Mae ei ddulliau dyfeisgar o sillafu geiriau Cymraeg yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith mai Albanwr oedd e.

(Below left) Not entirely maritime, but dozens of coastal villages and other landmarks are named on this map by John Roque.

(Below right) A small part of an enormous map of Cardigan Bay by M. Mackenzie whose inventive ways of rendering Welsh spellings reflect his Scottish nationality.



Roque, 1770 (ACM/80)



Mackenzie, 1776 (ACM/81)



## LANGLEY'S new MAP of CARDIGANSHIRE.



Printed and Published by Langley & Belch, No. 173, High St. Borough, London, June 1<sup>st</sup> 1818.

Langley, 1818 (ACM/68)

### 'Y Wlad Ddidorol a Rhamantus honno'

Mae'r mapiau hyn yn tystio i garfan newydd o deithwyr. Yn sgil y Rhyfeloedd Napoleonaid, gorfodwyd pobl a fyddai wedi teithio drwy Ewrop ar y 'Daith Fawr' ddiwylliannol i aros yn nes at eu cartrefi.

Oherwydd bod enghreifftiau o'r hyn a ystyriai dinasyddion y ddeunawfed ganrif yn nodweddion 'ysblennydd' byd natur, i'w gweld yn nhirweddau gwyllt Cymru, daeth Cymru'n gyrchfan fwyfwy poblogaidd i deithwyr. Dangosai mapiau lwybrau'r goetsh fawr ac weithiau'r tafarnau a gynigiai lety dros nos.

Daeth y rheilffordd yn gymharol hwyr i Geredigion. Gyda'i dyfodiad roedd teithio'n fwy fforddiadwy ac yn gynt. Mae ein map olaf ( tudalen nesaf, gwaelod) yn cynnwys llwybrau'r rheilffordd yn y sir - roedd tipyn mwy ohonynt yn 1872 nag sydd gennym erbyn hyn.

### 'That Interesting and Romantic Country'

These maps reflect a new travelling public. People who had formerly journeyed through Europe on the cultural 'Grand Tour' were forced by the Napoleonic wars to stay closer to home.

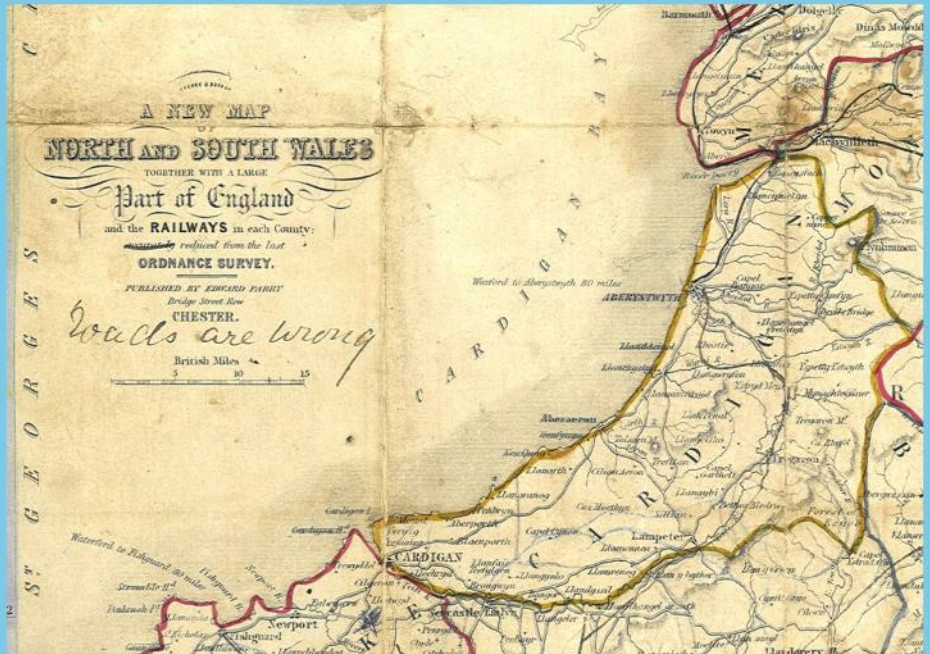
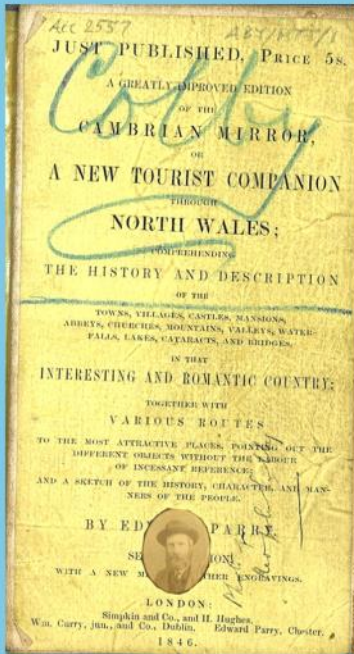
Eighteenth century ideas about the 'sublime' in nature were exemplified in the wild landscapes of Wales, which became an increasingly popular venue for travellers. Maps showed mail coach routes and sometimes taverns which provided overnight accommodation.

The railway came comparatively late to Cardiganshire, and it made travel far more affordable, and swifter. Our final map (opposite, bottom) includes the railway routes in the county - significantly more in 1872 than we have now.

Rhagor o wybodaeth am dafarnau / more info on taverns:

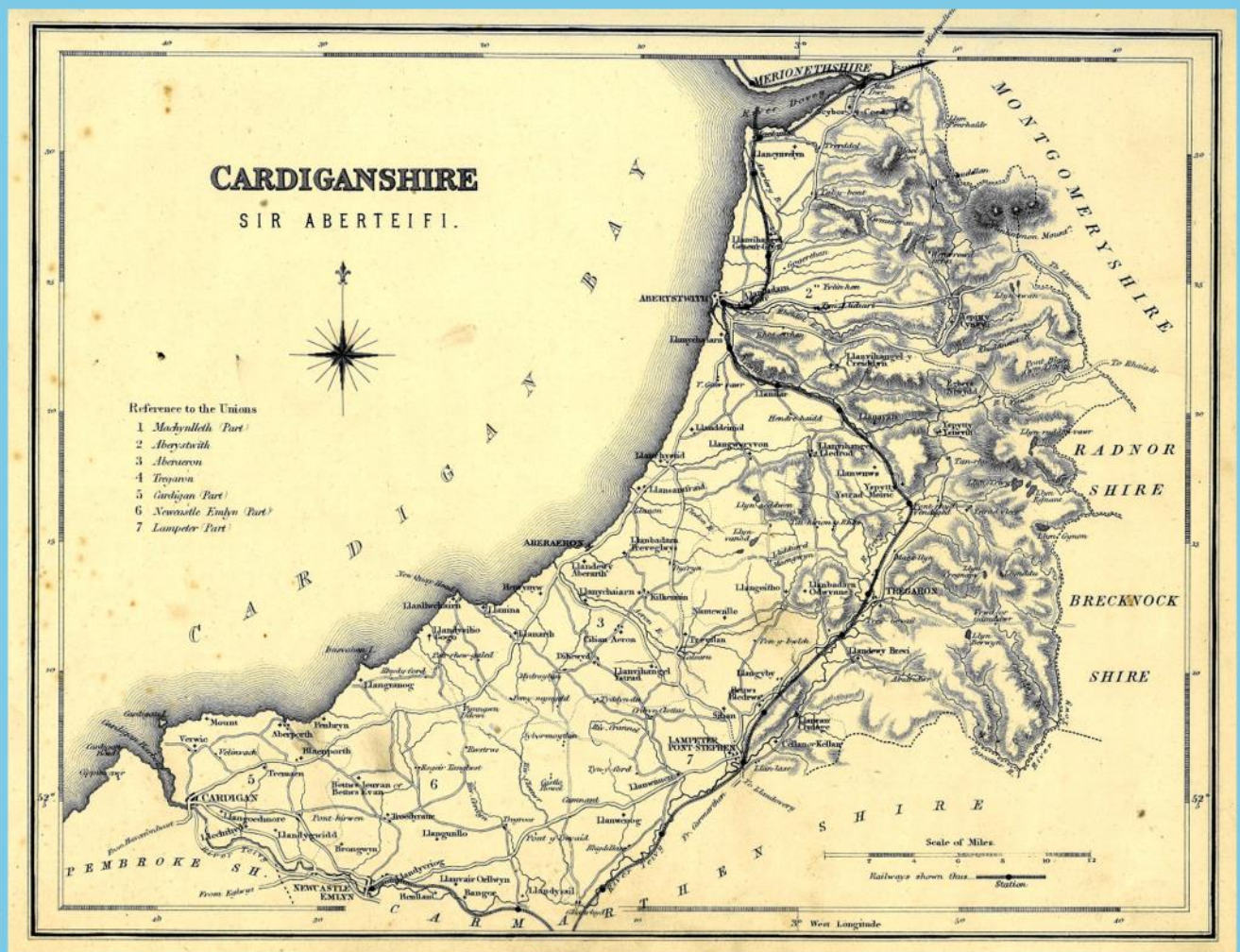
<http://pint-of-history.wales/>





Uchod: Er bod yr argraffiad 'diwygiedig' hwn o fap twristaidd Edward Parry yn nodi ei fod yn cynnwys 'gwelliannau mawr', eto nid oedd gan ei berchennog feddwl uchel ohono. Amheuai gywirdeb y gwaith a rhoddodd linell drwy'r gair 'accurately' ac ychwanegu'n ddigon swta bod y ffyrdd yn anghywir - "Roads are wrong"

Above: This 'greatly improved edition' of Edward Parry's tourist map did not impress its owner who crossed out the word 'accurately' and commented tersely 'Roads are wrong'







Drawn and Printed by W. Crane Chester

FALLS OF PONT Y MONACH  
DEVIL'S BRIDGE

Published by J. Cox Aberystwyth

W. Crane (LIB/59/4/11)

Cymru wyllt (top) a  
chymorth i'r ymwelwr  
di-Gymraeg (isod).  
A gawn ni ymweled a  
Phont y Diafol?

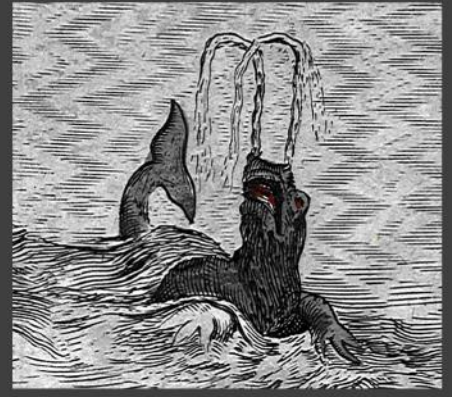
Wild Wales (top) and  
help for the non-Welsh  
speaking tourist  
(below).

Ah gown nee umwelled  
ah Font er Dee-ah-vol?

EXCURSIONS.

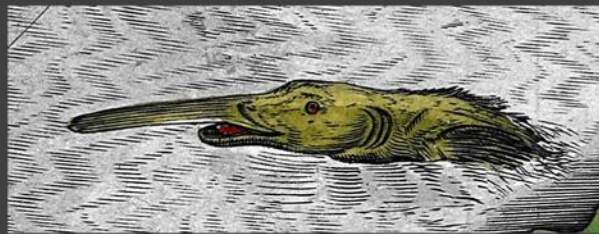
ENGLISH.	PRONUNCIATION.	WELSH.
<p>THE WEATHER.</p> <p>Will it clear up? When do you think it will clear up? It is doubtful. It will clear up. It clears up. It is quite fine now.</p>	<p>Er Tow-wyth.</p> <p>Ah oo-nife hee o-li-o ee vunnee? Pah amsairr err uddikh unn meth-ool er goo-nife hee o-li-o ee vunnee? Er mah-ee unn amhi-ol. Hee ah oh-li-ih ee vunnee. Er mah-ee hee unn go-li-o ee vunnee. Er mah-ee hee unn beerr daig unn ourr.</p>	<p>Y TYWYDD.</p> <p>A wneiff hi oleuo i fyny? Pa amser yr ydych ynmeddwl y gwneiff hi oleuo i fyny? Y mae yn ammheuol. Hi a oleuiff i fyny. Y mae hi yn goleuo i fyny. Y mae hi yn bur deg yn awr.</p>
<p>EXCURSIONS.</p> <p>Shall we visit the Devil's Bridge? We can see Hafod at the same time. I should like to go to the Menai Bridge. How far is it to — ? I want to go to —, which is the best road?</p>	<p>Kroo'd-rī.</p> <p>Ah gown nee umwelled ah Font er Dee-ah-vol? Nunnee ah athloon welled Hafod er een amsairr. Muvvee ah hoffoon vunned heed at Bont Venni. Pah bethled yoo hee ee — ? Er mah-ee arr-nav ishe-yo mynd ee — pah een yoo er forth orri?</p>	<p>CRWYDRAU.</p> <p>A gawn ni ymweled a Phont y Diafol? Nyni a allwn weled Hafod yr un amser. Myfi a hoffwn fyned hyd at Bont Fennai. Pa belled yw hi i — ? Y mae arnaf eisio mynd i — pa un yw y ffordd oreu?</p>





Tra bo nymffiaid a bugeiliaid ar dir yn unigryw i Drayton, mewn mapiau cynnar eraill mae'r môr yn llawn llongau ac angenfilod y môr, ac ambell i fôr-forwyn.

While nymphs and shepherds on land are unique to Drayton, in other early maps the sea is teeming with ships and sea monsters, and the occasional mermaid.



Archifdy Ceredigion yw'r archifdy ar gyfer y sir a elwid gynt yn Sir Aberteifi neu (yn Saesneg) Cardiganshire. Rydym yn rhan o Gyngor Sir Ceredigion.

Rydym yn casglu ac yn cadw dogfennau am hanes Sir Aberteifi ac yn trefnu eu bod ar gael ar gyfer gwaith ymchwil.

Darllenwch fwy amdanom ni ar ein gwefan:

[www.archifdy-ceredigion.org.uk](http://www.archifdy-ceredigion.org.uk)

Dilynwch ein blog Cymraeg:

<https://archifdyceredigion.wordpress.com>

Rydym ar Twitter ([@Ceredigion Arch](https://twitter.com/CeredigionArch)) a Facebook.

Ceredigion Archives is the record office for the county formerly known as Cardiganshire or (in Welsh) Sir Aberteifi. We are part of Ceredigion County Council.

We collect and preserve documents about the history of Cardiganshire and make them available for research.

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## Cyflwyniad gan Archifdy Ceredigion

## A Ceredigion Archives presentation

# EDRYCHWCH YN OFALUS: AROLWG O SIR ABERTEIFI

## LOOK CLOSELY: CARDIGANSHIRE SURVEYED

Cyflwynir y llyfryn hwn i chi gan Ania a Helen o Archifdy Ceredigion.

Gobeithio ichi ei fwynhau.

Hoffem estyn ein diolch i roddwr ardderchog y mapiau hanesyddol o Sir Aberteifi, i'r cyfieithwyr Iona a Lliwen, i Helen a'i thîm yn Reprographics, ac i Gyngor Archifau a Chofnodion Cymru (CACChC) am y grant a wnaeth hyn yn bosibl.

This booklet was brought to you by Ania and Helen at Ceredigion Archives.

We hope you enjoyed it.

Our thanks to the wonderful donor of the historic Cardiganshire county maps, the translators Iona and Lliwen, Helen and the team at Reprographics, and Archives and Records Council Wales (ARCW) for the funding which made it possible.



John Cowley, 1744  
(ACM/54)

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Argraffwyd gan / printed by Ceredigion Reprographics

