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MANMOEL CATTLE GRID

ST176042

GRID GWARTHEG MAN-MOEL

↓
BLACKWOOD GARDEN CENTRE

S0176974

CANOLFAN ARDDIO COED-DUON

Continuing through the heart of Manmoel village, and down almost to the valley floor. The walk travels along disused railway lines, through a wooded plantation and along country lanes, until passing under the imposing Chartist Bridge before reaching Blackwood garden centre.

Ewch drwy ganol pentref Man-moel, bron i waelod y cwm. Dilynwch hen gledrau'r rheilffordd a cherdded drwy'r coed ac ar hyd lonydd cefn gwlad. Yna, ewch o dan bont drawiadol y Siartwyr cyn cyrraedd canolfan arddio Coed-duon.



Manmoel Inn

01495 371584

ST179034

+

Rock Tavern

01495 223441

ST179986

+

The Cross Oak

01495 222264

ST183978



This bridge is named after the Chartist movement, whose activities paved the way for the electoral system we have today.

Mae'r bont hon wedi'i henwi ar ôl mudiad y Siartwyr a fu'n brwydro er mwyn newid i'r system etholiadol sydd gennym heddiw.

The Land of my Fathers, the land of my choice, The land in which poets and minstrels rejoice; The land whose stern warriors were true to the core, While bleeding for freedom of yore.

Wales! Wales! fav'rite land of Wales! While sea her wall, may naught befall, To mar the old language of Wales.

Mae hen wlad fy nhadau yn annwyl i mi, Gwlad beirdd a chantorion, enwogion o fri; Ei gwrol ryfelwyr, gwladgarwyr tra môd, Tros ryddid gollasant eu gwaed.

Gwlad, Gwlad, pleidiol wyf i'm gwlad, Tra môr yn fur i'r bur hoff bau, O bydded i'r hen iaith barhau.



SOMETHING TO SING ABOUT

Born in the Ancient Druid Inn, Hollybush, in 1832, James James was the composer of the National anthem of Wales. His father, Evan James wrote the words. Please turn the page for a copy of the lyrics for your enjoyment.

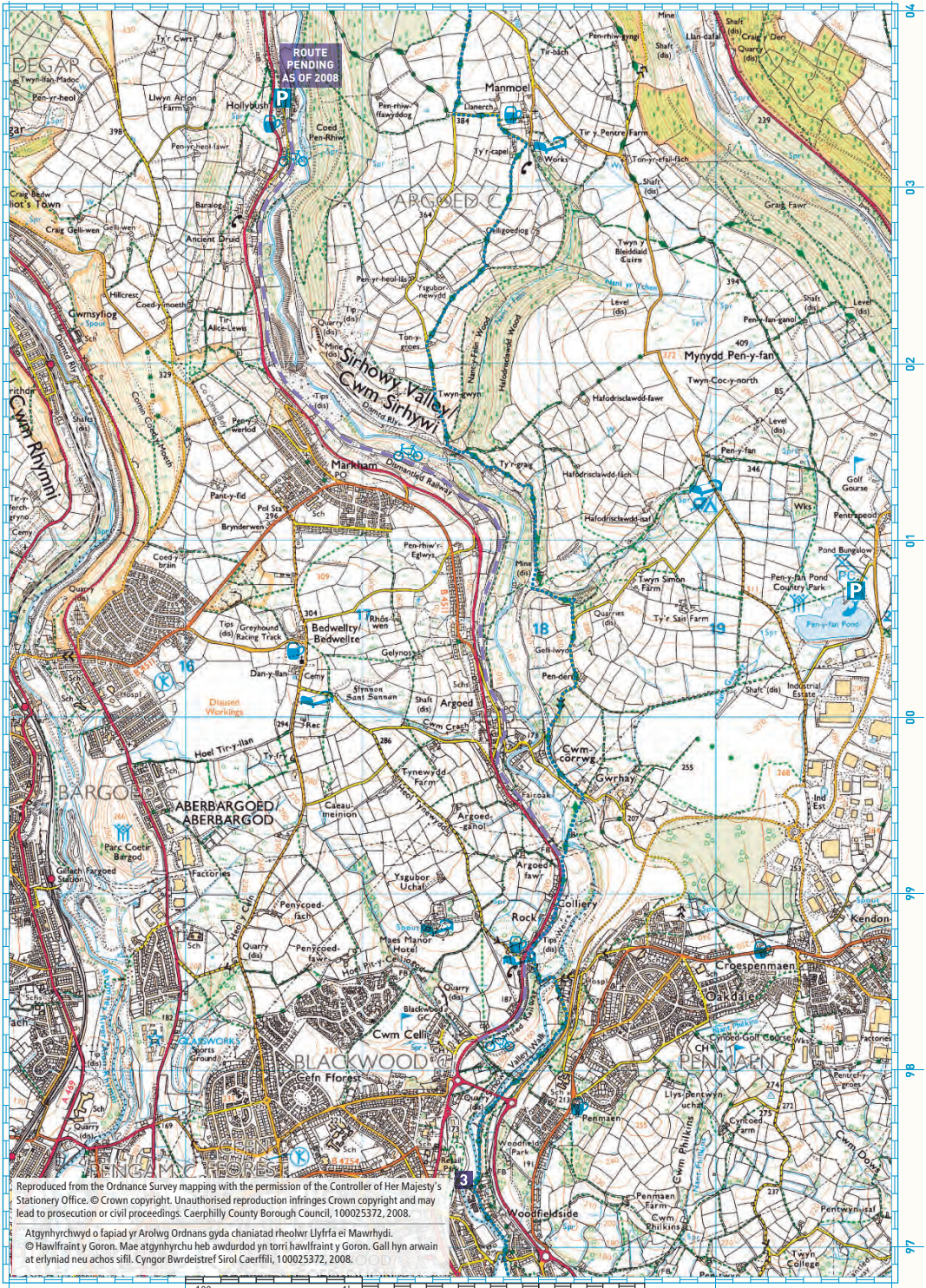
CANU CLOD

Fe'i ganed yn nhafarn yr Ancient Druid, Llwynycelyn ym 1832. James James gyfansoddodd Hen Wlad fy Nhadau. Ysgrifennwyd geiriau'r anthem gan ei dad, Evan James. Trowch y dudalen am gopi o'r geiriau enwog hyn.



Look out for the gnarly, twisted beech trees. These trees are remnants of past farming practice. Farmers would stock proof the hedgerows by planting the edges of their fields, cutting $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way through the stem, and then pushing (laying) it over onto it's side. As the plants were not cut all the way through it meant they could still continue to grow, only now, the hedgerow could not be penetrated by stock. This traditional practice was known as laying a hedge.

Sylwch ar y coed ffawydd siâp rhyfedd ceinciog a cham. Mae'r hen goed yma'n dangos ôl arferion ffermio cyffredin ers talwm. Byddai'r ffermwyr yn plannu planhigion gwrychoedd ar ymylon eu caeau i gau'r da byw i mewn, gan dorri $\frac{3}{4}$ ffordd drwy'r cyffion ac yna eu gwthio (plygu) ar eu hochr. Gan nad oedd y ffermwr yn torri'r planhigion yn llwyr, roedden nhw'n dal i dyfu ac yn rhwystro'r da byw rhag mynd trwy'r gwrychoedd. Plygu gwrych oedd enw'r grefft draddodiadol hon.



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