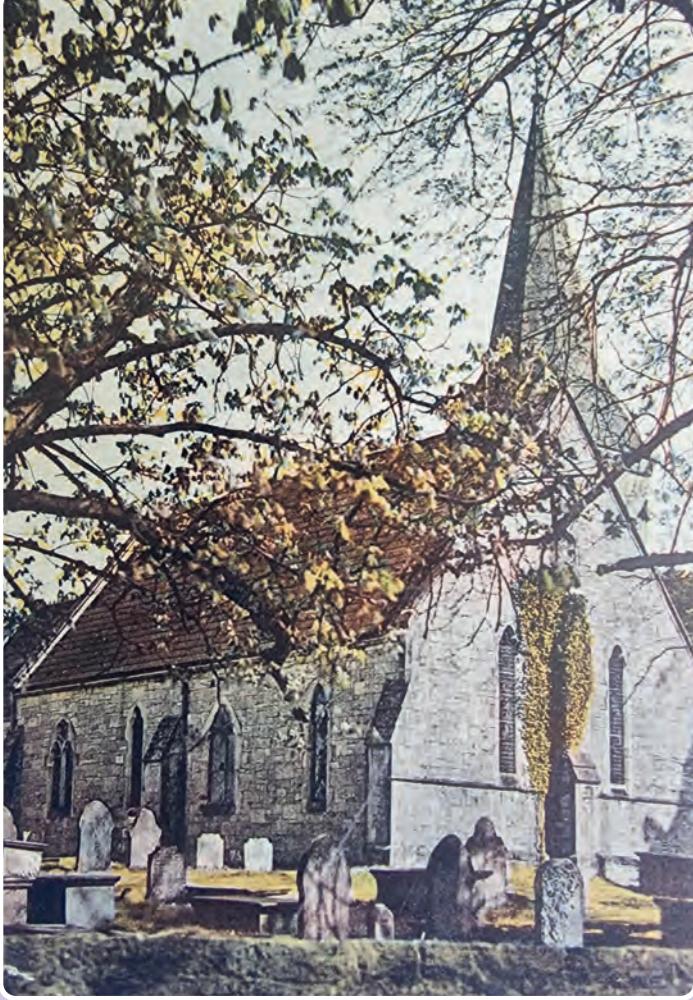




## 1 Eglwys Sant Mihangel a'r Holl Angylion St Michael's and All Angels Church

Fe'i cysgrwyd ar 29 Medi 1853, a hon yw'r drydedd eglwys i gael ei hadeiladu ar y safle ac mae rhai o'r beddi ar y safle yn rhagflaenu'r eglwys bresennol. Roedd addoldai eraill ar gael yn cynnwys Capel Annibynol Waendymarch a adeiladwyd ym 1816 1, Capel Methodistaidd Pen y Felin a adeiladwyd ym 1830 2 a Chapel Methodistaidd Wesleaidd Bryn Goleu a adeiladwyd ym 1833 3.

Consecrated on 29 September 1853, this is the third church known to have been built on the site and some of the graves predate the present church. Alternative worship was available at the Waendymarch Congregational Independent Chapel built in 1816 1, Pen y Felin Calvanistic Methodist Chapel built in 1830 2 and the Bryn Goleu Wesleyan Methodist Chapel built in 1833 3.



## 4 Bryngaerau Moel Arthur a Phenycloddiau o'r Oes Haearn Moel Arthur and Penycloddiau Iron Age Hillforts

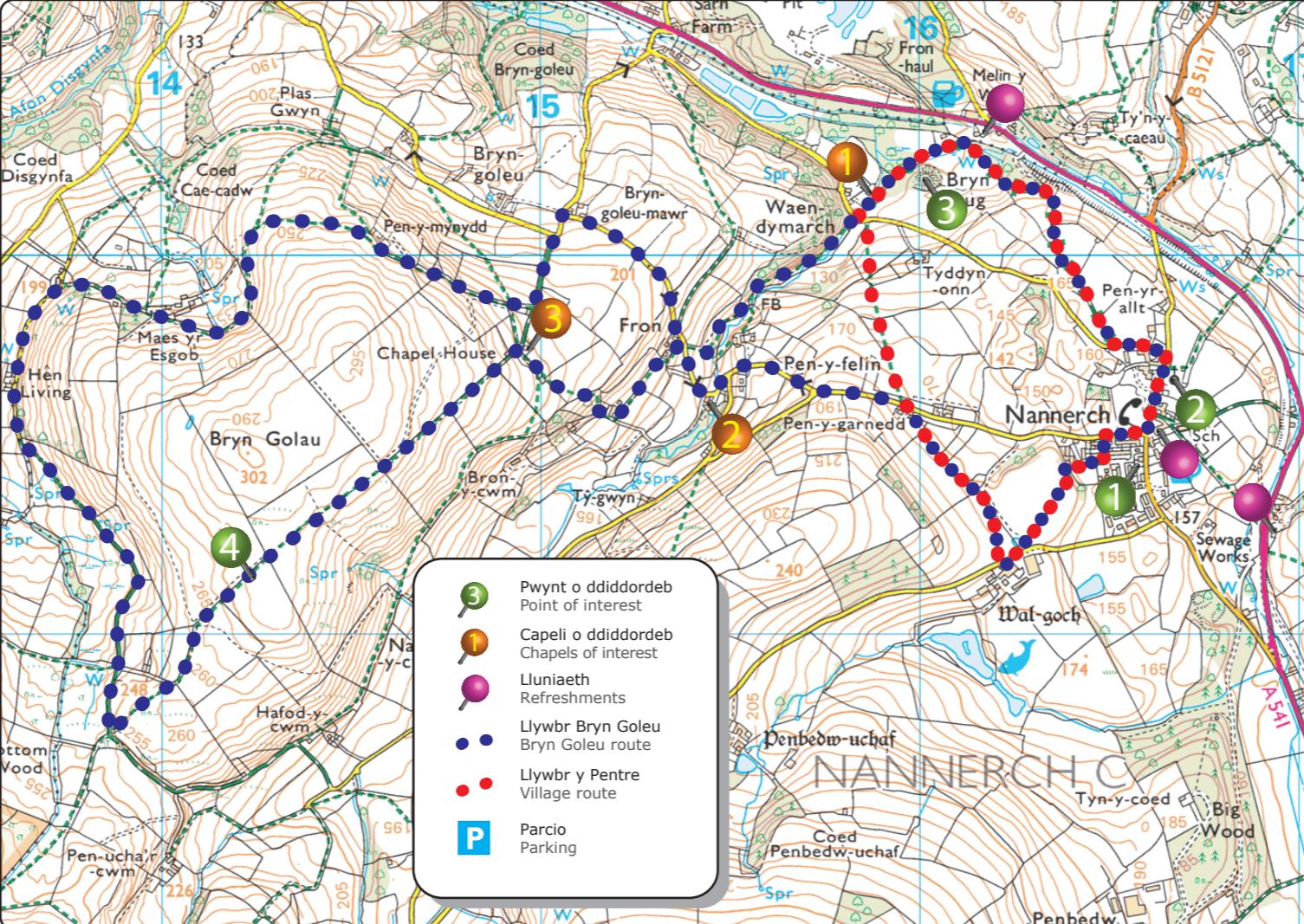
Mwynhewch olygfeydd clir o Fryngaerau Moel Arthur a Phenycloddiau, a adeiladwyd 2,500 o flynyddoedd yn ôl. Mae Moel Arthur yn rhan o Barc Gwledig Moel Famau a gaiff ei reoli'n barhaus gan AHNE Bryniau Clwyd a Dyffryn Dyfrdwy. Mae'r stribedi rhyfedd yn y grug yn annog newydd ac yn darparu ardaloedd nythu a bwyo arderchog i adar yr ucheldir, yn enwedig y grugiar ddu, un o adar mwyaf prin Cymru.

Enjoy clear views from the route of the heather clad Moel Arthur and Penycloddiau Iron Age Hillforts, built about 2,500 years ago. Moel Arthur is part of the Moel Famau Country Park with ongoing management undertaken by the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB. The strange strips cut in the heather encourage fresh heather to grow and provides excellent nesting and feeding areas for upland birds, in particular the Black Grouse, one of the rarest birds in Wales.

## 2 Tanc o'r Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf World War I Tank

Yn dilyn y Rhyfel Mawr, bu i'r Uwchgapter Harry William Buddicom o Benbedw ddod â thanc arfog i'r pentref, a oedd wedi bod yn Ffrainc yn flaenorol. Roedd wedi'i leoli ar gyffordd ffordd Pen y Felin am oddeutu 20 mlynedd nes iddo gael ei dynnu'n ddarnau er mwyn helpu â'r ymdrechion yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd. Mae'r llun yn dangos plant ysgol yn sefyll ar ac o flaen y tanc, sy'n dangos gwir faint y cerbyd.

Following the Great War, Major Harry William Buddicom of Penbedw brought a WWI armoured tank to the village, which had previously been in France. It stood proudly at the Pen y Felin road junction for approximately 20 years until it was dismantled to help with the WWII effort. The picture shows school children standing on and in front of the machine.



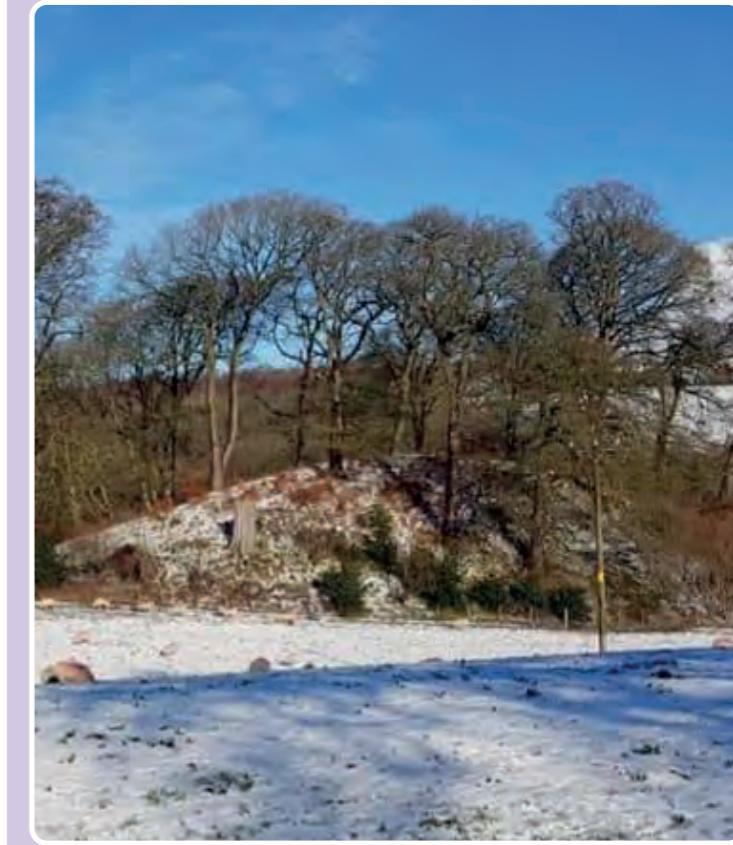
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## 3 Bryn Rug

Twmpath rhewlifol naturiol wedi'i orchuddio â choed derw a ffawydd. Mae si ei fod yn fan claddu ond mae'n debyg ei fod o darddiad naturiol.

Prominent natural glacial mound covered in beech and oak woodland, rumoured locally as burial place but is probably of natural origin.



## Tarddiad | Origins

Mae'r cyfeiriadau ysgrifenedig cyntaf at Nannerch wedi'u cynnwys mewn ffurflen dreth a rhestr o glerigwyr o 1254, sy'n dangos bod eglwys wedi bodoli ar yr adeg honno. Mae unigolion allweddol yn hanes Cymru wedi bod yn gysylltiedig â'r ardal, yn cynnwys Llywelyn Fawr, a roddodd Penbedw i'w ferch, Gwenllian, ac Owain Glyndŵr a feddianodd Penbedw am gyfnod byr yn ystod ei wrthryfel.

The first documented references to Nannerch are a tax return and list of clergy, dated 1254, indicating that a church was in existence at this time. Key figures in Welsh history have been associated with the area, including Llywelyn the Great, who gave Penbedw to his daughter Gwenllian, and Owain Glyndŵr who took brief possession of Penbedw during his rebellion.

