



LLWYBR B

- 9** **16 Y Clos Mawr**
Gorymdaith Merched Beca (Gweler hefyd 20, 22 a 25)
Ar 19 Mehefin 1843, ar ôl sawl diwrnod o gyfarfoddydd cyhoeddus yng nghefn gwlad, ymgasglodd torf enfawr (o leiaf 2000 mewn nifer mae'n debyg) yn Nhafarn y Plough and Harrow yn Nhrefechan, ar gyrion Caerfyrddin. Arweiniwyd y dorf gan 'Rebecca' (dyn wedi gwisgo lan fel menyw); rhai ohonynt ar gefn ceffyl ac eraill ar droed. Fe wnaethant eu ffordd tua'r dref gan gario baner yn dwyn y geiriau 'Cyflawnder a Charwyr Cyflawnder Ydym Ni OI!'. Cerddodd y dorf i lawr Heol Dŵr a chwrrd â rhagor o protestwyr a oedd wedi dod o gyfeiriad Sanclér. Yna cerdded drwy'r dref i'r Clos Mawr, lle roedd ymaer ac ynaden trêf eraill yn eu disgwyli. Caewyd siopau a thafarndai ac roedd yr heddlu wrth neuadd y dref, y tloty a'r carchar. Roedd Ffîwslwy Brenhinol Caerfyrddin hefyd wedi cael eu galw. Erbyn i'r protestwyr gyrraedd y fan hon, roedd llawer o bobl y dref, gan gynnwys rhai o 'Mob Caerfyrddin', wedi ymuno â nhw, ac roedd miloedd yn sefyll yma yn y Clos Mawr.

10 **5 Heol y Cei**
George Eyre Evans, Hynafiaethydd (1857-1939)
Ganed George Eyre Evans yn Nyfnaint, ond daeth i fyw yn Nghaerfyrddin yn blentyn pan benodwyd ei dad, a oedd yn Weinidog Undodaidd, yn Athro Hebraeg a Mathemateg yn y Coleg Presbyteraidd. Cafodd ei addysg yn Ysgol Ramadeg y Bechgyn a Phrifysgol Lerpwl. Aeth ef hefyd yn Weinidog Undodaidd. Yn 1906 fe'i penodwyd yn Ysgrifennydd Anrhydeddus Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Sir Gaerfyrddin, swydd a ddaliodd hyd ei farwolaeth yn 1939. Roedd yn un o brif ysgogwyr sefydli amgueddf a yng Nghaerfyrddin, ac yn 1910 cafodd ei benodi'n Swyddog Arolgyu Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru. Yn 1928 daeth yn Ddirprwyw Comisiynydd Sgwiatiaid Cymru. Trwy gydol ei oes bu'n casglu a churadu dyddiaduron a phapurau eraill ei deul (gan gynnwys ei rai ei hun). Mae'r rhain bellach yn archif bwysig a helaeth a gedwir gan Lyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru.

11 **6 Heol y Cei**
Ernest Harold Jones, Eifftolegydd (1877-1911)
Mae diolch yr Amgueddf a oedd yn wreiddiol yn Heol y Brenin, am ei chasgliad o artefactau Eifftaidd, i Ernest Harold Jones gan iddo fod yn

TRAIL B

- 9** **16 Guildhall Square**
Rebecca Demonstration. (See also 20, 22 and 25)
On 19th June 1843, after several days of public meetings in the countryside, a huge crowd (it is estimated to be at least 2000 in number) gathered at the Plough and Harrow Inn just outside Carmarthen in Trevaughan. A 'Rebecca' (i.e. a man disguised as a woman) led the crowd, some of whom were mounted on horseback others were on foot. They made their way towards the town and carried a banner which bore the words 'Cyflawnder a Charwyr Cyflawnder Ydym Ni Oll' (Justice and lovers of Justice are we all). The crowd walked down Water Street and met more protestors who had come from the St. Clears direction. They then walked through the town and into Guildhall Square where the mayor and other town magistrates were waiting for them. Shops and pubs were closed and police had been placed by the town hall, the workhouse and jail. The Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers had also been called out. By the time the protestors had reached this spot, many townspeople, including members of the 'Carmarthen Mob' had attached themselves to the demonstration and there were several thousand people standing here in Guildhall Square.

10 **5 Quay Street**
George Eyre Evans, Antiquarian (1857-1939)
George Eyre Evans was born in Devon but came to live in Carmarthen as an infant when his father, a Unitarian Minister, became Professor of Hebrew and Mathematics at the Presbyterian College. He was educated at the Boys' Grammar School and Liverpool University. He, too, became an Unitarian Minister. In 1906 he was appointed Honorary Secretary of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, a post he held until his death in 1939. He was a driving force in the establishment of a museum in Carmarthen and in 1910 was appointed Inspecting Officer of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments. In 1928 he became Deputy Scout Commissioner for Wales. Throughout his lifetime he collected and curated the diaries and other papers of his family (including his own). These now form an important and extensive archive held by the National Library of Wales.

11 **6 Quay Street**
Ernest Harold Jones, Egyptologist (1877-1911)
The Museum, originally in King Street, owes its Egyptian artefacts collection to Ernest Harold Jones, who had assisted many Egyptian excavations in the Valley of the Kings. He was an archaeological illustrator;

some of his artefacts, drawings and photographs are in the collection at Carmarthen Museum. After his early death he was buried at Luxor in Egypt. In 1920 the Museum was established in Quay Street. In 1935

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12 22 Quay Street
Sidney Jones, Musician
Sidney Jones lived in Quay Street and this was his home with his wife for the best part of 50 years. Sidney devoted his life to young people and in particular the teaching of the Violin. Until his death aged 90, he was still teaching and, in many instances, second

He was still teaching and, in many instances, second and third generations of his original pupils. Having left school at an early age he commenced work, underground, at the Blaenhirwaun Colliery. He discovered a passion and aptitude for playing the violin and was due to be auditioned for the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra when World War Two was declared. Sydney spent five years with the RAF and at the conclusion of hostilities returned home only to find society had changed. Undaunted, Sidney found employment with Carmarthenshire County Council teaching as a peripatetic music teacher. He also gave private lessons. One of his pupils was, Jonath

13 10 Quay Street
Carmarthen Girls' County School
Following legislation which made the provision

education for girls compulsory, the Isle of Wight County (later Grammar) School was previously, the visionary educationalist, Mary had run a renowned school, the Girls' School, on the site and it was decided to build a county school here in order to build on that opened in September 1895 with 35 pupils. Miss Beatrice Holme, a Girton Scholar and Magistrate. The numbers in the school grew, reaching 164 which made these premises unsuitable for town girls of secondary school age had to go to schools for their education) In 1899 the new premises in Wellfield Road,

English Baptist Church
George Morgan, architect (1834 – 1915)
It in 1869/70 the English Baptist Church is an early example of Carmarthen architect's work. Built at a cost of £1,800 it is listed as one of the most architecturally ambitious buildings in Wales. Morgan, who lived in 24 King Street, himself a Deacon of the chapel. Further denominational work in Carmarthen includes Independent Chapel (1875/76), Bethania Methodist Chapel (1902) as well as the Schoolroom adaptations to Tabernacle Baptist Chapel. The English Baptist Church was built to fulfil the needs of the workers who had come to Carmarthen to develop the railway.

English Baptist Church
Revd. Dr. Gwilym Davies CBE (1879-1955)
In 1922 Revd. Davies retired from the Ministry to devote himself to the cause of international
together with Lord David Davies, the Welsh Council
ague of Nations Union was created. As a result, ces were held annually until the collapse of The
of Nations. He was responsible for submitting a
sultation document to the Welsh Education
ee which greatly influenced the creation of
In 1922 he founded the peace message of the
Wales to the youth of the world which is still
t annually on the 18th May. He was appointed CBE
and the University of Wales conferred an honorary
LL.D. upon him in 1954. He was also one of the
of The Welsh School of Social Services. He was a
n of the rights of boys from Reformatory Schools
not always treated justly.

Capel Heol Awst, Llammas Street
John Ross, printer (1729-1807)
John Ross is considered to be one of the most famous of the old Carmarthen Printers. Born in 1729 he became a prominent member of the Llammas congregation and in 1785 rose to become a Sheriff of Carmarthen. Ross carried on his printing business in Llammas Street from 1764 to 1772 but moved to Priory Street in 1781. However, he returned to Llammas Street until his death in 1807. Ross printed literature for William Pantycelyn beginning with

"us". He printed three editions of the Welsh Williams. At intervals Ross and John Daniels documents bearing their joint imprint. John son to print The Carmarthen Journal in 1810.

Geese Lane
Top of Lammas Street, street name
The lane originally ran from St David's Avenue to Water Street junction but disappeared from view in an extension of St Catherine's Street. It was so narrow the geese walked to market through this lane feet tarred to enable them to walk long distances market without injury. The street was

**North Angel 26 Picton Terrace
Alice Abadam, suffragist (1856-1940)**
Alice Abadam was born in Middleton Hall (site of the National Botanic Garden of Wales today) and moved to Carmarthen in the 1880s, and was an amateur musician, artist and linguist. In 1901, she met Dr Johnson, a psychiatrist at the County Asylum. They moved together to London where both became involved in political and social causes. Alice Abadam was one of the signatories of the letter which resulted in the formation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. She was a formidable and able public speaker, addressing meetings until women were granted the vote.

noise including gunfire. Rebecca and her children then rode off towards Trevaughan. The police did not intervene (there were only 5 in the town) and they were later severely reprimanded by the mayor for not attempting to stop the

Born at Westmarsh near Laugharne, Peter Williams will always be remembered for his enormous contribution to the publication of the Bible in Wales. Bibles were too expensive for most of the population in the 18th Century and a version in Welsh was not available. The copyright for the publication of the Bible was held by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge but did not extend to Bibles which included annotations. By adding a summary at the end of each chapter Williams not only claimed the copyright but ensured that Welsh speaking people had a better understanding of the Bible. Over 18,000 copies of The Peter Williams Bible were published and distributed. The quality of the binding and paper was such that many of the Bibles are still in existence having been passed down through generations.

21

8 Morley Street
Rachel Barrett (1874-1953), suffragette
Rachel Barrett was born in 1874, the daughter of 'Welsh, Welsh speaking parents'. She gained a B.Sc. in mathematics and science at Aberystwyth. Having taught in Carmarthen, she took up a post in Penarth County School and became involved with the suffrage movement, helping Adela Pankhurst in Cardiff. Rachel then moved to London and was a prolific public speaker and co-editor of The Suffragette magazine. She was also a photographer, taking many of the most famous pictures of suffragettes. In 1913 Rachel was arrested and charged with conspiracy.

In 1913 Rachel was arrested and charged with conspiracy. She was sentenced to nine months in prison and was incarcerated in Holloway and Canterbury prisons. There she became a hunger and thirst striker. She was a key figure in the Suffrage movement.

TRAILA

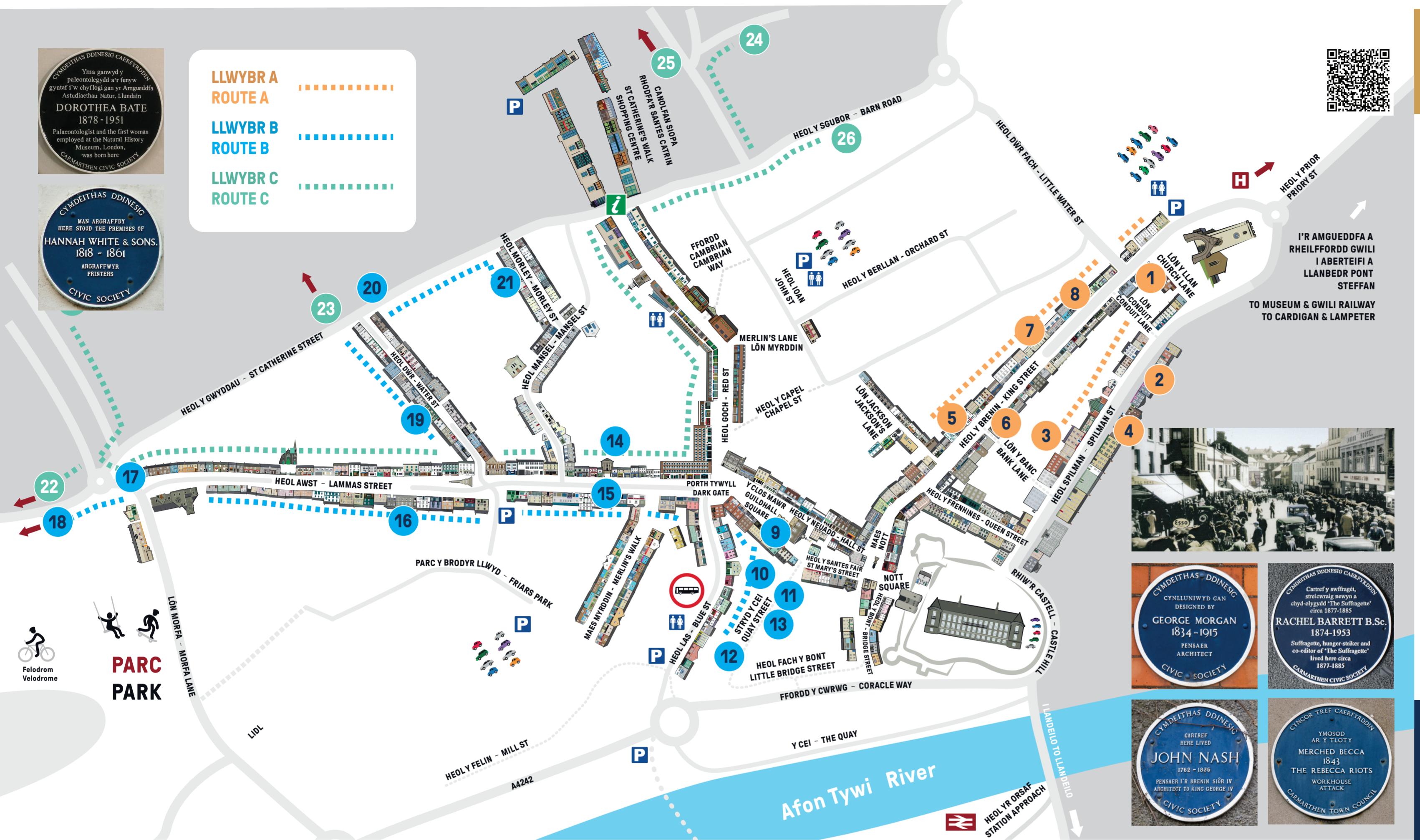
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Bedyddwr Sesniol
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Georg
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Llwybr

- arfau.
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ment â Rebecca a'i
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darach cawsant
heisio atal y

- children then rode it intervene (there later severely attempting to stop the

- suffragette**
74, the daughter
of parents'. She gained
her first job at Llyfrgell
Peniarth in Penarth County
Council's library. She joined the
suffrage movement,
and then moved to
Cardiff as co-editor of
the magazine of
photographer,
and co-founder of suffragettes.
She was involved in
with conspiracy.
She was arrested
and was
imprisoned. There she
was a key figure in



LLWYBR C

22 Gwaelod y Gofeb, Rhiw'r Gofeb
Gorymadaith Ffaglau Merched Beca (1843)
(Gweler hefyd 9, 20 a 25)

Yn yr 1840au roedd anffodlonwydd mawr ymhilh poblogaeth wedi Gorllewin Cymru ynghylch y tollau anneg oedd yn cael eu codi ar y fyrdd typerg. Arweiniodd y tollau a thodi'r bobl yn gyffredinol, at brotestiadau treisgar lle bu gwrtbwyr a'r heddlu a milwr. Ymosodwyd ar ddyllwr y tholdai, fel arfer ydgar nos, gan ddyinnon oedd wedi'u gwisgo mewn dillad merched ac wedi du'o hwnnebau. Yn amlybyddiwr tollborthr a'r tolldai'n cael ei rhoi ar dán cyn i'r dyilon, daran carbu'r 'Rebecca'; ddifannu'r i'w twyllwch. Dawr enw Rebecca o'r testun Beiblaidd Genesis 24.60 "And they blessed

benthio Rebecca, a dweud wrthi, "Tidy, ein chwaer, boed i fynd yn filoedd o ffyddiannau, a bwyd i'r ddisgynyddion etifeddu porth eu gelynion." Roedd cefnogaeth y cyhoedd yn golgy mai prin oedd y dystiolaeth a mynn dyfarnwr protestwr yn euog. Yn dilyn Comisiwn Ymchwiliad, cafold y tollau eu lleihau a'u symleiddio.

23 Lwybrau, Heol Pentremeurig
Norah Isaac (1914-2003) Addysgwraig
Gymraeg

Roedd cyfraniad Norah Isaac yn un arbennig iawn i ddatblygiad yr iaith Gymraeg yn yr ugeinfed ganrif. Fe'i ganwyd yng Nghaerau, Maesteg. Hi oedd prifathrawes yr Ysgol Gymraeg gyntaf a sefydliwyd

gan Syr Ifan ab Owen Edwards yn Swyddfa'r Urdd yn Abertswyth yn 1939. Bu'n Bennaeth Yr Adran Gymraeg a Drama yng Ngholeg y Drindod, Caerfyrddin, gan sefydlyu Yr Adran Drama Gymraeg gyntaf yng Nghymru yn 1958. Hyfforddod ac ysbrydolod genedlaethau o aethrâu ac actorion yn y coleg. Yn awdur a chynhyrwyd teitlau a phrifysgol Cymru am ei gwasanaeth a'i chyfraniad diflino. Dadorchiwyd Ffenestr Goffa i Norah Isaac yng Nghapel Prifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant yn 2008.

24 Y Llwyn, 15 Parc y Ffynnon
Y Parchedig J Difnalt Owen
(1873-1956) Gweinidog

Aeth Difnalt Owen i Ysgol Cwmllynfell ac fel llawer

Welsh and Drama Department at Trinity College, Carmarthen, thereby establishing the first Welsh language drama department in Wales. She trained and inspired generations of teachers and actors in the college. A prolific author and producer of pageants and dramatic presentations, as well as the first books printed in colour in Welsh. The National Eisteddfod honoured her as a Fellow and the University of Wales granted her an MA for her tireless service and contribution. In 2008 a Memorial Window to her was unveiled in the University of Wales Trinity St David's chapel.

24 Y Llwyn, 15 Wellfield Road
Rev'd J Difnalt Owen (1873-1956)
Minister of Religion

Norah Isaac made a significant contribution to the development of the Welsh language in the twentieth century. Born in Caerau, Maesteg. She was the Head of the first Welsh medium school, established in the Urdd offices, Aberystwyth by Sir Ifan ab Owen Edwards in 1939. In 1958 was appointed Head of the

colliery. However, he later entered the Parycelfed Academy followed by Bala-Bangor College in 1894. An active Poet, Writer, Journalist and Archdruid of Wales he travelled extensively through Poland, Italy, Bavaria, Brittany and Switzerland. His works were published widely including a booklet outlining his experience on the battlefield in 1916 when he was an Army Chaplain. He was also an influence on Ellis Humphrey Evans (Hedd Wyn) and gave refuge to Roparz Hemon a persecuted Breton Writer. In 1927 he was appointed the Editor of 'Y Tyst' which enabled him to express his views on peace, anti-imperialism, nationalism, and Christianity.

25 Penlan, mynddy'r Tloty
Ymosodwyd Merched Beca ar y Tloty
(Gweler hefyd 9, 20 a 22)

In his early life Difnalt Owen attended Cwmllynfell School and like many of his fellow pupils, when he left school, it was to work underground in the local

members of the notorious Carmarthen 'mob' who saw the Workhouse as a symbol of the oppression of the poor. They then steered the huge crowd towards Penlan Hill where they forced their way into the Workhouse and began to ransack the building. The police and special constables were sent to deal with the situation and fought with the mob. Some of the demonstrators were, by this time, disillusioned with the turn of events and were starting to leave. However, the 4th Light Dragons had arrived in the town on horseback and they charged up Waterloo Terrace, swords drawn (probably the last cavalry charge on the British mainland). Many of Rebecca's followers were trapped in the Workhouse while others scaled the 12-foot wall and ran away into nearby fields. About 100 people were arrested but only 5 were committed for trial.

26 43 Heol y Sgubor
John Nash (1752-1835), pensaer
Pensaer Prydein oedd John Nash o'r cyfnod Sioraidh a Rhaglywaith a chafodd breintiaeth 9 mlynedd. O 1811, gyda chefnogaeth y Rhaglyw Dywyssog (George IV) on diweddarach, caffod gomisiynau a oedd yng Nghymru ym 1820. Erbyn hyn roedd rhai o'r protestwr yn dechrau gadael, cymaint oedd yr helynt. Fodd bynnag, roedd gwaracholud'r 4th Light Dragons wedi cyrraedd y dref ar gefn ceffyl a rhuthro i ffiny Teras Waterloo â'u clodlyddau allan (yr ymosodol olaf gan fargochlu ar dir mawr Prydain ym ôl pob tebyg). Roedd llawer o ddilnwyr Rebecca yn soud yn y Tloty tra bo eraill wedi dringo'r wal 12 troedfedd a rheged i ffwrdd i gaeau cyfagos. Cafodd tua 100 o bobl eu harestio ond dim ond pump fu o flaen eu gwyl yn y llys.

26 43 Barn Road
John Nash (1752-1835), architect

John Nash was a British architect of the Georgian and Regency period and undertook a 9 year apprenticeship. From 1811, with the support of the Prince Regent (later George IV), he had commissions for the development of Regent Street, London with terraces, houses, and villas. He was also the architect for the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, parts of Buckingham Palace, Marble Arch, and buildings in Ireland. He lived in Wales for part of the time and, from 1783, occasionally in Carmarthen. His best-known building in Wales is Llanerchaeron House, near Aberaeron. In Carmarthen town he designed (amongst other things) the first Picton Monument and a ceiling (now collapsed) in St. Peter's Church.

Map

LLWYBR A

- Oriel Myrddin, Lôn y Llan, George Morgan, Pensaer
- Napier House, Heol Spilman, Dorothea Bate, Archæswolegydd.
- Gwesty'r Llwyn Iorwg, Heol Spilman, Elizabeth Phillips Hughes, Addysgwraig.
- Gwesty'r Llwyn Iorwg, Heol Spilman, Yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol.
- 60 Heol y Brenin, David Charles, Emynydd.
- 8 Heol y Brenin, Richard Steele, Traethodwr.
- 37 Heol y Brenin, William Spurrell, Argraffydd.
- 6 Heol y Brenin, Hannah White & Sons, Argraffwyr.

LLWYBR B

- 16 Y Clos Mawr, Gorymadaith Merched Beca.
- 5 Heol y Cei, George Eyre Evans, Hynafiaethwr.
- 6 Heol y Cei, Ernest Harold Jones, Eifttologydd.
- 22 Heol y Cei, Sidney Jones, Cerddor.
- 10 Heol y Cei, Ysgol Ramadeg y Merched.
- 43 Heol y Sgubor, John Nash, Pensaer.

TRAIL A

- Oriel Myrddin, Church Lane, George Morgan, Architect.
- Napier House, Spilman Street, Dorothea Bate, Archæologist.
- Spilman Hotel, Spilman Street, Ernest Harold Jones, Eifttologydd.
- Ivy Bush Hotel, Spilman Street, National Eisteddfod.
- 60 King Street, David Charles, Hymnologist.
- 8 King Street, Richard Steele, Essayist.
- 37 King Street, William Spurrell, Printer.
- No. 6 King Street, Hannah White & Sons, Printers.

TRAIL C

- Base of monument, Picton Hill, Rebecca Torchlight demonstration (1843) (See also 9, 20 and 25)
- Lwybrau, Pentremeurig Road, Norah Isaac (1914-2003) Welsh language educationalist
- Penlan Road, Workhouse entrance, Rebecca Workhouse attack (See also 9, 20 and 22)

TRAIL B

- 16 Guildhall Square, Rebecca Demonstration.
- 5 Quay Street, George Eyre Evans, Antiquarian.
- 6 Quay Street, Ernest Harold Jones, Egyptologist.
- 22 Quay Street, Sidney Jones, Musician.
- 10 Quay Street, Girls' Grammar School.
- English Baptist Church, George Morgan, Architect.
- English Baptist Church, Lammas Street, Rev'd Gwilym Davies, Peace Campaigner.