



Mynydd Hiraethog

The Denbigh Moors



DH004008 Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales

Uchod: Y dystiolaeth archaeolegol gynharaf o anheddu ar Hiraethog yw'r grŵp bach hwn o fflintiau y cafwyd hyd iddynt wrth gronfa ddŵr Llyn Aled. Mae'n debyg bod llawer ohonynt yn dyddio o'r cyfnod Mesolitig (tua 10000 CC – 4400 CC) ond gallai ambell un fod wedi'i gynhyrchu'n ddiweddarach.

Above: The earliest archaeological evidence for settlement on Hiraethog is this small group of flints found at the Aled Isaf reservoir. Many of these probably date from the Mesolithic period (c.10000 BC – c.4400 BC) but a few could be of later date.



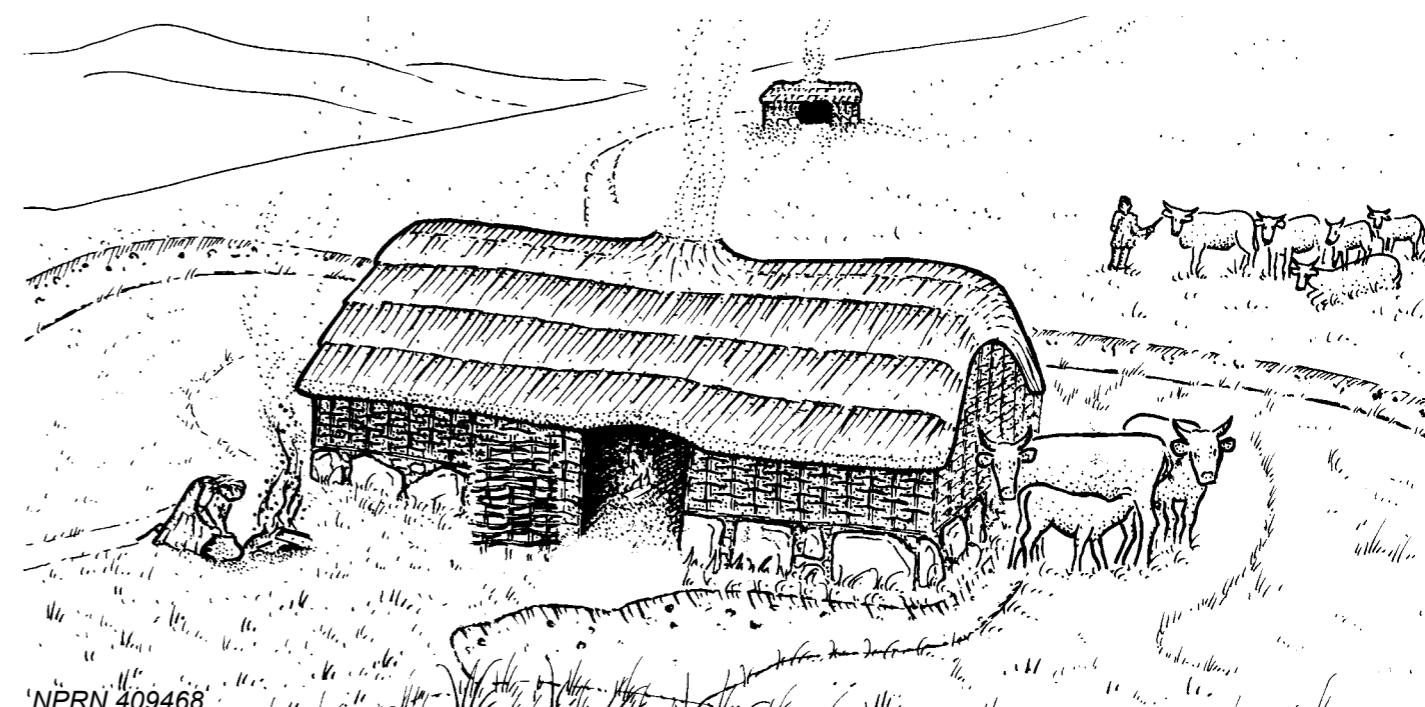
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Chwith: Un o'r mannau byw mwyaf anghysbell yw hwnnw ar Dyrpeg Mynydd lle codwyd y bwthyn bach hwn yn dolty ger y ffordd dyrpeg a gysylltai Ddinbych â'r A5 ym Mhentrefoelas.

Left: One of the most remote moorland habitations is on Turpeg Mynydd where this small toll cottage was built in the late 1820s beside the turnpike road linking Denbigh to the A5 at Pentrefoelas.

Dyma'r llyfr cyntaf mewn cyfres o orolygon rhanbarthol o uwchdiredd. Ar sail y gwaith maes sydd wedi'i wneud yn fwyfwy helaeth ledled Cymru, cewch ynddo hanes y can milltir sgwâr o uwchdiredd Mynydd Hiraethog. Gan i bobl gyfanheddu neu ddefnyddio'r bryniau hynny dros filoedd ar filoedd o flynyddoedd, mae olion eu gweithgareddau i'w gweld yn y dirwedd hyd heddiw. Yn y llyfr hwn cewch ddisgrifiad o'r gweithgareddau hynny yng ngoleuni'r darganfyddiadau diweddar. Mae'n adrodd hanes to ar ôl to o werin bobl a fu'n byw mewn amgylchedd a fodlonai lu o'u hanghenion ond a allai, ar adegau, fod yn arw ac yn her.

This book is the first in a series of regional upland overviews based on the results of fieldwork, which has been carried out progressively across Wales. It tells the story of the uplands of Mynydd Hiraethog, an area of 100 square miles. Over many thousands of years people have settled or utilised these hills and left traces of their activities visible in the landscape today. The book describes those activities in the light of recent discoveries. The story is of generations of ordinary people in an environment that provided for many of their needs but at times could be harsh and challenging.



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Uchod: Cynhwysai'r hafod ar lan Nant Griafofen sawl cwt syml. Yr oedd un drws i bob un, ond dim un ffenestr, mae'n debyg. O'r tomenni sbwriel gerllaw'r cytiau cafwyd crochenwaith a gwrthrychau metel o'r bymthegfed ganrif a'r ganrif ddilynol. Seiliwyd yr adluniad hwn ar dystiolaeth o waith cloddio yno.

Above: The summer settlement beside Nant Griafofen contained several simple huts, each with a single doorway and probably windowless. Middens, beside the huts, produced pottery and metal objects of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This reconstruction is based on evidence from excavations.



AP_2009_1116x NPRN 409201

Chwith: Mae'r garnedd Iwyfan hon yn un o sawl twmpath yn nyffryn Brenig ac yn elfen mewn tirwedd seremoniol hynod a ddefnyddiwyd rhwng tua 2100 a 1500 CC. Adluniwyd y garnedd ar ôl ei chloddio ym 1974.

Left: This platform cairn is one of several mounds in the Brenig valley, one element in a remarkable ceremonial landscape in use between about 2100 and 1500 BC. The cairn was reconstructed following its excavation in 1974.