

BRO FFESTINIOG

Tua dau gan mlynedd yn ôl, ardal o bentrefi bach a ffermydd gwasgaredig oedd Blaenau Ffestiniog. Gyda thyfiant y diwydiant llechi, cynyddodd poblogaeth plwyf Ffestiniog yn ystod y 19eg Ganrif o lai na 800 i dros 10,000.

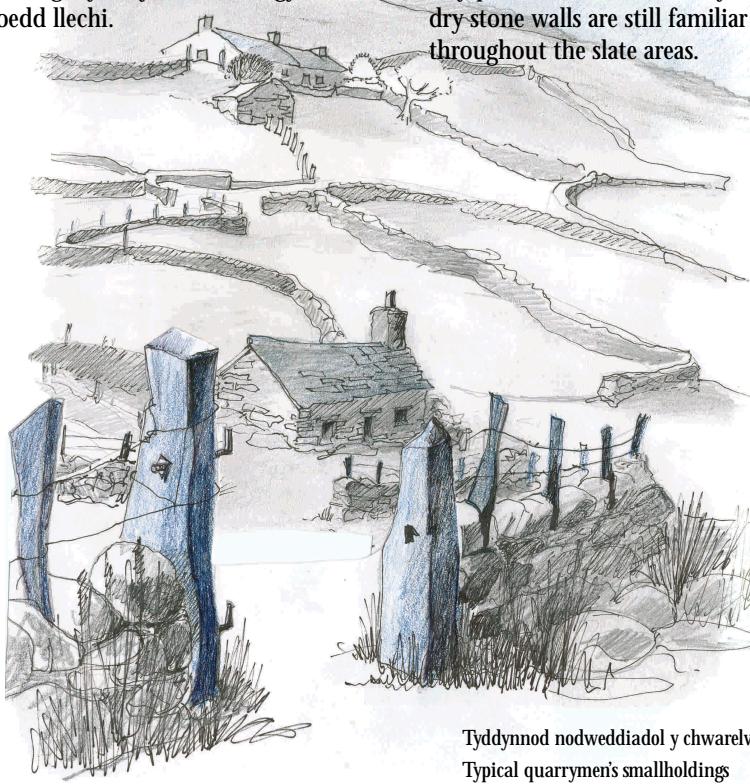
Yn wahanol i chwareli dyffrynnoedd Arfon, roedd bron yr holl weithfeydd yr ardal o dan ddear. Y reswm am hyn oedd trwch y graig a orchuddia'r lechen.

Arferai'r chwarelwyr a'u teuluoedd ychwanegu at eu cyflogau drwy ofalu am dyddyn, ond gwaith caled oedd ceisio amaethu'r tir gwael anfrwython ar lethrau'r mynyddoedd. Mae'r tyddynnod gyda'u caeau bychan taclus wedi eu hamgylchynu gan waliau o gerrig sych a godwyd mor gelydd, yn nodwedd gyffredin o'r ardaloedd llechi.

Two hundred years ago Blaenau Ffestiniog was an area of small hamlets and scattered farms. With the growth of the slate industry during the 19th Century the population of the parish of Ffestiniog grew from less than 800 to over 10,000.

Unlike the areas further north, almost all of the workings were underground owing to the overlying thickness of rock.

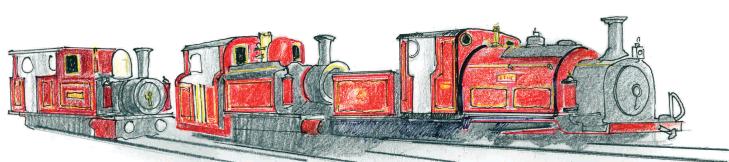
It was common for quarrymen and their families to supplement their wages from the quarry by running a smallholding (tyddyn). This was hard work as the land on the lower slopes of the mountains was often poor and unproductive. These small farms with their tidy paddocks surrounded by skilfully built dry-stone walls are still familiar features throughout the slate areas.



Tyddynnod nodwediadol y chwarelwyr
Typical quarrymen's smallholdings

Canolfan Dwristiaeth
Gloddfa Ganol
Tourist Centre
(Chwarel Oakley Quarry)

BLAENAU FFESTINIOG



Enghrefftiau o gerbydau a ddefnyddiwyd
Examples of rolling stock used