

CEFNOGI CAETHWASIAETH POBL CYMRU A CHAETHWASIAETH DRAMOR

4

SUPPORTING SLAVERY WELSH PEOPLE AND SLAVERY OVERSEAS

Gallai bywyd yn India'r Gorllewin fod yn beryglus ac yn fyr i Affricaniaid ac i Ewropeaid. Ond gallai pobl wyn uchelgeisiol o gefndiroedd di-nod wneud llawer o arian a dringo'n gyflym i fyny'r ysgol gymdeithasol. Bu llawer o Gymry yn cymryd rhan yn y fasnach drwy'r gwaith roddent yn ei wneud.

Dyn llwyddiannus oedd Nathaniel Phillips a oedd wedi prynu tair planhigfa yn Jamaica ac yn berchen ar dros 700 o gaethweision. Ym 1793, prynodd Stad Slebech, ger Hwlfordd i fod yn gartref iddo ym Mhrydain, gan ddefnyddio arian roedd wedi'i wneud yn Jamaica.

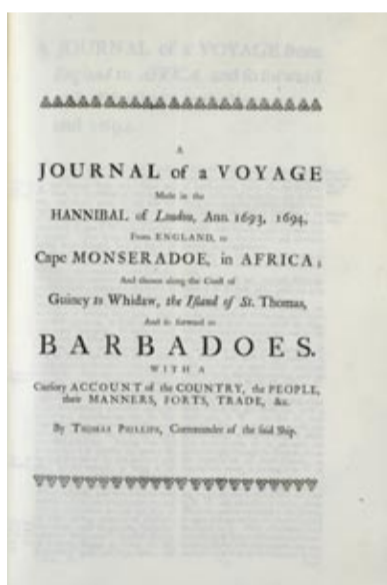
Bu llawer o forwyr o Gymru yn gwasanaethu ar longau a oedd yn cludo caethweision. Un o'r rhain oedd Thomas Philips o Aberhonddu a fu farw ym 1713. Ef oedd comander y llong deithio *Hannibal*.

Roedd y llongwyr yn gweithio'n agos gyda 'Marsiandïwyr' neu ddyinion yn y canol a oedd yn gweithio yn y caerau masnachu ar arfordir Affrica. Un o'r marsiandïwyr hyn oedd Samuel Davies o Landudoch a fu'n gweithio ar y Traeth Aur (Ghana) ym 1736.

Roedd milwyr yn gwarchod y caerau a'r caethion a fyddai'n cael eu gwerthu fel caethweision. Yn eu plith roedd Enoch Thomas o Sir Gaerfyrddin. Bu'n gwasanaethu yng Nghorfflu Brenhinol Affrica yn ystod y 1770au.

▶ Thomas Phillip's pamphlet is a detailed and horrific first hand account of a slave trading journey by a Welsh mariner. His voyage went from Gravesend in England to the Guinea coast and then to Barbados.

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Uffordd/Genedlaethol Gymru/National Library of Wales

◀ Tabl yn dangos genedigaeithau ymysg y caethweision ar blanhigfa Nathaniel Philip yn Jamaica ym 1810. Yn yr un tabl cofnodir cynnydd mewn gwartheg hefyd.

◀ A table showing births amongst the slaves on Nathaniel Philip's Jamaican plantation in 1810. In the same table increases in cattle are also recorded.

Life in the West Indies could be dangerous and short for both Africans and Europeans. However, ambitious white people from modest backgrounds could often make lots of money and rise rapidly up the social ladder. Many Welsh people became involved in the trade through different professions.

A successful planter was Nathaniel Phillips, who owned three plantations in Jamaica and over 700 slaves. In 1793 he bought the Slebech estate, near Haverfordwest, as his British home, using money made in Jamaica.

Many Welsh mariners served on the ships transporting slaves, including Thomas Philips (died 1713) of Brecon. He was commander of the slave ship *Hannibal*.

The sailors worked closely with 'Factors' or middlemen stationed in the trading forts on the African coast. Among them was Samuel Davies of St Dogmaels, who was a factor on the Gold Coast (Ghana) in 1736.

Soldiers guarded the forts and the captives to be sold as slaves. Amongst them was Enoch Thomas from Carmarthenshire. He served in the Royal African Colonial Corp during the 1770s.

Munud i feddwl

Pam roedd pobl yn teithio mor bell o Gymru i weithio? Pam y buont yn cymryd rhan mewn rhywbeth mor ofnadwy â'r gaethfasnach?

Think about it

Why did people travel so far from Wales to work? Why did they become involved with such a terrible thing as the slave trade?

Geirfa

Mariner – Llongwr.

Factor – Rhywun sy'n trefnu bargeinion rhwng pobl sydd am brynu a gwerthu nwyddau.

Glossary

Mariner – A sailor.

Factor – Someone who arranges deals between people who want to buy and sell goods.



Archifys a'r Uffordd Gymreig/Archifys a'r Uffordd Gymreig/Archifys a'r Uffordd Gymreig

▶ Map yn dangos stadau planhigfeydd yn Jamaica. Mae o leiaf bedair o'r stadau yn perthyn i, neu wedi perthyn i, deulur'r Pennantiaid.

▶ A map showing plantation estates in Jamaica. At least four of the estates belong, or had belonged, to the Pennant Family.



Cogildad prifedur/Private collection

◀ Defnyddiwyd y cerfiad hwn o gaethwas Affricanaidd i addurno ffon a wnaed tua 1800 ac a ddefnyddiwyd mae'n debyg yng Ngorllewin Cymru. Dywed ar arysgrif ar y coler 'Jarvis Hurst – His Negor'.

◀ This carving of an African slave was used to decorate a walking stick made around 1800 and probably used in west Wales. The collar is inscribed 'Jarvis Hurst – His Negor'.

CEFNOGI CAETHWASIAETH BUDDSODDI'R ELW A WNAED O GAETHWASIAETH

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SUPPORTING SLAVERY INVESTING THE PROFITS FROM SLAVERY

Yr elw a wnaed o gaethwasiaeth yn India'r Gorllewin a De a Gogledd America a dalodd, mewn llawer achos, am dwf cyflym diwydiant yng Nghymru.

Buddsoddodd Richard Pennant (c.1737-1808) yr elw a wnaeth o'r fasnach siwgr a rŷm i ariannu ac ehangu chwarel lechi'r Penrhyn yng Ngwynedd. Hefyd, adeiladodd harbwr Porth Penrhyn ym Mangor. Yn ddiweddarach, ei deulu ef a ailadeiladodd Gastell Penrhyn.

Prynodd Anthony Bacon, marchnatwr o Lundain, gaethweision i weithio i lywodraeth Prydain. Ym 1759, defnyddiodd ei elw i greu'r gweithfeydd haearn yng Nghyfarthfa, Merthyr Tudful. Roedd sawl gefail mewn lleoedd fel Basaleg, ger Casnewydd, yn cynhyrchu 'haearn mordaith', bariâu bychain o haearn a oedd hefyd yn cael eu cyfnewid am gaethweision.

Elwodd mwyngloddiâu copr yn Sir Fôn a gweithfeydd yn Abertawe, Penclawdd a Threffynnon yn fawr o'r fasnach. Roedd nwyddau copr a phres yn cynnwys breichledau neu 'manilas' a oedd yn cael eu defnyddio i brynu caethweision ar arfordir Gorllewin Affrica.

Yng nghanolbarth Cymru, roedd y diwydiant gwlan llewyrchus yn cynhyrchu 'Welsh Plains', brethyn gwlan trwm a garw. Roedd y deunydd yn cael ei gyfnewid am gaethion yn Affrica. Roedd hefyd yn cael ei ddefnyddio i wneud dillad i gaethweision a oedd yn gweithio ym mhlanhigfeydd Gogledd a De America.

▶ Mae'r olygfa hon o chwarel lechi'r Penrhyn yn dangos aruthredd y cloddiadau. Fe'u dechreuwyd ym 1785 gan Richard Pennant, AS dros Lerpwl a pherchennog planhigfeydd caethweision mawr yn Jamaica.

▶ This view of Penrhyn slate quarry in shows the vast scale of the excavations. They were begun in 1785 by Richard Pennant, MP for Liverpool and owner of large slave plantations in Jamaica.



Yr Ymgeithyddol Cymru/National Library of Wales



Private collection/Photo collection

▶ Byddai copr Cymreig wedi ei ddefnyddio i wneud y pres ar gyfer y manilas hyn yn Birmingham neu Fryste. Y 'breichledau' hyn a seiliwyd ar ddyluniad brodorol o Orllewin Affrica oedd y brif arian cyfred ar gyfer prynu caethweision.

▶ Welsh copper would have been used to make the brass for these manilas at Birmingham or Bristol. Based on an indigenous West African design these 'bracelets' were the main currency for buying slaves.

The rapid growth of industry in Wales during the eighteenth century was, in many cases, paid for by profits from slavery in the West Indies and the Americas.

Richard Pennant (c.1737-1808) invested his profits from sugar and rum to finance and expand the Penrhyn slate quarry, in Gwynedd. He also built the harbour of Port Penrhyn at Bangor. Later, his family rebuilt Penrhyn Castle.

Anthony Bacon, a merchant from London, bought slaves to work for the British government. In 1759 he used his profits to create the ironworks at Cyfarthfa in Merthyr Tydfil. Forges in places such as Bassaleg, near Newport, produced 'Voyage iron', small iron bars which were traded for slaves.

Copper mines in Anglesey and copperworks in Swansea, Penclawdd and Holywell benefited heavily. Copper and brass goods included bracelets known as 'manilas', which were used to buy slaves on the West African coast.

In mid Wales, the flourishing woollen industry produced 'Welsh Plains', a heavy, coarse woollen cloth. The material was traded in Africa and also used to make clothes for slave workers on the plantations in the Americas.

Munud i feddwl

Datblygodd cymunedau ledled Ewrop o amgylch diwydiannau a sefydlwyd gan ddefnyddio'r elw o gaethwasiaeth. Roedd rhai o'n datblygiadau mwyaf wedi'u hariannu drwy'r fasnach mewn bywydau dynol.

Think about it

Communities all over Europe developed around industries which were set up using profits from slavery. Some of our greatest developments were financed by the trade in human lives.

Geirfa

Planhigfa – Fferm fawr yn tyfu cynydau, yn cynhyrchu un math o gnwd fel arfer fel cotwm, siwgr, tybaco neu goffi.

Glossary

Plantation – A large crop-growing farm, usually producing just one type of crop such as cotton, sugar, tobacco or coffee.



Yr Ymgeithyddol Cymru/National Library of Wales

▶ Mae'r olygfa hon sy'n perthyn i tua 1860 yn dangos Castell Penrhyn, cartref mawreddog teulu Pennant, a adeiladwyd ym 1827 gan ddefnyddio elw nhw stadau helaeth yn Jamaica.

▶ This view of about 1860 shows Penrhyn Castle, the impressive Welsh home of the Pennant family, built in 1827 using profits from their extensive Jamaican estates.



Yr Ymgeithyddol Cymru/National Library of Wales

▶ Gwaith copr Llanyfelach tua 1745. Agorodd y gwaith ym 1717, a hwn oedd y gwaith smeltio copr cyntaf yng Nghwm Tawe Isaf. Daeth yr ardal yn ganolfan i'r diwydiant copr ar draws y byd.

▶ Llanyfelach copperworks in about 1745. Opened in 1717, this was the first copper smelting works in the Lower Swansea Valley. The area became the world centre of the copper industry.

CEFNOGI CAETHWASIAETH NWyDDAU MOETHUS AR GyFER MARCHNADOEDD CYMRU

6

SUPPORTING SLAVERY LUXURY GOODS FOR WELSH MARKETS

Mae caethwasiaeth wedi'i gysylltu'n agos â thwf cyfalafiaeth. Roedd pobl a oedd yn gweithio mewn diwydiant yn ennill cyflogau uwch a dechreuodd y farchnad am nwyddau moethus gynyddu ym Mhrydain. Y ffordd rataf o gynhyrchu rhai o'r nwyddau hyn oedd drwy ddefnyddio llafur caethweision.

Roedd y rhan fwyaf o'r coffi a oedd yn cael ei yfed ym Mhrydain yn dod o blanhigfeydd caethweision. Rhwng 1750 a 1820, roedd mwy o siwgr yn cael ei fewnforio i Brydain nag unrhyw beth arall. Roedd bron y cyfan ohono'n cael ei gynhyrchu gan gaethweision.

Un o isgynhyrchion y planhigfeydd a oedd yn talu'n dda oedd rŷm. Yn y 1790au, roedd India'r Gorllewin yn cymryd 24% o'r copr yr oedd Prydain yn ei allforio, ac roedd 90% ohono'n dod o Gymru. Roedd y copr hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio i wneud sosbenni a distyll-lestri i gynhyrchu siwgr a rŷm.

Roedd tybaco, cotwm, indigo (lliw glas), reis a phren caled fel mahogani yn cael eu cynhyrchu gan ddefnyddio llafur caethweision. Daeth yr holl gynnyrch hyn yn nwyddau rhad a oedd ar gael i bobl gyffredin yn ogystal ag i'r cyfoethog. Gallech ddadlau bod y gymdeithas ddefnyddwyr heddiw yn tarddu o'r 18fed ganrif a chaethwasiaeth.

► Cegin yng Nghastell Newydd Emllyn, 1797. Roedd pibell o dybaco a mug o rŷm yn bleserau i'r tlawd a'r cyfoethog drwy Gymru.

► A kitchen at Newcastle Emllyn, 1797. A pipe of tobacco and a mug of rum were pleasures for rich and poor people throughout Wales.



Angweddfa, Cymru - National Museum Wales



Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales

► Mae'r darlun hwn ar ddalen cân boblogaidd yn dangos caethwas yn trin bareli o siwgr tra bo'r meistr yn goruchwyllo, gan ysmegu tybaco a gynhyrwyd gan y caethweision.

► This illustration to a popular song sheet shows a slave handling barrels of sugar while the master looks on, smoking slave-produced tobacco.

Slavery has been closely linked to the rise of capitalism. People working in industry earned higher wages and the market for luxury goods in Britain began to grow. The cheapest way of producing some of these goods was with the use of slave labour.

Most of the coffee consumed in Britain came from slave plantations. Between 1750 and 1820, sugar became Britain's largest single import. Nearly all of it was produced in the West Indies by slave labour.

A money-making sideline of the sugar plantations was rum. In the 1790s the West Indies took 24% of the copper exported from Britain, 90% of which was from Wales. This copper was used to make pans and stills for sugar and rum production.

Tobacco, cotton, indigo (a blue dye), rice and hardwoods such as mahogany were produced using slave labour. All of these products became cheap, staple goods for ordinary working people as well as for the rich. It could be argued that the consumer society of today has its origins in the eighteenth century and slavery.



Angweddfa, Cymru - National Museum Wales

◀ Plât ffasiwn Ffrengig yn dangos merched yn gwisgo ffrogiau bore cotwm, 1807.

◀ A French fashion plate showing women wearing cotton morning dresses, 1807.

Munud i feddwl

Roedd y planhigfeydd lle roedd caethweision yn gweithio yn cynhyrchu llawer iawn o siwgr, a hynny am bris isel. Wrth i siwgr ddod yn rhatach i'w brynu, roedd mwy o bobl yn gallu fforddio'i ddefnyddio. Daeth pydredd dannedd yn llawer mwy cyffredin ym Mhrydain o'r 18fed ganrif ymlaen.

Think about it

Slave-worked plantations produced vast amounts of sugar at low cost and, as sugar became cheaper to buy, more people could afford to use it. Tooth decay became much more common in Britain from the eighteenth century.

Geirfa

Rŷm – Diod alcoholig a wneir drwy eplesu a distyllu triogl, un o isgynhyrchion siwgr.

Distyll-lestr – Offer ar gyfer gwresogi hylifau wedi'u heplusu sydd wedyn yn cael eu hoeri i'w gwneud yn fwy alcoholig.

Glossary

Rum – An alcoholic drink made by fermenting and distilling molasses, a by-product of sugar production.

Still – Equipment in which fermented liquids are heated and then cooled to increase their alcohol content.