

◀ Clawr i'r llyfr caneuon 'In Dahomey'. Ysgrifennwyd y geiriau gan William Dunbar, bardd amlwg a'r gerddoriaeth gan Will Marion Cook, cyfansoddwr a ffidlwyr enwog a oedd wedi astudio gyda Dvořák. Roedd y ddau ddyn yn Africanaid duon ac yn blant i gaethweision oedd wedi dianc.

◀ The cover to the song book 'In Dahomey'. The lyrics were by William Dunbar, a prominent poet and the music by Will Marion Cook, a renowned composer and violinist who had studied with Dvořák. Both men were black Americans and children of escaped slaves.



▲ 'The Fisk Jubilee Singers' ym 1873. Roedd y paentiad hwn, gan Edward Havel, R.A. yn rhodd gan y Frenhines Fictoria i Brifysgol Fisk. Mae'n dangos aelodau o'r cŵr a ddiddanodd y frenhines yn ystod eu taith y flwyddyn honno.

▲ The Fisk Jubilee Singers in 1873. This painting, by Edmund Havel R.A., was a gift of Queen Victoria to Fisk University. It shows members of the choir who entertained the queen during their tour of that year.

Africans, taken to the Americas as slaves, continued playing the music of their homelands. Reggae in the Caribbean, ragtime, jazz and blues in the USA and samba in Brazil, all grew out of African musical traditions. Modern popular music has its roots in these traditions.

'Minstrel music' drew huge crowds in Wales from the 1860s onwards. It was played by either local artists 'blacked up' with make-up or by touring black entertainers. Later, 'Ragtime' was made popular by shows such as 'In Dahomey' with its 100-strong cast of black performers.

Music was also used to raise awareness of black rights in the United States. The Fisk Jubilee Singers toured Wales between 1874 and 1907. They were from Fisk University in Nashville, founded in 1866 for the 'Education of Freed Slaves and Their Children'. Their songbooks of choral harmonies sold by the thousands, with their underlying themes of lost heritage, pleas for freedom and religious salvation.

Parhaodd Africanaid, a gymerwyd i Ogledd a De America fel caethweision, i chwarae cerddoriaeth eu gwledydd genedigol. Tarddodd reggae yn y Caribî, ragtime, jazz a blues yn UDA a samba ym Brasil, o draddodiadau cerddorol Africanaidd. Mae gan gerddoriaeth boblogaidd fodern ei gwreiddiau yn y traddodiadau hyn.

Denai 'cerddoriaeth y clerwyr' gynulleidfaedd enfawr yng Nghymru o'r 1860au ymlaen. Fe'i chwaraeid naill ai gan artistiaid lleol wedi tywyllu eu hwynabau gyda cholur neu drwy fynd â diddanwyr duon ar daith. Yn ddiweddarach daeth ragtime yn boblogaidd o ganlyniad i sioeau fel 'In Dahomey' gyda'i chast o 100 o berfformwyr duon.

Defnyddid cerddoriaeth hefyd i godi ymwybyddiaeth am hawliau'r bobl dduon yn yr Unol Daleithiau. Teithiodd 'The Fisk Jubilee Singers' Gymru rhwng 1874 a 1907. Deuent o Brifysgol Fisk yn Nashville, a sefydlwyd ym 1866 ar gyfer 'Addysg Caethweision wedi eu Rhyddhau a'u Plant'. Gwerthwyd miloedd o'u llyfrau o harmonïau corawl, ac ynddynt themâu'n ymwneud ag etifeddiaeth goll, a'u ple am iachawdwriaeth grefyddol a rhyddid.



◀ Datblygodd Reggae o gerddoriaeth gynharach Jamaica yn y 1960au. Fe'i cysylltir yn aml â'r mudiad Rastafari, crefyd ac athroniaeth sy'n pwysleisio tarddiad pobl dduon yn Afrika.

◀ Reggae developed from earlier Jamaican music in the 1960s. It is often associated with the Rastafari movement, a religion and philosophy which emphasises black people's origins in Africa.

Munud i feddwl

Ystyriai'r Africanaid bod cerddoriaeth eu gwledydd eu hunain yn arbennig o bwysig i gynnal eu hunaniaeth. Pa ddarnau o gerddoriaeth sy'n eich atgoffa chi am eich gwlaid eich hun?

Think about it

The Africans found the music of their homelands especially important in maintaining their identity. What pieces of music remind you of your homeland?

Geirfa

Dahomey – teyrnas hynafol yng Ngorllewin Afrika, sy'n ffurfiol rhan fwyaf o wlad fodern Benin.
Iachawdwriaeth – cael eich arbed oddi wrth rywbeth, bywyd anodd neu ddiffyg crefydd fel arfer.

Glossary

Dahomey – An ancient West African kingdom, which makes up most of the modern country of Benin.
Salvation – Being saved from something, usually a difficult life or a lack of religion.

Cafodd graddfa'r fasnach gaethweision a'i chynhyrchion effaith ar ieithoedd ac enwau lleoedd a barodd am hir ar ôl ei diddymu.

Mae rhai geiriau yn tarddu o'r Fasnach Drionglog. Er enghraifft, gini (21 sylltau neu £1.05 ceiniog) oedd darn aur a gafodd ei fathu rhwng 1683 ac 1866. Gwnaed y darnau arian yn wreiddiol o aur a ddygydd o Guinea yng Ngorllewin Affrica.

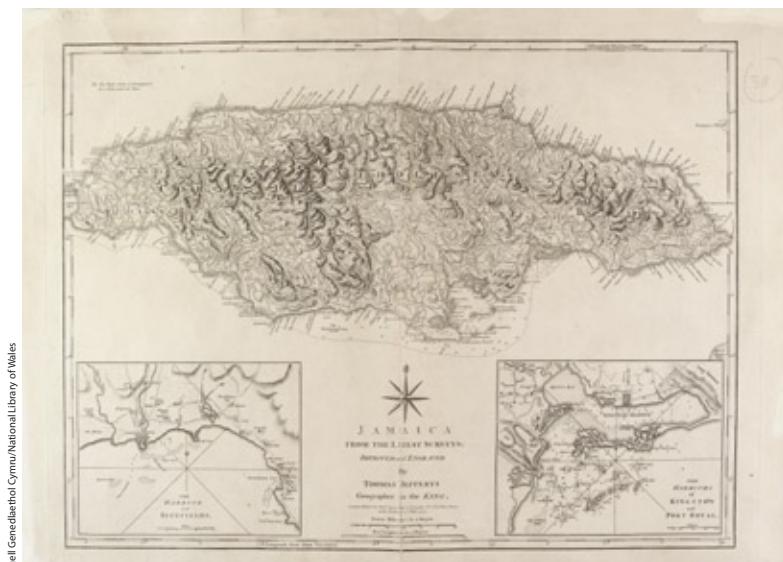
Yng Nghymru yn ystod y ddeunawfed ganrif daeth mynydd ger y Fenni o'r enw Mynydd Pen y Fal i gael ei adnabod yn Saesneg fel Sugar Loaf Mountain. Rhoddwyd yr enw hwn hefyd i fryniau eraill o siâp tebyg yng Nghymru a mannau eraill.

Yn India'r Gorllewin, byddai perchnogion planhigfeydd Cymreig yn aml yn enwi eu stadau ar ôl lleoedd yng Nghymru. Daeth yr ynysoedd i fod â nifer o enwau lleoedd Cymreig fel Pembroke Port yn Bermuda, Llanrumney, Llandovery a Bangor Ridge yn Jamaica.

Yn aml, byddai caethweision a chyn-gaethweision yn cymryd cyfenw eu meistr. Mae cyfenwau Cymreig fel Williams, Rice a Powell yn gyffredin drwy'r gymuned Affro-Americanaid.

▼ Map o Jamaica ym 1775.

▼ Map of Jamaica in 1775.



Munud i feddwl

Cymerodd rhai caethweision a ryddhawyd gyfenwau eu cyn-berchnogion. O ble y daeth eich cyfenw chi?

Think about it

Some freed slaves took on the surnames of their former owners. Where did your surname come from?

Geirfa

Sugar Loaf – Roedd siwgr crynolol a choeth yn cael ei wneud yn gonau tenau hir er mwyn medru ei gludo'n hawdd. Mewn siopau neu gartrefi defnyddid gefel siwgr i dorri darnau llai oddi ar y dorth.

Glossary

Sugar Loaf – Sugar was made into long thin cones for easy transportation. In shops or homes, sugar nippers were used to break smaller pieces off of the loaf.



▲ Gini yn dangos y Brenin William III a'r Frenhines Mary II a fathwyd ym 1694.

▲ A Guinea showing King William III and Queen Mary II, struck in 1694.



▲ Mae Mynydd y 'Sugarloaf' yn rhan o gadwyn y Mynyddoedd Duon, i'r gogledd orllewin o'r Fenni. Mae'n 596 metr (1955 troedfedd) o uchder.

▲ Sugar Loaf Mountain is part of the Black Mountains range, north-west of Abergavenny. It is 596 metres (1955 feet) high.



▲ Americanaid duon a rhai o India'r Gorllewin y mae eu cyfenwau yn eu cysylltu â perchnogion caethweision o Gymru. Yn glocedd o'r chwith uchaf: Colin Powell, Condoleezza Rice, Venus a Serena Williams, Grace Jones, Clive Lloyd a Jesse Owens.

▲ Black Americans and West Indians whose surnames connect them to slave owners from Wales. Clockwise, from top left they are Colin Powell, Condoleezza Rice, Venus and Serena Williams, Grace Jones, Clive Lloyd and Jesse Owens.

The scale of the slave trade and its products had an impact on language and place names that lasted long after abolition.

Some words have their origins in the Triangular Trade. For example, a guinea (21 shillings or £1.05) was a gold coin minted between 1663 and 1816. The coins were originally made from gold brought from Guinea in West Africa.

In Wales during the eighteenth century a hill near Abergavenny called Mynydd Pen y Fal became known in English as Sugar Loaf Mountain. This name has also been given to other hills of a similar shape in Wales and elsewhere.

In the West Indies, Welsh plantation owners often named their estates after places in Wales. The islands became dotted with Welsh place names such as Pembroke Port in Bermuda, and Llanrumney, Llandovery and Bangor Ridge in Jamaica.

Slaves and former slaves often took their master's surname. Welsh surnames such as Williams, Rice and Powell are widely spread throughout the African American community.