

Sugar and Slavery

The Penrhyn Connection

Penrhyn Castle was built on a massive fortune made from sugar plantations in Jamaica.

This booklet explores that story.



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Richard Pennant (1737-1807), 1st Lord Penrhyn, owned six sugar plantations in Jamaica and hundreds of slaves. He was an absentee landlord and wrote hundreds of letters to the agents who managed his plantations. These letters offer an invaluable insight into slavery in the British colonies during the 18th century; they are now kept in the archives of Bangor University.



This guide has been produced to support the Sugar and Slavery – The Penrhyn Connection exhibition at Penrhyn Castle. For a free copy (while stocks last) of the accompanying CD please email penrhyncastle@nationaltrust.org.uk or telephone 01248 353084.

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Penrhyn estate Jamaican documents with kind permission of Bangor University.

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Penrhyn Castle is one of many National Trust houses where you can have a fascinating day out.

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Richard Pennant

In 1765 the 28 year old Richard Pennant, a wealthy merchant, Member of Parliament for Liverpool, and, later, first Lord Penrhyn, married Anne Susanna Warburton, the heiress of the old Penrhyn estate in the Ogwen valley, where the castle now stands.



Richard Pennant

Richard Pennant was a forward-looking man, a moderniser and an improver. He transformed his new estate, creating farms, developing a slate quarry, building roads, a harbour and a railway. North Wales was never to be the same again. He provided employment for thousands of people, and riches for some.

The Penrhyn estate was not the only land Richard Pennant owned. The money that enabled him to stand for Parliament and to marry Anne Susannah Warburton came from his sugar plantations in the island of Jamaica in the Caribbean. Here he was the owner not only of land, but also of men, women and children. He owned nearly five hundred slaves.

'Richard Pennant was quintessentially a Liverpool merchant, one of that particular breed of merchant princes grown wealthy on the slave trade and on that most primitive of systems of capital accumulation, the West Indian plantation system'
– Merfyn Jones

The Pennants and Jamaica

The Pennant family came from Flintshire but Gifford Pennant had emigrated to Jamaica in the mid-17th century. He was awarded a grant of land in 1665, and came to own one of the greatest estates in the island – 20 times larger than the average. His son Edward became Chief Justice of Jamaica; of Edward's sons, Samuel became Lord Mayor of London, and John added even more to the Jamaican estate by a judicious marriage. By 1750 the main branch of the Pennant family had returned to Britain and were controlling their Jamaican properties by letter,

corresponding with their agents. Richard Pennant was born in London, in 1737 and educated at Eton and Cambridge.

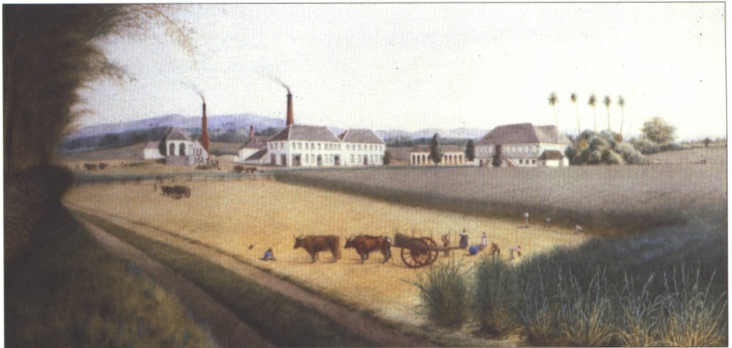
The Pennants were typical entrepreneurs of their time, ready to invest, and prepared to take a close interest in their properties. Richard Pennant took the same 'hands-on' approach to his new estate in Wales.

'They were white, they were wealthy, and they were the better educated in the formal sense since they could afford a schooling in England.' – Douglas Hall



Jamaica 1794

The world the slaves made



Denbigh Plantation 1870

Most slaves in Jamaica worked in the sugar plantations. A revolution in European and particularly British eating-habits meant that what had been a luxury item was needed to make beer, jams and processed foods, and to sweeten tea and coffee. The value of British imports from Jamaica was five times greater than from the colonies which became the United States. Raw brown sugar was shipped to refineries in Britain, many of them situated around Liverpool.

Harvesting the crop meant cutting the cane stalks with a machete known as a 'cutlass' before removing them to a

crushing mill and then boiling the juice. On Richard Pennant's Denbigh plantation in Jamaica, 60 slaves worked in the 'great gang' at the harvest, 36 (mainly children) in the 'small gang' and 19 in the 'grass gang'. This was the busiest time of the year, but plantation owners believed that slaves had to be kept hard at work at all times, otherwise they would become idle or plan revolts.

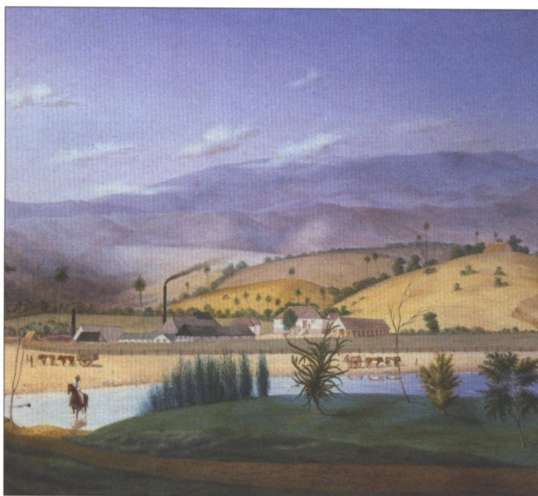
Richard Pennant's guidelines for managing his slaves: '... they should not be overworked and that they should be treated with tenderness when they are ill and with humanity and attention, at all times.'

The world the slaves made II

Not all Jamaican slaves worked in the fields. Every sugar plantation needed specialists to make equipment and to repair machinery – coopers, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and millwrights. Metallurgists were respected in African society for harnessing the power of nature; they brought these skills with them to Jamaica when they were enslaved and passed them on to their descendants. They became the skilled workers in foundries and workshops.

As the sugar trade became increasingly competitive, Jamaican estate owners introduced more modern machinery, such as the all-iron horizontal three roller mill to crush the cane. Richard Pennant was one of the first to power these sugar-mills by steam engines. These were built in Birkenhead and Birmingham but were maintained and repaired by skilled slave-artisans.

On Richard Pennant's Denbigh plantation in 1808 the slaves included:



Pennants plantation 1870

9 carriers
2 boilers
9 coopers
21 carpenters
3 doctors and
mid-wives
10 stock-keepers
14 distillers

'Indeed the efficient and proper running of sugar factories heavily depended on these African enslaved artisans.'

Richard Pennant and Liverpool

Richard Pennant, first Lord Penrhyn, was Member of Parliament for Liverpool for 19 years, at a time when the town grew rich on the profits of its slave traders – on average between 10 and 15% a year – and from the wealth generated by imports from Jamaica and the other Caribbean islands. The slave trade turned over large sums of money, which became available for re-investment.

Liverpool merchants realised that public opinion was turning against the slave trade by the end of the 18th century and that abolition was inevitable. They diversified their

investments and looked for new ventures to support. Many of them turned their attention to North Wales and invested in mining and quarrying. Richard Pennant's investments had already created the largest slate quarry in the world just five miles from this castle.

'Liverpool is an outstanding example of a world mercantile port city, which represents the early development of global trading and cultural connections throughout the British Empire.' – citation of Liverpool's World Heritage Status inscription, 2004



Penrhyn Slate Quarry by Henry Hawkins 1832

The end of the British slave trade

Richard Pennant wanted the slave trade to continue. So did many others – not only the rich but also ordinary people such as seamen who benefited from it. But times were changing. Slave-owners had gradually realised that it was in their own interest not to work slaves so hard that they died but to encourage them to start families to replace the work-force. There was less need to import new slaves. In Jamaica, the slaves themselves were mounting successful resistance campaigns. In Wales, in England, Ireland and Scotland, campaigners were calling for an end to the trade and for slaves to be freed.

On 25 March 1807 Parliament outlawed the slave trade within the whole British Empire; between 1833 and 1838 it outlawed slavery itself in British colonies. Richard Pennant's successor received £14,683 17s 2d compensation for the loss of his slaves. In the United States of America, slavery was abolished only after four years of civil war, in 1865.

***Slavery** means individual human beings are the property of another. The **slave trade** means the capture, purchase and sale of human beings, often transporting them across the ocean in the process.*

'Were the House of Commons to vote for abolition, they actually would strike at seventy millions of property, they ruined the colonies and, by destroying an essential nursery of seamen, gave up the domination of the sea at a single stroke' – Richard Pennant in a Parliamentary debate, 1788



Josiah Wedgwood medallion made in 1787.
Emblem of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery.

Wales and the Struggle against Slavery

Welshmen and women took part in the struggle to end slavery in the Caribbean and later in the United States. The Rev. John Elias of Anglesey preached against the slave trade in Liverpool itself, and Welsh-language chapels and newspapers kept the cause alight, but it was the American Civil War (1861-5) that brought the issue home. Many thousands of Welshmen living in the USA volunteered to serve President Lincoln.

For Welsh soldiers, more than for any other white ethnic group in the Northern army, the American Civil War was not to preserve the Union but to bring slavery to an end. Friends and family back home learnt how they gave their lives to this cause in the terrible battles of Antietam, Shiloh and Gettysberg. The last American slaves were freed eight months after the end of the war. To this day, the songs of the Northern army remain popular with bands and choirs in Wales.

'I saw the ship Cora ... We could hardly believe that 705 children, men and women had been confined between its decks, taken from their land and were on their way to endless slavery. But it was true.' – Rev. Dr Ben Chidlaw, Bala and Ohio



Fighting slavery: Huw Roberts, of Garth Dorwen, Pen y Groes and of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment

Slavery Today

Brazil was the last country in the western hemisphere to make slavery illegal, in 1888. By the end of the 19th century, slavery seemed almost to have vanished. Since then, more people have been enslaved than at any time in history. Millions died as slaves in the Soviet gulag from 1930 until the 1960s, and in Hitler's Reich from 1933 to 1945. Today, in many countries of the world, including the United Kingdom, people work in what are literally slave conditions, in catering, hospitality, farming and the sex industry.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948 by the United Nations, bans slavery. In December 1966, the UN General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; article 8 bans slavery. The treaty came into force in March 1976. By November 2003, 104 countries had ratified this treaty. Yet slavery endures.

'Slavery in the UK exists in various forms ... All share elements of the exploitative relationship which have historically constituted slavery: severe economic exploitation; the lack of a human rights framework; and one person's control over another through the prospect or reality of violence. Slavery is defined and prohibited under international law. Coercion distinguishes slavery from poor working conditions.' – Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 26 February 2007



Caethwasiaeth Heddiw

'Slavery in the UK exists in various forms ... All share elements of the exploitative relationship which have historically constituted slavery: severe economic exploitation; the lack of a human rights framework; and one person's control over another through the prospect or reality of violence. Slavery is defined and prohibited under international law. Coercion distinguishes slavery from poor working conditions.' –

Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 26 February 2007
Rowntree, 26 Chwefror 2007



Gwaherddir caethwasiaeth yn Natganiad Cyffredinol Iawnderau Dynol a fabwysiadwyd ym 1948. Yn Rhagfyr 1966, mabwysiadodd Cynulliad Cyffredinol y Cenhedloedd Unedig y Cyfamod Rhyngwladol ar Hawliau Sifil a Pholïticaidd, gwahardd erthygl 8 gaethwasiaeth. Daeth y cytundeb i rym ym Mawrth 1976. Erbyn Tachwedd 2003, roedd 104 o wledydd wedi cadarnhau'r cytundeb. Eto pery caethwasiaeth.

Brasil oedd y wlad olaf yn yr hemsffer gorllewinol i wneud caethwasiaeth yn anghyfreithlon, ym 1888. Erbyn diwedd y 19eg ganrif, tybid bod caethwasiaeth wedi diffannu bron yn gyfan gwbl. Ers hynny, caethwyd mwy o bobl nac ar unrhyw amser mewn hanes. Bu farw millynau fel caethweision yn y guilag Sofietaidd o 1930 hyd y 1960au, ac yn Reich Hitler o 1933 hyd 1945. Heddiw, yn amryw o wledydd y byd, yn cynnwys y Deyrnas Unedig, mae pobl yn gweithio'n llythrennol mewn amgylchiadau caethwasiaeth, mewn arlwy, lletygarnch, ffermio ac yn y diwydiant rhyw.

Cymru a'r Ffrwydr yn erbyn Caethwasiaeth

'Gwela's y llong Cora ... Brawd y gallwn gredu fod 705 o blant, gwyr a gwragedd, wedi cael eu gwrthio rhwng ei decks, eu dwyn o'u glad, ac ar ei ffordd i gaethwasanaeth Ben Chidlaw, Bala ac Ohio



Cymerodd y Cymry, yn wfr a gwragedd ran yn y frwydr i ddilieu caethwasiaeth yn y Caribi ac yn hwyrach yn yr Unol Daleithiau. Pregelodd y Parch John Elias o Lerpwl ei hun, a chadwodd capelli Cymraeg a newyddiaduron yr achos yn fyw, ond y Rhyfel Cartref yn America (1861-5) ddaeth a'r mater i wir sylw. Gwirfoddolodd miloedd o Gymry gartrefodd yn yr UDA!

I fillwyr Cymreig, yn fwy nac i unrhyw grŵp ethnig gwyrn arall yn y fyddin Ogleddol, nid oedd y Rhyfel Cartref yn America ar gyfer diogelu'r Undeb ond ar gyfer dilieu caethwasiaeth. Clywodd teuluoedd a chyfeillion yn ôl i adref sut y bu iddynt gollu eu bywydau i'r achos ym mwydrau erchyll Antetam, Shiloh a Gettysberg. Rhyddhawyd y caethweision Americanaidd olat wyth mis ar ôl terfyn y rhyfel. Hyd y dydd heddiw, mae caneuon y fyddin Ogleddol yn parhau'n boblogaidd gyda bandiau a chorau yng Nghymru.

Brwydro yn erbyn caethwasiaeth: Huw Roberts, o Garth Dorwen, Pen y Groes ac o Sfed Gatrawd Troedfyllwyr Wisconsin

Diwedd caethfasnach ym Mhrydain

Golyga **caethwasiath** bod unigolion yn eiddo i rywun arall. Golyga **caethfasnach** ddal, pynu a gwerthu bodau dynol, a'u trawsgludo'n amli tros y môr yn y broses.

'Were the House of Commons to vote for abolition, they actually would strike at seventy millions of property, they ruined the colonies and, by destroying an essential nursery of seamen, gave up the domination of the sea at a single stroke' – Richard Pennant in a *Parliamentary debate*, 1788



Roedd Richard Pennant eisiau i gaethfasnach barhau. Felly helyd amryw eraill – nid y cefnog yn unig ond helyd pobl gyffredin megis morwyr oedd yn elwa ohono. Ond roedd yr amserau yn newid. Roedd perchnogion caethwesiwn yn araf sylweddol! ei bod o fudd iddynt i beidio â gweithio'r caethwesiwn mor galed nes eu bod yn marw ond eu cywell i ddechrau magu teulu i gymryd trosodd yn y gweithle. Roedd llai o angen mewntorio caethwesiwn newydd. Yn Jamaica roedd y caethwesiwn eu hunain yn cynnal ymgrychoedd llwyddiannus. Yng Nghymru, Lloegr, Iwerddon a'r Alban, roedd ymgrychwy'r yn galw am ddiwedd i'r fasnach ac i gaethwesiwn gael eu rhyddhau.

Ar 25 Mawrth 1807 gwaharddod y Senedd caethfasnach oddi fewn i'r Ymerodraeth Brydeinig, a rhwyg 1838 ac 1838 gwaharddwyd caethwasiath ei hun o'r trefedigaethau Prydeinig. Derbyniodd olyndd Richard Pennant £14,683 17s 2d o iawndal am goll! ei gaethwesiwn. Yn Unol Daleithiau'r America ni ddilëwyd caethwasiath tan ar ôl pedair blwydd o ryfel cartref ym 1865.

Medalw'n Josiah Wedgwood wrnaed ym 1787. Amwyddlun y Gymdeithas dros Ddilieu Caethwasiath.

Richard Pennant a Lerpwl

buddsoddiadau ac edrych am fentrau
newydd i'w cefnogi. Trodd nifer
ohonynt eu golygon tua Gogledd
Cymru a buddsoddi mewn cloddfeydd
a chwareli. Roedd buddsoddiadau
Richard Pennant eisoes wedi creu'r
chwarel lechi fwyaf yn y byd ond
pwm millitir o'r castell hwn.

'Liverpool is an outstanding example
of a world mercantile port city, which
represents the early development of
global trading and cultural
connections throughout the British
Empire.' – citation of Liverpool's
World Heritage Status inscription,
2004 – cyfeiriad allan o gyflwyniad
Safle Treftadaeth y Byd Lerpwl 2004.



Roedd Richard Pennant, y prif
Arglydd Penrhyn, yn Aelod
SeneddI tros Lerpwl am 19 o
flynyddoedd, yn y cyfnod pan elwodd
y dref yn arannol ar gyfoeth y caeth
fasnachwyr – rhwng 10 a 15% ar
gyfartaledd y flwyddyn – ac o'r elw a
wnaed allan o fewnforion o Jamaica
ac ynysoedd eraill yn y Caribi. Roedd
y farchnad caethwasiaeth yn creu
symiau enfawr o arfan, oedd ar gael
i'w hail fuddsoddi.

Erbyn diwedd yr 18fed gannt
sylweddolodd masnachwyr yn Lerpwl
bod barn y bobl yn troi yn erbyn
caethfasnach a bod dileu yn anochel.
Rhaid oedd iddynt amrywio eu

Y byd wnaeth y caethweision II

Fel y tyfodd y farchnad siwgr yn fwy
 cystadleuol, cyflwynodd
 perchnogion yr ystadau yn Jamaica
 beirannau mwy modern, megis
 melli haearn orweddol tri rholer i
 talu'r coesau siwgr. Adelladwyd nhw
 yn Birkēhead a Birmingham ond
 roeddent yn cael eu cynnal a'u
 hatgyweirio gan y caethweision
 creftus.

*Ymhlith y caethweision ar blanhigfa
 Denbigh Richard Pennant ym 1808
 roedd:*

Nid oedd y caethweision yn Jamaica
 i gyd yn gweithio yn y caeau. Roedd
 pob planhigfa siwgr angen
 arbenigwyr i wneud offer ac i
 atgyweirio peirannau – coweraid,
 seiri coed a meinl, gofaint a seiri
 melliāu. Ferchid metelegwyr yng
 nghlychoedd Affricanaid am reoli
 grymoedd natur, a daethant a'r
 sgiliau hyn gyda nhw i Jamaica pan
 eu caethiwyd a'u pasio ymlaen i'w
 disgynddion. Daethant yn grefftwyr
 medrus yn y ffowndriau a'r
 gweithdai.

- 9 carlwr
- 2 berwr
- 9 cower
- 21 o seiri
- 3 medyg a
- bydwraig
- 10 ceidwad stoc
- 14 o ddistyllwyr

'Indeed the
 efficient and
 proper running of
 sugar factories
 heavily depended
 on these African
 enslaved
 artisans.'



Planhigfa Pennants 1870

Y byd wnaeth y caethweision



Planhigfa Denbigh 1870

Roedd chwyldro mewn arferion bwytla Ewropeaidd, a Phrydeinig yn arbenngi, yn golygu bod galw am beth arferai fod yn eitem foethus i wneud cwrw, jam a bwydydd wedi eu prosesu, ac i felysu te a choffi. Roedd gwerth mewntforion Prydeinig o Jamaica yn bum gwailth mwy nac o'r trefedigaethau a ddaeth i'w hadnabod fel yr Unol Daleithiau. Anfonid siwgr brown heb ei buro ar longau i burfeydd ym Mhrydain, nifer ohonynt wedi eu lleoli o amgylch Lerpwl.

Golygai cynaeafu'r cnwd dorri'r coesau gyda thwca, elwid yn 'cytlas' cyn eu cludo i'r fellin i'w malu ac yna berwi'r sudd. Ar blanhigfa Denbigh

Rheolau Richard Pennant ar gyfer ei gaethweision: '... they should not be overworked and that they should be treated with tenderness when they are ill and with humanity and attention, at all times.'

Richard Pennant yn Jamaica, gweithiai 60 o gaethweision yn y 'gang fawr' amser cynhaeaf, 36 (plant yn bennaf) yn y gang fach ac 19 yn y 'gang las'. Dyma oedd amser prysurat y flwyddyn, ond arferai perchnogion y planhigfeydd gredu bod rhaid cadw'r caethweision i weithio'n galed trwy gydol y flwyddyn, neu byddent yn dechrau diogi neu drefnu i wrthryfela.

Y Pennants a Jamaica

Roedd teulur Pennant yn hanu o Sir Y Flint ond ymfudodd Gifford Pennant i Jamaica yng nghanol y 17eg ganrif. Dyfarwydd iddo rodd o dir ym 1665, a daeth yn berchenog ar un o'r ystadau mwyaf ar yr ynys - ei fab Edward yn Brit Ustus Jamaica, a daeth Samuel, un o feibion Edward yn Arglwydd Faer Llundain, ac ychwanegodd mab arall John, hyd yn oed fwy i'r ystad yn Jamaica drwy briodl'n ddoeth. Erbyn 1750 roedd prif gangen teulur Pennant wedi dychwelyd i Brydain ac yn rheoli eu heiddo yn Jamaica drwy gyfrwng llythyrâu gan lythyrn'u n gyson

gyda'u hasiantiaid. Ganwyd Richard Pennant yn Llundain ym 1737 ac addysgwyd yn Eton a Chae-grawnt. Roedd teulur Pennant yn entrepreneuriaid nodweddiadol eu cyfnod, yn barod i fuddsoddi, ac yn cymryd diddordeb mawr yn eu heiddo. Cymrodd Richard Pennant yr un diddordeb ymarferol yn ei ystad newydd yng Nghymru. *'They were white, they were wealthy, and they were the better educated in the formal sense since they could afford a schooling in England.'* - Dr Douglas Hall



Jamaica 1794

Richard Pennant

Ym 1765, priododd Richard Pennant, marchnatwr cefnog 28 oed, Aelod Seneddol Lerpwl, ac oed, Aelod Seneddol Penrhyn, wedyn y cyntaf Arglwydd Penrhyn, Anne Susanna Warburton, aeres hen ystad y Penrhyn yn nyffryn Ogwen, ble saif y castell heddiw.



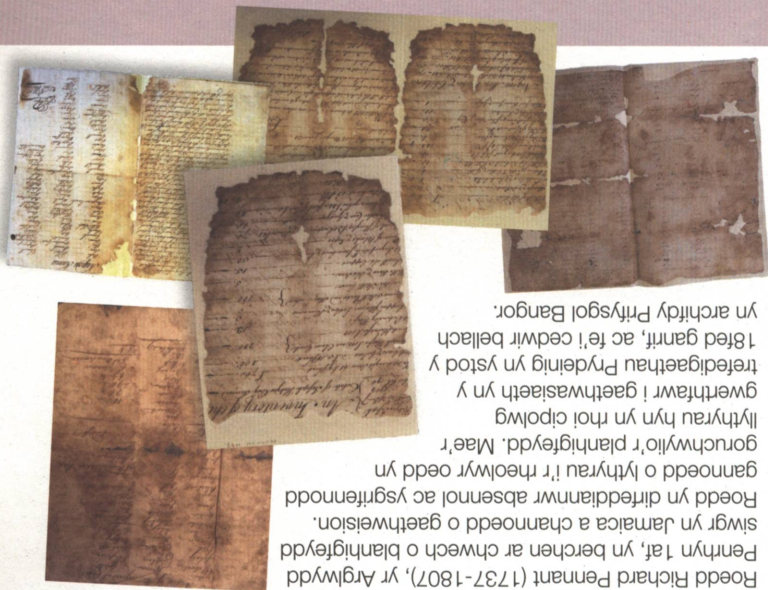
Richard Pennant, Arglwydd Penrhyn

Roedd Richard Pennant yn wr blaengar, yn fodernydd ac yn wellhäwr. Trawsnewidiodd ei ystad newydd, gan greu ffermydd, datblygu chwarel lechi, adeiladu ffyrdd, portlad a rheilffordd. Doedd Gogledd Cymru byth yr un fath wedyn. Darparodd walth ar gyfer milloedd o bobl, a chyfoeth i rai.

Nid tir ystad y Penrhyn yn unig oedd Richard Pennant ei berchen. Daeth yr arhan a'i galluogodd i sefyll fel Aelod Seneddol ac i briodi Anne Susannah Warburton o'i blanhigfeydd siwgr ar ynys Jamaica yn y Caribi. Yma roedd yn berchen nid yn unig ar dirroedd, ond hefyd ar wyr, gwragedd a phlant. Roedd yn berchen ar ymron i bum cant o gaethweision.

'Richard Pennant was quintessentially a Liverpool merchant, one of that particular breed of merchant princes grown wealthy on the slave trade and on that most primitive of systems of capital accumulation, the West Indian plantation system' - Prof. Mervyn Jones

Roedd Richard Pennant (1737-1807), yr Arglwydd Penrhyn 1af, yn berchen ar chwech o blanhigfeydd siwgr yn Jamaica a channoedd o gaethwision. Roedd yn dirfeddianwr absennol ac ysgriennodd gannoedd o lythyrau i'r rheolwyr oedd yn gorchwyllo'r planhigfeydd. Mae'r llythyrau hyn yn rhoi cipolwg gwerthfawr i gaethwasiaeth yn y trefedigaethau Prydeinig yn ystod y 18fed ganrif, ac fe'i cedwir bellach yn archifdy Prifysgol Bangor.



Cynhyrchwyd yr arweiniad hwn i gefnogi'r arddangosfa Siwgr a Chaethwasiaeth - Cysylltiad y Penrhyn yng Nghastell Penrhyn. Am gopi rhad ac am ddim o'r gryno ddisg i gyd reddeg â'r arddangosfa (i'rta bod cyflenwad) e-bostiwch penrhyncastle@nationaltrust.org.uk neu ffoniwch 01248 353084.

Lluniau: Llyfrgell Llundain, Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol Tudalennau 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 ac 8. Dogfennau ystad Jamaica'r Penrhyn gyda chanlatâd caredig Prifysgol Bangor. Tudalen 2 gyda chanlatâd caredig Amgueddfa Bryste.

Mae Castell Penrhyn yn un o feddianau'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ble y gellwch gael diwrnod allan gogoneddus.

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Cynhyrchwyd gan Micrographics

Siwgr a Chaethwasiaeth Cysylltiad y Penrhyn

Adeladwyd Castell Penrhyn ar y ffortiwn a
wnaed o blanhigfeydd siwgr yn Jamaica.
Mae'r llyfr yn hwn yn archwilio'r stori.

