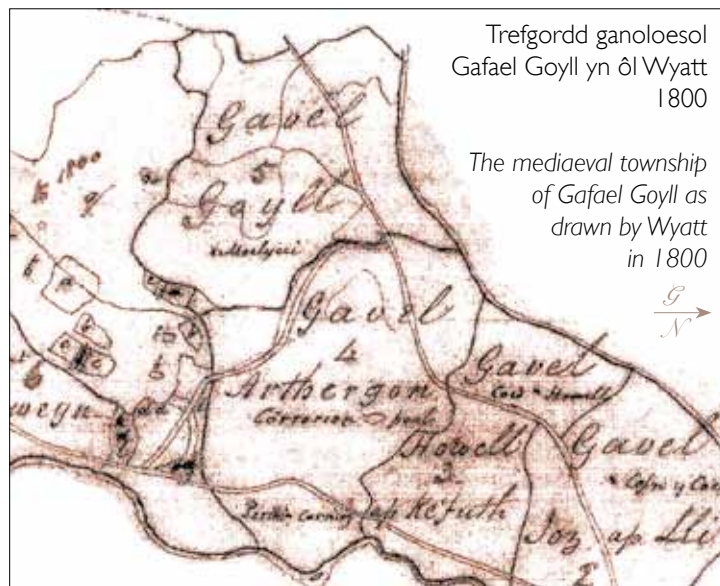




Moelyci - Cyfannedd ers Ugain Canrif

Byddai pobl wedi byw ym Mryn Golau, anheddiad pen bryn o Oes yr Haearn, ac yng Nghaer Penraig, cyn ac yn ystod cyfnod y Rhufeiniaid. Mae chwstwr o gytiâu cryniôn o'r cyfnod Brythonig-Rufeinig wrth ochr y llwybr ar dir Ty'n y Caeau, a hefyd ar fynydd Moelyci a Moel Rhiwen.

Gwelir Moelyci yn rhan o ddaliad 'Gafael Goyll' ar fap o drefgordd ganoloesol Cororion. Ceir cyfeiriad at Cororion dan yr enw 'Creuwyrion' yn chwedl Math fab Mathonwy yn y Mabinogi.



Trefgordd ganoloesol Gafael Goyll yn ôl Wyatt 1800. The mediaeval township of Gafael Goyll as drawn by Wyatt in 1800.

Moelyci - Inhabited for 2000 Years

The Iron Age hill top settlement at Bryn Golau and the Caer Penraig hill fort would have been lived in before and during the arrival of the Romans. There is a group of Romano-British round huts next to the trail on Ty'n y Caeau land, and also on Moelyci mountain and Moel Rhiwen.

Moelyci is found as part of the holding 'Gafael Goyll' on a map of the medieval township of Cororion. Cororion is referred to in the C12th Mabinogi tale of Math fab Mathonwy as 'Creuwyrion'.

Moel Lleucu - Moelyci

Derbynnir fel arfer bod Moelyci'n deillio o 'Moel Lleucu', yn cofiâu merch o'r enw Lleucu.

Etifeddiath swyddogion o Saeson a mapiau Arolwg Ordans y 19eg ganrif yw'r ffurf 'Moel y Ci'. Mae'r ynganiad sy'n deillio o hyn yn dyddio'n ôl i'r 1930au, felly ni ellir ei briodoli i newydd-ddyfodiad diweddar yn gweld yr enw am y tro cyntaf ar fap.

Tybed a yw'r ffurf 'Moel y Ci' wedi dod yn ynganiad cyffredin gan unrhyw rai (pa un ai'n Gymry Cymraeg ai peidio) pan fyddant yn siarad Saesneg?

Gan fod cymaint o amrywiaethau ynganiad, hyd yn oed ymysg pobl leol, gynhenid, tybed beth fyddwn ni'n ei ddweud ymhenn 50 mlynedd!

*Moelleiki
Moelycci
Moel Legi*

It is generally accepted that the name Moelyci derives from 'Moel Lleucu', commemorating someone called Lleucu.

The spelling 'Moel y Ci' is a legacy from English officialdom and Ordnance Survey maps. The resulting pronunciation dates back to the 1930s at least so cannot be attributed solely to a recent influx of incomers first meeting the name on a map.

Could it be that 'Moel y Ci' has become a common pronunciation by any speaker when speaking in English?

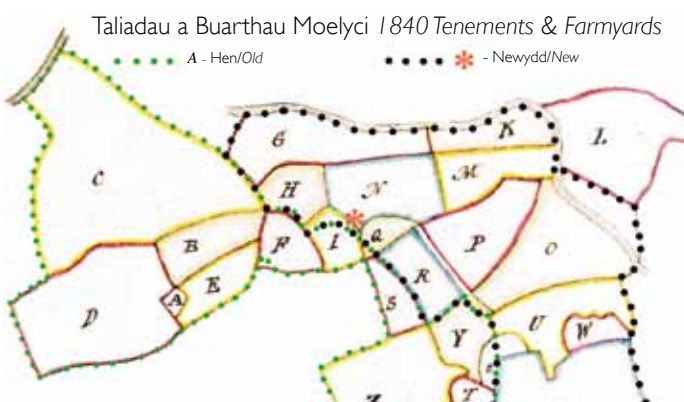


With wide variations in pronunciation even amongst born and bred locals, what will be saying in 50 years' time?

1765 - 1877 Dau Ddaliad - Two Tenements

Yn 1765 daeth rhan o Stad y Penrhyn, gan gynnwys Moelyci, i feddiant y gwrth-ddiddymwr Richard Pennant. Defnyddiodd ei gyfoeth, a ddeuai o blanhigfeydd siwgr yn Jamaica, i ddatblygu Chwarel y Penrhyn yn ogystal â gwella ffermydd. Credir bod yr adeiladau fferm presennol yn deillio o'r gwelliannau hyn (c.1800), a'r ffermyd presennol yn dyddio'n ôl i tua 1850.

Roedd dau ddaliad ar wahân ym Moelyci rhwng 1789 a 1877. Mae cyfuno'r daliadau a gadael yr hen ffermyd yn cydoesi ag adeiladu rheilffordd y chwarel dros gaeau Moelyci.



Dangosir daliadau 1840 dros fap caeau Moelyci ym 1768. Trwy ganiatâd Archifau a Chasgladau Arbennig, Prifysgol Bangor, Casgliad Penrhyn.

1840 tenements shown over the 1768 Moelyci field system. Courtesy: Archives and Special Collections, University of Bangor, Penrhyn Collection.

In 1765 Moelyci was acquired with other parts of the Penrhyn estate by anti-abolitionist Richard Pennant. His wealth, created on sugar plantations in Jamaica, funded development of the Penrhyn Quarry and improvements to estate farms. The present farm buildings are believed to be a result of these improvements (c.1800), with the current farmhouse dating from around 1850.

There were two separate tenements at Moelyci from 1789 - 1877. The amalgamation of the tenements and abandoning of the old farmhouse coincides with the building of the quarry railway across Moelyci land.

Rheilffordd Penrhyn Railway

Rhwng 1879 ac 1962 roedd y llechi o chwarel enfawr y Penrhyn ym Methesda i gyd yn mynd drwy Foelyci ar eu ffordd i Borth Penrhyn, ac oddi yno i lefydd mor bell i ffwrdd ag Awstralia a'r Ariannin. Roedd y diwydiant llechi yn ei anterth yn yr 1860au yn cludo 200 tunnell o lechi i'r porthladd bob dydd.

Agorwyd rheilffordd gul Chwarel y Penrhyn yn 1879, gan ddisodli rheilffordd ceffyl a ddilynai Afon Ogwen. Roedd yn 6 1/4 milltir o hyd a rhedai o weithfeydd Felin Fawr ger Bethesda, drwy Foelyci a Felin Hen, yna ar hyd Afon Cegin i Borth Penrhyn, Bangor.



Pont Moelyci dros reilffordd segru y chwarel, 1970. The Moelyci bridge over the disused quarry railway, 1970.

From 1879 until 1962 all the slate from the vast Penrhyn Quarry in Bethesda passed through Moelyci on its way to places as far away as Australia and Argentina. The slate industry reached a peak in the 1860's with 200 tonnes of slate being transported to the Port every day.

The Penrhyn Quarry narrow gauge railway was opened in 1879 replacing a horse-drawn railroad that ran alongside the River Ogwen. It was 6 1/4 miles long and ran from the Felin Fawr works near Bethesda through Moelyci and Felin Hen then along the River Cegin all the way to Port Penrhyn, Bangor.

Yr 20fed Ganrif - The 20th Century

Ni ddylid tanbriso rôl merched ym Moelyci. Bu tair gwraig weddw yn denantiaid yn eu rhinwedd eu hunain am gyfanswm o 76 o flynyddoedd yn ystod y 19eg ganrif, tra bu tair partneriaeth dyn/dynes yn ystod yr 20fed ganrif.

1902 - 1933: Cymrodd y brawd a chwaer, Bennett ac Elizabeth Thomas, yr awenau gan eu rhieni (Bennett ac Elizabeth hefyd). Fe'u cofnodir fel amaethwr a gweithiwr laeth yn ôl eu trefn yng nghyfrifiad 1911, ac mae anghydfod ynghylch elw'r fferm yn tystio i'w cyfrifoldebau cyfartal.

1933 - 1951: Bu tenantiaeth Thomas Prys (Price) a'i wraig Jane Maria yn gyfnod o foderneiddio, gan gynnwys gosod pibell ddwr, gosod trydan, a disodli ceffylau gwedd gan dractor Ferguson wedi'r rhyfel. Byddai Nain Prys, a oedd yn mesur 4'10" ac yn feistres ei phlwyf, yn gwerthu jam ac wyau i fasnachwyr marchnad ym Mangor.



Jane Maria Prys

The role of women at Moelyci should not be underestimated. Three widows were the named tenants for a total of 76 years during the C19th while the C20th saw three man/woman partnerships.

1902 - 1933: Brother and sister, Bennett and Elizabeth Thomas took over from their parents (also Bennett and Elizabeth). The 1911 census lists them as a farmer and dairy worker, a dispute over the farm profits providing evidence of their equal roles.

1933 - 1951: The tenancy of husband and wife Thomas and Jane Maria Prys (Price) spanned an era of modernisation, including installation of piped water, electricity and the post-war replacement of plough horses with a Ferguson tractor. Nain Prys 4'10" tall and "mistress of all her domain", sold eggs and homemade jam to market traders in Bangor.

Charles, Blanche & Linda

Bu'r locomotifau Blanche a Linda yn gweithio ar y llinell o 1893 tan iddi gael ei chau yn 1962.

Adeiladwyd y tri locomotif gan Hunslet Engine Company, Leeds. Dosbarthwyd Charles, y cyntaf ohonynt, yn 1882. Nid oedd gan Charles ddigon o bwysau tynnu ac fe'i holynwyd gan Linda a Blanche, gyda phwysau tynnu o 5550 pwys. Gweithredodd Charles wedyn fel injan wrth gefn yn unig.

Roedd gan y tair injan olwynion 22 3/4" o led i weddu i'r trac 23", ac roeddent yn mesur 5.64 medr o hyd, 1.73 medr o led, a 2.44 medr o uchder. Fe'u dyluniwyd i fedru cymryd tro â radiws o ddim llai na 6.4 medr.



Blanche gyda'i gyrrwr John Rowlands yn yr 1930au. Blanche with John Rowlands, her driver in the 1930s.

Locomotives Blanche and Linda worked the line from 1893 till the closure of the railway in 1962.

Charles, Blanche and Linda were made by the Hunslet Engine Company, Leeds. Charles, delivered in 1882, proved lacking in traction and was replaced in 1893 by Blanche and Linda with a traction effort of 5550 lb. Charles continued only as a back-up.

All three locomotives had a wheel gauge of 22 3/4" to suit the 23" rails, and were 5.64m long, 1.73m wide and 2.44m in height. The minimum curve radius they could negotiate was 6.4m.

1951 - 2001 Nicholas Roberts & Rosemary Williams

"Roedd y fferm yn anodd ei thrin ond 'roedd Niclas yn ffermwr rei dda ac yn dallt y fferm yn iawn... hogan galluog, yn dallt y tir." Owie Williams

Cymrodd Nicholas Roberts denantiaeth Moelyci yn 1951 ar adeg pan oedd yr angen i gynhyrchu bwyd wedi'r rhyfel yn sbarduno newidiadau i ddulliau ffarmio, a daeth cadw defaid yn ganolbwynt i weithgarwch y fferm.

Yn ddiweddarach bu Rosemary (Williams), merch Nicholas, yn ffarmio gydag ef. Er ei bod hi bellach wedi ymddeol o ffarmio, mae ei gwahyd fel ysgrifennydd adran ddefaid Sioe Dyffryn Ogwen wedi sicrhau parhad yr adran hon.



Nicholas Roberts yn gweithio gyda'i ddefaid Mynydd Cymreig. Nicholas Roberts working with his Welsh Mountain sheep.

"The farm was a difficult one to manage but Nicholas was a very good farmer and understood the farm well... an intelligent lad, he understood the land." Owie Williams

Nicholas Roberts took the Moelyci tenancy in 1951 at a time when post-war support for food production was driving changes in farming practices and sheep-farming became the focus for the farm.

Rosemary (Williams), Nicholas's daughter, later farmed in partnership with him. Although now retired from farming, in her role as secretary of the Dyffryn Ogwen Sheep Show sections she has ensured the continuation of this part of the show.

Hanes Naturiol - A Natural History

Pumnaalen y Gors / Marsh Cinquefoil

Mae gan Foelyci 350 erw o gynfeinoedd amrywiol a dros 200 erw ohonynt wedi'u dynodi'n Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig. Mae gwerth cadwraethol y rhostir, y corsydd a'r gaswelltir llawn blodau, (sydd yn cynnal blodau, adar a gwyfynod prin) yn ganlyniad i gyfnod hir o bori a rheoli da byw.



Yn 2002 roedd golwg di-faeth ar blanhigion gwlyptir Cae'r Parc, yn ôl pob tebyg oherwydd treiddiad cemegion o'r trochdrwyth defaid. Heddiw mae'n fan pwysig ar gyfer bioamrywiaeth, yn cynnal cyfoeth o blanhigion ac infertebratau gwlyptir gan gynnwys tegeirian brych y rhos, pumnaalen y gors a'r britheg berlog fach. Fe'i rheolir fel dól wlyb; yn yr haf mae'n sbloets o flodau gwyllt a phryfetach, ac yn yr hydref fe'i porir yn ddwys gan ferlod i glirio'r llystyfiant sy'n marw.



Moelyci has 350 acres of varied habitats with over 200 acres of summit heathland designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

The conservation value of the heathland, marshes and flower-rich grassland, which support rare flowers, birds and moths, results mainly from long-term livestock grazing.

In 2002 the wetland fauna of 'Cae'r Parc' appeared impoverished, presumably due to the input of chemicals from the sheep-dip. Today it is a biodiversity hotspot, supporting a cornucopia of wetland plants and invertebrates including ivy-leaved bellflower, heath spotted orchid, and small pearl-bordered fritillary. It is managed as a wet meadow; in summer a riot of wildflowers and insects; hard-grazing by ponies in the autumn clears away the dying vegetation.

Moelyci - Oes Newydd - A New Era

Prynwyd Moelyci yn 2003 gan gydweithfa gymunedol, a sefydlwyd Canolfan Amgylcheddol Moelyci i warchod a rhannu treftadaeth a bioamrywiaeth gyfoethog mynydd Moelyci a thir y fferm. Mae'n darparu cyfleoedd ar gyfer hamdden, hyfforddiant ac addysg, gwirfoddoli a gwaith.

Yn unol ag ethos cynaliadwy'r ganolfan sefydlwyd ystod o fentrau gan gynnwys gardd fasnachol a siop fferm, rhandroedd gymunedol, a chyfluster ail-gylchu gwastraff gwyrrdd. Mae Moelyci'n cynnig rhaglen o gyrsiâu a digwyddiadau yn ymwneud â chadwraeth, sgiliau gwledig, a chynhyrchu bwyd lleol, ac yn cynnig gwasanaeth ymgynghori i weithwyr proffesiynol a graddedigion.



Ymchwilio pylau dŵr / Pond dipping

In 2003 Moelyci farm was bought by a community cooperative and the Moelyci Environmental Centre was established to protect and share the heritage and rich biodiversity of the farmland and Moelyci Mountain. It provides opportunities for recreation, training and education, volunteering and employment.

With an ethos rooted in sustainability a range of initiatives have been established, including a market garden and farm shop, community allotments and a green waste recycling facility. Moelyci offers a programme of courses and events in conservation, rural skills and local food production, and provides a consultancy service to professionals and graduates.

Y Ffridd - Moelyci Mountain

Huw John Hughes

"Yn ystod mis Gorffennaf yng nghyfnod fy mhlenytndod mi roedd 'Moelci' yn llawn o bobol yn hel llus. A dwi'n cofio fydda na hen fodryb i mi fydda'n gofyn i mi, 'Wyt ti am hel llus i mi 'leni?' 'Wel, gwnaf medde fi, a'r tâl o ni'n ei gael oedd tair ceiniog goch! Ac o'n i'n meddwl 'Wel myn dian! Wedi casglu llong pot jam am dair ceiniog goch."

"Ond mi rodd na ryw gymdeithas yno - pobol o Riwlas a phobol o Ddeiniolen yn dod yno, merched a phlant yn benna', a mi fydda hyn yn digwydd drwy'r dydd - bydda na rai yno ben bora. Dwi'n cofio un o'r enw Beti. Fydda Beti'n treulio'r mis yn hel llus ac oedd hi'n mynd â nhw i Fethesda, i'r siopa, i'w gwerthu."



"In July during my childhood 'Moelci' would be full of people collecting bilberries. And I remember there was an old aunt of mine who'd ask me, 'Are you going to collect bilberries for me?' 'Yes I will, I'd say and the pay I got was three red pennies! And I'd think 'Well my heck! A whole jam pot for only three pennies'."

"But there was a community there - people from Rhiwlas and people from Deiniolen coming there, women and children mainly, and this would take place all day - some would be there first thing in the morning. I remember one called Beti. Beti would spend the month collecting bilberries and would take them to Bethesda to sell in the shops."

Llwybr Treftadaeth Moelyci Heritage Trail



Mae Prosiect Treftadaeth Naturiol a Chymdeithasol Moelyci yn brosiect cymunedol sy'n cofnodi treftadaeth naturiol, cymdeithasol ac amaethyddol y fferm fynydd Gymreig draddodiadol hon.

The Moelyci Social and Natural Heritage Project is a community project recording the natural, social and agricultural heritage of this traditional Welsh upland farm.

Llwybr fferm yw Llwybr Treftadaeth Moelyci, llwybr garw sydd weithiau'n wlyb dan draed - cofiwrch wisgo esgidiau addas. Mae rhan o'r llwybr yn addas ar gyfer bysg pob-tir ond yn anfodod nid yw'r llwybr yn addas ar gyfer defnyddwyr cadeiriau olwyn.

The Moelyci Heritage Trail is a farm trail, rough and sometimes wet underfoot - please wear suitable footwear. A section of the trail is accessible by all-terrain buggy, but we regret that the trail is not suitable for wheelchair users.

Diolchiadau / Acknowledgements

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