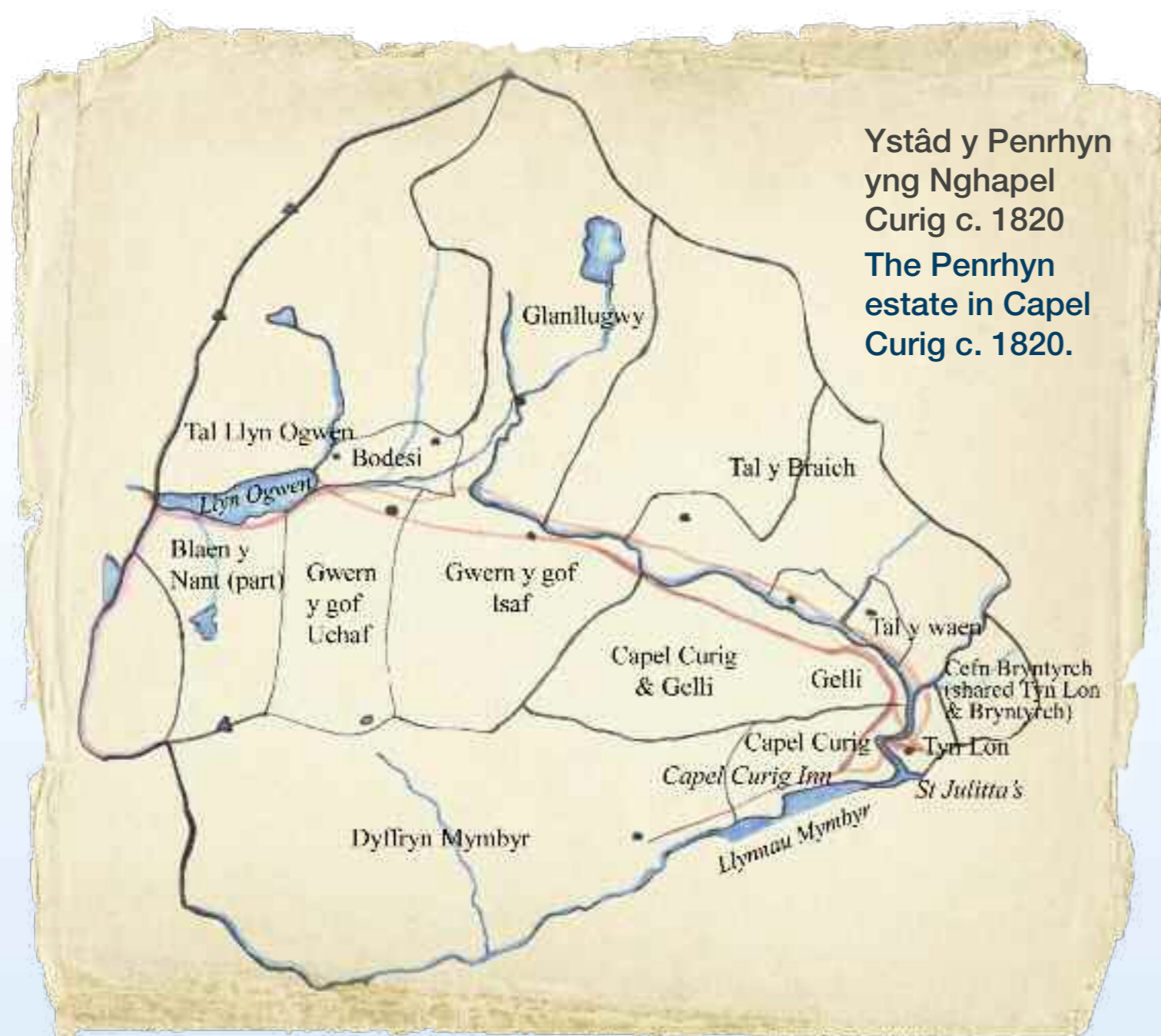


Ystâd y Penrhyn yng Nghapel Curig

Sefydlwyd ystâd y Penrhyn yn gynnar yn y bymthegfed ganrif gan Gwilym ap Gruffydd. Trwy ei fam Generys fe etifeddodd gyfran o dir o amgylch Castell Penrhyn, a fferm Gelli'r Mynach (Gelli) yng Nghapel Curig. Fe ehangodd yr ystâd yn egniol â chymorth ei ail wraig, yr aeres Seisnig Joan Stanley. Ar ôl iddo farw yn 1431, mae'n debyg mai Gwilym oedd y dyn cyfoethocaf yng ngogledd Cymru. Fe wnaeth ei weddw Joan barhau i ehangu'r ystâd, gan brynu rhan o Ddyffryn Mymbyr.



Fe wnaeth brawd Gwilym sef Robyn ap Gruffydd etifeddu tiroedd ei fam yn nhrefordd Bodvayo, ym mhlwyf Llanllechid, ac fe wnaeth sefydlu'r ystad Cochwillan. Roedd yr ystâd yn berchen ar dir ar ochr ogleddol Nant y Benglog a oedd yn cynnwys ffermydd Tal y Braich a Glan Llugwy. Erbyn 1620, roedd gan aer Cochwillan, Henry Williams, gymaint o ddyledion fel bod rhaid iddo werthu'r ystâd, a brynwyd yn fuan wedyn gan ei gyfnither John Williams, Esgob Lincoln, Arglwydd Geidwad y Sêl Fawr, ac yn ddiweddarach Archesgob Efrog. Yn yr un flwyddyn, fe brynodd yr Esgob Williams lawer o ystâd y Penrhyn hefyd ar ôl i'w pherchennog Pyrs Griffith fynd yn fethdalwr.

Fe rannwyd perchenogaeth ystâd y Penrhyn ar ôl 1684 pan wnaeth dwy aeres, Anne Warburton a Gwen, yr Arglwyddes Young, etifeddu. Fe ail-unodd Richard Pennant, yr Arglwydd Penrhyn yn ddiweddarach, y ddau hanner yn y 1770au pan briododd ag Anna Susannah Warburton, aeres un hanner, gan etifeddu yr ail hanner yr oedd ei dad wedi ei brynu gan Syr George Young. Fe gwblhaodd ei aer G. H. D. Pennant berchenogaeth ar Benrhyn yng Nghapel Curig trwy brynu ffermydd Tal y Waen, Bodesi a Thal Llyn Ogwen ym 1828 yn dilyn methdaliad ystâd Coetmore. Fe ddaeth buddsoddiad yr ystâd mewn ffermydd, trafndiaeth a thwrstiaeth â ffyniant newydd i Gapel Curig.



Neuadd Cochwillan, a adeiladwyd tua diwedd yn y 15fed ganrif gan Gwilym ap Gruffydd ap Robin. Cochwillan Hall, built in the late 15th century by Gwilym ap Gruffydd ap Robin.

The Penrhyn estate in Capel Curig

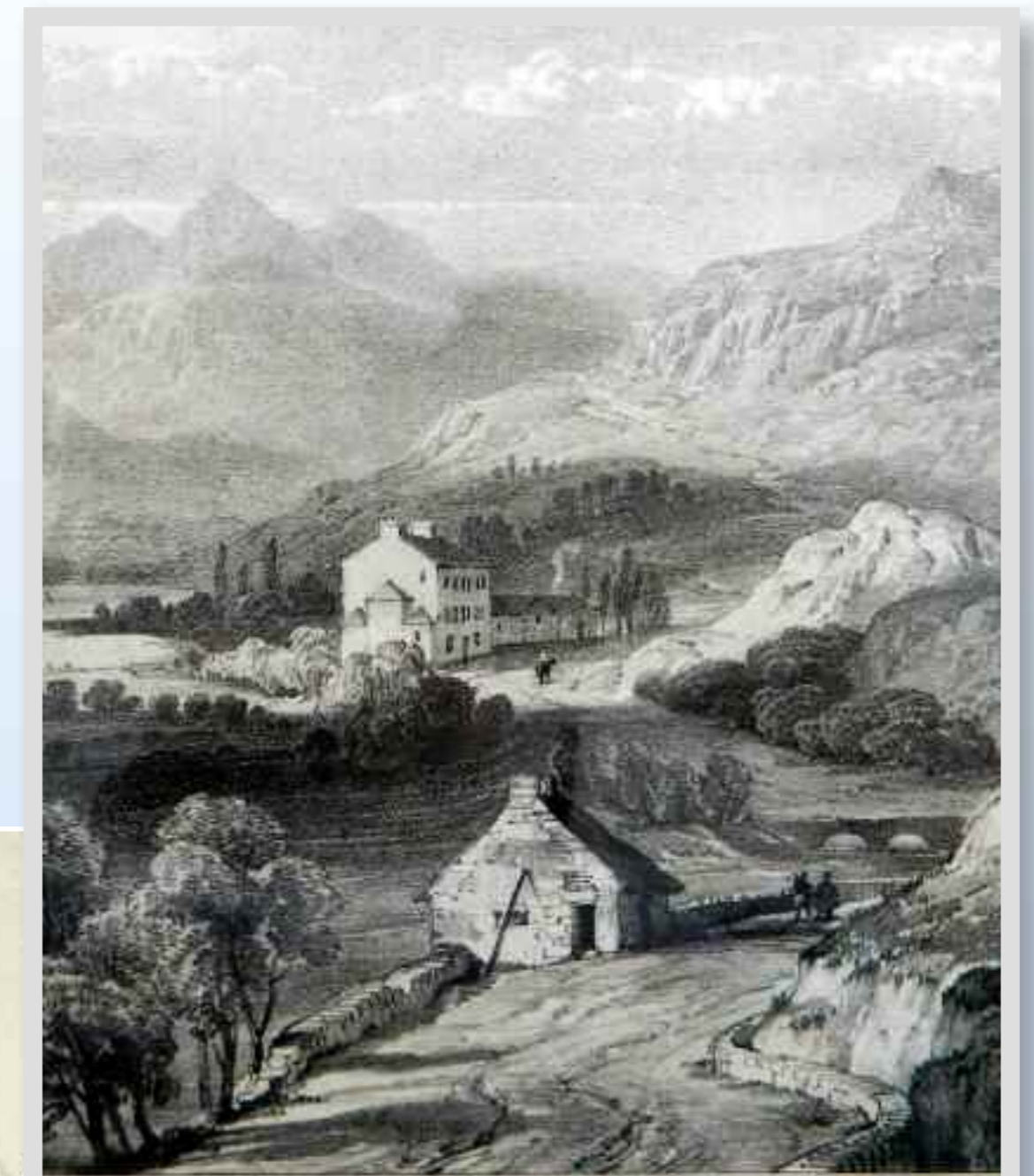
The Penrhyn estate was founded in the early fifteenth century by Gwilym ap Gruffydd. Through his mother Generys he inherited a share of land around Penrhyn Castle, and Gelli'r Mynach (Gelli) farm in Capel Curig. He expanded the estate vigorously with the aid of his second wife, the English heiress Joan Stanley. On his death in 1431, Gwilym was probably the richest man in north Wales. His widow Joan continued the estate expansion, buying part of Dyffryn Mymbyr.

Gwilym's bother Robyn ap Gruffydd inherited his mother's lands in Bodvayo township, parish Llanllechid, and founded the Cochwillan estate. The estate owned land on the northern side of Nant y Benglog comprising Tal y Braich and Glan Llugwy farms. By 1620, the Cochwillan heir Henry Williams became so indebted that he was obliged to sell the estate, which was soon bought by his cousin John Williams (born in Conwy), Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and later Archbishop of York. The same year, Bishop Williams also acquired much of the Penrhyn estate after the bankruptcy of its owner Pyrs Griffith.

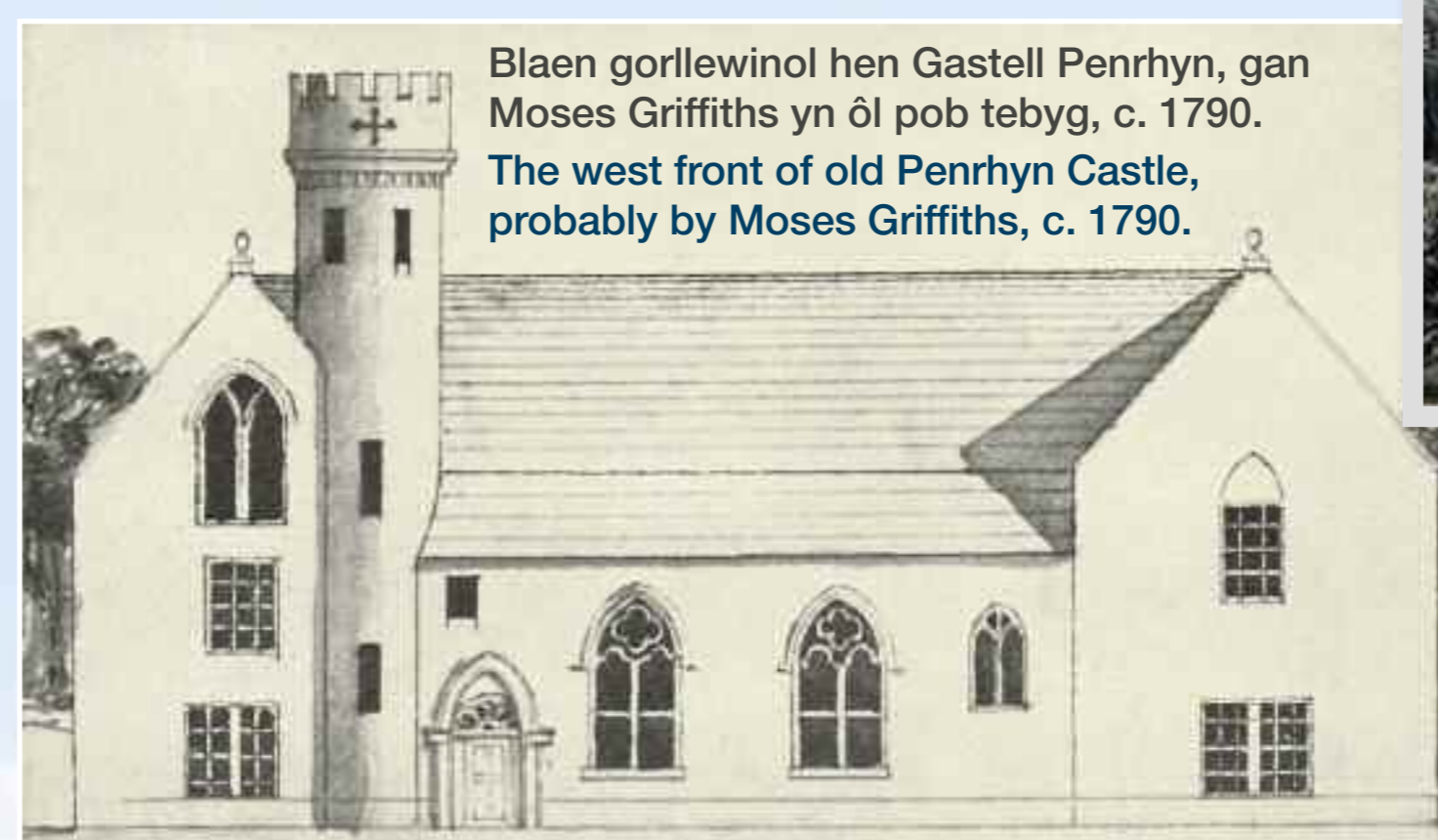
Ownership of the Penrhyn estate was divided after 1680 when two heiresses inherited, but the two halves were reunited in the 1770s when Richard Pennant, later Lord Penrhyn, married Anna Susannah Warburton, the heiress of one half, and inherited the second half which his father had bought from Sir George Young. When bought the farms of Tal y Waen, Bodesi and Tal Llyn Ogwen in 1828 following the bankruptcy of the Coetmore estate, Penrhyn ownership in Capel Curig was complete.



Gilbert Jackson, 'John Williams, Archesgob Efrog (1582-1650)', a wnaeth brynu ac uno ystadau'r Penrhyn a Cochwillan ym 1622. Gilbert Jackson, 'John Williams, Archbishop of York (1582-1650)', who bought and united the Penrhyn and Cochwillan estates in 1622.



Louis Hague, 'Yr Wyddfa o Gapel Curig', yn dangos tyrpeg yr Hen a adeiladwyd ar dir Tyn Lon – a brynwyd gan ystâd y Penrhyn yn y 1810au. Louis Hague, 'Snowdon from Capel Curig', showing Hen turnpike built on Tyn Lon land – purchased by the Penrhyn estate c. 1818.



Blaen gorllewinol hen Gastell Penrhyn, gan Moses Griffiths yn ôl pob tebyg, c. 1790. The west front of old Penrhyn Castle, probably by Moses Griffiths, c. 1790.



Thomas Pennant a'r ymwelwyr cynnar

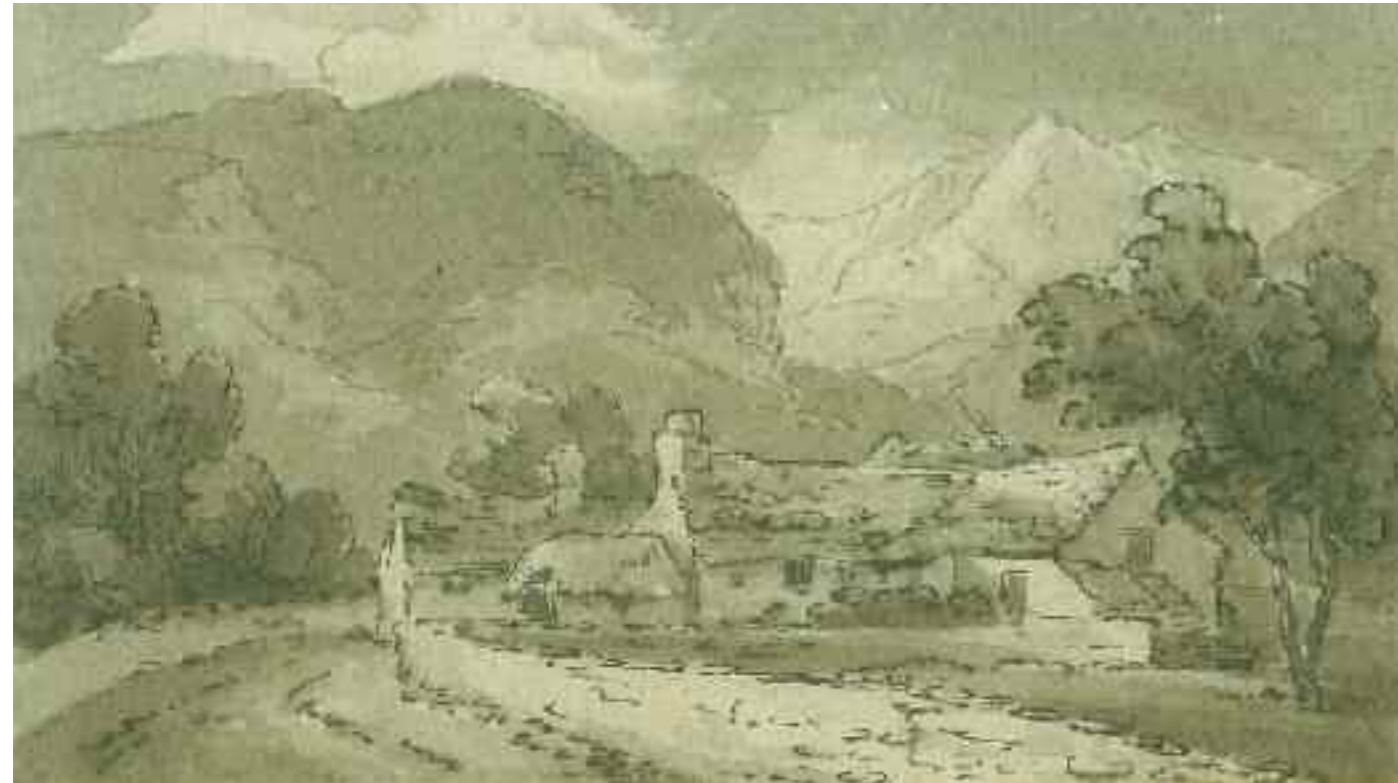
Thomas Pennant and the early visitors

Thomas Pennant o Sir y Fflint, a oedd yn naturiaethwr, hynafiaethwr ac yn ysgrifennwr teithio, oedd y cyntaf i roi cyhoedduswydd i dirlun darluniadwy Eryri. Creodd ei gofnod cyhoeddedig o'i lyfr A Tour in Wales ar gefn ceffyl ym 1778 ac ym 1783, wedi'i ddarlunio'n hael â 26 o blatau wedi'u hysgythru gan Moses Griffith, ffasiwn newydd ar gyfer twristiaeth yng Nghymru. Yng Nghapel Curig, disgrifiodd yn fywiog sut yr oedd 'Snowdon and all his sons . . . burst at once in full view, and make this far the finest approach to our boasted Alps'.

Thomas Pennant from Flintshire, a naturalist, antiquarian and travel writer, was the first to publicize the picturesque scenery of Snowdonia. The published record of his Tours in Wales on horseback in 1778 and 1783, lavishly illustrated with 26 engraved plates by Moses Griffith, created a new vogue for tourism in Wales. At Capel Curig, he described vividly how 'Snowdon and all his sons . . . burst at once in full view, and make this far the finest approach to our boasted Alps'.



Thomas Pennant



Edmund Becker, 'At Capel Curig 1811', mwy na thebyg yn portreadu fferm Bryn Engan.

Edmund Becker, 'At Capel Curig 1811', probably depicting Bryn Engan farm.



Moses Griffith, 'Snowdon from Capel Curig'.

Dilynodd llawer o dwristiaid yn ôl traed Pennant, gan gofnodi ac, ar adegau, cyhoeddi eu hanturiaethau. Byddai'r rhan fwyaf o ymwelwyr yn yr 18fed ganrif yn aros yng Nghaernarfon neu Feddgelert, gan ychydig iawn oedd y cyfleusterau a gynigiai Capel Curig, a'r unig ffordd o'i gyrraedd oedd ar gefn ceffyl dros lwybrau garw. Roedd Arthur Aiken am aros dros nos ym 1796 i ymchwilio i'r ddaear leol, ond roedd yr holl dai wedi'u clou am fod y preswylwyr wedi mynd i ffair Llanrwst. Arhosodd William Bingley yn nhafarn Capel Curig ym 1798, gan ei galw'n 'dafarn fach ddi-nod' lle cafodd ei grŵp wyau, bacwn a chwrw newydd ofnadwy ar ôl iddynt wrthod yr afr sych yr oedd y dafarn yn enwog amdani. Mwy na thebyg, fferm Capel Curig oedd hon, lle'r oedd hawl gan y ffarmwr Owen Parry werthu cwrw yn y 1780au. Nid oedd Syr Richard Colt Hoare yn fwy canmoliaethus ar ei ymweliad cyntaf ef chwaith, pan ddywedodd iddo gael 'a frugal meal at a miserable hovel called an inn' cyn iddo farchogaeth ymlaen i Lanrwst.

Ar ôl i Dafarn Capel Curig agor ym 1800, dechreuodd niferoedd llawer yn uwch o dwristiaid, gan gynnwys menywod, ddod i fwynhau tirlun yr ardal, cerdded yn y mynyddoedd, llysieuau, mynd mewn cychod a physgota ar Llynau Mymbyr.



Becker, 'At Capel Curig' 1811', Pont dros Afon Llugwy.
Becker, 'At Capel Curig' 1811', Bridge over the Llugwy.

Many tourists followed in Pennant's footsteps, recording and sometimes publishing their adventures. Most eighteenth-century visitors stayed in Caernarfon or Beddgelert, as Capel Curig offered few facilities and could only be reached on horseback over rough tracks. Arthur Aiken wanted to stay overnight in 1796 to investigate the local geology, but found all the houses locked up because the inhabitants had gone to Llanrwst fair. William Bingley did stay at the Capel Curig public house in 1798, 'a mean pot-house' where his party got some eggs, bacon and dreadfully bad new ale, having declined the dried goat for which the house was famous. This was probably Capel Curig farm, where the farmer Owen Parry was licensed to sell ale in the 1780s. Sir Richard Colt Hoare was no more complimentary on his first visit the following year, when he had 'a frugal meal at a miserable hovel called an inn' before riding on to Llanrwst.

After the Capel Curig Inn opened in 1800, tourists including women, arrived in greatly increased numbers to enjoy the area's scenery, mountain walking, botanising, or boating and fishing on Llynau Mymbyr.



John Glover, 'Snowdon from Capel Curig'.

Y Glyderau a ddringodd Thomas Pennant ar ei ffordd o Capel Curig i Lanberis.
The Glyderau which Thomas Pennant climbed en route from Capel Curig to Lanberis. Pierino Algieri.

Y ffordd drwy Gapel Curig

The Capel Curig road

Yn y 1790au, adeiladodd yr Arglwydd Penrhyn ffordd o Borth Penrhyn ar hyd ochr ddeheuol Nant-y-benglog i Gapel Curig, lle cododd Dafarn Capel Curig. Ond roedd y ffordd yn ansefydlog a byddai coetsis yn troi drosodd weithiau. Roedd cwblhau'r llwybr fferi o Amwythig i Fangor yn golygu bod angen gwelliannau mawr ac, ym 1802, arweiniodd at greu Ymddiriedaeth Tollborth Capel Curig, a arweiniodd at lwybr byrrach o Bentrefoelas drwy Fetws y Coed a Chapel Curig i Landygái. Roedd yr Arglwydd Penrhyn yn fuddsoddwr mawr, ynghyd â gwestewyr Amwythig a oedd yn awyddus i ddal masnach Llundain i Ddilyn. Aeth y ffordd dollborth ar draws cors Nant-y-benglog ar lannau ac adeiladwyd pont newydd, yr Hen Bont, ger y Gelli. Agorodd y ffordd i goetsis ym 1805 a chafodd ei mabwysiadu gan y Postfeistr Cyffredinol ym 1808 ar gyfer post i Iwerddon.



'Richard Pennant, Barwn 1af Penrhyn' yn pwyntio at ei ffordd a Thafarn Capel Curig.
'Richard Pennant, 1st Baron Penrhyn' pointing to his road and the Capel Curig Inn.

In the 1790s, Lord Penrhyn built a road from Port Penrhyn along the south of Nant-y-Benglog to Capel Curig where he erected the Capel Curig Inn. But the road was precarious and coaches sometimes overturned. Completing the Shrewsbury to Bangor Ferry route required major improvements and led in 1802 to the formation of the Capel Curig Turnpike Trust, which pioneered a shorter route from Pentrevoelas via Betws y coed and Capel Curig to Llandegai. Lord Penrhyn was a major investor, together with Shrewsbury innkeepers keen to capture the London to Dublin trade. The turnpike road was carried across the Nant y Benglog marsh on an embankment and a new bridge, Hen Bont, was built near Gelli. The road opened to coaches in 1805 and was adopted by the Postmaster General in 1808 for the Irish mails.



P. S. Munn, 'On the road to Ogwen' (1832) sy'n dangos hen ffordd yr Arglwydd Penrhyn.
P. S. Munn, 'On the road to Ogwen' (1832) showing Lord Penrhyn's old road.

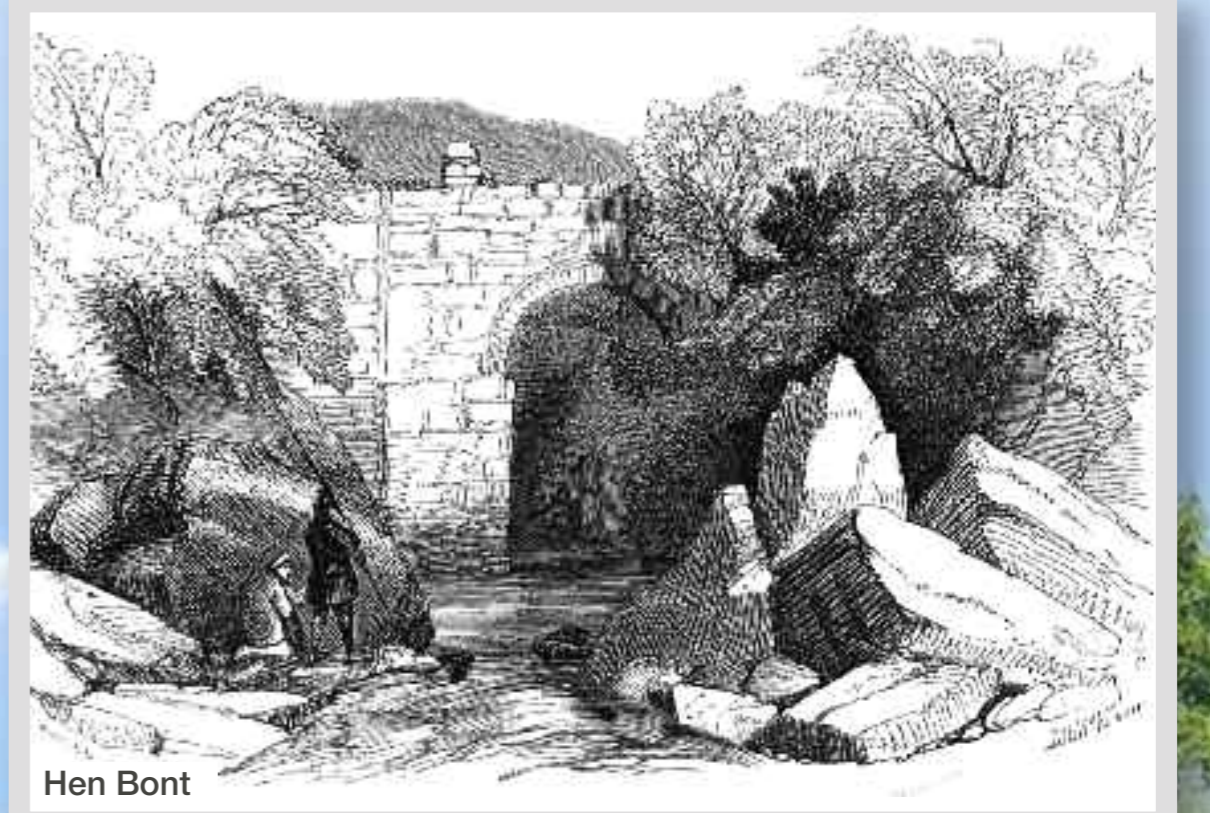


Catherine Jones, Helyg, y cwrdodd George Borrow â hi pan oedd hi'n blentyn ym 1854.

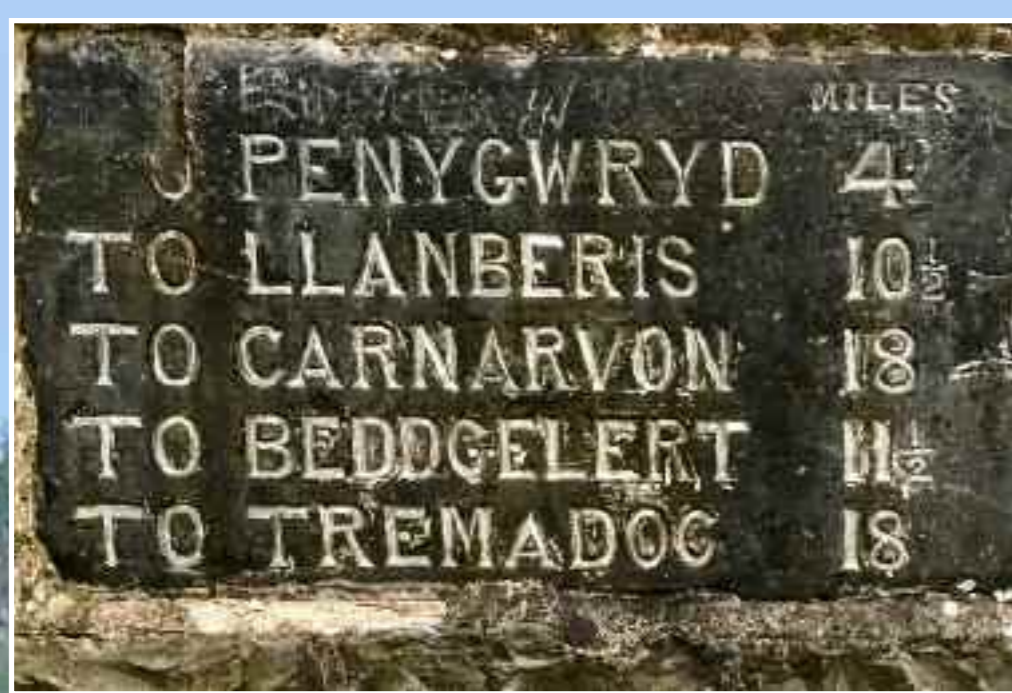
Catherine Jones, Helyg, who George Borrow met as a girl in 1854.

Ym 1815, rhoddodd y Senedd ganiatâd i Thomas Telford wella cyflwr y ffordd o Lundain i Gaerdybi. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys llinell newydd i ogledd Nant-y-benglog a tholty newydd, Ty'n y Lon. Gyda dyfodiad y rheilffordd ar yr arfordir gogleddol ym 1848-50, daeth uchafbwynt Capel Curig fel canolfan i goetsis i ben, er y defnyddid coetsis o hyd ar gyfer traffig lleol a theithiau i dwristiaid. Yn ei lyfr Wild Wales, disgrifiodd yr awdur George Borrow siarad â dau blentyn gwanlyd ym mwthyn Helyg yn Nant-y-benglog yn ystod ei daith gerdded ar hyd ffordd Capel Curig. Nid oeddent yn gallu darllen, ond dywedasant wrtho eu bod yn hapus pan oedd bara yn y tŷ a dim twymyn. Roedd gan eu rhieni, y chwarelwr Robert Jones a'i wraig Ann, naw o blant ac roeddent wedi symud i Helyg o Dy'n y Lon.

In 1815, Parliament authorised Thomas Telford to improve the condition of the London to Holyhead road. This included a new line on the north of Nant y Benglog and a new toll house, Ty'n y Lon. With the coming of the north coast railway in 1848-50, Capel Curig's coaching heyday was over, though coaches were still used for local traffic and tourist excursions. In Wild Wales, the author George Borrow described talking to two poor sickly children at Helyg cottage in Nant y Benglog during his walk along the Capel Curig road. They could not read, but told him they were happy when there was bread in the house and no fever. Their parents, quarryman Robert Jones and his wife Ann, had nine children and had moved to Helyg from Ty'n y Lon.



Hen Bont



Carreg filltir / Milestone



Tyn y Lon
Peter Smith

Tafarn Capel Curig

The Capel Curig Inn



Moses Griffiths, 'Capel Curig'.

Ym 1800, agorodd yr Arglwydd Penrhyn dafarn fach ond cyffyrddus yng Nghapel Curig a ddyluniwyd gan ei asiant, Mr Wyatt. Penodwyd Joseph Griffiths, hen fwtler, i reoli'r blaen tŷ a seler llawn nwyddau tra gofalai ei wraig, Elizabeth, am gadw'r tŷ. Roedd y telynor Evan Jones yn atyniad arall ac fe'i canmolai am ei berfformiadau o alawon o Gymru gan ymwelwyr lawer. Roedd hefyd yn gweithio fel arweinydd ar fynyddoedd Eryri, ac roedd yn llysiuwydd, yn weinydd ac yn ddehonglydd, gan dywys rhai grwpiau mor bell ag Ynys Môn. Gweithiodd yn y dafarn am 28 o flynyddoedd, gan wau wrth iddo gerdded, a'r tu allan i'r tymor twristaidd, ennill arian fel gwehydd i gefnogi ei rieni oeddrannus.



Bedd Evan Jones y telynor, mynwent y Santes Julietta. Grave of Evan Jones the harper, St Julitta's churchyard.

Roedd ymwelwyr cynnar yn frwdfrydig am gysuron a lleoliad y dafarn ond yn gyflym, nid oedd yn bodloni'r galw mwyach a byddai'n rhaid i ymwelwyr pwysig gysgu ar y llawr mewn tai allan. Fe'i hestynnwyd gan yr Arglwydd Penrhyn ym 1804 ac eto ym 1808 i ddarparu 35 o ystafelloedd gwely, 11 o bartylau, bar ac ystafell dd r. Roedd stablau ar gyfer 36 o geffylau post a 22 o geffylau boneddigion a thŷ coetsis ar gyfer 12 o gerbydau post, yn ogystal â thair dan glo i gerbydau ar gyfer chwe cherbyd preifat. Roedd tai allan yn cynnwys lle byw i chwe aelod o staff, lle i gyfrwyriar a gweision stabl, gefail gof a melyn dd r i yrru peiriannau er mwyn corddi menyn a pharatoi bwyd anifeiliaid. Roedd gan yr Arglwydd Penrhyn ddwy ystafell breifat ar ben gorllewinol y gwesty, ac yma y cafodd ei gorff ei arddangos yn gyhoeddus ar adeg ei farwolaeth ym 1808.

Bu farw'r Landlord Joseph Griffith ym 1810 a ddwy flynedd yn ddiweddarach, ailbriododd ei wraig weddw â Robert Hughes, curad Capel Curig. Yn dilyn marwolaeth Robert ym 1834, ymddeolodd Elizabeth i Lanrwst gan ddefnyddio ei chynilon sylweddol i fenthg morgeisiau i ffermwyr lleol, gan eu galluogi i brynu eu ffermydd eu hunain.

In 1800, Lord Penrhyn opened a small but comfortable inn at Capel Curig designed by his agent Mr Wyatt. Joseph Griffiths, a former butler, was appointed to manage the front of house and well-stocked cellar while his wife Elizabeth looked after the housekeeping. Evan Jones the harper provided another draw, his playing of Welsh airs commended by many visitors. He also acted as a guide to the Snowdonia mountains, botanist, waiter and interpreter, escorting some parties as far as Anglesey. He worked at the inn for 28 years, knitted as he walked, and outside the tourist season earned money as a weaver to support his aged parents.



Julius Ibbetson, 'John Smith the blind harper' sy'n dwyn golygfa yn Nhafarn Capel Curig i gof.

Julius Ibbetson, 'John Smith the blind harper' evokes a scene in the Capel Curig Inn.



George Romney, 'Lady Arabella Ward', a fu farw yn y dafarn ar y ffordd i Iwerddon. George Romney, 'Lady Arabella Ward', who died at the inn en route to Ireland.

Early visitors were enthusiastic about the inn's comforts and situation, but it rapidly proved too small and important visitors were obliged to sleep on the floor or in outbuildings. Lord Penrhyn extended it in 1804 and again in 1808 to provide 35 bedrooms, 11 parlours, a bar and tap room. There was stabling for 36 post horses and 22 gentlemen's horses, a coach house for 12 post carriages plus lock-up coach houses for six private carriages. Outbuildings included six staff dwellings, rooms for saddlers and ostlers, a smithy, and a water mill to drive machinery for churning butter and preparing animal feed. Lord Penrhyn kept two private rooms at the west end of the hotel, and it was here that he was laid in state on his death in 1808.

Landlord Joseph Griffith died in 1810 and two years later, his widow Elizabeth remarried to Robert Hughes, the Capel Curig curate. After Robert's death in 1834, Elizabeth retired to Llanrwst and used her considerable savings to lend mortgages to local farmers, enabling them to buy their own farms.



Frances Elizabeth Wynne, a) 'Capel Curig Esquimaux', postiliwn, b) 'Hostler'. Frances Elizabeth Wynne, a) 'Capel Curig Esquimaux', a postilion, b) 'Hostler'.



Philip de Loutherbourg, 'Llyn Ogween' – arweinydd nodiadau yn dal y ceffylau. Philip de Loutherbourg, 'Llyn Ogween' – note guide holding the horses.

Y Pentrefan The Hamlet

Disgrifiodd Thomas Pennant Capel Curig fel 'eglwys fechan ac ychydig o dai wedi'u gwasgaru'. Ym 1790, roedd y pentrefan yn cynnwys ychydig o adeiladau fferm yn unig o amgylch yr eglwys a'r Gelli, ond daeth llawer o weithwyr newydd i'r ardal yn sgil ffordd coetsis a thafarn yr Arglwydd Penrhyn. Llenwyd y bythynnod o amgylch y gwesty a'r eglwys â theuluoedd coetsymyn, gyrrwyr cerbydau, gofalwyr, gweinyddion, telynor, gof du a siopwr. Byddai llawer o fenywod lleol yn cardio ac yn nyddu gwlan, a byddai'r ddau ryw yn gweu hosanau y byddent yn eu gwerthu ym marchnad Llanrwst i ychwanegu at eu hincwm.

Thomas Pennant described Capel Curig as a 'small church and a few scattered houses'. In 1790, the hamlet comprised just a few farm buildings around the church and Gelli, but Lord Penrhyn's coach road and inn brought many new workers to the area. The families of coachmen, chaise drivers, hostlers, waiters, a harper, blacksmith and shopkeeper crowded into cottages around the hotel and church. Many local women carded and spun wool, and both sexes knitted stockings which they sold at Llanrwst market to supplement their incomes.

The village expanded to the east bank of the Llugwy when Tyn Lon farm became part of the Penrhyn estate in 1808. Posting stables were initially provided by the inn, but when it was bypassed by Telford's road, the Penrhyn estate built New Stable Yard enabling travelers to change horses nearer to the road. A taproom provided refreshments for people without time to visit the inn. The Yard cottages provided improved accommodation for some of the coaching workers. A tollhouse was built in 1811 on the turnpike road, but this was replaced a few years later by Telford's toll house Ty'n y Lon. Both cottages were usually occupied by coachmen or hostlers while their wife collected the tolls. The old turnpike cottage was still inhabited till the 1870s.



Syr Richard Colt Hoare, 'The Capel Curig Inn with Snowdon at a distance' (1810) yn dangos y pentrefan.
Sir Richard Colt Hoare, 'The Capel Curig Inn with Snowdon at a distance' (1810) shows the hamlet.



Adeiladwyd Teras Llugwy fel Iard Stablau Newydd.
Llugwy Terrace was built as New Stable Yard.



Menyw o Gymru yn gwau.
Welsh woman knitting.

Ehangodd y pentref i lannau dwyreiniol y Llugwy pan ddaeth fferm Tyn Lon yn rhan o ystâd Penrhyn ym 1808. Darparid stablau post gan y dafarn i gychwyn, ond pan aeth ffordd Telford heibio iddi, adeiladodd ystad Penrhyn Iard Stablau Newydd a oedd yn galluogi teithwyr i newid ceffylau yn agosach i'r ffordd. Roedd ystafell ddŵr yn darparu lluniaeth i bobl nad oedd ganddynt yr amser i ymweld â'r dafarn. Cynigai bythynnod yr Iard lety gwell i rai o'r gweithwyr coetsis. Adeiladwyd tollty ym 1811 ar ffordd y tollborth, ond cafodd hwnnw ei ddisodli ychydig flynyddoedd yn ddiweddarach gan dollty Telford, Ty'n y Lon. Fel arfer, gyrrwyr coetsis neu ofalwyr y byddai'n gweithio yn y bythynnod, wrth i'w gwagedd gasglu'r tollau. Roedd pobl yn byw yn hen fwthyn y tollborth hyd at y 1870au.



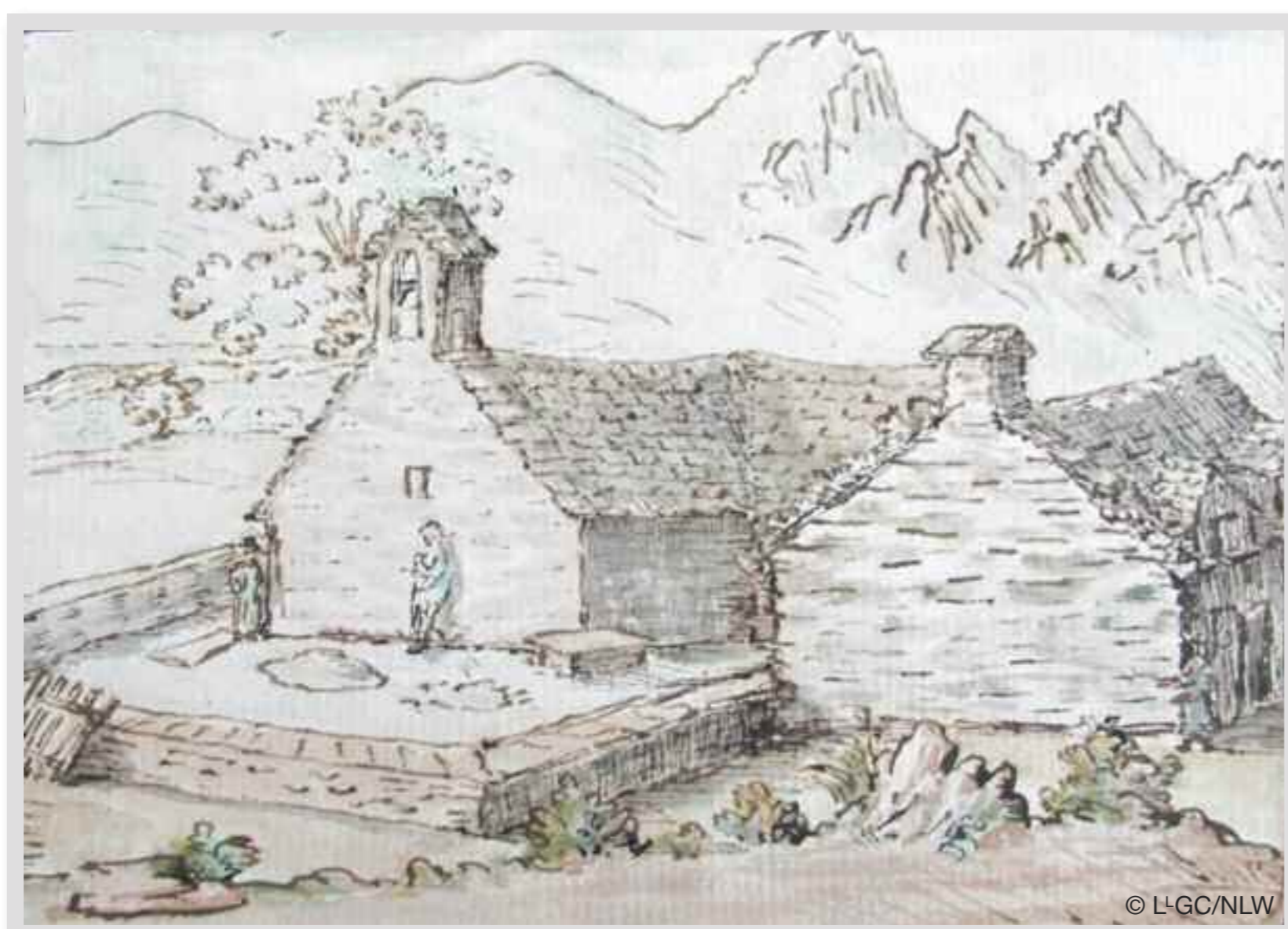
Louisa Costello, Dwy fenyw yng Nghapel Curig (1845).
Louisa Costello, Two Capel Curig women (1845).

Ym 1851, yn ogystal â'r 13 aelod o staff y gwesty a'r fferm a oedd yn byw yn Nhafarn Capel Curig, roedd 31 o bobl a oedd yn gweithio yn y gwesty, y ffermydd a'r chwareli yn byw yn yr hen bentrefan. Roedd rhai yn ychwanegu at eu cyflogau drwy rentu gwelyau tatws, lle gwartheg neu dir mawn o'r dafarn. Ond o ganlyniad i'r lleihad mewn traffig coetsis, roedd y bythynnod ger yr eglwys mwy neu lai'n wag erbyn 1861. Llenwyd porth bwaog mynedfa Iard Stablau Newydd gyda bwthyn ychwanegol yn y 1860au a chafodd ei aileniwi'n Deras Llugwy.

In 1851, in addition to 13 hotel and farm staff living in the Capel Curig Inn, 31 people working at the hotel, farms and quarries occupied the old hamlet. Some supplemented their earnings by renting potato patches, cow-keep or peat grounds from the inn. But the decline in coaching traffic led to the cottages by the church being largely abandoned by 1861. New Stable Yard's entrance archway was filled in with an extra cottage in the 1860s and it was renamed Llugwy Terrace.



Diwedd y daith.
Journey's end.



Braslun P. B. Duncan 'Capel Curig Church' (1804) gydag un o fythynnod y pentrefan, a gefail gof yn ddiweddarach.
P. B. Duncan's sketch 'Capel Curig Church' (1804) with one of the hamlet cottages, later a smithy.

Y gymuned ffermio

The farming community



Fferm Gwen y gof uchaf ym 1810. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, 'Mynydd Trefaen ar y ffordd i Fangor'.
Gwen y gof uchaf farm in 1810. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, 'The Trefaen mountain on the road to Bangor'.

Ym 1790, canolbwyntiodd ffermydd Capel Curig yn bennaf ar fagu gwartheg, yr oedd porthmyn yn mynd i farchnadoedd Lloegr. Roeddent hefyd yn cadw gwartheg llaeth ac yn tyfu ychydig o geirch, ond roedd hyd yn oed ffermydd mawr fel Capel Curig a Tal y Braich yn cadw dim ond rhwng 100 a 200 o ddefaid. Roedd y boblogaeth yn tyfu'n raddol ac nid oedd digon o ffermydd ar gael i holl feibion y ffermwyr a oedd am gael eu tenantiaeth eu hunain, a dim ond ychydig o ffermwyr oedd â digon o gyfalaf i stocio fferm fawr. Un ateb oedd isrannu neu rannu ffermydd, er enghraifft rhannwyd Dyffryn Mymbyr gan ddau i bedwar ffermwr tan 1815, Tal y Braich gan dri a Gelli gan ddau.

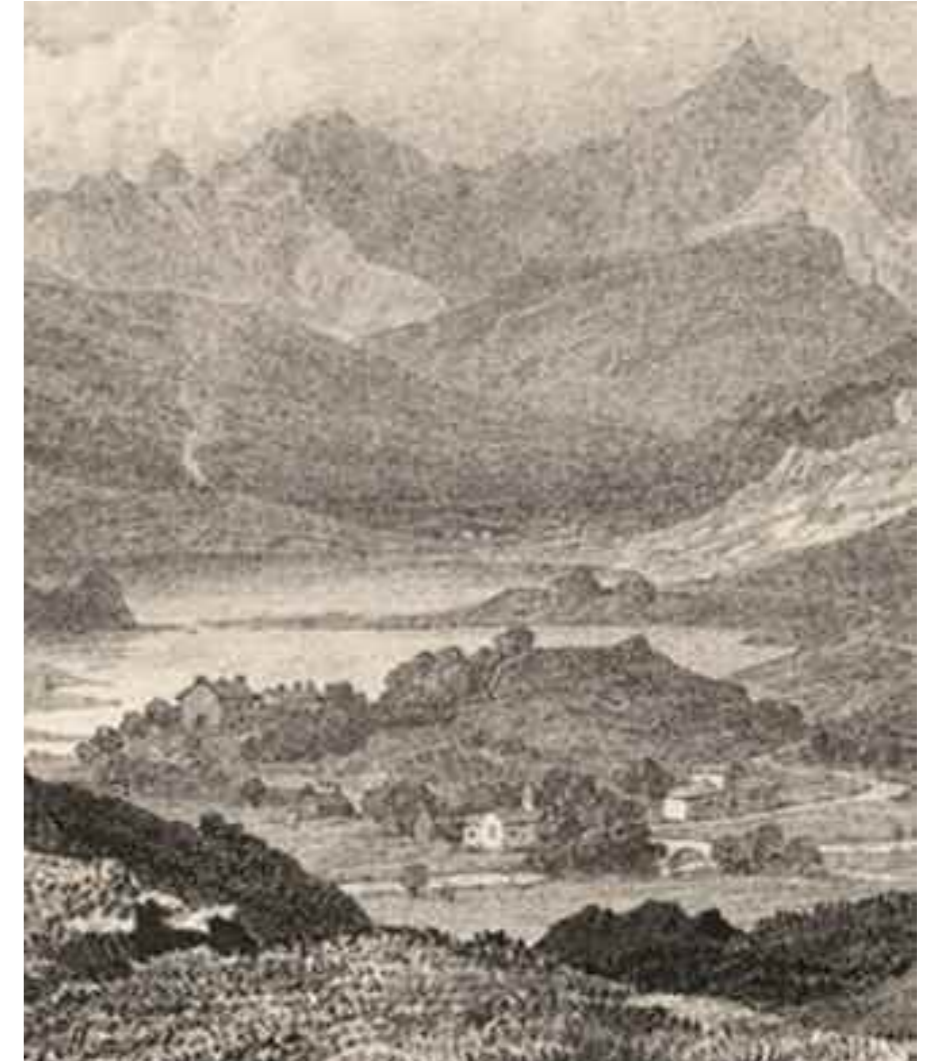
Fe wnaeth agor Tafarn Capel Curig gyflwyno newidiadau pwysig i ffermio Capel Curig. Roedd ar y gwesty angen cyflenwad o geirch a gwair ar gyfer ei geffylau ei hun a cheffylau ymwelwyr, yn ogystal â llaeth, meny, cig a dofednod ffres. Cymerodd y dafarn reolaeth ar ffermydd Capel Curig a Gelli a chodwyd adeiladau fferm enghreifftiol gerllaw Pont y Capel. Fe gafodd Dôl Llech, a fu gynt yn fferm allanol i'r Gelli, ei dorri i ffwrdd fel fferm fach ar wahân.

Yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg fe adeiladodd yr ystâd waliau ar fynyddoedd i alluogi defaid i bori ar y mynyddoedd yn yr haf, tra bod dolydd is yn cael eu torri ar gyfer gwair. 1851 oedd yr uchafbwynt ym mhoblogaeth ffermio Capel Curig. Roedd 71 o bobl ar diroedd Penrhyn yn gweithio mewn amaethyddiaeth - 37 o ffermwyr ac aelodau eu teuluoedd a 34 o weision fferm a llafurwyr. Pan ddaeth grawn a oedd wedi'i fewnforio yn rhatach ar ôl 1850, fe wnaeth ffermwyr Capel Curig gwtogi ar eu cynydu'n raddol a chanolbwyntio'n fwy ar ffermio defaid. Erbyn 1901, dim ond 17 o ffermwyr ac aelodau eu teuluoedd, ynghyd â 15 o lafurwyr amaethyddol a gweision oedd yn gweithio ar ffermydd.

In 1790, Capel Curig farms concentrated largely on rearing cattle, which were taken by drovers to English markets. They also kept milk cows and grew a small amount of oats, but even large farms like Capel Curig and Tal y Braich kept only 100 to 200 sheep. Population was growing steadily and there were not enough farms available for all the farmers' sons who wanted their own tenancy, and few farmers had enough capital to stock a large farm. A solution was to sub-divide or share farms, for example Dyffryn Mymbyr was shared by two to four farmers until 1815, Tal y Braich by three and Gelli by two.

The opening of the Capel Curig Inn brought important changes to Capel Curig farming. The hotel needed a supply of oats and hay for its own and visitors' horses, as well as milk, butter, fresh meat and poultry. The inn took over Capel Curig and Gelli farms and model farm buildings were erected beside Pont y Capel. Dôl Llech, previously an out-farm for Gelli, was hived off as a separate small farm.

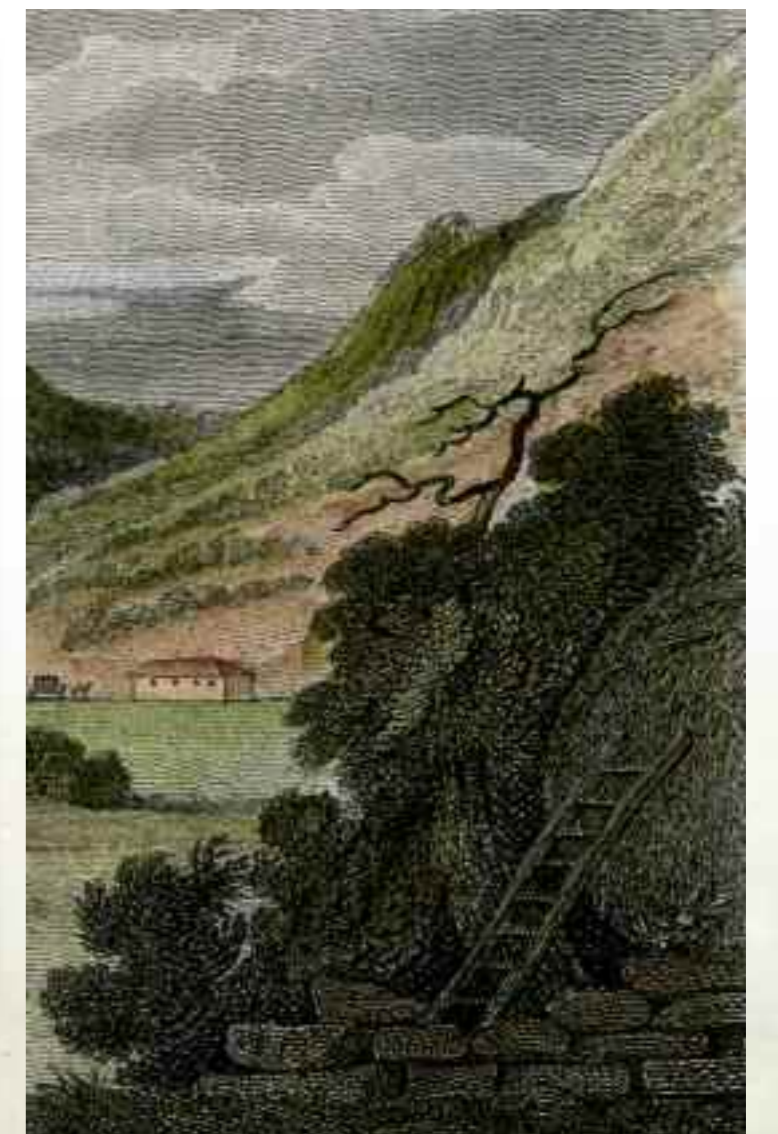
In the nineteenth century the estate built mountain walls to allow sheep to graze on the mountains in summer, while lower meadows were cut for hay. 1851 was the high point in Capel Curig's farming population. 71 people on Penrhyn lands worked in agriculture - 37 farmers and their family members and 34 farm servants and labourers. When imported corn became cheaper after 1850, Capel Curig farmers phased out their crops and concentrated more on sheep farming. By 1901, only 17 farmers and family members, plus 15 agricultural labourers and servants worked on farms.



Adeiladwyd fferm enghreifftiol Capel Curig pan wnaeth y dafarn gymryd rheolaeth ar ffermydd Capel Curig a Gelli.
Capel Curig model farm built when Capel Curig and Gelli farms were taken over by the Inn.



Fe wnaeth fferm Dôl Llech arallgyfeirio yn yr 20fed ganrif.
Dôl Llech farm diversified in the 20th century.



Tas Wair to gwellt yn gynnar yn y 19eg ganrif ar lwyfan cerrig.
Early 19th-century thatched haystack on stone platform.



Frances Elizabeth Wynne, 'Rhyd y Creuau' yn dangos cegin ffermydd nodweddiadol o'r 19eg ganrif yn Eryri.
Frances Elizabeth Wynne, 'Rhyd y Creuau' showing a typical 19th century Snowdonia farmhouse kitchen.

Pladuro gwair ar Tal y Braich.
Hay harvest at Tal y Braich.

Fferm Dyffryn Mymbyr

Dyffryn Mymbyr farm

Fe ddaeth Dyffryn Mymbyr yn rhan o ystâd y Penrhyn ym 1445-8 pan brynodd Joan Stanley a'i mab William Griffith y cyfranddaliadau a ddaliwyd gan chwe rhydd-ddeiliad Cororion. Ym 1609 trosglwyddodd y fferm fynydd fawr a basiwyd i'r Thelwalls o Blas y Ward, Rhuthun ar ôl i Pys Griffith o'r Penrhyn fethu ag adalu morgais. Fe'i gwerthwyd yn fuan wedyn er mwyn gwaddoli ysgol rydd David Hughes ym Miwmares, ond fe ddychwelodd i ystâd y Penrhyn ym 1789 pan gyfnewidiodd Richard Pennant diroedd yn Ynys Môn am Ddyffryn Mymbyr.

Hugh ac Owen Williams oedd tenantiaid newydd cyntaf y Penrhyn. Roedd Hugh hefyd yn rhentu fferm Onnenebryd yn Llanbedr-y-Cennin, lle mae'n debygol bod ŵyn Dyffryn wedi cael eu hanfon i aros dros y gaeaf. Daeth gwas fferm o Onnenebryd am bythefnos bob haf i helpu â'r cynhaeaf gwair.

Fe ddechreuodd cysylltiad hir teulu Roberts â Dyffryn Mymbyr oddeutu 1810 pan ddaeth Robert Edwards o Llanllechid yn denant gan dalu £230 y flwyddyn. Fe ddilynwyd ef ym 1819 gan ei bedwar plentyn di-briod, a ffurfiodd gyd-bartneriaeth i redeg y fferm ac i brynu fferm yn Llanllechid. Pan briododd un brawd ac un chwaer gan adael Dyffryn Mymbyr, fe brynodd eu cyd-bartneriaid eraill eu cyfrannau. Bu farw yr ail frawd sef Hugh ym 1840, gan adael Henry Roberts fel yr unig denant oedd yn weddill. Fegymrodd ei weddw Catherine reolaeth ar y fferm ym 1859: roedd ganddi wyth plentyn rhwng 0 a 18 oed ac rfe wnaeth gyflogi athrawes gartref i addysgu'r rhai iau. Fe reolodd hi'r fferm nes iddi farw ym 1890.

Am nifer o flynyddoedd, nid oedd neb yn barod i gymryd tenantiaeth y fferm heriol hon. Fe wnaeth ystad y Penrhyn gyflogi beili i'w rheoli a daeth bugeiliaid bob blwyddyn o ffermydd y Penrhyn yn Ysbyty Ifan i helpu â'r cneifio.

Y ffermdy yn yr 16eg ganrif.
The 16th-century farmhouse.



Y ffermdy newydd a adeiladwyd ar ran Catherine Roberts ym 1859.
The new farmhouse built for Catherine Roberts in 1859.



Popty domestig y ffermdy newydd
The new farmhouse domestic range.

Roedd un manwr yn byw yn Hafodty tan ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif.
Hafodty was occupied by one sharer till the early 19th century.



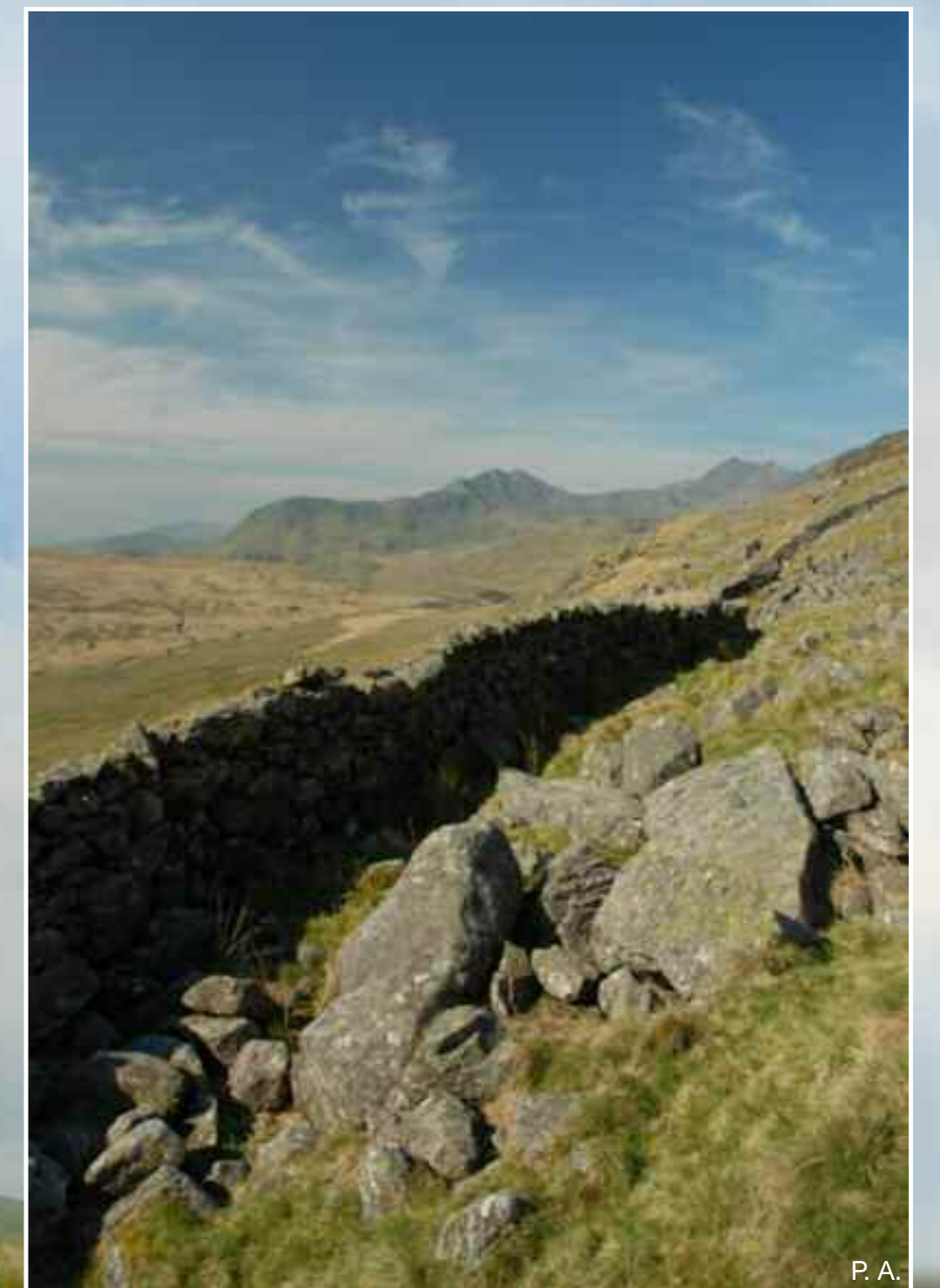
Rob Piercy, Dyffryn Mymbyr

Dyffryn Mymbyr became part of the Penrhyn estate in 1445-8 when Joan Stanley and her son William Griffith bought the shares held by six Creweryon freeholders. The large mountain farm passed in 1609 to the Thelwall's of Plas y Ward, Ruthin after Pys Griffith of Penrhyn failed to redeem a mortgage. It was sold shortly after to endow the David Hughes free school in Beaumaris but returned to the Penrhyn estate in 1789 when Richard Pennant exchanged lands in Anglesey for Dyffryn Mymbyr.

Hugh and Owen Williams became the first new Penrhyn tenants. Hugh also rented the farm of Onnenebryd in Llanbedr-y-Cennin, where Dyffryn lambs were probably sent to over-winter. A farm servant came from Onnenebryd for two weeks each summer to help with the hay harvest.

The Roberts family's long association with Dyffryn Mymbyr began around 1810 when Robert Edwards of Llanllechid became the tenant paying £230 a year. He was succeeded in 1819 by his four unmarried children, who formed a co-partnership to run the farm and to buy a farm in Llanllechid. When one brother and a sister married and left Dyffryn Mymbyr, their remaining co-partners bought out their shares. The second brother Hugh died in 1840, leaving Henry Roberts as the sole remaining tenant. His widow Catherine took over the farm in 1859: she had eight children aged 0 to 18 and employed a governess to educate the younger ones. She managed the farm until her death in 1890.

For several years, no-one was willing to wake on the tenancy of this challenging farm. The Penrhyn estate installed a bailiff to manage it and shepherds came each year from Penrhyn farms in Ysbyty Ifan to help with the shearing.

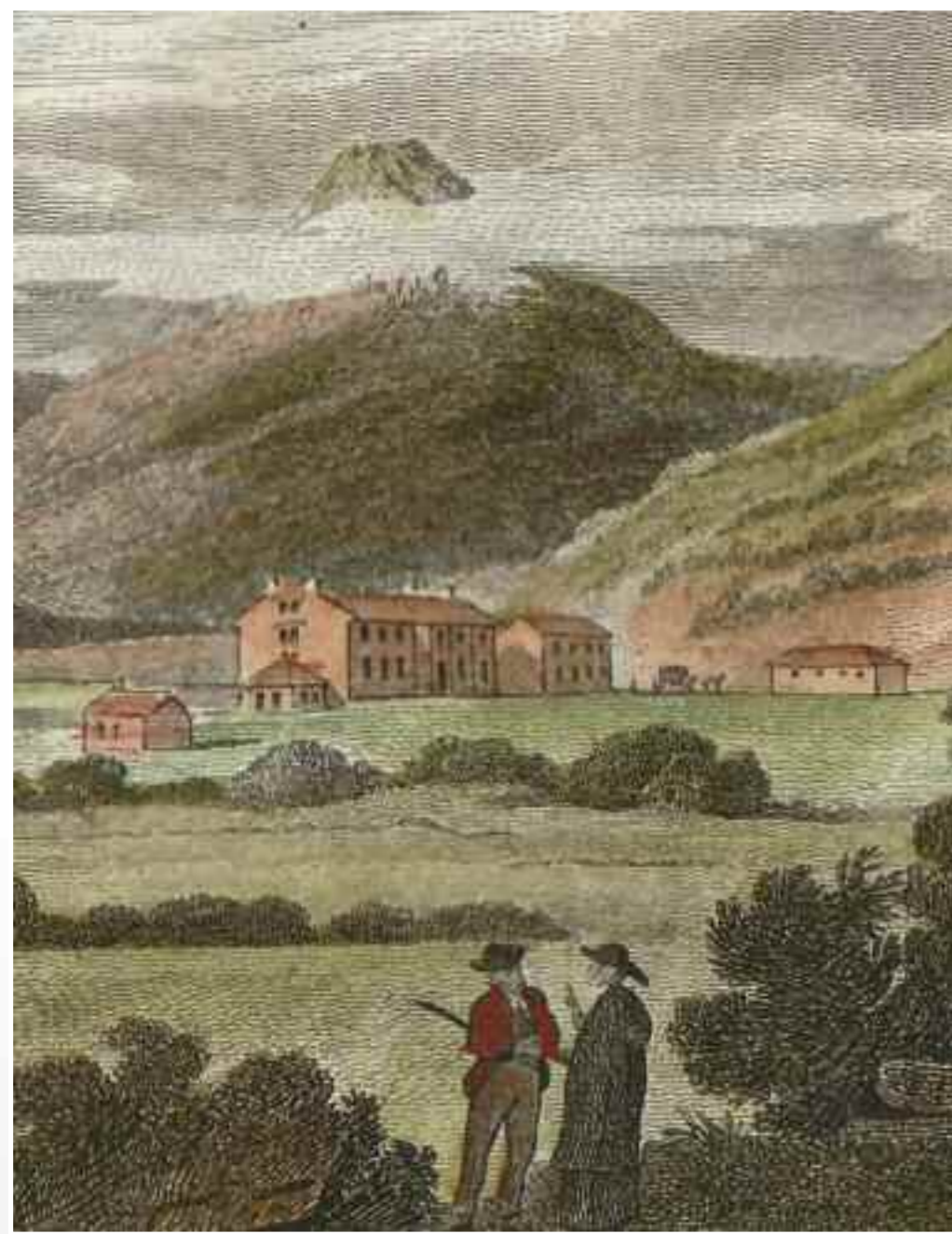


Mae'n debygol mai wal mynydd Dyffryn Mymbyr oedd y cyntaf yng Nghapel Curig.
Dyffryn Mymbyr mountain wall was probably the first in Capel Curig.

Eglwysi, capeli a chlerigwyr

Churches, chapels and clergy

Cyn 1866 pan ddaeth Capel Curig yn blwyf ar wahân, roedd yn gapeliaeth o Landygái a oedd yn cael eu gwasanaethu ar y cyd â Dolwyddelan gan guraid parhaol. Y curad rhwng 1793 a 1847 oedd Maurice Hughes, ond am y rhan fwyaf o'r cyfnod, bu'n fyw yn Beaver Grove ym Metws-y-coed, gan gyflogi ei frawd iau Robert fel curad Capel Curig. I gychwyn, ychwanegai Robert at ei gyflog drwy weithio fel porthor ysgol ramadeg Llanrwst. Trawsnewidiwyd ei ffawd ym 1810 pan briododd Elizabeth Griffith, gwraig tafarn weddw Tafarn Capel Curig. Nid ystyrid byw yn y dafarn na chwarae rôl weithredol fel ei gwsteiwr yn barchus i glerigwr, a gwaharddodd yr Arglwydd Raglaw gynnig i benodi Hughes fel Ynad Heddwch. Er gwaethaf hyn, ehangodd Robert ac Elizabeth eu diddordebau busnes drwy gymryd Tyn Lon a rhan o fferm Dyffryn Mymbyr, lard Stablau Newydd a stablau coetsis Ty'n y Maes rhwng Capel Curig a Bethesda.



A allai'r clerigwr fod yn Robert Hughes, curad Capel Curig?
Could the clergyman be Robert Hughes, the Capel Curig curate?



John Sell Cotman, 'The interior of Chapel, Capel Curig, Caernarvonshire' (1803) sy'n dangos yr eglwys mewn cyflwr gwael. Amgueddfa Seland Newydd.

John Sell Cotman's 'The interior of Chapel, Capel Curig, Caernarvonshire' (1803) shows the church in poor repair. Museum of New Zealand.

O'r 18fed ganrif hwyr, byddai gr p bach o Fethodistiaid Calфинаidd yn cwrdd mewn bythynnod ac ysguboriau, a byddai pregethwyr yn dod mor bell ag o Fala. Erbyn 1829, roedd sawl ffermwr da eu byd wedi ymuno â'r achos Methodistiaidd. Y mwyaf amlwg yn eu plith oedd y teulu Roberts o Ddyffryn Mymbyr a oedd yn allweddol i adeiladu Capel Salem ar dir a rentwyd ar brydles gan ystâd Penrhyn. William Williams a fu'n byw yn nh Capel Salem o 1843 tan adeg ei farwolaeth ym 1891. Gan ddechrau yn grydd, daeth yn groser yn gyntaf ac yna'n bregethwr lleyg, ac yna'n weinidog Methodistiaidd.

Yn y cyfamser, penderfynodd gr p o Annibynwyr yn Nant-y-benglog adeiladu eu capel bychan eu hunain ar fferm Gwern Gof Isaf. Yn ôl y chwedl draddodiadol, byddai gwragedd y ffermwyr, Elizabeth Evans Glan Llugwy a Sidi Owen Bodesi, gyda Beti Thomas Gwern Gof Isaf yn casglu cerrig o'r meysydd at ddibenion adeiladu ochr yn ochr â'u dynion.



Capel Salem, a gafodd ei ailadeiladu gan y Methodistiaid Calфинаidd ym 1877. Capel Salem, rebuilt by the Calvinistic Methodists in 1877.



Capel Nant-y-benglog, bellach yr unig man addoli yng Nghapel Curig. Capel Nant y Benglog, now the only place of worship in Capel Curig.

Before 1866 when Capel Curig became a separate parish, it was a chapelry of Llandegai served jointly with Dolwyddelan by a perpetual curate. The curate from 1793 to 1847 was Maurice Hughes, but for most of this period he lived at Beaver Grove in Betws-y-coed and employed his younger brother Robert as Capel Curig curate. Robert initially supplemented his salary by working as the Llanrwst grammar school usher. His fortunes were transformed in 1810 when he married Elizabeth Griffith, the widowed landlady of the Capel Curig Inn. Living at the inn and playing an active role as its host was not considered respectable for a clergyman, and the Lord Lieutenant vetoed a proposal to appoint Hughes as a JP. Undeterred, Robert and Elizabeth expanded their business interests by taking on Tyn Lon and part of Dyffryn Mymbyr farm, New Stable Yard and the Ty'n y Maes coaching stables between Capel Curig and Bethesda.



Eglwys newydd Capel Curig a adeiladwyd ym 1883 gyda chymorth yr Arglwydd Penrhyn a'r asiant W E Sackville West. The new Capel Curig Church built in 1883 with the aid of Lord Penrhyn and his agent W E Sackville West.

From the late eighteenth century, a small group of Calvinistic Methodists met in cottages and barns, with preachers coming from as far away as Bala. By 1829, several prosperous farmers had joined the Methodist cause. The most prominent were the Roberts family of Dyffryn Mymbyr who were probably instrumental in building Salem Chapel on land leased from the Penrhyn estate. William Williams occupied Salem Chapel house from 1843 to his death in 1891. Starting out as a shoemaker, he became first a grocer and lay preacher, then a Methodist minister.

Meanwhile a group of Independents in Nant y Benglog decided to build their own small chapel on Gwern Gof Isaf farm. Tradition tells how farmers' wives Elizabeth Evans Glan Llugwy and Sidi Owen Bodesi, with Beti Thomas Gwern Gof Isaf collected stones from the fields for the building alongside their menfolk.

Adnewyddwyd yr eglwys ym 1838 gan berchennog ystâd Penrhyn, G. H. D. Pennant. The church was renovated in 1838 by Penrhyn estate owner G. H. D. Pennant.

Crefftwyr a masnachwyr

Tradesmen and shopkeepers

Wrth adeiladu Tafarn Capel Curig a ffordd y tollborth, adeiladwyd siop gefail gof yn libart y dafarn a John Jones, a oedd newydd briodi merch leol o'r enw Sarah Jones, oedd y gof du cyntaf ym 1806. Ychwanegodd John efail gof at y tŷ wrth ymyl yr eglwys gan rentu tyddyn a lle gwartheg o'r dafarn, a oedd hefyd yn ei gyflenwi â glo o'r efail a ddaeth o'r manau morgludiant agosaf ym Mangor neu Drefriw. Erbyn 1851, roedd Sarah wedi colli ei gwr a'i dau fab hynaf. Derbynai incwm o flwydd-dal ond parhâi i rentu'r efail. Symudodd ei mab a oedd wedi goroesi, a oedd yn gof du, i'r ystafell dd r, a gynhaliai ei wraig Mary. Efe a reolai'r efail, a daeth wŷr Sarah, a oedd yn byw gyda hi, yn brentis iddo. Edward Jones oedd gof olaf Capel Curig. Erbyn 1878 pan fu farw, roedd colled y traffig coetsis yn golygu nad oedd galw am of newydd yn ei le.



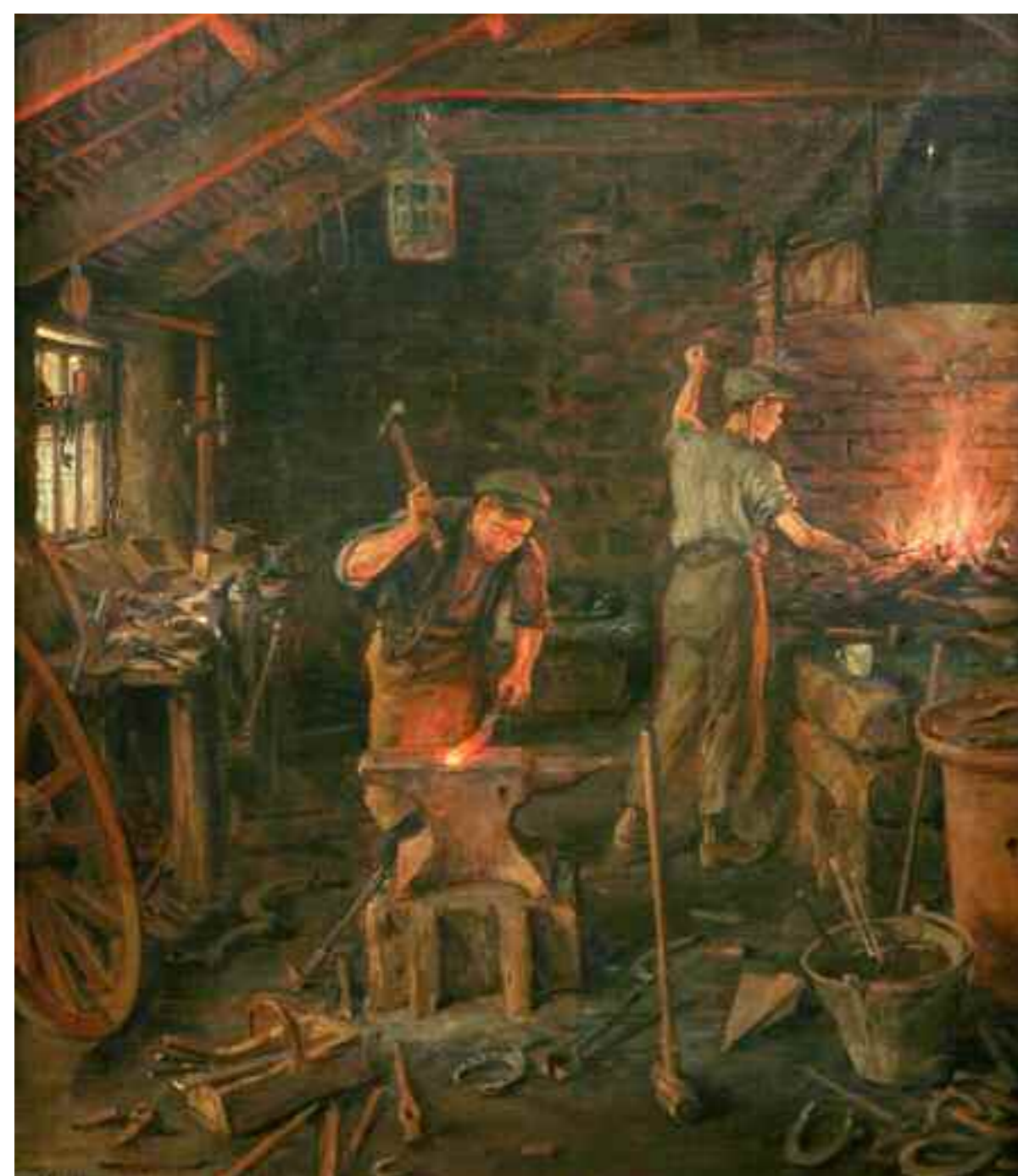
Roedd y siop of gyntaf yn iard stablau Tafarn Capel Curig.
The first smith's shop was in the Capel Curig Inn stable yard.

Yr ystafell dd r (a elwid Pen y Groesfordd yn hwyrach) a gynhaliai Mary Edwards, gwraig y gof tua 1850-80.

Tap room (later called Pen y Groesfordd) run by Mary Edwards the smith's wife c. 1850-80.

Agorodd Richard ac Ann Price siop gyntaf y pentrefan ger yr eglwys pan briodasant ym 1802, a gymerodd eu march Eleanor drosti. Arferai hithau reidio ar ben ceffyl i Landygái bob mis i dalu am flawd a gyflenwai'r felin yno ond cafodd oerfel yn dilyn un daith yng ngaeaf 1855 a bu farw o niwmonia, gan adael ei gwr â chewch o blant.

Disodlwyd hen siop y pentrefan yn fuan gan y Swyddfa Bost a siop newydd ar y groesfan. Fe'i hadeiladwyd gan chwarelwr o Fethesda, Henry Parry, ar dir a rentwyd ar brydles gan ystâd Penrhyn, a'i chyllido gan forgais o Gymdeithas Adeiladu Budd Chwarelwyr Bethesda – y tro cyntaf i ddau beth yn y pentref. Erbyn 1871, hysbysebodd Henry mab Henry ei wasanaethau fel Postfeistr, groser, brethynnwr gwlan a llieiniwr, teiliwr, crydd a haearnwerthwr, wrth i'w wraig Grace ddarparu llety â chelfi.



William Banks Fortescue, 'The forge', Oriol Tŷ Penlee.
William Banks Fortescue, 'The forge', Penlee House Gallery.

With the building of the Capel Curig Inn and turnpike road a smith's shop was erected in the inn courtyard and John Jones, just married to local girl Sarah Jones became the first blacksmith in 1806. John added a smithy to the house alongside the church and rented a smallholding and cow-keep from the inn, which also

supplied him with coal for the forge, brought from the nearest shipping points at Bangor or Trefriw. By 1851, Sarah had lost her husband and two eldest sons. She drew an income from an annuity but continued to rent the smithy. Her remaining blacksmith son Edward moved to the tap room, which was run by his wife Mary. He managed the forge, while Sarah's grandson who lived with her became his apprentice. Edward Jones was the last Capel Curig blacksmith. By 1878 when he died, the loss of coaching traffic meant there was no call for a new smith to replace him.



Swyddfa bost, siop gyffredinol a llety.
Post Office, general shop and boarding house.

Richard and Ann Price opened the hamlet's first shop near the church on their marriage in 1802 which their daughter Eleanor took over. She used to ride to Llandegai every month to pay for flour supplied by the mill there but caught a chill after one winter journey in 1855 and died of pneumonia, leaving her husband with six children.



Tŷ'r gof du a'r efail wrth ymyl yr eglwys eisoes yn dirywio erbyn y 1860au.
Blacksmith's house and smithy by the church already decaying in the 1860s.

The old hamlet shop was soon replaced by a new Post Office and shop at the crossroads. It was built by a Bethesda quarryman, Henry Parry, on land leased from the Penrhyn estate and financed by a mortgage from the Bethesda Quarrymen's Benefit Building Society – two firsts in the village. By 1871, Henry's son Henry advertised his services as Postmaster, grocer, linen and wool draper, tailor, shoemaker and ironmonger, while his wife Grace provided furnished apartments.



Capel Curig tua 1900.
Capel Curig around 1900.

Arlunwyr

Visiting Artists

Un o'r arlunwyr cyntaf i ddarlunio Capel Curig oedd Moses Griffith, arlunydd oedd wedi'i hunan-ddysgu a aeth gyda Thomas Pennant fel gwas i ddarlunio ei deithiau yng Nghymru ym 1773 a 1778. Roedd ymwelwyr eraill yn y 18fed ganrif yn cynnwys J. M. W. Turner a Philip de Louthembourg, er na wnaethant aros yn y pentref. Fe wnaeth adeiladu Tafarn Capel Curig gynyddu nifer y twristiaid i'r ardal yn fawr, ac yn eu plith nifer o arlunwyr a ddenwyd gan y golygfeydd ffasiynol hardd. Roedd Paul Sandby Munn a John Sell Cotman ymhlith ymwelwyr cynnar y dafarn tra oeddent ar daith fraslunio ym 1802. Fe lenwodd Syr Richard Colt Hoare, amatur a hynafiaethwr, lyfr braslunio â darluniau o'r dafarn a'r ardal o amgylch wrth aros yno ym 1810. Roedd yr arlunydd Almaeneg Edmund Becker hefyd yn westai yn ystod taith gyda'i wraig ac efallai mai ef a wnaeth y gyfres orau o ddarluniau o Gapel Curig.

One of the first artists to depict Capel Curig was Moses Griffith, a self-taught artist who accompanied Thomas Pennant as a servant to illustrate his tours in Wales in 1773 and 1778. Other 18th-century visitors included J. M. W. Turner and Philip de Louthembourg, though they did not stay in the village. The building of the Capel Curig Inn greatly increased the number of tourists to the area, among them a number of artists attracted by the fashionably picturesque scenery. Paul Sandby Munn and John Sell Cotman were among the inn's early visitors while on a sketching tour in 1802. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, a gifted amateur and antiquarian, filled a sketchbook with illustrations of the inn and surrounding area when staying in 1810. The German artist Edmund Becker was also a guest during a tour with his wife and made perhaps the best series of illustrations of Capel Curig.



Moses Griffith, 'Trefaen a rhan o Llyn Ogwen'.
Moses Griffith, 'Trevaen and part of Llyn Ogwen'.



David Cox, 'Cynaeafu ar yr Wyddfa' (1847).
David Cox, 'Haymaking on Snowdon' (1847).



Edmund Becker, 'Capel Curig (the Church) 1811'.



Arhosodd Clarence Whaite yng Nghapel Curig drwy'r gaeaf i baentio 'Yr enfys' (1862).
Clarence Whaite stayed in Capel Curig all winter to paint 'The rainbow' (1862).

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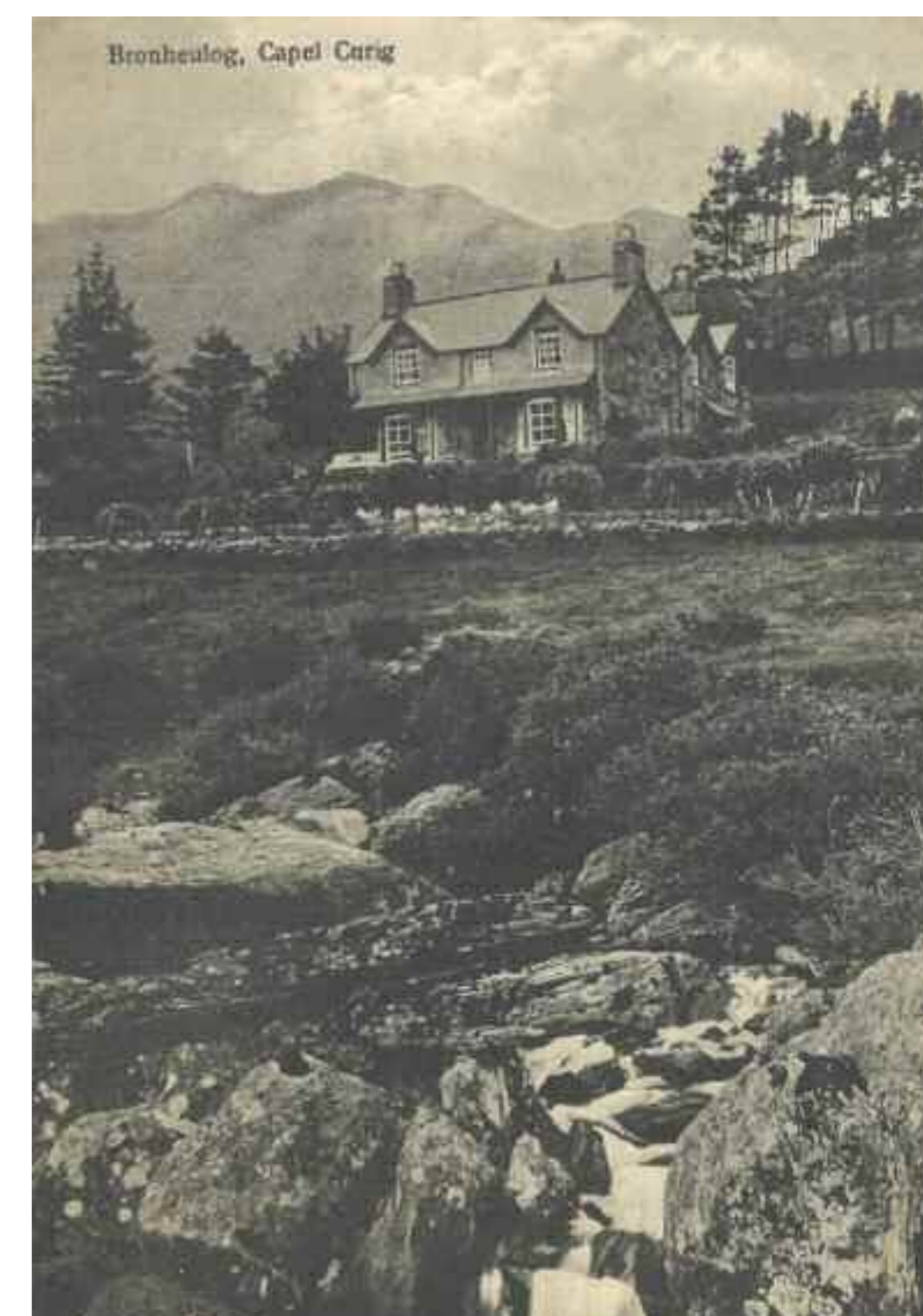
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A new generation of landscape painters were drawn to Betws-y-coed and the Conway valley in the 1840s and 1850s. David Cox from the West Midlands, and Henry Clarence Waite from Manchester became regular summer visitors, till Waite settled near Betws. Both men were instrumental, by their reputation and encouragement, in developing the artists' colony in Betws, Capel Curig and the Conwy valley and inspiring a wider social range of tourists to visit Snowdonia.

With the advent of the railway to Betws-y-coed, boarding house accommodation expanded in Capel Curig, with furnished apartments available in the 1860s at Snowdon View and Llugwy Cottage. By 1874, Grace Parry was also offering apartments at the Post Office and Ellen Williams at Bronheulog, where she also helped run a 500-acre farm.



Sir Richard Colt Hoare, 'Tafarn Capel Curig (1810) / Sir Richard Colt Hoare, 'Inn at Capel Curig (1810).



Tŷ preswyl Bronheulog, a adeiladwyd yn y 1870au.
Bronheulog boarding house, built in the 1870s.

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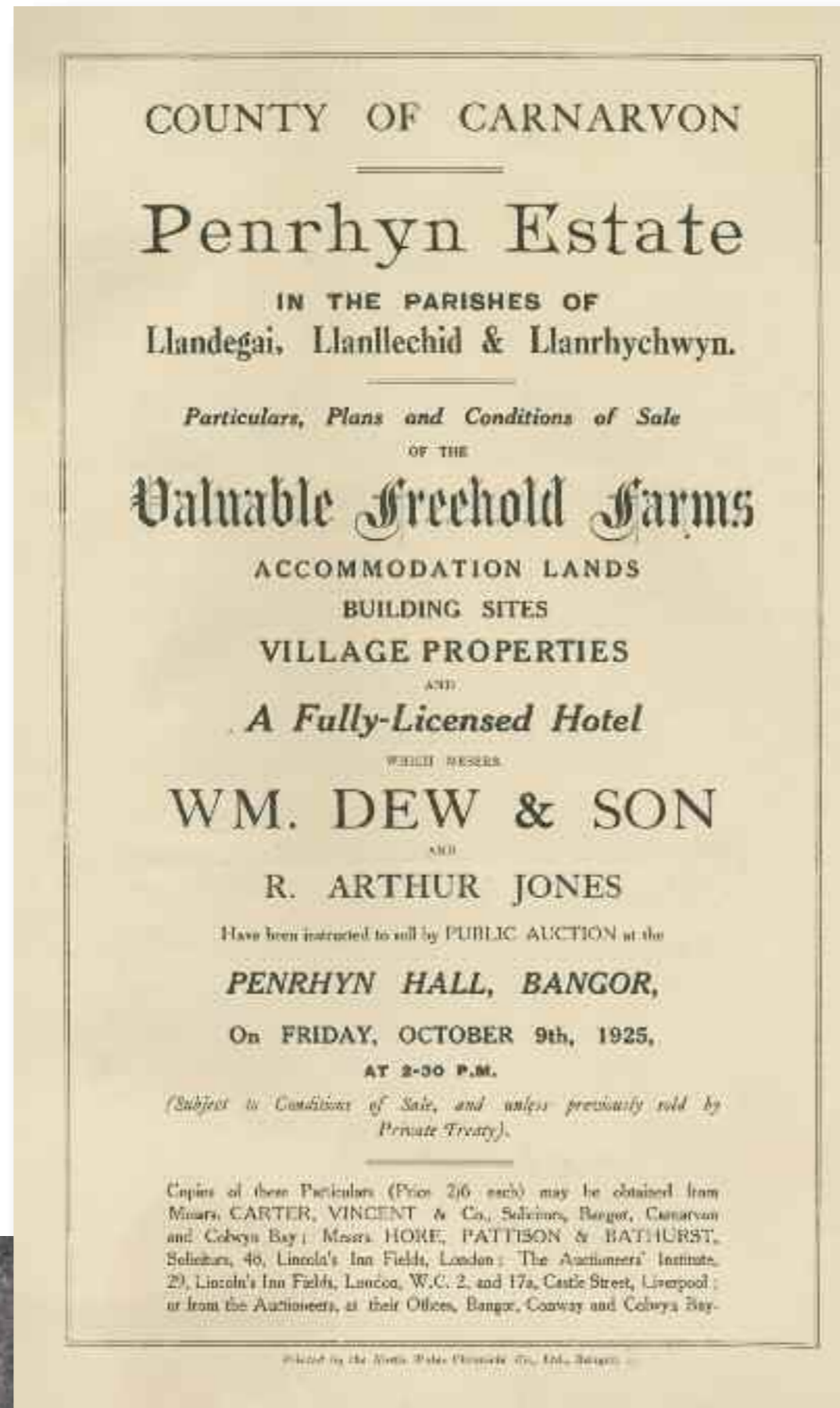
Yr 20fed ganrif a gwerthiant ystâd y Penrhyn

The 20th century and the Penrhyn estate sale



Erbyn 1900, roedd twristiaeth, chwareli llechi a gwasanaethau yn darparu mwy o waith nag amaethyddiaeth yng Nghapel Curig, ond daeth y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf â llawer o newidiadau. Fe wasanaethodd o leiaf 11 o ddynion ifanc o ffermydd a bythynnod y Penrhyn yn y rhyfel a lladdwyd tri. Roedd consgripsiwn gorfodol yn effeithio ar y gymuned ffermio, er bod rhai dynion wedi'u hepgor pe byddai eu galw i fyny'n achosi caledi neu fethiant busnes eu cyflogwr. Cafodd chwarela a thwristiaeth eu heffeithio'n wael yn ystod y rhyfel hefyd.

Fe gafodd cyllid ystad y Penrhyn ei daro'n galed ar ôl y rhyfel gan y gostyngiad yn y galw am lechi a chan dollau marwolaeth. Fe ddechreuodd yr Arglwydd Penrhyn werthu rhannau pellaf yr ystâd ym 1907 ac ym 1925 fe roddodd 28 o ffermydd a bythynnod Capel Curig, a'r Gwesty Brenhinol ar y farchnad. Roedd hwn yn gyfnod pryderus i'r tenantiaid, ond mewn gwirionedd gwerthwyd 90% o'r eiddo i'r tenantiaid presennol cyn y gwerthiant cyhoeddus. Adroddodd y North Wales Chronicle fod 'Arglwydd Penrhyn wedi gwneud materion yn haws i'w hen denantiaid drwy gytuno ym mhob achos i drefnu, pan fo angen, dwy ran o dair o'r prisiau prynu ar forgais, ar y gyfradd llog isel o 4 y cant'.



By 1900, tourism, slate quarrying and services provided more work than agriculture in Capel Curig, but World War I brought many changes. At least 11 young men from Penrhyn farms and cottages served in the war and three were killed. Compulsory conscription affected the farming community, though some men were spared if their call-up would cause hardship or the failure of their employer's business. Quarrying and tourism were also badly affected during the war.

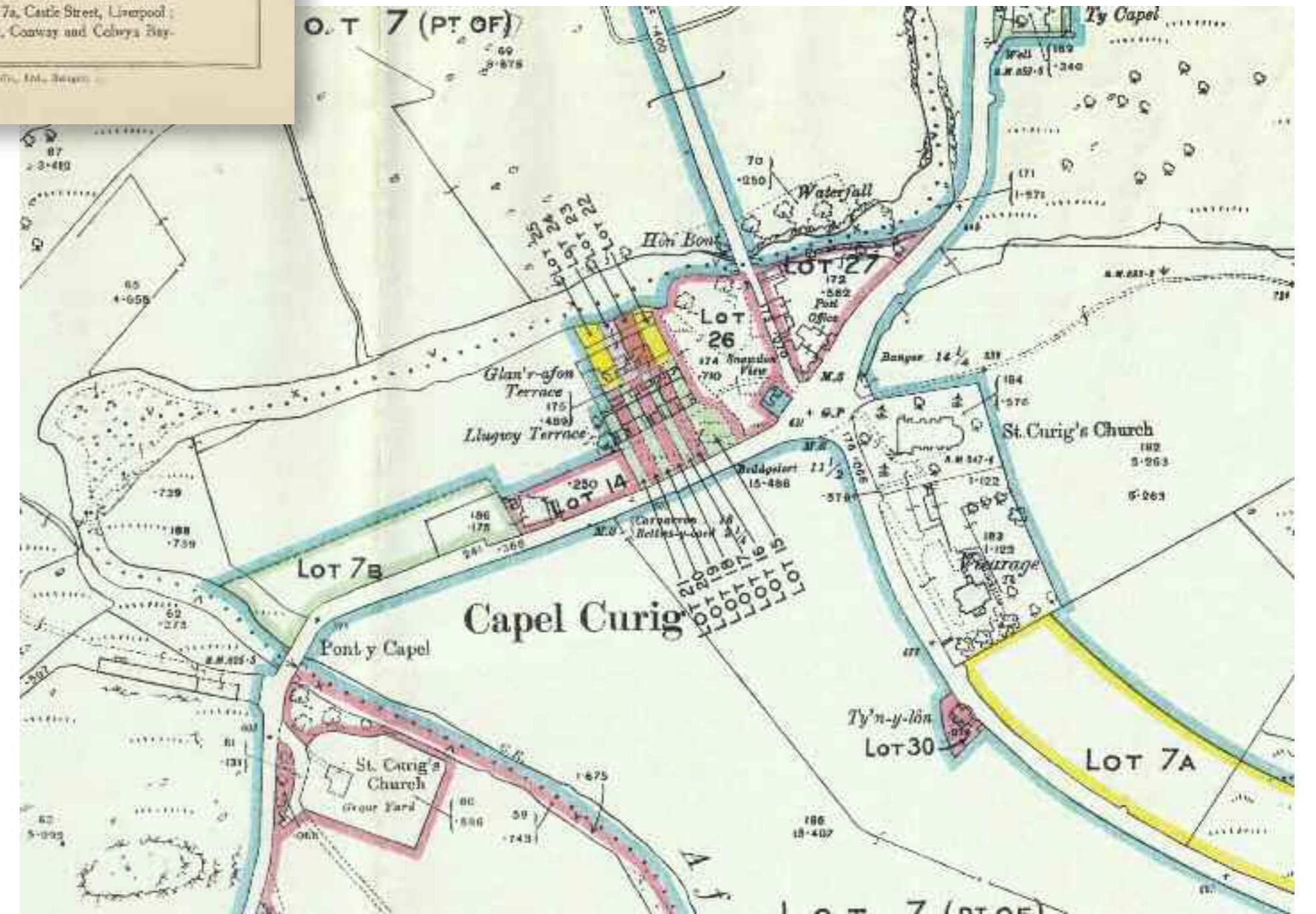
Penrhyn estate finances were hit hard after the war by the reduction in the demand for slate and by death duties. Lord Penrhyn began to sell off outlying parts of the estate in 1907 and in 1925 put 28 Capel Curig farms and cottages, and the Royal Hotel on the market. This was an anxious time for the tenants, but in fact 90% of properties were sold to the current tenants in advance of the public sale. The North Wales Chronicle reported that 'Lord Penrhyn made matters easier for his old tenants by agreeing in all cases to advance, when required, two thirds of the purchase prices on mortgage, at the low rate of interest of 4 per cent'.

Eiddo Penrhyn ar werth.
Penrhyn properties for sale



Fe wnaeth y Gwesty Brenhinol welliannau sylweddol ym 1912, gan gynnwys ystafelloedd ymolchi newydd, ystafell filiards ac estyniad ar gyfer ystafell fwyta.

The Royal Hotel made considerable improvements in 1912, including new bathrooms, a billiard room, and dining room extension.



Priodas yn Nôl Llech yn 1925, y flwyddyn y gwnaeth mam y briodferch sef Gwen Roberts (y rheng flaen, y 4ydd o'r dde) brynu'r fferm.

Wedding at Dôl Llech in 1925, the year the bride's mother Gwen Roberts (front row 4th from right) bought the farm.

Fe wnaeth y telerau hyn helpu naw gweddw i brynu eu cartref neu fferm, gan gynnwys Gwen Roberts o Ddôl Llech, y bu ei gŵr farw ym 1914 gan ei gadael ag wyth plentyn. Roedd y Gwesty Brenhinol yn rhan o'r arwerthiant ac fe'i gwerthwyd i'r tenantiaid am £5,000, â'r Hen Dollody yn gwerthu am £150. Fe gyflawnodd y gwerthiant £100,000, bron i £6 miliwn yn arian heddiw. Ar ôl 1825, nid oedd ystâd y Penrhyn bellach yn cael unrhyw ddylanwad sylweddol o ran ffyniant Capel Curig yn y dyfodol.

These terms helped nine widows to buy their home or farm, including Gwen Roberts of Dôl Llech, whose husband died in 1914 leaving her with eight children. The Royal Hotel was part of the auction and was sold to the tenants for £5,000, with the Old Toll House going for £150. The sale realized £100,000, nearly £6 million in today's money. After 1825, the Penrhyn estate no longer held any significant influence in the future prosperity of Capel Curig.



Bu farw'r Preifat Robert Williams o Dal y Waen ym Mhalesteina yn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf.
Private Robert Williams of Tal y Waen died in Palestine in WWI.



Margaret Roberts, author of Oes o Fyw ar y Mynydd, about life at Glan Llugwy in the early 20th century.
Margaret Roberts, awdures Oes o Fyw ar y Mynydd, am fywyd yn Glan Llugwy ar ddechrau'r 20fed ganrif.



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Y Gwesty Brenhinol

The Royal Hotel

Wrth i draffig coetsis leihau wedi 1848, canolbwyntiodd Tafarn Capel Curig yn fwy ar y busnes twristiaeth. Heb berchennog tir preswyl, roedd y tafarnwyr yn gweithredu fel noddwyr y pentref ar adegau dathliadau. Trefnodd y tafarnwr John Price y dathliadau lleol pan ddyrchafwyd perchennog ystâd Penrhyn Cynrol Pennant i'r arglwyddiaeth ym 1866. Rhoddwyd te a bara brith i dlodion y pentref a 50 o blant ysgol, ac yna cafwyd gemau a chwaraeon yn ardd y gwesty. Codwyd porth bwaog ar draws y ffordd pan aeth yr Arglwydd a'r Foneddiges Penrhyn heibio, a thaniwyd canonau'n chwim. Gyda'r hwyr, disgleiriodd gardd y gwesty gyda lanternau Tsieineaidd ac arddangosfa tân gwyllt.



Yr ystafell fwyta wedi'i hehangu ym 1911.
The dining room extended in 1911.

Arhosodd aelodau o'r teulu brenhinol yn y gwesty ar sawl achlysur ac yng nghanol y 1860au, cafodd ei ailnewi - y Gwesty Brenhinol. Cynhaliwyd y gwesty gan ddwy wraig weddw ar ôl hynny: Margaret Roberts am ddeng mlynedd wedi marwolaeth ei gwr Robert E Roberts, a oedd yn fab i fferm Dyffryn Mymbyr, ym 1884. Penododd beili i gynnal ffermydd Capel Curig, y Gelli a Thyn Lon, gan eu cyfuno yn fferm Frenhinol. Gwnaethpwyd coffâd am farwolaeth ei mab Harry ym 1900 yn 27 oed gyda cholofn a oedd wedi'u torri ym mynwent y Santes Julietta, a godwyd gan 'ymwelwyr rheolaidd i nodi parch'. Cynhaliodd gwraig weddw Harry, Elizabeth, y gwesty hefyd am ychydig flynyddoedd, ond ymddeolodd pan briododd y gweinidog Methodistaidd, y Parchedig H. H. Roberts. Nid oedd yn barchus i wraig Gweinidog reoli gwesty mwyach, er y cadwodd y pâr denantiaeth o'r fferm Frenhinol.

Ail-luniwyd llety'r gwesty sawl tro. Cafodd parlyrau preifat eu disodli gan ystafell goffi a bwyta gymunedol, a barau preifat a chyhoeddus. Ychwanegwyd ystafelloedd biliard a mapiau ac, ym 1911, ehangwyd yr ystafell fwyta i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar yr olygfa enwog.



The memorial to Harry Roberts, Royal Hotel manager, symbolizes a life cut short.
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With the decline in coaching traffic after 1848, the Capel Curig Inn concentrated more on tourist business. With no resident landowner, its innkeepers acted as village patrons at times of celebration. Innkeeper John Price organised the local festivities when Penrhyn estate owner Colonel Pennant was elevated to the peerage in 1866. The village poor and 50 schoolchildren were given tea and bara brith, followed by games and sports in the hotel garden. An archway was erected across the road when Lord and Lady Penrhyn passed through, with a brisk firing of rock cannons. At night, the hotel garden was brightly illuminated by Chinese lanterns and a firework display.



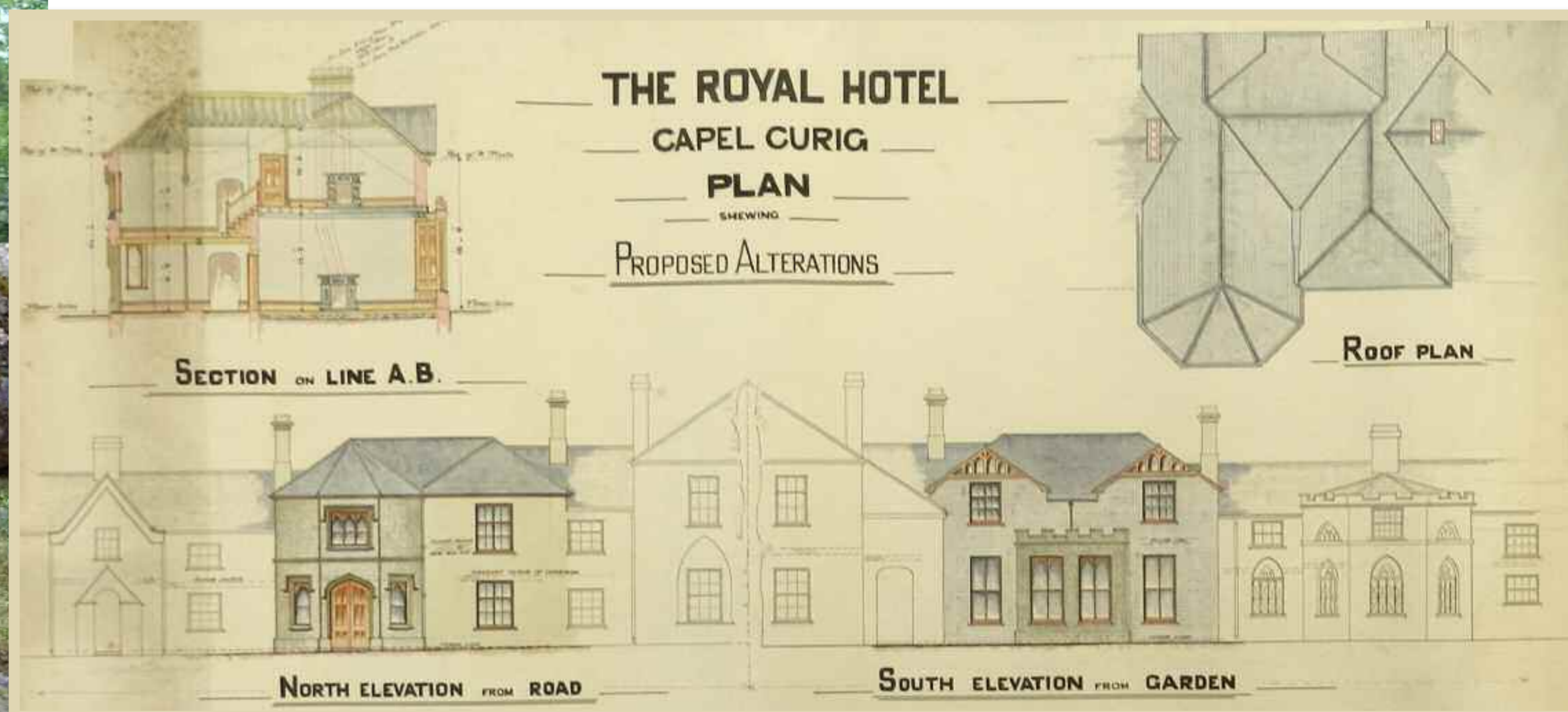
Francis Bedford, 'The Capel Curig Inn terrace walk' (1860s).



William Owen yn hwyrach yn ei fywyd. Efe oedd Boots y Gwesty Brenhinol ym 1911.
William Owen in later life. He was Boots at the Royal Hotel in 1911.

Royalty stayed at the hotel on several occasions and in the mid-1860s it was renamed the Royal Hotel. Two more widows ran the hotel after this: Margaret Roberts for ten years after the death in 1884 of her husband Robert E Roberts, a son of Dyffryn Mymbyr farm. She employed a bailiff to run Capel Curig, Gelli and Tyn Lon farms, which were amalgamated as Royal farm. The death in 1900 of her son Harry at the young age of 27 was commemorated with a broken column in St Julitta's churchyard, erected 'by some frequent visitors as a mark of esteem'. Harry's widow Elizabeth also managed the hotel for a few years, but resigned when she married the local Methodist minister, the Rev. H. H. Roberts. It was no longer respectable for a minister's wife to manage a hotel, though the couple did keep the tenancy of Royal farm.

The hotel accommodation was remodelled several times. Private parlours were replaced by a communal coffee, and dining saloon, private and public bars. Billiard and map rooms were added, and in 1911, the dining room was extended to capitalize on the famous view.



Addasiadau i'r Gwesty Brenhinol yn y 19eghwyr.

Late 19th-century alterations to the Royal Hotel.