



Bangor

Y Ffirdy/The Friary

Yn ystod adeiladu Tai COPEC nodedig ar Ffordd Seiriol yn y 1920au, datgelodd adeiladwyr sylfeini Ffirdy Dominicaidd mawr o'r 13eg ganrif. Er nad oedd y Dominiciaid yn cydymdeimlo ag Iddewon lleol, fe'u cyflogwyd i gofnodi gwaith castell Edward I. Unwaith y cwblhawyd y castell, dilynodd gorchymyn: **“Ni chaiff Iddewon byth fyw yn y fwrdeistref.”** Ni welodd Bangor unrhyw drigolion Iddewig eto tan y 1820au, pan oedd y gyfraith hynafol hon wedi'i hanghofio i raddau helaeth.

During construction of the distinctive COPEC Houses on Seiriol Road in the 1920s, builders uncovered the foundations of a large 13th-century Dominican Friary. Although the Dominicans were not sympathetic to local Jews, they were employed to record Edward I's castle works. Once the castle was completed, a decree followed: **“Jews shall not at any time dwell in the borough.”** Bangor saw no Jewish residents again until the 1820s, when this archaic law had been largely forgotten.



Argraff arlunydd o'r Ffirdy Dominicaidd.
Delwedd trwy garedigrwydd Llwybr Treftadaeth Iddewig Bangor.

Artist's impression of the Dominican Friary.
Image courtesy of Bangor Jewish Heritage Trail.



Morris a Flora Wartski gyda'u saith o blant, tua 1894.
Trwy garedigrwydd Wartski, Llundain.

Morris and Flora Wartski with their seven children, circa 1894.
Courtesy of Wartski, London.

Morris (Moritz) Wartski was born in 1855 in Turek, near Kalisz in Poland, then part of the Russian Empire. By 1882 he was working as a jewellery peddler in Bangor when a chance meeting with the Marquis of Anglesey changed his fortunes. The Marquis offered him his first premises, and in 1891 Wartski opened a shop at 21 High Street. The town's earliest Jewish services were even held above his store.

From these beginnings, Wartski's Jewellers grew into a world-renowned firm. Today, its London premises hold a Royal Warrant and create jewellery for the Royal Family.

Morris Wartski

Ganwyd Morris (Moritz) Wartski yn 1855 yn Turek, ger Kalisz yng Ngwlad Pwyl, a oedd bryd hynny'n rhan o Ymerodraeth Rwsia. Erbyn 1882 roedd yn gweithio fel gwerthwr gemwaith ym Mangor pan newidiodd cyfarfod siawns â Marcwis Ynys Môn ei ffawd. Cynigiodd y Marcwis ei safle cyntaf iddo, ac yn 1891 agorodd Wartski siop yn 21 Stryd Fawr. Cynhaliwyd gwasanaethau Iddewig cynharaf y dref hyd yn oed uwchben ei siop.

O'r dechreuadau hyn, tyfodd Gemwaith Wartski i fod yn gwmni byd-enwog. Heddiw, mae gan ei safle yn Llundain Warrant Frenhinol ac mae'n creu gemwaith i'r Teulu Brenhinol.



Morris yn sefyll y tu allan i'w siop yn 21 Stryd Fawr.
Delwedd trwy garedigrwydd Wartski, Llundain.

Morris standing outside his shop at 21 High Street.
Image courtesy of Wartski, London.



Delwedd trwy garedigrwydd Llwybr Treftadaeth Iddewig Bangor.
Image courtesy of Bangor Jewish Heritage Trail.

Pollecoffs, 290 Stryd Fawr/Pollecoffs, 290 High Street

Ganwyd Philip Pollecoff yn Rwsia yn 1869, ac ymfudodd i Ogledd Cymru, gan ymgartrefu ym Mangor yn y pen draw, lle dechreuodd werthu gemau o ddrws i ddrws. Agorodd ei siop ei hun yn 1908, a denodd ei werthiannau haf enwog giwiau hir y tu allan. Dywedir bod Pollecoff wedi cadw ei gert gwerthwr gwreiddiol yn yr iard am flynyddoedd fel atgof o'i ddechreuadau gostyngedig.

Born in Russia in 1869, Philip Pollecoff emigrated to North Wales, eventually settling in Bangor, where he began by selling matches door-to-door. He opened his own store in 1908, and his famous summer sales drew long queues outside. It is said that Pollecoff kept his original peddler's cart in the yard for years as a reminder of his humble beginnings.



Adeiladau Arvonian gynt. Delwedd trwy garedigrwydd Llwybr Treftadaeth Iddewig Bangor.

The former Arvonian Buildings. Image courtesy of Bangor Jewish Heritage Trail.

Y Synagogau/The Synagogues

Erbyn y 1890au, roedd cymuned Iddewig gynyddol Bangor wedi ysgogi apeliadau papurau newydd am synagog bwrpasol. Sefydlwyd synagog dwy ystafell yn fuan ar 8fed Gorffennaf 1894, yr Adeiladau Arvonian, sydd bellach wedi'i ddymchwel. Ni fu mwy na dwsinau o bobl yn y gymuned erioed ac fe ddirywiodd o'r 1950au ymlaen, gyda'r synagog yn cau ym 1963, ac wedi hynny cynhaliwyd gwasanaethau Iddewig yng Nghapel Tabernacl ar Ffordd Garth; chwalwyd y gynulleidfa yn yr 1980au.

By the 1890s, Bangor's growing Jewish community prompted newspaper appeals for a dedicated synagogue. A two-room synagogue was soon opened on 8th July 1894, in the Arvonian Buildings, which was later demolished. The community never exceeded a few dozen people and declined from the 1950s onward, with the synagogue closing in 1963, after which Jewish services were held at Tabernacl Chapel on Garth Road; the congregation disbanded in the 1980s.

Dysgu mwy am ein gwaith a'i gefnogi.

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