



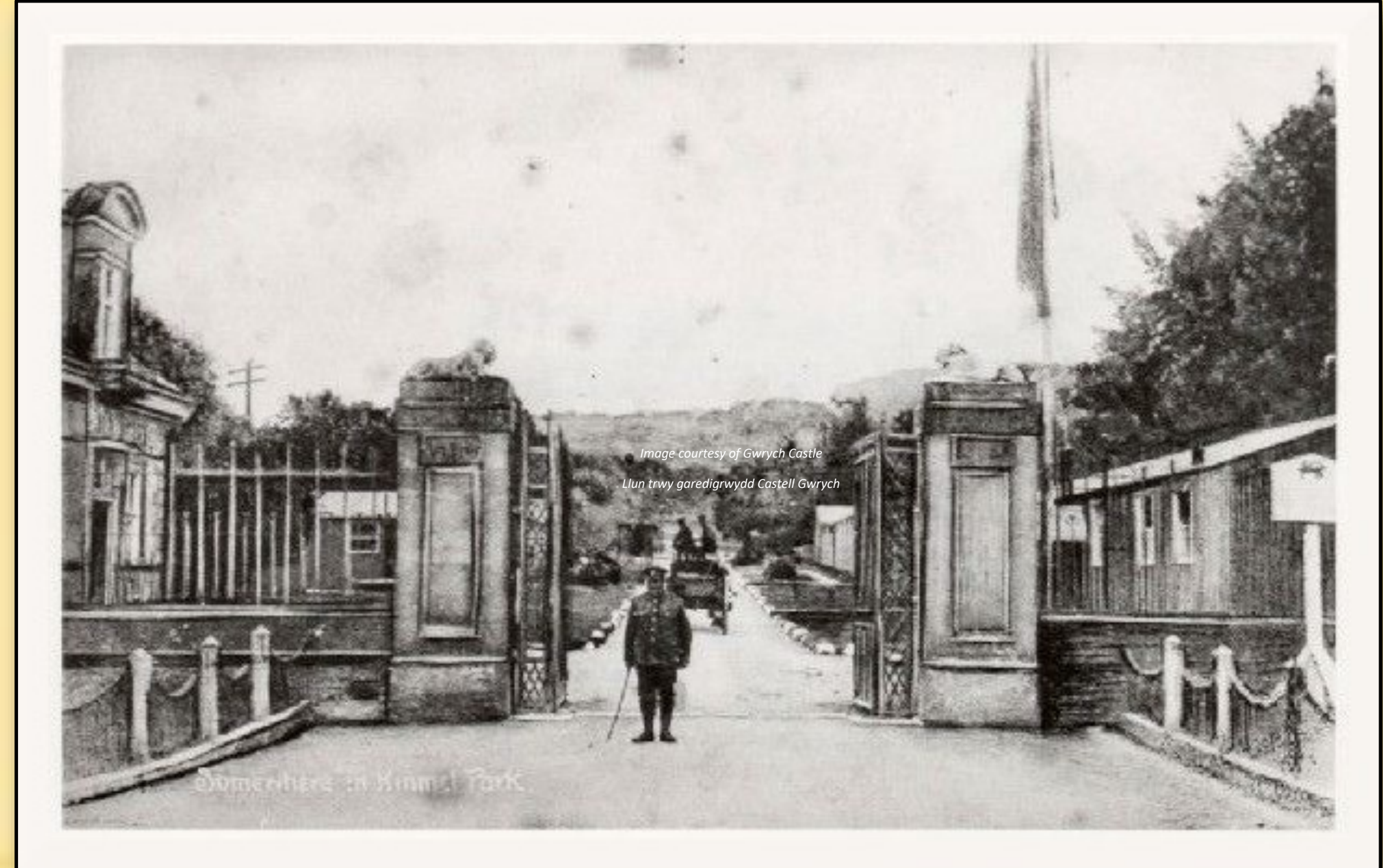
Abergele



Castell Gwrych. Llun trwy garedigrwydd Castell Gwrych.
Gwrych Castle. Image courtesy of Gwrych Castle.

In 1939, Gwrych Castle became home to a group of young Jewish refugees who had escaped Nazi persecution, many of them aboard the Kindertransports. The majority of the young adults had arrived from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Gwrych Castle became the largest *hachshara* (training) farm in the UK.

The core purpose of the Gwrych Castle *hachshara* was to develop key practical and agricultural skills for the planned emigration of young Jews to *Eretz Yisrael* (Land of Israel). They honed their skills on surrounding farms. Many of the young men in Abergele had enlisted, leaving noticeable gaps in the workforce which these youngsters filled.

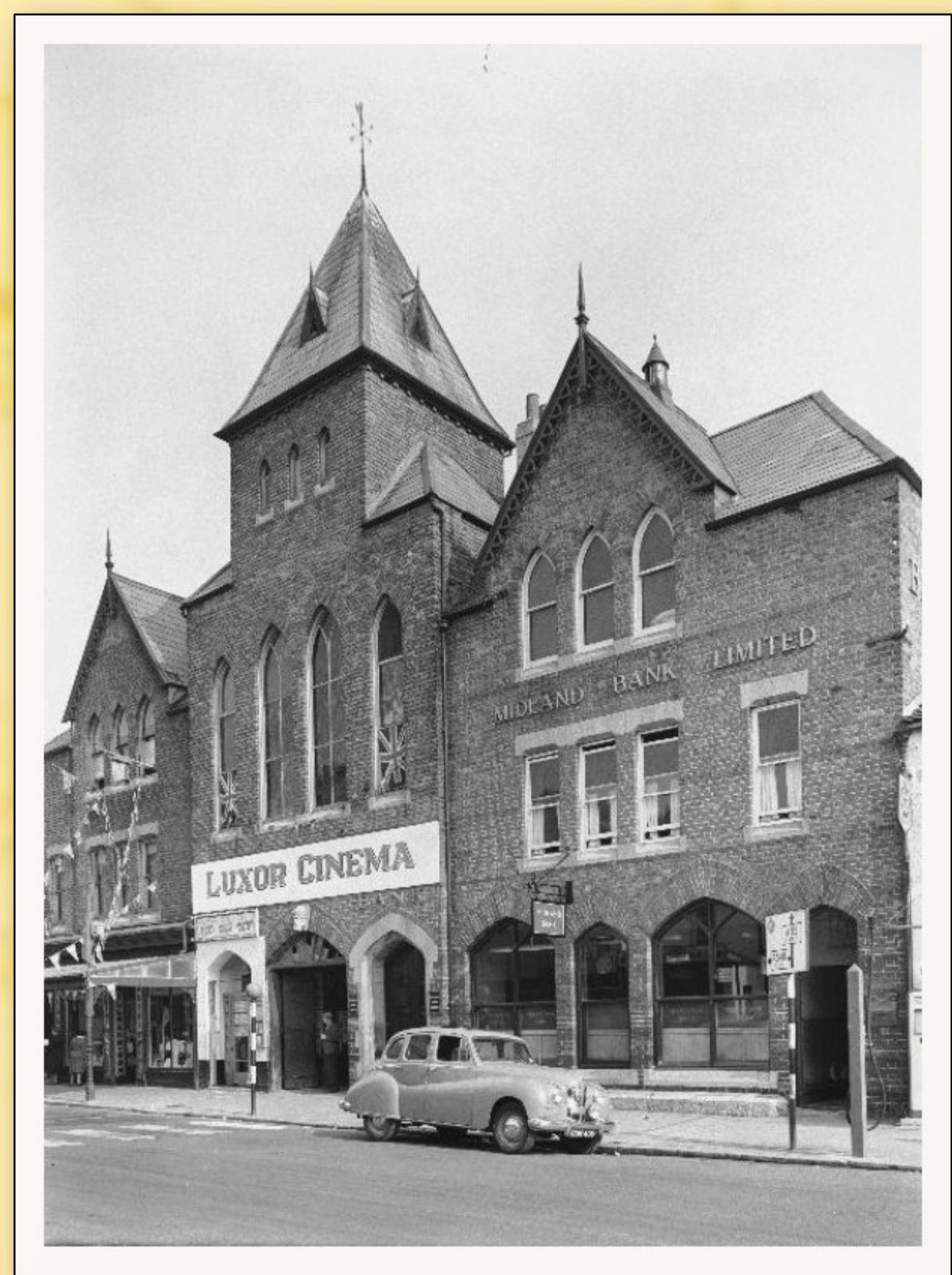


Maes Hyfforddi Milwrol Parc Cinnel. Credyd delwedd: Alchetron.com.
Kinmel Park Military Training Ground. Image credit: Alchetron.com.

Mae Abergele yn Cefnogi'r Ffoaduriaid/Abergele Supports the Refugees

Cefnogodd llawer o fusnesau Abergele'r bobl ifanc yng Nghastell Gwrych. Cyflenwodd Fferyllydd Dosbarthu Llewelyn Morgan eitemau meddygol, a chynigiodd y deintydd Robert Pye driniaeth. Darparodd barbwyr Hywel Roberts doriadau gwallt. Cafodd nifer o bobl ifanc brofiad gwaith gyda chyflogwyr lleol hefyd, gan gynnwys papur newydd *The Abergele Visitor*, Sinema Wedgewood (Sinema Luxor yn ddiweddarach), a Garej Slater & Wheeler ar Ffordd Rhuddlan.

Many Abergele businesses supported the youngsters at Gwrych Castle. Llewellyn Morgan's Dispensing Chemist supplied medical items, and dentist Robert Pye offered treatment. Hywel Roberts' barbers provided haircuts. Several young people also gained work experience with local employers, including *The Abergele Visitor* newspaper, the Wedgewood Cinema (later the Luxor Cinema), and Slater & Wheeler's Garage on Rhuddlan Road.



Sinema Luxor. Credyd delwedd: Casgliad y Werin Cymru.
The Luxor Cinema. Image credit: The People's Collection Wales.



Kate Kobrak mewn picnic dosbarth ar y cae hoci yn Neuadd Cinnel ym 1967.
[Delwedd trwy garedigrwydd cyn-ffylwr.]
Kate Kobrak at a class picnic on the hockey pitch at Kinmel Hall in 1967.
[Image courtesy of a former student.]

Castell Gwrych/Gwrych Castle

Yn 1939, daeth Castell Gwrych yn gartref i grŵp o ffoaduriaid Iddewig ifanc a oedd wedi dianc rhag erledigaeth y Natsïaid, llawer ohonynt ar fwrdd y *Kindertransports*. Roedd mwyafrif yr oedolion ifanc wedi cyrraedd o'r Almaen, Awstria a Tsiecoslofacia. Daeth Castell Gwrych yn fferm *hachshara* (hyfforddiant) fwyaf yn y DU.

Pwrpas craidd *hachshara* Castell Gwrych oedd datblygu sgiliau ymarferol ac amaethyddol allweddol ar gyfer yr allfudiad arfaethedig o Iddewon ifanc i *Eretz Yisrael* (Gwlad Israel). Fe wnaethant hogi eu sgiliau ar ffermydd cyfagos. Roedd llawer o'r dynion ifanc yn Abergele wedi ymuno, gan adael bylchau amlwg yn y gweithlu a lenwodd y bobl ifanc hyn.



Ffoaduriaid Iddewig yn gweithio ar fferm yn Abergele.
Delwedd o gasgliad Josef Altberg. trwy garedigrwydd Helen Levy - wadli chymryd o'r llyfr 'Escape to Gwrych Castle' gan Andrew Hesketh.
Jewish refugees working on a farm in Abergele.
Image from the collection of Josef Altberg, courtesy of Helen Levy - taken from the book 'Escape to Gwrych Castle' by Andrew Hesketh.

Maes Hyfforddi Milwrol Parc Cinnel/Kinmel Park Military Training Ground

Yn 1917, nododd *The Jewish Chronicle* fod "nifer sylweddol o Iddewon" ym Mharc Cinnel. Roedd gwasanaethau crefyddol mewn cytiau a adeiladwyd yn arbennig yn cael eu cynnal gan filwyr Iddewig ac yn ymweld â rabiniaid yn achlysurol.

Nid oedd unrhyw fynwent Iddewig yng Ngogledd Cymru, felly cludwyd milwyr Iddewig a fu farw yng Nghinmel i Fynwent Iddewig Broadgreen yn Lerpwl.

In 1917, *The Jewish Chronicle* noted a "considerable number of Jews" at Kinmel Park. Religious services in specially constructed huts were conducted by Jewish soldiers and, occasionally, by visiting rabbis.

As there was no Jewish cemetery in North Wales, Jewish soldiers who died at Kinmel were buried in Broadgreen Jewish Cemetery in Liverpool.

Neuadd Cinnel/Kinmel Hall - Kate Kobrak

Ganwyd Kate yn Käthe Toni Charlotte Kobrak yn Breslau, a daeth o deulu Cristnogol a oedd serch hynny wedi'u dosbarthu fel Iddewon o dan gyfreithiau hiliol y Natsïaid. Anfonodd ei rhieni eu tri phlentyn i Brydain i fod yn ddiogel ond cawsant eu llofruddio hwy eu hunain yn Auschwitz-Birkenau yn ddiweddarach.

Ymgartrefodd Kate yn Neuadd Cinnel, gan addysgu yn Ysgol Merched Clarendon o 1948 i 1975. Gwnaeth rhai disgyblion, heb fod yn ymwybodol o'i gorffennol, watwar am ei threftadaeth Almaeneg, gan dynnu swastikas ar ei llyfrau. Dim ond yn ddiweddarach y dysgodd y myfyrwyr hanes ei theulu a mynegi edifeirwch.

Born Käthe Toni Charlotte Kobrak in Breslau, Kate came from a Christian family who Nazi racial laws nevertheless classified as Jewish. Her parents sent their three children to Britain for safety, but were themselves later murdered in Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Kate settled at Kinmel Hall, where she taught at Clarendon School for Girls from 1948 to 1975. Some pupils, unaware of her past, mocked her German heritage, drawing swastikas on her books. Only later did students learn her family's history and express regret.

Dysgu mwy am ein gwaith
a'i gefnogi.
Learn more about and
support our work.



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government