

Dulais Valley HERITAGE TRAIL TAITH DREFTADAETH Cwm Dulais

Welcome to Seven Sisters

Explore our village's fascinating history

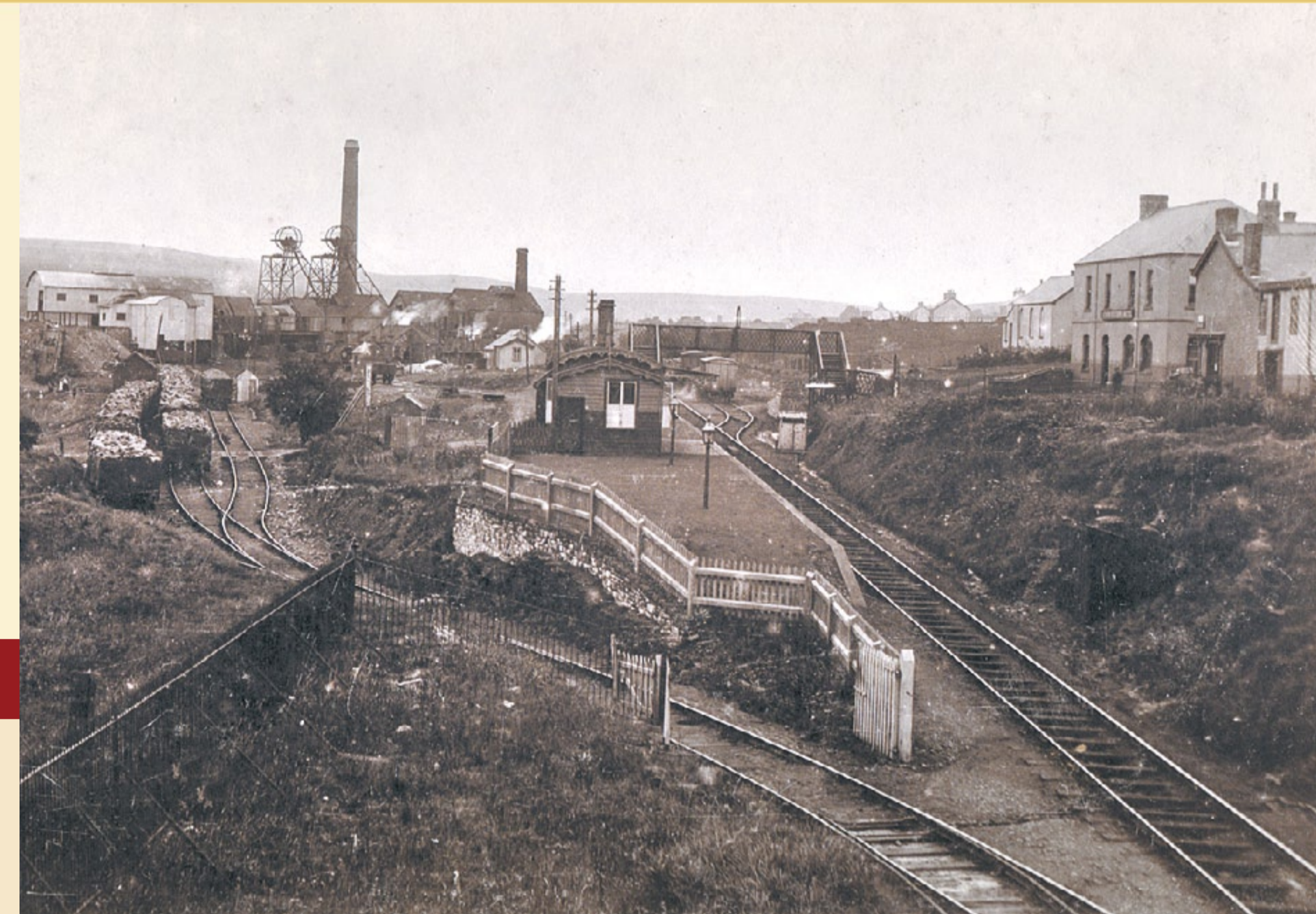
Croeso i Blaendulais

Dewch i ddysgu am hanes difyr ein pentref ni



This village didn't exist until the first pit was sunk here in 1872. David Bevan, the mine owner, named the pit after his daughters and the village that grew around the mine took the same name.

Doedd dim pentref ym Mlaendulais cyn suddo'r pwll glo cyntaf yma ym 1872. Galwyd y pwll yn Seven Sisters ar ôl saith merch y perchennog, David Bevan, a daeth hwnnw'n enw Saesneg y pentref a dyfodd o amgylch y pwll hefyd.

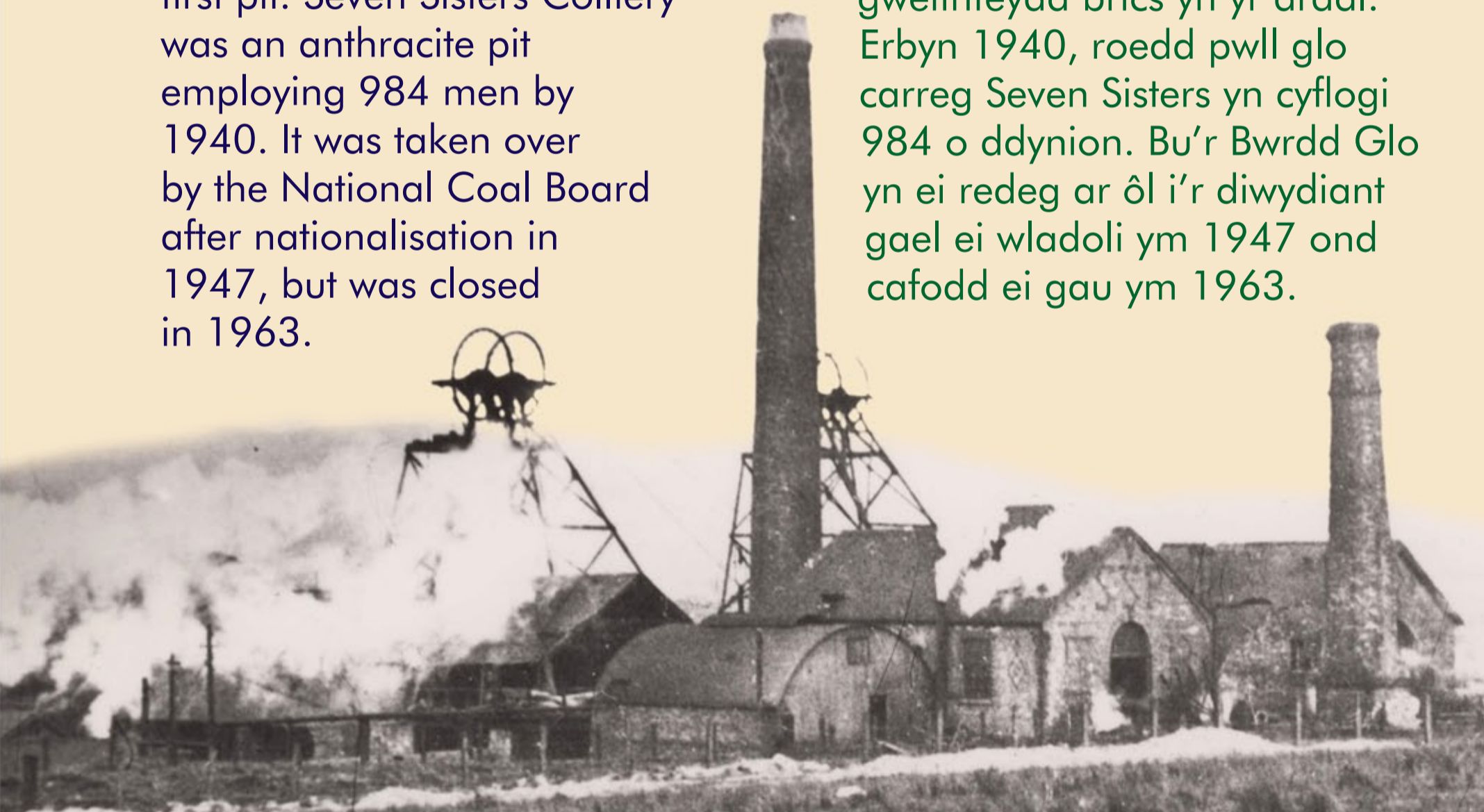


Going underground

More collieries and a brickworks followed the opening of the first pit. Seven Sisters Colliery was an anthracite pit employing 984 men by 1940. It was taken over by the National Coal Board after nationalisation in 1947, but was closed in 1963.

Mynd o dan ddaear

Ar ôl agor y pwll glo cyntaf, datblygwyd rhagor o lofeydd a gweithfeydd brics yn yr ardal. Erbyn 1940, roedd pwll glo carreg Seven Sisters yn cyflogi 984 o ddynion. Bu'r Bwrdd Glo yn ei redeg ar ôl i'r diwydiant gael ei wladoli ym 1947 ond cafodd ei gau ym 1963.



Evan Evans-Bevan

David Bevan (1825-1888) was a wealthy mine owner and father of the 'seven sisters'. His son Evan Evans-Bevan later took over the colliery. The Evans & Bevan Company dominated mining in this valley and by 1935 controlled 6 mines employing 2631 men.

Evan Evans-Bevan

Roedd David Bevan (1825-1888) yn ddyn cyfoethog a oedd yn berchen ar amryw o byllau glo ac ef oedd tad y 'saith chwaer'. Bu ei fab, Evan Evans-Bevan yn rhedeg y lofa ar ei ôl. Roedd cwmni Evans & Bevan yn rheoli'r diwydiant glo yn y cwm ac, erbyn 1935, roedd ganddynt chwe phwll a 2631 o ddynion yn gweithio iddynt.



Millennium Gardens

After closure the colliery site was cleared. Today the main site is home to playing fields but the colliery is commemorated in these gardens. The pit head wheels are positioned to show the direction of the mid summer and winter sunsets - a reminder that coal contains the sun's energy, locked away below ground 300 million years ago.

Gerddi'r Mileniwm

Ar ôl cau'r pwll glo, cafodd y safle ei glirio. Erbyn heddiw, caeau chwarae sydd ar y prif safle ond mae lle i gofio am y lofa yn y gerddi hyn. Mae'r olwynion pen pwll wedi'u gosod i ddangos cyfeiriad y machlud ganol haf a ganol gaeaf - i'n hatgoffa bod glo yn cynnwys ynni'r haul, wedi'i gloi o dan y ddaear 300 miliwn o flynyddoedd yn ôl.

Railway Footbridge

The bridge was built in 1911 to span the Neath & Brecon line. Colliers from Evans & Bevan's pit could cross the line for a drink in Evans & Bevan's pub, their hard-earned wages flowing straight back to their employers!

Pont Droed y Rheilffordd

Codwyd y bont ym 1911 i groesi rheilffordd Castell-nedd ac Aberhonddu. Gallai glowyr o bwl Evans a Bevan groesi'r lein i gael diod yn nhafarn Evans a Bevan, gan roi'r cyflog yr oedden nhw wedi gweithio mor galed amdano yn syth nôl i'w cyflogwyr!

Homes for the workers

Brick Row and Church Road are two terraces of single storey cottages. They were the first houses in the village, built to house workers at the new pit.

Cartrefi'r gweithwyr

Dwy res o dai unllawr yw Brick Row a Church Road. Y rhain oedd y tai cyntaf yn y pentref ac fe'u codwyd ar gyfer gweithwyr y pwll glo newydd.

Seven Sisters Hoard

This collection of Celtic and Roman objects, including tankard handles and decorative harness pieces, was found in 1875 by a local farmer. They were used as children's playthings until the early 20th century when a local doctor recognised their historical importance. The originals are now displayed in the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.



Celc Blaendulais

Ffarmwr lleol ddaeth o hyd i Gelc Blaendulais ym 1875. Mae'n cynnwys eitemau Celtaidd a rhai Rhufeinig, fel dolenni tancardau a darnau addurnol o harneisiau. Bu plant yn chwarae â nhw tan ddechrau'r 20fed ganrif pan sylweddolodd meddyg lleol beth oeddent. Mae'r rhai gwreiddiol i'w gweld yn Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Caerdydd.

Exploring the Dulais Valley

This is one of the famous 'valleys' of the south Wales coalfield. Thousands of men once worked the difficult anthracite seams deep below ground. But the valley's story did not start with coal. Bronze Age farmers, Roman soldiers and medieval monks have all left their mark here.

Crwydro Cwm Dulais

Dyma un o 'gymoedd' enwog maes glo'r de. Slawer dydd, roedd miloedd o ddynion yn gweithio'r gwythiennau glo carreg anodd eu trin o dan y ddaear. Ond nid y glo oedd dechrau'r stori. Mae olion ffermwyr yr Oes Efydd, milwyr Rhufeinig a mynachod o'r Oesoedd Canol oll i'w gweld yma.

Discover their fascinating stories along the Dulais Valley Heritage Trail.



For more information look out for the Heritage Trail leaflet or visit our website:

Os hoffech wybod rhagor, holwch am daflen y Daith Dreftadaeth neu ewch i'n gwefan:

www.dulaisvalley.org.uk/heritagetrail

Discover over 2000 years of history in 20 kilometres
Cewch weld dros 2000 o flynyddoedd o hanes mewn 20 cilometr