

14 ISIDORE WARTSKI A/AND Y DERWEN-DÊG

Breuddwyd Isidore Warski ydoedd byw mewn "castell ger y môr". Yn y 1930au – daeth ei freuddwyd yn wir. Mae'r Derwen Dêg, sydd â golygfa o'r Fenai, yn un o'r tai mwyaf ym Mangor. Erbyn 1939 roedd Isidore yn Faer dros y ddinas a phan daeth y rhyfel allan rhoddodd lloches i ffoadurion Iddewig. Yna, aeth ati i bentyrri caniau bwyd yn ei gartref i fwydo'r tlawd. Ond roedd hynny yn anghyfreithlon yn ystod y rhyfel a pan ddarganfuwyd hyn gan yr awdurdodau, bygythwyd achos llys yn ei erbyn.



Ni chafodd ei erlyn oherwydd ei 'gysylltiadau' ond serch hynny fe'i gymeradwywyd am iddo ddarparu hafan ddiogel i gasgliadau Amgueddfa Iddewig y Montefiore, Ramsgate a Llyfrgell Coleg Iddewig yn Y Derwen Dêg. Roedd yn gynghorydd a Maer poblogaidd ym Mangor, yn arbennig am iddo frwydro am flynyddoedd i chwalo slymiaid y ddinas ac adeiladu stadau tai newydd Maesgeirchen a Choed Mawr.

Isidore Warski had always aspired to building "a modern castle by the sea". By the 1930s his dream came true. Y Derwen Dêg, overlooking The Menai Strait, is one of the finest houses in Bangor. When war broke out in 1939, Isidore had become the Mayor of Bangor and began taking in Jewish refugees.

He also stockpiled food in a spare room to give to the needy but this was illegal during the war and Warski only escaped prosecution thanks to his connections. Mayor Warski was however commended for providing a safe haven for the contents of the Montefiore Jewish Museum of Ramsgate and the Jews College Library at Derwen Dêg for the duration of the war. He was a very popular councillor and Mayor in particular for the role he played rehousing people from the disease-ridden slums of Hirael to the new modern estates at Coed Mawr and Maesgeirchen.



Ym 1968, dair blynedd ar ôl ei farwolaeth, prynodd ei wraig Winifred nifer o gaeau Fferm Nantporth, Lôn Caerdybi. Rhoddwyd 'Meusydd Warski' ganddi i Ddinas Bangor i gofio am ei gŵr.

In 1968, three years after his death, his wife Winifred Marie bought a number of fields at Nantporth Farm, Holyhead Road and donated the land, Warski Fields, to the people of Bangor in his memory.

16 YMOSODIAD GWRTH-SEMITIG AN ANTI-SEMITIC ASSAULT

Mae'r papurau lleol o fis Hydref 1896 yn cofnodi achos llys yn dilyn ymosodiad erchyll ar ddau Iddew, Moses Aronson a Julius Rutkowski a digwyddod ar y pafin lle sail Morrisons heddiw. Hwn yw'r unig ymosodiad 'gwrth-semitig' sydd wedi ei gofnodi ym Mangor. Ar fore y 9ed o Hydref roedd y ddau Iddew yn cerdded i fynu'r allt pan ymosododd dri o ddynion lleol arnynt sef John Jones, George May a David Hughes. Er ei fod wedi ei anafu'n ddi-frifol, llwyddodd Rutkowski ddianc i siop barbwr cyfagos (siop gwerthu pizzas 'Bella Bella' heddiw) ond dilynodd yr ymosodwyr ef yno tra bod Aronson yn gorwedd yn anymwybodol ar y stryd. Yn yr achos llys, carcharwyd yr ymosodwyr.

The Caernarfon & Denbigh Herald of 23 October 1896 records the court case following a terrible and extremely violent attack on Moses Aaranson and Julius Rutkowski a couple of weeks previously. It is the only recorded 'anti-semitic assault' ever recorded in Bangor.



On the morning of the 9th of October, Aaranson and Rutkowski were walking past St. James' Church, Holyhead Road when they were set upon by three local men, John Jones, George May and David Hughes who inflicted grievous injuries upon them. Somehow, Rutkowski managed to crawl to an adjacent barber's shop ('Bella Bella' Pizza Shop today), but his assailants followed him there and continued their assault whilst Aaranson lay unconscious in the street outside. In court, the assailants were both jailed and fined.

17 NEUADD EGLWYS ST.JAMES' CHURCH HALL, ALLT GLANRAFON HILL

Yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd, darparodd Isidore Warski brydau 'kosher' i 60 o blant ffoadurus Iddewig mewn cantin yn y Neuadd oedd yn arfer sefyll lle mae Trem y Ddinas heddiw. Mae pobl leol yn cofio'r neuadd am y dawnsio a'r clybiau ieuencid oedd yno. Gelwir y neuadd ganddynt yn 'Jimmy's Hop'.

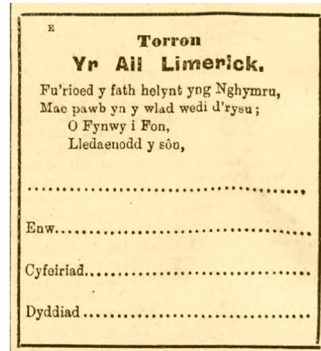


During the Second World War, Isidore Warski made arrangements for up to 60 Jewish evacuee children to be fed kosher meals at a temporary canteen based in St. James' Church hut. Locals will remember the Hall fondly for its youth clubs and dances and was known locally as 'The Tin Hut' and 'The Sixpenny Hop' and 'Jimmy's Hop'. New houses called Trem y Ddinas occupy the site today.

18 "LIMERICK BOLLOTEN"

Ganwyd Joseph Bolloten yn Rwsia ac roedd yn ddyn busnes hynod lwyddiannus yn gwerthu offerynnau cerdd o 22 Ffordd y Coleg. Roedd pawb yn ei gofio am ei hiwmor, a'i awydd i noddi cystadlaethau Limericks yn y papurau lleol yn y 1900au. Byddai dros 300 o bobl yn cystadlu bob tro i ddyfeisio'r llinellau olaf - a dyma un enghraifft (rhowch gynnig arni)

Born in Russia, Joseph Bolloten became a successful businessman selling musical instruments at 22 College Road, and was known for his sense of humour. For many years during the early 1900s he sponsored and ran Limerick Competitions in the Welsh Press. Over 300 competitors at a time would enter to win some incredible cash prizes donated by Bolloten himself.



BURNETT BOLLOTEN



Ganwyd Burnett yn fab i Joseph Bolloten ym Mangor ar 24 Mehefin 1909. Ni ddaeth ymlaen gyda'i dad "gormesol" ac ym 1928 fe'i ddanfonwyd dramor i brynu diamwntiau. Tra yno datblygodd ddiddordeb mewn gwleidyddiaeth Ewropeaidd, a chychwynodd ysgrifennu amdano yn y wasg. Dyma oedd cychwyn ei yrfa adnabyddus fel un o brif-sylwebyddion gwleidyddiaeth ei genhedlaeth.

Pan ymfudodd i America yn 1948 fe ddaeth o dan ymchwiliad gan y llywodraethau gwrth-gomiwnyddol. Cyhoeddwyd ei gyfrol 'The Spanish Revolution' ym 1979. Hyd at heddiw mae'n cael ei ystyried fel y llyfr 'ddiffiniol' am y rhyfel cartref yn Sbaen. Bu farw yng Nghaliffornia ym 1987.

Son of Joseph Bolloten, Burnett was born in Bangor. He never got on with his "domineering" father, and in 1928 was sent abroad to buy diamonds. Whilst away, Burnett developed an interest in European politics and began writing upon it. This was the beginning of a glittering career that made him one of the most renowned political commentators of his generation. When he emigrated to America in 1948 he became subject to anti-communist investigations. His 1979 book 'The Spanish Revolution' remains the definitive book on the Spanish Civil War to this day. He died in California in 1987.

11 12 13 BUSNESAU IDDEWIG AR HYD Y STRYD FAWR / JEWISH BUSINESSES ON THE HIGH STREET

Ymysg y teuluoedd Iddewig i ddianc i Fangor yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd roedd Philip Shafran a'i wraig, Lily. Agorodd y Shafrans Deli yn 62 Stryd Fawr (y cyntaf yn y ddinas, Rhif 11 ar y map) o 1939 -1963. Yn aml iawn roedd pobl yn ciwio tu allan ar y pafin....

Among the Jewish families to move to Bangor during the Second World War was Philip Shafran and his wife Lily. They ran Bangor's first Delicatessen (No.11 on the map) from 1939-63, often with queues forming on the pavement outside.



Siop trin gwallt 'Headmasters' sydd yn 211 Stryd Fawr (Rhif 12 ar y map) heddiw, ond am flynyddoedd maith o'r 1890au, siop 'Joseph Owen Kosher Meats' oedd yma, yn gwerthu cig eidion, cig moch, cig oen, cig llo a chig gweddar.

'Headmasters' hairdresser occupies 211 High Street today (No.12 on the map) but for many years from the 1890s this was once 'Joseph Owen's Kosher Meats' butcher's shop supplying prime kosher beef, lamb, veal, and the celebrated Welsh mutton.

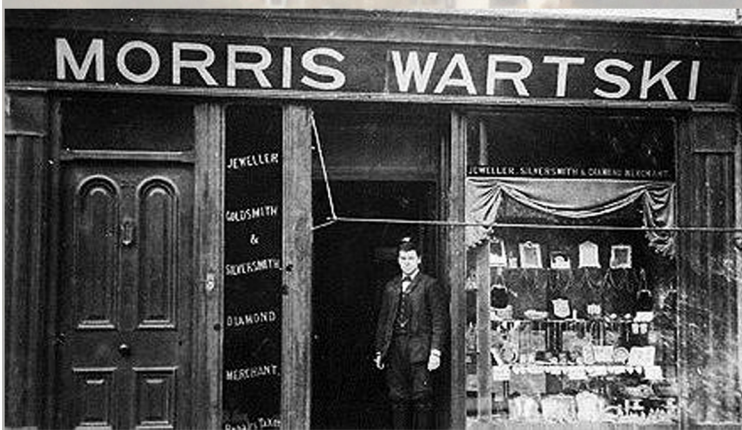


Yn 1851, safai siop Emwaith John Aronson lle saif banc HSBC heddiw (Rhif 13). Yn 1869 aeth gwerth £600 o gemwaith Aronson oedd yn cael ei gludo ar dren i gleiant yn Southampton ar goll ac yn anffodus nid oedd y tlysau wedi eu hyswiro. Symudodd Aronson i Manceinion wedi hynny.

By 1851, John Aronson's Fine Jewellery shop stood where the HSBC Bank stands today (No.13 on the map). In 1869 over £600 worth of fine jewellery which he was transporting by train to a client in Southampton went missing on route. Unfortunately, it had not been insured and Aronson soon gave up his business and moved to Manchester.

Oherwydd diffyg tystiolaeth ysgrifennedig, mae'n llwyr amhosib i ddweud i sicrwydd pryd y cyrhaeddodd yr Iddewon cyntaf i Fangor, ond yn bendant gallwn olrhain hanes yr Iddewon yn y ddinas at ddiwedd y 13ed ganrif yn ystod y rhyfel rhwng Edward I a'r Cymry a dilyn yr hanes trwy'r canrifoedd hyd at gyfnod y 'Pogroms' yn Rwsia ar ddiwedd y 19ed ganrif ac yn ddiweddarach y ffatrioedd deiamwntiau yr ail rhyfel byd. Mae hanes yr Iddewon ym Mangor yn stori werth ei dweud.....

In the absence of definitive written records, it is impossible to say for sure when the first Jews arrived in Bangor. However we can begin to trace the history of Jews in the city to the time of the English invasion of Wales under Edward I and follow the story through the centuries to the Russian Tsarist Pogroms of the late 19th century, and to the Diamond cutting factories of the Second World War. It is a fascinating story well worth telling.....

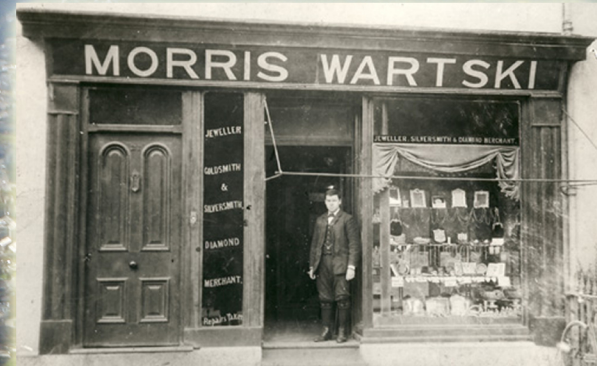


Dros y blynyddoedd mae Brifysgol Gogledd Cymru (a elwir yn ddiweddarach yn Brifysgol Cymru ym Mangor ac eisioes Brifysgol Bangor heddiw) wedi hir denu staff a myfyrwyr Iddewig. Symudwyd nifer helaeth o fyfyrwyr Iddewig o Brifysgol Llundain yma yn ystod yr 2ail Rhyfel Byd. Ymysg llawer eraill mae staff wedi cynnwys Eric Mendoza, Kate Lowenthal Raymond Garlick a Nathan Abrams. Mae staff a myfyrwyr Iddewig yn gysylltiedig a'r brifysgol hyd ay heddiw.

The University College of North Wales, later University of Wales, Bangor and today Bangor University, has long attracted Jewish staff and students. Jewish students from University College London were evacuated here during WW2. Staff have included Eric Mendoza, Kate Loewenthal, Raymond Garlick and Nathan Abrams. The university continues to have Jewish staff and students today.



HANES YR IDDEWON YM MANGOR A JEWISH HISTORY OF BANGOR



HANESION O'R CANOL OESOEDD HYD AT YR AIL RYFEL BYD I'W CERDDED A'U DARGANFOD

STORIES FROM THE MEDIEVAL CITY TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR TO WALK AND DISCOVER

