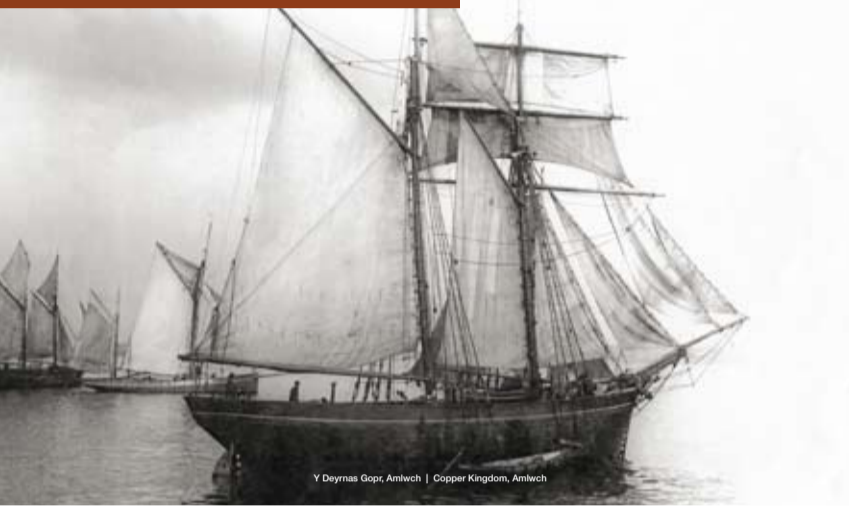


AR LINELLAU MASNACH ALONG INDUSTRY LINES

Yr *Euphemia*, a gludai gopr o Amlwch i Abertawe
The *Euphemia* carried copper ore from Amlwch to Swansea



Y Deyrnas Gopr, Amlwch | Copper Kingdom, Amlwch

Doc sych Amlwch, Sir Fôn
Amlwch dry dock, Anglesey



Hawlfraint y Goron ©BHC | Crown copyright: RCAHMW

Roedd llongau'n hwylio rhwng porthladdoedd Prydain ac Iwerddon yn rhan hanfodol o lwyddiant diwydiant copr Cymru. Byddai amrywiaeth o longau hwylio - sgwneri, brigantinau, slwpiâu a chychod pysgota yn cario mwyn a'i gynnyrch o borthladdoedd mwyngloddio. Byddent yn dychwelyd yn cario glo ac adnoddau eraill oedd eu hangen i bweru'r diwydiant.

Arweiniodd y rhwydwaith forwrol at ddatblygu nifer o drefi porthladd megis Portreath a Devoran yng Nghernyw. Roedd Arklow'n gwasanaethu mwyngloddiau copr Avoca Iwerddon. Daeth Amlwch yn un o brif drefi porthladd Cymru. Roedd nid yn unig yn cludo mwyn o fwyngloddiau Parys a Mona ond daeth hefyd yn ganolfan adeiladu llongau arwyddocaol.

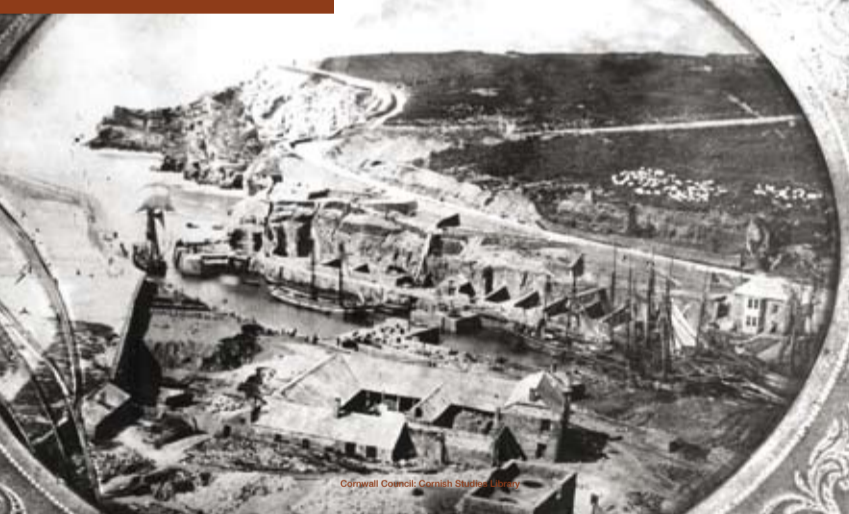
Cwmnïau mwyndoddi oedd yn rheoli sut roedd y rhwydwaith yn cael ei rhedeg, ond anaml y byddent yn cymryd unrhyw ran yn y llongau eu hunain. Roedd angen cyflenwad rheolaidd o gopr ar fwyndoddwyr drwy gydol y flwyddyn ond roedd eu cyfleusterau storio yn gyfyng. Roedd yn rhaid i borthladdoedd oedd yn allforio copr gadw storfeydd o fwyn ar eu cei er mwyn sicrhau nad oedd tywydd gwael yn y gaeaf yn tarfu ar y busnes.

Coastal shipping between British and Irish ports was an essential part of the Welsh copper industry's success. A variety of sailing vessels - schooners, brigantines, sloops and smacks - carried ore and its products from mining ports. They returned with coal and other resources needed to power the industry.

The maritime network gave rise to several port towns such as Portreath and Devoran in Cornwall. Arklow served the Avoca copper mines of Ireland. Amlwch became one of Wales's premier port towns. Not only did it transport ore from the Parys and Mona mines but it also became a significant shipbuilding centre.

Smelting companies dictated how this network was run, but they rarely got involved in shipping themselves. Smelters required a steady supply of copper throughout the year but they had limited storage facilities. Copper-exporting ports had to maintain stores of ore at their quays to ensure that bad weather in the winter did not interrupt business.

Harbwr Portreath, Cernyw, tua 1860
Portreath harbour, Cornwall, about 1860



Cornwall Council: Cornish Studies Centre

We are happy to find that the spirit of mining speculation is beginning to shew itself strongly in Ireland. Several cargoes of the richest copper ore that has ever been seen in Swansea have been sold here this summer, from Ross Island Mine, on the Lake of Killarney. Counsellor Lapp, of Cork, who is largely concerned in these mines, and also in the very valuable lead mines near Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, has just passed through Swansea on his way to Ireland, from Cornwall, where he has engaged a number of miners for the purpose of working a new copper mine on the estate of the Earl of Derby, near the town of Tipperary.

Stori newyddion am fwyn o Iwerddon yn cael ei werthu yn Abertawe, *The Cambrian*, 8 Awst 1807
News story on Irish ore being sold at Swansea, *The Cambrian*, 8 August 1807

Prosiect Mynegio'r Cambrian, Gwasanaeth Lyfrgelloedd Abertawe | Cambrian Indexing Project, Swansea Library Service