The Black Diamond and Beyond:
Hidden Hands and Healing Lands

GLAMORGAN ARCHIVES • ARCHIFAU MORGANNWG • ARCHIFAU MORGANNWG • GLAMORGAN ARCHIVES

CONTENTS

Click the arrow to return to the contents page

INTRODUCTION

This Glamorgan Archives project is an innovative resource designed to inspire learners to explore the industrial past, present, and future of Wales. Through the lens of Glamorgan's records, the material unearths hidden contributions across four themes:

- Natural Resources and Wealth
- Innovation and Ethics
- People and Places
- Health and Community Activism

Central to this resource is a challenge to traditional narratives. The People and Places theme centres the roles of Global Majority heritage people, women, children, and animals, and is underpinned by two bespoke videos exploring the history of Black miners. These films illustrate the global nature of the 19th-century coalfields, showing how the world came to Wales just as Wales went to the world.
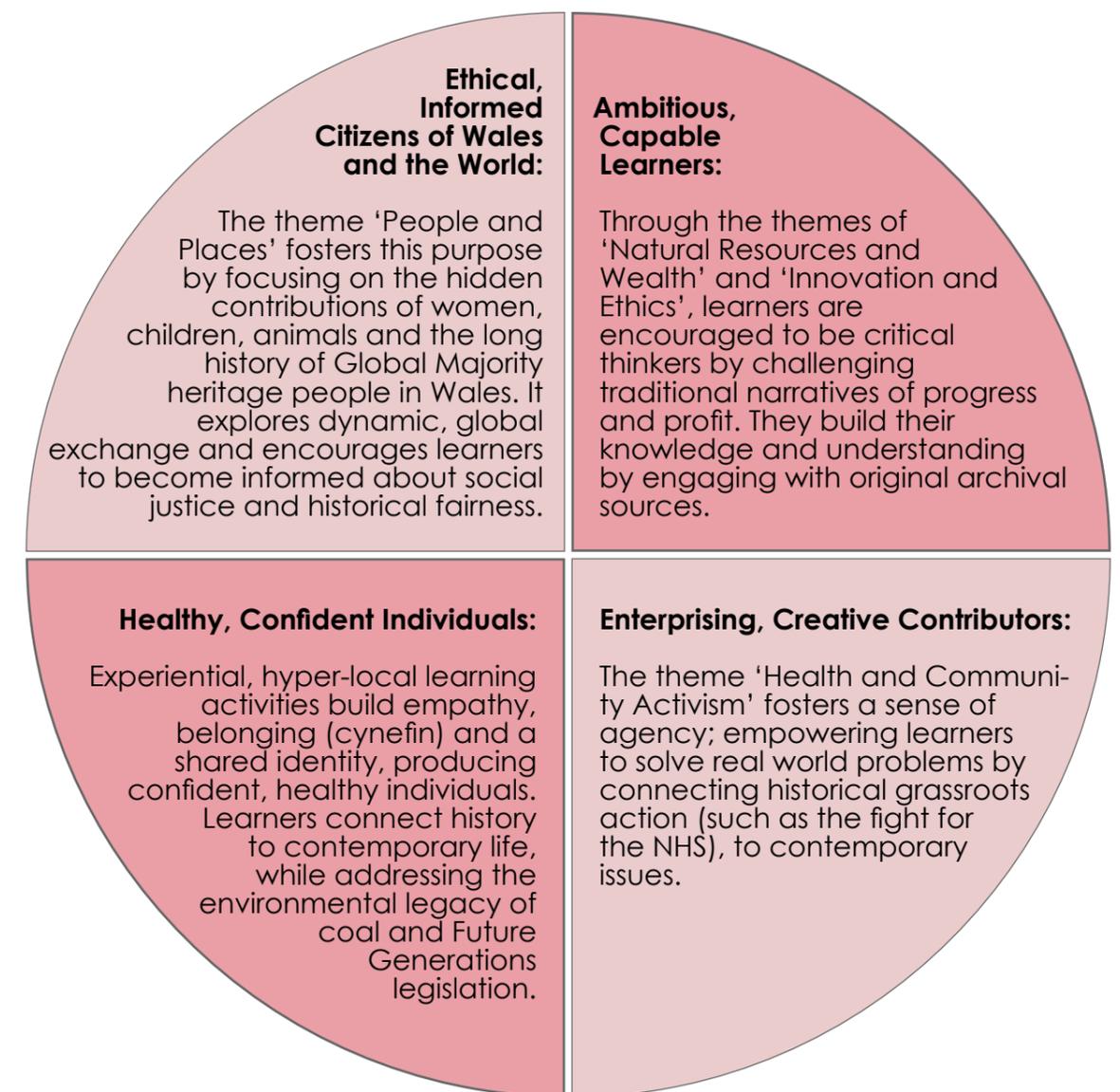
The Innovation and Ethics theme interrogates who is celebrated or ignored in history. By exploring the 'why' behind these narratives, learners develop a critical lens while examining the necessity of ethically grounding innovation to ensure future community wellbeing. Similarly, Health and Community Activism celebrates the collective action that shaped a nation, highlighting Global Majority practitioners who pre-date the NHS. By reflecting on memorials, it invites learners to envision an inclusive landscape of remembrance that honours those historically overlooked.

Supported by the BBC documentary Boom Town, the activities are experiential and theme-focused to maximise cross-disciplinary learning and cynefin. Addressing the findings of recent Adnodd and Estyn reports on how to support practitioners within the Curriculum for Wales effectively, this unit also aligns with the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (2015). By highlighting 'What Matters' statements and Essential Questions, the resource empowers practitioners to facilitate authentic learning, and ensure learners understand the 'why' of their learning journey leading to application and progression across contexts.

Four Purposes

The project uses its four key learning themes to align strongly with, and develop, the Four Purposes of the Curriculum for Wales:

Ethical, Informed Citizens of Wales and the World:

The theme 'People and Places' fosters this purpose by focusing on the hidden contributions of women, children, animals and the long history of Global Majority heritage people in Wales. It explores dynamic, global exchange and encourages learners to become informed about social justice and historical fairness.

Ambitious, Capable Learners:

Through the themes of 'Natural Resources and Wealth' and 'Innovation and Ethics', learners are encouraged to be critical thinkers by challenging traditional narratives of progress and profit. They build their knowledge and understanding by engaging with original archival sources.

Healthy, Confident Individuals:

Experiential, hyper-local learning activities build empathy, belonging (cynefin) and a shared identity, producing confident, healthy individuals. Learners connect history to contemporary life, while addressing the environmental legacy of coal and Future Generations legislation.

Enterprising, Creative Contributors:

The theme 'Health and Community Activism' fosters a sense of agency; empowering learners to solve real world problems by connecting historical grassroots action (such as the fight for the NHS), to contemporary issues.

Enabling Learning

ENABLING ADULTS

ENGAGING EXPERIENCES

EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Enabling Learning, a core principle of the Curriculum for Wales, supports a curriculum that meets the needs of all learners through three interconnected elements: enabling adults, engaging experiences, and effective environments.

Adults create safe, inclusive spaces by responding sensitively to individual needs and valuing each learner's identity, language, and culture; fostering curiosity, collaboration, resilience, independence, and belonging. Resources and activities, such as Myya Helm's video, have been curated to support adults to respond sensitively and value each learner's identity, language, and culture when discussing, often ignored, historical legacies.

Learning experiences should be meaningful, challenging, and reflective of learners and their world, using active, multi-sensory, and cross-curricular approaches to build communication, creativity, and problem-solving skills. The use of hyper-local archive resources and Present and Future reflections offer engaging and relevant contexts that allowa learners to deepen and apply their learning.

Well-designed indoor and outdoor environments further enhance learning by being inclusive, communication-rich, and supportive of emotional, physical, and cognitive development, offering flexible opportunities that inspire exploration, creativity, and a lifelong love of learning. To complement the printed archives in-school, there are a range of hyper-local experiential opportunities suggested within the resource as well as the opportunity to visit to Glamorgan Archives to organise a collection designed for your learners..

Know Your 'Why'
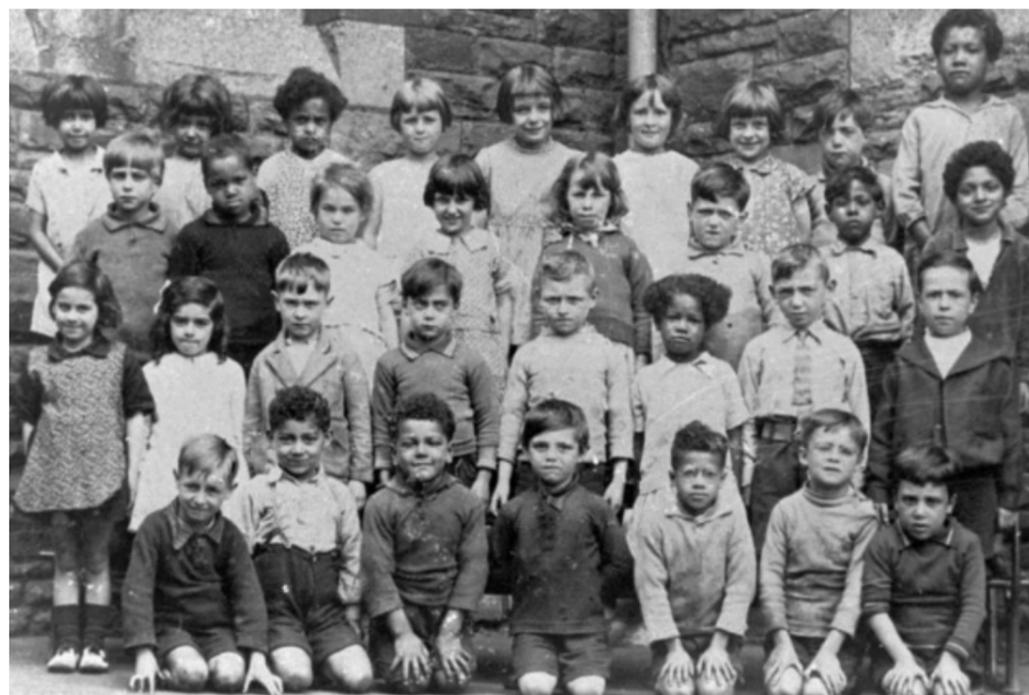
Why is this learning important?
Why does it matter to your learners?
Why is it important at this point in their learning?
What is the purpose of the learning?

Knowing your 'why' is essential when designing a curriculum that is both purposeful and responsive. This means grounding your decisions around how to use the archives and learning activity suggestions within a clear understanding of the learners in front of you: their identities, experiences, curiosity and aspirations. A strong sense of purpose in what, and how you facilitate learning helps ensure that your curriculum supports and realises the Four Purposes.
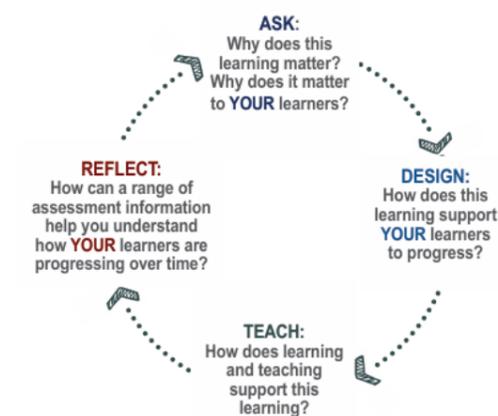
When educators are intentional about why they teach and who they teach, curriculum design for the learners in your class becomes a meaningful process which not only ensures that every learner is empowered to thrive in a changing Wales and a changing world but supports your own continuous professional learning within the Curriculum for Wales.

Essential Questions & Present and Future Reflections

The overarching and provocative Essential Questions help structure learning (and knowing your 'why'). They provide a focus for deep inquiry and ensure learning is connected and transferred to new contexts.

The Present and Future Reflections provide opportunities for learners to make connections between their learning and their own role in the future of Wales.

Process of Curriculum Assessment and Design

ASK: Why does this learning matter? Why does it matter to YOUR learners?

DESIGN: How does this learning support YOUR learners to progress?

TEACH: How does learning and teaching support this learning?

REFLECT: How can a range of assessment information help you understand how YOUR learners are progressing over time?

For further support with curriculum, assessment and design process
click here

5

Science and Technology: Forces and energy provide a foundation for understanding our universe.

Humanities: Our natural world is diverse and dynamic, influenced by processes and human actions.

Humanities: Events and human experiences are complex, and are perceived, interpreted and represented in different ways.

Essential Questions

- Beyond its quality, what factors made the "black gold" of South Wales such a powerful and valuable resource, globally and locally?

- What is the lasting legacy of coal on the landscape and communities of South Wales?

- How did the power of coal change the lives of the people in the South Wales Valleys?

NATURAL RESOURCES AND WEALTH

The South Wales coal seam is special because it has many different types of coal, including high-quality anthracite. The immense pressure from the geological forces in the area created the very best quality coal, making it extremely valuable. The pursuit of resource extraction resulted in a profound and enduring environmental impact on the landscape and communities of the region. This theme explores the enormous geological wealth found in South Wales: it examines how this natural resource became the foundation of a global industry, generating vast financial wealth. It subsequently prompts critical questions about who controlled and benefited from that profit.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

The Formation of Coal: A Sensory Model

Working in groups, pupils could use clear jars to model geological strata by layering materials (soil, peat/leaves, sand, gravel). This hands-on, tangible activity serves as a powerful prompt to explain the immense pressure and time required for coal formation.
Applying a heavy object to the layers directly demonstrates the enormous physical pressure of overlying rock, linking this force to the geological process that created the highly compressed, valuable South Wales anthracite coal.

Cookie Mining

Cookie Mining is a hands-on activity where pupils use tools to extract 'coal' (chocolate chips) from 'land' (cookies) using 'tools' (wooden toothpicks). Students aim to maximise chip extraction while minimising cookie damage; simulating the economic and environmental trade-offs of real-world mining, with the damage representing the impact on the land. Varying chip densities can illustrate resource value and quality. The activity provides a tangible experience of extraction challenges and environmental consequences.

The Million Pound Debate: Does Risk equal Reward?

Learners could participate in a structured role-playing debate centred on the historic first million-pound coal deal struck at the Cardiff Coal Exchange. Groups representing the four key contributors: colliery owners/financers, miners, transport workers, and ship crew, could argue their case, justifying why their contribution, including the financial and physical risks taken, entitles them to the largest share of the massive profit. This activity explores the ethics of wealth distribution and the balance between risk and reward in the South Wales coal industry.

£100M FOR DISUSED COAL TIPS

PRESENT AND FUTURE REFLECTIONS

Who should be responsible for making sure the old coal tips in Wales are safe and properly used today, people from the past, or people from the present?

Why does the huge profit made from valuable local resources often go to faraway owners while the community is left only with the long-term environmental and social problems?
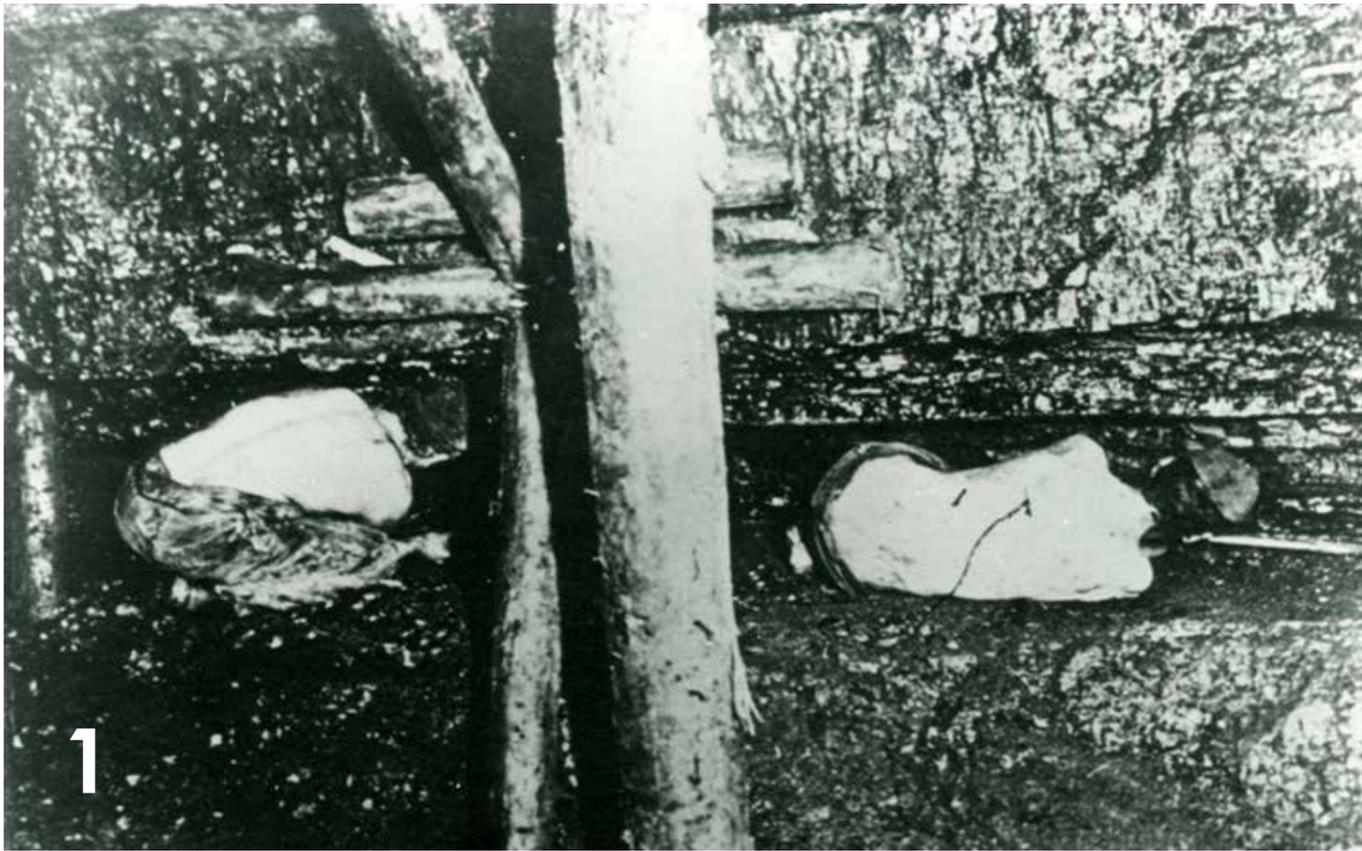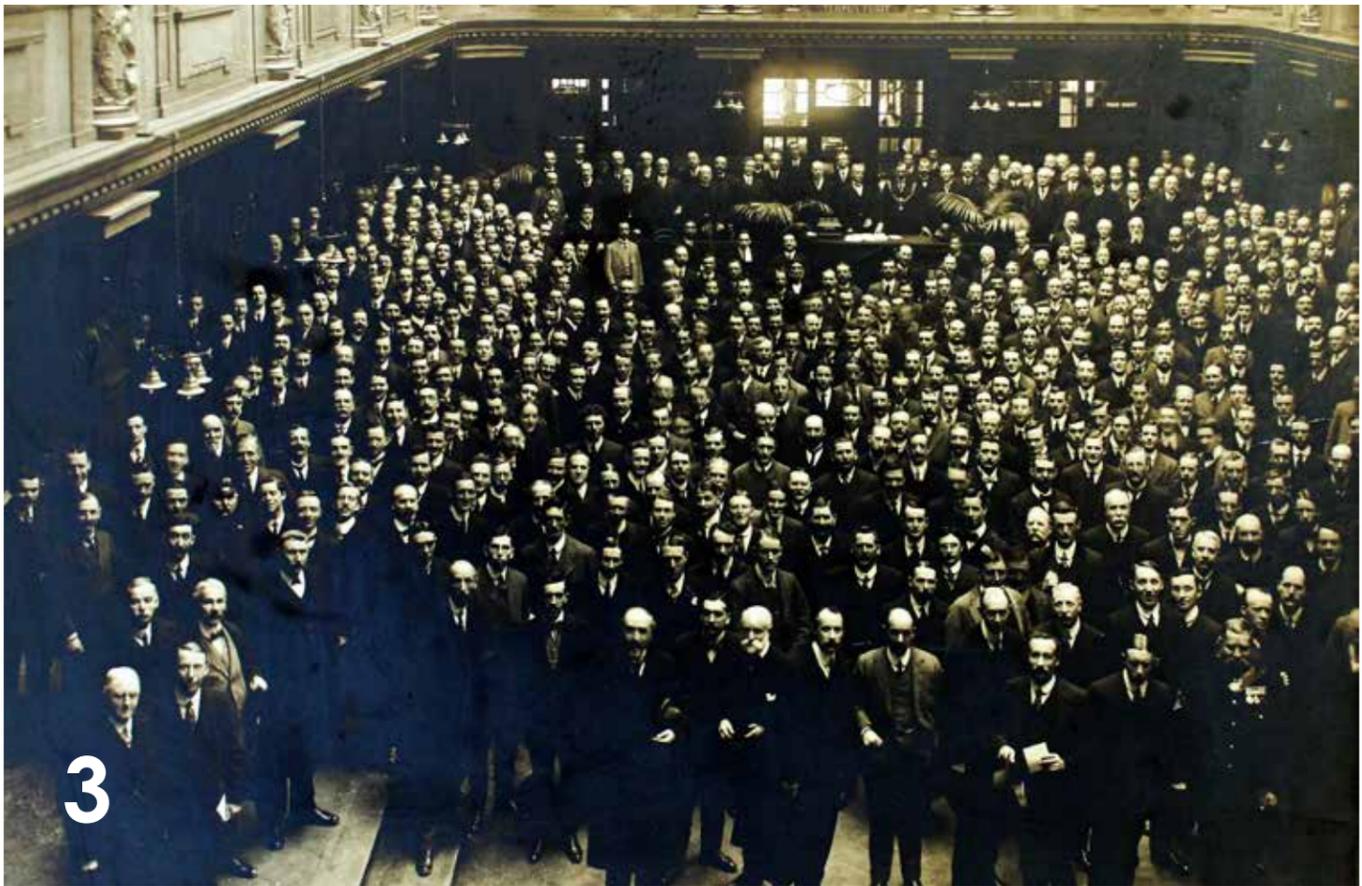
1

2

3

4

INNOVATION AND ETHICS

What Matters Statements

Health and Wellbeing: Our decision-making impacts on the quality of our lives and the lives of others.

Science and Technology: Design thinking and engineering offer technical and creative ways to meet society's needs and wants.

Humanities: Events and human experiences are complex, and are perceived, interpreted and represented in different ways.

Essential Questions

● How did Welsh coal connect Wales to the wider world and shape its identity?

● Who should be responsible for keeping workers safe and healthy when new industries grow?

● Did building railways and docks for coal help or harm South Wales in the long run?

This section examines the celebration of famous individual inventors and interrogates the ethical consequences of rapid change. It investigates how innovations like the steam railway and canal system were developed to maximise extraction, and critically assesses the ethical compromises made regarding worker safety, environmental impact and the lack of long-term thinking. It considers the prioritisation of individual profit over collective, sustainable wellbeing for future generations and deepens learning and reflections from the previous theme.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Innovators and the True Cost of Credit

Learners could research Richard Trevithick (via the video resource) and his pioneering Welsh locomotive to challenge the historical tendency to glorify chosen individual inventors like England's George Stephenson. Pupils could use early steam train archives to visually ground local history. Prompted by Trevithick's story, pupils could research other essential but overlooked innovators to highlight the collective effort required for progress and consider the reasons behind their lack of celebration.

• Lewis Latimer (Lightbulb/telephone)
• Elijah McCoy (Automatic lubricator)
• Hedy Lamarr (Frequency hopping/Wi-Fi)
• Dame Elizabeth Anionwu (Sickle cell treatment)

The Great Coal Race

Learners could work in teams to re-enact how coal was transported from Welsh mines to the docks, exploring stages such as hand-carrying, horse and cart, railway transport and shipping. Through relay-style challenges, pupils can build stamina, coordination and teamwork while also developing empathy for the physical demands faced by workers in Wales' industrial past. This activity encourages learners to think critically about wellbeing: comparing the hard, dangerous labour of the past with their own experiences of effort, rest and cooperation today. Reflection at the end of the session should help them connect physical and emotional health, fairness and responsibility.

Roads & Rails: From Extraction to Connection

This two-part mapping activity uses a simplified base map showing the South Wales coal seam and pre-marked towns and ports. Pupils apply a two-colour code to compare historical transport purposes.

Extraction Focus - Using Colour 1, pupils draw infrastructure built to move resources out of Wales, highlighting high investment in external trade such as the Glamorganshire Canal, historic rail routes (18th–19th Century) and the M4 Motorway.

Community Connection Critique - Using Colour 2, pupils trace routes linking Welsh communities such as the A470. The sparse result should prompt discussion on how internal valley road and rail investment halted after coal's decline, leaving poor local transport compared to extensive extraction routes created during industrialisation.

This visual comparison shows the long-term impact of extraction-driven planning over community needs.
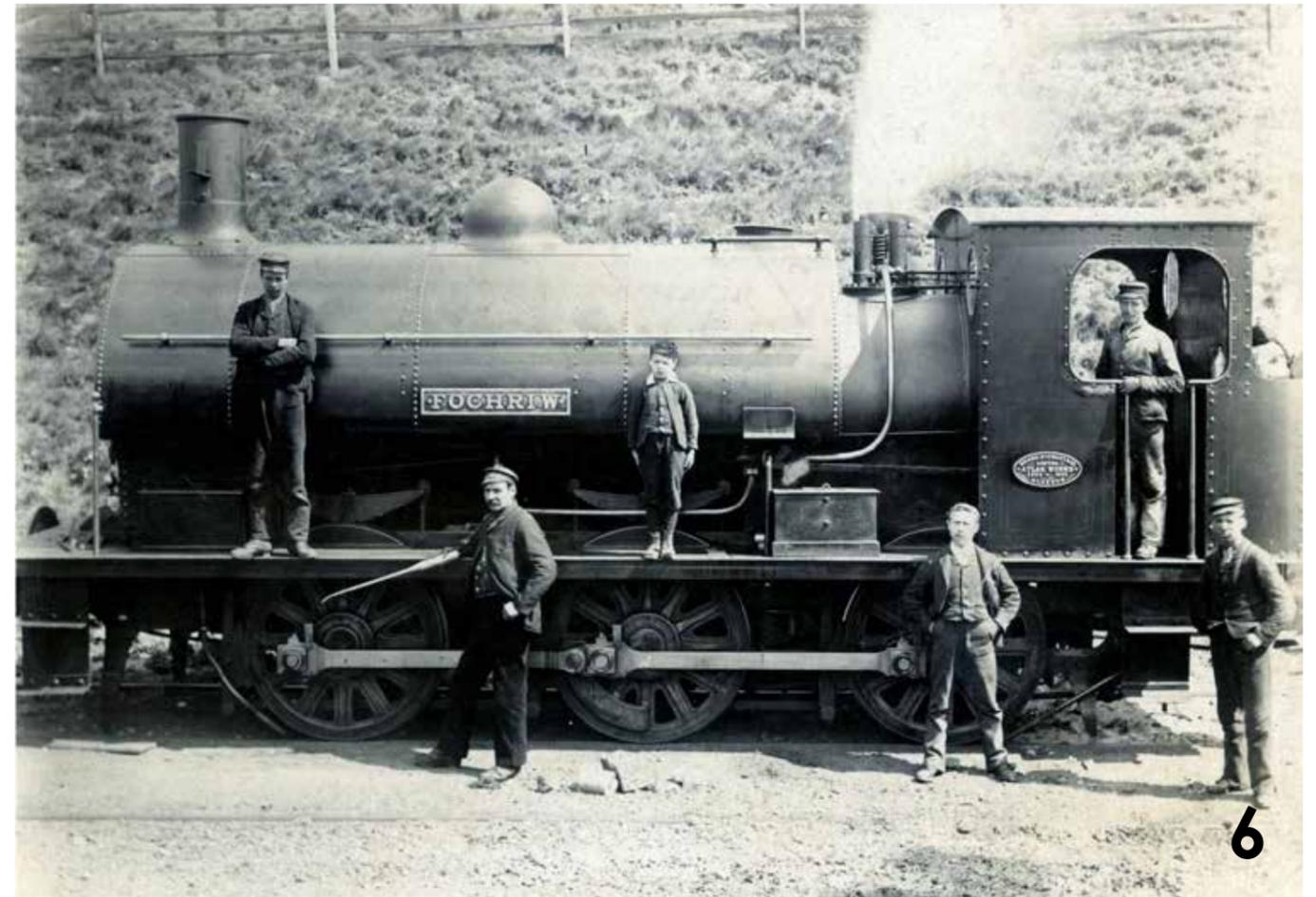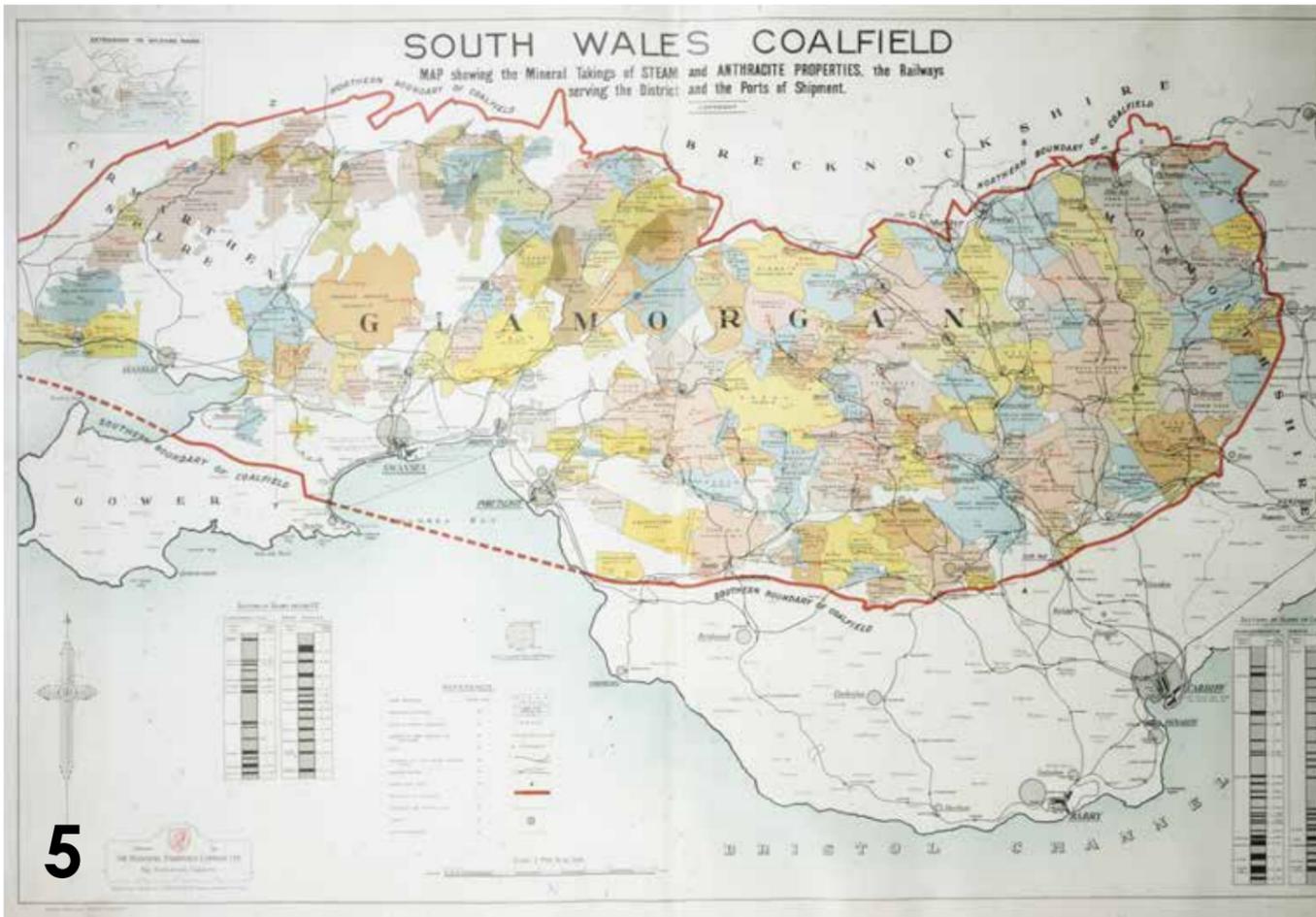
PRESENT AND FUTURE REFLECTIONS

When we make new technology, how can we make sure it helps people, jobs and nature, so we don't make the same mistakes as in the coal and rail industries?

Why do local resources fund distant profits whilst leaving communities with the clean up? How can we shift towards equitable ownership?

SOUTH WALES COALFIELD
MAP showing the Mineral Takings of STEAM and ANTHRACITE PROPERTIES, the Railways serving the District and the Ports of Shipment.

5

6

7

8

PEOPLE AND PLACES

What Matters Statements

Humanities: Enquiry, exploration and investigation inspire curiosity about the world, our past, present and future.

Humanities: Events and human experiences are complex, and are perceived, interpreted and represented in different ways.

Health and Wellbeing: How we engage with social influences shapes who we are and affects our health and wellbeing.

Essential Questions

- Whose stories have been told about the mining industry, and how could we tell a more complete and fair history?

- Why were some groups in Cardiff's dock communities treated unfairly, even though everyone helped build the city's wealth?

- Do stories about Welsh miners show all the people and skills that made the industry work?

This theme focuses on the complete human story of the coal industry. It explores the vital two-way connection where 'the world came to Wales' (the industry welcomed workers from Global Majority heritage) and 'Wales went to the world' (as its coal and people powered the world). It examines how society often dismisses, ignores or undervalues the essential contributions of Global Majority heritage people in Wales and in general, and explores how their labour fundamentally shaped both the geography and the enduring collective identity of South Wales communities. People from other parts of Wales, the rural north and west, came to South Wales in search of work. People from other parts of Britain came too, especially people from the west of England where they had tin and coal mines. Many people came to Wales from Ireland during the Great Famine of 1845-1852. They created an Irish community in South Wales.

Teacher Video
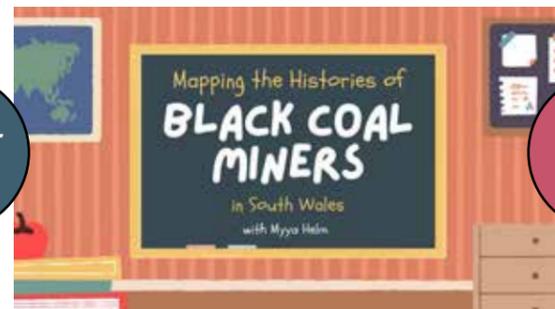
Learner Video

Unpacking Global Origins

Pupils could watch the video created by **Myya Helm** (click links above)about the Black mining communities of the South Wales valleys. The video serves to highlight the long, continuous history of Black presence in Wales, challenging the common historical narrative of the valleys as white.

Pupils could research the countries and specific regions of the world (e.g., Caribbean nations, and West African nations) from which these Black miners travelled to Wales. They can then identify and map the long-standing global connections and diverse labour that has fuelled the local coal industry over generations.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Names Across the Waves: Archive Detectives

Pupils could explore global connections through real historical evidence by examining short extracts of crew lists from ships that docked in Cardiff, Penarth and Barry. Learners could look for clues: Where did the sailors come from? What were their jobs? What does this tell us about the world's link to Wales? Each group feeds back to the class about the different countries they found, and they could collectively plot those on a world map. Learners are then given modern shipping records to do the same task before comparing the differences and discussing the possible reasons for this.

Humanising Stories

Pupils could be introduced to three Welsh Global Majority heritage men - Amos Brown, Leonard Hinds and John Hinds - as real people with diverse roles in local communities.

Watching the video of Amos Brown (miner/pig keeper) and engaging with biographies of Leonard Hinds (Barbados migrant) and John Hinds (pit worker turned political leader), as well as using the Glamorgan Archives photo of the Hinds family, provide opportunities to build a visual, humanising connection. Pupils could also write a short narrative to humanise one chosen person's experience.

This activity focuses on specific biographies and archive and video evidence to reveal the diverse skills, global connections, and political potential that Global Majority heritage individuals brought to the South Wales mining communities.

PRESENT AND FUTURE REFLECTIONS

Do stories about Welsh miners show all the people and skills that made the industry work? How could we tell a more complete and fair history?

How does our history with coal and global majority heriatge workers show that Wales is a welcoming place, and how can we use that history to become a better Nation of Sanctuary?

9

10

11

CLIFFSIDE SHIPPING

IMO NUMBER	6985269	CALL SIGN	6BRO6
FLAG STATE OF SHIP	CYP	VOYAGE NUMBER	15/2025
DATE OF ARRIVAL	06/05/2025	TIME OF ARRIVAL	06:00:00
DATE OF DEPARTURE	07/05/2025	TIME OF DEPARTURE	18:00:00

UK National Marine Shipping Records 5: Crew details						
RANK OR RATING	**FAMILY NAME**	**FORENAMES**	**GENDER**	**DATE OF BIRTH**	**PLACE OF BIRTH**	**NATIONALITY**
Enter the rank rating or job title	Enter family name or surname *using English letters only* , for example Guimares	Enter all forenames or given names *using English letters only, if the crew mwmbwe has no forename recorded enter UNKNOWN*	Enter *M for male, F for female* , or X for any other gender nomination shown in Travel	Enter the date that is given in the travel document. You must enter a date, and it must be in the format *12/09/1999*	Enter place of birth using English letters only *If no place of birth is shown, use country of birth*	Enter a date in the format *12/09/1999* No other date format is accepted
Master	Kraijcuk	Sergejs	M	11/06/1963	BELARUS, GRONDO	LATVIAN
Second Officer	Mizgurjikis	Klichvili	M	09/11/1988	RUSSIA, ST PETERSBURG	RUSSIAN
Chief Officer	Ustinov	Nikita	M	27/08/1988	RUSSIA, KALIMINGRAD	RUSSIAN
Able Seaman	Gritciuk	Dmitrii	M	09/11/1968	MOLDOVA, STEFAN VODE	LITUANIAN
Motorman	Dogorov	Sergey	M	05/10/1962	RUSSIA, KALIMINGRAD	RUSSIAN
Chief Engineer	Polanskis	Romanov	M	20/06/1983	ROMANIA, CONSTANTA	ROMANIAN
Motorman	Sparovivic	Yevgeni	M	01/04/1958	LITHUANIA, KLAIPEDA	LITUANIAN
Able Seaman	Belik	Ivan	M	22/08/1960	RUSSIA, ST PETERSBURG	RUSSIAN
Engineer	Larsman	Hans	M	06/06/1984	FINLAND, SUOMENLINNA	FINNISH
Able Seaman	Ludnivic	Vladislav	M	20/11/1963	BELARUS, MINSK	BELARUSIAN

12

This section continues to explore the often hidden human story of the coal industry. Suggested activities examine how society undervalued the contributions of women, children and animals whose labour shaped the region. The Children in Mines activity uses the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) to challenge historic child labour and prompt reflection on present-day injustices. Other activities analyse legislative motivation and impact on women's roles and labour alongside welfare recognition for animals, with both highlighting profit over ethics. By examining this often uncredited labour, the theme demonstrates how these contributions shaped South Wales' geography, industry and identity, prompting reflections on current societal and global rights issues.

What Matters Statements

Maths and Numeracy: Statistics represent data, probability models chance, and both support informed inferences and decisions.

Humanities: Informed, self-aware citizens engage with the challenges and opportunities that face humanity, and are able to take considered and ethical action.

Expressive Arts: Creating combines skills and knowledge, drawing on the senses, inspiration and imagination.

Essential Questions

- Who was valued most in the coal industry, people, animals, or profit? What does this tell us about fairness and respect?

- We know from personal documents like birth certificates, that women lived and worked in the mines but why don't hear about them?

- Why might a community continue to break a law designed to protect them?

CONVENTION
ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Children in Mines

The purpose of this suggested activity is to investigate real images of child miners and reflect on their lives and rights. Learners could move between images of historical photographs of children in South Wales mines in pairs or small groups, noting what they see, think and feel. The facilitator could then read out short statements inspired by the mining photos (e.g., "Children worked 10 hours a day in the dark", "Every child should have time to play", "Children helped their families earn money", "Children deserve safe places to work or learn"). Learners could move along a "rights line", one end for Right/Fair, the other for Wrong/Unfair and justify their decisions. They could choose one historical photograph of a child miner and imagine what that child might say if they could speak to us now. They could then create a short diary entry or speech "**if I had my rights…**"

Digital Storytelling Project: Tip Girls and Coke Girls

Pupils could research the lives of women in Welsh mining communities both before and after the 1842 Mines and Collieries Act. They could create a short educational video that combines historical photographs, archival footage and voiceovers. This project could specifically highlight the transition of women from underground work to surface roles and analyse the impact of the 1842 Act on their labour, community status and economic roles. This activity uses digital media to explore a specific historical law's impact on a marginalised group, allowing pupils to analyse the changing nature of gendered labour and the social drivers and economic consequences of industrial legislation.

Pit Pony: Confinement and Code

Pupils could research the working life of a pit pony, focusing on its lifetime confinement (years without daylight) versus its economic contribution. Pupils could calculate the pony's estimated lifetime coal tonnage (e.g., 37,500 tons) and convert this volume into a practical measure, such as the number of homes it could have heated. This calculation establishes the massive economic value delivered by the animal's labour. Pupils could use the economic context to critically analyse the long delay in welfare legislation. They could create a visual comparison showing the time difference between and consequences of protective laws. They could plot the 1842 Mines Act, which increased the use of ponies by banning child labour, against the 1911 Pit Ponies' Charter, the law that finally guaranteed their welfare. This activity highlights the capitalist system's ability to exploit those without voices as well as unintended consequences.

PRESENT AND FUTURE REFLECTIONS

The archives show a Wales built by people of many languages, backgrounds, and global connections; how can we use a more 'complete' history to challenge narrow stereotypes and redefine what it means to be Welsh in the 21st century?

What does the story of pit ponies tell us about how people cared more about money than animal welfare? How can that lesson help us make better choices for animals and the environment today?

Number of Persons in the Employ of the Dowlais Iron Company 1st May 1866.

	Under 10 years		10 to 13 both inclusive		14 to 18 both inclusive		Over 18 years		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	
Old Works Forges and Mills	7		44	5	160	55	1091	67	1429
Iror do			48	20	98	21	573	15	775
Furnaces			13	16	32	29	529	123	802
Steel Works			3		2		39		44
Fitting, Pattern & Smiths Shops			5	1	78	1	310	2	397
Foundry, Carpenters, Boiler Makers &c									
Engines Forge & Blast			8		16		130	1	155
do Locomotive					3		18		21
do Pits					12		126		138
Collieries &c			237	15	358	34	1342	37	2023
Mine Works, Limestone Quarries &c	2		96		122	41	1248	200	1709
Masons, Roadmen & Navvies			19		9		281	1	310
Church Building &c			2		5		24		31
Farms							19	13	32
Stables			7				67		74
Railway Station							3	1	4
Storehouse							2		4
Traffic							17		18
Weighers, Croppers &c					3		48	1	52
Offices – Library – Post &c					11		32	5	48
Schools				7		22	9	17	55
Cardiff Yard					6		58		64
Cefn Hill Mines			23		58		175	1	232
London & Liverpool Houses &c &c							20		20
Total	9		606	64	968	233	6237	484	8600

What Matters Statements

Expressive Arts: Responding and reflecting, both as artist and audience, is a fundamental part of learning in the expressive arts.

Science and Technology: The world around us is full of living things which depend on each other for survival.

Humanities: Human societies are complex and diverse, and shaped by human actions and beliefs.

Languages, Literacy and Communication: Expressing ourselves through language is key to communication.

Essential Questions

● Who is responsible for keeping workers healthy and safe?

● How should a country decide what to spend its money on when it has limited resources?

● Do the best ideas for improving a country come from its leaders or from local people and communities?

● How can we recognise and celebrate the contributions of people from around the world who helped shape and deliver the NHS?

This theme focuses on the immense health burden created by the coal industry (e.g. diseases and injuries). It examines how communities were forced to organise their own support through grassroots activism and mutual aid societies to fight for safety andcampaign for safer and better conditions. Crucially, the local success of models like the Tredegar Medical Aid Society directly influenced Welsh politician Aneurin Bevan in his vision for the National Health Service (NHS), demonstrating how Welsh activism at a community level fundamentally shaped national institutions. This links with Wales' innovative Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (2015), which prioritises people and places over profit.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Community Activism and Global Solidarity

Pupils could research community activism in the South Wales valleys (e.g., miners' welfare or pit closures). The film 'The Proud Valley' and the Manic Street Preachers' song 'A Design for Life' could be helpful to illustrate how the struggle of the Welsh miners has been represented in art and media.

Pupils could create a short presentation or display board celebrating the reciprocal relationship between Wales and the activist Paul Robeson. They could highlight why the miners' cause resonated with him and gave him strength, and how his support and that of others boosted the miners struggle for justice.

This activity uses art and media to connect local Welsh activism to a global freedom struggle, illustrating the power of international solidarity and demonstrating how key figures and cultural voices amplified the valleys' fight for social justice.

Memorials and Untold Stories

Pupils could research the history and purpose of local mining memorials (e.g. Albion or Senghenydd), investigating who they commemorate and why the memorials are important. They will also research the purpose behind new monuments like the Betty Campbell statue and other efforts to create commemorations of women in Wales such as Elizabeth Andrews.

Pupils could audit the mining memorial to identify untold stories (e.g. the labour of women, Black miners, or pit ponies). They could create a formal proposal or design for a new local memorial to honour and permanently recognise one of these historically excluded groups, arguing for its place alongside existing commemorations. This activity connects historical research to civic action, allowing pupils to analyse the social function of memory and proactively correct historical oversight by demonstrating that new, inclusive memorials are essential for a complete Welsh history.

The Valleys' Visionaries

Dr Kristnalal Datta was one of the first doctors to arrive from India to provide healthcare in the rapidly expanding Rhondda valleys. Learners could use Dr. Datta's 1911 census entry in the Glamorgan Archives as a springboard to uncover his story in the Rhondda. They could explore how his proficiency in five languages and his free miners' hospital challenges traditional views of the Valleys. They could connect this with the NHS by watching a clip of Michael Sheen discussing the play 'Nye' (about Aneurin Bevan) to see how local activism in Wales led to the birth of the NHS. Learners could debate the challenges the NHS faces today, compared to the "Black Lung" and poverty witnessed by Bevan and Dr. Datta. Learners could then work in teams to propose an enhancement for a local 'Super Surgery' and suggest how a new wing or specialised space might use modern technology to better serve their community's specific health needs. They could pitch their ideas to a panel, explaining how their design carries forward the legacy of pioneers like Dr. Datta and Aneurin Bevan.

PRESENT AND FUTURE REFLECTIONS

What can we learn from the past, like the Tredegar Medical Aid Society, to make community care better today?

Should big decisions about health be made by one group for the whole country, or by smaller groups for each town? Why?

16

17

18

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

19

LIST OF ARCHIVE IMAGES IN THE DOCUMENT

1: Two colliers are pictured cutting out the soft centre bed of a thick coal seam in a South Wales colliery. The top coal would then be brought down and then the bottom coal listing to form the stall and access road. Note the angled timber holding the top securely while the men work at it.

2: Group of surface craftsmen, Great Mountain Colliery, c1906. A boy apprentice stands on the right. Colliery work did not just happen underground. Surface workers would have done a variety of jobs, including farriers, banksmen, hauliers, medical attendants, coal pickers, lamproom workers and clerks.

3: Built in 1888, the Coal Exchange in Cardiff became a key centre of the global coal trade and the site of the first million-pound cheque signing. This photograph taken after its refurbishment in 1911/12, shows businessmen involved in the coal and shipping industry.

4: Image of the tip at Albion Colliery, Cilfynydd. Part of the Schedule of Tips compiled by the National Coal Board in November 1967, following the Aberfan Disaster of October 1966. On the recommendation of the Aberfan Disaster Tribunal, comprehensive information about all National Coal Board tips was assembled for the first time, as part of the work of the tip safety committee.

5: Map of South Wales coalfield, c1920s. Map showing the mineral takings of steam and anthracite properties, the railways serving the district and ports of shipment. This map shows all the collieries which existed in South Wales at this time. It shows the railway lines which transported the coal from the mines to the ports, ready for export. It shows the ports where the ships were loaded up with coal to transport around the world.

6: Fochriw engine, built by Sharp Stewart & Co., 1896. This photograph shows a 0-6-0 engine, built by Sharp Stewart & Co. in 1890. Steam engines like this one would have drawn drams full of coal from the collieries down to the docks, ready for export around the world.

7: Glamorganshire Canal, steam-powered barge, c1910. Glamorganshire Canal Co. 504 barge. This was a steam powered barge working on the Glamorganshire Canal. The barge is photographed near the Queen's Hotel, Cilfynydd. This barge was probably delivering barrels of beer. In earlier years, barges like this one would have taken coal from the mines to the Docks. By 1910 most of the coal would have been transported by train.

8: View of Barry Docks: General view of Barry Docks and the surrounding area. Railway lines and wagons full of coal can be seen, waiting to be loaded onto the ships. We can also see the rows of shops and businesses that would have served the busy Docks area. And houses in the background where people connected to the Docks would have lived. c20th century.

9: The image shows a group of coal pickers. We know little about them, but they could be a family group, as they include men, women and children. It was taken in 1921, possibly during the coal strike of that year. Coal picking was when people went to the tips to find small pieces of coal that they could then use at home. It happened often during difficult times in the industry when people struggled for money. You can see filled sacks on the gambo (cart), and a young boy sitting on top of them. You can just about make out a boy struggling with a load of coal in the background.

10: Crew agreement for the SS Usk of Cardiff, 1911-1912. Every time a ship set sail from Cardiff, the sailors on board that ship – called the ship's crew – had to sign an agreement with the captain – the ship's master – to say that they agreed to work on the ship for that voyage. Information about every sailor would be written on the agreement. Including his name, nationality, and address.

The Usk sailed from Cardiff in November 1911, bound for the port of Santos in Brazil. The voyage ended in November 1912. The crew includes 41 of 24 different nationalities.

11: Crew of the Steamer 'Hopemount', which was torpedoed and shelled by a German U- Boat 70 miles west of Lundy, The crew were rescued and taken to Barry, where this photo was taken, 1915.

12: Modern day crew agreement, showing the crew details* from a ship docked at No.2 dock in Barry in late 2025.
*Names have been changed for GDPR purposes all other details are correct.

13: This document comes from the Report on the Employment of Women and Children in the Iron Works of South Wales, compiled by William Menelaus. William Menelaus was a Scottish engineer. He became manager of the Dowlais Iron Works in Merthyr Tydfil. This page gives details of the number of persons in the employ of the Dowlais Iron Company at that time. They are divided by gender and by age, and by the type of work they were undertaking. We can see how many women and children were working in the Iron Works and its collieries at that time: 1st May 1866.

14: This picture shows a young collier boy riding [illegally] on the gun of a horse drawn set of tubs pulling out of an underground roadway. The coal seam can be seen at the side of the roadway. Horses played an important role in collieries - by the early-20th century there were 70,000 working in British mines.
Horses had to be the right size to work underground. Smaller horses would work on the roadways and larger horses in the more open areas. They had to be physically strong enough for the heavy work. They also needed the right temperament. Horses were returned if they were dangerous underground.

15: Abergorki Colliery, Female Surface Hauliers, c1880. Before the 1842 Mines Act, women, and children as young as six, were employed underground. Women hauled the coal to the pit bottom. Women later worked at the colliery surface, often hauling and picking coal. c.1880.

16: First Aid Room, Western Colliery, 13 February 1951. Nurse examining a patient in the first aid room at Western Colliery. With a high incidence of ill-health and accidents in the coalfield there was a need for medical treatment. Pithead baths began to be built at collieries in South Wales from the 1920s. The buildings often also included first aid and medical treatment rooms.

17: Penallta miner at home, c1930. 'Soon I'll be clean having my food!' - a Penallta miner having tea at home following a shift underground, still in his dirty work clothes. Before the opening of pithead baths, miners travelled home from work filthy with coal dust. Often wet with sweat and mine water, they risked contracting pneumonia, bronchitis or rheumatism. Women would work hard cleaning the coal dust from the home and preparing baths for miners, leading to health problems due to the heavy lifting required. Hundreds of children lost their lives due to falling into boiling hot bath water. Pithead baths meant that miners could wash and change their clothes before going home from work. This improved the lives of miners' and their families.

18: Deep Navigation Colliery, Treharris: a large group of workmen around Major David Davies, later Lord Davies of Llandinam, chairman of the Ocean Coal Company, together with members of his family during a VIP visit to the pit, c1910.

19: This 1911 Census entry shows information about Dr Kristnalal Datta in Ferndale. Dr Datta was one of the first doctors to come to South Wales from India. He was born in Kolcatta in 1868. He practiced medicine in Ferndale from 1899 until his death in 1928. He was also an active member of the community, and was involved in politics, standing for election to the Council on several occasions.

Bro Morgannwg
20: Ordnance Survey Maps – Barry 1879
21: Ordnance Survey Maps – Barry 1900
22: Census return for Travis Street, Barry, 1901
23: Gwenllian Hinds (nee Lloyd) was born in Barry. She married Leonard Hinds, a seaman from Barbados who later became a coal miner. Gwenllian and Leonard had six children. Two of the eldest are pictured here with their mother.

Caerdydd
24: East Dock: view looking north west from No 4 tip, east side, taken on 14 April 1883.
25: Ely Court (now Insole Court, Llandaff), home of coal owner J. H. Insole, c1898-1900.
26: Photograph of seven men on the deck of a ship near Cardiff c1910s.
27: Census return for 44 Bute Street, 1911.

Rhondda
28: Tynewydd Colliery Disaster 'Rescued and Rescuers', 1877.
29: Lewis Merthyr Colliery, Trehafod, c1950.
30: Census return for John Street Treherbert, 1901

Merthyr
31: Deep Navigation Colliery, 1972.
32: Drams full of coal sitting in the sidings at Merthyr Vale Colliery, 1970.
33: Tip girl from Dowlais Iron Company's collieries.
34: Census return for Taff Street Harris Court Merthyr, 1891

Pen-y-bont
35: Wyndham/Western Colliery, 23 November 1954.
36: Rescue/Medical Training Exercise, Penllwyngwent Colliery, 1950s.
37: Horse at Tondu Horse Hospital, c1955.
38: Census return for David Street Blaengarw, 1901

Caerfilli
39: Senghenydd Colliery.
40: Caerphilly District Miners Hospital, February 1951.
41: Ordnance Survey Maps – Senghenydd 1875.
42: Ordnance Survey Maps – Senghenydd 1920.
43: Census return for 33 Henry Street Bargoed, 1911.

Census Detectives: Uncovering our Global Streets

In each of the following localised sections, as well as localised archives, you will find a range of experiential opportunities, useful links and a **census archive** linked to the area. By examining the census returns, learners can act as historical detectives to uncover the social fabric of the past by investigating key variables such as ages, places of birth and the languages spoken within a community.

Students could be encouraged to map the complex dynamics of household members, identifying the roles of family, adopted children and boarders, while cross-referencing these details with recorded jobs to understand the daily lives of the residents.

Crucially, these records invite learners to speculate on the motivations for migration and settlement, prompting them to consider why individuals from both local regions and distant international locations were drawn to these specific households, whether driven by the search for industrial work, economic necessity or the global demand for local resources.

INFERENCE SQUARE EXHIBITION

Pupils could interact in a group carousel with a gallery of archives set out in an exhibition format, describing what they see, what they think is happening, and what questions they have - to focus learning on their own knowledge, observations and curiosity.

Tracing Our Roots: Mapping Our Local History

Take a look at the timeline on that documents the history of the coal industry and its links to Cardiff. Can you become local historians and create a timeline for your local area?

- Late 18th century - The reserves of coal buried underneath the valleys of South Wales begin to be exploited. This was some of the highest quality coal in the world. The coal owners need a way of exporting it to markets across the world.
- 1794 - The Glamorganshire Canal is completed. The canal connects Merthyr Tydfil to Cardiff. Barges transport coal, and also iron, down to the port at Cardiff for export.
- 1839 – The West Bute Dock opens in Cardiff. The port facilities of Cardiff were not adequate for exporting such large quantites of iron and coal. The Marquess of Bute took steps to build a Dock at Cardiff. The first dock to open is the West Bute Dock.
- 1841 – The Taff Vale Railway opens. The railway follows the same route as the Glamorganshire Canal. It allows more coal to be brought to Cardiff Docks for export.
- 1859 - The East Bute Dock opens. The Marquess of Bute open a second dock at Cardiff and more docks will follow.
- 1887 - The Roath Dock opens.
- 1907 - The Queen Alexandra Dock opens.
- 1913 - Cardiff becomes the biggest coal exporting port in the world. Ships and their crews arrive in Cardiff from across the world to load up with coal and transport it to countries far and wide.
- 1926 – The General Strike lasts from 4th to the 12th of May across Britain. The following lock out of miners across the South Wales coalfield led to a fall in coal exports.
- 1930s – The Great Depression leads to a further reduction in coal exports.
- 1964 – Coal exports at Cardiff come to an end. Global demand for South Wales coal had continued to fall and exports at Cardiff came to an end.

Glamorgan Uncovered

By comparing historical and contemporary Ordnance Survey maps of Glamorgan, pupils can develop a deep understanding of landscape evolution and industrial heritage. By identifying visual clues to a map's age, learners move beyond observation to analyse drivers of change, such as the rapid expansion of the coalfields, growth of settlements and urbanisation.

This comparison provides a platform to discuss social migration, prompting pupils to look beyond the mines to the wider variety of people who moved to the region and the essential services, infrastructure, commerce, and housing, built to sustain these thriving communities.

BRO MORGANWG

Penarth and Barry Docks were vital to South Wales' coal trade during the industrial boom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Built to ease congestion at Cardiff Docks, Penarth opened in 1865 and Barry in 1889, connected by rail to the Rhondda coalfields. Barry quickly became the world's largest coal-exporting port, shipping over 11 million tons by 1913. These docks transformed the Vale of Glamorgan, attracting workers from across Britain and abroad, creating multicultural communities. Though coal exports declined after World War I, the docks remain symbols of Wales' industrial heritage and global influence.
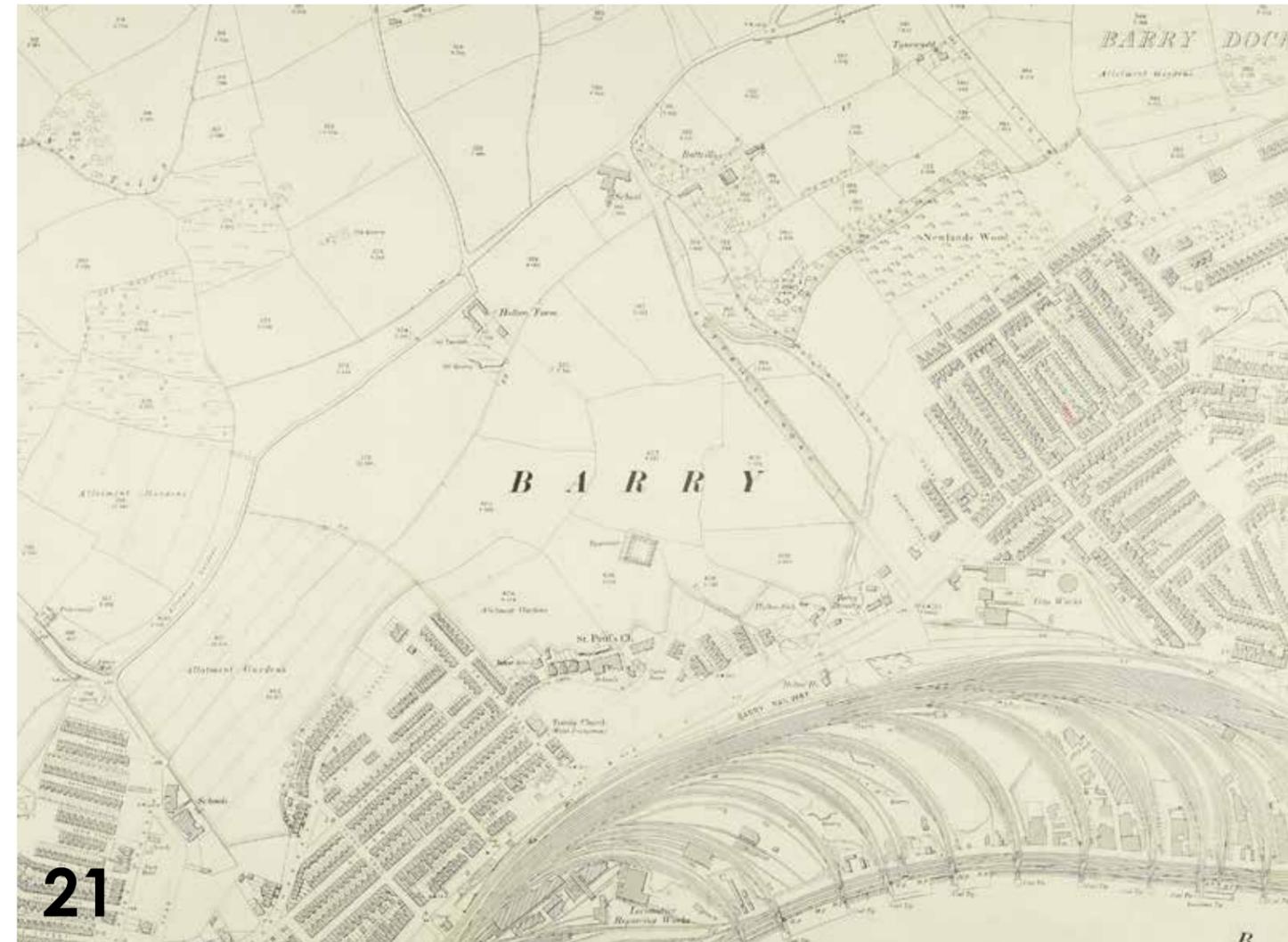
EXPERIENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Barry - Organised group walks and OS map routes around Barry are available here: https://grahamloveluckedwards.com/

These residential Barry streets allow a good view of Barry Docks, the largest and busiest coal port in the world by 1913: Y Rhodfa and Charles Darwin Way. Useful website: https://www.barry.cymru/history/the-barry-railway/

St Fagans - Rhyd-y-car Terrace was originally in Merthyr and built by South Wales iron master and industrialist, Richard Crawshay, around 1795: https://museum.wales/collections/historic-buildings/29/Rhyd-y-car-Terrace/

23

Administrative County *Glamorganshire*

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the

Page 4

| Civil Parish of *Barry* | Ecclesiastical Parish of *Cadoxton-juxta-Barry* | County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban District of *Barry* | Ward of Municipal Borough or of Urban District of *Barry South Ward* | Rural District of | Parliamentary Borough or Division of *South Glamorgan* | Town or Village or Hamlet of *Barry* |

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE REFERENCE :- RG 13/4993 REPRODUCTION MAY INFRINGE COPYRIGHT

CM SCALE 1 2 3 4 5 6

Click here for full transript of this archive

Gwenllian Hinds (nee Lloyd) was born in Barry. She married Leonard Hinds, a seaman from Barbados who later became a coal miner. Gwenllian and Leonard had six children. Two of the eldest are pictured here with their mother.

One of their sons, John Hinds, worked as a coal miner in Bargoed before returning to live in Barry. He became active in politics. He was elected to Barry Town Council in 1958, becoming Wales' first Black and first Muslim councillor. In 1975 he was elected Mayor of the Vale of Glamorgan, becoming the first Black mayor in Wales and Britain.

Gwenllian's daughter, Elvira Gwenllian (Gwen) Payne, was elected to Vale of Glamorgan Council in 1972, becoming Wales' first Black female councillor. She acted as Lady Mayoress to her brother during his Mayoral term and became Deputy Mayor of Barry in 1979.

CARDIFF AND COAL - SUMMARY TIMELINE

Late 18th century - The reserves of coal buried underneath the valleys of South Wales begin to be exploited. This was some of the highest quality coal in the world. The coal owners need a way of exporting it to markets across the world.

1794 - The Glamorganshire Canal is completed. The canal connects Merthyr Tydfil to Cardiff. Barges transport coal, and also iron, down to the port at Cardiff for export.

1839 – The West Bute Dock opens in Cardiff. The port facilities of Cardiff were not adequate for exporting such large quantites of iron and coal. The Marquess of Bute took steps to build a Dock at Cardiff. The first dock to open is the West Bute Dock.

1841 – The Taff Vale Railway opens. The railway follows the same route as the Glamorganshire Canal. It allows more coal to be brought to Cardiff Docks for export.

1859 - The East Bute Dock opens. The Marquess of Bute open a second dock at Cardiff and more docks will follow.

1887 - The Roath Dock opens.

1907 - The Queen Alexandra Dock opens.

1913 - Cardiff becomes the biggest coal exporting port in the world. Ships and their crews arrive in Cardiff from across the world to load up with coal and transport it to countries far and wide.

1926 – The General Strike lasts from 4th to the 12th of May across Britain. The following lock out of miners across the South Wales coalfield led to a fall in coal exports.

1930s – The Great Depression leads to a further reduction in coal exports.

1964 – Coal exports at Cardiff come to an end. Global demand for South Wales coal had continued to fall and exports at Cardiff came to an end.

Cardiff transformed from a small town into the world's leading coal-exporting port during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Glamorganshire Canal (1794) and Taff Vale Railway (1840) connected the South Wales coalfields to the sea, enabling rapid growth. The Bute family built docks from 1839 onwards, including West Bute, East Bute, Roath, and Queen Alexandra Dock. By 1913, Cardiff exported over 10 million tonnes of coal annually, powering global steamships and the British Navy. The Coal Exchange in Mount Stuart Square became a hub for international trade.

24

This shows the East Dock: view looking north west from No 4 tip, east side, taken on 14 April 1883. People used to say that you could walk across Cardiff Docks without getting wet. This image shows how that was possible, with so many ships in the Dock at one time.

25 Ely Court (now Insole Court, Llandaff), home of coal owner J. H. Insole, c1898-1900.

26 Photograph of seven men on the deck of a ship near Cardiff c1910s

27

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Number of Schedule: 210
(To be filled up by the Enumerator after collection).

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE				PROFESSION or OCCUPATION				BIRTHPLACE	NATIONALITY	INFIRMITY	LANGUAGE SPOKEN
1 Emile Mahomet	Head	40	Married				Boarding House Keeper		Own Account	At Home	Constantinople Turkey	Turk		Turk & English
2 Sarah Mahomet	Wife	30	Married 7 yrs 4	2	2						London			English
3 Alexander Mahomet	Son	7									Cardiff Glamorgan			English
4 Hilda Mahomet	Daughter	1 yr 7 mo									Cardiff Glamorgan			
5 Ally Abram	Boarder	30	Single				Ships Fireman	Merchant Service	Worker		Cyprus			Turk Eng
6 Hassen Chaem	Boarder	36	Single				Ships Fireman		Worker		Constantinople Turkey	Turk		Turk & English
7 Spero Trikopoulos	Boarder	32	Single				Ships Fireman		Worker		Constantinople Turkey	Greek		English Greek
8 Georgie Nicholas	Boarder	39	Single				Ships Donkeyman		Worker		Constantinople Turkey	Greek		English Greek
9 Abdallah Mamarsh	Boarder	30	Single				Ships Fireman		Worker		Constantinople Turkey	Turk		Eng & Turk
10 Anastos Athanastos	Boarder	35	Single				Ships Fireman		Worker		Constantinople Turkey	Greek		English Greek
11 Ahmed Hassen	Boarder	34	Single				Ships Fireman		Worker		Constantinople Turkey	Turk		Eng & Turk
12 Mohamed Abdul	Boarder	30	Single				Ships Donkeyman		Worker		Constantinople Turkey	Turk		Eng & Turk

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.) Rooms: 10 / 2 / 12

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief

Signature: Sarah Mahomet
Postal Address: 144 Bute St Cardiff

7

Click here for full transcript of this archive

Penarth to Cardiff Bay walk - This video will help guide you from Custom House to important sites, such as the Norwegian Church, the Cardiff Merchant Seamen Memorial, the People Like Us statue, Mount Stuart dry docks, The Pierhead Building and Coal Exchange: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K2gmUNxOI3U

A visit to the Canal Quarter offers learners a firsthand look at urban regeneration, where the "daylighting" of the historic Dock Feeder Canal demonstrates how modern city planning can blend heritage preservation with sustainable, climate-resilient architecture: https://www.cardiffcapitalregion.wales/investment-opps/canal-quarter/

The Alliance sculpture in The Hayes connects to the coal industry by using its rising and falling hoop to track the same Bristol Channel tides that were essential for moving heavy coal ships in and out of Cardiff Docks. Its location at The Hayes acts as a symbolic gateway, linking the city's modern commercial center to the historic canal routes and docklands that powered the global coal trade: https://kids.kiddle.co/Alliance_(sculpture)

All Hands sculpture (Custom House Street): Just a 2-minute walk from Alliance, this sculpture shows two massive fists pulling a rope. It sits directly above the culverted Glamorgan Canal - the very same canal used to transport coal from the valleys to the sea.
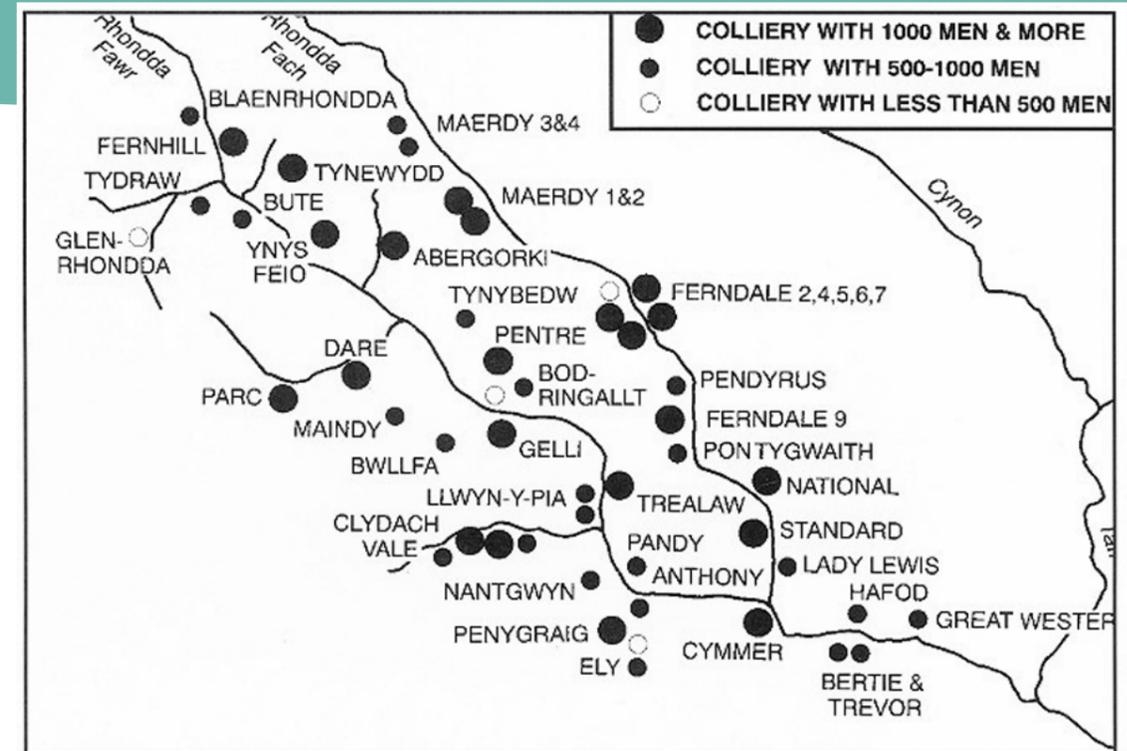
Mill Lane is known today for its lively bars and restaurants but this street was once the literal bank of the Glamorgan Canal. The canal wasn't just nearby - it was the street. The buildings on Mill Lane were originally canalside warehouses and hotels for the boatmen.

A visit to the Melingriffith Water Pump and nearby section of the Glamorgan Canal sites teaches learners how 18th-century engineering solved resource conflicts between industry and transport, specifically how the pump recycled water to keep the Glamorgan Canal operational. Today, the area serves as a vital case study in Cardiff's industrial heritage and the successful transformation of an "industrial artery" into a thriving nature reserve: https://www.outdoorcardiff.com/parks/forest-farm

RHONDDA

The Rhondda valleys became one of the world's most important coal mining regions during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Originally sparsely populated, the area transformed after rich seams of high-quality steam coal were discovered, especially following the sinking of the Treherbert mines in 1855. Collieries multiplied and railways linked the valleys to Cardiff and other ports. By 1911, the local population had soared to over 150,000, with nearly 40,000 miners employed. Rhondda coal powered the British Navy and global steam transport, and made Cardiff the world's largest coal-exporting port.

Coal Mines in 1913

Tynewydd Colliery Disaster 'Rescued and Rescuers', 1877. This group photograph shows the Rescuers and Rescued following the Tynewydd Disaster of 1877. The five recued are seated in the centre.

Top row left to right - Wm. Price, Dr Henry Naunton Davies, Thomas Griffiths, Charles Oatridge, John Williams, Isaac Pride, David Davies, David Minton, Thomas Rees, John Davies, John Howells, Richard Hopkins, Thomas Thomas, William Morgan, William Thomas, 'Morien' (Reporter).

Bottom row left to right - David Davies, David Jenkins, George Jenkins, David Hughes, Moses Powell. John Thomas, William Rawlins, Thomas Jones.

Front right lying on side with mandrel - John Griffiths.

For more information on the mines in your area visit the Northen Mine Research Society

Lewis Merthyr Colliery, Trehafod, c1950

Click here for full transcript of this archive

EXPERIENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Led by former miners, the Rhondda Heritage Park offers an immersive underground journey and a simulated dram ride that reveal how the region's coal once powered the global economy. Through interactive displays and original artefacts like the Old Forge, learners can explore the stark contrast between the lives of wealthy colliery owners and the communities that sustained the Welsh coal industry: https://www.rctcbc.gov.uk/EN/Tourism/RhonddaHeritagePark/Home.aspx

Pontypridd Museum offer tailored workshops and tours to suit your class as well as suggested walking tours:: https://www.pontypriddmuseum.wales/

Zip World Tower illustrates the powerful regeneration of the historic Tower Colliery site, showcasing how former industrial landmarks can be transformed into world-class adventure destinations that boost the modern economy. This shift from coal extraction to high-octane tourism proves that Wales's heritage can be creatively repurposed to sustain local communities. https://www.zip-world.co.uk/locations/tower-colliery

Local walking and cycling trails: https://www.rctcbc.gov.uk/EN/Resident/SportsandLeisure/SportRCT/Whatsinmyarea/WalkingandCyclingtrails/RCTWalkingandCyclingTrailMaps.aspx

MERTHYR

Merthyr Tydfil was a key industrial hub in South Wales, originally famous for ironworks before coal became central to its economy. In the late 18th century, coal replaced charcoal for smelting, fueling rapid growth of ironworks like Dowlais and Cyfarthfa. By the 19th century, Merthyr's high-quality steam coal was in demand worldwide, powering ships and industry. Pioneers such as Lucy Thomas and John Nixon helped establish coal exports, with Merthyr Vale Colliery becoming a major producer. The town's population soared, making it Wales' largest settlement by the mid-1800s.

31
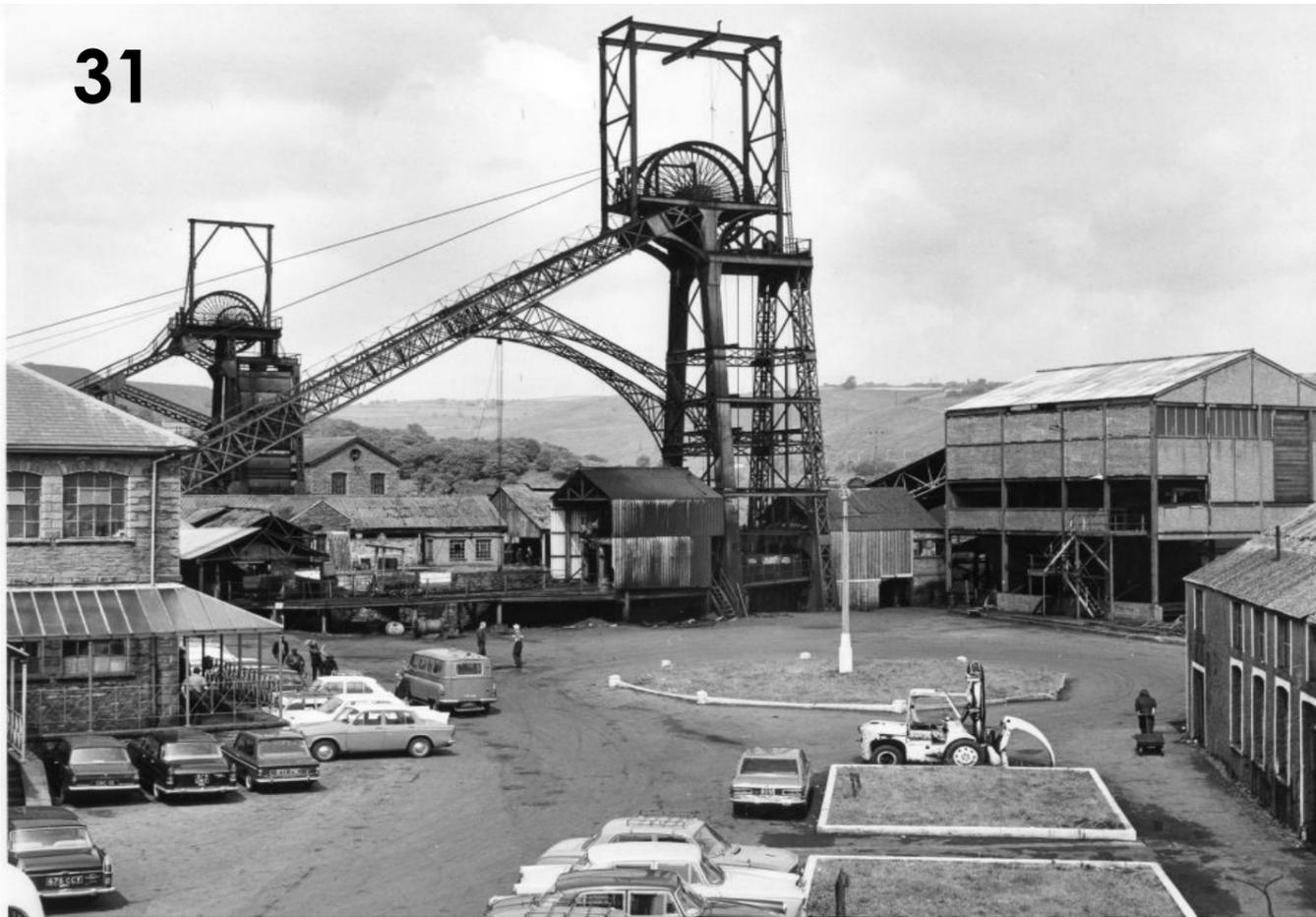
Above: Deep Navigation Colliery, 1972. Deep Navigation Colliery was located in Treharris. Work began on sinking the colliery in 1873. It closed in 1991.

32

Drams full of coal sitting in the sidings at Merthyr Vale Colliery, 1970. John Nixon began sinking Merthyr Vale Colliery in 1869, and the first coal was produced in 1875. The colliery closed in 1989. It was a tip from Merthyr Vale Colliery that slid onto the village of Aberfan 1966.

33

This is a photograph of a tip girl, which forms part of the records of the Dowlais Iron Company. Records tell us that in 1866 there were 86 women and girls working in the Dowlais Iron Company's collieries. Tip girls would work at the surface, cleaning, sorting and cutting the coal.

Click here for full transcript of this archive

EXPERIENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Bike Park Wales - an example of repurposing former mining land for economic growth and tourism (including the UK's longest beginner's descent): https://www.bikeparkwales.com/

The Old Brecon and Merthyr Railway - the heritage line operates on a section of the historic Brecon & Merthyr Railway that was originally built in the 1860s to transport coal and goods through the industrial region before it closed in 1964: https://www.visitwales.com/attraction/train/brecon-mountain-railway-530081

There are interactive maps on We Love Merthyr's website 'Off the Rails' and 'A Petticoat Trail' walking tours: https://welovemerthyr.net/visiting-merthyr-tydfil-town-centre/town-centre-trails/

The Walk Wheel Cycle Trust's Trevithick Trail allows you to walk the route (9 miles) that the Penydarren locomotive took to make world history - by being the first steam-powered railway locomotive to pull a load on rails: https://www.walkwheelcycletrust.org.uk/find-a-route-on-the-national-cycle-network/trevithick-trail-merthyr-tydfil-to-abercynon/

The Crawshay family's Cyfarthfa Castle, built in 1825, is an excellent example of the wealth within the coal industry and comparison point with the homes of the miners: https://www.visitwales.com/attraction/museum/cyfarthfa-castle-museum-art-gallery-536641

Joseph Parry's ironworker's cottage, also built in the 1820s, not only demonstrates a typical dwelling of a work at the time and is also the birthplace of the composer of 'Myfanwy': https://www.visitwales.com/attraction/museum/joseph-parrys-ironworkers-cottage-545671
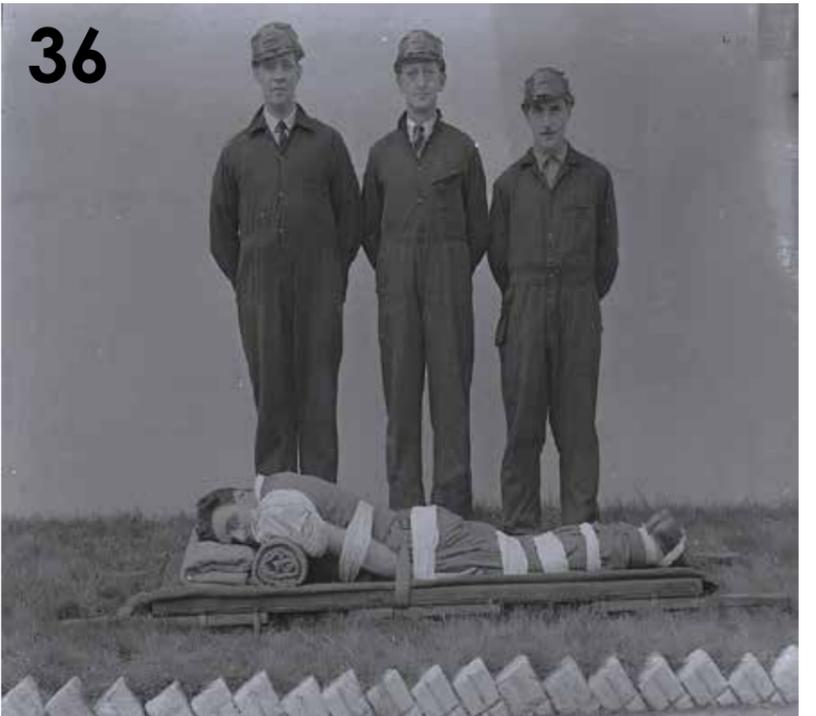
Bridgend played an important role in South Wales' coal industry during the 19th and 20th centuries. Key sites included Wyndham Colliery, which opened in 1865, and Parc Slip near Aberkenfig, where operations commenced in 1864. Parc Slip became infamous for the 1892 explosion that killed 112 miners this was one of Wales' worst mining disasters. Remarkably, many more lives might have been lost had it not been for the St Mary Hill Fair, which many miners were attending that day.

While the original deep mine at Parc Slip closed in 1904, the nearby Penllwyngwent Colliery opened in 1905, extracting high-quality steam coal until its closure in 1969. Although traditional deep mining declined in the mid-20th century, the Parc Slip site was later transformed into a major opencast operation, which remained active until 2008. Today, the land has been reclaimed as a nature reserve and a permanent memorial to those lost in the disaster.

Rescue/Medical Training Exercise, Penllwyngwent Colliery, 1950s.

Wyndham/Western Colliery, 23 November 1954

Horse at Tondu Horse Hospital, c1955

EXPERIENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Spirit of Llynfi Woodland showcases a remarkable nature reclamation project where a former colliery site has been transformed into a thriving community woodland and ecological haven. Along the Llynfi Valley Trail, visitors can reflect on this transition through the "Spirit of the Llynfi" sculpture, which beautifully integrates Dan Lock's poetry into the restored landscape: https://naturalresources.wales/days-out/places-to-visit/south-east-wales/spirit-of-llynfi-woodland/?lang=en

The Garth Colliery Disaster Memorial stands as a solemn tribute to the lives lost in the 1897 explosion, honoring the local miners through a dedicated stone marker and a quiet space for reflection. This community-led project ensures that the tragedy remains a recognized part of the Llynfi Valley's heritage, serving as a permanent reminder of the bravery and sacrifices inherent in Wales' industrial past: https://www.bavo.org.uk/llynfi-valley-rivercare-group-erected-garth-colliery-disaster-memorial/

Click here for full transript of this archive

27

CAERFFILI

Caerphilly developed as part of the South Wales coalfield during the 19th century. Collieries such as Van, Wernddu, and Caerphilly Colliery extracted coal from rich seams, driving local growth and employment. Rail connections, including Caerphilly Railway Station, enabled coal transport to Cardiff and other ports for export worldwide. The industry shaped the town's economy and community life, with generations working underground in challenging conditions.

39

Senghenydd Colliery. Tradgically, the Senghenydd community suffered the worst mining accident in British history on the 14th of October 1913, killing 439 miners and one rescuer after an underground explosion at the Universal Colliery.

40

Left: Caerphilly District Miners Hospital, February 1951.

41

42

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

Number of Schedule 122

[Census form with handwritten entries including: Thomas James (Head), Margaret James (Wife), Lily James (Daughter), Gertie James (Daughter), Bertie James (Daughter), Ted Brown (Boarder), George Williams (Boarder), John Florence (Boarder). Occupations listed as Coal Miner Hewer, Domestic Servant, School. Birthplaces include Lambeth Pembrokeshire, Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire, Ystrad Rhondda Glam., Radnorshire, Somersetshire, Bermuda. Signature Thomas James, Postal Address 33 Henry St. Bargoed, Glamorganshire. 5 rooms.]

Click here for full transcript of this archive

EXPERIENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Bute Energy's renewable energy work embraces the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (2015) at Twyn Hywel (including opportunities to apply for the Community Benefit Fund and Youth Advisory Board): https://bute.energy/twyn-hywel/overview/

The Aber Valley Heritage Museum and Senghenydd Mining Memorial provide a poignant tribute to the victims of the UK's worst mining disasters, preserving the personal stories of a community defined by both tragedy and resilience. By exploring the memorial's symbolism and the museum's archives, learners gain a deep, emotional understanding of the human cost behind the industrial coal boom: https://www.visitcaerphilly.com/en/listings/aber-valley-heritage-museum/

The Caerphilly Miners' Centre preserves the legacy of a hospital originally funded by the miners' own pennies, now serving as a vibrant hub for community activities and social heritage. It provides learners with a powerful example of how a landmark of social history can be successfully repurposed for modern wellbeing: https://www.caerphillyminerscentre.co.uk/

USEFUL LINKS

WEALTH AND RESOURCES

Boomtown: How Merthyr Made the World: https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/

A Mountain Threat: https://stories.cgtneurope.tv/a-mountain-threat/index.html

New Welsh Legislation and Action: https://www.gov.wales/new-disused-tips-authority-be-headquartered-merthyr-tydfil-creating-60-jobs

Amgueddfa Cymru, Coal – A Teaching Resource Pack: https://museum.wales/learn/activity/368/Coal--A-Teaching-Resource-Pack/

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Weatherman Walking, 'The Sailors who Settled in Wales': https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p09950sy

A Research Guide to Sources for the Study of Minority Ethnic History: https://glamarchives.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Guide-FINAL-1.pdf

Amos Brown film: https://player.bfi.org.uk/free/film/mr-amos-brown-pig-keeper-1943-online

Amos Brown biography: https://biography.wales/article/s15-BROW-WIL-1860

Mo Jannah, The Story of Black Gold: https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p07q4061

Globalising Welsh Studies (free download) Joseph Radcliffe's chapter 'Caribbean and West African Seamen in a Welsh Port, 1871–1939: The Seamen's Boarding House and the Growth and Development of Settlement in Cardiff' (Begins on page 99): https://library.oapen.org/handle/20.500.12657/98230

Calypso and Coal: From Port to Pit by Rebecca and Paul Eversley: https://www.amazon.co.uk/Calypso-Coal-Mrs-Rebecca-Eversley/dp/B0CHW5SWDG

Women in the Mines: https://cynonvalleymuseum.wales/2021/12/07/women-in-the-mines/

Memorials: Senghenydd: https://www.gov.wales/site-dedicated-thousands-lives-lost-officially-recognised-national-mining-disaster-memorial-garden

SS Hopemount – newspaper archive to link with archive #11: https://www.peoplescollection.wales/items/465183

INNOVATION AND ETHICS

Trevithick & the Penydarren Locomotive: https://youtu.be/T-ryjJ1O5ik?si=_F776ncNPzrTl1-M

Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015: https://youtu.be/ocnMTmBh-Hs?si=nJ-engQyrn3VBTpp

An explanation of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015 by the world's first Future Generations Commissioner: https://www.ted.com/talks/sophie_howe_lessons_on_leaving_the_world_better_than_you_found_it

A470 Poems for the Road: https://arachnepress.com/books/poetry/a470/

Cerys Matthews' podcast on the A470: https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/b03pmdld

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY ACTIVISM

Paul Robeson's Wales: https://cadw.gov.wales/paul-robesons-wales

Discovering Nye with Michael Sheen: https://youtu.be/0EZ-d0TkczM

Nye playscript by Tim Price: https://www.bloomsbury.com/uk/nye-9781350471986/

National theatre at home, Nye: https://www.ntathome.com/nye?webSyncID=4e4e79b9-7171-e568-3d9c-a5cd4bb625c6&sessionGUID=b8b5035d-c520-7e4b-74b7-b9bc0a286ae9

Miners' Hospitals pre-NHS at Talygarn, near Pontyclun: https://rcahmw.gov.uk/injured-men-made-fit-again-miners-at-talygarn/

EXPERIENCES BEYOND GLAMORGAN

The Taff Trail follows the historic path of the Glamorgan Canal and Taff Vale Railway, allowing pupils to physically trace the "pit-to-port" journey that coal took from the valleys to the global market. By exploring visible ruins like canal locks and stone sleeper blocks, learners can witness how a former industrial artery has been successfully regenerated into a vital green corridor for modern Wales: https://www.visitwales.com/attraction/nature-or-wildlife/taff-trail-cardiff-brecon-562111

Colby Woodland Gardens. The land sits at the end of Pembrokeshire's coal seam and has very narrow seams, so children were used to hauling the coal wagons out of the pits. Coal that was mined at Colby was taken to the coast and then by rail to Saundersfoot: https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/visit/wales/colby-woodland-garden/history-of-colby-woodland-garden#rt-industrial-roots-at-colby-woodland-garden

Wrexham was once the heart of the North Wales coalfield, where the coal industry was inextricably linked to iron and lead production. **The Bersham Ironworks** https://www.wrexhamheritage.wales/bersham-ironworks/ and **Minera Lead Mines and Country Parks** https://www.wrexham.gov.uk/service/parks-and-countryside/minera-lead-mines-and-country-park showcase this history.

The Big Pit National Coal Museum in Blaenavon is a world-renowned UNESCO World Heritage site and serves as the National Mining Museum of Wales. It provides pupils with a visceral look at the industry that shaped the nation's identity: https://museum.wales/bigpit/

Saundersfoot Harbour Located in the harbour, this centre tells the story of Pembrokeshire's coal industry. It explains how the harbour was specifically built to export local coal to ports around the globe: https://www.saundersfootharbour.co.uk/activities/heritage-centres/

GLAMORGAN ARCHIVES

Glamorgan Archives collects historic documents relating to the history of Glamorgan and its people. These documents include letters, diaries, maps, plans, photographs and more. We preserve and conserve these important documents, making sure that they last for as long as possible into the future. We make these resources accessible to people so they can use them to discover more about our past and how they connect to our present.

Glamorgan Archives **welcomes visits from school groups** of all ages to our building in the Leckwith area of Cardiff. School visits are free of charge and last up to two hours. We can accommodate a maximum of 30 children in one visit. Workshops delivered at the Archives will be tailored to your locality, and every visit will involve using original documents from our collection.

To find out more about visiting us, or to make a booking, just get in touch:

Email: glamro@cardiff.gov.uk

Tel.: 029 2087 2299

https://glamarchives.gov.uk/

ARCHIVES • ARCHIFAU MORGANNWG • GLAMORGAN ARCHIVES
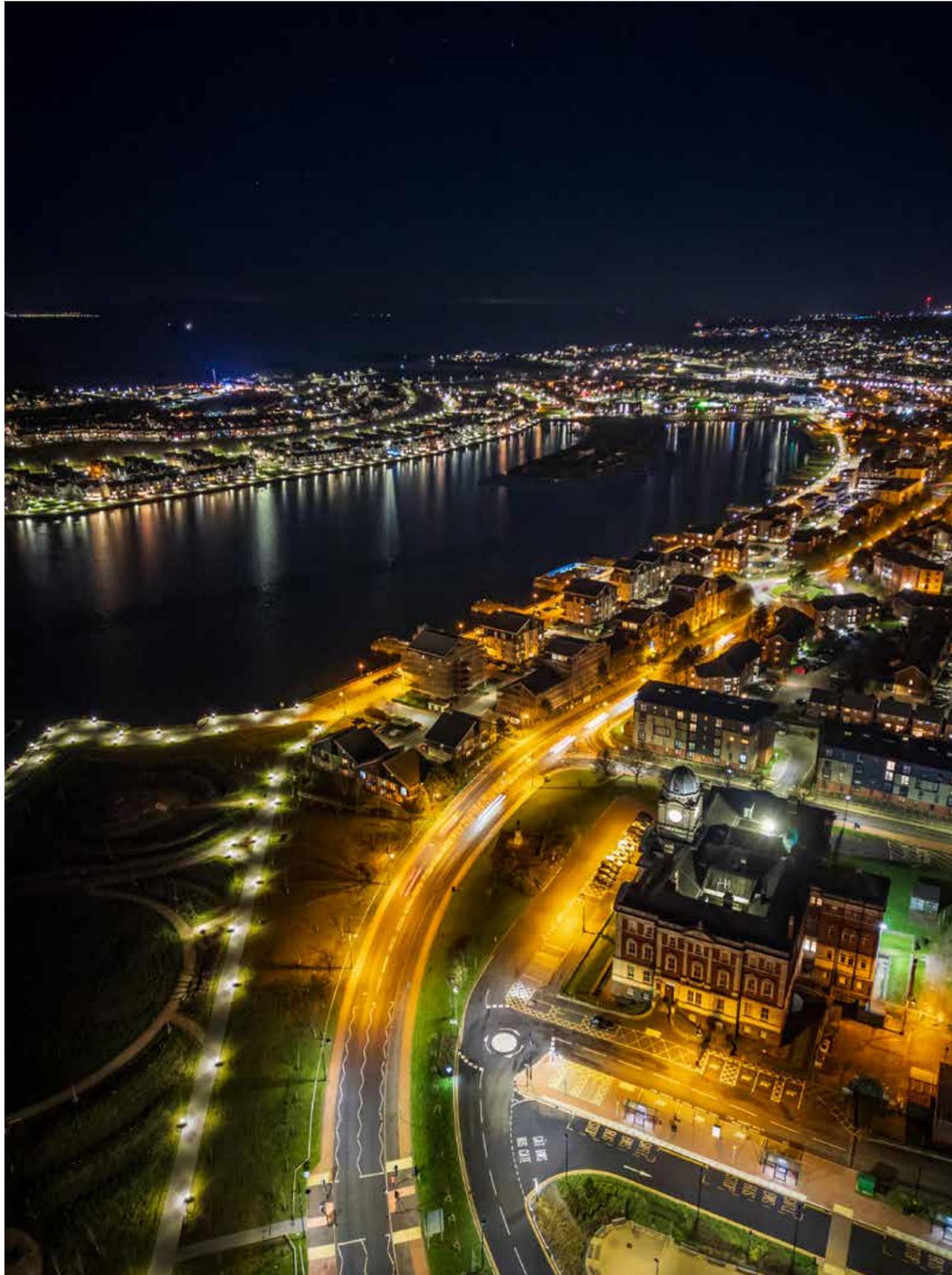
Above: View Across Inner Harbour, Cardiff Bay, 1991. Image from the records of the Cardiff Bay Development Corporation.

Left: Barry Docks at night 2025. In the bottom right of the screen the Barry Docks Office. The Dock Office is a landmark building standing proud on the skyline of Barry, overlooking the docks. It was built between 1897 and 1900 in the Baroque Revival style as the General Offices of the Barry Dock and Railway Company. Image courtesy of P. D. Murphy Photography.

APPENDICES

Ref. no.	Signature of crew	Age	Nationality (if British, state birthplace)	Port of engagement address / home address	Ship on which he last served and year of discharge		Date and place of signing this agreement	
					Year	Ship name / no. / port	Date	Place
21	W T Hughes	67	Dinas Cross	26 Belle Vue Street, Swansea	1912	Same [Usk]	12/4/1912	Santos
22	H Gracely	24	Russia	Revil Russia	1912	Foreign	23/4/12	Rio de Janeiro
23								
24								
25	R L Blight	54	Stoneham Devon	26 [??] Terrace [??]	1912	Dordogne	13/5/12	Barawa
26	W T Hughes	67	Dinas Cross	26 Belle Vue Street Swansea	1912	Usk	13/5/12	Barawa
27	Abdul Mahaja - X his mark	32	Aden	New York		[Torment]	1/6/12	New York
28	A Barret – X his mark	23	Jamaica	Mondiville		Norwegian	11/7/12	Port Antonio
29	M [T] Pollock – X his mark	23	Jamaica	Cap Benat		Norwegian	13/7/12	Port Antonio
30	F A Colver	57	America	N. Y. 2 Front Street	1912	[Meridian]	22/7/12	New York
31	H Lyons	23	America	N. Y. 2 Front Street	1912	[Meridian]	22/7/12	New York
32	[H Ptrek]	30	Germany	N. Y. 2 Front Street	1912	German	22/7/12	New York
33	Carl Hirsch	25	Germany	N. Y. 2 Front Street	1912	German	22/7/12	New York
34	Patrick Kane	42	British	45 Whitehall	1912	Cyprus	22/7/12	New York
35	William Blacklock	40	British	45 Whitehall	1912	Armenia	22/7/12	New York
36	Georg [Sebonick]	47	Switzerland	German Sailors' Home London	1912	American	8/8/12	Philadelphia
37	[J] Snel	26	Rotterdam	121 Pine Street Philadelphia		Norwegian	8/8/12	Philadelphia
38	[J Hoekmann]	21	Belgium	121 Pine Street Philadelphia		Norwegian	8/8/12	Philadelphia
39	Larsen	29	German	Bunger Street Hamburg Germany		German	8/8/12	Philadelphia
40	[J Jenson] – X his mark [Dragmartas Copartes] [Diamenti ??]	33	Greek	[San Marino]		Foreign	14/10/12	[Unknown]

Return to Archive

In what capacity engaged	No. of certificate / reserve commission	Date and hour at which he is to be on board	Amount of wages	Amount of wages advanced / amount of weekly/monthly allotment	Date, place and cause of leaving this ship				Release / signature of crew
					Date	Place	Cause	Balance of wages paid on discharge	
Master	849.72	At once			13/5/12	Barawa			W T Hughes
First mate	Russian certificate	At once	9-0-0		31/5/12	New York	MC	120.19	H [Gracely?]
Master	84944	At once			Remains				R L Blight
First mate	849.72	At once	9-0-0		1/11/12	Newcastle	Discharged	45-19-5	W T Hughes
Fireman		At once	$30		19/7/12	New York	MC	40.75	Abdul Mahaja X
Fireman		At once	5-0-0		20/7/12	New York			Deserted
Sailor		At once	5-0-0		20/7/12	New York			Deserted
Able Seaman			25.00	To be paid off [North] of Hatteras by giving 24 hours' notice	8/8/12	Philadelphia	MC	$9.69	F A Colver
Able Seaman			25.00		8/8/12	Philadelphia	MC	$9.69	H Lyons
Fireman and [??]			30.00		8/8/12	Philadelphia	MC	$11.75	P [Ptuk]
Fireman and [??]			30.00		8/8/12	Philadelphia	MC	$11.75	Hirsch
Fireman and [??]			30.00		1/11/12	Newcastle	Discharged	17-10-6	Patrick Kane X
Fireman and [??]			30.00		1/11/12	Newcastle	Discharged	18-1-8	William Blacklock X
Fireman		9/8/12 6am	$35.00	To be discharged is vessel returns to a port or loading port if required by the Master on the East Coast of USA or Hatteras by giving 24 hours' notice	11/10/12	Leghon	MC	Lire 346.54	Georg Sebonick
Fireman		9/8/12 6am	$35.00		1/11/12	Newcastle	Discharged	16-19-5	J Snel
Sailor		9/8/12 6am	$30.00		14/10/12	Leghon	[??]	236.00	J [Hoekmann]
Sailor		9/8/12 6am	$30.00		1/11/12	Newcastle	Discharged	11-14-4	J Jensen
Sailor		14/10/1912	5-0-0		Failed to join				

Number of Persons in the Employ of the Dowlais Iron Company 1st May 1866

	Under 10 years		10 to 13 both inclusive		14 to 18 both inclusive		Over 18 years		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	
Old Works Forges and Mills	7		44	5	160	55	1091	67	**1429**
Ivor Works Forges and Mills			48	20	98	21	573	15	**775**
Furnaces			13	16	32	59	559	123	**802**
Steel Works			3		2		39		**44**
Fitting, Pattern and Smiths Shops			5		78	1	310	2	**397**
Foundry, Carpenters, Boiler Makers etc.									
Engines Forge and Blast			8		16		130	1	**155**
Engines Locomotive					3		18		**21**
Engines Pits					12		126		**138**
Collieries etc			237	15	358	34	1342	37	**2023**
Mine Works, Limestone Quarries etc	2		96		122	41	1248	200	**1709**
Masons, Roadmen and Navvies			19		2		288	1	**310**
Church Building etc			2		5		24		**31**
Farms							19	13	**32**
Stables			2				82		**84**
Railway Station							3	1	**4**
Warehouse					1		3		**4**
Traffic					1		17		**18**
Weighers, Croppers etc					3		48	1	**52**
Offices, Library, Post etc					11		32	5	**48**
Schools				7		22	9	17	**55**
Cardiff Yard					6		58		**64**
Edge Hill Mines			28		58		195	1	**282**
London and Liverpool Houses etc							23		**23**
Total	**9**		**505**	**64**	**968**	**233**	**6237**	**484**	**8500**

Return to Archive
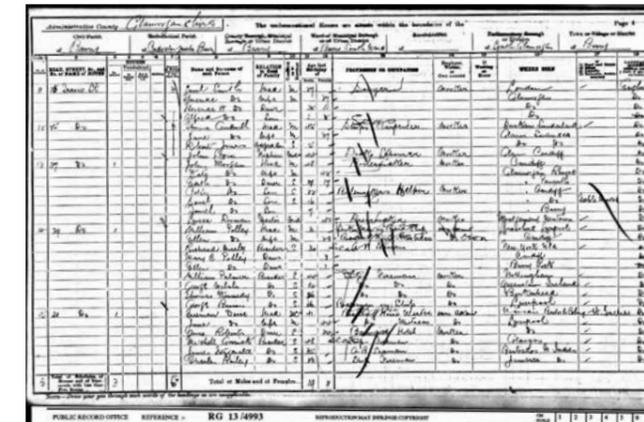
Road, street etc.	Name	Relationship to head	Marriage	Age		Profession or occupation	Where born	Language spoken
				Males	Females			
25 Travis Street	Samuel Smith	Head	Married	27		Sawyer - worker	London	English
	Florence Smith	Wife	Married		27		Glamorgan	English
	Florence H Smith	Daughter			4		Glamorgan	English
	Alfred Smith	Son		2			Glamorgan	
25 Travis Street	Thomas Goodwill	Head	Married	45		Ship's carpenter - worker	Durham Sunderland	English
	Jane Goodwill	Wife	Single		37		Glamorgan Swansea	English
	Robert Jones	Adopted son	Single	5			Glamorgan Swansea	English
	John Lewis	Nephew	Widower	44		Dock labourer - worker	Glamorgan Cardiff	English
27 Travis Street	John Morgan	Head	Married	48		Boilermaker - worker	Cardiff	English
	Kate Morgan	Wife	Married		48		Glamorgan Rhoose	English
	Edith Morgan	Daughter	Single		17		Glamorgan Penarth	English
	Peter Morgan	Son	Single	22		Boilermaker's helper - worker	Glamorgan Cardiff	English
	Samuel Morgan	Son	Single	16			Glamorgan Cardiff	English
	Daniel Morgan	Son		7			Glamorgan Barry	English
	Louisa Dorman	Visitor	Widow		40	Dressmaker - worker	Montgomery Newtown	English
29 Travis Street	William Polley	Head	Married	31		Donkey man on board ship – own account	Lancashire Liverpool	English
	Ellen Polley	Wife	Married		29	Boarding House Mistress – own account	Cardiff	English
	Richard Wisely	Boarder	Single	30		A B [Able] Seaman	New York USA	English
	Mary C Polley	Daughter			3		Cardiff	English
	Ellen Polley	Daughter			1		Barry Dock	English
	William Palmer	Boarder	Single	44		Ship's fireman - worker	Nottingham	English
	George Welsh	Boarder	Single	32		Ship's fireman – worker	Queenstown Ireland	English
	Thomas Kennedy	Boarder	Single	36		Ship's fireman - worker	Birkenhead	English
	George Brown	Boarder	Single	36		Boatman on ship - worker	Liverpool	English
31 Travis Street	Freeman Deval	Head	Married	41		Boarding House Master – own account	Nassau British Colony	English
	Jane Deval	Wife	Married		44	Boarding House Mistress – own account	Liverpool	English
	Anne Roberts	Daughter	Single		24	Barmaid Hotel - worker	Liverpool	English
	Mitchell Gerrick	Boarder	Single	48		Ship's fireman – worker	Glasgow	English
	James Fitgerald	Boarder	Single	35		A B [Able] Seaman - worker	Barbados W Indies	English
	Charles Bailey	Boarder	Single	23		Ship's fireman – worker	Jamaica W Indies	English

Name	Relationship to head of household	Age and sex		Particulars as to marriage	Profession or occupation	Birthplace	Nationality	Language spoken
		Male	Female					
Smile Mahomet	Head	40		Married	Boarding house keeper – own account – at home	Constantinople Turkey	Turk	Turk and English
Sarah Mahomet	Wife		30	Married – 7 years 4 children born alive 2 children still living 2 children who have died		London		English
Alexander Mahomet	Son	7				Cardiff Glamorgan		English
Nahda Mahomet	Daughter		1 year 7 months			Cardiff Glamorgan		
Ally Abram	Boarder	30		Single	Ships fireman – merchant service - worker	Cyprus		Turk and Eng
Hassen Chasm	Boarder	36		Single	Ships fireman – " – worker	Constantinople Turkey	Turk	Turk and English
Spero Kipropoulos	Boarder	32		Single	Ships fireman – " – worker	Constantinople Turkey	Greek	English and Greek and Turk
Georgio Nicholas	Boarder	39		Single	Ships donkeyman – " worker	Constantinople Turkey	Greek	English and Greek and Turk
Abdullah Mamash	Boarder	39		Single	Ships fireman – " - worker	Constantinople Turkey	Turk	Eng and Turk
Anostos Athanastoe	Boarder	35		Single	Ships fireman – " - worker	Constantinople Turkey	Greek	Eng and Turk and Greek
Ahmed Hassen	Boarder	34		Single	Ships fireman – " - worker	Constantinople Turkey	Turk	Eng and Turk
Mohamed Abdul	Boarder	30		Single	Ships donkeyman – " - worker	Constantinople Turkey	Turk	Eng and Turk

Return to Archive
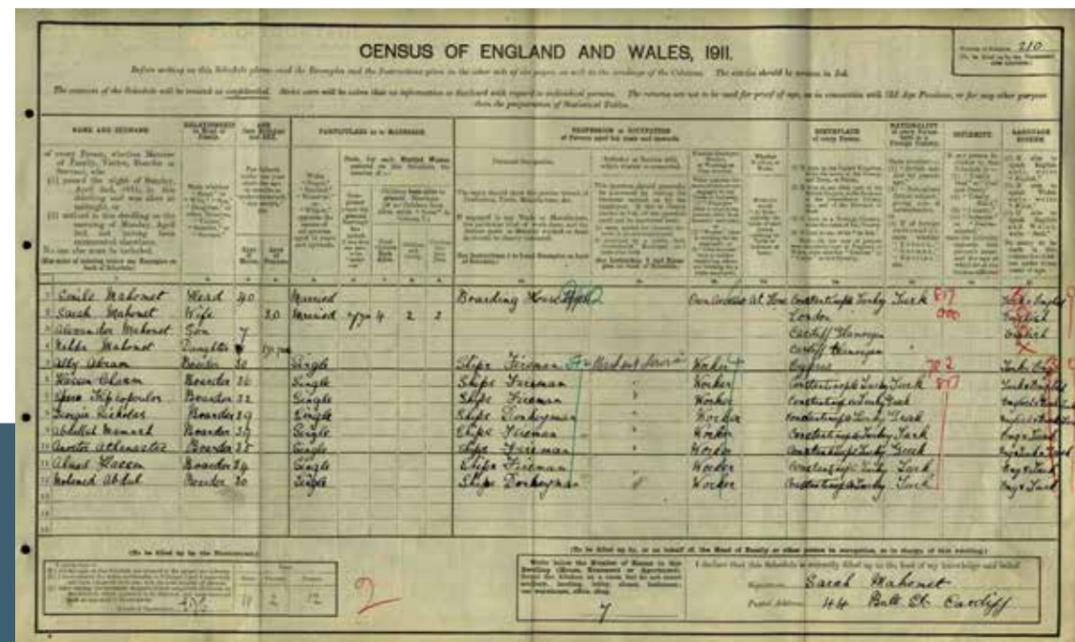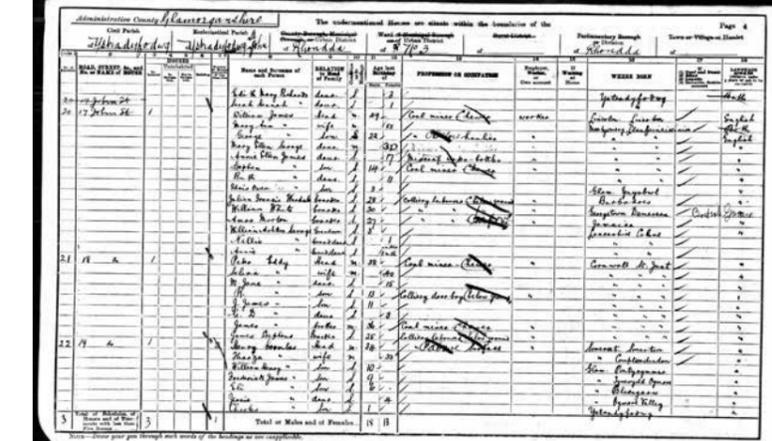
Road, street etc.	Name	Relationship to head	Marriage	Age		Profession or occupation	Where born	Language spoken
				Males	Females			
	Edith Mary Richards	Daughter	Single		3		Ystradyfodwg	Both
	Sarah Hannah Richards	Daughter	Single		1		Ystradyfodwg	
17 John Street	William James	Head	Married	49		Coal Miner. Hewer - worker	Lincoln Lincoln	English
	Mary Ann James	Wife	Married		55		Montgomery Llanfaircaereinion	Both
	George James	Son	Single	22		Coal Haulier – worker	Montgomery Llanfaircaereinion	English
	Mary Ellen Savage	Daughter	Married		30		Montgomery Llanfaircaereinion	English
	Annie Ellen James	Daughter	Single		17	Miner water bottler - worker	Montgomery Llanfaircaereinion	English
	Stephen James	Son	Single	14		Coal Miner. Hewer - worker	Montgomery Llanfaircaereinion	English
	Ruth James	Daughter	Single		11		Montgomery Llanfaircaereinion	English
	Idris Owen James	Son	Single	3			Glamorgan Ynysybwl	English
	Julian Francis Wardale	Boarder	Single	28		Colliery labourer below ground - worker	Barbados	English
	William White	Boarder	Single	20		Colliery labourer below ground – worker	Georgetown Demerara – British Guiana	English
	Amos Morton	Boarder	Single	27		Colliery labourer below ground - worker	Jamaica	English
	Willian Ashton Savage	Grandson	Single	3			Lancashire Colne	English
	Nellie Savage	Granddaughter	Single		1		Lancashire Colne	
	Annie Savage	Granddaughter	Single		Under 1 month		Lancashire Colne	
18 John Street	Peter Eddy	Head	Married	38		Coal Miner. Hewer - worker	Cornwall St Just	English
	Selina Eddy	Wife	Married		40		Cornwall St Just	English
	M Jane Eddy	Daughter	Single		15		Cornwall St Just	English
	R Eddy	Son	Single	13		Colliery doorboy below ground - worker	Cornwall St Just	English
	J James Eddy	Son	Single	11			Cornwall St Just	English
	G D Eddy	Daughter	Single		3		Cornwall St Just	English
	James Eddy	Brother	Married	36		Coal Miner. Hewer - worker	Cornwall St Just	English
	James Stephens	Boarder	Single	25		Colliery labourer below ground - worker	Cornwall St Just	English
19 John Street	Henry Coombes	Head	Married	34		Colliery labourer above surface - worker	Somerset Somerton	English
	Tharza Coombes	Wife	Married		33		Somerset Compton Dundon	English
	William Henry Coombes	Son	Single	10			Glamorgan Pontycymmer	English
	Frederick James Coombes	Son	Single	9			Glamorgan Tynewydd Ogmore	English
	Eli Coombes	Son	Single	6			Glamorgan Blaengarw	English
	Jessie Coombes	Daughter	Single		4		Glamorgan Ogmore Valley	English
	Charles Coombes	Son	Single	1			Ystradyfodwg	English

Return to Archive

Road, street etc.	Name	Relationship to head	Marriage	Age		Profession or occupation	Where born	Language spoken
				Males	Females			
8 Lower Taff Street (licensed boarding house)	Richard Teague	Head	Married	50		General huckster – hawker	Glamorgan Cardiff	Both
	Margaret Teague	Wife	Married		48		Glamorgan Llantwit Major	Both
	William Teague	Son	Single	13		Doorboy in coal pit	Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	William Lacey	Lodger	Single	22		Labourer in coal pit	Jamaica West Indies	English
	George Alexander	Lodger	Single	20		Labourer in gasworks	Demerara Georgetown	English
	Augustus Connar	Lodger	Single	21		Labourer in coal pit	St Martin West Indies	English
1 Harris Court	David Davies	Head	Married	44		Spinner and weaver	Brecon Brecon	Both
	Sarah Davies	Wife	Married		39		Carmarthen Brynaman	Both
	Llewelyn Davies	Son	Single	19		Coal miner	Carmarthen Gwynfan	Both
	John Davies	Son	Single	14		Doorboy in coal pit	Carmarthen Brynaman	Both
	Kate Davies	Daughter	Single		11	Scholar	Carmarthen Brynaman	Both
	Mary A Davies	Daughter	Single		7	Scholar	Carmarthen Brynaman	Both
	Janet Davies	Daughter	Single		4	Scholar	Glamorgan Merthyr	Both
	Elizabeth Wilkins	Visitor	Single		20	Domestic servant	Glamorgan Mountain Ash	Both
2 Harris Court	John Probert	Head	Married	41		Railway drayman	Hereford Norton Cannon	English
	Mary A Probert	Wife	Married		41		Radnor Cibyn	English
	William J Probert	Son	Single	16		Coal miner	Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	Thomas J Probert	Son	Single	14		Coal miner	Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	Mary E Probert	Daughter	Single		12	Scholar	Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	Charles H Probert	Son	Single	9		Scholar	Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	David L Probert	Son	Single	6		Scholar	Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	Kate A Probert	Daughter	Single		6	Scholar	Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	Flora Probert	Daughter	Single		4	Scholar	Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	Pritchard M Probert	Son	Single	2			Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	Thomas D Probert	Son	Single	6 months			Glamorgan Merthyr	
3 Harris Court	John Davies	Head	Married	38		Railway carman	Carmarthen Llansadwrn	Both
	Lavinia Davies	Wife	Married		30		Monmouth Risca	English
	Arthur Davies	Son	Single	9		Scholar	Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	Lewis Davies	Son	Single	7		Scholar	Glamorgan Merthyr	English
	William Davies	Son	Single	6		Scholar	Glamorgan Merthyr	English

Return to Archive

Road, street etc.	Name	Relationship to head	Marriage	Age		Profession or occupation	Where born	Language spoken
				Males	Females			
	John J Jones	Son	Single	21		Collier in coal mine - worker	Tregonen Montgomeryshire	Both
	Alfred Jones	Son	Single	19		Collier in coal mine - worker	Tregonen Montgomeryshire	Both
25 David Street	Thomas Isaac	Head	Married	39		Coal Miner. Hewer - worker	Aberdare Glamorgan	Both
	Mary A Isaac	Wife	Married		37		Bridgend	Both
	Blodwen Isaac	Daughter			9		Bridgend	Both
	John Howells	Boarder	Single	49		Coal Miner. Hewer – worker	Carmarthenshire	Both
	Thomas H Jones	Boarder	Single	20		Coal Miner. Hewer – worker	Ogmore Glamorgan	Both
	Evan Evans	Boarder	Single	39		Coal Miner. Hewer - worker	Ystrad	Both
	Herbert E Godding	Boarder	Single	21		Night Yardman - worker	Maesteg	Both
	John Thomas	Boarder	Single	44		Coal Miner. Hewer - worker	Treherbert	Both
26 David Street	Nathaniel [Emplage]	Head	Married	28		Labourer in coal [mine] - worker	Barbados WI [West Indies]	English
	[Lahisha Emplage]	Wife	Married		26		Birmingham	English
	Edward Greenaway	Boarder	Single	20		Labourer in coal [mine] – worker	Monserat WI [West Indies]	English
	David Liner	Boarder	Single	19		Labourer in coal [mine] - worker	[?] North Carolina USA	English
	William Blake	Head	Married	24		Underground labourer - worker	West Indies	English
	Clara Blake	Wife	Married		19		Staffordshire	English
27 David Street	Paddy Macarty	Head	Widow	53		Coal Miner. Hewer - worker	Swansea Glamorgan	Both
	Thomas Macarty	Son	Single	15		Coal Miner. Hewer - worker	Rhondda Glamorgan	English
	James Henry Macarty	Son		9			Rhondda Glamorgan	English
	Edward Macarty	Son		5			Rhondda Glamorgan	English
	Annie Evans	Adopted Daughter			11		Rhondda Glamorgan	English
	Amos Brown	Boarder	Single	23		Coal miner – worker	America	English
	Benjamin Blackwell	Boarder	Single	27		Colliery labourer - worker	America	English
28 David Street	Evan Bowen	Head	Married	60		Collier at coal mine - worker	Aberdare Glamorgan	Welsh
	Mary Bowen	Wife	Married		56		Ferndale Glamorgan	Welsh
	Elizabeth Bowen	Daughter	Single		16		Glamorganshire	Welsh
	William Griffith	Stepson	Married	26		Collier at coal mine - worker	St Clears Carmarthenshire	Welsh
	Margaret Griffith	Daughter	Married		23		Aberdare Glamorgan	Welsh
	Evan David Griffith	Grandson		3			Garw Valley	Welsh
	Lizzie M Griffith	Granddaughter			1		Garw Valley	

Return to Archive

Name	Relationship to head of household	Age and sex		Particulars as to marriage	Profession or occupation	Birthplace	Nationality	Language spoken
		Male	Female					
Thomas James	Head	55		Married	Coal miner. Hewer - worker	Hambroth Pembrokeshire	British	English
Margaret James	Wife		46	Married – 20 years 4 children born alive 4 children still living		Saundersfoot Pembrokeshire		English
Lily James	Daughter		17	Single	Home	Ystrad Ronda Glamorgan		English
Gerty James	Daughter		15	Single	Domestic servant - Home	Ystrad Ronda Glamorgan		English
Hettie James	Daughter		11		School	Ystrad Ronda Glamorgan		English
Ted Brown	Boarder	23		Single	Coal miner. Hewer – worker	TNK (Town Not Known) Radnorshire	British	English
George Williams	Boarder	21		Single	Coal miner. Hewer - worker	TNK (Town Not Known) Somersetshire	British	English
John Florence	Boarder	35		Single	Coal miner. Hewer - worker	Bermuda WI (West Indies)	British	English

AUTHORS

Leon Andrews
Siân Smith
Rhian Diggins

CONTRIBUTORS

Myya Helm
Ophelia Dos Santos
Mo Jannah
Rebecca Eversley
James Phillips
Darren Macey