

THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF WALES

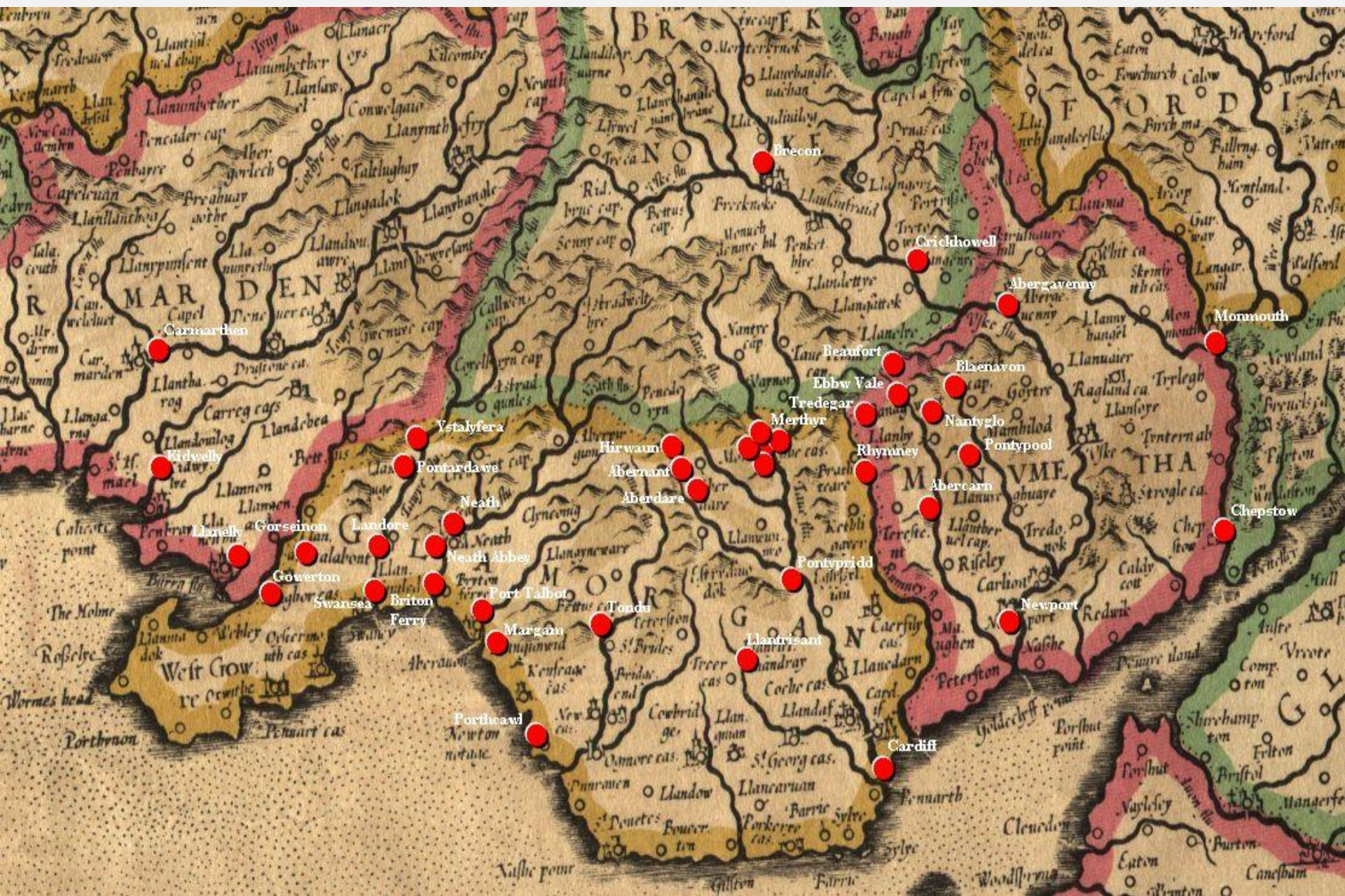
How Knowledge is Essential in the Understanding of
Heritage

- Wales is renowned for its scenic beauty, its culture and its history.
- All these come together in its many and varied landscapes which are highly valued by those who live here and who visit.
- Practically everything we can see in our present landscape is the result of centuries of human activities – of farming, quarrying, heavy industrial, travelling and trade of economic and spiritual need.
- The places where we live and work, receive our education and worship are literally rooted in the past they have stories to tell, if you know how to read and appreciate them.





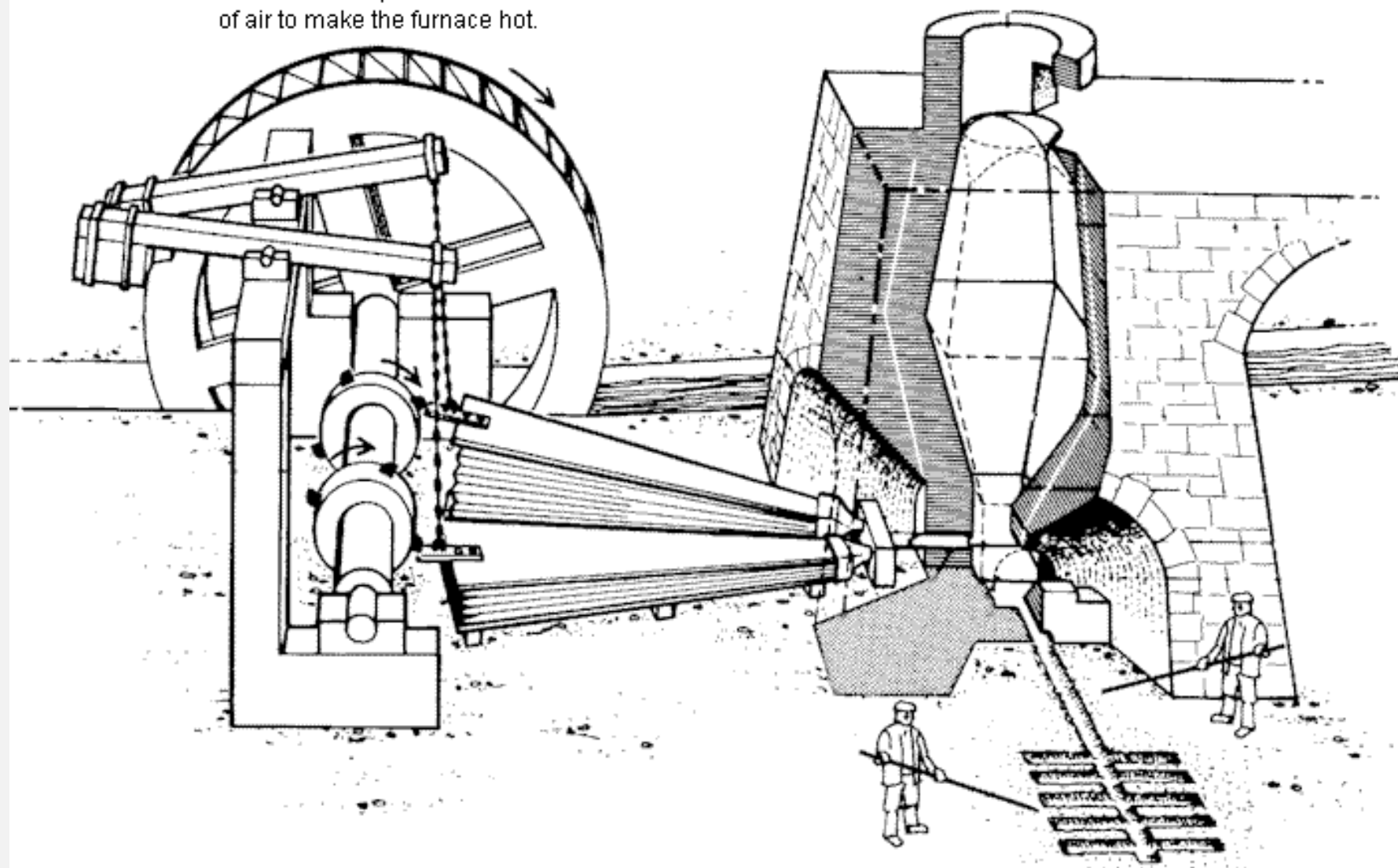
Between the mid-eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries the economy was transformed. Wales was at the heart of the Industrial Revolution, innovating in technology and organisation, and experiencing novel social changes and major alterations to the landscape. These developments have left a legacy of sites and landscapes that are, in their way, as precious as the remains of Renaissance Italy or Ancient Greece. By the 1851 census Wales had become the first country to count more people employed in industry than in agriculture. It was one of the leading industrial exporters of the world, and everyday life for most people had changed fundamentally. During the same period increasing wealth led to unprecedented urbanisation, movements to improve agriculture, and large investments in architecture.



- History is the study of change and continuity, and one of the most important historical documents we have available to us is our present landscape.
- Today's landscape offers windows on the past by allowing us a glimpse into how people lived and used the land through time.
- It is a combination of place and space – places where things happened and the spaces in between through which people moved.
- Not only has the landscape changed over time, but so too has our perception and appreciation of it.
- Before the late eighteenth century, the mountainous areas of Wales were viewed as wasteland when compared with the rich and productive lowlands.

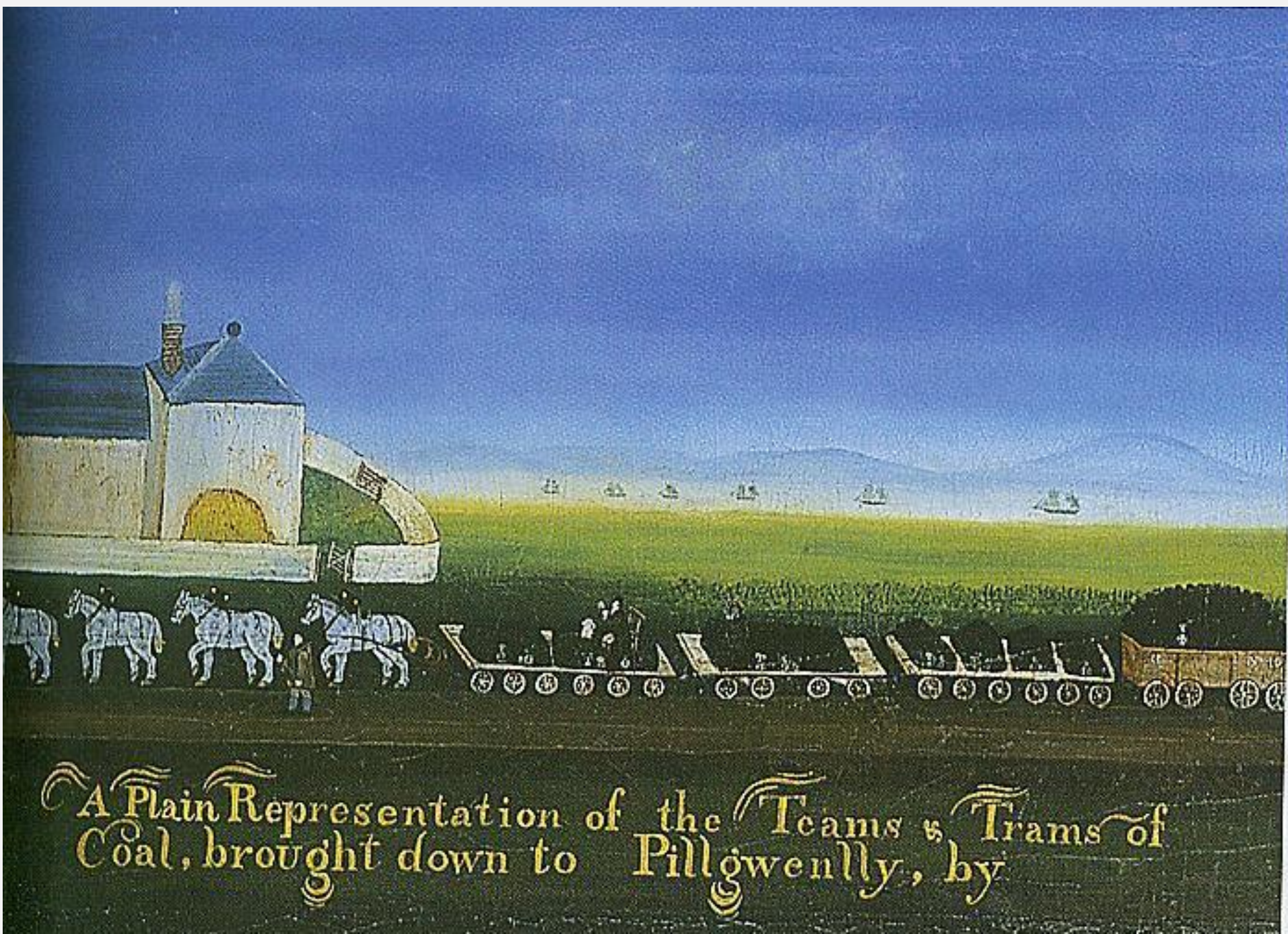
The waterwheel powers the bellows which provide a blast of air to make the furnace hot.

The iron ore, charcoal and limestone is dropped into the furnace from here



The molten iron runs out into 'pig' moulds on the sand casting floor.



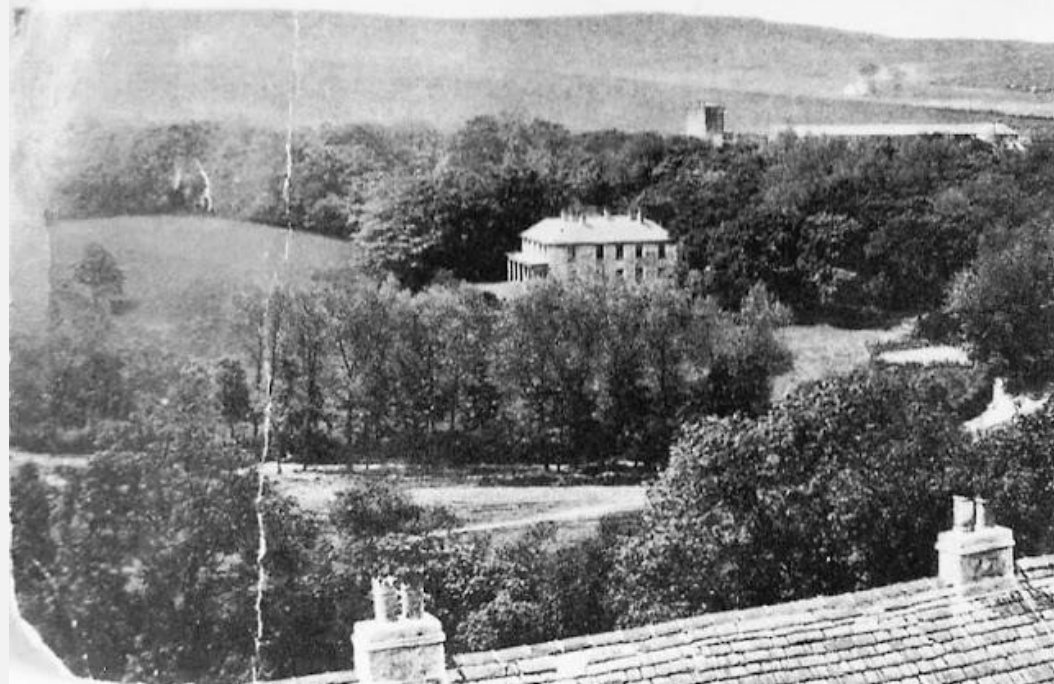


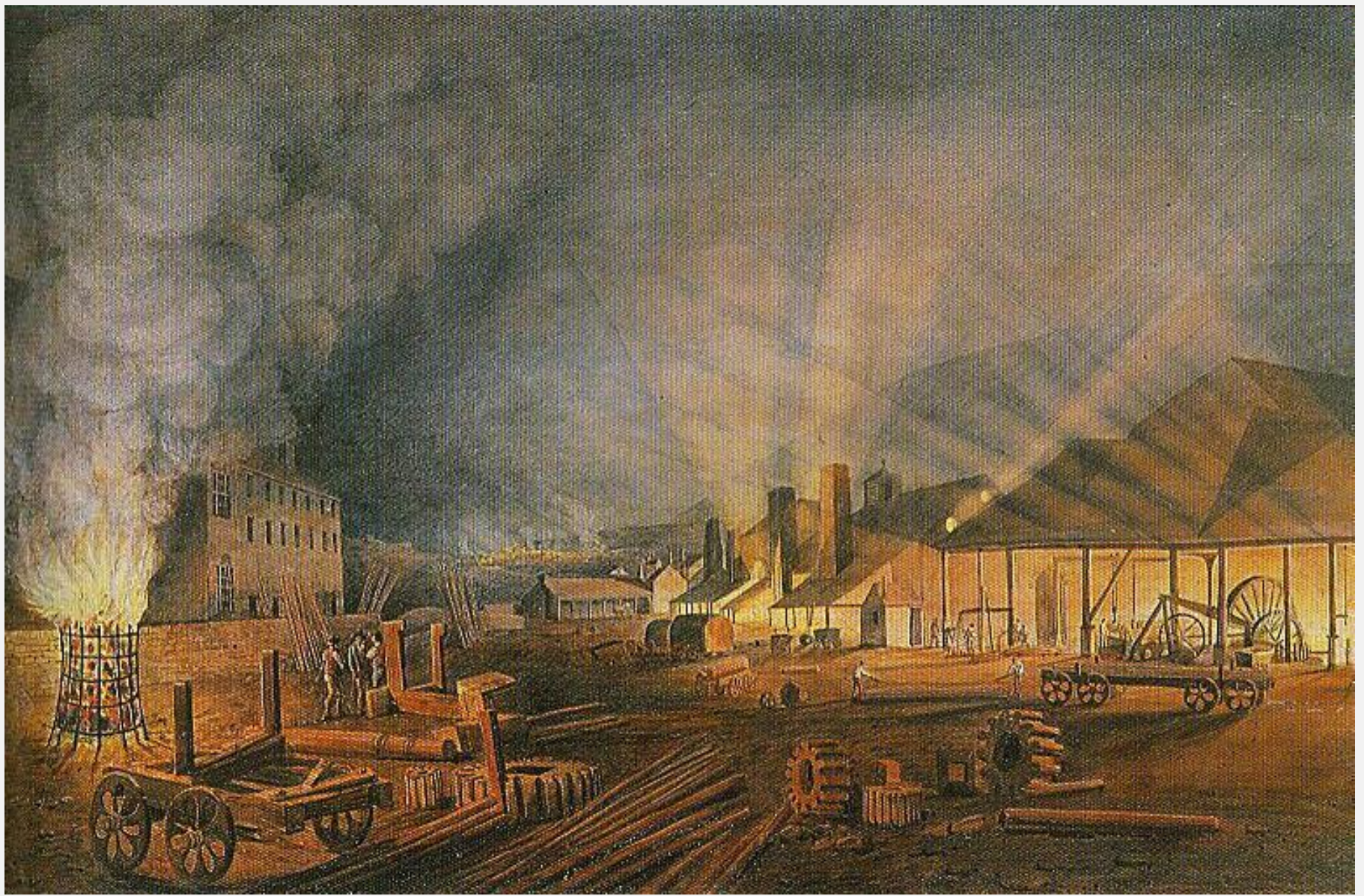
A Plain Representation of the Teams & Trams of
Coal, brought down to Pillgwenlly, by



Nant y Glo Iron Works 1832

Nanty Glo House.



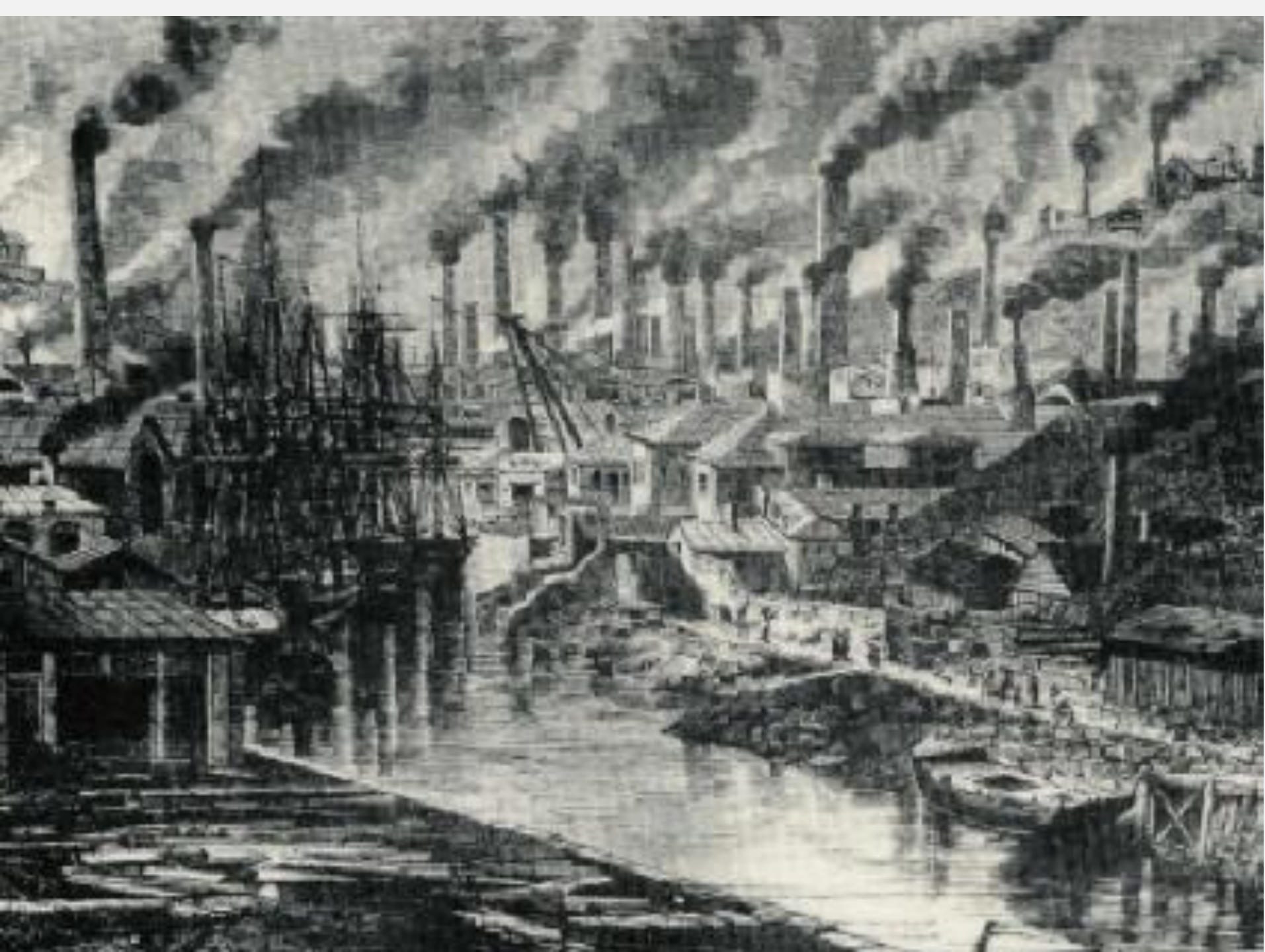


Rolling Mills 1817





While the effects of industrialisation were felt in all parts of Wales, industry was localised, notably in Swansea, the heads of the south Wales valleys, and the Greenfield valley of Flintshire. In the ironmaking towns of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire the population grew faster than in almost every other part of Britain as a result of rising birth rates and large-scale migration, primarily from rural Wales. A distinctive working-class society emerged which was to remain largely Welsh-speaking, even in the new industrial towns, until the end of the nineteenth century. Rural areas saw a decline in population, especially in the marginal uplands, as people pursued the opportunities offered by wages and urban communities. In both town and country, there was a rapid expansion in nonconformity, and chapels became familiar features of the Welsh landscape.





VIVIAN STREET

The industrial-scale smelting of copper was introduced to Britain from Germany in 1584, in the form of a new works near Neath in Glamorgan. From 1717 it was centred on the River Tawe above Swansea, using ore brought across the Bristol Channel: it concentrated on the Swansea side because the quantities of fuel used were greater than the quantities of ore and ships could return to Devon and Cornwall with coal. Thirteen works were established by the early nineteenth century, and soon 90 per cent of Britain's copper smelting capacity was located within twenty miles of Swansea. There were also smelters for zinc, lead, silver and other metals. Eighteenth-century copperworks did not employ more than a hundred but those established in the early nineteenth century had workforces of over a thousand. At the time of the 1841 census the lower Swansea valley was the largest concentration of population in Wales, housing some 40,000 people divided equally between the mercantile town and its industrial settlements. The valley filled with poisonous fumes and smouldering slag tips.

Aberdyberthi Street in the 1960s - dominated by the vast bulk of the Hafod Copperworks waste tip.

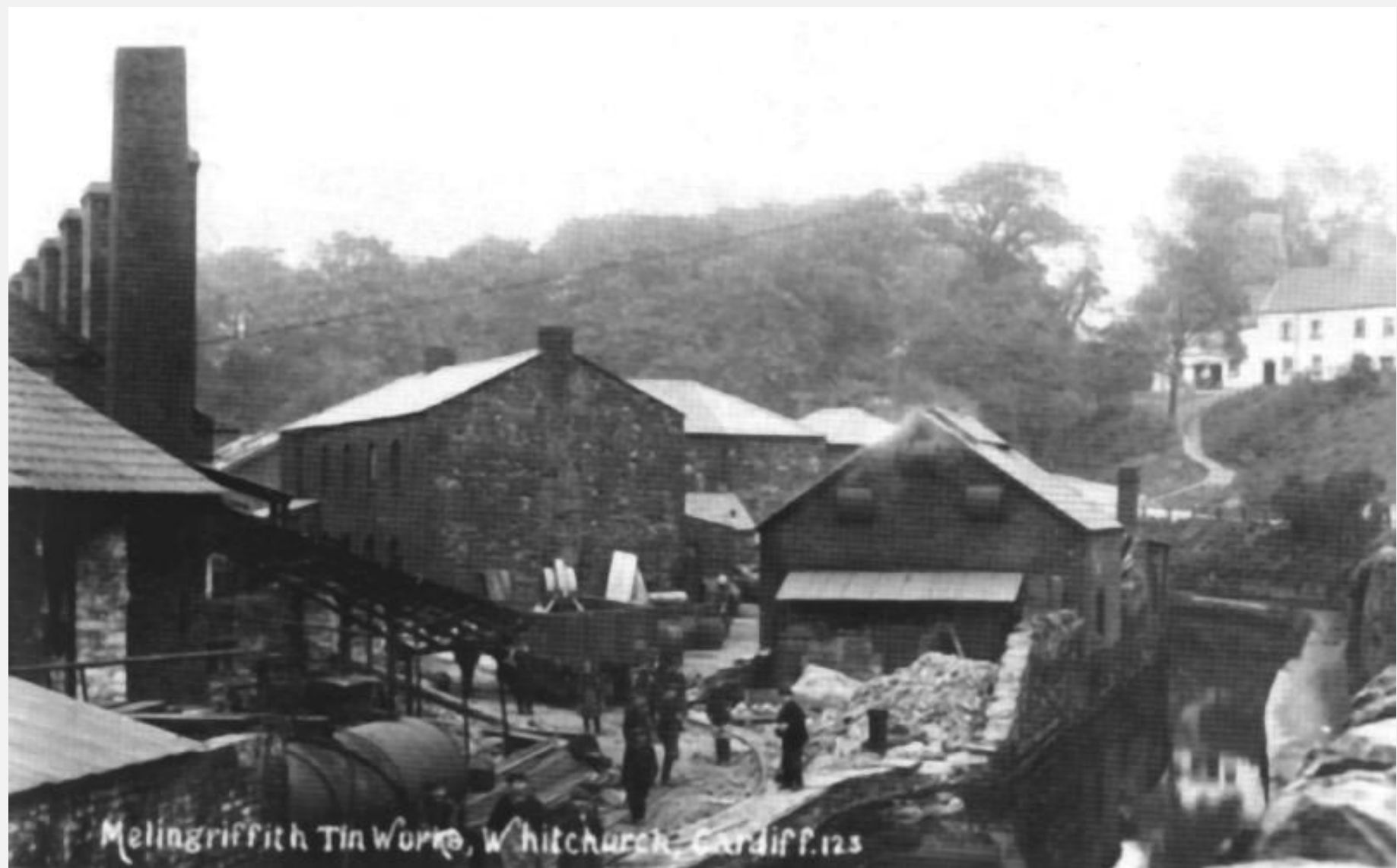


Think of a single Victorian house anywhere in south Wales, one of millions which have survived for a century or more (even CADW are interested in them now!). The basic pattern was two rooms up, two rooms down, with a back extension to accommodate kitchen, scullery etc; and possibly an attic for storage or to house a child. Stone was the main building material, with brick ornaments (changed later to brick), but this was only the beginning of the materials, and the skills, which went into its construction. The extent of elaboration varied, of course, with the social class of the occupant, with many having one bay window by the end of the century. Outside there could be intricate iron railings on the garden wall, quarry tiles on the front path, a front door with more or less complex mouldings surrounding stained-glass panels, wrought-iron guttering, stone sills and pillars. Or of course the whole of the outside could be plain with direct access to the pavement from the plain wooden front door. Inside there could be moulded plaster cornices, hand or machined-turned wooden doors, windows, skirting boards, dado rails, heavy patterned wallpaper, marble or imitation-marble fireplaces, ornamented mirrors, turned newel posts, polished



Abertillery Tin Plate Works 1854

The tin plate industry was well suited to gradual expansion as it was usual to add single mills, tinning sets, and ancillary plant as capital and trading conditions allowed. There were only two real limitations to expansion. Firstly, existing plant layouts might result in there being inadequate room to expand portions of the plant to maintain a cost-effective production flow from one department to the next. Secondly the number of mills was limited by the capacity of the mill engine – downstream plant could only be added if there was sufficient mill capacity to roll the sheets which formed the raw material of all subsequent operations. The solution was either a larger mill engine which was a major investment and whose replacement would completely halt the entire works for a period, or the building of an extension to house a second engine and its mills. Mills were arranged symmetrically either side of the mill engine and whilst it was preferable to have the same number of mills on each side of the engine in order to balance the stresses placed on the engine, this was not always possible.



Melingriffith Tin Works, Whitchurch, Cardiff. 123

*Age Range of Female Employees
at Kidwelly
Tinworks 1881*

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Number</i>
15-19	21	20-24	3
25-29	5	30-34	2
35-39	0	40-44	1
45-49	2	50-54	1

*Age Range of Male Employees
at Kidwelly
Tinworks 1881*

Age	Number	Age	Number
10-14	10	15-19	51
20-24	47	25-29	34
30-34	35	35-39	21
40-44	23	45-49	13
50-54	6	55-59	3
60-64	3	65-69	4
70-74	1		

*Places of Birth of Employees at Kidwelly
Tinplate Works, 1881*

	MALES		FEMALES	
		<i>% of all males</i>		<i>% of all females</i>
	<i>number</i>	<i>males</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>females</i>
Carms.	155	62	29	83
Glam.	58	23	1	3
Monmouthshire	18	7	2	6
Other Welsh counties	7	3	1	3
English counties	13	5	2	6
TOTAL	251		35	



1866 The Machynys Iron and Tinplate Company was incorporated on 13 February, for the purposes of establishing a works on a site at Machynys near the New Dock. The company considered various proposals before abandoning their plans for their works at Machynys.

1866 The **Old Castle** company published a prospectus in which it stated it was proposed to erect a tinplate manufactory, on two acres of land, which formed part of Machynys, near New Dock. The new works would include forges, mills and a tinhouse with the necessary steam power, and every appliance to make 700 boxes of tinplate per week. It was proposed to complete the necessary works in 9-10 months at an estimated cost of £9,000.



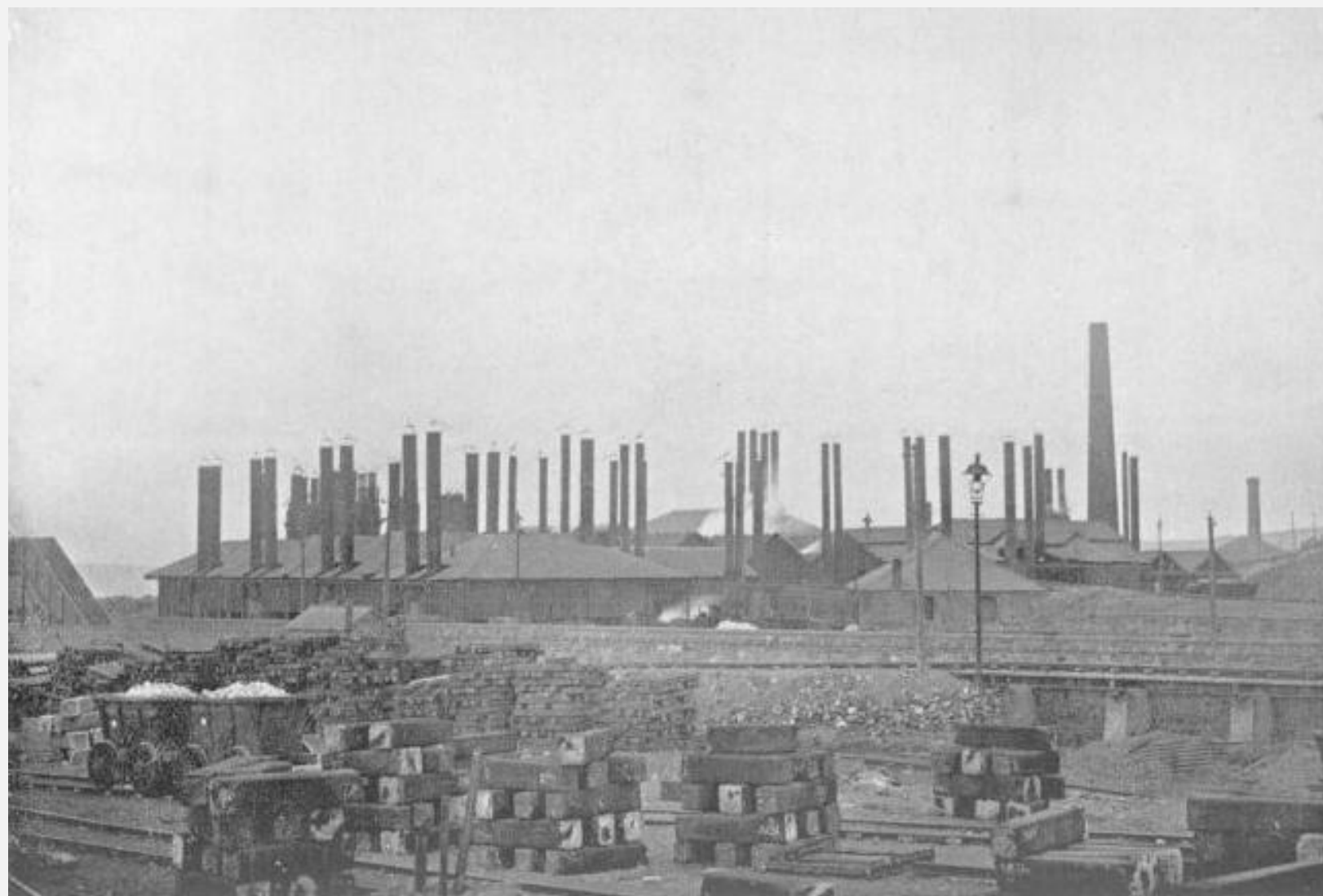












TIN MILL.

Tin plate has a pleasing shiny 'silvery' finish. It was used for a very wide range of applications, from containers for foods to spurs for horse riders. When offset lithography appeared in the 1870s tinplate could be colour-printed, decorated tin boxes were popular with biscuit makers and tea companies and their demands for ever more ornate containers lead to the development of the pressed tinplate toy industry. Thin tinplate was used to line the wooden cases in which they shipped boxes of matches

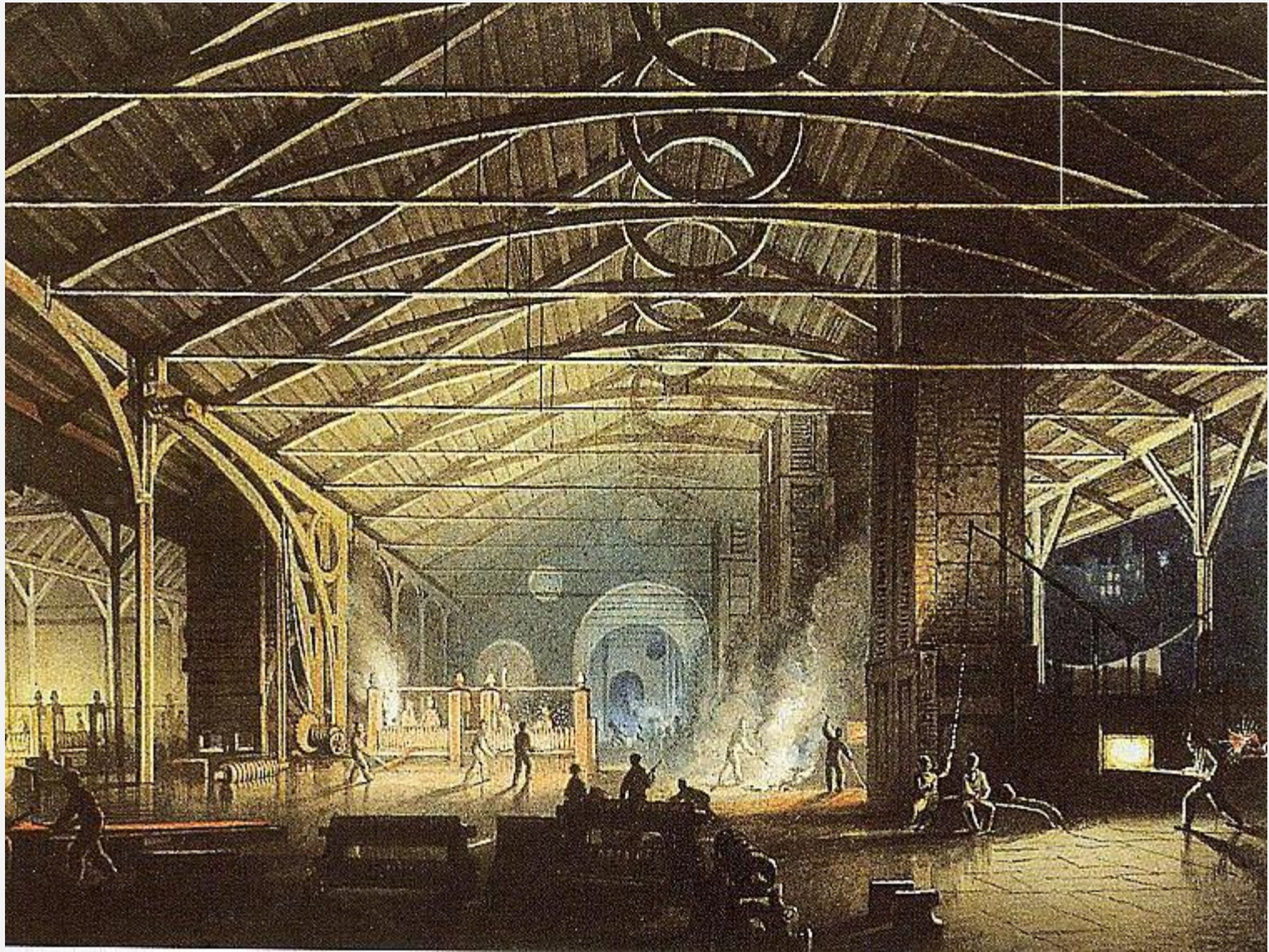


The Iron Forge Merthyr Tydfil 1798



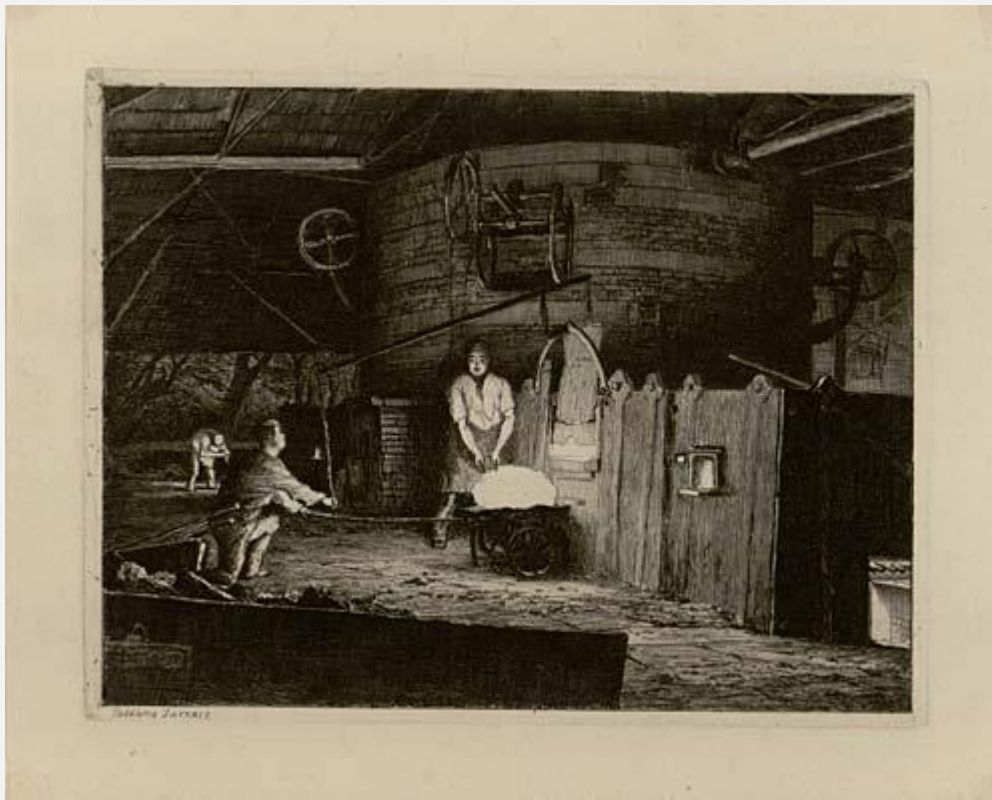
In the centre of this painting is a 100 ton waterwheel constructed by Richard Crawshay to power four furnaces. This project typifies his use of the latest technology to make Cyfarthfa a world leader in the production of iron.

In the background, you can see coal being burnt to produce sulphur-free coke. This pure fuel was then used in the furnaces.



Cyfarthfa Iron Works 1825





In order to eliminate from the pig-iron the carbon and impurities with which, as it runs from the blast-furnace, it is charged, it is subjected to the process known as 'puddling'. The pigs of metal are melted in an air-furnace, and the fused mass, of about the consistency of 'white-wash', is violently stirred by means of long iron tools thrust through a small opening in the furnace-door. After a long time the iron begins to thicken and separate itself, when it is said to be 'coming to nature,' and it becomes the business of the puddler to work it into large balls for the after processes of consolidation and rolling. When the ball is ready for extraction the puddler's assistant raises the door of the furnace, while the puddler, seizing the ball with long pincers, works it through the opening on to a small iron carriage.





Merthyr Riots 1816



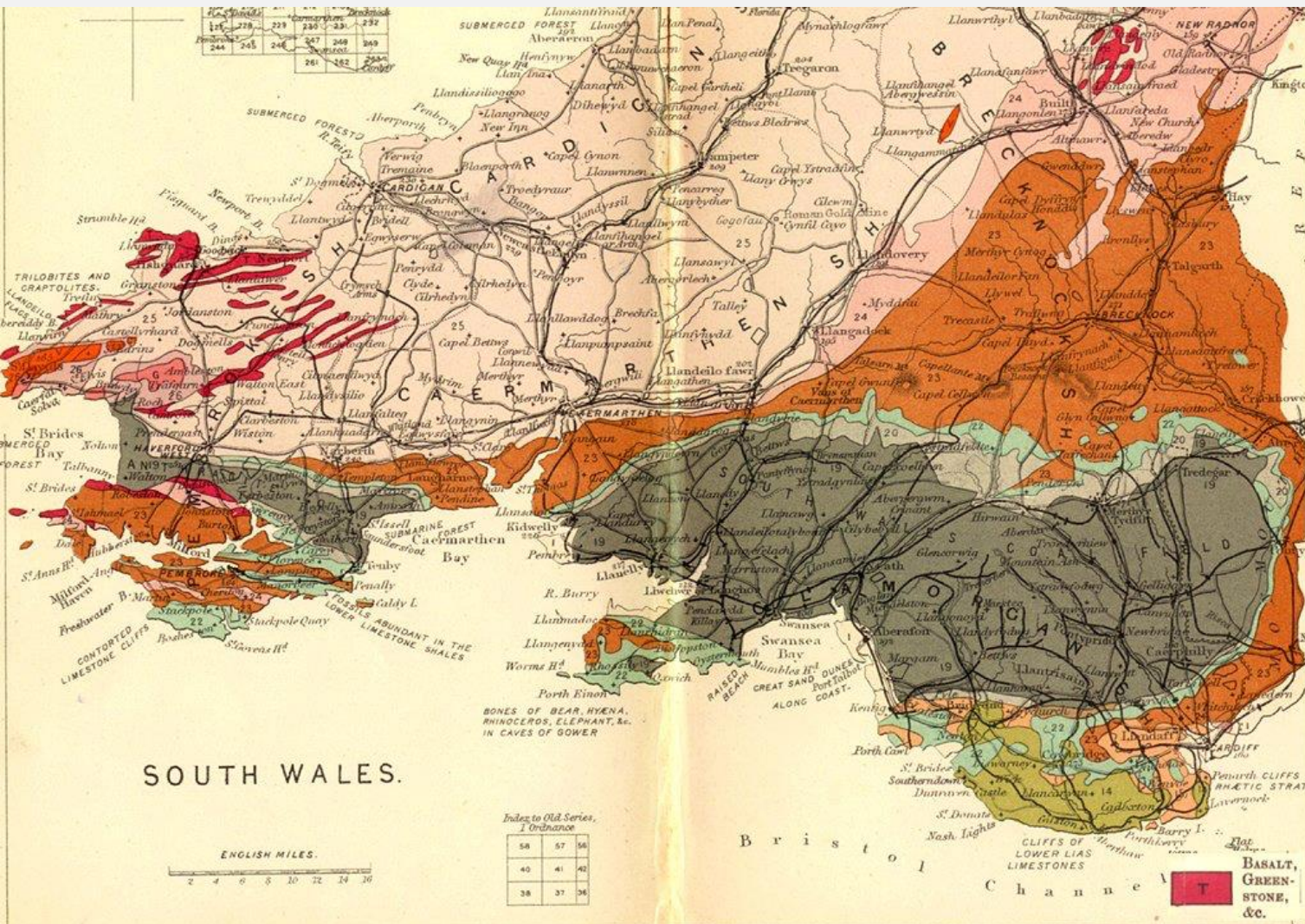
Dowlais Iron Works 1840



Between 1851 and 1911, it is estimated that some 366,000 people moved into the South Wales Coalfield. The peak of this migration occurred between 1901 and 1911 when 129,000 people moved into the area. Such was the rate of growth at this time that South Wales absorbed immigrants at a faster rate than any where in the world except the United States of America

Two statistics tell the story: in 1801 the population of Glamorgan was 70,879 – in 1901 it was 1,130,668. In 1851, the population of the Rhondda was 1,998 – in 1911 it was 152,781.





1	RECENT AND PLEISTOCENE : Alluvium
2	PLIOCENE : Norwich and Red Clay
3	OLIGOCENE : Fluvio-marine Series
4	UPPER EOCENE : Barton, Bracklesham
5	LOWER EOCENE : London Clay, I.
6	CHALK
7	UPPER GREENSAND AND GAULT (S)
8	LOWER GREENSAND
9	WEALDEN : Weald Clay ; 9a Haslemere
10	PURBECK BEDS
11	UPPER OOLITE : Portland Beds, etc.
12	MIDDLE OOLITE : Corallian, Oxford
13	LOWER OOLITE : Cornbrash, Greensand
14	LIAS
15	UPPER TRIAS : Rhaetic Beds, Keuper
16	LOWER TRIAS : Bunter Sandstone
17	PERMIAN : Magnesian Limestone
18	PERMIAN : Sandstone and Conglomerate
19	COAL MEASURES
20	MILLSTONE GRIT
21	Yoredale Series
22	CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE
23	DEVONIAN (with limestones) ; and
24	SILURIAN (with limestones) : Ludlow
25	ORDOVICIAN : Bala, Llandilo and
26	CAMBRIAN : Tremadoc Beds, Llanfyllin
27	ARCHÆAN (Pre Cambrian) and M

SOUTH WALES.

RECENT AND PLEISTOCENE : Alluvium

PLIOCENE : Norwich and Red Clay

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CAMBRIAN : Tremadoc Beds, Llanfyllin

ARCHÆAN (Pre Cambrian) and M

same pleasantly. We retired as soon as it was dark, and in general went early to rest.

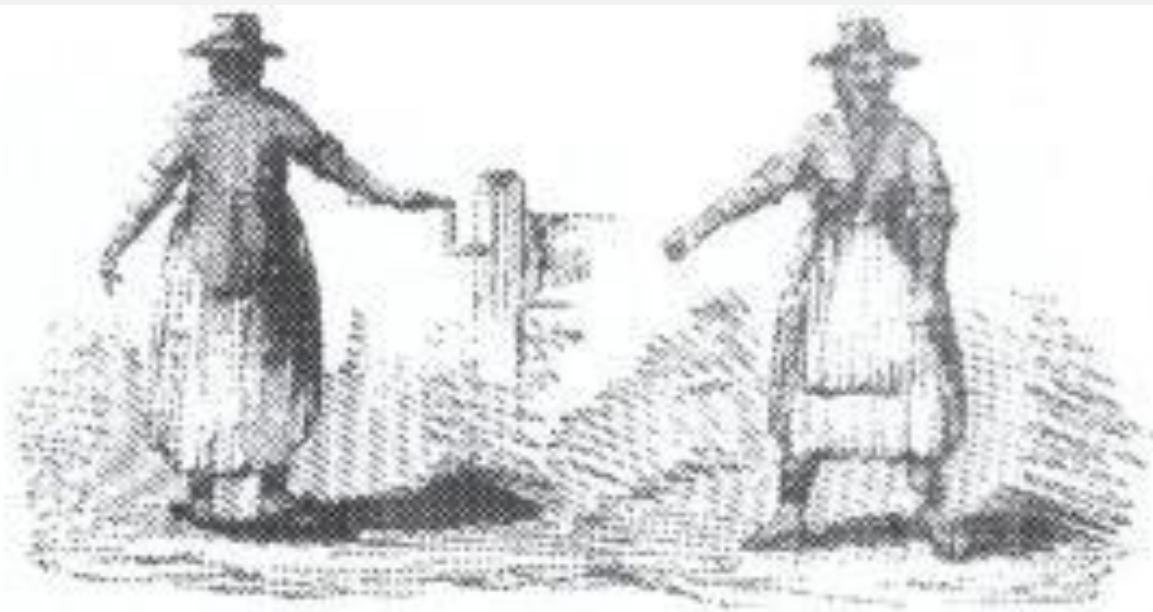
Saturday Sept^r 82.th

The Bishop and his Party set off on a sailing scheme, the weather was rough and wet, and they made but slow progress while I watched them, It being Market day I attended the market, which was but small and thinly supplied, not more than one hundred persons present, even including buyers and sellers. They were a few Geese picked but brown and coarse, and they flay being pulled out and spread round the Vent, gave them so disgusting an appearance, that I could not have purchased one at any price. We quitted Tenby much pleased with the place, and equally so, with the attention and civility of the people at the Inn, the weather improved and the Charners were busy in carrying the Harvest. Women were working at all the Coal pits, and raising the Coals by the Windlafs one at each handle, they also load the Carts the constant traffic with which, as I have before observed destroys the roads, for the Fellows drive at a great rate, and when empty

George Owen – 16th Century

‘In one pit there will be sixteen persons, wherof there will be three pickaxes digging, seven bearers, one filler, four winders, two-riddlers ... These persons will land about eighty or hundred barrels of coal in a day’

‘the dangers of digging these coals is the falling of the earth and the killing of the poor people; or sudden stopping of the way forth, and so die by famine; or else the sudden irruptions of standing waters in old works’. Georwen

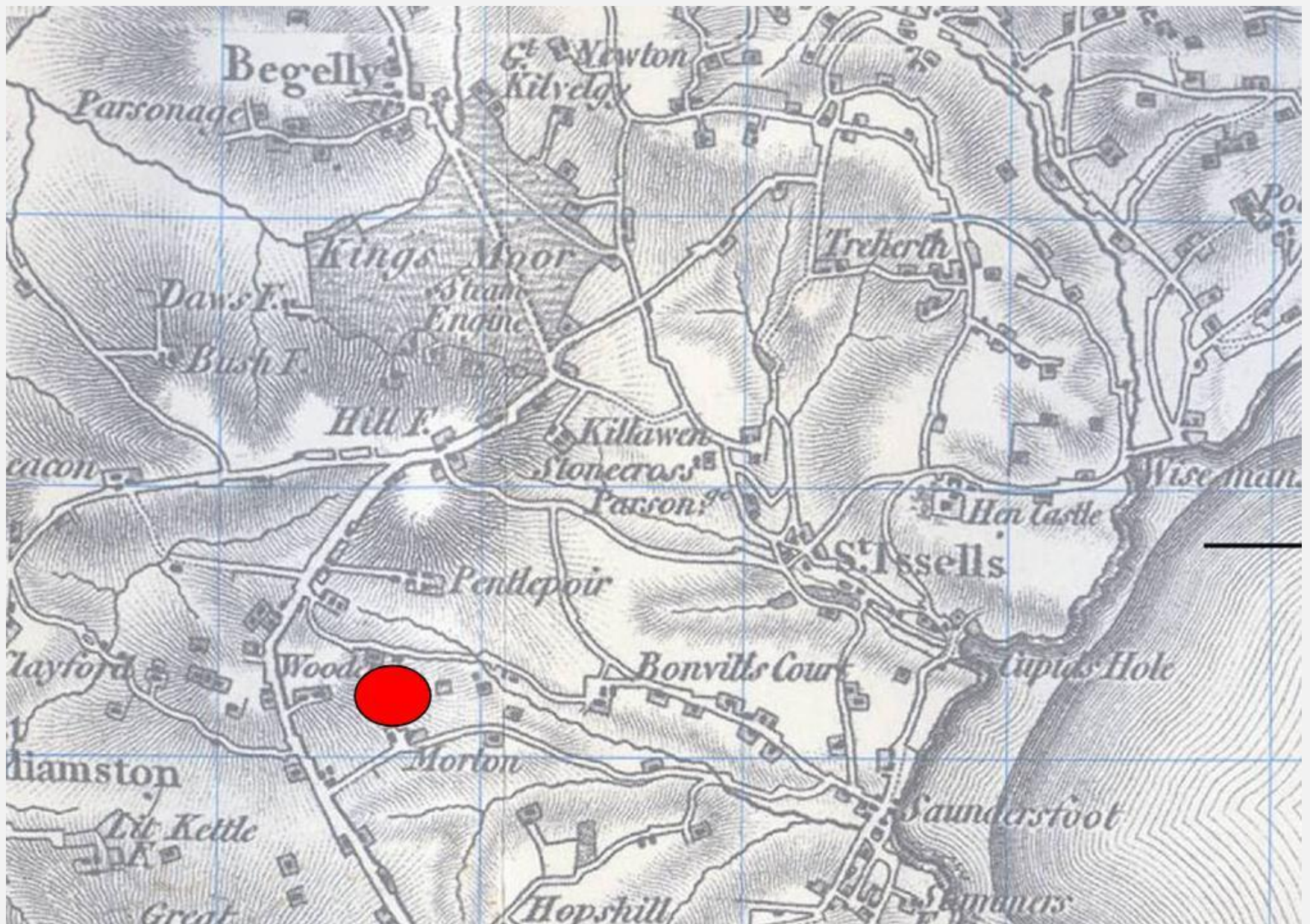


Windlass girls and coal wheelers in Pembrokeshire.



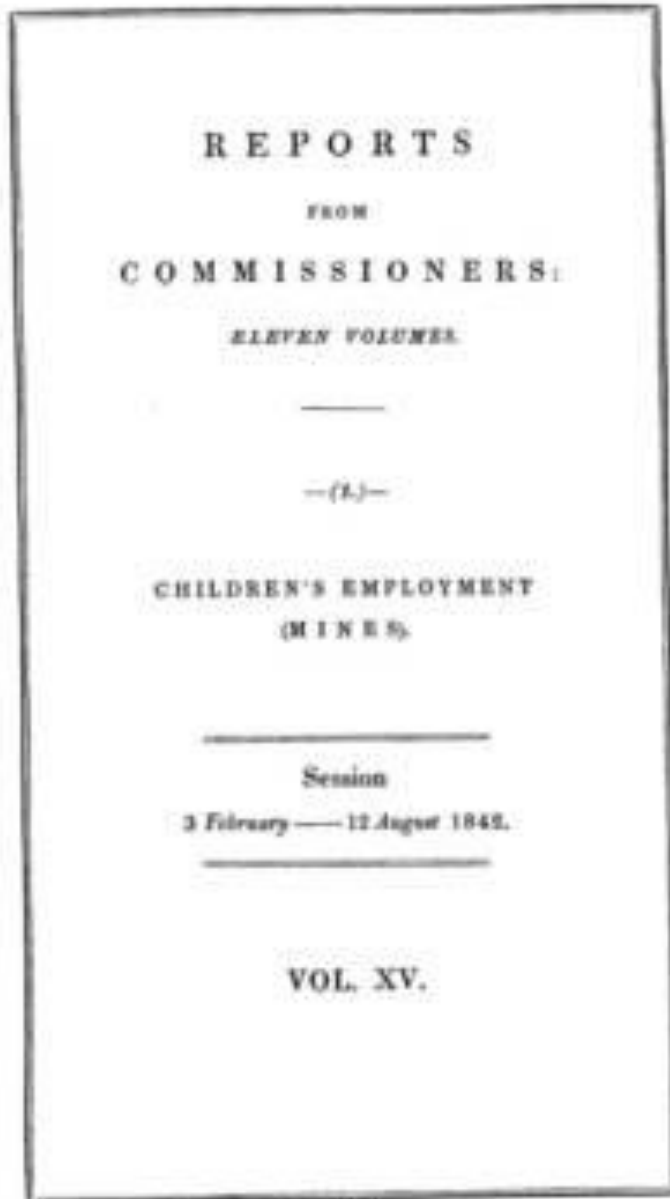
"About half-past three or four o'clock, in the afternoon of Wednesday, when there were 58 persons at work down below; the parties at the mouth of the pit became aware of some accident having occurred by a powerful current of air making up the pit, so strong, to use the language of one of the bystanders, as to bear up a band when held over it; and the same instant the water at a little distance from the shore, became much agitated, eddies being visible to a considerable extent. Shortly afterwards, several persons pushed out into the shaft of the pit shrieking wildly for assistance. The man at the whim immediately put three horses to the gallop, and succeeded in rescuing 4 men and 14 boys when the water rushing with tremendous force up towards the mouth of the pit, which filled at a rate of 7 fathoms in a minute, rendered all further exertions unavailing."

Carmarthen Journal 16 Feb, 1844.



“I found several boys underground who were 10 years of age, and there appears to be a general neglect of the physical and moral condition of the mining population. The ventilation of the collieries is very inadequate, plans are often wanting, and I had occasion to make numerous objections to insecure machinery, and other arrangements.”

Herbert Mackworth, Inspector of Mines Report Nov 1852



People began to become concerned about the plight of children working in coal mines.

Lord Ashley, later the Earl of Shaftesbury, campaigned for the protection of children, and helped to set up a Royal Commission (an inquiry) to investigate the working conditions of children working in mines.

The aim of the Commission was 'to collect information...as to the actual state, condition and treatment of such children.'



Working in a mine often meant long hours and poor working conditions, which greatly affected children's health.

Children could spend up to twelve hours underground, six days a week. This meant that in winter sometimes they would not see daylight from one day to the next. Having only one day off a week on Sunday, also meant that there wasn't much time to rest, play or go to school.



Early Victorians saw the natural roles of women as wife and mother, and 1840s ideology of femininity stressed a woman's position as wife, her need to acquire domestic skills and her role as a peacemaker in the home. A wife was regarded as the charge of her husband, and all her property belonged to him. Family life generally was seen as threatened by the notion of working women. This view persisted throughout the nineteenth century; Ruskin said: 'Woman is a sacred vessel', home is 'a sacred place, a vestal temple, a temple of the hearth watched over by household gods.'











Many Welsh women campaigned against the demon drink, blaming it for many social and moral ills in the 19th century.



Mine Worker

1860



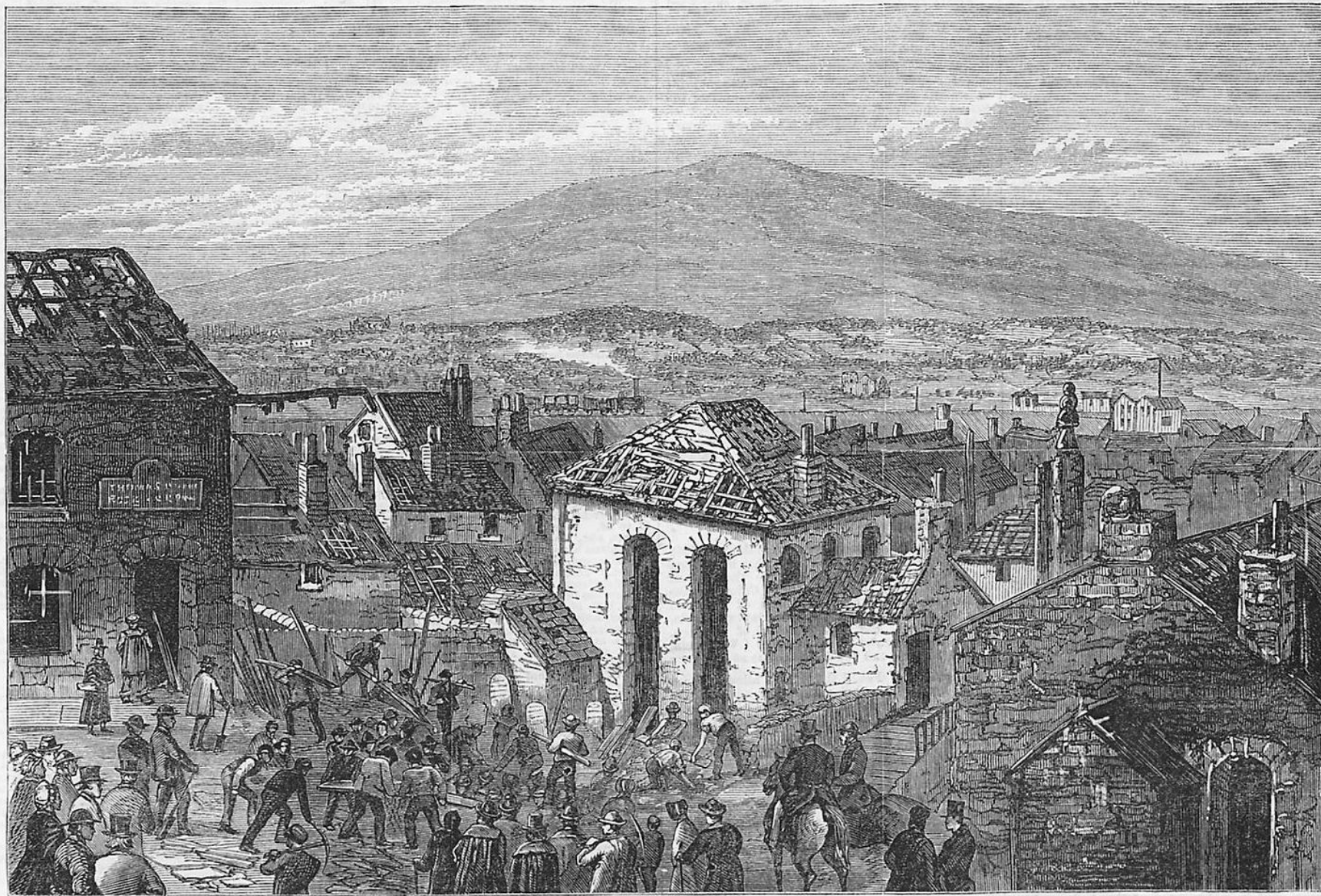
Mine Worker

1860

who had gone with a lighted candle to fetch some powder for a customer in the shop, was blown to pieces; and one or two persons in the street were struck by falling stones or beams of the house, and killed at once, or so injured as to cause their death. There

were four or five casks of powder, each containing about 100 lb.; and the extent of damage to buildings, as shown in our Illustration, is reckoned at the value of £3000. Two chapels, which stand close to the premises of Messrs. Watkins, had their roofs, doors, and

windows in great part destroyed; the Rose and Crown public-house, on the other side, and the houses in the rear, also suffered a good deal. The shock of the explosion was felt two miles around, and the noise was heard six miles off beyond the hills.



EFFECTS OF THE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT BRYN-MAWR.

2	Beaufort St.	Ann Evans		55	Publican	No
		Martha Evans		20		No
		Herbert Lewis	20		Collier	No
		Mathew Hore	20		Collier	Yes

2	Beaufort St.	Sarah James		65	Grocer	Yes
		Thomas Herbert	25		Grocer	No
		Mary Herbert		25		Yes
		William Herbert	7			Yes
		James Herbert	5			Yes
		John Herbert	16 ds			Yes

2	Beaufort St.	William Price	35		Miner	Yes
		Ann Price		30		No
		Margaret Price		10		No
		Evan Herbert	20		Miner	No
		William Herbert	25		Collier	No
		Rachel Herbert		20		No
		Job Herbert	5			No
		Jemima Herbert		10 mo		No



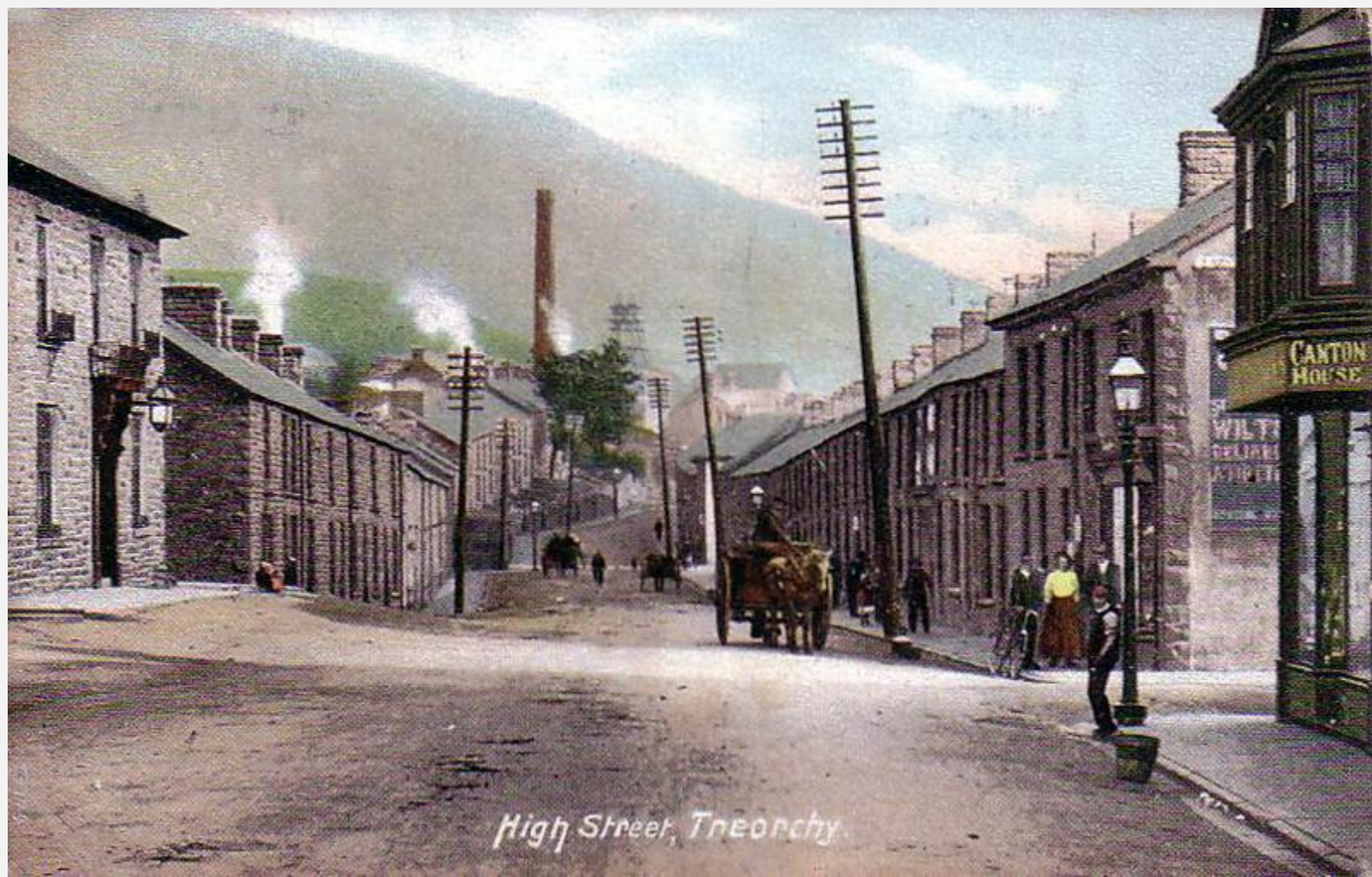
3088

LLWYNPIA COLLIERIES

ERNEST T. BUSH



GLAMORGAN COLLIERY LLANMYRDAN



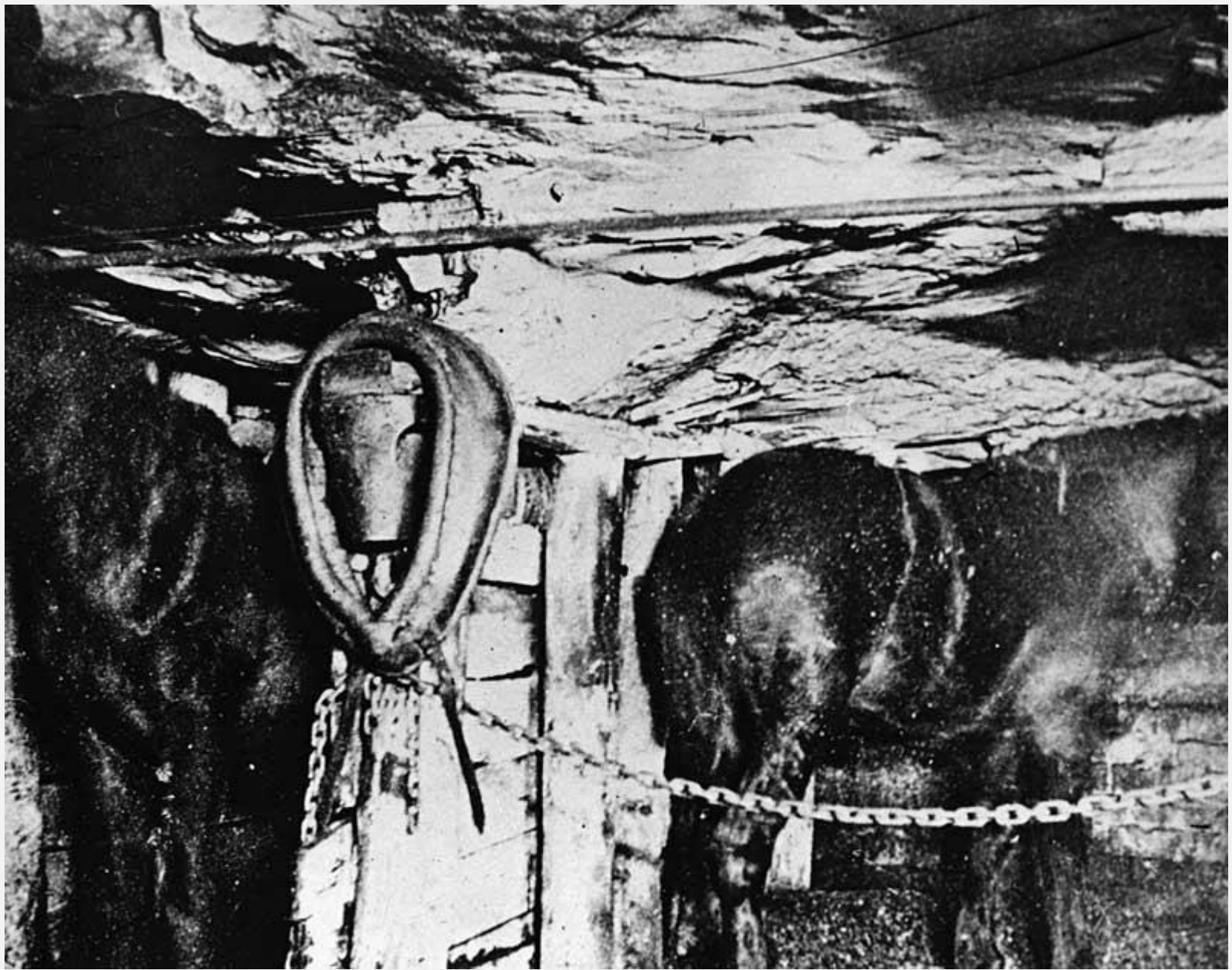
High Street, Theonchy.

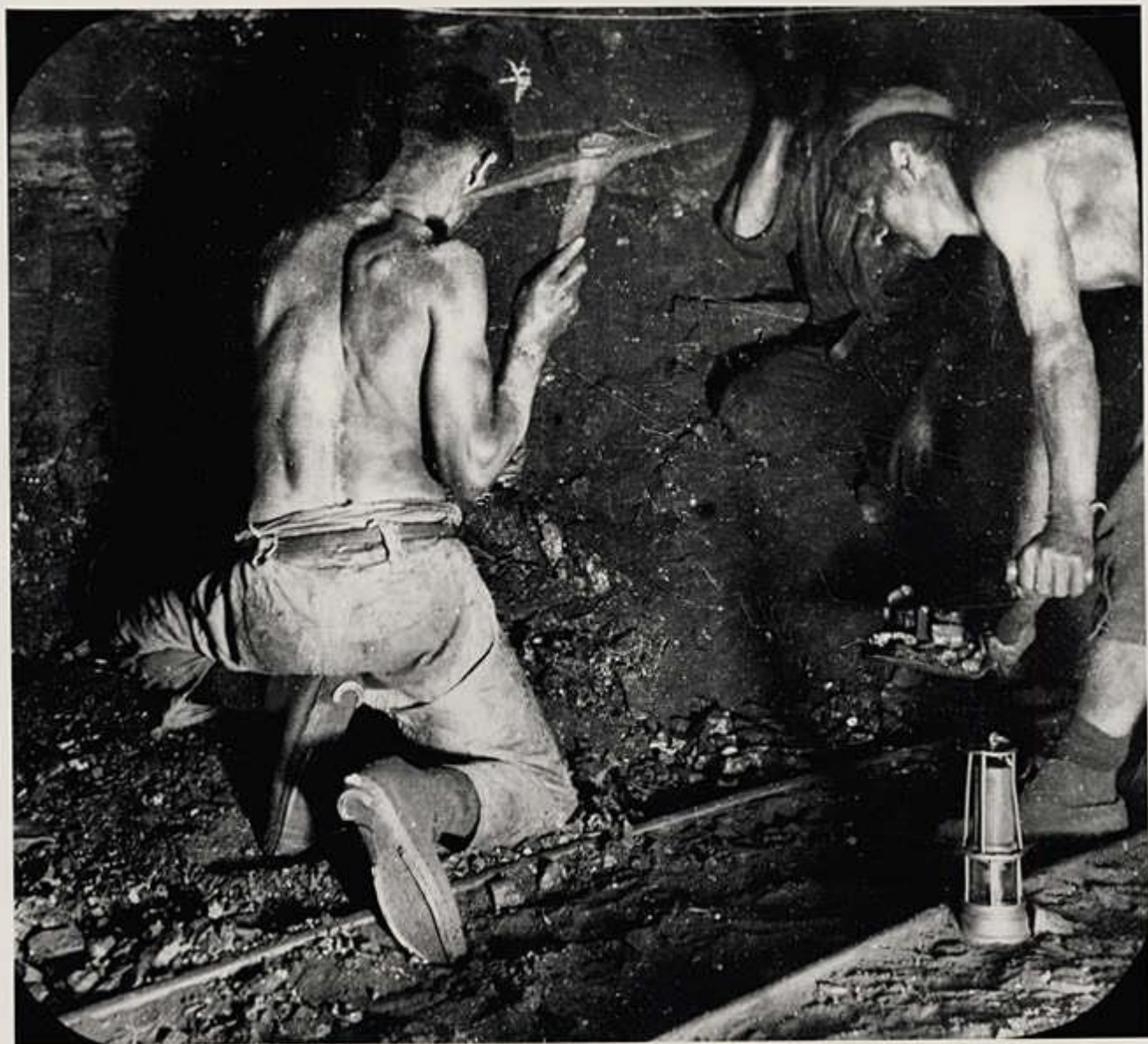


Miners from Ynyshir 1878

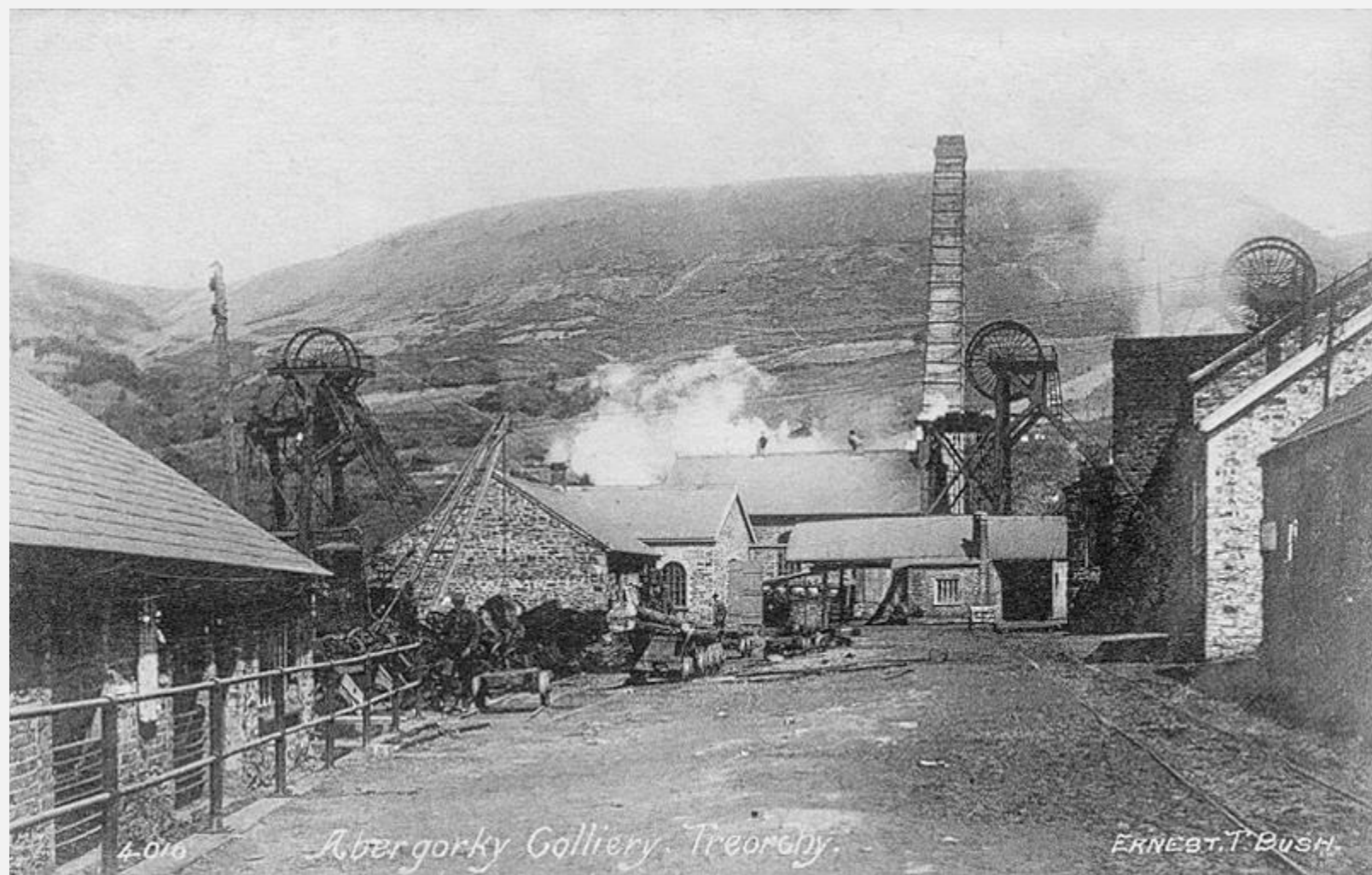


Before colliery baths a tub in front of the fireplace was the common practice. The water had to be boiled on the hob in a bucket and shared by the entire family working in the colliery. The Merthyr Express of June 24th 1916 proudly announced the new Treharris pit-head baths as the finest in the kingdom. The baths, first erected in South Wales, were the results of visits to France, Belgium and Germany by workmen and employers. The men's bathroom contained 70 shower baths and a further 16 in the boy's section. A well equipped and convenient ambulance room was also under the same roof in order to facilitate the treatment of injured men









In Loving  Memory

of the

3589 MINERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES

in

COLLIERY DISASTERS

IN NORTH WALES, SOUTH WALES, AND MONMOUTHSHIRE
DURING THE PAST 90 YEARS.

Killed.		Killed.	
1837—May 10, Plas-yr-Argoed, Mold ...	21	1877—March 8, Worcester Pit, Swansea ...	18
1837—June 17, Blaia (Mon.) ...	21	1878—September 1, Abercarn ...	62
1844—January 1, Dinas ...	12	1878—September 11, Abercarn ...	203
1845—August 2, Cwmbach ...	28	1879—January 13, Dinas ...	3
1846—January 14, Risca ...	35	1879—Sept. 22, Waunllwyd, Ebbw Vale ...	84
1848—June 21, Victoria (Mon.) ...	11	1880—July 15, Risca ...	119
1849—Aug. 11, Letty Shenkin, Aberdare ...	52	1880—Dec. 10, Naval Steam Colliery ...	96
1850—Dec. 14, New Duffryn Colliery ...	13	1882—January 15, Risca ...	4
1852—May 10, Duffryn ...	61	1882—February 11, Coedcae ...	6
1853—March 12, Risca Vale ...	10	1883—February 1, Coedcae ...	5
1856—July 13, Cymmer ...	114	1883—August 21, Gelli ...	4
1858—October 13, Duffryn ...	20	1884—January 16, Cwmavon ...	10
1859—April 5, Neath Chain Colliery ...	26	1884—January 28, Penygraig ...	11
1860—December 1, Risca ...	145	1884—Nov. 8, Pochin Colliery, Tredegar ...	14
1862—February 19, Gethin, Merthyr ...	47	1885—Naval Colliery ...	11
1863—October 17, Margam ...	39	1885—December 24, Mardy ...	81
1863—December 24, Maesteg ...	14	1887—February 18, Ynyshir ...	37
1865—June 16, Tredegar ...	2	1888—May 14, Aber, Tynnewydd ...	5
1865—December 20, Upper Gethin ...	30	1890—January 20, Glyn Pit, Pontypool ...	5
1867—November 8, Ferndale ...	178	1890—February 6, Llanerch ...	176
1869—May 24, Llanerch ...	7	1890—March 8, Morfa ...	87
1869—June 19, Ferndale ...	60	1892—August 12, Great Western Colliery ...	58
1870—July 23, Llanamlet ...	19	1892—August 26, Park Slip ...	110
1871—February 24, Pentre ...	38	1894—June 25, Cilfynydd ...	276
1871—October 4, Gelli Pit, Aberdare ...	4	1896—January 28, Tylorstown ...	57
1872—Jan. 10, Oakwood, Llynvi Valley ...	11	1899—August 18, Llest Colliery, Garw ...	19
1872—March 2, Victoria ...	19	1901—May 24, Senghenydd ...	82
1872—March 8, Wernfach ...	18	1901—September 10, Llanbradach ...	12
1874—April 5, Abertillery ...	6	1905—March 10, Clydach Vale ...	31
1874—July 24, Charles Pit, Llanamlet ...	19	1913—October 13, Senghenydd ...	436
1875—December 4, New Tredegar ...	22	1923—April 28, Trimsaran ...	9
1875—December 5, Llan Pit, Penttyrch ...	12	1927—March 1, Cwm, Ebbw Vale ...	53
1876—December 13, Abertillery ...	20		

A sudden change, at God's command they fell;
They had no chance to bid their friends farewell;
Swift came the blast, without a warning given,
And bid them haste to meet their God in Heaven.



The Welsh Pit Disaster. Where over 400 Miners were entombed, Tuesday Oct. 14th 1913.
Scene after the second fire broke out

Benton
128 George St
Glasgow - 5.

On Friday, 24th May 1901, 78 men had been buried alive in the "Universal Mine" at Senghenydd, near Caerphilly, the first coal mine in the Aber Valley, which had only gone into production 18 months previously. The disaster occurred at 5.30am as the night shift were leaving the pit. Three explosions, which shattered the top of the shaft, were heard 3.5 miles away, with gas and huge rockfalls at the bottom of the shaft serving to prevent rescuers from reaching the trapped men.



Welsh Pit Disaster. The Intermittent procession of Coffins from the Pit.

Benfon
George St
Museum.

On 14th October 1913, tragedy again came to Senghenydd when over 400 men were trapped underground by an explosion and fire which ripped through the underground tunnels just after 8am, just 2 hours into the morning shift. The explosion was so intense it was heard 11 miles away in Cardiff.



Welsh Pit Disaster. A Street in Senghenydd. A Victim in every House.

Beaton
132 George St
Glasgow



Welsh PIR Disaster. A little mother waiting for news.

Benton
112 George St
Glasgow 18





MAD RIOTS.

RAILWAY STRIKE SEQUEL.

MILITARY ARRIVE PREMATURELY.

TRAINS HELD UP.

SKIRMISHES WITH THE SOLDIERS.

RIOT ACT READ TWICE.

SHOOTING BY THE MILITARY.

TWO MEN KILLED AND ONE INJURED.

WILD SCENES FOLLOW.

PEOPLE DRIVEN TO DESPERATION.

TRAIN RANSACKED.

MAGISTRATE'S PREMISES LOOTED.

BATON AND BAYONET CHARGES.

67
Gt. Brit.
COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

INTO

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

SUMMARY

OF

THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION

BY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE G. N. BARNES, M.P.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA
Industrial Unrest

THE causes of "Industrial Unrest" so called have been recently inquired into by special Commissioners appointed by the present Prime Minister. For this purpose the country was divided into eight districts (Ireland as usual being excluded): six English—North-Eastern, North-Western, Yorkshire and East Midlands, West Midlands, London and South-Eastern, and South-Western; the other two being Scotland and Wales (including Monmouth).¹ Each district had its own separate Commissioners, who issued separate reports. Considering the importance of the inquiry and the large amount of ground to be covered, it is almost without precedent, we should imagine, that the work should have occupied only one month (12th June to 12th July, 1917), while two of the reports, especially those for the North-Western area and Wales, are most comprehensive and almost voluminous.

I. THE GENERAL CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Industrial Unrest is, of course, no new thing, but it is alleged to have been aggravated and intensified by war conditions. So far as the South Wales Coalfield is concerned

¹ When references to these reports are made they are marked with the initial letters of each district, e.g., N.E. for North-Eastern, N.W. for North-Western, Y. & E.M. for Yorkshire and East Midlands, W.M. for West Midlands, L. & S.E. for London and South-Eastern, S.W. for South-Western, S. for Scotland, and W. for Wales and Monmouth.



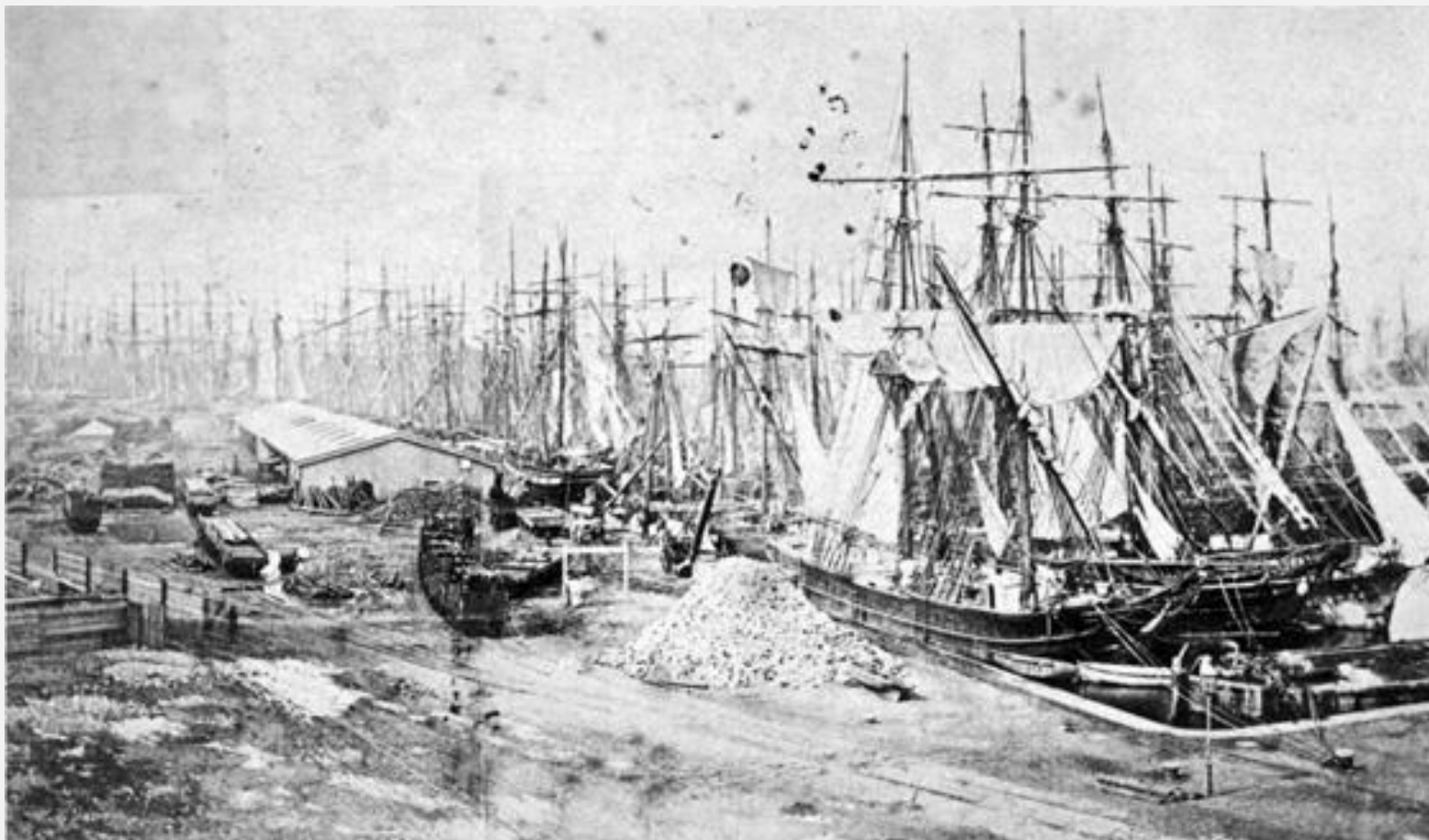
CHILDREN AND WIVES OF ABERDARE STRIKERS TAKING HOME COAL FROM THE TIPS.



Although the General Strike of May 1926 lasted only nine days, the miners of south Wales remained locked out of the collieries for a further nine months. During the lockout, a number of initiatives were organised by the mining communities in order to alleviate the suffering and hardship of the unemployed colliers and their families. One such initiative was the cooperative boot centre, where boots and shoes could be repaired free of charge. The centre at Ynysybwl alone repaired 782 children's boots and 347 adults' shoes during the lockout.

From the ***Angry Summer*** by Idris Davies

Let's go to Barry Island, Maggie Fach,
And give all the kids one day by the sea,
And sherbet and buns and paper hats,
And a rattling ride on the Figure Eight;
We'll have tea on the sands, and rides on the donkeys,
And sit in the evening with the folk of Cwm Rhondda,
Singing the sweet old hymns of Pantycelyn
When the sun goes down beyond the rocky islands.
Come on, Maggie fach, or the train will be gone
Then the kids will be howling at home all day,
Sticky with dirt and gooseberry jam.
Leave the washing alone for today, Maggie fach,
And put on your best and come out to the sun
And down to the holiday sea.
We'll carry the sandwiches in a big brown bag
And leave out troubles behind for a day
With the chickens and the big black tips
And the rival soup-kitchens, quarrelling like hell.
Come, Maggie fach with a rose on your breast
And an Old Welsh tune on your little red lips
And we'll all sing together in the Cardiff train
Down to the holiday sea.



Cardiff Docks 1880



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