

A Time of Industrialisation

A walking tour starting at Victoria Park moving down Church Road and ending by the Gas Vent. Learn about the history and industrialisation of Cadoxton.

Welcome to our walking tour. Are you ready to take a step through time?

Start at Victoria Park and make your way to the Band Stand.

Victoria Park

Welcome to Cadoxton, over 140 years ago this was a small agricultural village surrounded by open countryside. It had three chapels, a post office, bakery, butchers shop, smithy, a school and a couple of inns.



You are standing in Victoria Park. Why do you think it is called Victoria? This park was created by the Victorians and was named after Queen Victoria. The Victorians thought recreation and fresh air were important and could improve their health. They built parks in all new towns, planting exotic flowers and trees. There's a strange tree in the park, can you find it? It's called a Monkey Puzzle Tree.

Look around. Cadoxton looks very different now. It has been industrialised, what does this mean? Industrialisation means the development of industries in a country or region, so lots more places for people to work, like the Docks.

Can you find the Docks? Look across from the Band Stand.

Before the docks were built, the area below us, south of the railway line, was sea. At high tide, you could have swum at Weston Square!

The Docks Commission

In 1881 Cadoxton was about to change forever because Lord Windsor, the eldest son of the Earl of Plymouth and David Davies, the founder of Ocean Collieries decided to construct a Dock here.

South Wales is famous for coal, have you ever seen coal?

Coal is a black or brown rock that you can burn to release energy in the form of heat. One of coal's main uses is the production of electricity. Back in the day, coal was mined here and was used all around the world. They needed to be able transport the coal and that's why the Docks were built.



Who is David Davies?

Born in the 19th Century, David Davies was a very passionate Welsh man. You may have seen his statue standing proudly outside the Docks Office, holding the Docks Commission. He had the idea to build the docks and connect Barry with new railway tracks. It took time for the plans to be approved, but in 1889 the project was completed. David Davies died in 1890, a year after his biggest achievement. Ocean Coal Company Ltd. at this time was the largest coal company delivering all over the world.

Leave the park and walk towards St Oswald's Road.

St Oswald's Road

You may have heard of St Baruc and St Cadoc, but have you heard about St Oswald? No, because he didn't exist. This street was supposed to be named after Oswald Evans the ironmonger, who built the first house on the street. The Town Clerk made a mistake when writing down the new street name, accidentally making Oswald a Saint.

Walk along Victoria Park Road towards Church Road.

The Benchmark

On your way down to Church Road, look around, can you see a symbol carved in the wall? It looks like a line with an arrow underneath. This symbol is a mark that ordnance surveyors (map makers) used up until 1993 to mark an elevation reference on a map. The elevation reference would be in relation to the sea level. The town was built so quickly, the surveyors had to keep up with creating accurate maps of the town.

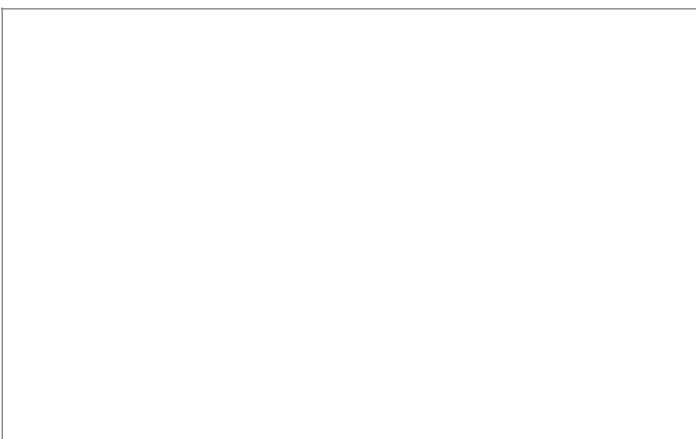
Draw the symbol:



Church Road

Look at the houses, can you notice anything? Can you see a pattern above the doors and windows?

Try drawing the leaf shapes here:



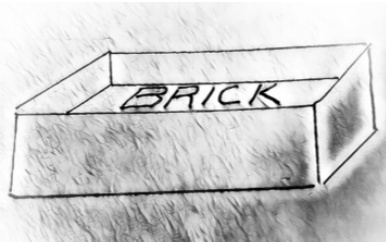
We think that on this street, English people lived in the houses with no decoration above the doors and windows and that Welsh people lived in the houses with the decoration. It is believed that the pattern was used by the Welsh to ward off evil spirits.

Wales has many superstitions and people have written about them throughout time. During the 19th century the people who lived in rural Glamorganshire, especially the older ones 'strongly believed in ghosts, warnings and death-candles.' A death-candle or corpse-candle (cannwyll corff) was a flickering light people thought they saw and believed was an omen that someone would soon die. This was widely believed in, not just in Barry and Glamorganshire but throughout Wales.

Can you notice something else at the bottom of the houses?

Coldbrook Brickyard

Not far from here there would have been a brickyard and what you see on each house is a boot cleaning station. It's a little hole in the wall, with a metal bar inside. The men would return home from work with very muddy boots and they would need to clean them before going indoors. Later, these were used by the Milkman to put milk bottles in.



Cadoxton had many quarries which quarried stone for a lot of the buildings, but there was also the brickyard. Apparently the best bricks were made at Coldbrook Brickyard because they were the hardest. They were stamped 'Arkell'.

Now walk to the bottom of the hill.

Crystal Springs

This area was originally a quarry but it was later used as a depot to store bottled mineral water called 'Crystal Springs'. Many people have found old labelled bottles on this land and in nearby hedgerows. The bottles would have looked like this.



Now walk back up the hill. Can you see an old lamp-post? What is it?

The Gas Vent

Built in 1890 this is an old gas vent. Next to the drain covers in the road, can you spot one that says Barry & Cadoxton Sewers, or C & BS?

This gas vent would use methane gas from the sewers to create a light at the top. It would light up this whole area.



If you walk to Cadoxton Primary School you can see another reminder of Cadoxton's history. It's on the pavement right outside Cadoxton school gate. Can you spot a manhole cover in the ground?

It says Barry and Cadoxton Water Works, it tells us how Barry and Cadoxton were originally separate towns.

Things to consider after your walk

When you get back to school you might want to;

- Research the Docks: Who worked here? What was their life like?
- Create a presentation on 'The Industrialisation of Barry'.

A Time of Industrialisation

A	R	C	R	Y	S	T	A	L	R	A	N	S	N
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O	Q	U	A	R	R	Y	D	S	C	A	B	X	K
C	T	C	A	I	A	U	S	U	A	A	A	Y	V
D	L	A	O	A	L	I	D	T	D	R	R	L	I
O	O	R	Y	L	M	C	T	O	O	K	U	K	C
C	Y	A	Y	M	D	P	S	S	X	E	C	L	T
K	V	M	O	C	C	B	W	O	T	L	D	D	O
S	O	C	S	A	O	A	R	L	O	L	S	A	R
Y	P	C	S	N	L	A	I	O	N	Y	D	V	I
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S	I	N	D	U	S	T	R	Y	A	K	S	E	N
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- INDUSTRY
- QUARRY
- ARKELL
- COLDBROOK
- CADOC
- CADOXTON
- CRYSTAL
- COAL
- VICTORIANS
- COMMISSION
- DOCKS
- DAVIES
- SUPERSTITION
- BARUC
- OSWALD

The Old Parish Walk

A walking tour starting at the steps of the Old Parish Walk and ending in the ancient Parish Church of Saint Cadoc. Explore the newly cleared Parish Walk and make your way to the Church. Learn about Saint Cadoc, the War Memorial, William Jenkin and Ann Jenkin.

Welcome to our walking tour. Are you ready to take a step through time?

Make your way to the steps on the left hand side of the park.

Take a step



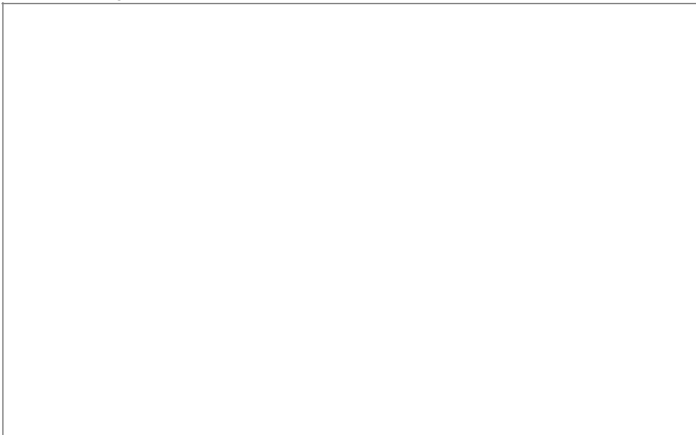
You are standing on the steps of the Old Parish Walk. People would have used this path as their main way into the village.

The Old Parish Walk

This was the main route to church. Villagers would dress in their best clothes and make their way down the hill to Saint Cadoc's Church.

This path is also known as Gingers Bank. There was a horse named Ginger who used to live in the field alongside the path. Can you see the gate to the field on the right?

Draw Ginger the horse here:



Sacred Ground

As you crossover to Saint Cadoc's you are walking on sacred ground. When they tried to dig up this land in 1891, they found nails from coffins and some human bones under the ground. After they discovered this, they left the land untouched.

Keep walking until you reach the gates of the Parish Church of Saint Cadoc.

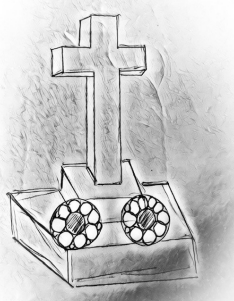
Saint Cadoc

Known as 'Cadoc The Wise', Saint Cadoc was the son of a local King and is one of the most important Celtic Saints in the Vale of Glamorgan. He was born in the year 500AD and started the monastery in Llanccarfan. There are several churches dedicated to him in Brittany, France. He would visit as part of his

religious pilgrimage. Saint Cadoc became known as a teacher whose life was devoted to serving his community.

St Baruc was St Cadoc's pupil. Did you know Barry was named after St Baruc?

Open the gates and go in. Can you find the War Memorial?



The War Memorial

This is built on the foundations of a Medieval Cross, it has a base made out of four steps and is located directly to the south of the church. It is a memorial to the First World War and was created in 1922. Can you see the names on the memorial? Can you notice any difference between World War One and World War Two?



In WW1 109 men from Cadoxton lost their lives. On July 16th 1917 the SS Ribston boat was carrying a cargo of Iron Ore. It was suddenly torpedoed by the German Submarine U-45. It sunk with a crew of 25 seamen aboard, including nine men from Barry.

During WW2 men were needed to work on the Docks here in Barry, so many did not go to war. This meant fewer men died. Take some time to write down some of the names you can see, perhaps when you go back to school you can research them or find friends or family with the same surname?

Write down the names here:

Name 1:
Name 2:
Name 3:

This church is Grade II listed which means it is very old and important. It dates back to the 12th Century and we think it was rebuilt in the 15th Century. What century are we in now?

Can you see a bricked in window and doorway? This tells us that the building was changed and altered. This church has a 'saddleback roof', a tower and nave. Can you see the tower and nave? The tower has a window. The white painted stone of the chancel (the area around the altar), contrasts with the plain stone nave.

At the end of the 14th century the manor was held by the Andrew family and we think they gave a lot of money to help rebuild the church. The porch you can see was added in the 16th century.

Witches and Wizards

Can you find the grave of the Barry Wizard, William Jenkin? It is just ahead of you on the left.

According to history, Ann Jenkin was the 'Witch of Porthkerry'. She cast spells on the people she met, strange things started to happen like a bull being tied by the horns in a hedge. She was famous in Barry

for being very mischievous and inflicting vengeance on her neighbours. She lived in Cliff Wood Cottage with her two sons William and Robin, who were also believed to have powers. William moved to Cadoxton from Barry sometime around 1745-47, as it was a larger village at the time with more opportunity. He was nicknamed the 'Wizard of Cadoxton' and ran a money lending service, charging high interest and was not very popular with the locals. No-one knew where all his money had come from, perhaps his mum cast a spell.



The Welsh name for witches and wizards is 'Rheibwrs' and this is what William and Ann would have been called. People in Cadoxton remained superstitious until the early 20th century, calling people 'Rheibwrs' if they did anything strange. In 1909, Marie Trevelyan wrote a folklore story about the Cadoxton Werewolves, so at one time in history we had Witches, Wizards and Werewolves all living here in Cadoxton.

Leave the church and turn left, continuing along Coldbrook Road West.

Can you see a hole in the wall on your left? What do you think it's for? An artist lived here in the 20th century, Marie Press (but her real name was Mrs Clissold). She kept chickens and this was a 'chicken hole' for them to be able to wander out and get some exercise.

Golden Grove

This is one of the oldest houses in the village. It would have originally had a thatched roof, but now we have slate roofs. This building is not listed like the church but is locally listed as a 'County Treasure'. This was the home of the wizard William Jenkin who bought it in 1776. It stayed in the family until 1874.

Wizardry was thought to run in the family, so his son Robert was called Robin y Rheibwr. However, 'Rheibwrs' could use their power for good or bad and Robin was also remembered for magical acts of kindness. The name Robin ran in the family and a great grandson of William was also called Robin y Rheibwr. It is thought that Robin's Lane was named after him.

Things to consider after your walk

When you get back to school you might want to;

- Research Saint Cadoc: What did he do? Why was he a Saint?
- Research WW1 and WW2 and how it affected Barry. Many bombs were dropped here.
- Research Welsh superstitions, e.g. Marie Trevelyan describes many superstitions in her book including: 'A spring in Cadoxton flowed abundantly in an unfruitful year; but if the water was slow in coming, there would be plenty of crops, grain and sheep.'
- Create a presentation on 'The Old Parish Walk'.

The Old Parish Walk

D	O	C	K	S	R	W	B	I	E	H	R	M	A
A	W	S	U	B	M	A	R	I	N	E	I	R	S
S	L	I	G	I	N	G	E	R	C	A	I	I	I
I	C	C	Z	G	C	R	H	A	T	N	I	A	S
C	H	H	T	A	R	C	U	W	W	I	T	C	H
K	H	R	U	H	R	C	H	H	H	E	I	C	A
A	A	A	A	R	C	D	P	C	T	M	D	K	S
P	R	A	W	H	C	E	N	R	G	E	U	R	W
T	K	Z	C	R	W	H	S	E	R	M	C	T	D
A	R	T	H	A	N	A	B	E	U	O	E	A	C
L	N	A	Y	L	E	V	E	R	T	R	L	U	O
T	W	U	D	H	S	I	R	A	P	I	T	H	R
S	C	A	H	I	C	A	D	O	C	A	I	Y	I
E	A	N	O	C	U	R	A	B	M	L	C	W	H

DOCKS
 TREVELYAN
 GINGER
 BARUC
 WAR
 CHURCH
 WIZARD
 SAINT
 SUBMARINE
 CELTIC
 RHEIBWR
 MEMORIAL
 WITCH
 PARISH
 CADOC

The Schools Tour

A walking tour focussing on the history of Cadoxton Primary School, Thomas Ewbank and the Old School House. Learn about the experience of children in these different schools throughout time, what would it have been like?

Welcome to our walking tour. Are you ready to take a step through time?

Make your way to the entrance of Cadoxton Primary School.

Cadoxton Primary School



Can you see a date on the school? The first school on this site was built in 1879, there were 72 children at this time.

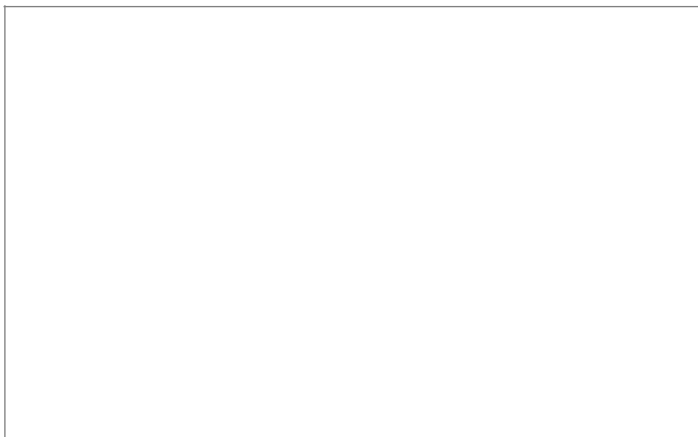
Ask your teacher, how many children go to your school?

In 1887 the school was made bigger and a bell tower was added. Now 241 children could attend the school. The last extension was added in 1895.

What do you think it would have been like to go to school in the 19th Century?

In the first half of the 1800s, classes were massive. Sometimes there were more than 100 pupils in every class. The Victorian classroom was often referred to as the 'Schoolroom'. Victorian pupils sat at iron-framed desks. These were usually bolted to the floor in rows facing the front of the classroom. Teachers taught subjects including reading, writing, arithmetic, history, grammar, rhetoric and geography.

Draw a Victorian 'Schoolroom' here:

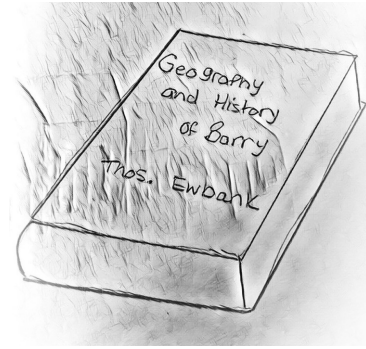


Now make your way around the left side of Victoria Park, go to the house called Pen-Y-Bryn.

Pen-Y-Bryn and Thomas Ewbank

This was the home of Thomas Ewbank who was the first Headteacher of Cadoxton Primary School. He started in 1879 and retired in 1921. He saw a lot during this time, including the Docks being built.

Mr Ewbank was also a writer, his first book was called 'The Geography and History of Barry' and was published in 1921. It became very well known as a little handbook of knowledge for local children. Now local historians love to read the book and learn about what Barry used to be like.



No2 Sea View Terrace

Can you see the house next door? Tom Yeoman lived here. He was a schoolteacher in Cadoxton and the former Mayor of Barry Town. He was also a Welsh International Bowls Player. Have you ever played bowls?

Now make your way down Church Road.

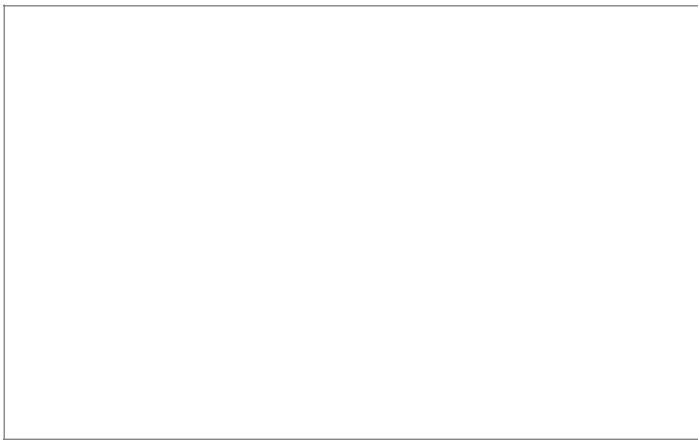
Church Road

Look at the houses, can you notice anything? Can you see a pattern above the doors and windows?

We think that on this street, English people lived in the houses with no decoration above the doors and windows and that Welsh people lived in the houses with the decoration. It is believed that the pattern was used by the Welsh to ward off evil spirits.



Try drawing the leaf shapes here:



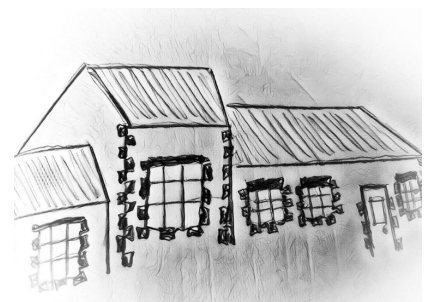
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Are you at the bottom of the hill? Can you see a black and white building across the road?

Old School House

This is Old School House, it is Grade II listed which means it is very old and important. Cadoxton National School opened in 1847. What colour is this school?

The school was built in white painted uncoursed stone, with black



painted dressed stone quoins, which are copied on the windows. Quoins are stones put at angles, mainly used for decoration. Can you see them? The steeply pitched roof is made out of Welsh slate. This is a very unusual building, even though it is a simple design.

This was a Church School and the Headmistress was called Mrs Greatrex. She was the wife of the local butcher. Church Schools were very popular in the 19th Century. They provided children from poor families an opportunity to receive some basic learning, usually the ability to read. Often the brightest pupil in the class would teach the other pupils. Can you imagine doing that? There were lots of mistakes in their learning and soon schools like this one, had properly trained teachers.

The majority of people in Cadoxton during the 19th Century were Welsh speaking and the population was only 242 people.

But this wasn't the first school in Cadoxton. There used to be a another building along the Cold Brook. The Friendly Society of Oddfellows built a row of almshouses next to the Cold Brook in the late 18th century. The Society promoted good will and harmony amongst people and nations. They believe that all men and women regardless of race, nationality, religion, and gender are brothers and sisters. Oddfellows House was demolished in 1932, it was located on the south side of the cottages and provided the first village school. This could have been as early as 1791.

Things to consider after your walk

When you get back to school you might want to;

- Research Cadoxton Primary School.
- Research Thomas Ewbank and read parts of his book.
- Create a presentation on 'What it would have been like to go to school in the 19th Century'.

The Schools Tour

M	N	I	R	O	Y	A	M	Y	K	M	N	C	D
O	Y	I	A	E	C	K	R	O	O	A	H	A	N
O	R	D	O	M	N	A	O	O	I	E	I	D	C
D	B	A	T	A	M	R	R	R	A	L	E	O	C
D	Y	L	B	I	B	L	O	D	E	Y	Y	X	I
F	N	W	R	D	O	T	M	R	R	R	R	T	T
E	E	P	L	O	C	I	A	Y	A	R	O	O	E
L	P	O	H	I	S	O	L	C	C	A	T	N	M
L	C	C	V	T	B	C	T	T	X	B	S	I	H
O	S	Y	R	U	T	N	E	C	A	Y	I	C	T
W	M	E	B	G	E	O	G	R	A	P	H	Y	I
S	S	C	X	E	R	T	A	E	R	G	V	O	R
S	N	O	I	T	I	T	S	R	E	P	U	S	A
T	H	C	H	U	R	C	H	D	O	C	K	S	O

PRIMARY
 ARITHMETIC
 CENTURY
 GEOGRAPHY
 SCHOOLROOM
 EWBANK
 BARRY
 SUPERSTITION
 PENYBRYN
 GREATREX
 DOCKS
 VICTORIAN
 ODDFELLOWS
 HEADMISTRESS
 CADOXTON
 MAYOR
 COLDBROOK
 HISTORY
 CHURCH