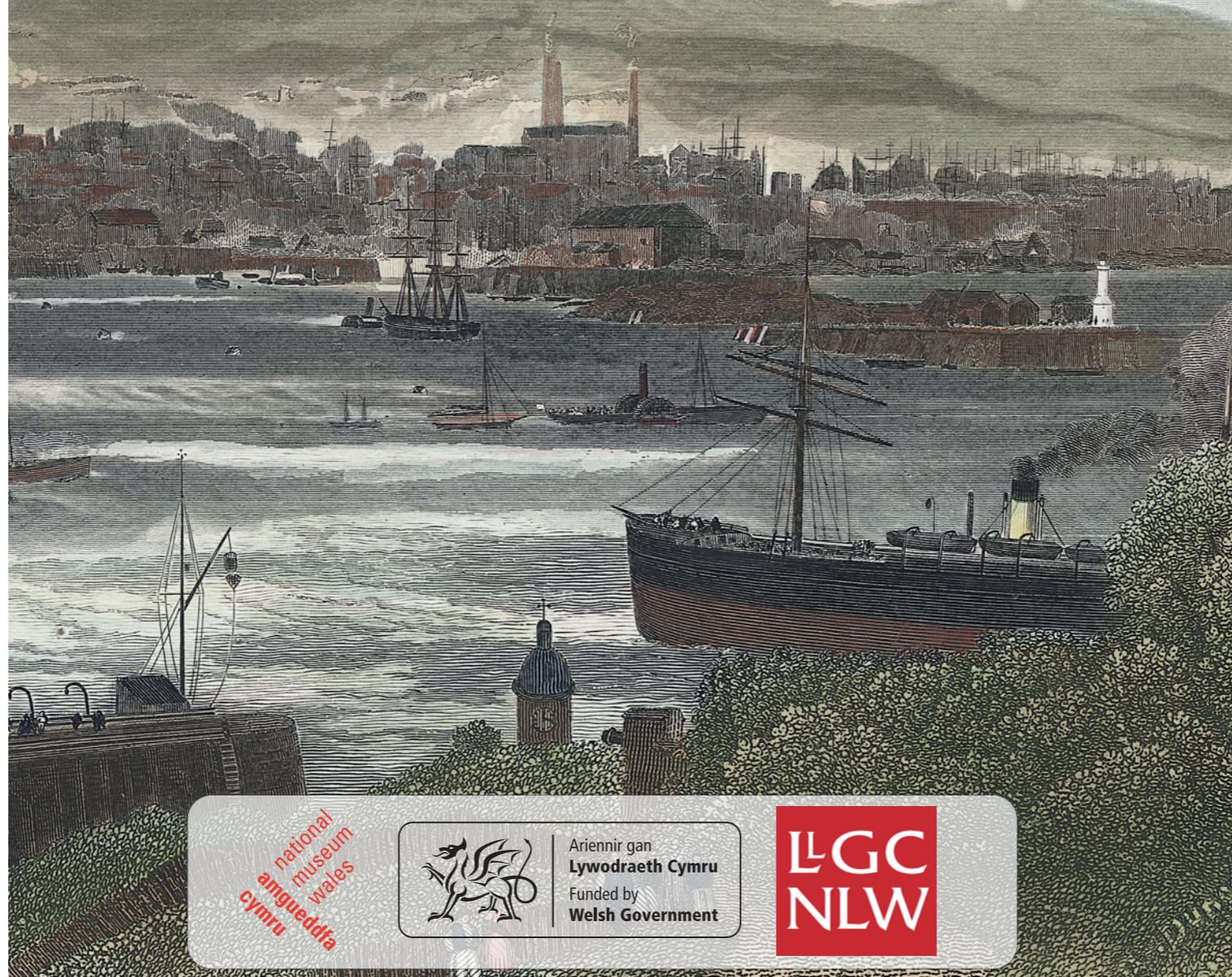
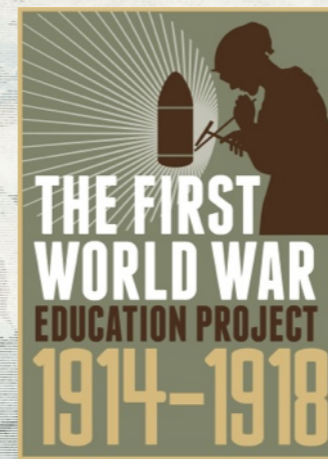


# WALES, BRITAIN AND THE WORLD IN 1913



national  
museum  
wales  
angueddfa  
cymru



Ariennir gan  
Lywodraeth Cymru  
Funded by  
Welsh Government

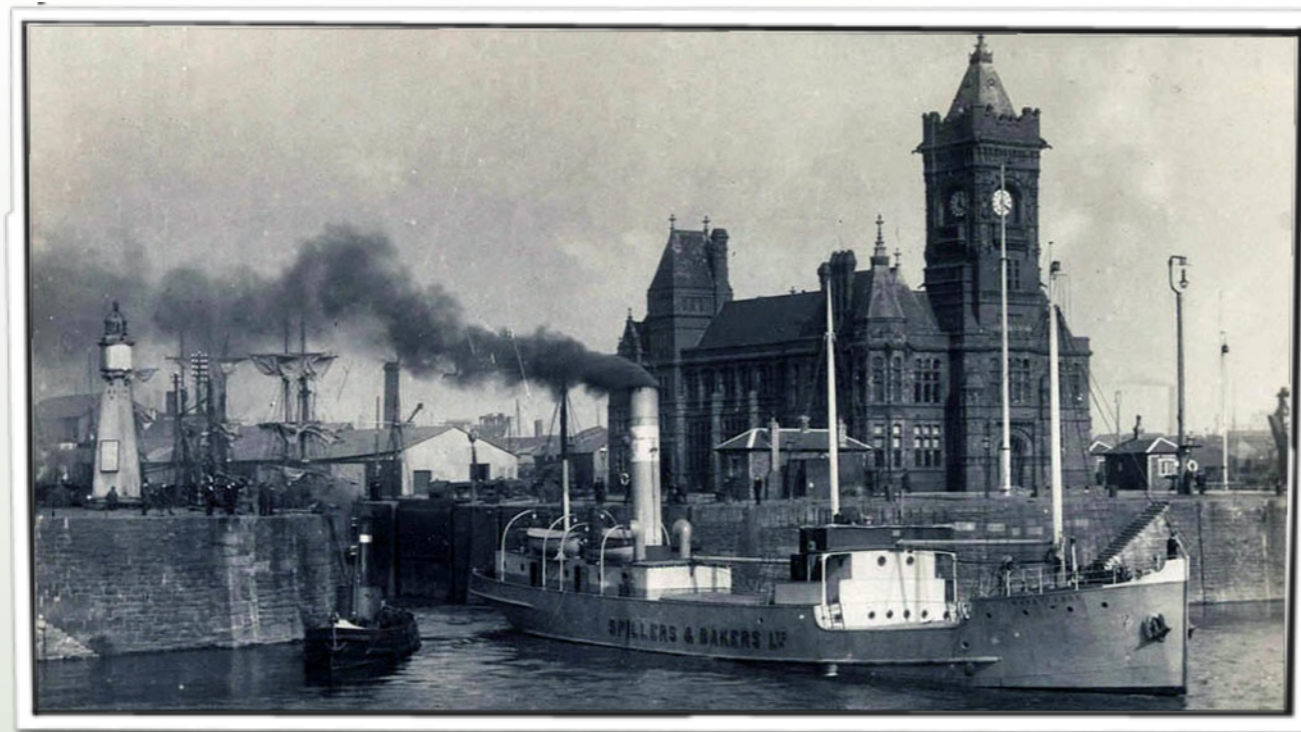
LGC  
NLW

# WALES BEFORE THE WAR

This book provides an insight into everyday life in Wales at the beginning of the twentieth century. Wales had become an important industrial country and had changed considerably during the nineteenth century.

The industrial revolution and new discoveries brought about enormous changes to Wales and its people. By 1913 Wales was a very different country to the one that existed at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Come and explore life in Wales a year before the First World War began.



Cardiff Docks, Bute Offices



A boy in scout's uniform

# 1913 IN WALES



Around 2.5 million people living in Wales

## Life expectancy



56

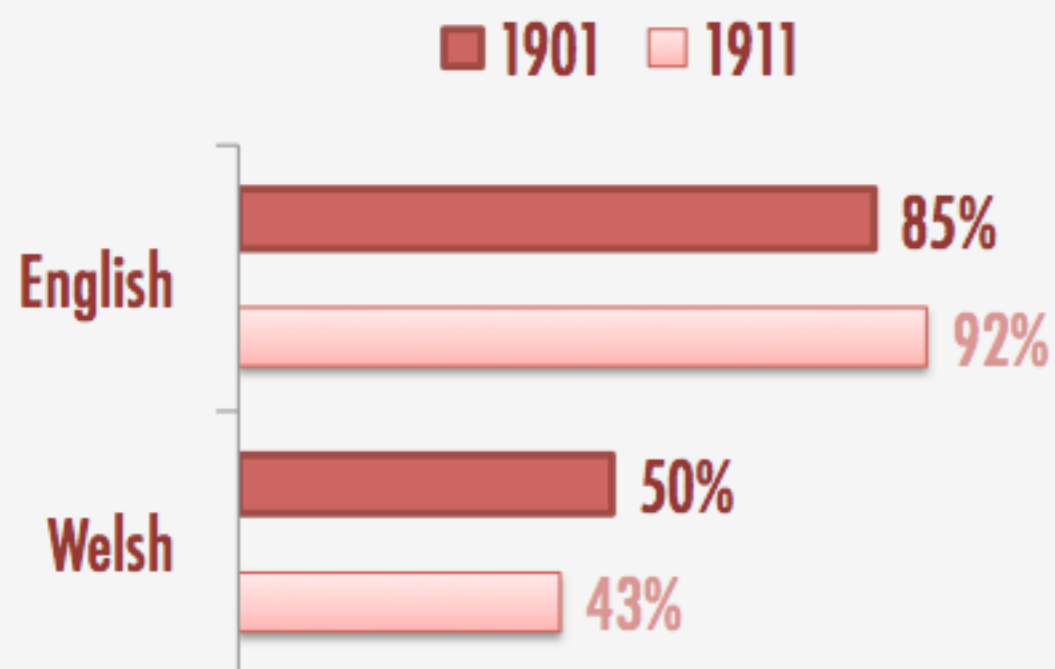
Years old



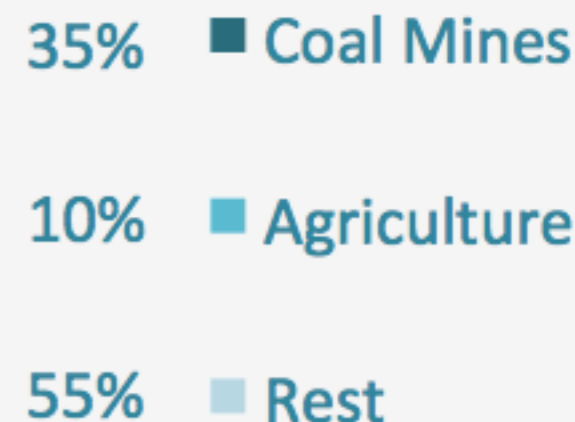
51

Years old

## Language in Wales 1901 and 1911



## Where did Welsh people work in 1913?



# British Politics in 1913

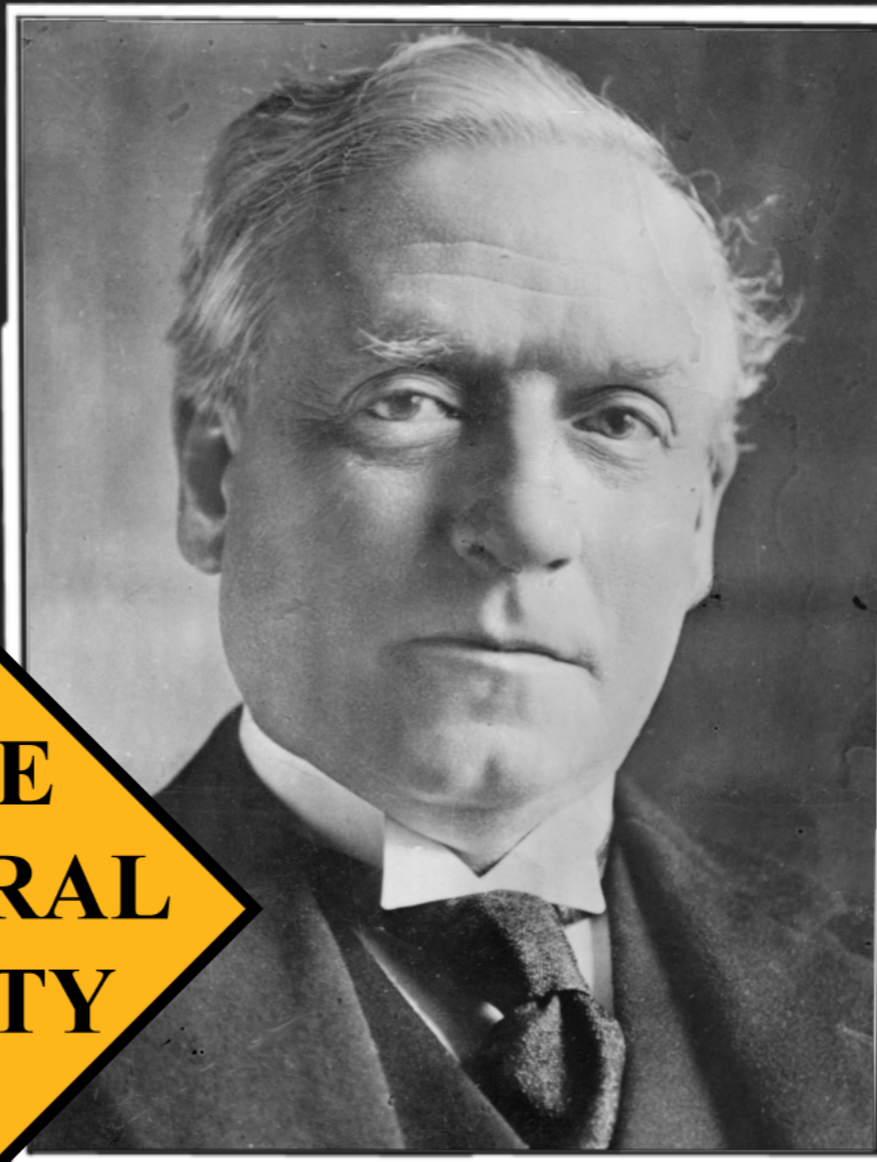
These two men seen on this page were very important men in Britain in 1913. The Liberal Party was in power, a political party that has ceased to exist today.

The Prime Minister at the time was Herbert Henry Asquith, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was David Lloyd George. These were the Prime Ministers of Britain during the war years. The Welshman David Lloyd George became Prime Minister after Herbert Henry Asquith in 1916.

BRITISH PRIME  
MINISTER

Herbert Henry Asquith

The Liberal Party



**THE  
LIBERAL  
PARTY**

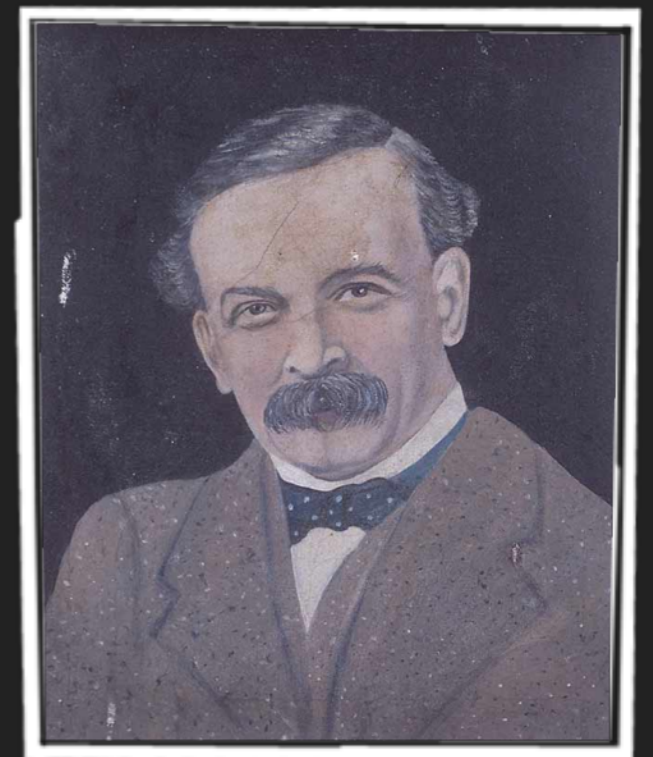
DOWNING  
STREET SW1

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE  
EXCHEQUER

David Lloyd George

The Liberal Party



# WOMEN

## Suffragettes

The suffragettes were a group of women who fought for women's rights. Women didn't have the right to vote in 1913, and the Suffragettes believed in universal suffrage - that every person should have the right to vote. They organized protests across Britain, including some violent demonstrations; they broke windows, burnt churches and it is claimed that they bombed a part of David Lloyd George's house, even though he supported their cause!

Society in 1913 was very different to today. At the time many people believed that a man's role was to go out and work, while a woman's role was to stay at home and raise children.

A group of women called the Suffragettes disagreed with this and protested for women to have the same rights as men.



This is a photograph of David Lloyd George and members of the Suffragettes in 1909. The Suffragettes tried to persuade politicians like Lloyd George to give the vote to women.

# TRANSPORT IN 1913

Trains changed people's lives in Victorian times as people could travel further and faster than ever before. Rail travel was a cheap and effective way of going from one place to another. The pre-war years were a turning point for transport, with motorised vehicles becoming increasingly popular and fewer people using a horse and cart.

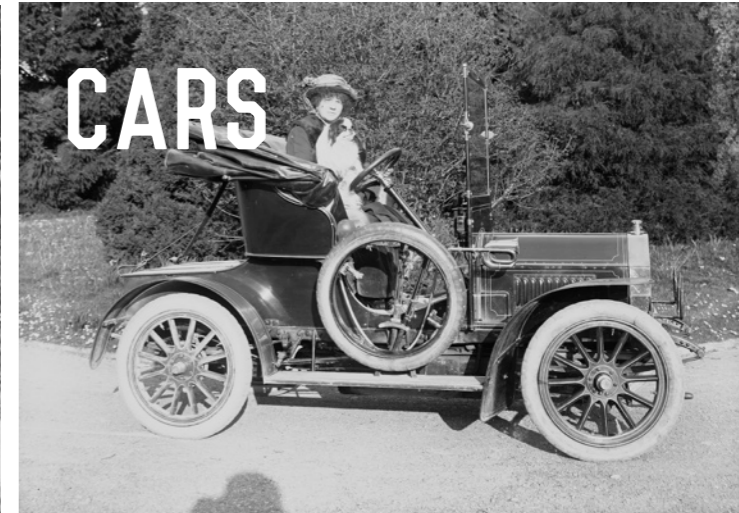
Some buses were pulled by horses while some were powered by a motor.

Is there a pattern in this table?

## LONDON BUSES

Year	Horse drawn Buses	Motorised Buses
1905	3484	241
1906	2964	783
1907	2557	1205
1908	2155	1133
1909	1771	1180
1910	1103	1200
1911	786	1962
1912	376	2908
1913	142	3522

**By 1913 there were a number of different ways to travel**



# Steam Engine

## THE RAILWAY

In 1913, 421,925 people worked on the railways in Britain

By 2013 only 34,000 were working on the railways in Britain.

## WHY WERE THE RAILWAYS SO IMPORTANT IN 1913?

### BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Big industries such as the coal mines and larger factories used the railways to transport goods to the ports and across the country.

### PEOPLE

People could travel further and faster than ever before.



Cambrian coal mines, Rhondda Valley



Llandeilo Railway Station

# MOTOR INDUSTRY

The car industry grew very quickly at the start of the 20th century as cars became more popular and more affordable. Henry Ford, the American owner of the Ford motor company bought a factory in Manchester in 1911. Unlike other companies Ford used a production line to build their cars which meant that cars could be built cheaper and faster.

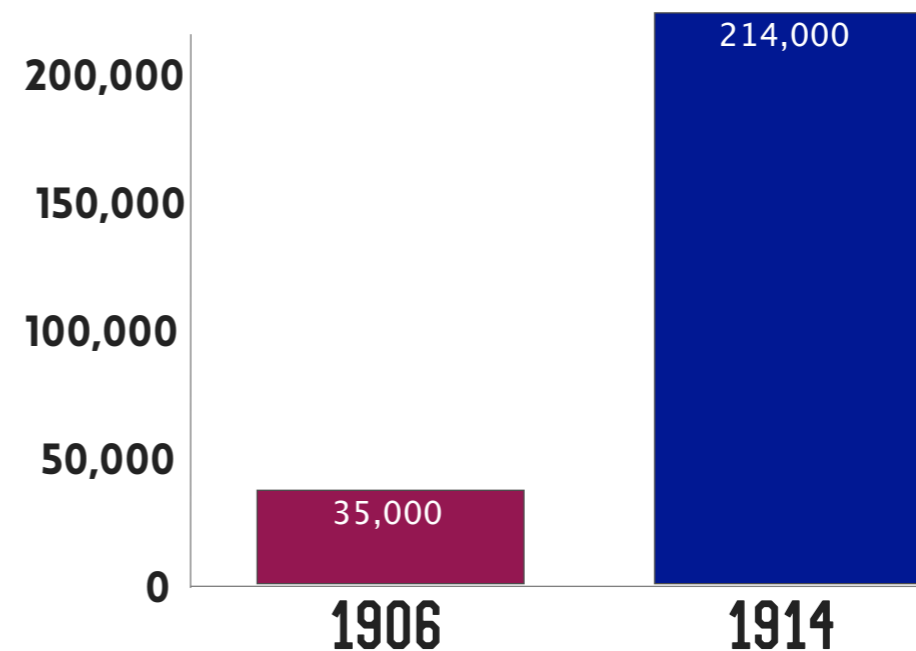
Ford built over 7000 cars in the Manchester factory in 1913 which was a lot at the time! Cars were priced at £175, around £14,800 today. Many ordinary people could buy these cars. Cars produced by British companies such as the Morris Minor were also popular during the time.

The Rolls-Royce company was formed in 1906. They produced more expensive cars such as limousines.

Ford Model T arriving in Gwalia Motors, Cardigan for the first time.



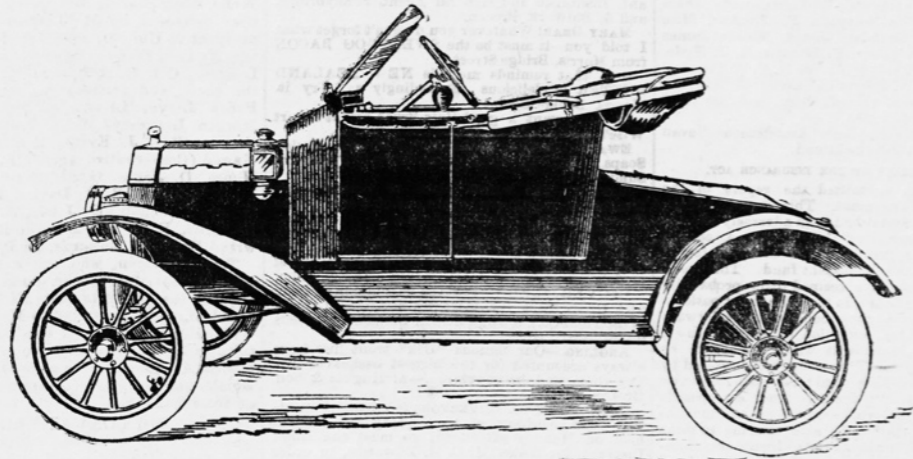
## NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN BRITAIN



# MONEY IN 1913

£1 IN 1913 = AROUND £85 IN 2014

**MOTORS. MOTORS. MOTORS.**



WE ILLUSTRATE HERE A BEAUTIFUL

**Two-Seater Ford Car. 20 h.p.**

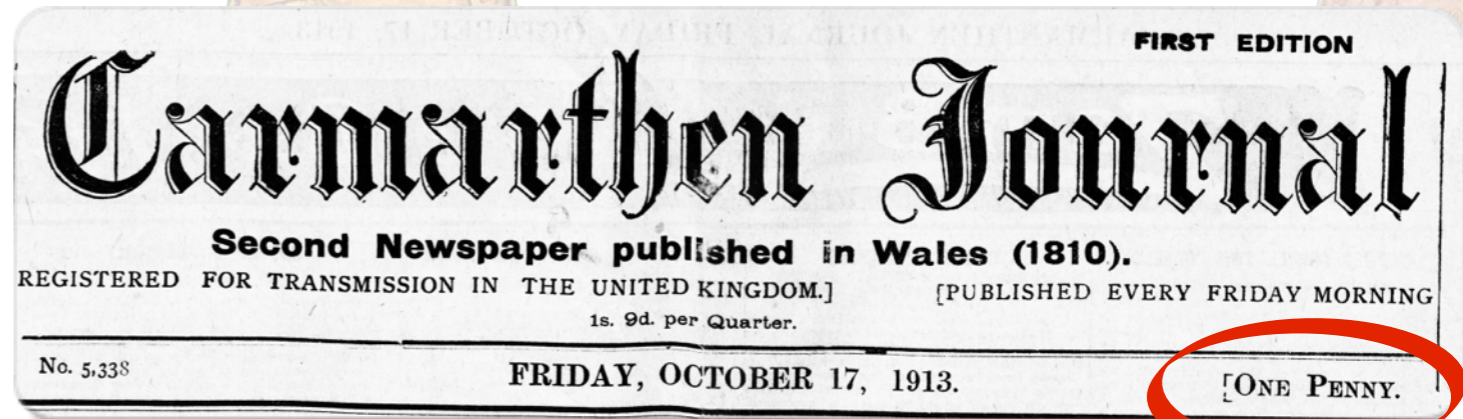
Complete with Hood, Screen, Speedometer, Head Lamps, Side and Tail Lamps. Ready for the road. — **Price £135.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRECONSHIRE—

**RICH and Sons, BRECON.**

Telegrams : "Rich," Brecon.

Telephone 23.



One pence = about 35 pence today

One shilling = about £4.25 today

THERE WERE 240 PENCE IN A POUND IN 1913 (12 PENCE X 20)

£1



=

20 Shilling



1 Shilling

=



12 Pence

# PRICE OF GOODS IN 1913

Explore these advertisements from 1913 and use the information from the previous page to find the price of these goods today.

## REMEMBER:

£1 IN 1913 = ABOUT £85 IN 2014



1 PENCE IN 1913 = ABOUT 35 PENCE IN 2014



1 SHILLING = ABOUT £4.25 IN 2014



12 PENCE IN 1 SHILLING



240 PENCE IN A POUND (12 PENCE X 20)



## UNDERSTANDING OLD MONEY

d = Pence

£ = Pound

s = Shilling

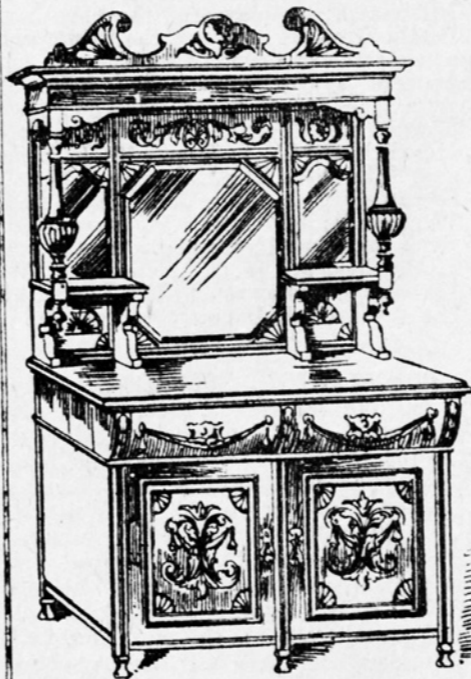
### SPECIAL :—

27 Luxurious Divan Suites,  
£12 12s. for £9 12s. 6d.

85 Very Strong Suites  
£5 5s. for £3 17s. 6d.

50 Handsome Cabinets,  
£5 5s. for £3 19s. 6d.

62 Everlasting Solid Oak  
Bedroom Suites,  
£7 10s. for £5 7s. 6d.



## PIANO BARGAINS!

£11 PIANO by E. DALE, Walnut Case, full compass, brass sconces, ivory keys, good tone. A BARGAIN.

£13 PIANO by STEINMAN & Co., Walnut Case, full compass, splendid action, brass sconces, &c., good tone.

£15 WALNUT PIANO by ILIFF & RINTOUL, London, full compass, noised panels, trusses, handsome sconces, very good tone.

£19/19 ROSEWOOD & MARQUETTERIE PIANO by E. DALE, almost new, iron frame, check action, full trichord, full big tone, 7 octaves, handsome brass sconces, Usual Price, 25 Guineas.

£24 EBONISED PIANO by NEUMEYER, quadruplex iron frame, 7 octave, full trichord. Usual Price 50 guineas. A BARGAIN.

£27 ROSEWOOD PIANO by COLLARD and COLLARD, upright grand, iron frame, check action, ivory keys, 7 octave, in first class condition, full big tone.

Every Piano Guaranteed and Delivered Free. Also 1 Year's Free Tuning given with each Instrument.

Write for Further Particulars to

**E. DALE,**  
—51—  
Bridge St. Row, CHESTER

## FOR SALE.

TRIUMPH, Free Engine.  
Owned by an officer } £19  
abroad

SMALL CAR, 8 h.p., two  
Cylinder. Just done up. } £65  
Owner has larger car -

**GREEN'S,** Haverfordwest.

Hire at Green's.

## MOUNTAIN ASH WORKMEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE.

WANTED a Steward and Stewardess for above Club. No encumbrance. Wages, £2 per week, house and coal; security, £30. All applications to be in hand by first post Monday, August 11. — Apply, Secretary.

# FOOD IN 1913

## Diet in 1913

At the beginning of the twentieth century many people grew their own vegetables in order to save money and their diet consisted of plenty of **potatoes** and **vegetables**.

Tinned food grew popular at the beginning of the century, with food such as **baked beans, tinned fish and tinned fruit** were becoming a part of people's diet by 1913.

**Jam and marmalade** were sweet foods that were popular with many families. **White bread and tea** became available for everybody at the start of the century.

Only wealthy families went out to eat. For families with less money **fish and chips** from the shop always went down well.



## Preparing Food

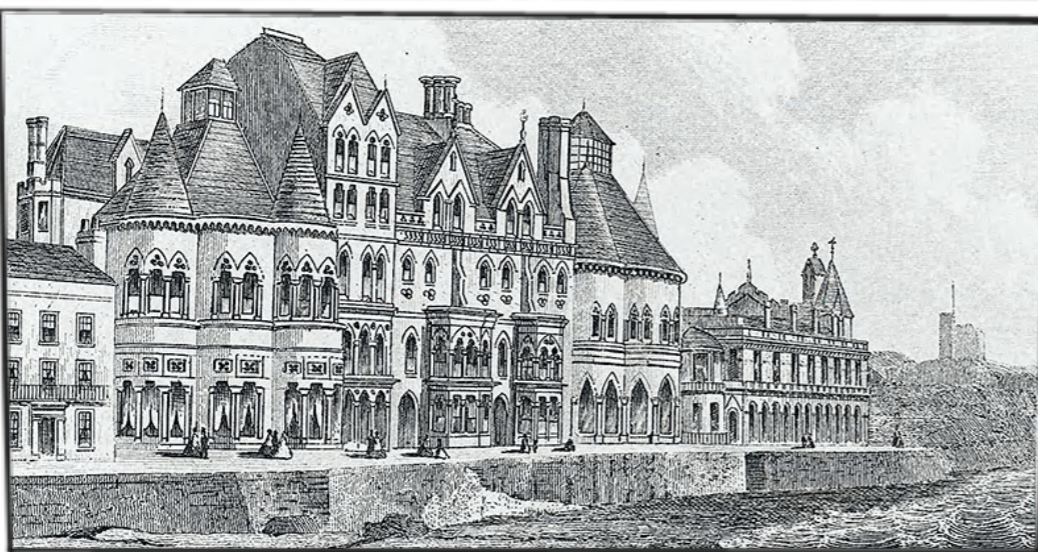
One major difference between 1913 and today was the time it took to prepare a meal. Usually the wife would cook food ready for when her husband arrived home from work. Preparing food could take hours because some useful equipment that we use today wasn't available in 1913.

### Not available in 1913:

- Microwave
- Freezer
- Refrigerator

# A NEW WALES

Many national institutions were built at the beginning of the 20th century such as the University of Wales, The National Library of Wales and the National Museum of Wales. Many prominent people believed that it was important to create these institutions as part of the development of Wales as a nation.



This is a photograph of the University of Wales building in Aberystwyth.



This is a photograph of the National Library of Wales being built.

# LEISURE TIME

Despite the fact that life was hard for ordinary people they still found a way of enjoying themselves. There was a strong tradition in Wales of large groups coming together for activities such as sports, choirs or bands. Look through these photographs to see what Welsh people did with their spare time at the beginning of the twentieth century.



The Mumbles Pier

Alberto & Lupi selling ice cream in Llandelio.



A family on the beach in Aberystwyth, 1905



# SPORT

The main sports in Wales in 1913 were football and rugby. Welshmen excelled on the rugby pitch because their work in the coal mines and on the farms had made them strong people. There was an unforgettable game against New Zealand in 1905. New Zealand were on a tour in Britain and before they played Wales they had played 27, won 27 and scored 801 points while only conceding 32 points!

## WALES V NEW ZEALAND, 1905

The All Blacks performed the 'Haka' before the game and as a response the Welsh team sang 'Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau'. This was the first time a national anthem was sung before any sporting event.

Wales won the match 3-0 (three points were given for a try in 1905), with Teddy Morgan scoring the only try of the match.



## A footballer's kit in 1913



## IF YOU WERE RICH....

You could play tennis or golf. Usually only wealthy people could play these sports because the equipment was expensive.



## IF YOU WERE POOR....

You were more likely to do sports such as rugby, football or even baseball.



## IF YOU WERE A GIRL....

There were less opportunities for women to play sport, although the girls that did play competed in sports such as hockey or tennis.



The Aberaeron Hockey team, 1905

Welsh boxers - Freddie Welsh (British lightweight champion), Tom Thomas (British middleweight champion) and Jim Driscoll (Commonwealth featherweight champion)

# ONE COUNTRY: TWO DIFFERENT WORLDS

Agriculture had been the main occupation for most people in Wales for centuries, but by 1913 life and work in Wales had changed. Compare the statistics from Wales in 1851 and 1913 to see the change in work in Wales.

## THE COUNTRYSIDE



## INDUSTRIAL TOWNS



## A DIFFERENT LIFE

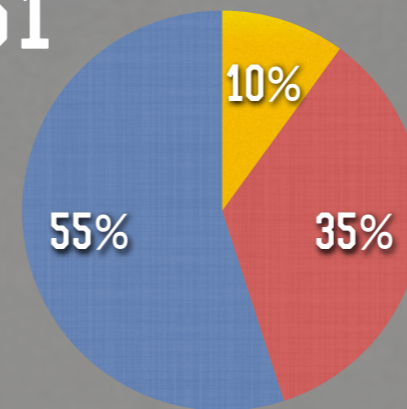
In the early years of the twentieth century many people moved from the Welsh countryside where they farmed the land to live in the towns and work in the coal mines and factories.

## WHY MOVE?

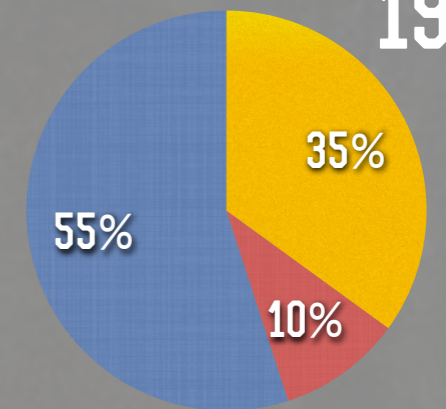
There was a lot of work available in the coal mines and in the quarries and more money to be made.

## WORK IN WALES

1851



1913

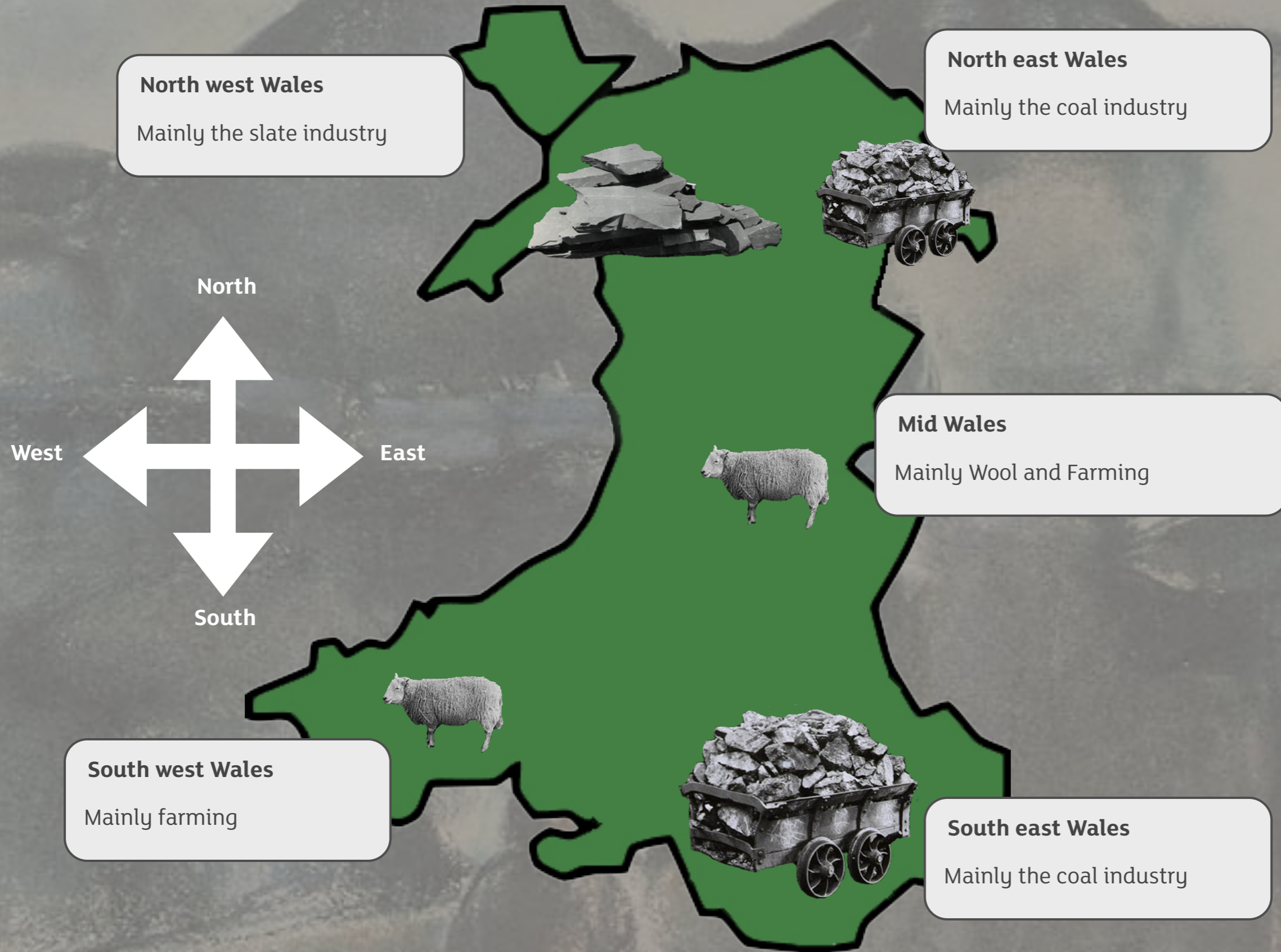


Coal mines

Agriculture

Other work

# WORK IN WALES 1913



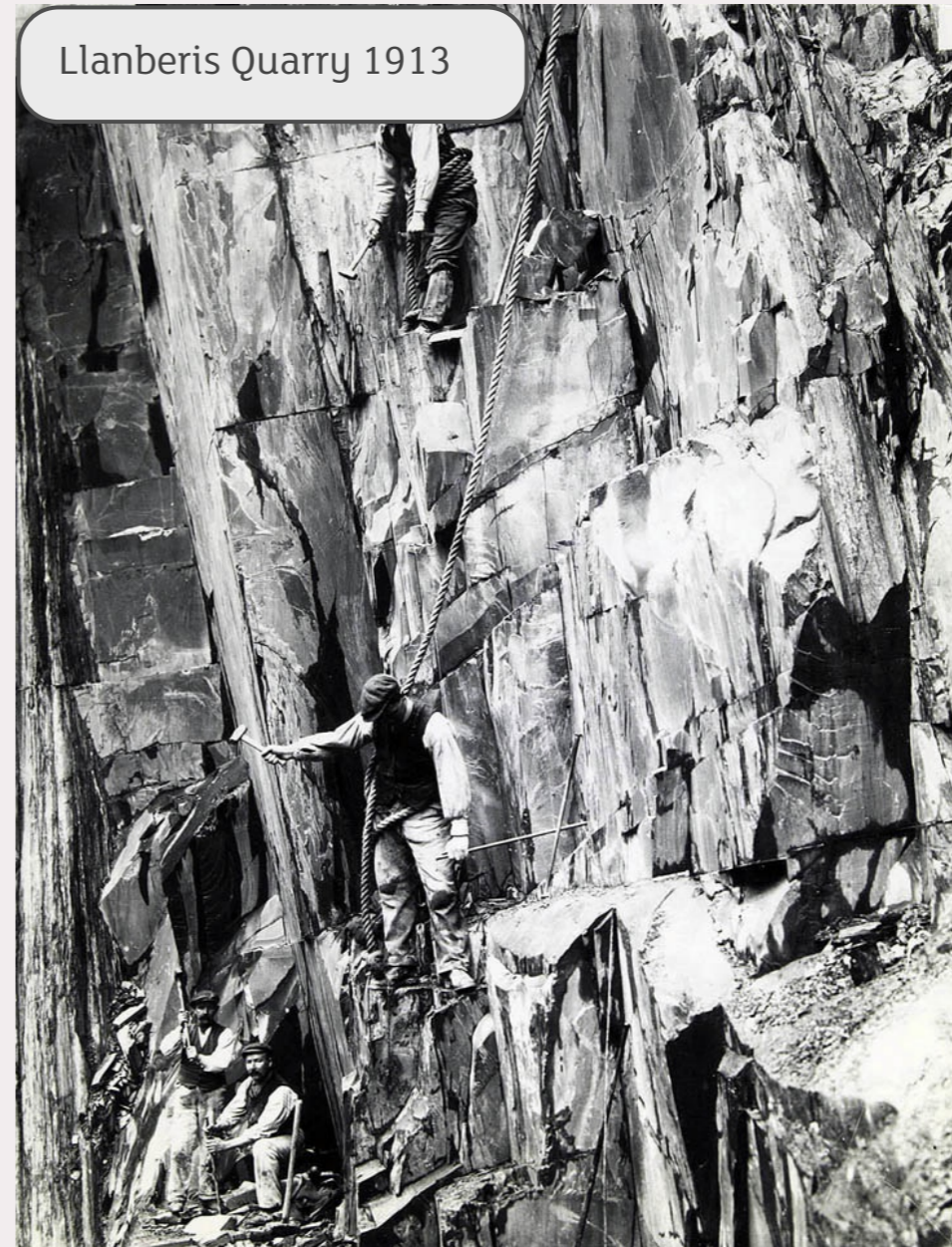
# NORTH WALES' QUARRIES

People have been quarrying slate in north Wales for over 1,800 years, but it was with the dawn of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century that the slate industry really took off. In 1898 the slate trade in Wales as a whole reached its peak with 17,000 men producing 485,000 tons of slate. Wales produced over four-fifths of all British slates in this period, with Caernarfonshire the biggest producer among all Welsh counties.

Penrhyn Quarry 1913



Llanberis Quarry 1913

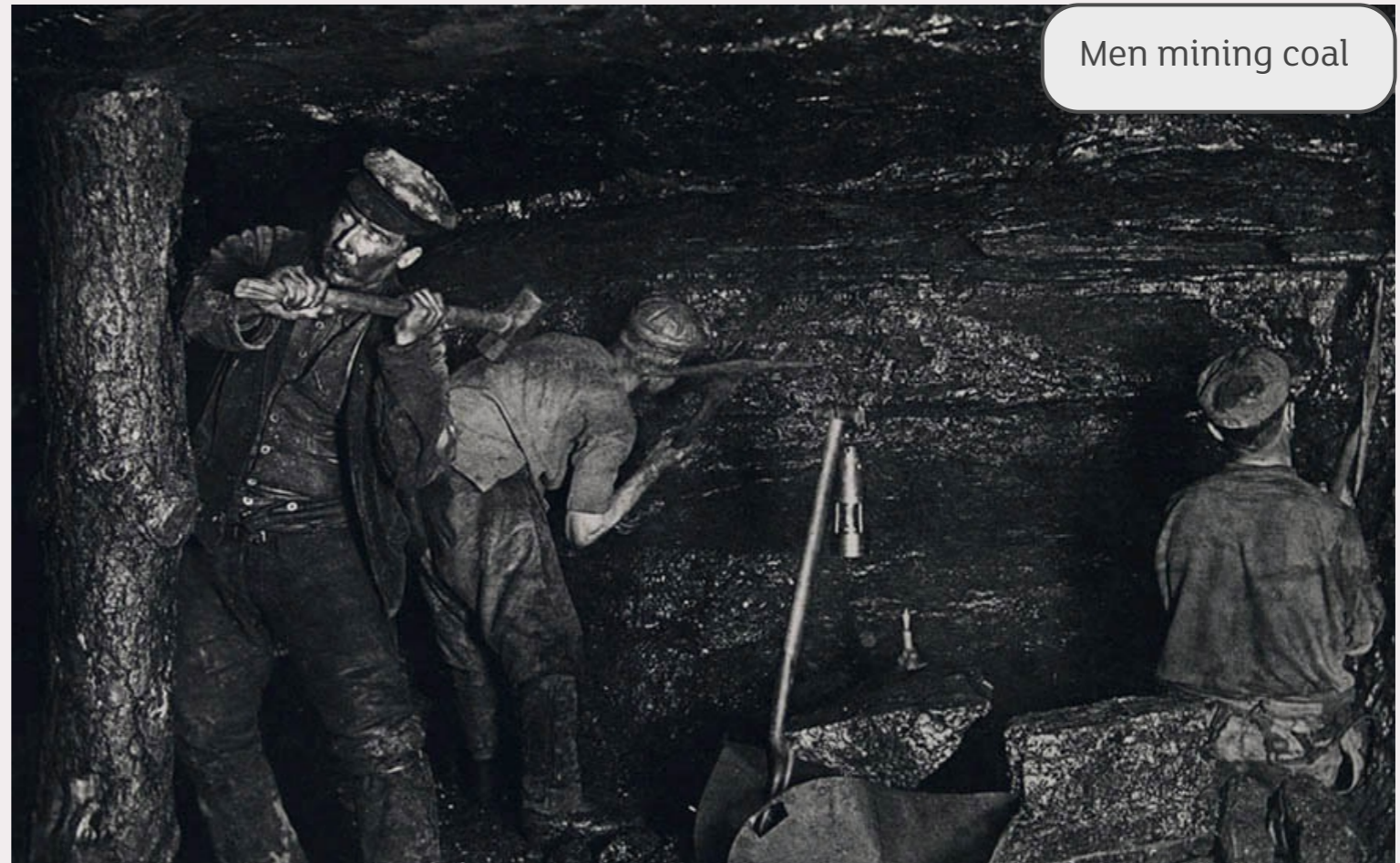


# COAL CHANGING WALES

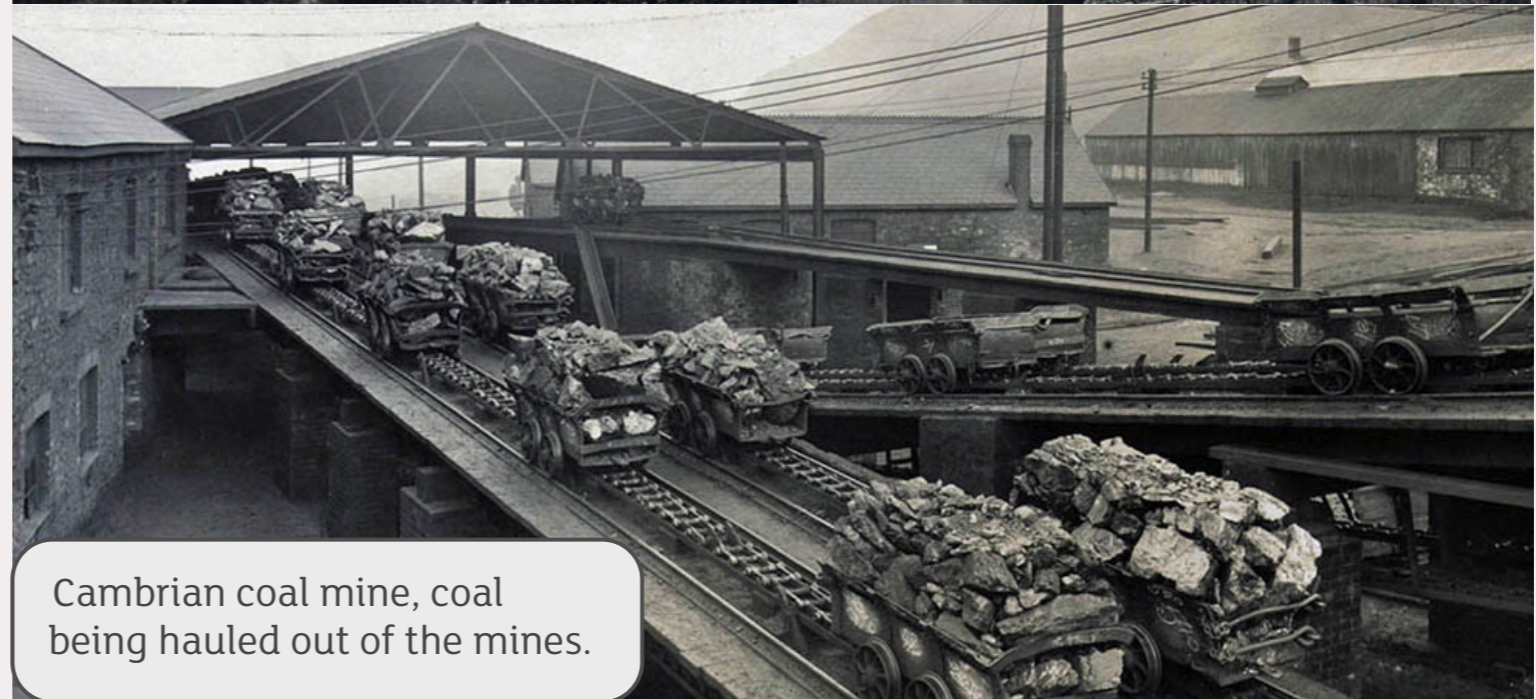
**Coal was the main industry in Wales in 1913.** The south Wales valleys mined coal that was used across the world. The iron industry grew side by side with the coal industry.

**By 1913 1/3 of people working in Wales worked in the coal mines.** People moved from the Welsh countryside, England and Ireland to the industrial areas of Wales because there was plenty of work to be had in the coal mines, and towns and villages grew around the mines.

**The work wasn't easy.** The workers spent the majority of their day underground in close dark spaces. Hundreds of people died each year in the coal mines because of accidents and underground explosions.

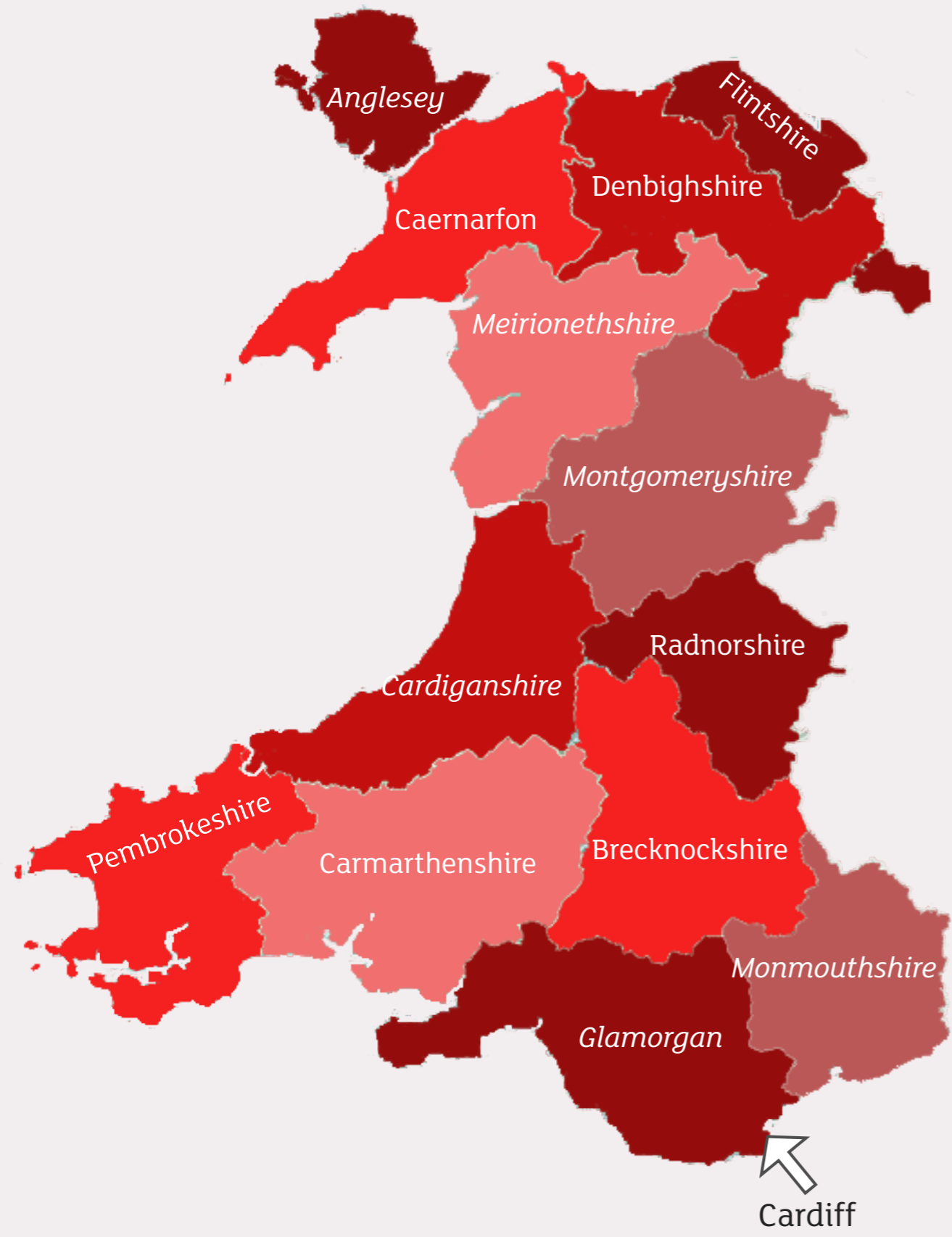


Men mining coal



Cambrian coal mine, coal being hauled out of the mines.

**BY 1913 AROUND 55% OF THE WELSH POPULATION LIVED WITHIN 25 MILES OF CARDIFF.**



**POPULATION OF SOME COUNTIES IN WALES**

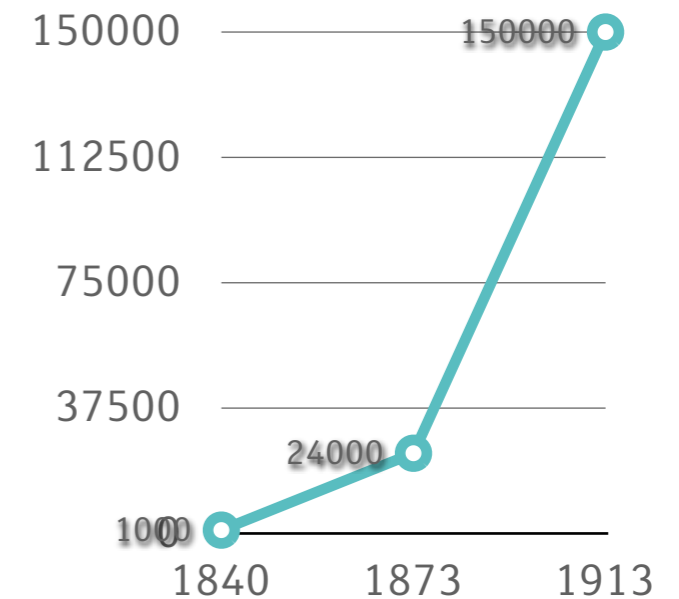
	POPULATION IN 1801	POPULATION IN 1911
<b>Glamorgan</b>	71,000	1,130,000
<b>Caernarfon</b>	41,500	142,000
<b>Cardiganshire</b>	43,000	81,000
<b>Monmouthshire</b>	32,000	56,000
<b>Anglesey</b>	34,000	51,000

Why was there such a rise in Glamorgan's population between 1801 and 1911?

# COAL CHANGING WALES - THE RHONDDA

- In 1840 only around 1,000 people lived in the Rhondda. It was a rural, quiet farming community.
- In 1853 a large coal mine was built, and within four years a railway had been built to haul the coal to the docks.
- The area changed dramatically! By 1913 it had a population of around 150,000.

Population of the Rhondda



## EXPORTING COAL OVERSEAS IN 1913

Around 36,832,000 tonnes was exported abroad in 1913.



**36,832,000 TONES OF COAL**

=



**WEIGHT OF 204,600 BLUE WHALES**

In 1913, the Welsh mines reached a peak in output. They produced more coal in this year than at any other time in their history.

Coal was used to fuel ships, trains and factories. South Wales became a very important place in Britain and the rest of the world because of the coal it produced.

# THE SENGHENYDD DISASTER

On the 14th of October 1913 there was a disaster in Senghenydd Colliery. 439 coal miners were killed in an underground explosion.



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

Benton  
138 George St  
Glasgow. 5.

# THE REST OF THE WORLD IN 1913

In 1913 most African countries were ruled by countries from Europe. Britain, France, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Portugal all had empires - countries which they ruled in Africa.

Only Liberia and Ethiopia were independent.



**The world's tallest building, the Woolworth Building was built in New York.**

The height of the Woolworth Building is 241.4m. By today, there are 297 buildings that are taller than the Woolworth building. The tallest building in the world in 2014 is the Burj Khalifa, Dubai which is a height of 828m!

**The hottest temperature in the world was recorded in Greenland Ranch, Death Valley, California, it was 56.7 °C (134 °F). The record still stands today.**



**Vincenzo Perugia tried to sell the Mona Lisa after he stole the painting from the Louvre in August 1911. He was arrested and the painting was sent back to Paris, France**



A law was passed in Norway which gave women the right to vote and stand in an election.

