



TAITH PYLLAU  
GLO CYMRU  
PARC TREFTADAETH CWM RHONDDA  
A WELSH COAL  
MINING EXPERIENCE  
RHONDDA HERITAGE PARK

## GWRTHRYCHAU YSGOL FICTORAIDD VICTORIAN SCHOOL ARTEFACTS



### Cansen Ysgol

Roedd ysgolion oes Fictoria yn cymryd materion cosbau a disgyblaeth o ddirif. Os oedd plentyn yn camymddwyn byddai'n cael ei fwrw ar gefn ei law neu ar ei gorff gyda chansen. Roedd nifer y trawiadau â'r gansen yn dibynnu ar y weithred a oedd yn cael ei chosbi. Roedd athrawon hefyd yn cadw cofnod o'r camweddau ar gosb dderbyniodd y disgybl. Er enghraifft, chwipiadau am beidio ag ysgrifennu llythrennau'n gywir.



### Bwrdd Cefn

Roedd gofyn i blant Fictoraidd gerdded ac eistedd yn syth. Er mwyn eu hatal nhw rhag eistedd/cerdded yn gefngwrwm, cafodd bwrdd cefn ei osod tu ôl i gefn plentyn gyda'r naill fraich yn bachu dros yr ochrau cul. Byddai'r bwrdd wedi cael ei osod gan ddefnyddio llinyn neu raff er mwyn i'r plentyn ei wisgo drwy'r dydd. Roedd modd defnyddio'r bwrdd fel modd o gadw plant yn llonydd oherwydd roedd yn atal plant rhag rhoi eu dwylo at ei gilydd. Byddai gwisgo'r bwrdd drwy'r dydd wedi bod yn anghyfforddus iawn.

### School Cane

Victorian schools took punishment and discipline very seriously. If a child misbehaved they were hit across the back of their hand or body with a cane. The number of strikes with the cane was dependant on the act being punished. Teachers also kept a record of these wrong doings and the punishment the pupils received. For example lashes for not getting their letters right.

### Backboard

Victorian children were required to walk and sit up straight. So much so, to prevent them from slouching, wooden backboards were placed behind a child's back with each arm hooked over the narrow ends. The board would then have been strapped into place with string or rope for the entirety of the day. The board could also be used as a device to stop fidgeting as it prevented children's hands from joining together. Wearing the board all day would have been very uncomfortable.



### Cyffion Bysedd

Cafodd cyffion bysedd eu defnyddio gan athrawon Fictoraidd i gadw plant yn llonydd yn y dosbarth. Roedd disgwyl i blant gael eu gweld, nid eu clywed ac eistedd yn llonydd ar bwys y ddesg. Roedd cyffion bysedd yn stopio plant rhag aflonyddu a phigo'u trwynau. Byddai'r cyffion yn cael eu gosod ar ben y bysedd a'u clymu y tu ôl i'r cefn; byddai hyn wedi bod yn anghyfforddus iawn.

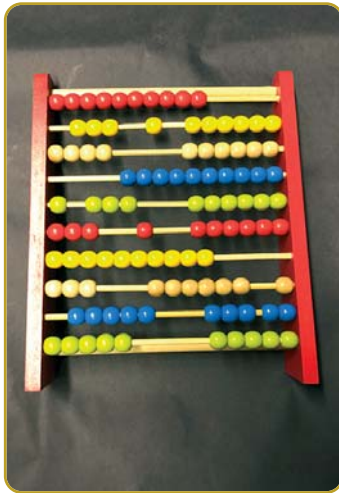
### Finger Stocks

Finger stocks were a device used by Victorian teachers to stop children fidgeting in class. Children were meant to be seen and not heard; sat still at their desk. Finger stocks stopped children wriggling and picking their nose. The stocks would have been placed over their fingers and tied behind their back; it would not have been very comfortable.



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### Abacws

Cafodd yr Abacws ei ddefnyddio mewn dosbarthiadau yn debyg i sut mae cyfrifiannellau'n cael eu defnyddio heddiw. Roedd yn helpu'r plant i ddysgu 'pedair rheol' mathemateg; adio, tynnu, lluosu a rhannu. Byddai'r plant yn symud y gleiniau ar hyd yr abacws yn unol â'r swm y mae angen ei gyfrifo. Fel arfer, cafodd yr Abacws ei greu o bren a byddai gan y plant abacws bach yr un neu byddan nhw'n dysgu gyda'i gilydd gan ddefnyddio abacws mawr ar flaen y dosbarth.

### Abacus

The Abacus was used in classrooms in a similar way that calculators are today. It helped the children learn the 'four rules' of mathematics; addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The children would move the beads across the rods according to the sum they needed to calculate. The Abacus was commonly made of wood and children would either have had a small abacus each or would all learn together on a large abacus which stood at the front of the classroom.

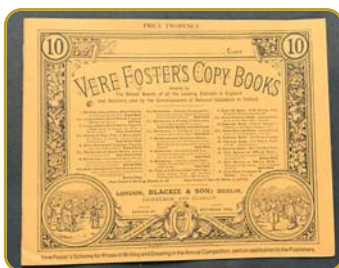


### Llechen Ysgrifennu ac Ysgrifbin

Cafodd papur ei ddefnyddio gan y plant mwyaf hyfedr yn unig, gan fod papur yn parhau i fod yn weddol ddrud. Byddai plant yn dechrau dysgu sut i ysgrifennu mewn blwch tywod gan ddefnyddio'u bysedd neu ffon. Wrth iddyn nhw dyfu'n hŷn, byddai'r plant yn symud ymlaen i ysgrifennu ar lechen ysgrifennu, fel yr un sydd yn y blwch. Byddai modd glanhau'r llechen ar ôl i'r gwaith gael ei wirio.

### Slate Board and Stylus

Paper was only used by the most proficient children as it was still relatively expensive. Children would first learn to write in sand trays using their finger or a stick. As they got older they would progress to writing on slates, like the one in the box, which could then be wiped clean after the work had been checked.



### Llyfr Ymarfer Ysgrifennu

Yn union fel plant heddiw, roedd rhaid i holl blant Fictoraidd ymarfer eu llawysgrifen. Cyn cyfrifiaduron, cafodd pob dim ei ysgrifennu â llaw ac roedd llawysgrifen glir y roedd modd ei deall yn un o'r sgiliau bywyd pwysig. Byddai plant a oedd yn ysgrifennu'u llythrennau'n anghywir yn cael eu cosbi â'r gansen.

Paid ag ysgrifennu yn y llyfr, rydyn ni wedi llungopio ychydig o'r tudalennau ar dy gyfer di fel bod modd i ti gymryd cynifer o gopiau ag y dymuna di.

### Handwriting Practice Book

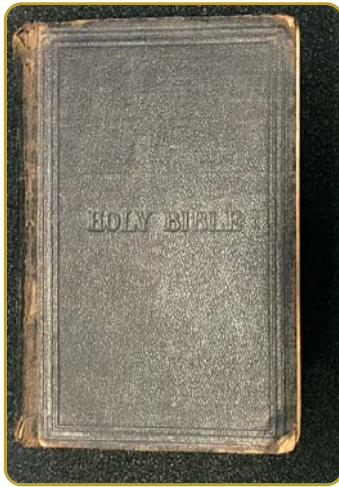
Like today, all Victorian children had to practice their handwriting. Before computers everything was written by hand and having clear legible handwriting was an important life skill. Children who could not get their letters right would be punished with the cane.

Please do not write into the book, we've photocopied some of the pages for you so you can take as many copies as you like.



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### Y Beibl

Roedd Y Beibl yn rhan bwysig o addysg yng Nghymru. Roedd nifer o blant o deuluoedd glofaol dim ond yn cael mynediad i addysg trwy'r ysgolion Sul. Cafodd yr ysgolion hyn eu cyllido gan roddion ariannol, yn hytrach na chodi tâl ar y disgyblion. Trwy astudio'r Beibl, roedd modd i'r plant mwyaf tlawd ddechrau dysgu sut i ddarllen.

*Mae'r Beibl yma dros 100 oed, ac mae'n arteffact gwreiddiol o'r amgueddfa. Paid â chyffwrdd â'r Beibl, cadwa'r Beibl yn y bocs ar bob adeg a chymera ofal wrth symud y Beibl o gwmpas y dosbarth.*

### Bible

The Bible was an important aspect of Welsh schooling. Many children from mining families could only access education through Sunday schools. These schools were funded by donations instead of charging the pupils. By studying the bible, even the poorest of children could start to learn how to read.

*This Bible is over 100 years old and is an original museum artefact. Please do not handle the Bible directly, keep it in the box at all times and take care when passing amongst the class.*



### Cap a Gwisg

Cafodd y cap a'r wisg eu gwisgo gan athrawon oedd wedi graddio o'r brifysgol. Roedd yn symbol o ragoriaeth o'u cymharu ag athrawon oedd heb raddio.

Roedd y mwyafrif o athrawon yn cael eu cyflogi ar sail profiad yn hytrach na chymwysterau a bydden nhw'n gwisgo'n smart, ond mewn dillad hamdden, fel heddiw.

### Cap and Gown

The cap and gown was only worn by teachers who had graduated from university. It stood as a symbol of superiority over non-graduate teachers.

Most teachers were employed based on experience rather than qualifications and would dress smartly but in more casual wear, much like today.