



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

GWRTHRYCHAU O'R RHYFEL BYD CYNTAF WORLD WAR ONE ARTEFACTS



Map o'r Ffrynt Gorllewinol

Copi o'r map sydd gyda ni yn ein casgliadau yw'r map sydd yn y blwch.

Roedd y 'Ffrynt Gorllewinol' yn enwog am fod yn un o 'theatrau rhyfel' mwyaf y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf. Cafodd y ffrynt ei ffurfio ar ôl i'r Almaen oresgyn gwlad Lwcsembwrg a Gwlad Belg yn Awst 1914. Roedd gan yr ardal yma rhwydwaith fawr o ffosydd, lle'r oedd y mwyafrif o filwyr yn byw trwy gydol y rhyfel.

Cafodd nifer o frwydrau eu cynnal ar y Ffrynt Gorllewinol; y mwyaf enwog oedd Brwydr y Somme, lle cafodd dros filiwn o glwyfedigion eu cyfrifo. Doedd dim ymosodiadau llwyddiannus iawn yma.

A Map of the Western Front

The map in the box is a copy of the map that we have in our collections.

The 'Western Front' was known as one of WWI's great 'theatres of war'. The front was formed after Germany invaded Luxemburg and Belgium in August 1914. The area had a massive network of trenches, where the majority of soldiers lived throughout the war.

Many battles took place on the Western Front, most infamously the Battle of the Somme, where over a million casualties were calculated. No offensives in this area ever made any significant advances.



Casyn Siel

Calibr 20mm yw'r casyn siel yn y blwch. Cafodd y casyn ei gynhyrchu'n wreiddiol gan yr Almaenwyr yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, mae'r enw yn cyfeirio at ddiamedr y siel. Pwrpas y siel oedd ymosod ar dargedau mawr, fel cerbydau, adeiladau neu awyrennau.

Roedd y sielau'n arf effeithiol iawn i'w defnyddio yn erbyn cerbyd y gelyn. Roedden nhw'n drwm i'w cario, felly doedd hi ddim gwerth yr ymdrech o'u cario neu'u storio nhw yn y ffosydd i'w defnyddio yn erbyn y Milwyr. Er ei faint mawr, doedd y siel yma ddim yn ennill gwobr arf fwyaf y rhyfel; roedd gan Fyddin Ffrainc siel 520mm oedd yn pwysu 3,130 pwys.

Shell Casing

The shell casing in the box is a 20mm caliber. Originally manufactured by the Germans during WWI, it's name derived from the diameter of the shell. The purpose of this shell would be to attack large targets such as vehicles, buildings or aircrafts.

An effective ammunition against an enemy vehicle, the shells were heavy to carry and meant that it was not worth the effort carrying or storing them in the trenches to use against Soldiers. Despite its large nature, this casing does not beat the largest of the war, it was 520mm and weighed 3,130 lbs and belonged to the French Army.



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Celf o'r Ffosydd

Celf o'r Ffosydd yw eitem addurnol a gafodd ei chreu gan filwyr, carcharorion rhyfel neu ddinasyddion. Roedd creu'r gelf yma'n gysylltiedig â'r rhyfel neu effeithiau'r rhyfel; daeth yn weithgaredd poblogaidd ar gyfer y milwyr yn y ffosydd, fel modd o ffoi erchyllterau rhyfel.

Cafodd eitemau'u creu yn y ffosydd gan ddefnyddio darnau o sielau, fel yr un sydd yn y blwch. Cafodd eitemau mwy eu cymryd o faes y gad a'u rhoi i grefftwr er mwyn creu celf goffaol.

Mae gan y gelf yn y blwch ddyddiadau'r rhyfel wedi'u hengrafu '1914-1918'. Byddai'r darn o gelf yma'n ein hatgoffa ni o aberthau'r dynion.

Trench Art

Trench Art is a decorative item made by soldiers, prisoners of war or civilians. The making of it is directly linked to war or the consequences of it; and became a popular pastime for the soldiers in the trenches as an escape from the horrors of war.

Items were often made in the trenches from pieces of shell, like the one in the box. Other larger pieces were taken from the battle field and given to an artisan to create a commemorative piece.

The art in the box has the dates of the war engraved '1914-1918'. This piece would serve as a stark reminder of the sacrifices the men made.



Tuniau Bwyd

Ar ddechrau'r rhyfel, cafodd milwyr Prydain 10 owns o gig y dydd, ond ar ôl i warchae'r Almaen gael ei ffurfio roedd rhaid gostwng hyn i 6 owns o gig y dydd.

Roedd deiet milwr yn bennaf yn cynnwys corn-biff tun, bara a bisgedi. O 1916, roedd rhaid i'r bara gael ei greu gan ddefnyddio meipsfrych gwaddod wedi'u sychu.

Roedd y bwyd o hyd yn cael ei baratoi gan y staff arlwyyo a fyddai'n rhoi'r bwyd mewn cynhwysyddion sy'n debyg i'r rheiny yn y bocs a'u hanfon mewn bocs gwellt trwy'r ffosydd cyswllt. Byddai'r bwyd bob tro'n oer erbyn iddo gyrraedd y milwyr.

Food Tins

At the beginning of the war British soldiers were given 10 ounces of meat a day, but once the German blockade began this had to be reduced to 6 ounces of meat a day.

A soldier's diet mostly consisted of tinned corn beef, bread and biscuits. From 1916, the bread had to be made from dried ground turnips due to a shortage of flour.

The food was always prepared by the catering staff who would put the food in containers similar to those in the box and sent them in a straw box through the communication trenches. By the time they reached the soldiers it was always cold.



Harmonica

Roedd yr harmonica'n offeryn poblogaidd ar flaen y gad. Roedd yn fach ac roedd yn hawdd ei gario mewn bag ar eich cefn. Roedd nifer o filwyr o Brydain a'r Almaen yn derbyn harmonica gan y llywodraeth wrth fartsio i flaen y gad.

Fel Celf y Ffosydd, roedd yn cynnig cyfle i'r milwyr ffoi rhag erchyllterau rhyfel.

Harmonica

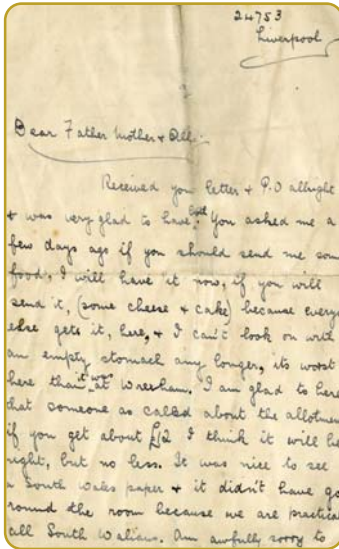
The harmonica was a popular instrument on the frontline. It was compact and could be carried easily in a back pack. Many British and German soldiers were given harmonicas by their own governments as they marched off to war.

Similar to Trench Art it offered the soldiers a form of retreat from the atrocities of war.



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Llythyrau

Copïau o lythyrau'r Preifat Ieuan Williams yw'r llythyrau yn y boc. Gwirfoddolodd yn y fyddin yn 20 oed ym mis Mawrth 1915. Ymrestrodd Ieuan yn Nhonypanyd ac ymunodd â'r 16eg Bataliwn (Gwasanaeth) y Ffiwsilwyr Brenhinol Cymreig.

Yn ystod hyfforddiant yn Llandudno, cafodd Ieuan ei ganfod yn anghymwys i wasanaethu dros dro oherwydd problemau gwddf a chafodd ei anfon i'r 3ydd Bataliwn (Wrth Gefn).

Anfonodd Ieuan sawl lythyr at ei deulu a'i frindiau. Gofynnodd am fwyd, eitemau i'w gysuro ac roedd e bob amser yn ddiolchgar am dderbyn papur newydd. Byddai'n rhannu'r papur newydd gyda bechgyn eraill o Gymru a oedd yn rhannu caban ag ef.

Yn drist iawn, cafodd Preifat Ieuan Williams ei ladd ar faes y gad ar 5 Ebrill 1916. Enillodd e Seren 1914-1915, y Fedal Fuddugoliaeth a Medal Rhyfel Prydain.

Nid fe oedd yr unig aelod yn ei deulu i ymuno â'r rhyfel; gwirfoddolodd ei ddau frawd, James a Daniel, hefyd. Cafodd James ei ladd hefyd, ond goroesodd Daniel.

Letters

The letters in the box are copies of those written by Private Ieuan Williams. He volunteered for the army at the age of 20 in March 1915. Ieuan enlisted at Tonypanyd and joined the 16th (Service) Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

During training at Llandudno Ieuan was classified as temporarily unfit due to a neck problem and was posted to the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion.

Ieuan wrote home many times to family and friends. He asked for food, items of comfort and was always grateful for receiving a newspaper which he passed around to the other Welsh lads he shared a hut with.

Sadly, Pte Ieuan Williams was killed in action on the 5th April 1916. He was awarded the 1914-1915 Star, the Victory Medal and the British War Medal.

He was not the only one in his family to join the war, his two brothers James and Daniel also volunteered. James was also killed but Daniel survived.



Bag Cymorth Cyntaf a Thriniaeth Maes y Frwydr

Cafodd Triniaeth Maes y Frwydr ei rhoi i bob milwr fel bod gyda nhw ffordd o drin anaf cyn i'r Meddyg gyrraedd.

Roedd y pecyn yn cynnwys dau rwymin ac ychydig o binnau cau i'w glymu'n dynn.

Ar ôl i'r meddyg gyrraedd, byddai'n rhoi triniaeth i'r anafedig gan ddefnyddio'r Fag Cymorth Cyntaf. Byddai'n trin y milwyr cyn eu hanfon i'r safle cymorth cyntaf y tu ôl i flaen y gad.

Er bod y bag yn y boc yn wag, byddai wedi cynnwys triniaeth cymorth cyntaf, rhwymynnau, iodine a chyfarpar meddygol sylfaenol.

First Aid Bag and First Field Dressing

The First Field Dressing was given to every soldier so that they had a means to dress a wound before a medic arrived.

The pack contained two dressings and some safety pins to secure them.

Once a medic was on the scene they would attend the casualty with their canvas First Aid Bag. They would treat the soldiers before they were sent to a first aid post behind the front line.

While the bag in the box is empty, it would have contained first aid dressings, bandage's, iodine and basic medical tools.





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Gwybodaeth Ymosodiad o'r Awyr

Roedd yr ymosodiad cyntaf ar Brydain o'r awyr wedi dal y llywodraeth yn annisgwyl, ac yn dilyn hynny, o 1915 roedd y llywodraeth wedi cyhoeddi gwybodaeth ddiogelwch. Roedd rhagofalon yn cynnwys chwibanu i rybuddio pobl am ymosodiad, chwilio am le diogel, a phylu goleuadau stryd i'w gwneud hi'n anoddach i beilotiaid y gelyn weld eu targedau.

Cafodd helgorn (math o offeryn pres) ei chwythu i roi gwybod ei bod hi'n ddiogel i ddychwelyd i'r stryd.

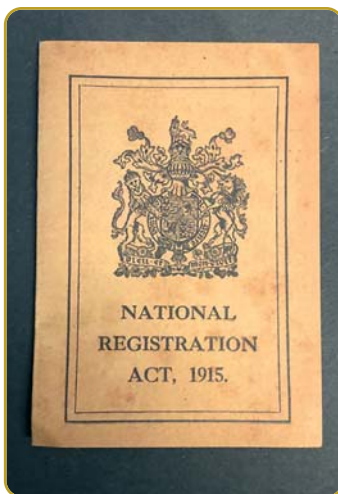
Erbyn diwedd y rhyfel cafodd 1,500 o ddinasyddion Prydain eu lladd yn ystod ymosodiadau o'r awyr gan yr Almaen, a chafodd 3,400 eu hanafu.

Air Raid Safety information

The first air raid attack on Britain took the government by surprise, after that, from 1915 the government issued safety information. Precautions included whistling to alarm people of an attack, running for cover and dimming streetlights so that it was harder for enemy pilots to see their targets.

A bugles (a type of brass instrument) was blown to signal that it was safe to return to the streets.

By the end of the war 1,500 British citizens had been killed by the German air raids, and over 3,400 had been injured.



Cerdyn Deddf Cofrestru Genedlaethol

Helpodd Deddf Cofrestru Genedlaethol 1915 i nodi pobl a oedd yn gallu gwasanaethu yn y fyddin, neu a oedd yn gallu cyflawni gwaith sifil a rolau nad oedden nhw'n rhai milwrol. Cafodd tua 29 miliwn o ffurflenni eu hanfon i Gymru, Lloegr a'r Alban, ar gyfer pawb rhwng 15 a 65 oed. Roedd pob person yn gyfrifol am lenwi'i ffurflen ei hun, yn wahanol i gofnodion y cyfrifiad.

Cafodd y ffurflenni yma'u cadw mewn swyddfeydd cofnodion lleol hyd 1921, pan gawson nhw eu dinistrio.

Ar ôl cofrestru, byddai'r bobl yn cario cardiau, fel yr un sydd yn y blwch, gyda nhw i brofi eu bod nhw wedi cofrestru.

National Registration Act Card

The 1915 National Registration Act helped to identify people who could serve in the army, be used in civil employment and other non-military roles. Around 29 million forms were sent to England, Scotland and Wales, for everyone aged 15-65. Each person was responsible for filling out their own forms unlike the census records.

These forms were kept at local record offices until 1921, when they were requested to be destroyed.

Once registered, people would carry cards, like the one in the box, on their person to prove that they had been registered.



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Posterï Recriwtio

O fewn 8 wythnos o ddechrau'r rhyfel, ymunodd 750,000 o ddynion â byddin wirfoddol y dinasyddion.

Ar ôl cofrestru, roedd rhaid i bob dyn gyflawni cyfres o brofion meddygol a ffitrwydd cyn gallu dod yn filwr.

Yna, aethon nhw i wersylloedd hyfforddi ar hyd a lled Prydain i ddysgu sut i fod yn filwr.

Fyddai'r broses recriwtio milwyr ddim wedi bod yn llwyddiannus heb yr ymgyrch hysbysebu posterï a oedd yn annog dynion i gofrestru gan gynnig bywyd gwell.

Recruitment Posters

Within 8 week of the outbreak of war, over 750,000 men joined the volunteer citizens' army.

Once they signed up every man had to take a series of medical and fitness tests before they could become a soldier.

From here, they were sent to training camps all over Britain to learn how to be soldiers.

The recruitment of soldiers would not have been as successful without the poster advertising campaign that encouraged men to sign up on the promise of a better life.



Medal Fuddugoliaeth ar Fedal Seren 1914

Ym Mawrth 1919 cytunodd y Cynghreiriaid y dylai pob dyn a wasanaethodd dderbyn Medal Fuddugoliaeth. Roedd medal pob cenedl yn wahanol, ond roedd gan bob un elfennau tebyg, fel esgyll buddugoliaeth.

Ym Mhrydain, cafodd y fedal ei chyflwyno i'r rheiny a dderbyniodd Fedal Seren 1914 ac 1914-15 a phawb a wasanaethodd yn y Fyddin Brydeinig rhwng 5 Awst 1914 a 11 Tachwedd 1918.

Cafodd y Fedal Seren 1914 ei chyflwyno i'r holl ddynion wasanaethodd yn Lluoedd Ymgyrchol Prydain ac India yn Ffrainc neu Wlad Belg rhwng 5 Awst a 23 Tachwedd 1914. Y dyddiad cyntaf yw'r diwrnod ar ôl i Brydain ddatgan rhyfel yn erbyn Yr Almaen ar' ail ddyddiad yw diwedd Brwydr Gyntaf Ieper.

Victory Medal and 1914 Star Medal

In March 1919 the Allies agreed that all men who served should be awarded a Victory Medal. Each nation's medal was different but, all of them have similar elements, such as the winged figure of victory.

In Britain, the medal was issued to those who received the 1914 and 1914-1915 Star Medal and everyone who served in any battle in the British Army between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918.

The 1914 Star Medal was awarded to all men who served in the British and Indian Expeditionary Forces in France or Belgium between 5th August and 23rd November 1914. The former date is the day after Britain declared war on Germany and the closing date is the end of the first Battle of Ypres.



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Pabiau

Cafodd y pabi ei fabwysiadu fel symbol coffa ar ôl i Lefftenant Cynrol John McCrae ei weld yn tyfu ar faes brwydr ar ôl i'w ffrind farw yn Ypres.

Roedd gweld y blodau'n tyfu wedi'i ysbrydoli i ysgrifennu'r gerdd 'In Flanders Fields'.

Mae'r pabi bellach yn cynrychioli'r rheiny a fu farw yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf yn ogystal â'r rheiny a wasanaethodd dros eu gwlad.

Poppies

The poppy was adopted as a symbol of Remembrance after Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae saw them growing in a battle field after he lost his friend in Ypres.

Seeing the flowers grow inspired him to write the poem 'In Flanders Fields'.

The poppy now not only represents those who lost their lives in WWI but all people who served their country throughout history.

In Flanders Fields

**In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.**

**We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.**

**Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.**

Gan / By John McCrae

Meddyg milwrol a Chadlywydd y Magnelwyr o Ganada
Canadian military doctor and artillery commander

