

# Jewish Refugees in South Wales, 1933-1945

**Created:** 2012

**Number of panels:** 13

**Format:** Pull-up banners (80 x 210cm, 31½" x 84")

**Synopsis:** An exhibition to commemorate the Holocaust and the lives of Jewish refugees in South Wales, and their contribution to Welsh society.

The panels, thirteen in all, include some more general ones that tell the story, while others relate to specific people.

The panels are as follows: Title panel; Persecution; Kindertransport; Ellen Davies; Henry Foner; Refugee Industries; the Schoenmann Family; Medical Refugees; Dr Alfred Feiner; Refugee Artists; Heinz Koppel; Abraham Brysh; Farewell.

Images of the individual boards appear on subsequent pages.

# Jewish Refugees in South Wales 1933-1945



German state document allowing the holder to leave Germany, 1937 (The First Great War Archive, Berlin)      English cabinet document on immigration, drafted by Adolf Hitler, 1939 (The First Great War Archive, Berlin)

# Ffoaduriaid Iddewig yn Ne Cymru 1933-1945

# Persecution Erledigaeth



Mark Dwyer, visiting the house of Jewish shops, April 1938 (The First Great War Archive, Berlin)      Adolf Hitler's speech to Reichstag on Jewish persecution, March 1937 (The First Great War Archive, Berlin)

On 30th January 1933 Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany. Hitler was the leader of the National Socialist Party, better known as the Nazi Party. Germany was in crisis. Millions of workers were unemployed and the German people had become disillusioned with mainstream political parties. In cities such as Berlin and Munich, there were rising tensions between the communists and the Nazi paramilitary group, the Sturmabteilung (SA). Amidst the chaos, Hitler declared that he could restore Germany's national pride and quell unrest in the streets.

Ar 30 Ionawr 1933, Adolf Hitler yn Gynghefar yr Ailman. Hitler oedd arweinydd y Natsïon Sosialistig Cymdeithedd, a rhwyngedd yn well fy iafid llywodraeth. Roedd yr Ailman mewn a grynau. Rhoddi miliynau'n ddi-ffurfiad ac roedd yr Ailmanwyr wedi'u ddiadffwrdd gan llywodraeth gwrthodol y cwmnïau. Mewn ddiadffwrdd yn gwrthod llywodraeth, roedd llywodraeth parhau rhwyng y cwmnïau a grŵp paramilitariol y Natsïon, mwy y Natsïonwyl (SA). Yn gyffwrdd, buasai Hitler y galid i ddiadffwrdd y cwmnïau a'r Ailman a grynau aroddeddu ar y strydoedd.

He also claimed that the Jews were the cause of Germany's problems.

Yn 1933, cyhoeddodd yr SA reolau newyddol a ddaeth i ben y Natsïonwyl. Ar 13 Mawrth 1933, cyhoeddodd Hitler ddiwyddiadau newydd, y Natsïonwyl yn ddaeth i ben y Natsïonwyl a'r Natsïonwyl yn ddaeth i ben y Natsïonwyl a'r Natsïonwyl yn ddaeth i ben y Natsïonwyl.

In 1933 the SA enforced a national boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. On 25th September 1935, Hitler announced two new laws, the Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour, and the Reich Citizenship Law. The Nazis now had the legal tools to strip the Jews of their rights as German citizens. Jews were no longer allowed to marry non-Jews.

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Finally on 9/10th November 1938, the Nazis introduced a nationwide pogrom which swept across Germany and parts of Austria. This became known as Kristallnacht or the night of broken glass. Synagogues were burned and shops and houses were looted. 30 Jews were murdered and 20,000 Jewish men were sent to concentration camps.

Nid oedd llywodraeth yn gallu ddiadffwrdd i ddiadffwrdd y Natsïonwyl. Roedd y rhaf wedi addu sloes wedi fy iafid llywodraeth yn ddaeth i ben y Natsïonwyl a'r Natsïonwyl yn ddaeth i ben y Natsïonwyl.

Life for Jews in Germany had become intolerable. Those who had not already fled Germany searched desperately for a means of escape.



20,000 Jewish men sent to concentration camps during the pogrom of 9/10th November 1938 (The First Great War Archive, Berlin)

Adolf Hitler's speech to Reichstag on Jewish persecution, March 1937 (The First Great War Archive, Berlin)

# Kindertransport



Ellen Davis on the night with her family in 1937, near arrival, 1937. (By the photographer: [unreadable])

Ellen Davis on the night with her family in 1937, near arrival, 1937. (By the photographer: [unreadable])

Kindertransport ('child transport') was the name given to a British government-organised mission in 1938-1939 to save Jewish children in Nazi-occupied Europe (Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia). The rescue mission was conceived by leaders of the Jewish community in Britain as a response to Kristallnacht in November 1938.

The first Kindertransport departed from Berlin on 1st December 1938. Each child was only allowed to take a small amount of luggage and up to 10 German Marks in currency (less than £1). On arrival in England, these children with no money was taken to London to be collected by relatives or their new foster parents. Those without sponsors were housed in English east-coast holiday camps at Dovercourt and Peabody until foster families could be found.

Leaves to stay in Britain was a temporary basis. It was granted on the understanding that the children would be reunited with their families once the emergency was over. These children who could not be reunited with their families were organised to emigrate to the colonies when they were old enough.

Few of the children would see their birth parents again.

The Kindertransport helped around 10,000 Jewish children to escape from the Nazi regime. The last mission of children left Germany on 1st September 1939, the day Germany invaded Poland. Ten days later a mission of Jewish children from Prague was turned back on the outbreak of war.

Arrival of young children from Germany at Dovercourt Holiday Camp, Essex, shortly after arrival in Great Britain in December 1938. (By the photographer: [unreadable])



Children at Dovercourt Holiday Camp in Essex, shortly after arrival in Great Britain in December 1938. (By the photographer: [unreadable])

Kindertransport ('child transport') could be seen as a rescue of young gas by the British Foreign Office in 1938 and 1939. Jewish children from Germany and Austria were sent to Britain via the Kindertransport. On arrival in Britain they were collected by their new foster parents. Those without sponsors were housed in English east-coast holiday camps at Dovercourt and Peabody until foster families could be found.

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# Ellen Davis



Ellen Davis on the night with her family in 1937, near arrival, 1937. (By the photographer: [unreadable])

Ellen Davis on the night with her family in 1937, near arrival, 1937. (By the photographer: [unreadable])

Ellen Davis was born in a small village called Hof near Hildesheim, Germany. She lived in a large house with her parents, grandparents and her brothers and sisters. The family was well respected in the village. All this changed in 1933 when Hitler became Chancellor of Germany. Almost immediately their non-Jewish neighbours and friends turned against the family. In 1935 Henry and his brother and sister were barred from attending the local school. The family business was confiscated and her grandparents fled to Argentina. In 1937 her father was sent to Dachau concentration camp and the family home was appropriated by a member of the Nazi party. Her mother and youngest sister were sent away to escape for England. Henry and the other children were placed in a Jewish orphanage.

In November 1938 Henry and the other children could see the orange gas in London having been from their native village. In 1939 she was placed on a Kindertransport bound for Southampton via Hamburg. On arrival in London she was collected by her new foster father, Mr. Ferguson. On 29th June 1939 she arrived in Britain where she became known as Ellen Ferguson.

In 1942 Ellen received news from the Red Cross. The letter informed her that her family had been deported to Riga in Latvia. She later learned that they were murdered in November 1941 in the Rumbula Forest on the outskirts of Riga.

The number of men, women and children murdered and buried in mass graves in Rumbula Forest is unknown, but figures have been put as high as 46,000. They include 19 members of the Wirthheim family.

Ellen Davis and family in 1937, near arrival, 1937. (By the photographer: [unreadable])

Ellen Davis and family in 1937, near arrival, 1937. (By the photographer: [unreadable])

6531

This document of identity is issued with the approval of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to young persons to be admitted to the United Kingdom for educational purposes under the care of the Inter-Aid Committee for children.

**THIS DOCUMENT REQUIRES NO VISA.**

**PERSONAL PARTICULARS.**

Name: WIRTHHEIM, ELLLEN ELLEN

Sex: FEMALE Date of Birth: 1.1.1929

Place: HOF

Full Names and Address of Parents:  
WIRTHHEIM, JULIUS HENRICH  
HOF



# Henry Foner



Portrait photograph of Henry Foner taken before he was placed in a children's hospital in Berlin, February 1939. (By the author, Henry Foner)

Portrait of Henry Foner with his mother and sister at Children's Hospital in Berlin, England 1938. (From photograph Henry Foner)

"I came to Swansea in February 1939 as one of a group of Jewish refugee children. I was six years old and there to me alone in the group. We were collected in a large hall in London by Mrs Selma Levy and travelled down to Swansea by train. On arrival, we were delivered to our mothers home and Helen Lieberich registered the 30 as Henry Foner. I do not know how many children were in this group of Kindertransport children, but many years later I heard that there were about 24. Thinking about it now, it seems to me that this was a tremendous effort by a small and relatively isolated community to save their fellow Jews. At any rate, I am intensely grateful to the Foner family for caring me and I am sure others felt the same way about other lost families in the community. I have only warm feelings about my time in Swansea and feel lucky that fate brought me there."

Henry Foner's reflections about my time in Swansea' SWMAH magazine, April 2010

"Today Henry Foner possesses what he describes as a 'Swallow' letter from his father. The letter was written in Berlin in November 1941, and passed to a family friend."

"I think my father has found a good home and that the Foner's will look after him as well as my parents could. Please convey my love, one day when it will be possible, my deepest gratitude for making it possible for my child to escape the fate that will soon overtake me... Please tell him one day that it was only out of deep love and concern for his father that I have written you, but that on the other hand I miss him most painfully day by day and that my life would have all meaning if there were not at least the possibility of seeing him again someday"

In 1949 Henry Foner discovered his father had been killed in Auschwitz.

Henry Foner (Henry Foner) with his mother and sister, 1938. (By the author, Henry Foner)

Henry Foner (Henry Foner) with his mother and sister, 1938. (From photograph Henry Foner)



# Refugee Industries Diwydiannau Ffoaduriaid



The management team of Aero Tiff Fasteners Ltd. Mr. Benjamin Chaw is on the far right. (By the author, Henry Foner)

The head Aero Tiff Fasteners Ltd. Mr. Benjamin Chaw is on the far right. (By the author, Henry Foner)

Between 1933 and 1939 about 55,000 German and Austrian Jews fled to Britain. Preference was given to scientists, factory owners and businessmen. These refugees were encouraged to establish businesses on industrial estates in areas of high unemployment.

In south Wales a number of Jewish refugees established factories on the Treforest Industrial Estate, near Pontypridd. In 1941 factories on the Treforest Industrial Estate were employing over 17,000 Jewish workers. Jewish refugee industries made a significant contribution to the British war effort.

Arthur Katz was born in Johannesburg in 1906. In 1929 he travelled to Germany with his mother. After finishing an apprenticeship he started work at Tipp & Co. in Nuremberg, a toy manufacturing firm owned by his cousin, Philip Ullmann. When Hitler came to power in 1933, Arthur Katz used his British passport to leave Germany and settle in Britain. Philip Ullmann soon joined him and together they set up a new factory called Matroy in Northampton.

With the outbreak of war in 1939, Matroy began producing munitions. In 1944 a new factory was established at Fflintfach, near Swansea.

In the 1950s the company launched the famous Corgi toy range.

Photograph of the Aero Tiff Fasteners, c.1940s. (By the author, Henry Foner)

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View of the Aero Tiff, c.1940s. (By the author, Henry Foner)



# The Schoenmann Family Teulu Schoenmann



Production line at the General Paper & Box Manufacturing Co. Ltd  
By the end of the 19th century

Early in the 20th century Jacob Schoenmann established a cigarette paper manufacturing business in Vienna. In 1936 the factory was seized by the Nazis. Realising that the family had no future in Austria, Jacob's son Paul Schoenmann made arrangements to relocate to Britain.

On arrival in south Wales Paul Schoenmann, along with his business partner Rudolf Wilhelm, established the General Paper and Box Manufacturing Company Ltd on the Treloar Industrial Estate near Penarth. Many other companies trading on the estate were also set up by businessmen who were refugees from Nazism.

In 1939 Paul Schoenmann brought his wife, young son George and baby daughter Sally to Cardiff. His parents remained in Vienna. His father Jacob died of a heart attack in 1941. On 6th May 1942 his mother was sent to Chelmno extermination camp near Lodz in German-occupied Poland, where she was murdered on arrival.

In 1944 the General Paper and Box Manufacturing Company at Treloar employed 100 workers. Along with the other industries established by Jewish refugees in South Wales, Paul Schoenmann's factory provided work for local people in an area of mass unemployment.

Paul Schoenmann in the General Paper & Box Manufacturing Co. Ltd  
1944

At Schoenmann's 20th birthday, self-titled Jacob Schoenmann became a wealthy cigarette paper manufacturer in Vienna. In 1936, deprived of electricity and fuel, he fled Austria, carrying with him his wife and young son Paul. He arrived in Britain in 1939.

At 41 years old Dr Ozyars, self-titled Paul Schoenmann, is regarded as a brilliant business man. He founded the General Paper and Box Manufacturing Company Ltd at Treloar Industrial Estate near Penarth. Rudolf Bauer's cousinhood still a credit to his business as a credit to his health.

In 1939, Paul Schoenmann, 41 years old, of 10, St. George's, Cardiff, was the son of Jacob, a Jewish man, and his wife, Rosa, a Jewish woman. He was born in Vienna. He was the son of a Jewish man and a Jewish woman. He was the son of a Jewish man and a Jewish woman.

In 1944, Paul Schoenmann was a refugee from Nazi Germany. He was a Jewish man and a Jewish woman. He was a Jewish man and a Jewish woman. He was a Jewish man and a Jewish woman.



Paul Schoenmann and his grandmother Rosa. Rosa was married to an emigrant from the General Paper and Box Manufacturing Co. Ltd  
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# Medical refugees Ffoadurïad meddygol



Portrait of Dr Kurt Guttmann (Bismarck, 1942)  
By the end of the 19th century

Portrait of Dr Kurt Guttmann (Bismarck, 1942)  
By the end of the 19th century

Kurt Guttmann was born in Bismarckshöhe, Upper Silesia, Germany on 1st October 1906. He studied dentistry at universities in Freiburg, Münster and Berlin before qualifying in 1924. He practised his profession in Southern Upper Silesia until 1937 when the family left Germany due to Nazi persecution. Originally the family had planned to settle in Hong Kong, however with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, the Guttmann family were granted leave to stay in England. Dr Guttmann then set up a dental practice in Bristol.

In May 1940 Dr Guttmann was interned because of his German nationality and his wife and their two young sons moved to Perth in the Rhondda. Here they stayed with old friends from Germany who had established a factory at Treloar.

When Dr Guttmann was released he established a dental practice at 21 Goswell Street in Perth. In time the practice would grow to become one of the largest in south Wales. In 1947 he became a naturalised British citizen and changed his name to Kenneth Goodwin.

Dr Guttmann was just one of many medical refugees who arrived in south Wales in the 1930s and 1940s. Jewish refugee doctors, dentists and nurses helped raise the standard of health care in Wales following the creation of the National Health Service in 1948.

General Kurt Guttmann was Bismarckshöhe, Silesia, Upper Silesia, Germany on 1st October 1906. He studied dentistry at universities in Freiburg, Münster and Berlin before qualifying in 1924. He practised his profession in Southern Upper Silesia until 1937 when the family left Germany due to Nazi persecution. Originally the family had planned to settle in Hong Kong, however with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, the Guttmann family were granted leave to stay in England. Dr Guttmann then set up a dental practice in Bristol.

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Dr Guttmann (far right) was one of the many medical refugees who arrived in south Wales in the 1930s and 1940s. Jewish refugee doctors, dentists and nurses helped raise the standard of health care in Wales following the creation of the National Health Service in 1948.



# Dr Alfred Feiner



Dr Alfred Feiner, c.1920  
(Dr Alfred Feiner's archive)

Dr Alfred Feiner was a medical doctor in Vienna. In 1938 Alfred, Herta his wife, and their four year old son George, fled to the United Kingdom following the Anschluss - the annexation of Austria by the German Reich.

Three years later the family settled in Pontypridd. Herta took a job as a cook and housekeeper. Her husband resumed at the Welsh National School of Medicine. Although Dr Feiner was already a qualified doctor, foreign medical qualifications were not recognised in Britain at that time. After passing his British medical examinations, Dr Alfred Feiner began practising as a GP in Pontypridd.

Initially the Feiner family like most other refugees from Austria and Germany were regarded with suspicion by the local community. However in time Dr Feiner gained the respect and admiration of the people of Pontypridd.

Alfred Feiner's medical qualifications, Thomas University, 1917  
(Dr Alfred Feiner's archive)

Dr Alfred Feiner, c.1920  
(Dr Alfred Feiner's archive)

Roedd Dr Alfred Feiner yn feddyg yn Ffflws. Yn 1938, fflud id wrdd, Herta, a'i math pedwar oed, George, i'r Deyrnas Unedig yn agly'r Awstria - a'r cydlyneddwrill Awstria gan hwlth i'r Almaen.

Tair mlynedd yn ddiweddaruach, ymestynodd y teulu yn Hontypridd. Cafodd Herta rwsdd iŵ cogwdd a phlecur emwr oŵ. Cafodd ffordd iŵ gylwr yn Tŵndyprydd Gwernydol Cyntaf. Er hwlth Dr Feiner elmsr yn foddig cymryd, eidd codd cymeriad meddygol trwy'r yn gwyblyddol yn ddrwyddas ar y pryd. Ar hwlth arholiadau meddygol Prydeinig, dechreuodd Dr Alfred Feiner wrlthio iŵ meddyg hwlth yn Hontypridd.

Yn gwylt rwsdd y teulu Feiner, hi y rhw hyswŵ ffrwyddol a Awstria a'r Almaen, yn cael eu hyswŵ gan y gwylt ddiwylt. Ond drwy amser, estynodd Dr Feiner hwlth a'r adrodd hwlth Hontypridd.

Certificates awarded to Alfred Feiner, Pontypridd, 1917  
(Dr Alfred Feiner's archive)



# Refugee Artists Artistiaid ymhlith y Ffoaduriaid



In the PK, 1902/03 (Portrait of Alfred Feiner)  
(Dr Alfred Feiner's archive)

In the PK, 1902/03 (Portrait of Alfred Feiner)  
(Dr Alfred Feiner's archive)

Josef Herman was born in Warsaw in 1911. In 1938 he travelled to Brussels to study art. With the outbreak of war in 1939, he fled to France and then Britain. After living for some time in Glasgow, he was invited to visit Ystradgynlais, in the Swansea Valley. He only intended to stay in Wales for a few days, in the end he stayed for 11 years.

Herman found inspiration in his annual working class riding trips. His paintings captured the quiet dignity of the Welsh miners and their families. In 1962 he was awarded the Gold Medal for Fine Art at the National Eisteddfod in Llanelli. Josef Herman is now widely considered to be one of the greatest artists who worked in Wales during the 20th century.

Yn eraill arddol rffwgwylt wrdd yn wylth yn ddrwyddas yn Hontypridd. Dechreuodd Dr Alfred Feiner wrlthio iŵ meddyg hwlth yn Hontypridd.

Ganed Josef Herman yn Warsaw yn 1911. Yn 1938, telldodd i Brussels i astudio eidd. Olyd dechreu'r Wylth yn 1939, fflud i Ffrainc ac yna i Brydain. Ar ôl byw yn Glasgow am hwlth amser, gwylthododd eidd i ymweld ag Ystradgynlais, yng Nghŵm Tawe. Wylthig eidd ddrwyddas yn wylthid amser yng Nghŵm Tawe, ond yn y diwedd arhosodd am 11 mlynedd.

Cafodd Herman ysbectyn hwlth yn y diwedd a'nyrddol ddrwyddas gwylthid hwlth, hwlth iŵ hwlthidol ddrwyddas hwlthidol ddrwyddas gwylthidol hwlthidol. Yn 1962, estynodd y Wylth hwlth ar gylwr Cofrestrwydd Gwylthidol Eiddodol Prydeinig. Josef Herman is now widely considered to be one of the greatest artists who worked in Wales during the 20th century.

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Josef Herman exhibiting artwork in the People's Gallery, 1948. (Dr Alfred Feiner's archive)

Josef Herman exhibiting artwork in the People's Gallery, 1948. (Dr Alfred Feiner's archive)







# Farewell Da bo chi



This photograph of Henry Power (Henry Michael) was taken just before he was sent to concentration camps in Berlin. Henry Power arrived in Britain on 27th February 1938. His parents were in a boat in the Mersey. It was the last time he saw his mother and father.

This photograph shows a young Henry Power (Henry Michael) looking out from the window of his boat in the Mersey. He was then 12 years old. It was the last time he saw his mother and father.

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Yn olaf, hoffem ni ddiolch i bwyllwyr wedi bod mor garedig a herwyddol wrth yrru ffotograffau, i weithwyr a hysbyswyr a rhod ni hysbyswr i wneud yr arddangosfa hon yn hysbys.

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West Glamorgan Archive Service is a joint service for the Councils of the City and County of Swansea and Neath Port Talbot County Borough.

West Glamorgan Archives, Cyfeirir i'r Morgannwg yn y cyfarwyddwr hon a chafodd ei arolygu gan y cyfarwyddwr Hafod ddolich a'r Hafod ddolich.



Glamorgan Archives serves the County Borough Councils of Neath Port Talbot, Gwynedd, Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Vale of Glamorgan and the City and County of Cardiff.

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