

Celebrating 50 years of city status

Created: 2019

Number of panels: 6

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

Synopsis: An exhibition created to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the grant of city status to Swansea by HRH the Prince of Wales in 1969. It took place in the year of his investiture as Prince of Wales, and he visited the city twice: first, on 3 July, to deliver the proclamation and later, on 15 December, to deliver the charter granting city status.

The six panels include an introductory board, an explanation of how cities were made over time, a description of Victorian cities, details of how Swansea campaigned to become a city, a description of the two visits made by the Prince of Wales and finally a panel about how Swansea has changed in the half-century since 1969.

Images of the individual boards appear on subsequent pages.

Dathlu hanner can mlynedd o statws dinas

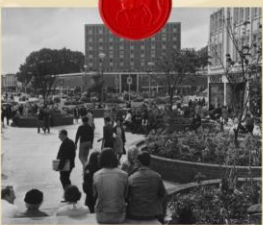
Celebrating 50 years of city status



Ym mis Rhagfyr 1969, rhoddwyd breinlythyrau i Abertawe gan roi statws dinas iddi. Ar hyn o bryd mae 69 o ddinasoedd dynodeleg swyddogol yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ac mae chwech ohonynt yng Nghymru.

Dydy bod yn dinas ddim yn cyflwyno unrhyw freintiau ond mae'n ffynhonnell wych o falchder dinesig.

In December 1969, Swansea was granted letters patent giving it the title of a city. There are currently 69 officially designated cities in the United Kingdom, six of them in Wales. Being a city confers no privileges but is a great source of civic pride.



Arddangosfa a baratwyd ar y cyd rhwng Amgueddfa Abertawe, Llyfrgelloedd Abertawe a Gwasanaeth Archfau Gorllewin Morgannwg, gyda chyllid haer gan Lywodraeth Cymru trwy'r ts-adran Amgueddydd, Archfau a Llyfrgelloedd

An exhibition prepared jointly by Swansea Museum, Swansea Libraries and West Glamorgan Archive Service, with generous funding from Welsh Government through its Museums Archives and Libraries Division

CWIS: Mae gen i ddwy ddinas o fewn fy ffiniau ond nid ydw i'n ddinas fy hun, ble ydw i?
QUIZ: I'fhas two cities within its boundaries but isn't itself a city, where is it?



www.swansea50.co.uk



Dinasoedd Cadeiriol

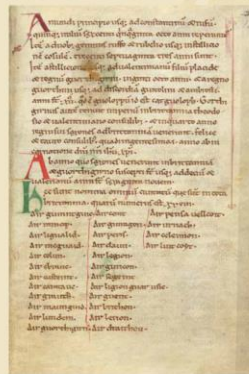
Cathedral Cities

Yn yr oesoedd canol, roedd unrhyw anheddiad ag esgob a chadeirlan yn cael ei alw'n ddinas. O ganlyniad i hyn, roedd dinasoedd yn gallu bod yn fach iawn, megis Tyddewi yn Sir Benfro neu Wells yng Ngwlad yr Haf.

Yn ystod y Diwygiad, penderfynodd Harri VIII mai'r Goron fyddai'n gyfrifol am roi statws dinas trwy gyflwyno breinlythyrau. Er bod maidd i bob dinas feddu ar gadeirlan, ar ôl hyn nid oedd pob lle a chadeirlan yn troi'n ddinas os nad oedd y brenin hefyd yn dymuno hynny.

Rhoddodd y Brenin Harri'r anrhydedd i drefi lle crëwyd cadeiriannau newydd o hen fynachlogydd yr oedd ef wedi eu cau, megis Bryste a Rhydychen ym 1542.

Gan na chafodd unrhyw gadeiriannau newydd eu creu ar ôl oes y Tuduriaid tan y 19eg ganrif, ni chafodd unrhyw drefi Prydeinig neu Wyddelig statws dinas am 300 mlynedd.



In medieval times, any settlement which had a bishop and a cathedral was known as a city. As a result, cities could be very small, like St David's in Pembrokeshire or Wells in Somerset.

At the Reformation, Henry VIII made the grant of city status a gift of the Crown through the issue of letters patent. While every city had to have a cathedral, after this not every place with a cathedral became a city if the monarch didn't also wish it.

King Henry gave the honour to towns where he created new cathedrals from monasteries which he closed down, such as Bristol and Oxford in 1542.

As no new cathedrals were created after Tudor times till the nineteenth century, no more British or Irish towns were given the title of city for the next three hundred years.

CWIS: Pa rai o'r lleoedd hyn, sy'n cynnwys cadeirlan, sy'n ddinasoedd?
QUIZ: Which of these places with a cathedral are cities?
 Brecon, Hereford, Rochester, St Asaph



Dinasoedd Fictoraidd Victorian Cities

Ym Mhrydain yn ystod y 19eg ganrif, tyfodd trefi'n gyflym gan fod pobl yn tyrru i weithio yn eu ffatrïoedd a'u diwydiannau eraill. Tyfodd trefi megis Birmingham a Manceinion i fod yn llawer mwy na'r hen ddinasoedd cadeiriol.

Roedd gwleidyddion Fictoraidd yn meddwl bod maint poblogaeth, hunaniaeth drefol arbennig a llywodraeth leol dda'n penderfynu ar statws dinas. Ym 1888 a 1889, Belfast a Birmingham oedd y lleoedd cyntaf i dderbyn statws dinas heb gadeiriol, ar sail y gwerthoedd hyn.

Rhoddwyd statws dinas i Bradford, Hull a Nottingham ym 1897 yn ystod Jiwilif Ddeimwnt y Frenhines Fictoria. Er bod y Swyddfa Gartref bellach yn gwneud y penderfyniad, roedd datliadau brenhinol yn gyfle gwych i gyhoeddi dyfarnu statws dinas.

Ym 1905, rhoddodd y Brenin Edward VII statws dinas i Gaerdydd i gydnabod ei llwyddiant economaidd pwysig a'i chyfraniad at economi Prydain. Roedd Abertawe ychydig yn llai na Chaeardd ar y pryd, ond roedd y rheolau ar fin newid.



In nineteenth century Britain, towns grew rapidly as people flocked to work in their factories and other industries. Towns such as Birmingham and Manchester became many times larger than the old cathedral cities.

Victorian politicians thought population size, a distinct municipal identity and good local government was what should make a city. In 1888 and 1889, Belfast and Birmingham became the first cities without a cathedral, judged by these values.

Bradford, Hull and Nottingham were made cities in 1897 on Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Although the decision was by now made by the Home Office, royal celebrations were always a good time to announce the award of city status.

In 1905, King Edward VII granted city status to Cardiff in recognition of its outstanding economic success and contribution to the British economy. Swansea was only a little smaller than Cardiff at the time, but the rules were about to change.

CIWIS: Ryd penwyd Caerdydd yn brifddinas Cymru? 1542, 1801, 1905, 1955
QUIZ: When was Cardiff made capital of Wales? 1542, 1801, 1905, 1955



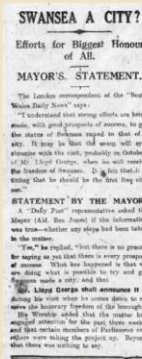
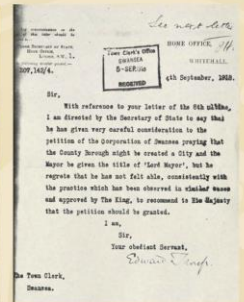
Abertawe'n Ymgyrchu Swansea Campaigns

Ym 1907, penderfynodd y Swyddfa Gartref yn gyfrinachol na fyddai'n ystyried deisebau gan dref oni bai fod ganddynt boblogaeth o leiafswm o 300,000.

Cyflwynodd Abertawe ei deiseb gyntaf am statws dinas ym 1911, heb sylweddoli ei bod hi'n rhy fach i fod yn gymwys dan y rheolau newydd. Lanswyd ymgyrchoedd afwyddiannus eraill ym 1918 a 1935.

Ym 1941, dioddefodd Abertawe ddifrod o ganlyniad i gyrhoedd awyr, y gwaethaf o unrhyw dref yng Nghymru yn ystod y rhyfel. Yn y 1960au cynnar, pan gafodd canol y dref ei ailadelladu, dechreuodd y cyngor ddeisebu'r Llywodraeth eto er mwyn ennill statws dinas.

Ym 1964, rhoddwyd statws dinas i Southampton. Roedd Southampton tua'r un maint ag Abertawe, ac roedd hithau hefyd wedi dioddef bomio difrifol yn ystod y rhyfel. Rhoddodd hyn oibaith y byddai'r llywodraeth yn rhoi statws dinas i Abertawe'n fuan hefyd.



In 1907, the Home Office secretly decided that in future it would only consider petitions from towns with a population of at least 300,000.

Swansea first petitioned for city status in 1911, not realising it was too small to qualify under the new rules. It launched further unsuccessful campaigns in 1918 and 1935.

In 1941, Swansea suffered the worst air raid damage of any Welsh town during the war. In the early 1960s, when the town centre had been rebuilt, the Council started again to petition the Government to become a city.

In 1964, Southampton was granted city status. It was about the same size as Swansea and it too had suffered extensive wartime bombing. This raised hopes that the government might soon also give city status to Swansea.

CIWIS: Pa ras o'r nod y'n ddibariadol? **QUIZ:** Which of these are cities?
Blackpool, Bournemouth, Milton Keynes, Reading



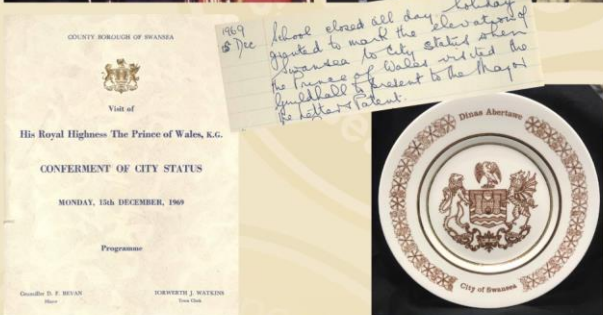
Abertawe'n derbyn statws Dinas Swansea is made a City

Ym 1967, canfasodd dau Aelod Seneddol Abertawe ar y cyd i'r Swyddfa Gartref fod blwyddyn arwisgjad y Tywysog Charles yn gyfle perffaith i roi statws dinas i Abertawe. Daeth yr Aelod Seneddol dros Gaerdydd, James Callaghan, yn Ysgrifennydd Cartref ym 1968 a bu'n eirioliwr allweddol yn ystod ymgyrch Abertawe.

Daeth llwyddiant pan ymwelodd Tywysog newydd Cymru ag Abertawe ar 3 Gorffennaf 1969 a chyhoeddwyd y newyddion i'r dorff ar risiau Neuadd y Dinas.

Ar 15 Rhagfyr, dychwelodd y Tywysog Charles i Abertawe er mwyn cyflwyno'r siarter i'r Maer yn ystod seremoni yn Neuadd Brangwyn.

Mae gan nifer o breswylwyr hŷn Abertawe atgofion melyn o'r diwrnod hwnnw ym mis Rhagfyr 1969. Cyflwynodd papurau newydd argraffiadau arbennig, cynhyrwyd cofroddion a rhoddwyd diwrnod bant o'r ysgol i'r plant.



In 1967, Swansea's two MPs jointly canvassed the Home Office that the upcoming investiture of the Prince Charles was the perfect time for Swansea to be made a city. Cardiff MP James Callaghan became Home Secretary in 1968 and proved to be a key advocate for Swansea's campaign.

Success came when the new Prince of Wales visited Swansea on 3rd July 1969 and announced the news to the crowd on the steps of the Guildhall.

On 15th December, Prince Charles returned to Swansea to present the charter to the Mayor at a ceremony in the Brangwyn Hall.

Many of Swansea's older residents have fond memories of that December day in 1969. Newspapers ran special editions, souvenirs were produced and children were given a day off school.

QWIS: Beth oedd oedran y Tywysog Charles ym 1969? 16, 18, 21, 25
QUIZ: How old was Prince Charles in 1969? 16, 18, 21, 25



Sut ydym ni wedi newid ers 1969 How we have changed since 1969

Mae Abertawe wedi tyfu mewn maint a phoblogaeth ers 1969. Erys Abertawe fel ail ddinas Cymru a bellach hi yw'r 25ain fwyaf yng Nghymru a Lloegr.

Yn dilyn ehangu ym 1974 a 1996, mae ffiniau Abertawe bellach yn cynnwys Gŵyr ac ardaloedd i'r gogledd o'r cyrion trefol o Gasllwchwr i Glydach. Ym 1996, rhoddwyd yr enw Dinas a Sir Abertawe arnom i gydnabod y ffaith bod gan y ddinas wyneb gwledig a threfol.

Rydym yn boblogaeth fwy amrywiol, gyda rhai sgiliau nad oeddent hyd yn oed wedi cael eu dychmygu bymtheng mlynedd yn ôl. Mae myfyrwyr yn dod yma o bob rhan o'r byd er mwyn astudio yn ein prifysgolion.

Wrth i ni symud ymlaen at yr hanner cant mlynedd nesaf, gallwn ni edrych yn ôl ar ein campau yn y gorffennol fel tref a dinas, ac adeiladu ymhellach ar ein trefnadaeth falch.



Swansea has grown both in size and population since 1969. Swansea remains Wales' second city and is now the 25th largest in England and Wales.

Following expansions in 1974 and 1996, Swansea's boundaries now encompass Gower and areas north of the urban fringe from Loughor to Clydach. Since 1996, we have been called the City and County of Swansea in recognition that the city has a rural as well as an urban face.

We are a more diverse population, equipped with skills some of which were not even imagined fifty years ago. Students come here from all over the world to study at our two universities.

As we move forward into the next fifty years, we can look back over our past achievements as both a town and a city, and build further on our proud heritage.

ATEBION: 1. Llundain Fwyaf. Ei thwy ddinas yw Dinas Llundain a Dinas Westminster.
2. Hwlford a Llanelli. 3. 1955. 4. Dim un ohonynt. 5. 21.
ANSWERS: 1. Greater London. Its two cities are the City of London and the City of Westminster.
2. Hereford and St Asaph. 3. 1955. 4. None of them. 5. 21

