**Camp 101** **- Glandulas Camp, Newtown, Montgomeryshire (Powys)**

Included in the 1945 ICRC camp list – Labour Camp. 101. Glandulas Camp, Newtown, Montgomeryshire

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| **1947 Camp list** |
| 101(G.W.C.) | Glandulas Camp, Newtown, Montgomeryshire | W | Priswar, Newtown, Mont. | Newtown 445 | Newtown | Major F.H.Beastall | v/1452/2 |

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| **Prisoner of War Camps (1939 – 1948) - Project report by Roger J.C. Thomas - English Heritage 2003** |
| OS NGR | Sheet | No. | Name & Location | County | Cond’n | Type 1945 | Comments |
|  |  | 101 | Glandulas Camp, Newtown | Montgomeryshire (Powys) |  | German Working Camp | Wales |

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| --- | --- |
| **Location:** NGR SO 090 901. 2.5 km SW of Newtown. Marked as hostel on map.**Before the camp:** Farmland. Farm sometimes with spelling Glan-Dulais**Pow Camp:** Listed as Italian working camp / labour battalion to at least 1945, then a German working camp.Map shows a standard type layout with a main pow compound, and guards’ huts and offices at the front alongside the road, (Mochdre Lane). A small sketch on the cover of the camp magazine shows the type of buildings in use. Buildings included a water tower, offices, officer's mess, a canteen, guard rooms, barrack huts, ablution blocks, cell blocks, a camp reception station (medical facility/hospital), a cookhouse, dining rooms, recreation rooms and living huts. One hut was converted for use as a chapel.**1943** – hostels listed for Italian pows; Dolfor, Buttington, Wotherton (Shropshire).**5 May 1944** - Hostels listed for Italian pows from this camp, (WO 32/10737); Buttington, Chirbury, Montgomery, Dolfor, Llwydiarth, Tonfanau.**May and November 1944** - The camp was listed as an Italian Labour Battalion under the Western Command area, (WO 32/10737). The Italians were recorded as non-co-operators.**1 August 1945** - an urgent memorandum was sent to this camp, and others, about maintaining records of Italians who were classed as ‘co-operators’. |  |
| Ordnance Survey 1963 |

**October 1945** – Italians still held at the camp. Guiri Guiseppe was involved in an accident while working alongside a railway track. He was clearing trees near Machynlleth when he caught his hand on the bill hook he was using. The local and then then camp doctors were able to treat his injury. Great Western Railways filled in an accident report.

<https://www.steam-museum.org.uk/object-of-the-month/january-2023/>

**9 July 1946** - The camp was raised in Parliament: [Jack Lawson, Secretary of State for War / Peter Freeman, MP for Newtown / *John Langford-Holt, MP for Shrewsbury].*

*“Mr. Peter Freeman asked the Secretary of State for War how many prisoners of war are stationed in the camp near Welshpool; whether separate arrangements have been made for those known to be of Nazi sympathies and those known to be against; and whether all reasonable facilities for recreation and social amenities are provided at this camp for either or both groups.*

*Mr. Lawson - I assume my hon. Friend is referring to No. 101 Camp, at Newtown. On 15th June, 1946, this camp administered 853 German prisoners of war, of whom 527 were actually accommodated in the camp; only one of them is graded as an anti-Nazi, and 25 are known to have Nazi sympathies but are not "activists"; a large number of these prisoners are not yet classified. Except in the case of ardent Nazis of a type who might cause trouble, it is not now the general practice to segregate prisoners of war. Reasonable amenities have been provided at this camp for all the prisoners.*

*Mr. Freeman - May I ask whether there were at this camp some 80 or 90 German prisoners from Canada who had been divided into those who had Nazi sympathies and those who had not, and does that classification still continue? If it does not, what is being done to keep Nazi sympathisers separate from the others?*

*Mr. Lawson - I am not aware of the facts as stated by the hon. Gentleman, but I will see that further consideration is given to the matter.*

*Mr. J. Langford-Holt - Bearing in mind that these prisoners have been in captivity at least 12 months, will the right hon. Gentleman tell us the cause of the delay in categorising them?*

*Mr. Lawson - Except in the case of ardent Nazis who might cause trouble, it is not now the general practice to segregate prisoners of war. I understand from inquiries I have made that in this camp there are no differences and no troubles of any kind.”* (House of Commons, 9 July 1946, Vol 425).

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| Oversight and development of re-education activities and English teaching for German pows was carried out by PID (Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office) / COGA (Control Office for Germany and Austria – UK). Visits and reports were made. The standard of the reports varied greatly. The visitors took little interest, if any, in activities other than re-education. They rarely mentioned welfare, sports, games, pastimes, crafts, etc of the pows. If there were still Italian pows in hostels, they were usually ignored by PID. |

Apart from the 1946 Segregation Report, all of the PID visits were carried out by E P Williams – this did not allow for a different perspective. To begin he cast a fairly rosy picture of the camp, frequently using the word *“adequate*.” Only towards the end of the camp, from late 1947, did he reveal some less favourable details. For example, Commandant Beastall was reported as hospitable, co-operative and helpful – until the 1948 report stated that he was “*grossly quixotic*.”

**1946** – Intake of many pows from camps in the USA and Canada. Most of the ex-US pows had a very low morale as they had been misinformed in the US they were being repatriated - instead, they found themselves in working camps in the UK. Pows from Canada were often C grade. They had been captured early in the war and retained their Nazi ideology.

**19 – 29 November 1946** – PID Segregation Section Report. Their visit mainly concerned political screening. Strength: 2 officers\*, 1116 Other Ranks - in HQ, 8 hostels + billets. (\*MO and dentist – Unterarzt not technically officers, sometimes included, sometimes not, in the reports).

Commandant: Major F H Beastall Camp leader: Uffz G Bartsch (A+)

Interpreter: S/Sgt P Antoniani Deputy C/L: O.Gefr U Bauhaus (A)

The Commandant showed some interest in the work of PID – that is not to say he actively promoted re-education.

The Interpreter spoke Italian and only a little German, but he was co-operative and kept the camp well-organised. He had been there when it was an Italian camp.

Camp leader Bartsch, aged 41, RC, a joiner who had a business in East Germany, believed to be lost. Served in the German Pioneer Corps. *“An excellent type, of firm Catholic belief, with Social Democrat ideas. He is active as a lecturer in the camp and has a good influence*.”

Deputy leader Bauhaus, aged 24, a clerk. Member of Hitler Youth. “*A young and intelligent pow and today holds very good Social Democratic ideas. He speaks good English. He is liked by the British staff and fellow pows*.”

German M.O., U.Arzt Dr Henry Meffert (A), born in Canada, studied medicine in Germany. Not a Party member. In 1944 he was sent to a pow camp in Canada and applied to be a citizen; he was turned down because he had served in the German Army. Highly regarded and liked.

German dentist, U.Arzt Dr Wolfgang Preusche (A), aged 33. Briefly a member of the NSKK, (National Socialist Motor Corps*, Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrkorps*). Known as an anti-Nazi and gave a lecture about the Nuremberg trial.

Catholic Priest, Ogefr Johannes Reichel (A), aged 38. Had been held in a pow camps in the USA. Not a Party member. “*Very depressed*” as he only had 30 pows in his congregation, while at home he had over 2000.

Protestant Priest, Gefr Karl Grambs (C), aged 38. Nazi party member from 1931 and was an ‘Ortsgruppenleiter’ (Nazi political rank – Local group leader) until 1938. “*He is not liked in the camp.”*

“*This camp contains mostly intakes from Canada, USA and PsW who surrendered at Singapore*…. *Still full of Nazi ideas. The intake from USA are mostly those captured in Africa in 1943. Amongst them is a high percentage of pows from the units 999 and 361, who were put into Anti-Nazi Camps in the USA*.” [999 was a penal battalion / 361 served in Arica and was constituted from Germans who had served in the French Foreign Legion before 1940].

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Political screening: | A+ | A | A- | B+ | B | B- | C | C+ | Unknown |
|  | 2 | 175 | - | 221 | 510 | 101 | 107 | 1 | 1 |

One particular pow, Gefr Georg Eitel (C), the canteen manager, came under additional scrutiny. A Nazi party member since 1932 and member of the SA. Held a high police position. He stated that he had been dismissed from the police and given one year’s imprisonment in Papenburg concentration camp for forging documents. The visitor recommended that a careful check should be made of him and that he be replaced as canteen manager.

**10-13 February 1947** – Visit to ‘Organise Re-education. Strength; 0 officers, 844 OR. (MO and dentist not counted as officers). Heavy snow in area.

Changes to senior personnel:

Camp leader; G Friedrich (B+), aged 27, from the Russian zone. Was a member of Hitler Youth and RAD (*Reichsarbeitsdienst =* paramilitary Reich Labour Service). “*Rather young for the work but is proving efficient and is more helpful in re-education than his predecessor*.”

Deputy C/L; H Kielich (B), aged 40, shopkeeper. Not a Party member. “*Is most intelligent and a live wire in re-educational activities. A most useful man*.”

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Political screening: | A | B+ | B | B- | C |
|  | 7 | 182 | 466 | 95 | 94 |

144 pows were appealing against their political grading, (the better the grade, the sooner repatriated, in theory). In most camps, most appeals were successful. 266 pows repatriated to date.

Morale had improved – repatriation had started. Some discontent developed because pay was lost due to unemployment during bad weather.

35% of pows were ‘youth’ (under-25). They were not seen as a problem and there was a Youth Group.

The standard list of re-education activities was given:

Wochenpost and Ausblick – separate appendix.

Newspapers – “*Very adequate.”* Some German papers received from COGA.

Library – 446 books at HQ; circulated to hostels and billets. More books requested.

Lectures – “*adequate.”*

Discussion groups – at HQ and Towyn, and hoped to start at other hostels. There was a weekly Camp Parliament.

Films – “*adequate.”*

Wireless – “*adequate*.”

Camp magazine – ‘Glandulas Post.’ 300 copies fortnightly. (Title changed to ‘Die Lupe’ early 1948).

Press review – Translations read over the camp loudspeaker system.

English instruction – separate appendix.

Information room – exhibitions of pictures and text, currently ‘The British Parliament.’

Other camp activities –

Religion – 20-30 RC attended camp services. Padre Reichel remained depressed, “*completely useless from the morale angle*.” No mention of a Protestant padre.

Education – small classes for technical subjects, German literature, maths and physics.

Entertainments – theatre group, orchestra, gramophone evenings, poetry readings at HQ. Football, boxing and table tennis facilities.

**9/13 June 1947** - Visit to ‘Organise Re-education. Strength; 1 officer, 1007 OR.

1 change to senior personnel; Interpreter, S/Sgt Lewkowitz, started about 2 months earlier – “*young, inexperienced*.”

Many pows transferred to the camp – 400 pows from ex-RAF run pow camps.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Political screening: | A+ | A | A- | B+ | B | B- | C | C+ |
|  | 2 | 37 | 1 | 181 | 582 | 203 | 1 | 1 |

11 pows were appealing against their political grades. Many C grades had already been successful, though that annoyed many B grade pows. 346 pows repatriated to date.

Morale had deteriorated mainly due to slow repatriation and news from Germany, particularly the Russian zone. Pows transferred from RAF camps were unhappy with the greater restrictions in army run camps. The pows from Singapore (“*Singaporites*”) claimed to be “*surrendered personnel*” rather than pows and had insisted they were therefore entitled to early repatriation, this claim was dismissed.

Positive effects were; a monthly meeting of all hostel leaders with the Commandant to air grievances – opportunities for exercise and social contact during ‘off-time.’

38% of pows were ‘youth.’ Many had been members of the Waffen-SS and had initially been graded as C. After rescreening, most were upgraded to B and were regarded as fitting in well.

It was stated that re-education activities had suffered due to repatriation of leaders, however, the only notable change recorded was that all hostels had started discussion groups, though participation was low, especially as the weather improved. The Rev H Williams, Presbyterian at Towyn had taken a particular interest in the pows.

Religion – a new Protestant padre, K Kessler (B-), “*Not a good type for the work. I shall keep a close check on this man*.” The RC padre was still considered to be below standard. Good contacts had been made with civilian churches.

Outside contacts – poor. The only event visited was Newtown annual show when half the pows were able to attend. Only local clergy and ministers had visited the camp.

**21/25 July 1947** – Survey of re-education. Strength; 1 officer, 893 OR.

No change to senior personnel.

The Commandant remained co-operative, but not active in developing re-education. Two new officers; 2nd i/c Captain Chester and Adjutant Captain Larkin were declared to be, “*a decided improvement on the former officers.”*

The Interpreter was described as “*utterly useless*” and “*incompetent*.”

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Political screening: | A | B+ | B | B- |
|  | 8 | 167 | 523 | 196 |

No further appeals pending. 503 pows repatriated to date.

Morale was believed to have improved. Positive effects were greater freedoms for pows, a large group repatriated, better weather. Many pows were enquiring about the possibility of settling in the UK. There were no active Nazis.

Changes to re-education activities –

Library – 800 books. 200 from the International Red Cross, 200 from Camp 240.

Discussion groups - held at all sites except Talgarth. Attendance had improved; 50-60 at HQ.

Information room – a new room had been opened and was described as excellent. Current exhibition was about German political parties.

Changes to other activities –

The theatre group had ended due to repatriations.

Outside contacts – good with local churches. Other contacts very poor – just a visit to the Newtown Council.

**8-12 September 1947** – Survey of re-education. Strength; 2 officers, 970 OR in HQ, 7 hostels and billets.

A new Interpreter Officer, Lieut Stone who had worked in other camps, joined S/Sgt Lewkowitz.

Simplified screening was in use: B+ 207 / B 522 / B- 243. 549 pows repatriated to date.

Morale was recorded as “*satisfactorily high.”* Evening roll call had been discontinued. At some hostels, pows were allowed to remain out of camp for thirty minutes longer in order to attend cinemas. A negative factor continued to be news from the Russian zone. Pows who had been repatriated were informing others of poor treatment in transit camps, the visitor called this, “*somewhat exaggerated.”*

Youth pows had increased to 42%. Some of these would go on to attend the special youth raining camp. [It does not say so here, but the usual reason for increased ‘youth’ was intake of pows from camps in Belgium and Germany].

Re-education activities were affected by pows having greater freedom to leave the camp and good weather.

Religion – Still very limited interest. “*The departure of Reichel, RC, a wretched little defeatist, is to be welcomed*.” Protestant padre Kessler, who had been doubted in the June report was proving to be “*appreciated*,” he also preached to English congregations near Shrewsbury.

Outside contacts – relations with local civilians had improved greatly, no reason for this was given, and the next report contradicted this. Formal contacts and visits had been made with Newtown Council and the Magistrates Court. A small monthly discussion group had been formed in Newtown with about 15 local residents and 15 pows. Other contacts were planned.

**3/7 November 1947** – Survey of Re-education. Strength; 2 officers, 744 OR.

Commandant: Major H C A Edwards, MC [new] Camp leader: G Friedrich (B+)

Interpreter: Sgt W Roberts [new] Deputy C/L: H Kielich (B+) [previously B]

The Commandant started at the beginning of October after 12 months as Commandant at Camp 119. He supported re-education.

Screening: B+ 158 / B 397 / B- 191. 610 pows repatriated to date.

Morale was reported as “*fairly good*.” Negative factors included; “*new methods in camp administration administered by the new Commandant*” – not described; and, delays in receiving mail from all zones.

Films – whereas this had previously been described as *“adequate*,” more details prove this was not the case. Only YMCA films were mentioned, whereas most other camps also received films from commercial suppliers, mainly Travelling Films or Gaumont British. Groeslwyd had not had a show for 6 weeks. Talgarth pows used to attend shows at Towyn, but this hostel had closed. At Dolgelley and Llandrillo the electric current was not suitable. Harlech and Llanrhaeadr had no electric supply at all.

Wireless – 4 hostels only had a battery operated wireless which, together with the valves, meant the sets often did not work.

Religion – An RC padre from Camp 38 visited Llanrhaeadr and Llandrillo as they were too far from an RC church. The Protestant padre, “*continues to do good work.”*

Education – only 2 classes; mathematics and technical/electrical subjects.

Entertainments – Mostly disbanded due to repatriations. Only football mentioned.

**14 November 1947** - Camp number included in an ‘Urgent Memorandum’ of (FO 939/270) regarding inspection of food parcels.

**5/9 January 1948** – Re-education Survey. Strength; 2 officers, 559 OR at HQ, 5 hostels and billets.

S/Sgt Roberts, the Interpreter, had “*proved satisfactory,”* though he did not actively promote re-education.

New Camp leader; Karl Stichler (B+), aged 25. Had been a member of the Hitler Youth. “*Is proving satisfactory and an improvement on his predecessor*.” The predecessor had not been criticised in previous reports.

New Deputy C/L: Theodor Seling (B+), aged 37. Had not been a Nazi Party member. “*Hard working and reliable*.”

Screening figures: B 561. 813 pows repatriated to date.

Morale; “*fairly good.”* Positive factors were the announcement that repatriation would be completed by August at the latest – recent Christmas festivities.

Negative factors –

a. Pessimism over future, especially after failure of November Conference in London.

b. Reactions against being kept under military discipline – “*a travesty of democratic principles.”*

c. Uncertainty over implementation of scheme to remain in the UK as civilian labour.

d. Bad lighting at some hostels (no electric supply) and poor supply of heating fuel.

e. Delays to the mail, especially from the Russian zone. Many letters from the Russian zone advised pows not to return.

f. “*Less hospitality is forthcoming from the civilian population than is the case in most camps*.”

185 pows were ‘youth’. Some were able to attend the Town Debating Society and WEA classes. 8 had attended the special youth training camp.

Camp magazine – this had improved. 260 copies being issued every 3 weeks. More paper was required.

Library – a further 500 books obtained as camp 23 closed.

Entertainment – some social and musical evenings had been held at HQ and hostels. Some football matches against civilian teams had been played.

Outside contacts – Visits to Council meetings and Courts were to resume after the holidays. No further contacts were made.

**16-20 February 1948** – Final Survey of Re-education. Strength; 3 officers, 704 OR.

No changes to senior personnel.

Morale was ‘*fairly good*.’ The camp was slowly winding down prior to disbandment.

A particular negative circumstance arose at this camp. The local War Agricultural Executive Committee (WAEC) misinformed pows wishing to remain in this country to work that two hostels – Dolfor and Llandrillo – would be made into civilian worker’s hostels. Consequently, groups of pows wishing to remain in the UK were transferred to these hostels. They carried out considerable work improving the sites, and were then informed the worker’s quota had been filled. The Commandant, visitor and Mid-Western District Command were trying to raise this matter with the Ministry on behalf of the pows.

Screening figures; A 1 / B 706. 892 pows repatriated to date.

The visitor stated that the camp’s, “*re-educational history has been the most disappointing of any camp in my area.”* He put the main blame for this on the intake of, “*the very worst type of PsW from the USA”* – but many other camps also took the same kind of pow. He stated that the camp was commanded, “*at the beginning by an officer whose behaviour was grossly quixotic to say the least”* – but had not stated this in his previous reports. He described the second Commandant as *“well-liked and helpful, lacked drive and did little between visits to help on re-education.”* He also mentioned, “*trouble occurred with billetees and a Communist element caused unrest at HQ and hostels*.” Perhaps if he had mentioned some of this things before his final report something might have been done.



A visit to the camp and hostels had been made by Pfarrer Pompe of the World Ecumenical Council with large pow attendances at services and lectures.

The camp closed shortly after this report.

Known Camp Commandants:

1946 Major F H Beastall, (I think he was with the Pioneer Corps).

1947 Major H C A Edwards, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Previously Commandant at Camp 119.

**After the camp:** Used for a while as a hostel for agricultural workers. 2019 part residential, part industrial.

**Further Information:**

National Archives - FO 1120/224 – ‘Re-educational survey visit reports for camps 100 to 106’.

IWM have a copy of the camp newspaper ‘Glandulas Post’ dated February May 1947. Catalogue number LBY E.J. 360.

Magazine – September 1946: [Glandulas Post : Zeitung des Lagers 101 - The Wiener Holocaust Library](https://www.whlcollections.org/image/99750/) / January 1948: <https://www.whlcollections.org/image/99710/1/>

News of Italian pow returning to site - <https://www.dailypost.co.uk/news/north-wales-news/incredible-story-north-wales-family-17868045>

**Numbers of pows**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Open |  |  | With other camps |  |  | Unknown |  |  | Not listed / not open |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Main |  |  | 408 | 277 | 452 | 354 | 410 | 288 | 254 | 246 |
| Buttington |  |  | 60 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dolfor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wotherton |  |  | 75 | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chirbury |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Llwydiarth |  |  | 32 | 31 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tonfanau |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Groesllwyd |  |  | 74 | 49 | 90 | 67 | 70 | 77 | 50 | 27 |
| Towyn |  | With C71 | 47 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Llanrhaeadr | With C100 & 38 | 51 | 39 | 50 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 23 | 22 |
| Dolgelley |  | With C119 | 41 | 39 | 48 | 39 | 40 | 37 | 36 | 51 |
| Talgarth |  |  | 70 | 54 | 73 | 62 | 73 | 70 | 52 | 44 |
| Harlech |  |  | With C119 | 24 | 19 |  |  |
| Llandrillo | With C38 | 46 | 32 | 24 | 29 |
| Presteigne | Camp 48 | 215 |
| Billets |  |  | 260 | 254 | 233 | 300 | 266 | 187 | 122 | 73 |
| TOTALS |  |  | 1118 | 844 | 1008 | 894 | 972 | 746 | 561 | 707 |

**Hostels**

**Buttington,** Welshpool, Montgomery

**11/1946** – Hostel leader; Uffz Alois Lensing (A), aged 35, a clerk. Member of the SA 1933 to 1935. Captured in Tunis in 1943 - spent time in pow camps in Canada. “*Today, he has strong democratic ideas and runs his hostel in this way*.”

**2/1947** – Hostel leader; T Giebels (B+)

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Buttington |  |  | 60 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Chirbury,** Montgomery

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Chirbury |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Dolfor,** Newtown, Montgomery. Local memories place it at SO 082 842 (not confirmed).

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Dolfor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Dolgelley (Dolgellau).** Previously with C119 Pabo Hall.

**11/1946** – Hostel leader; Wachtm Fritz Stuhr (B+), aged 31, a chemist. Served time in pow camps in the USA. Non-political. “*Runs his hostel well*.” **6/1947** – same leader.

**7/1947** – Hostel leader; M Graffert (B), aged 45, insurance clerk, previously a hostel leader at Camp 1018. Had been a Nazi Party member. “*Should run hostel well*.” **2/1948** – same leader.

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Dolgelley |  | With C119 | 41 | 39 | 48 | 39 | 40 | 37 | 36 | 51 |

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| **Groesllwyd** (Other variations in the reports - Groes-Llwyd / Groeslwyd). Possible location shown – NOT confirmed – SJ 213 114.Probably administered by a different main camp before these entries.**11/1946** – hostel leader; Hfw Friedrich Schoenian (B+), aged 35, a regular soldier, a musician. Not a Party member. “*A good type and runs his hostel in a good democratic way*.” **2/1947** – same leader.**6/1947** – Hostel leader; P Faist (B+), appointed March, aged 26. Had been held in US pow camp. “Runs hostel well but inclined to defeatism and cynicism.” **1/1948** – same leader**2/1948** – Hostel leader; F Baar (B)

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Groesllwyd |  |  | 74 | 49 | 90 | 67 | 70 | 77 | 50 | 27 |

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| Ordnance Survey 1963 |

**Harlech.** Previously with camp 119. Possibly independent camp 626 before this?

**9/1947** – Hostel leader; H Kroll (B-), formerly a clerk. Appointed in April. Had spent 1 year in the SS. “*Not forceful but is very satisfactory and did well under 119 camp.”*

**11/1947** – Hostel leader; F Wehrstedt (B+), railway employee. Stated that he had been persecuted and imprisoned by the Nazi party – probably, as he had been a member of the German Communist Party. Now supporting the SPD. No electric supply

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Harlech |  |  | With C119 | 24 | 19 |  |  |

**Llandrillo.** Previously attached to Pool Park Camp 38.

**9/1947** – Hostel leader; F Rammler (B+), aged 31, “*Sound and reliable.”* **11/1947** – same leader.

**1/1948** – Hostel leader; J Edelhaeusser (B), aged 32. Appointed the previous week. Had been a member of the Hitler Youth. Captured in Singapore. “*Fairly satisfactory*.”

**2/1948** – Hostel leader; S Hiekisch (B-) A Czech. Had been a member of Hitler Youth and DAF (*Deutsche Arbeitsfront* - the national labour organization of the Nazi Party). “*Excellent choice.”*

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Llandrillo | With C38 | 46 | 32 | 24 | 29 |

**Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant.** Location – in area by SJ 129 256.Previously attached to St Martins camp 100 and Pool Park Camp 38.

**11/1946** – Hostel leader; O.Wachtm Martin Richter (B+), aged 33, regular soldier. Captured 1943 in Africa and sent to camps in the USA. “*Slight democratic ideas – but runs his hostel well.*” Anti-Russian, he had received bad reports from the Russian zone in Germany. **2/1947** – same leader.

**6/1947** – Hostel leader; H Berger (B), (Bendel – spelling?) appointed April, waiter. Had been held in US pow camp. “*Sound and very suitable*.” **9/1947** – same leader.

**11/1947** – Hostel leader; K Moeller (B-), aged 25, electrician. “*A good type.”* no electric supply. **2/1948** – same leader

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Llanrhaeadr | With C100 & 38 | 51 | 39 | 50 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 23 | 22 |

**Llwydiarth**

**11/1946 –** Hostel leader; Uffz Kurt Baum (A), aged 35, a baker. Not a Party member and before the war had spent time in anti-Nazi camps. “*He is a good type and runs his hostel well*.”

**2/1947** – Hostel leader; H Scholz (B). **6/1947** – same leader

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Llwydiarth |  |  | 32 | 31 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |

**Presteigne.** Previously Greenfield Farm Camp 48, Presteigne.

**2/1948** – Hostel leader; M Froemmerich (B+), he had been leader when this site was Camp 48. Expected to close 3 March 1948.

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Presteigne | Camp 48 | 215 |

**Talgarth.**

**Location - ?** A Talgarth hostel was listed withGreenfield Farm Camp 48, Presteigne from January 1946 – BUT, it was still recorded as being administered by that camp in December 1946 (with a leader called Mattern). The record below overlaps this time and gives a different leader in November 1946 – so it appears this is not the same site.

There was also Talgarth Military Hospital Camp 234 – an independent camp.

**11/1946** – Hostel leader; Ofw Georg Heinisch (B+), aged 29, a baker. Captured 1943 and spent time in pow camps in the USA. Not a Party member. *“He has his hostel well organised and runs it in a good democratic way.”*

**2/1947** – Hostel leader; K Reuter (B), aged 36, had his own business. No Party connections. “*Very satisfactory*.”

**1/1948** – same leader. Links to TocH, two social evenings had been held with Machynlleth TocH.

**2/1948** – Hostel leader; Schander (B+), aged 27. Was a member of the Hitler Youth. “*Very efficient and intelligent. An excellent type*.”

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Talgarth |  |  | 70 | 54 | 73 | 62 | 73 | 70 | 52 | 44 |

**Tonfanau**, Tywyn, Merioneth. Possibly at the large army camp – NOT confirmed.

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Tonfanau |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Towyn (Tywyn). Gwalia road opposite kingdom hall**

**11/1946** – Hostel leader; St.Obmaat Fritz Zschiesche (C), aged 42, a technician. Still held Nazi ideas. Commandant agreed and he was soon replaced.

**2/1947** – Hostel leader; W Sopora (B), soldier. No political connections. “*Doing excellent work…”* **7/1947** – same leader.

**9/1947** – no leader listed.

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Towyn |  | With C71 | 47 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 4 |  |  |  |

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| **Wotherton** (Shropshire). Possible site shown at SJ 276 004.**11/1946** – Hostel leader; Uffz Hans Metschan (B+), aged 25, a diamond cutter and merchant. Captured 1943 and spent time in pow camps in the USA. *“He runs his hostel in a good democratic way. There are no complaints about him from the British staff or the pows*.” **2/1947** – Hostel leader; G Ingram (B), aged 30, worked for a rubber firm. Was in the Hitler Youth. Satisfactory. “*Runs the hostel on democratic lines.”* Small classes for geography and history.

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|  | 1943 | 5/1944 | 11/1946 | 2/1947 | 6/1947 | 7/1947 | 9/1947 | 11/1947 | 1/1948 | 2/1948 |
| Wotherton |  |  | 75 | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Ordnance Survey 1964 |