

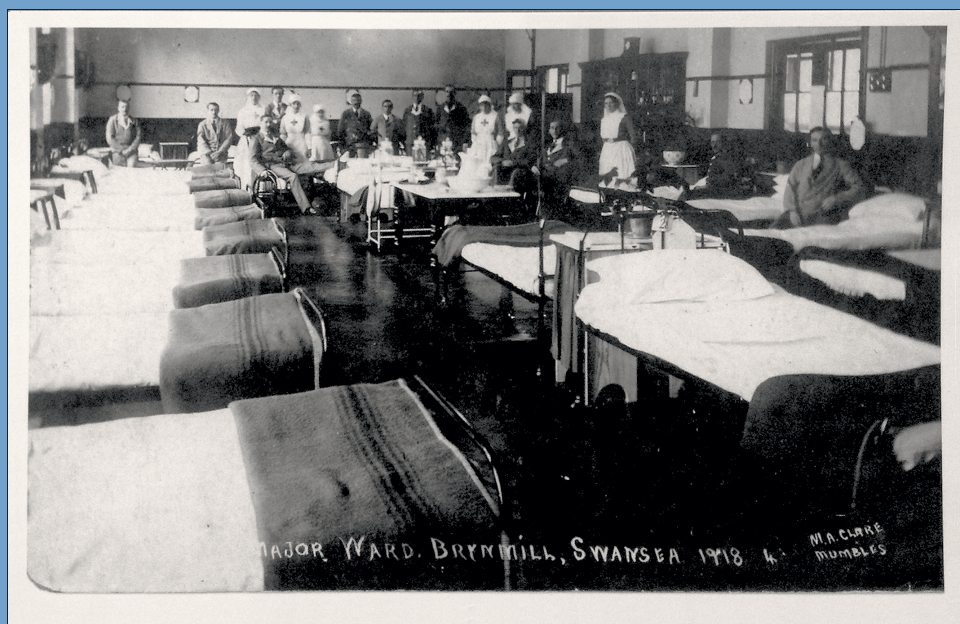
GGAT 144: Casualties of War: Hospitals and Welfare facilities

South East Wales and the First World War

March 2017

A report for Cadw
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Content

CONTENT.....	1
List of Figures	1
List of Plates.....	1
List of Tables	4
SUMMARY.....	5
1 INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 Project Background.....	5
1.2 Objectives	6
1.3 Acknowledgements.....	7
1.4 Copyright Notice.....	7
2. METHODOLOGY.....	7
2.1 Aims	8
2.2 Identified tasks.....	8
2.3 Scoring System	10
3. SOURCES CONSULTED.....	11
4. GAZETTER	13
4.1 Hospitals	13
4.2 War Hospital Supply Depots	122
The Home Workers' Department.....	122
5 CONCLUSIONS	131
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY	134
6.1 Primary Sources	134
Files at	134
6.2 Bibliographic.....	137
6.3 Web based resources.....	138
General Websites	138
Individual Sites	139

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of the study area showing the distribution of recorded hospitals.	6
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List of Plates

Plate 1: The front elevation of the former Walker Memorial Red Cross Hospital.	14
Plate 2: View of Gwy Red Cross Hospital, Monmouth, including staff within the grounds	15
Plate 3: The remains of a stone pediment are all that survives of the hospital.	17
Plate 4: All that is left of the original Maindiff Court Auxiliary Hospital is the Gatehouse building	18
Plate 5: Rear elevation of PRN 04189g.	19
Plate 6: The Victoria Cottage Hospital clearly visible on the 3 rd edition OS map.	21
Plate 7: The buildings of Llanwern Park Hospital on the 3 rd edition OS map	22
Plate 8: Wrenford Memorial Hall (PRN 10696g) recorded as 'Sunday School' on the 3 rd edition OS map.	

.....	23
Plate 9: View of the Brynglas Hospital (PRN 10618g).....	24
Plate 10: The exterior of PRN 10677g during the period it was a maternity hospital (Image courtesy of the South Wales Argus).	25
Plate 11: Photograph of the old Royal Gwent prior to its demolition and rebuild (Gwent Archives GB 0218 D3293).....	26
Plate 12: The impressive façade of PRN 05356s.	27
Plate 13: Photo showing the main entrance of Wollaston House. Many of the architectural features of the entrance still survive (Image courtesy of MonGenes).	28
Plate 14: Photograph of the Town Hall where the Red Cross Depot (PRN 10679g) was housed	30
Plate 15: VAD nurses pose in the grounds of Ebbw Vale Red Cross Hospital (Gwent Archives LIB 1158).....	32
Plate 16: The north facing elevation of 08125w (Image courtesy of www.Tredegar.co.uk).....	34
Plate 17: 3 rd edition OS map showing New Beaupre house (PRN 05074s).	35
Plate 18: Staff and patients of the ‘Somme’ concert party pose outside of Ash Hall (PRN 05075S) (Image courtesy of www.ystradowen.org.uk)	36
Plate 19: RAF photograph of the Castle taken on 31 st January 1942.....	37
Plate 20: The west facing elevation of PRN 08129w.....	38
Plate 21: Plans showing the proposed layout for the Windsor Road Hospital (Glamorgan Archives DECONG10/51).....	39
Plate 22: The property once known as Hillside, Park Road, Barry.	40
Plate 23: The current façade of the Sea View Labour Club and Institute.	41
Plate 24: The hospital was located at the rear of the Methodist Chapel, noted on the 3 rd Edition OS map	42
Plate 25: Photo of wounded personnel outside 05358s (Glamorgan Archives).	43
Plate 26: Stanwell Road Red Cross hospital (outlined in red) shown on the 3 rd Edition OS map	44
Plate 27: A solitary line from the British Journal of Nursing Vol 60. Jan 1918 is the only reference we have for the 05359s. (Royal College of Nursing Library and Heritage Service).	45
Plate 28: The modern St Augustine’s Church Hall now stands where the Institute once stood.....	46
Plate 29: Photograph of the nursing staff at Lavernock Hospital (Glamorgan Archives DXOR/4).	47
Plate 30: Interior layout of PRN 05185s showing the beds (Glamorgan Archives DPL/X/9).	48
Plate 31: Stanwell Road Red Cross hospital (outlined in red) shown on the 3 rd Edition OS map	49
Plate 32: The Sancta Maria private hospital.	50
Plate 33: Exterior view of the Brynmill Red Cross hospital (West Glamorgan Archives P/PR/83i/3/3).	51
Plate 34: Staff and patients pose for a photograph on the roof of the Swansea Y.M.C.A.	52
Plate 35: Current exterior view of PRN 08057w.	53
Plate 36: The house known as Heddfan (highlighted in red) shown on the 3 rd Edition OS map.	54

Plate 37: The imposing building known as Hendrefoilan.....	55
Plate 38: Nurses outside PRN 07272w (West Glamorgan Archives D/D RMD142/4).....	56
Plate 39: The house known as The Hollies (highlighted in red) shown on the 3 rd Edition OS map.	57
Plate 40: Staff outside Dan-y-Coed Hospital (PRN 07401w), Blackpill (Image courtesy of Clare of Mumbles).	59
Plate 41: Headed notepaper from the inventory of stock and equipment at PRN 01691w (West Glamorgan Archives DD/Ab/236).....	62
Plate 42: Gnoll Park House shown on the 3 rd Edition OS map.....	63
Plate 43: The Laurels shown on the 3 rd Edition OS map.	64
Plate 44: Photograph of Glanrhyd, Pontardawe, the home of Arthur and Ellen Gilbertson, while it was in use as an auxiliary war hospital. 1917-1919 (West Glamorgan Archives DD/X/9314).	66
Plate 45: Third Western General Hospital, Neath. Dec 1918 (West Glamorgan Archives DD/Z/5271)..	67
Plate 46: Photograph of staff and detrainning Auxiliary Corps, Third Western General Hospital, Neath. Dec 1918.	68
Plate 47: The school buildings at Llwynceilyn housed up to 112 wounded servicemen.	71
Plate 48: PRN 08220m is still in use as a school.	72
Plate 49: The Rest, Porthcawl circa 1900s (Image courtesy of Porthcawl Museum).	74
Plate 50: Hospital's nursing staff outside of PRN 07551m (Image courtesy of Wales Online).	76
Plate 51: Exterior view of Panteg House.	77
Plate 52: PRN 01145s is still in use as a hospital.	80
Plate 53: LLandaff Auxiliary Military Hospital, Weybridge, Surrey.	81
Plate 54: Plan showing internal layout of PRN 05133s (Glamorgan Archives BC/S/1/19738).....	84
Plate 55: The building that once housed PRN 07541m.	86
Plate 56: Cardiff Royal Infirmary, which housed the 3 RD Western General during the First World War (D1248/1 Glamorgan Archives).....	88
Plate 57: Albany Road school circa 1917 (Glamorgan Archives .D1248/1).....	90
Plate 58: (Above) Postcard of the Welsh Metropolitan War Hospital, (Below) Staff and patients outside the hospital (Glamorgan Archive D/1295).	96
Plate 59: Radyr Chain as noted on the 3 rd Edition OS map.	99
Plate 60: Staff and wounded soldiers pose outside Windsor House (PRN 07539m) (Gwent Archives .	100
Plate 61: Photograph of St Michael's College Hospital PRN 05073s (Glamorgan Archives).	103
Plate 62: View of Pontypool & District Hospital (Peter Davis Collection).	104
Plate 63: External view of the former Barry Island Council School (PRN 05067s).....	106
Plate 64: The building once known as Holme Towers.	107
Plate 65: External view of Barry Infants School (PRN 05363s).....	108
Plate 66: Exterior view of the former Barry Girls School (PRN 05365s).....	110
Plate 67: Tyntyle Isolation Hospital as noted on the 3 rd Edition OS map.	112

Plate 68: Exterior of the Howard Gardens Secondary School (PRN 05373s)	115
Plate 69: Letter from the Committee of Windsor Road Church, Barry to Barry Red Cross.....	131
Plate 70: Horse drawn carriage converted to an ambulance to transport wounded servicemen (West Glamorgan Archives DD/RMD142).	132

List of Tables

Table 1: Table showing the sites visited and their Unitary Authority area.	9
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SUMMARY

This project has been undertaken as part of the commemoration and thematic investigation of the physical legacy of the First World War on South East Wales. The nature of the fighting during the First World War led to a huge number of injured soldiers being returned back to the United Kingdom and the existing military medical facilities were soon overwhelmed. In Southeast Wales, like in other parts of the country, existing civilian hospitals, public and private buildings were all utilized to care for and treat the wounded. The project has assembled and collated information about these sites and has made conclusions concerning their physical legacy, with specific and general recommendations based on the results.

The project has established that most of the sites examined as part of the study existed both before and after the First World War, with some continuing in form to the present day, suggesting a site biography approach proposed by Crawford (2016) to locations would be more appropriate in the investigation of First World War sites. Fifty seven hospital sites were identified during the initial scoping project with 64 new sites being identified as part of the study. This project does not seek to rewrite the histories of each site, which are available elsewhere. Instead it seeks to understand the significance of each site and to identify which surviving elements embody that significance and those which are of national and regional importance. This understanding of the significance of each site will be underpinned by legislative frameworks and the guidance enshrined in the 2011 Cadw document Conservation Principles, and will where possible also highlight priorities for future research and recording work.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The physical impact of the First World War on the home front, and therefore the archaeological legacy, has been an area of increased interest in recent years, primarily spurred by the centenary of the start of the war. Cadw commissioned a scoping study in 2013 to establish a baseline of information concerning the survival of archaeological sites relating to the First World War period (Crawford 2014). The results of this study highlighted several significant strands that have been developed by the Trusts into a thematic approach to examination of the legacy of the First World War. (See Crawford 2015, 2016). The current study seeks to examine and assess the archaeological legacy of aspects of the military medical facilities within Glamorgan and Gwent during the First World War.

As the flow of casualties from the various theatres of war started to return back to the United Kingdom the existing medical facilities were soon overwhelmed, just as it did the recently established bases in France and Flanders. A solution had to be found quickly and many civilian hospitals were turned over to military use; a large number of asylums were also converted to military hospitals. As demand for beds grew however additional solutions needed to be found; wooden huts sprang up in hospital grounds on land either on existing army bases or acquired nearby, to cope with the huge numbers of returning wounded. Large numbers of public and private buildings such as universities, hotels, youth hostels and stately homes, were also turned over for use as small hospitals, most of which operated as annexes to nearby larger hospitals. These auxiliary hospitals were set up by organisations like the British Red Cross, the Order of St John of Jerusalem, St John's Ambulance, as well as private individuals.

Additional nursing staff were needed and this was met by a mixture of qualified nurses and volunteers. In many cases, women in the local neighbourhood volunteered on a part-time basis. In addition to the large percentage of hospitals that were needed to treat the wounded, convalescent hospitals were also constructed. These establishments did not have the usual

civilian meaning of convalescence; they were formed from March 1915 onward to keep recovering soldiers under military control.

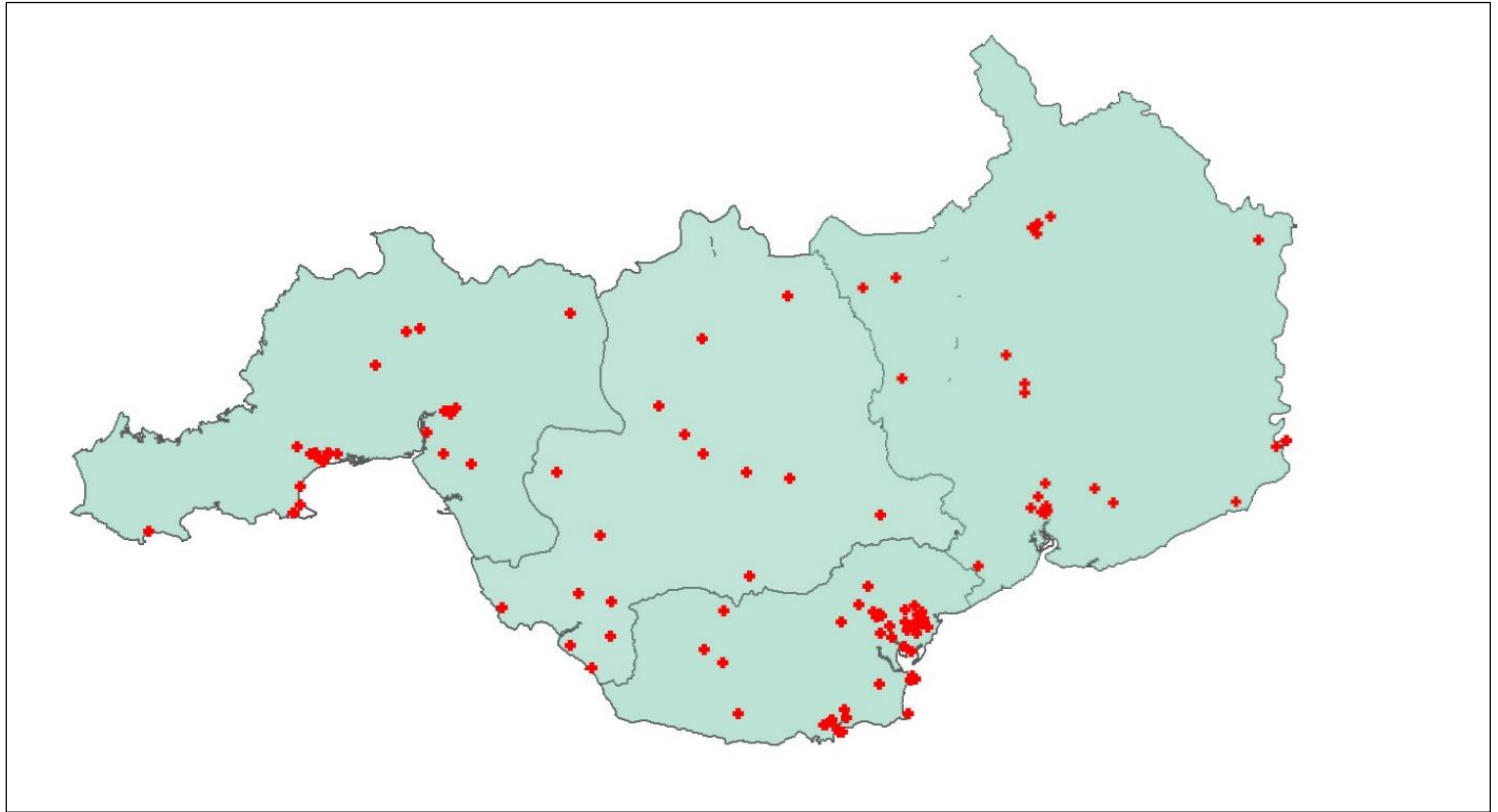


Figure 1: Map of the study area showing the distribution of recorded hospitals.

1.2 Objectives

The current report is part of a thematic approach to examine the physical impact the national war effort had on the creation and adaption of the South East Wales landscape. The aim of the project was to quantify and contextualise the physical legacy of First World War military activity within Glamorgan and Gwent. Cadw is endeavoring to improve the protection and management of military remains, perhaps the most important aspect of Wales's recent history.

The primary objective of the project is the identification, location and recording of key surviving features and structures in order to make recommendations to Cadw for statutory designation, including both scheduling and listing. An initial scoping project Crawford (2016) recorded 57 sites, however, the exact location to around 30% of these could not be successfully ascertained and so were listed as 'Unknown' and afforded a 4 figure grid references.

The aim was to be achieved through achieving the following objectives:

Archaeological objectives

- ❑ Assessment of the archaeological significance of the sites and associated features in both a regional and national perspective
- ❑ Assess the current state of survival/preservation, conservation and the recording requirements
- ❑ Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and inform future protection and management strategies, including future scheduling proposals
- ❑ Enhancement of the Regional Historic Environment Record

Outreach objectives:

- ❑ Raising awareness, understanding and appreciation of the cultural remains of the First World War
- ❑ *Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Objectives*
- ❑ The Trust has agreed a series of operational objectives as part of a Forward Strategy agreed by the Trustees which articulates how the Trust currently delivers its object through permitted powers. This project will help the Trust deliver the following of those objectives:
 - ❑ Promote the role and assets of the Trust
 - ❑ Disseminate information about the Welsh Historic Environment
 - ❑ Carry out regional wide monument, historic landscape and other surveys
 - ❑ Encourage, support and assist investigation and research into the historic environment in Southeast Wales

The current project ties in with Cadw's priorities for 2011—16, conserving and protecting the historic environment of Wales through 'Continuing to identify significant historic assets, including monuments, marine historic assets and historic buildings, parks and gardens', the projects and specifically recommendations resulting from the project are also likely to feed into several other of the identified priorities, for example 'Promoting distinctive regeneration and sustainable development through heritage', especially through capturing distinctiveness, and tackling heritage at risk.

1.3 Acknowledgements

The project was grant-aided by Cadw and undertaken by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) in their remit as the regional archaeological body responsible for the understanding and preservation of the archaeological resource in southeast Wales.

The Author would like to thank the staff of the National Monuments Record (NMR), RCAHMW Aberystwyth, Dr Toby Driver, the staff of Porthcawl Museum, Roger JC Thomas of Historic England, the staff of the Gwent, Glamorgan and West Glamorgan Archives.

The report prepared by Paul W Huckfield, and edited by Edith Evans. The fieldwork was undertaken by Paul W Huckfield. The photography and illustrations for the project was undertaken by Paul W Huckfield. Any mistakes or omissions are the authors own.

1.4 Copyright Notice

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2. METHODOLOGY

The way in which this project has been approached mirrors that of previous scheduling enhancement projects undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts with grant-aid from Cadw. Each site is assessed using documentary sources prior to undertaking field visits in order to build an understanding of the site and to ascertain fieldwork priorities. Maps, plans and aerial photographs are consulted and map regressions produced for each site. A database is produced and accompanying new point- and polygon-based data compiled as a result of the research. This information is fed back into the regional Historic Environment Records in order to provide a

basis for heritage management and development control, while recommendations for designation are submitted to Cadw in a separate volume.

The four Welsh Archaeological Trusts are working to agreed guidelines. In order to deliver key information to Cadw, this study primarily focuses on the Hospitals and Welfare facilities. The emphasis on both, is on the most significant elements of the sites which detail their function and development within this. At the discretion of the project staff the studies may diverge from this principle, but only where the most significant and functionally distinct elements of each site fall outside this defined zone. The project used data from the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR), the three Regional Archives (Gwent, Glamorgan and West Glamorgan), along with other secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments. This work will feed into and support projects being run by other Welsh heritage organisations, the National Library, National Museum, as well as country-wide projects co-ordinated by the Council for British Archaeology and Imperial War Museum.

2.1 Aims

- ❑ Assess the current state of survival/preservation, conservation and the recording requirements
- ❑ Inform future protection and management issues, including future scheduling proposals
- ❑ Inform the relevant Unitary Authority on military issues in the planning process, including forward planning
- ❑ Assist in assessing the wider impact of future proposed development on these forms of landscapes
- ❑ Assist in the evaluation of the aesthetic or amenity value of the military and submerged landscapes
- ❑ Assist in measuring the effect of individual development proposals on the overall historic integrity and coherence of such landscapes, with particular reference to the issues of outright removal, severance, fragmentation or dislocation of the historic elements
- ❑ Assess the cumulative effects of secondary or piecemeal changes over time with regards to Military Landscapes.

2.2 Identified tasks

- ❑ Desktop appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources
- ❑ Consultation of the NMR (RCAHMW) to check for further information on sites, where lacking in HER
- ❑ Identification from documents, historic mapping, aerial photography of surviving and potential new sites within the project area
- ❑ Creation of a general publicity campaign employing various media streams to publicise project, including local press; GGAT website, GGAT members email list, local groups list, social media (Facebook, Twitter, blogs, etc.), and specific web forums
- ❑ Liaising with local heritage groups in order to obtain additional information on a local level
- ❑ Site visits to ascertain extent and condition of surviving remains
- ❑ Creation of written and photographic inventory of surviving remains
- ❑ Evaluation of remains to determine their importance in both a regional and national perspective
- ❑ Preparation of grey literature reports

- ❑ Preparation of popular version of results for dissemination via the Trusts website
- ❑ Integrate new data in HER (HER enhancement)

The specification for the project identified fieldwork as forming a minor part of the project, so only 10% of the sites identified were actually visited. Nevertheless, the field visits allowed the condition and significance of the resource to be assessed. The documentary and cartographic evidence supported the project's early assertions that there would be little in the way of archaeological or architectural evidence surviving due to the transient nature of some sites and the continuity of others (for further detail see Conclusion) and visits to selected sites confirm the impression of the archival evidence. A proforma, similar in essence to that used for the Community Survey on the Northeast Gower Coastline (GGAT 140, Huckfield 2016), was used for field recording. Digital mapping (point data) of sites were checked and updated with the level of detail increased (using MapInfo 9). Polygon data was created for the sites. These polygons identify the presumed extent of the sites and where possible associated features, e.g. buildings, enclosures, or other related structures.

Vale of Glamorgan	Swansea	Merthyr	Bridgend	RCT
Ash Hall, Ystradowen, Cowbridge	Mirador Officers' Hospital, Swansea	Aberdare and Merthyr Red Cross Hospital Windsor House	The Rest, Porthcawl	Llwyncelyn Infants, Porth
Dunraven Castle, St. Brides Major	Y.M.C.A. Red Cross Hospital, Swansea			Lan Wood, Pontypridd
Tusker House, Southerndown	Parc Wern Red Cross Officers' Hospital, Swansea			
Windsor Road Red Cross Hospital,				
Hillside, Park Road				
Sea View Red Cross Hospital				
Barry Infants, High Street Barry				
Barry Girls School, High Street Barry				
Stanwell Road, Penarth				
St. John Hospital, St Augustine's Institute				

Table 1: Table showing the sites visited and their Unitary Authority area.

The scheduling criteria as set out in Annex 3 of Circular 60/96 were applied to assess the significance of the remains. For this project the period had been set, and the diversity criterion

was considered to overlap other criteria. As the site type is not one considered intrinsically rare, rarity was considered most likely to be better demonstrated by the other criteria, such as Survival/Condition, and Group Value. The criteria utilized by the project can be summarised as follows:

Period: reflecting sites identifiable in the HER and other documents as belonging to the modern period – this is set, and not scored in the assessment.

Group Value: reflecting the incidence of surviving features within complexes, and also any direct association with other designated assets.

Survival/condition: where survival can be identified condition is more likely to relate to above ground features, either the ruinous remains of standing buildings, or earthworks. This will reflect the number, type and quality of surviving/identifiable features. Given the fact that many sites will have seen continued use and adaptation during the intervening period, subjected not only to abandonment, but also urban development, this has been set at a relatively low level.

Fragility/Vulnerability: considered where immediate threats can be demonstrated

Potential: considered only where sites retain significant features that help understand the nature of activities carried out at the particular site, e.g. illustrating agrarian/pastoral life during the medieval/early post-medieval period, and especially where these might help understand the wider rural economy.

Based on the above, a simple matrix using the four main criteria (Group Value, Survival/Condition, and Fragility/Vulnerability) has been utilized for the appraisal/assessment process. A scoring system of 1-5 - low to high or poor to good was devised to produce a ranking of sites; this is given below:

2.3 Scoring System

The criteria below were used to evaluate the overall significance of the individual interests:

Group value: particularly if there are a number of identifiable related elements, or where a direct association with other designated assets can be demonstrated.

1 – None: No related elements on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping

2 – Low: Associated with one other related element on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping

3 – Moderate: Associated with two or three related elements on HER/NMR; or associated with one related protected element, or identified on historic mapping

4 – High: Associated with four or five related elements on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping; or associated with two related protected elements.

5 – Very High: Associated with six or more elements on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping; or associated with three or more protected elements. Or where there is a known direct association with other designated assets.

Survival/Condition: survival of main elements must be fairly complete; condition of any related elements must also be fairly complete.

1 – Poor: Destroyed: site now largely lost.

2 – Low: Near Destroyed: Some features survive, buried remains.

3 – Moderate: Damaged -remains likely to survive intact though not complete, some of the original form can no longer be established

4 – High: Near intact - Not complete, but sufficient features survive to allow the original form to be established, with some superstructure remains surviving.

5 – Very High: Intact: Complete, reflecting its original

A sixth category of ‘*Converted*’ has also been used. However, as structures falling into this category cannot at present be considered for protection via Listing it has been assigned the same value as *Damaged*.

Condition rating: This provides a further level and nuance about the current state of the structure than the current HER ‘*Condition*’ form. The additional category helps prevent inaccurate representation of the structures, e.g. if a building still maintains its original external form but has undergone interior conversion.

The terms used here derive from the current HER terminology.

1 – Intact: Complete, reflecting its original

2 – Near Intact: Not complete, but sufficient features survive to allow the original form to be established

3 – Damaged: Not complete, some of the original form can no longer be established

4 – Near Destroyed: Some features survive, probably only as buried remains and excavated features

5 – Destroyed: Site completely destroyed

6 – Restored: Building or feature no longer in its original form, but retaining elements of its original form

7 – Converted: Building or feature no longer in its original form

8 – Not known: Site not visited

Fragility/Vulnerability: Sites that are threatened, or where the site is in a neglected/derelict state.

1 – None: Robust/unlikely to be damaged (e.g. listed or scheduled sites – though if immediate threats are noted during the field visit this will be higher)

2 – Low: Insignificant level of fragility/vulnerability (sites with low levels of threat)

3 – Moderate: Moderate level of fragility/vulnerability (including sites under long term threat of damage/collapse)

4 – High: Fragile/vulnerable (including sites under medium term threat of damage/collapse)

The overall archaeological significance arrived at was allocated one of the following values:

- A – National Significance
- B – Regional Significance
- C – Local Significance
- D – Minor Significance
- U – Unknown/Un-established

3. SOURCES CONSULTED

The most significant sources consulted are presented in the Bibliography Section.

In common with previous research into the First World War and South East Wales, the majority of information was derived from primary sources held by the three regional record offices, the National Archive and information held by museums. An increasing number of online secondary sources have become available since the initial centenary of the war and contain a great wealth of information, the most notable of these being the *List of auxiliary hospitals in the UK during the First World War*, an online document published by the British Red Cross; the Royal College of Nursing digitisation of historical nursing journals archive; and the Welsh Newspapers Online. Archive provided by the National Library of Wales. Other sources consulted primarily included the Historic Environment Record (HER) held at GGAT, Swansea, and National Monument Record (NMR), held at the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. The online HER, relevant data and information held by the RCAHMW (NMR records and the online Coflein resource) were

accessed as was up-to-date information on scheduled and listed building held by Cadw, this information was supplemented by other readily available primary and secondary data. The searches of the NMR data provided through Endex was augmented by information held on 'Coflein', the RCAHMW's digital web resource. In addition the NMR collection records were also consulted as were their aerial photographic sources. Additional information was also consulted along with Information from the Airfield Information Exchange web forum.

Analysis of Historic Maps, the third to fourth edition 25-inch OS maps (LANDMARK Historic Mapping), in conjunction with consultation of digital aerial photographic material (Google Earth) was also employed, to check for example on whether a site might survive, had been moved/rebuilt, etc.

4. GAZETTER

4.1 Hospitals

As wounded servicemen began to arrive back in Britain in great numbers, the British Red Cross and other organisations established auxiliary hospitals to ease the pressure on the large military hospitals. Thanks to the improved reorganisation of the Army Medical Service by Sir Alfred Keogh (1857-1936), who had been its Director General from 1905 to 1910, the country was in a better position to establish these. He was reappointed as Director General of the Army Medical Service at the outbreak of the First World War. Keogh's far-sighted policy in ear-marking public buildings for use as hospitals in times of war proved crucial. Twenty-five large buildings had been chosen throughout the United Kingdom. Although these auxiliary general hospitals were primarily intended to meet the needs of the Territorial Force, they were also ready to receive patients from the regular British Army. Each was intended to accommodate 520 patients. The auxiliary hospitals were attached to central military hospitals and the patients remained under military control.

The auxiliary hospitals included a first tier of large auxiliary general hospitals and a wider tier of smaller premises volunteered for war service. Over 5,000 buildings were offered free of charge to the War Office, with over 100 in South Wales alone. They varied greatly in size: town halls, recreation halls, elementary schools, infirmaries, portions of general hospitals, large and small private houses, even cottages, garages and stables. Not all were suitable for hospital purposes. Auxiliary hospitals were classified as Class A (those who took cot cases, i.e. the bedridden, from military hospitals) and Class B (for convalescent and ambulant patients). Specialised units were also set up for shell-shocked and neurasthenic patients, such as that at 3rd General Western Hospital, Cardiff, championed by the medical staff.

The staff of an auxiliary hospital included a commandant (who was in charge of the hospital, but not the medical and nursing services), a quartermaster, a matron and members of the local Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) who had been trained in first aid and home nursing. Medical care was provided voluntarily as needed by the local doctors. Discipline was less strict in the smaller hospitals than in a military hospital and the surroundings more homely.

The rates paid to auxiliary hospitals for military patients were not the same. In January 1915 the standard maximum rate for the great majority was 3 shillings (15p) a day per occupied bed, but no payment was given for unoccupied beds. By 1918 this had risen to 3s 3d (16p) a day, with 6d (2.5p) paid per unoccupied bed. However, the increase was quite inadequate in view of the inflated cost of food, and auxiliary hospitals had to rely on voluntary public donations. Some private auxiliary hospitals did not receive such capitation grants.



Plate 1: The front elevation of the former Walker Memorial Red Cross Hospital.

ID No	CW001
PRN	10055g
Name	WALKER MEMORIAL RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 50516 87439
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Dr and Mrs Cropper gave the Orphanage (known as the Walker Memorial Home) to the War Office for the duration of the war for use as a 30 bedded hospital for wounded soldiers. There was much cooperation between the staff of Portskewett Hospital and Gwy House, Chepstow during the war. The first casualties were 12 Belgian soldiers who arrived in November 1914. Capacity increased to 50 beds by June 1916 and was in operation until its closure on 20th February 1919. The building remains intact although it is currently used as a private residence. The level of conversion cannot be ascertained from the outside.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Near Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building



*Plate 2: View of Gwy Red Cross Hospital, Monmouth, including staff within the grounds
(Gwent Archives D3345/82).*

ID No	CW002
PRN	11030g
Name	GWY HOUSE RED CROSS HOSPITAL, CHEPSTOW
NGR	ST 5357 894194
Type	Auxiliary hospital

Description

The hospital was established in Gwy House, a private house in Chepstow which now houses Chepstow Museum. The House was built in 1796 and for much of the 19th century was owned by a local surgeon. It was offered to the Red Cross by Tom Valentine Ellis, the managing director of Finch's shipyard in November 1914. After conversion work had taken place, the hospital was opened on 17 March 1915, when the first 18 men arrived after initial treatment at Cardiff Hospital. Nine were suffering from gunshot wounds, and the remainder from frostbite or diseases. More patients arrived in May, bringing the total to 30. Mr W R Lysaght allowed the field opposite (now the Castle car park) to be used for recreation. In January 1916, the hospital dog 'Jack' was shot by an unknown person but recovered after being attended by a local vet for free. The men were very upset by the incident. Within the first eleven months of opening, the hospital had treated 113 soldiers, of whom 100 had been discharged as "fit for light duties" or "for service overseas in three months".

The hospital closed temporarily on 12th Feb 1916 for cleaning and decorating and re-opened on 1st April 1916, remaining open until the end of the war and

by the end of 1916, its capacity had been raised to 35 soldiers. It continued to provide care for wounded soldiers for the duration of the war. After the war, it continued to be used as the Chepstow and District Hospital until relatively recently.

Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Near Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 3: The remains of a stone pediment are all that survives of the hospital.

ID No	CW003
PRN	10743g
Name	MOUNT PLEASANT HOSPITAL, CHEPSTOW
NGR	ST 52620 93650
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Hospital constructed for the use of servicemen and workers in National Shipyard No.1. The hospital developed a speciality in the treatment of burns and opened in 1918. It was retained by the Ministry of Pensions for use by veterans after the shipyard was sold in the early 1920s. The hospital has now been demolished, the site being occupied by a housing estate. The sole surviving element from the hospital is a stone pediment, carved with anchors, oak leaves and a crowned portcullis design, and which is now used as the sign for the Chepstow Community Hospital.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Document



Plate 4: All that is left of the original Maindiff Court Auxiliary Hospital is the Gatehouse building.

ID No	CW004
PRN	10699g/10649g
Name	MAINDIFF COURT RED CROSS HOSPITAL, ABERGAVENNY
NGR	ST 31542 15430
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Maindiff Court was a country house that was used as an Auxiliary Hospital from late 1914. From October 1914 to early 1915, it looked after mainly Belgian soldiers. Little else is known concerning the hospital. The original house appears to have been largely demolished, with the site becoming the home of the modern Maindiff Court Hospital. During the hospital's later life its most noted patient was Rudolph Hess, deputy to Adolf Hitler.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 5: Rear elevation of PRN 04189g.

ID No	CW005
PRN	04189g
Name	PARADE HOUSE, RED CROSS HOSPITAL, MONMOUTH
NGR	SO 50968 13161
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	<p>A Red Cross Auxiliary hospital was initially opened at an unknown property in St. James's Square in 1915, before moving to Parade House in 1917. The house known as Parade House consisted in the seventeenth century of two tenements, one being a public house called the Harp. In 1777 the Harp was sold by Elizabeth Osborne, widow to Henry Parry of Monmouth, who erected the present house. In April 1917, Lady Llangattock officially opened Parade House as the Red Cross Hospital. It was divided into wards named after the areas that had provided money for its conversion; Hilston, Drybridge, Castle and Croft Bwla. By the time the hospital closed in April 1919, it had treated 1422 patients only 4 of whom died. (Gwent Archives D3293). There was always a problem providing food for the inmates of the hospital and Mrs Williams Commandant, V.A.D. Monmouth, wrote to all farmers asking them to supply one hundred weight of potatoes to the hospital. In August 1920, the War Office in London presented a certificate of thanks as a permanent record for the part that the building, known as Monmouth</p>

Red Cross Hospital had played in the care of British sick and wounded troops in the Great War of 1914 - 1918. The certificate was signed by Sir Winston Churchill and takes pride of place in the hallway. The building is intact and is currently used as a residential home.

Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

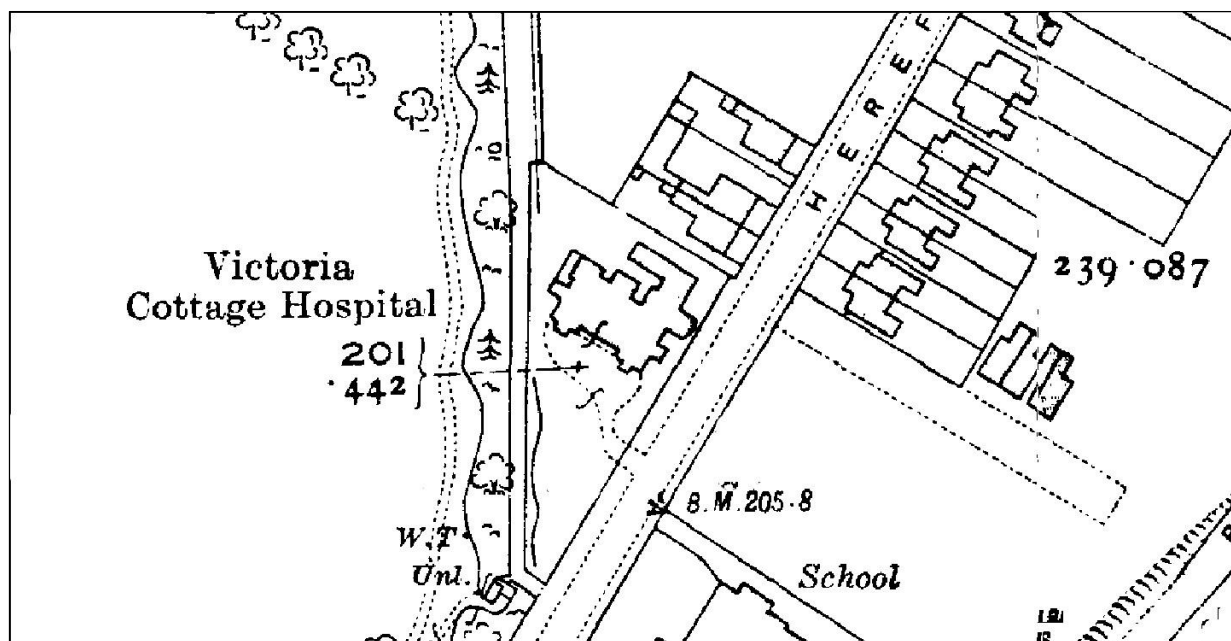


Plate 6: The Victoria Cottage Hospital clearly visible on the 3rd edition OS map.

ID No	CW006
PRN	11324g
Name	VICTORIA COTTAGE HOSPITAL, ABERGAVENNY
NGR	SO 30229 14561
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The hospital was originally opened in 1890 and was comprised of 4 wards: Cantref, Castle, Gronfield and Priory. The current building seems to have been built over the footprint of the original building.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building

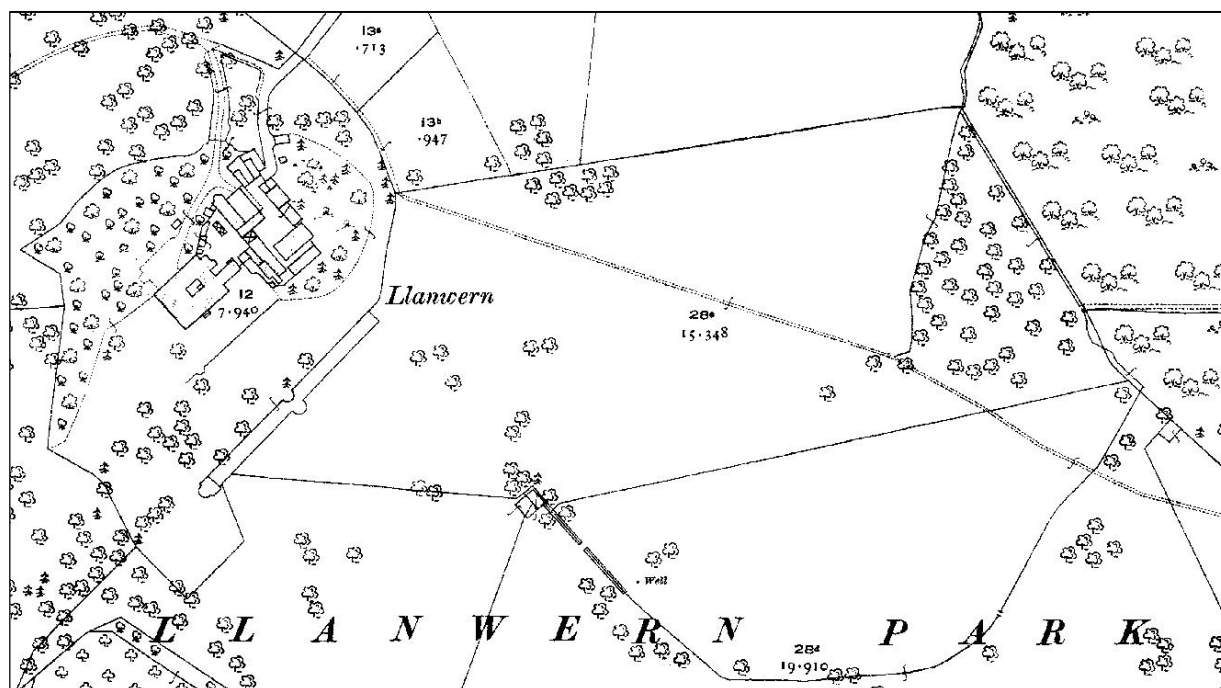


Plate 7: The buildings of Llanwern Park Hospital on the 3rd edition OS map

ID No	CW007
PRN	10681g
Name	LLANWERN PARK RED CROSS HOSPITAL, LLANWERN
NGR	ST 37380 88304
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This was a rehabilitation hospital receiving patients discharged from the Royal Gwent Hospital. It was the property of Mr and Mrs Thomas (later Lord and Lady Rhondda) and opened in 1914 with a capacity of 30 beds, the first patients being Belgian soldiers. The extensive range of buildings depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping of the period has largely been demolished, and the site is currently home to a large farm, although elements of the original house may have survived.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building

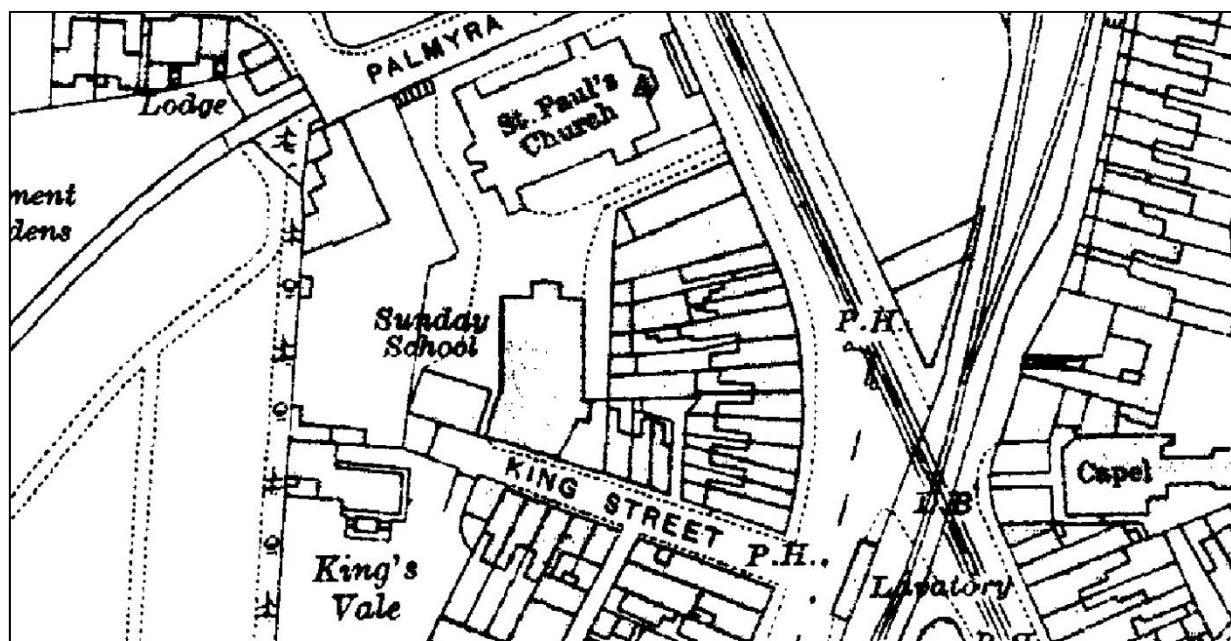


Plate 8: Wrenford Memorial Hall (PRN 10696g) recorded as 'Sunday School' on the 3rd edition OS map.

ID No	CW008
PRN	10696g
Name	WRENFORD MEMORIAL HALL, NEWPOR
NGR	ST 31267 87551
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This Church Hall was offered to the War Office in August 1914. It comprised 24 small classrooms on the ground floor and a gallery for beds; capacity was 22 beds with an intention, never realised, to expand to 50. Unfortunately, the hospital had closed by December 1914 as the church was faced by the reality of the commitment, and the remaining patients were transferred to Llanwern House. The original church hall has been demolished and replaced with a block of modern housing.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 9: View of the Brynglas Hospital (PRN 10618g).

ID No	CW009
PRN	10618g
Name	BRYNGLAS RED CROSS HOSPITAL, NEWPORT
NGR	ST 31069 90209
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Auxiliary hospital established in a country house in the north of Newport in November 1914. The property was a large private house donated to the War Office for the duration of the war by a Mrs Williams, who originally made no charge for lighting or heating the premises. It was used by the Red Cross as an Auxiliary Hospital. A number of photographs exist showing staff and patients in the grounds and in the building. One photograph shows 30 patients. Although initial capacity was for 30 beds, pressure forced an increase to 41 by the end of the war. Patients initially arrived from Cardiff Military Hospital but following the opening of the Military Hospital at St Woolos, the bulk came from there. 665 patients passed through the hospital at Brynglas by the time of its closure on 27th July 1918. Currently used as the Brynglas House Community Teaching Centre.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Near Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 10: The exterior of PRN 10677g during the period it was a maternity hospital (Image courtesy of the South Wales Argus).

ID No	CW010
PRN	10677g
Name	THE COLDRA, NEWPORT
NGR	ST 35614 89651
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Coldra House originally dates to the 1860s and was built by the Powell family, owners of the powerful Powell-Dyffryn industrial company. In 1915 it was bought by Major J W Beynon and in late 1918 was proposed by the U.S. Government as the site of an American Red Cross Naval Hospital, which would have become the chief U.S. naval hospital in Europe. The armistice was signed before the plans came to fruition but it is interesting to speculate the result had the plans come to a head. In the 1930s the house was sold and re-opened in 1940 as the Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital in memory of Mr Beynon's mother. The hospital closed in 1977 and the building declined significantly, but in 1980 it was bought by the Celtic Inns Company and its transformation into the Celtic Manor resort.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 11: Photograph of the old Royal Gwent prior to its demolition and rebuild (Gwent Archives GB 0218 D3293).

ID No	CW011
PRN	10617g
Name	ROYAL GWENT HOSPITAL, NEWPORT
NGR	ST 31063 87291
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	A pre-war civilian hospital that placed a number of beds at the disposal of the military. 50 beds were initially placed at the disposal of the military authorities but an appeal to the public for beds and bedsteads had to be made. The first wounded troops treated were Belgians, arriving on 9 th October 1914. After their treatments, soldiers would be transferred to one of the local Red Cross hospitals in the area. The hospital appears to have had a second site, known as The Friars, which it used as a convalescent home. By the end of the war, 5165 military patients had been treated, with the majority being transferred for rehabilitation to Llanwern House Hospital. The Royal Gwent Hospital is still extant on the same site but the historic core of the hospital has been largely, if not completely destroyed and re-built. The Friars is still extant but modified and now serves as a medical further education centre run by Cardiff University.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Documents



Plate 12: The impressive façade of PRN 05356s.

ID No	CW012/ CW077
PRN	05356s
Name	LLWYNARTHEN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, ST. MELLONS
NGR	ST 24753 82367
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	<p>Originally named Llwynarthen, the house was built in 1878 as the home of Sir Henry Webb, a Baronet, and commander of the Gloucester, Worcester and Liverpool regiments during the Great War, who also carried out duties as an MP for the Forest of Dean during this time, and later as an MP for Cardiff East. The House was converted into an auxiliary hospital during the First World War; though very little further information is known about this period.</p> <p>In the 1930s the property was transformed into the Blue Horizon club, and during the Second World War it was a base for anti-aircraft guns, finally becoming a Hotel and Country Club in the 1950's.</p>
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 13: Photo showing the main entrance of Wollaston House. Many of the architectural features of the entrance still survive (Image courtesy of MonGenes).

ID No	CW013
PRN	10729g
Name	WOOLASTON HOUSE, NEWPORT
NGR	ST 30612 87510
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	<p>Formerly the Newport Workhouse, Woolaston House was taken into War Office occupation in April 1915. The staff comprised members of the RAMC acting as doctors, orderlies, technicians, administrators and clerks, together with nurses from QAIMNS, Red Cross VADs and general staff, all under control of the Territorial Force. The complex, which included Springfield Sanatorium and the Receiving Ward, now forms part of St. Woolos Hospital. A certain amount of structural alteration was required, consisting of the fitting of lights, cleaning walls and polishing floors and adding sinks etc. Capacity was to be for 700 people. A 5 foot wide temporary covered way connecting the Infirmary Block with the Operating Block, access to the X Ray room and a new Operating Theatre were built but may only have been temporary wooden buildings that were used at other auxiliary hospitals. These were demolished as the guardians saw no use for them at the war's conclusion. Soldiers were admitted to this hospital from all over the world; in March 1916 178 soldiers were admitted from the Dardanelles, Egypt, Serbia, Salonika and Malta. A long list of repairs required after the war is located in Gwent Archives – clearly the view was that the building was neglected when in occupation by the War Office. The view expressed to the Council and the Newport Board of Guardians that during</p>

occupation the building experienced “damage, dilapidation and general depreciation”. A protracted legal dispute followed for compensation, finally settled well below the guardians’ expectations.

Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



*Plate 14: Photograph of the Town Hall where the Red Cross Depot (PRN 10679g) was housed
(Image courtesy of MonGenes).*

ID No	CW014
PRN	10679g
Name	RED CROSS DEPOT, TOWN HALL, NEWPORT
NGR	SS 52926 95485
Type	Depot
Description	<p>The Newport Red Cross Depot was initially established in 1914 in the Police Gymnasium at the Town Hall, Commercial Street to store supplies being sent to the Auxiliary Hospitals around the area. Items included beds, bandages, clothing, toiletries, etc. In December 1914, the Depot began operating from the Recruiting Office in Newport (unsure as to where this is) before a large room was found on Commercial Street, donated free of charge. At one time 200 local ladies were working for the depot. Between October 1915 and December 1916, the total number of articles dispatched by the Depot was 28,976. The depot made necessary alterations to the uniforms of wounded soldiers and sailors, as well as making up bed linen for the local Military and Auxiliary Hospitals. Furthermore, they frequently sent consignments of items overseas and to other formations within the country. Administrative offices were located at 1 Waters Lane, Newport. The Depot remained active until July 1919, being particularly active in the care of soldiers remaining at St Woolos (PRN 10729g) and the Cavalry Barracks Section of 3rd Western General Hospital (PRN 10642g).</p> <p>All evidence of the Town Hall has gone and a modern department</p>

store now stands on the location.

Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents



Plate 15: VAD nurses pose in the grounds of Ebbw Vale Red Cross Hospital (Gwent Archives LIB 1158).

ID No	CW015
PRN	10648g
Name	EBBW-VALE RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR	SO 170830 9609
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The hospital was established in Ebbw Vale House, which was converted for the purpose by the Ebbw Vale Iron and Steel Company Lt. free of charge less a government subsidy for patient's food. The first patients were received from

Cardiff on 14th May 1915. The building was sited immediately opposite the Company's steel furnaces but the noise from them was reported to be 'sedative'. The building was L shapes and had its own water supply in the form of a well, together with piped water and electricity. Almost 1500 soldiers received treatment in the hospital between May 1915 and August 1918. The building has been destroyed.

Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 16: The north facing elevation of 08125w (Image courtesy of www.Tredegar.co.uk).

ID No	CW016
PRN	10616g
Name	TREDEGAR PARK COTTAGE HOSPITAL
NGR	SO 14036 08645
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This hospital, opened in 1903 for accident cases only, had been financed by levy from Workmen from the local Tredegar Company. It cost £4,126 to build with an annual maintenance bill of £298. In 1907 a women's and children's ward was opened and in 1914 a new wing. Many alterations, extensions and improvements were carried out whilst in the control of the Workmens Committee. It is regarded as one of the earliest progressive providers of healthcare in the UK, inspiring local MP Aneurin Bevan to develop the NHS. It was used as an auxiliary hospital during the war but very little information concerning this period has come to light (von Arni 2013). The buildings are extant and it was used as a hospital until 2010.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

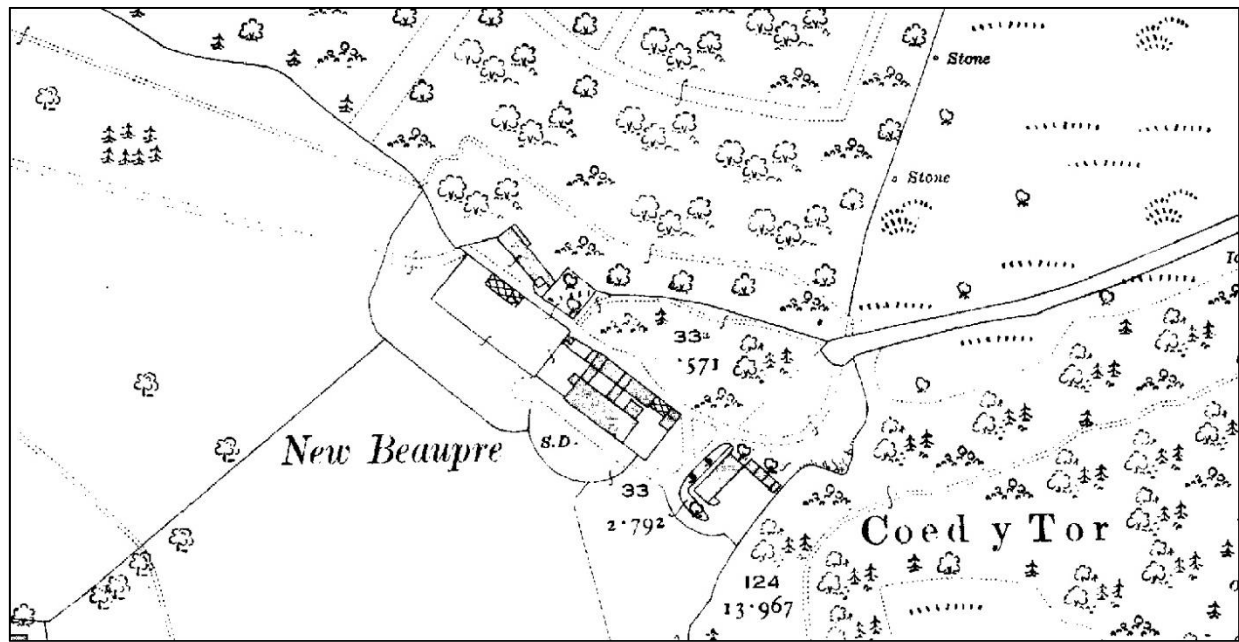


Plate 17: 3rd edition OS map showing New Beaupre house (PRN 05074s).

ID No	CW017
PRN	05074s
Name	BEAUPRE AUXILIARY HOSPITAL, COWBRIDGE
NGR	ST 00937 73260
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	New Beaupre House is a two-storey, double pile late Georgian house, with later mid C19 wings to the southeast and northwest ends. The house was built in the 1820's for Daniel Jones a lawyer and philanthropist of Llantwit Major, who founded the Cardiff Royal Infirmary. During the First World War the house was used as a Red Cross convalescent hospital. The extent of any internal modifications to the property at this time is unknown. The building is Listed Grade II.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Near Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 18: Staff and patients of the 'Somme' concert party pose outside of Ash Hall (PRN 05075S) (Image courtesy of www.ystradowen.org.uk)

ID No	CW018
PRN	05075s
Name	ASH HALL, YSTRADOWEN, COWBRIDGE
NGR	ST 01055 78109
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Ash Hall is an early 18th century country house used as an auxiliary hospital. The first batch of Commonwealth soldiers arrived in May 1915, under the care of the matron, Mrs Owen. The extent of any modifications to the property at this time is unknown.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Damaged
Period	Modern
Group Value	Very High
Form	Building



Plate 19: RAF photograph of the Castle taken on 31st January 1942

(Image courtesy Welsh Government Photographic Archive).

ID No	CW019
PRN	00330m
Name	DUNRAVEN CASTLE, SOUTHERNDOWN
NGR	SS 88780 72820
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Castellated mansion of the 19th century and the Welsh residence of the Earls of Dunraven. It occupies the site of an earlier building, fragments of which are preserved (PRN 4365w). It was built in 1802-6 for Thomas Wyndham, MP, and demolished in 1962 after latterly being used as a guest house. Today there is little left of the house other than the footings of its walls and an oval forecourt on the south-east side. During World War One and World War Two the 'Castle' was used as Glamorgan Red Cross County Hospital. (Still in the hands of the Earls of Dunraven).
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Document



Plate 20: The west facing elevation of PRN 08129w.

ID No	CW020
PRN	08218m
Name	TUSKER HOUSE, SOUTHERNDOWN
NGR	SS 86733 74880
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Tusker House was used as a Red Cross Hospital for soldiers during the First and Second World Wars.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

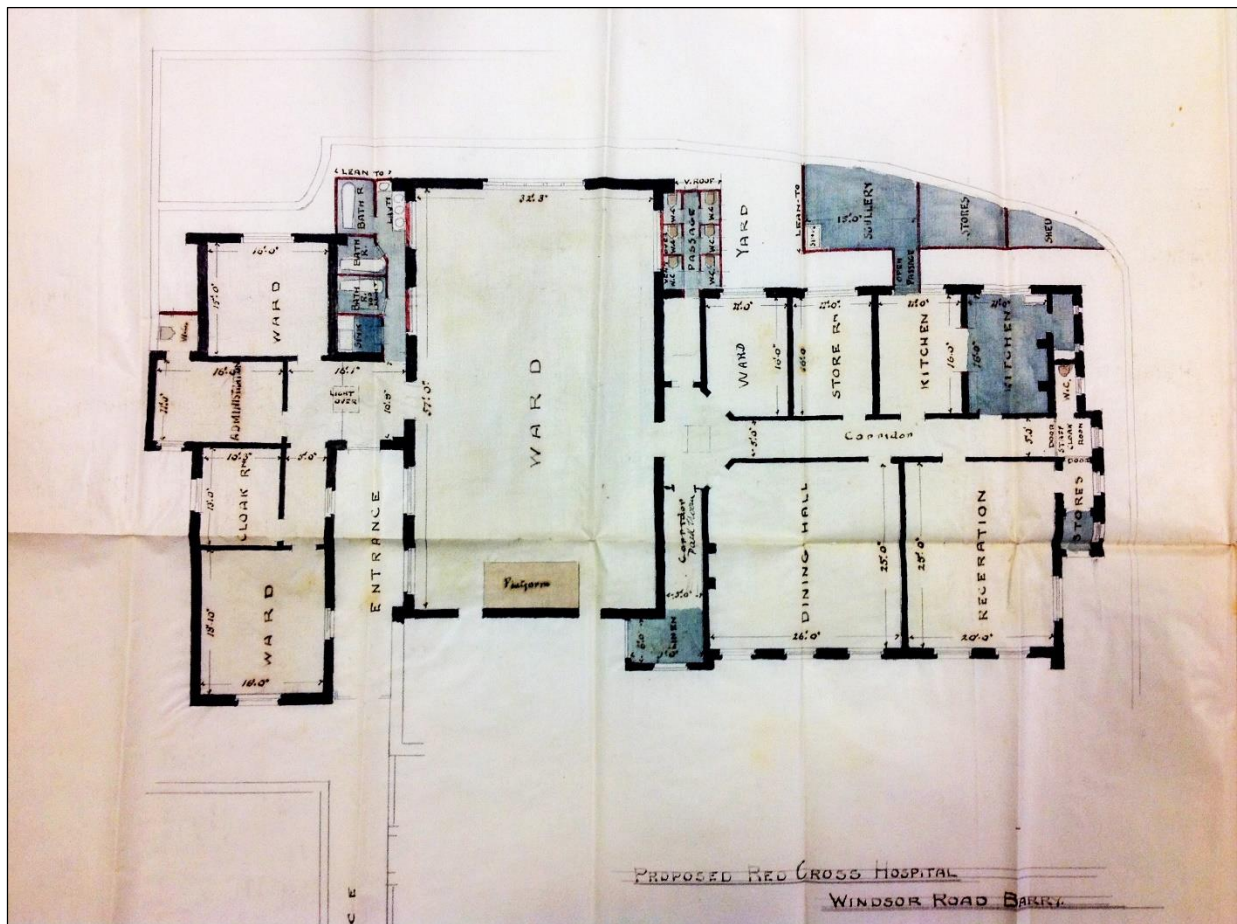


Plate 21: Plans showing the proposed layout for the Windsor Road Hospital (Glamorgan Archives DECONG10/51)

ID No	CW021
PRN	05034s
Name	WINDSOR ROAD RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 10589 67426
Official Area	Main
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	An Auxiliary Hospital was located on Windsor Road and listed amongst those under command of 3rd Western General Hospital (Gruber von Arni 2013). The hospital was originally housed in the school room of the Windsor Road Congregational Chapel and was to accommodate 50-60 wounded personal. However, demand for beds soon meant the hospital outgrew the premises and the local Red Cross asked the Committee for the use of the council room above the chapel. This was declined. Two annexes to Windsor Hospital were opened at Hillside (PRN 05357s) and Sea View (Prn 05033s). After the war the building was reinstated to its pre-wartime condition.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Near Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 22: The property once known as Hillside, Park Road, Barry.

ID No	CW022
PRN	05357s
Name	HILLSIDE, PARK ROAD, BARRY
NGR	ST 10349 67354
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	Hillside, Park Road Barry was owned by Mr W Drew. It was placed, free of charge, at the disposal of the Red Cross Committee as Mr Drew was on active service. The house could accommodate 50 beds and was an annexe to Windsor Road Hospital (PRN 05034s).
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 23: The current façade of the Sea View Labour Club and Institute.

ID No	CW023
PRN	05033s
Name	SEA VIEW RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 12455 68033
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	The Sea View Red Cross hospital, started its life as the Sea View Hotel and was owned by Messrs S. A Brain & Co Ltd. The building was first used as a temporary hospital on 9th November 1914 to house 60 wounded soldiers. On the 11th October 1915 an urgent request was received from the HQ of the 3rd Western General Hospital for the hospital accommodation to be expanded at the property. This was duly granted and a room on the upper floor that had been used by school children attending the Special School was taken over.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

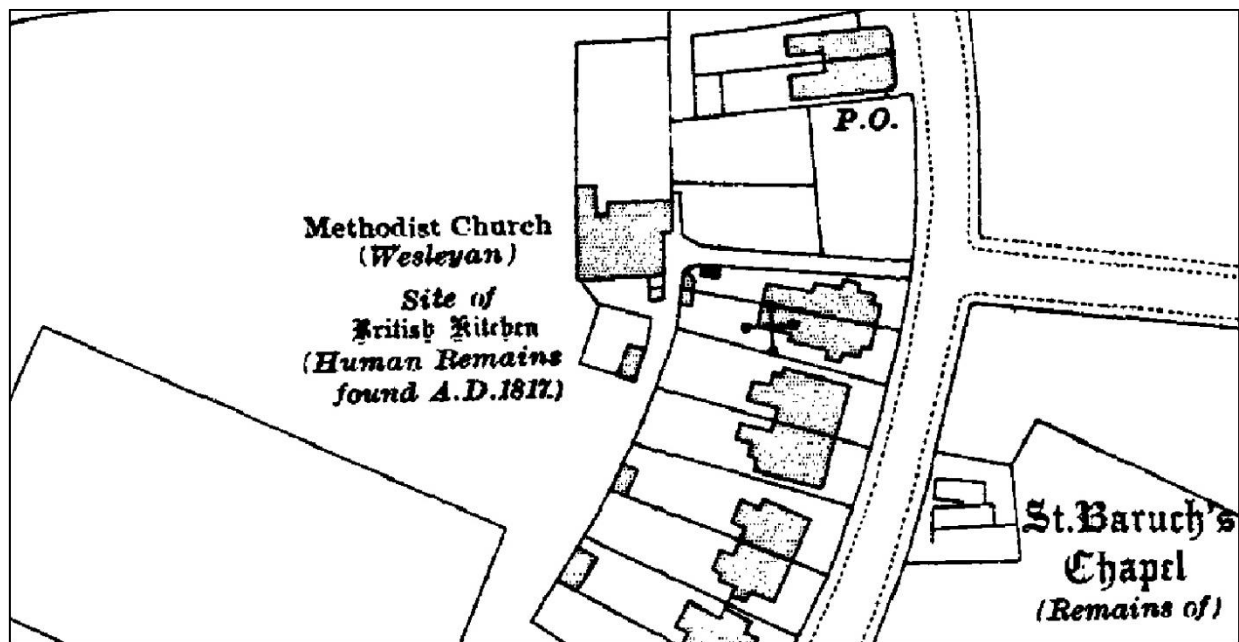


Plate 24: The hospital was located at the rear of the Methodist Chapel, noted on the 3rd Edition OS map

ID No	CW024
PRN	05032s
Name	ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, BARRY ISLAND
NGR	ST 11860 66726
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	<p>The hospital initially consisted of No.1 ward in the brick chapel of St. John's Methodist church Barry Island. The first 490 patients were cared for by local well-wishers, with rations being supplied by "the camp" most likely the nearby Buttrills Camp. It was not recognised officially until March 1915. No.2 ward had originally been a Boys Brigade drill hall and was probably a temporary type of structure as it was pulled down from its original location (Park Crescent, Barry) and re-built on the end of the chapel in late summer 1916. This work was completed in November 1916 by Royal Engineers based at Buttrills. No.3 Ward was built north of No. 2 Ward some time later by two local carpenters, opening in August 1917. Expansion created the need for more permanent welfare facilities (recreation and dining space had been in a large marquee until then). The welfare facilities were designed by an inpatient, a Pte Jewell and work was carried out by other in-patients. On 1st May 1917, the Duke of Plymouth presented the hospital with a new bath room, dispensary and massage room. It eventually also included a motor garage, kitchens and offices. The hospital treated in excess of 22,000 outpatients and 1751 in-patients. The church and any trace of the former hospital have been completely demolished and replaced with a housing estate.</p>
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents



Plate 25: Photo of wounded personnel outside 05358s (Glamorgan Archives).

ID No	CW025
PRN	05358s
Name	DINAS POWIS RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 15574 71215
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	The hospital first opened on 15 th June 1916. It was a gift of T.P. Thomas. The hospital was ran by Mr Thomas' wife. The building is still extant, though has undergone various exterior changes including removal of the corner hexagonal tower.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Damaged
Period	Modern
Form	Building

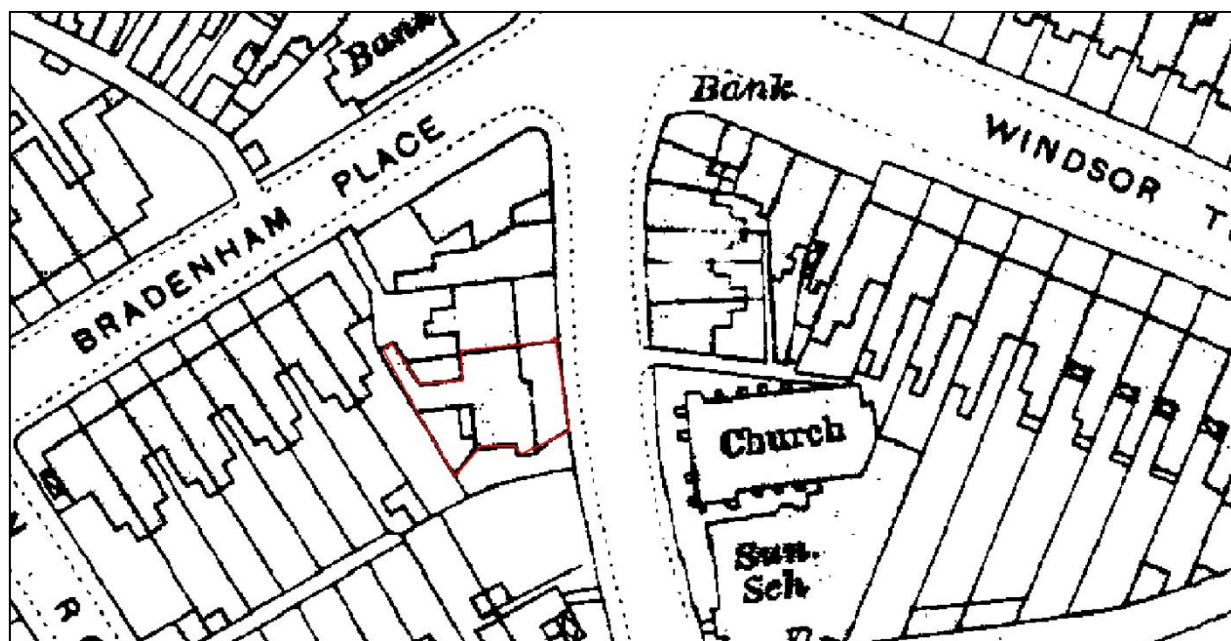


Plate 26: Stanwell Road Red Cross hospital (outlined in red) shown on the 3rd Edition OS map

ID No	CW026
PRN	05072s
Name	STANWELL ROAD, PENARTH (Duplicate of CW031).
NGR	ST 18497 71666
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	An Auxiliary Hospital located on Stanwell Road, Penarth and listed amongst those under command of 3rd Western General Hospital (Gruber von Arni 2013). The building that once housed the hospital has been destroyed, though the new one occupies the original footprint. Interesting to note that site is currently occupied by a Red Cross Charity Shop.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents

22

The British Journal of Nursing.

January 12, 1918.

OUR ROLL OF HONOUR.

HAWLEY.—On or about Dec. 31st, Nellie, the dearly-loved daughter of Alfred Arthur and Stella Hawley, of 29, King's Hall Road, Beckenham, drowned at sea, while serving her country (Q.A.I.M.N.S.). R.I.P.

PRIOR.—On Jan. 5th, at a Military Hospital, from illness contracted on duty, Eva Graham Prior, aged 21, dearly-loved youngest daughter of the late Henry Templer Prior, Master of the Supreme Court, and of Mrs. Prior, "Couchmore," Esher, Surrey.

ROGERS.—On Dec. 31st, drowned on foreign service, Hermione Angela Rogers, 14th V.A.D., Wilts., dearly-loved elder daughter of Francis Edward and Louie Newman Rogers, of "Rainscombe," Pewsey, Wilts., aged 32.

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE.

The following Sisters have been deputed for duty in Home Hospitals:—

Red Cross Hosp., Henley-on-Thames.—Miss M. Chillingworth.

Red Cross Hosp., Ramsbury, Wilts.—Miss E. A. Langford.

Ashton Court Hosp. for Officers, Leigh Woods, Bristol.—Miss M. H. Young.

Red Cross Hosp., Netley.—Mrs. M. M. Thomas.

Hosp. for Officers, 24, Park Street.—Mrs. S. Hawes.

St. Bernard's Red X Hosp., Wylde Green, B'hm.—Mrs. E. Lincoln.

Balmoral Hosp., Llandudno.—Miss L. Swift.

Oakwood Hosp., Chigwell.—Miss A. M. Bowie.

Coywahan Ph. Hosp., Tondur, Aberkenfig.—Miss M. E. C. Swann.

The Town Hall, Torquay.—Miss C. F. Quin.

Wallfields V.A. Hosp., Hertford.—Miss L. N. Chambers.

Thornby Grange Aux. Hosp., Guilsborough.—Miss G. J. Smith.

Kelvin Red X Aux. Hosp., Penarth.—Mrs. S. Harry.

V.A. Hosp., Burnham-on-Crouch.—Miss A. C.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

We are glad to note that the mobile Scottish Women's Hospital Unit which has recently returned from Russia is in process of re-equipment at the request of the War Office, and will, for the

Plate 27: A solitary line from the *British Journal of Nursing* Vol 60, Jan 1918 is the only reference we have for the 05359s. (Royal College of Nursing Library and Heritage Service).

ID No	CW027
PRN	05359s
Name	KELVIN, PENARTH
NGR	
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	An Auxiliary Hospital located at a property called Kelvin and listed amongst those under command of 3rd Western General Hospital (Gruber von Arni 2013). No further information on this site has been found except the above reference and a single line in the <i>British Journal of Nursing</i> dated 1918, suggesting that the hospital was in operation at prior to and during the beginning of 1918. Little else is currently known regarding its use as a hospital, including its exact location.
Condition	Unknown
Condition rating	Unknown
Period	Modern
Form	Document



Plate 28: The modern St Augustine's Church Hall now stands where the Institute once stood.

ID No	CW028
PRN	05360s
Name	ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, ST AUGUSTINE'S INSTITUTE, PENARTH
NGR	ST 18606 71974
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	The former St Augustine's Institute in Albert Road Penarth was provided free of charge to the local branch of the St John's Ambulance and The current structure is a new build on the footprint of the original building.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Document



Plate 29: Photograph of the nursing staff at Lavernock Hospital (Glamorgan Archives DXOR/4).

ID No	CW029
PRN	05361s
Name	LAVERNOCK ISOLATION HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 18219 68415
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	<p>On 5th February 1915, the Penarth V.A.D.s [Voluntary Aid Detachments] received instructions to prepare the Lavernock Isolation Hospital for patients. One day later the hospital was ready and received its first patients. Such actions speak volumes for the practical efficiency of the corps and the complete war footing of South Wales at the time. A staff member writing at the time summed up general condition at the former Isolation Hospital at the time, 'The hospital is small, and in many ways inconvenient. All the water used has to be carried out in pails and baths, and after being disinfected is thrown into a ditch. Such an arrangement entails a tremendous amount of labour, which the laying of a comparatively short pipe would obviate. There is no pantry accommodation, and therefore all china, etc, has to be dusted every time before use, although every piece is washed two, three or more times every day. The storage of food is another point where improvement is desirable. Of course, every care is taken, and food materials are kept covered. If anyone will present the hospital with a cupboard or a meat safe, or both, they will be saving a lot of labour which should be unnecessary'.</p>
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Earthwork

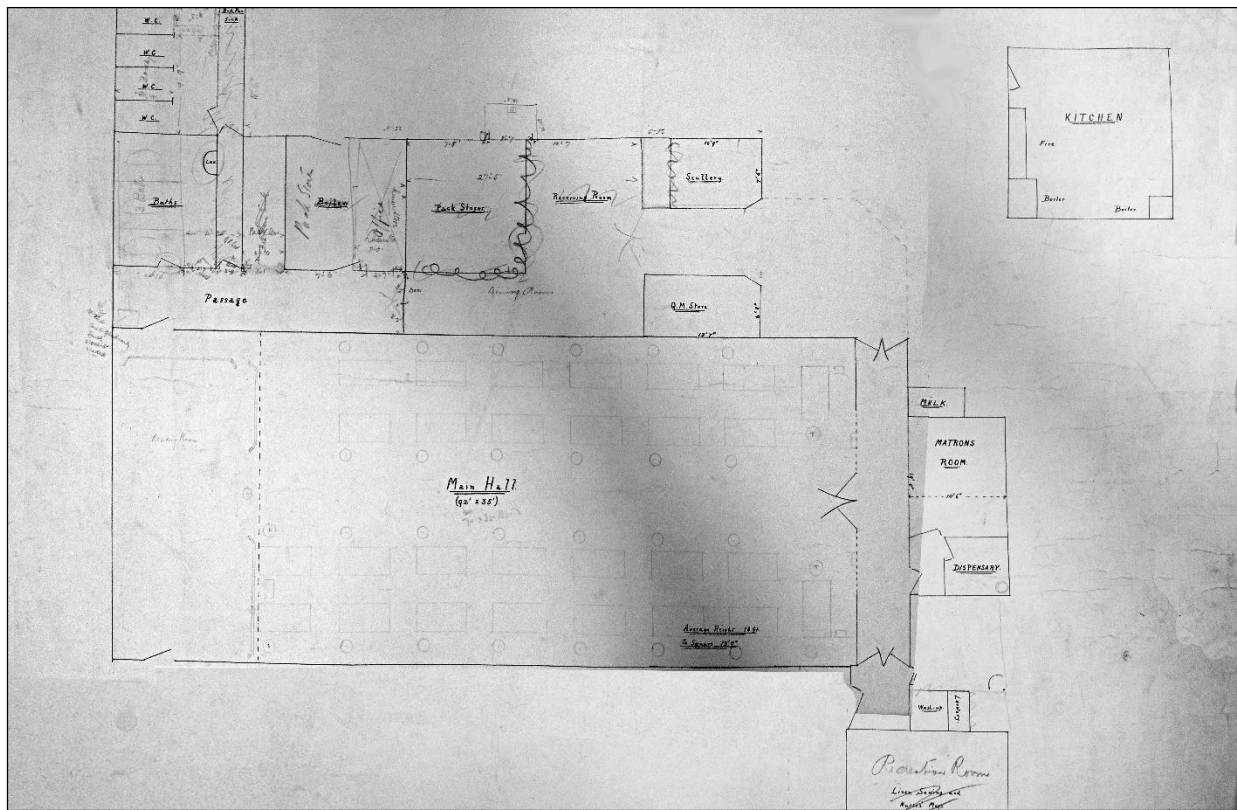


Plate 30: Interior layout of PRN 05185s showing the beds (Glamorgan Archives DPL/X/9).

ID No	CW030
PRN	05185s
Name	ST. FAGAN'S RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 11991 77147
Form	Auxiliary hospital

Description

The Countess of Plymouth from St Fagan's Castle was the President of the Glamorgan branch of the Red Cross and was instrumental in the progress of the society in the county. It was the Countess and her husband, the Earl of Plymouth, who offered the Castle gardens and grounds for hosting the VAD recruitment and training days. They later gave the Banqueting Hall over to the Red Cross to be used as an auxiliary hospital. The Hall had been originally built to host social and family celebrations but the large building with its extensive gardens was suitable for housing a small hospital. It was the Plymouth's who contributed to the majority of the necessary refurbishment. The hospital opened with 30 beds but within a few weeks another 10 beds were added. A year later, in 1917, the hospital had 70 beds including a new extension and sanitary wing. Most of the nurses in the auxiliary hospitals were volunteers and members of the Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment (V.A.D). Each hospital had some professional staff too; a Commandant, a Quartermaster and a Sister-in-Charge. At St Fagan's Hospital, most of the women were local, some of whom were in the service of the Plymouth family at the Castle. Many of the patients at St Fagan's were transferred from the 3rd General Western Hospital in Cardiff, others were sent directly from the front line.

Condition	Destroyed
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Condition rating	Destroyed
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0
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87	0
88	0
89	0
90	0
91	0
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94	0
95	0
96	0
97	0
98	0
99	0
100	0

Period	Modern
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Form Document

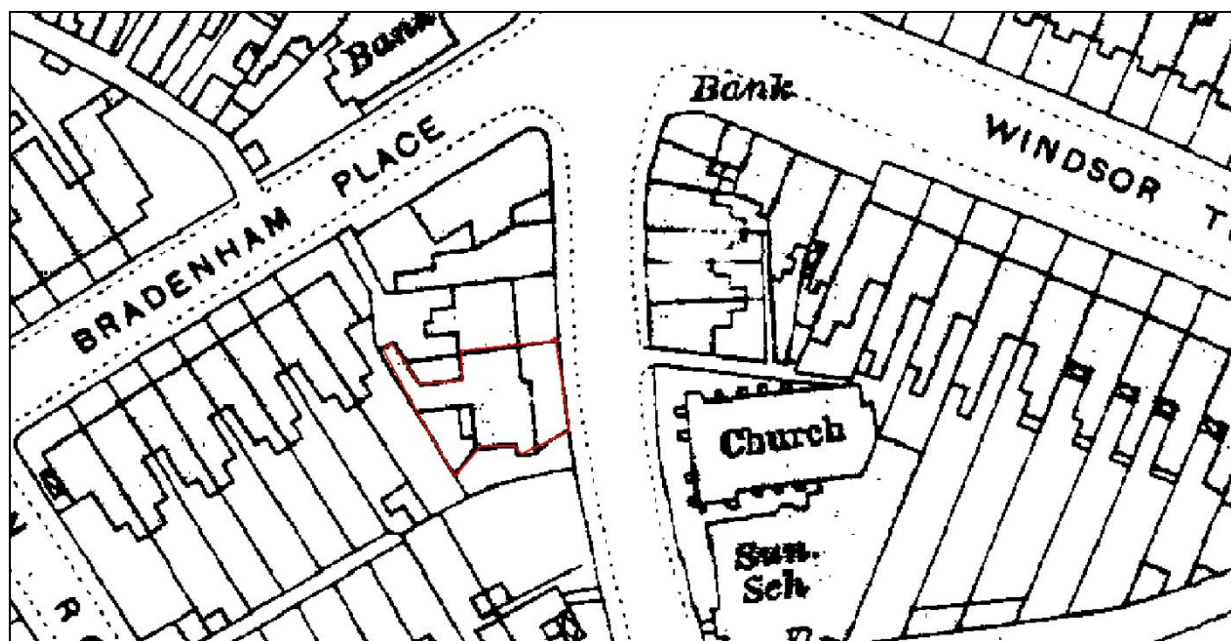


Plate 31: Stanwell Road Red Cross hospital (outlined in red) shown on the 3rd Edition OS map

ID No	CW031
PRN	05072s
Name	PENARTH RED CROSS HOSPITAL, PENARTH (Duplicate of CW026)
NGR	ST 18497 71666
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	An Auxiliary Hospital located on Stanton Road, Penarth and listed amongst those under command of 3rd Western General Hospital (Gruber von Arni 2013). The building that housed the hospital has been destroyed and a new one occupies the original footprint. Interesting to note that site is currently occupied by a Red Cross Charity Shop.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Document



Plate 32: The Sancta Maria private hospital.

ID No	CW032
PRN	08349w
Name	MIRADOR OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, SWANSEA
NGR	SS 64099 93073
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	This hospital, once the home of Mr and Mrs TP Cook, was established towards the later phase of the war finally opening on the 5th November 1918. Its use as a Red Cross facility however it was short lived as the demand for beds had substantially decreased with the signing of the Armistice on the 11 th November 1918. The building is still extant and is now the Sancta Maria private hospital.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 33: Exterior view of the Brynmill Red Cross hospital (West Glamorgan Archives P/PR/83i/3/3).

ID No	CW033
PRN	07426w
Name	BRYNMILL, SWANSEA
NGR	SS 63739 92360
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	An auxiliary hospital was established at the new Infants school on the 28th June 1917. The hospital housed 60 non.-commissioned patients. The building is still extant and is currently Bryn-Y-Môr Welsh Primary School.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

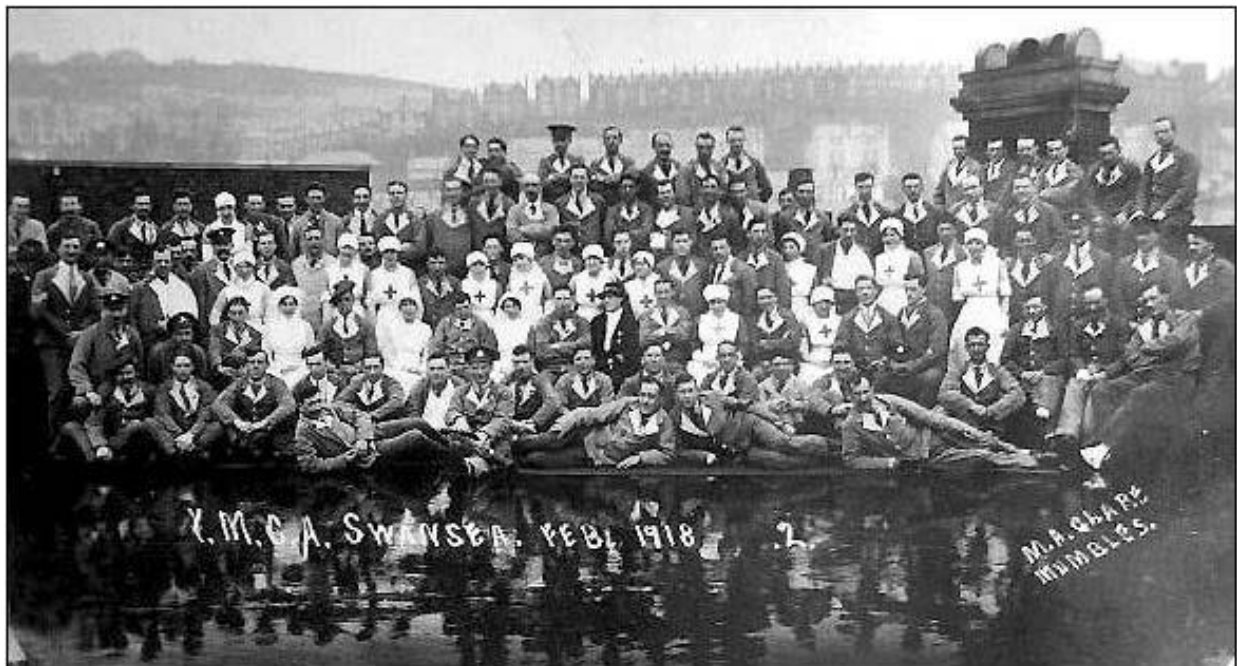


Plate 34: Staff and patients pose for a photograph on the roof of the Swansea Y.M.C.A.

(West Glamorgan Archives SL 60/9).

ID No	CW034
PRN	07105w
Name	Y.M.C.A. RED CROSS HOSPITAL, SWANSEA
NGR	SS 65045 92986
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The building opened as an auxiliary hospital on the 3 rd December 1914. It started life with 20 beds, but gradually increased to 140 by 1919. The hospital included 4 officers, 19 nurses, 7 cooks and 3 linen keepers. In 1917 the hospital became so busy that they had to temporary decamp to the adjacent St Andrews Church in order to carry out their activities. Prior to it being a auxiliary hospital the Y.M.C.A. served as a hostel for Belgian refugees and a depot for Red Cross stores.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

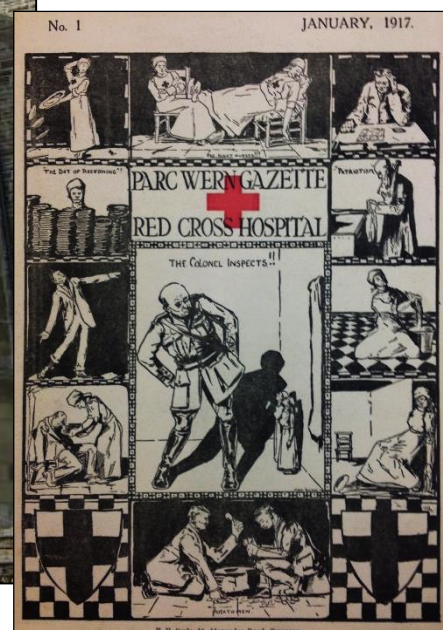


Plate 35: Current exterior view of PRN 08057w.

(inset) First edition of the Parc Wern Gazette. Jan 1917 (West Glamorgan Archives SL/WL/371-3).

ID No	CW035
PRN	08057w
Name	PARC WERN RED CROSS OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, SWANSEA
NGR	SS 63097 92665
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	<p>On the 13th May 1915 a proposal was put forward by the Red Cross Society to use Parc Wern as a hospital. It was considered that it could house a 300 bed capacity, much of which would be located in temporary wooden accommodation within the grounds. The proposals were not fully followed through, probably on cost grounds and the hospitals opened at a reduced capacity of 100 beds, run by the Red Cross. It was used as a military hospital until it was bought by Swansea businessman, Roger Beck in 1920 on behalf of the town's hospital authority and became a nurse's training school in 1922, renamed Parc Beck.</p> <p>The property is still standing and has once again been renamed, this time as Rembrandt Court.</p>
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Document



Plate 36: The house known as Heddfan (highlighted in red) shown on the 3rd Edition OS map.

ID No	CW036
PRN	08350w
Name	HEDDFAN, SKETTY
NGR	SS 63015 93073
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Heddfan, owned by Mrs Edith Cleeves an official in the local Red Cross, was one of the earliest hospitals in Swansea. It received its first patients on 4th May 1915. The site however soon became superseded by Parc Wern and Danycoed as the demand for larger hospitals with greater bed space and facilities took hold.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Near Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 37: The imposing building known as Hendrefoilan.

ID No	CW037
PRN	07098w
Name	HENDREFOILAN, SKETTY
NGR	SS 61290 93645
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Built in 1853 for the industrialist Lewis Llewellyn Dillwyn and designed by William B. Colling. Massive square mansion of two storeys and an attic; snecked grey stone under renewed slate roofs. Grand asymmetrical entrance front to the N in Puginesque style. The remaining elevations are in Tudor-Gothic style. Purchased by University College Swansea in 1964 and subsequently converted for educational use. The house was used as an auxiliary hospital during the war but little information has come to light regarding its use at this time.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 38: Nurses outside PRN 07272w (West Glamorgan Archives D/D RMD142/4).

ID No	CW038
PRN	07272w
Name	VICTORIA HALL RED CROSS HOSPITAL, MUMBLES
NGR	SS 61571 88134
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Located in Victoria Hall, Mumbles. Originally a Gospel Hall built in 1875, it was placed at the disposal of the Red Cross in 1914 for use as an auxiliary hospital. It opened in April 1915 under command of 3rd Western General Hospital, Cardiff after local tradesmen had carried out renovations and made it suitable for use as a hospital, all free of charge. A minor hall and a kitchen were added to the hall during its service as a hospital. It had a final capacity of 25 beds and treated 438 patients. It closed on 6th March 1919. The building underwent a significant refurbishment in 1994 and whilst it appears to retain the footprint of the original hall, it is essentially a new building.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

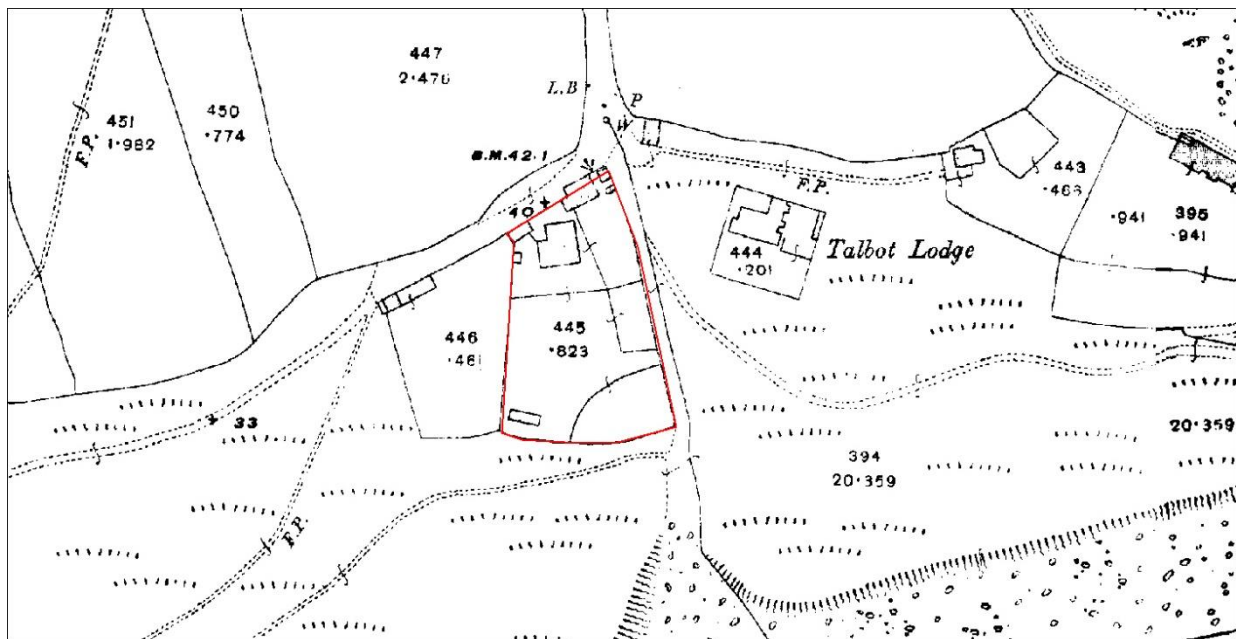


Plate 39: The house known as The Hollies (highlighted in red) shown on the 3rd Edition OS map.

ID No	CW039
PRN	08351w
Name	THE HOLLIES, HORTON, PORT EYNON
NGR	SS 47427 85633
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The house was used as an auxiliary hospital during the war but little information has come to light regarding its use at this time.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW040
PRN	07409w
Name	ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, THE QUARR, CLYDACH
NGR	SN 68611 01290
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This was the site of an auxiliary hospital possibly based in Quarr House, Clydach. No further information has been identified regarding this hospital.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 40: Staff outside Dan-y-Coed Hospital (PRN 07401w), Blackpill (Image courtesy of Clare of Mumbles).

ID No	CW041
PRN	07401w
Name	DAN-Y-COED, BLACKPILL
NGR	SS 61538 89876
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This was a country house offered for use as a Red Cross hospital by Mr Cory Yeo and the directors of the Graigola Merthyr Ltd. firm and administered by the Mumbles branch of the Red Cross. It opened on 1st November 1915, with the first patients arriving on 22nd November. It had a capacity of 65 beds and eventually treated 732 patients before closing on 27th March 1919. The building is intact and currently used as a Local Authority run activity centre.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW042
PRN	07410w
Name	BAGLAN HALL, BRITON FERRY
NGR	SS 7490 9296
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This was an auxiliary hospital established in a large country house and was in operation by at least the end of 1915 (British Journal of Nursing 1915). Little else is currently known regarding its use as a hospital. Baglan Hall has been destroyed.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents

ID No	CW043
PRN	08352w
Name	CWRT SART, BRITON FERRY
NGR	SS 73392 94993
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This was an auxiliary hospital established in a large country house. Little else is currently known regarding its use as a hospital. Map regression of the building has shown that there has been changes to the existing outline suggesting that the building may have been destroyed, although elements of the original house may have survived.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building

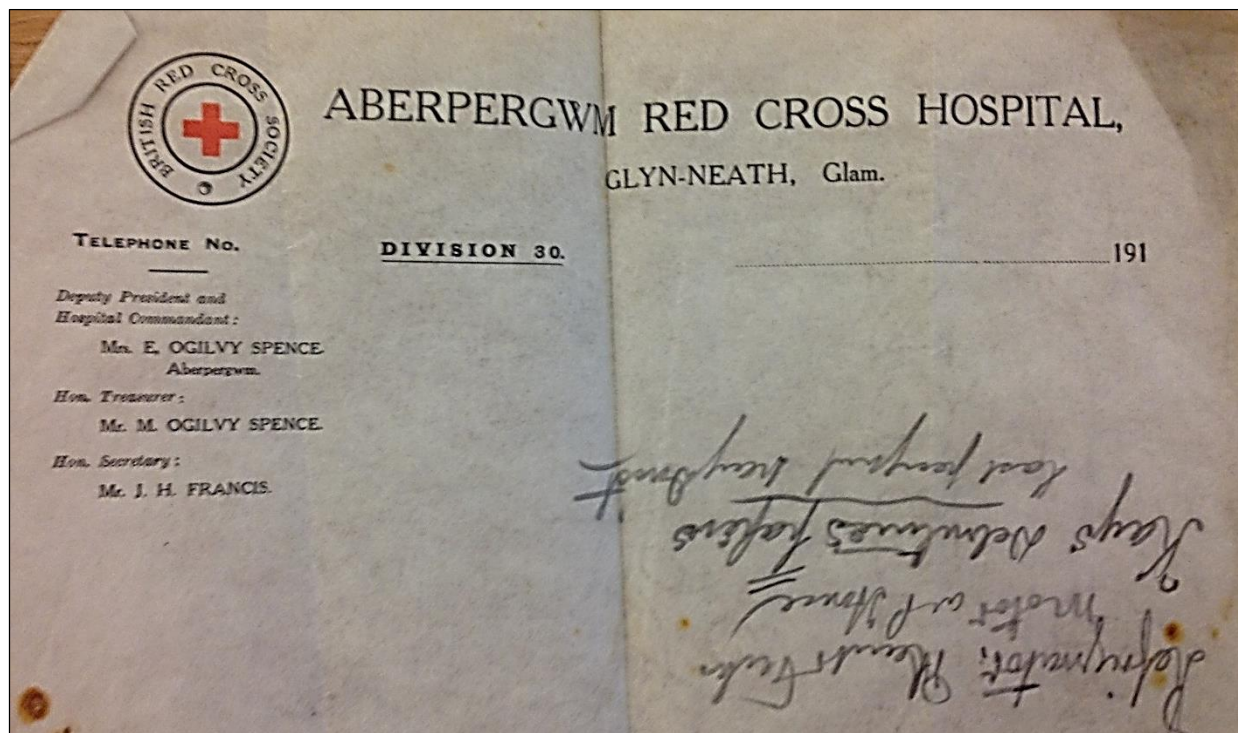


Plate 41: Headed notepaper from the inventory of stock and equipment at PRN 01691w (West Glamorgan Archives DD/Ab/236).

ID No	CW044
PRN	01691w
Name	ABERPERGWN HOUSE, GLYN-NEATH
NGR	SN 86710 06257
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Aberpergwm House was a mansion probably originally of 17th century date, extensively remodelled in the 19th century (RCAHMW 1981, 334). During the First World War the building was utilised by the Red Cross as Auxiliary Hospital. Later in the 20th century, it was leased to the National Coal Board who mined the park and allowed the house to fall into ruin.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building

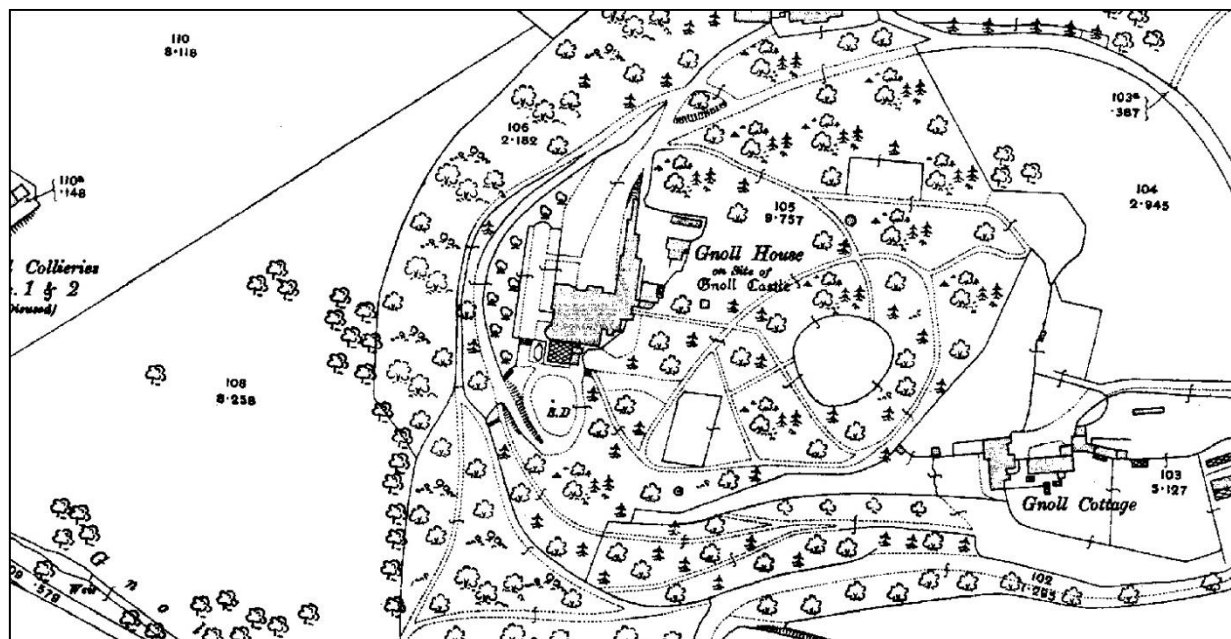


Plate 42: Groll Park House shown on the 3rd Edition OS map.

ID No CW045
PRN 00618w
Name GNOLL PARK, WOODLAND ROAD, NEATH
NGR SS 7604 9726
Type Auxiliary hospital

Description

Neath Borough Council unknowingly purchased two houses for the price of one when obtaining Groll house in 1923. Groll House was demolished in 1957 by the council and this house was known as the 18th century mansion of the Mackworth family. The other unknown house purchased was the original and smaller 17th century gentry hall-house built by the Evans family who were 'of the Groll' and Neath. The Mackworths married into the Evans family 30 years after the Evans gentry hall-house was built on the Groll Estate. During the 18th Century, generations of the Mackworths upgraded Groll House. Sir Herbert Mackworth added north and south wings to create the illusion of castle towers turning a classical mansion into the grandeur of Groll House. By 1845 the north east wing of the house had gone. The end of the Mackworth era saw the demise of the Great Groll House and Estate. In 1881 Charles Evan Thomas who then owned the Groll House pulled down the east wing of the house and changed the appearance of the house by removing the castellated ornamentation. These changes reduced the grandeur of the house by 40ft. During the First World War the house became a Red Cross auxiliary hospital.

Condition Damaged

Condition rating Damaged

Period Modern

Form Building

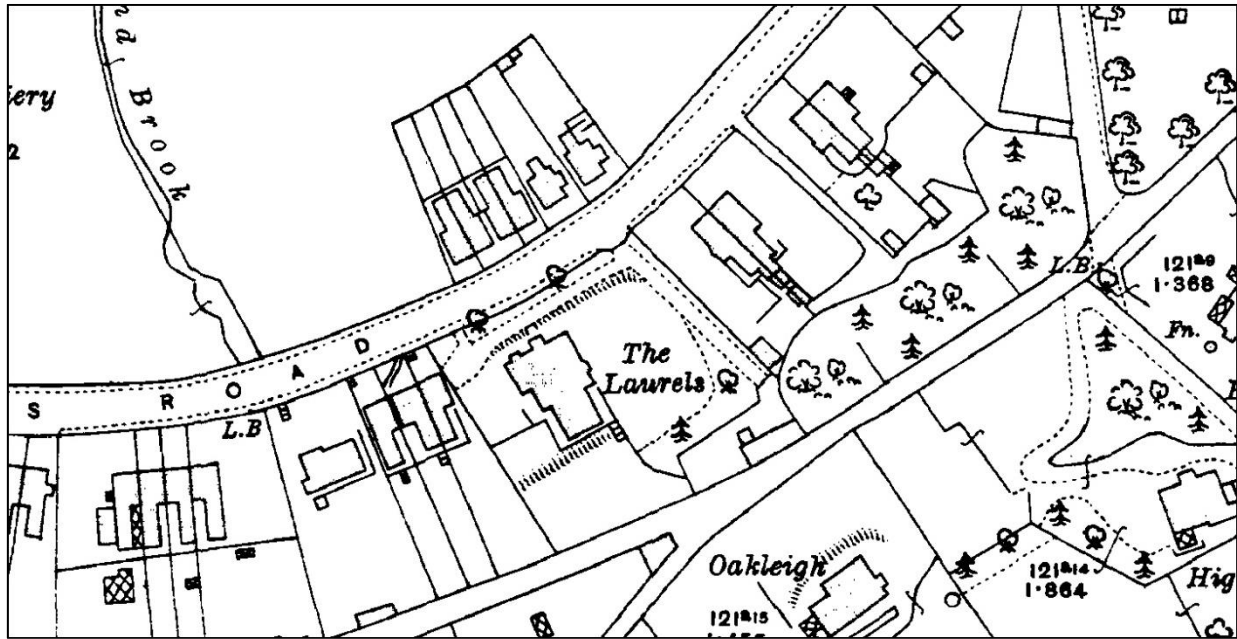


Plate 43: The Laurels shown on the 3rd Edition OS map.

ID No	CW046
PRN	08353w
Name	THE LAURELS, NEATH
NGR	SS 75550 96717
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	An auxiliary hospital established in a large country house. The Laurels Red Cross hospital had the capacity for 40 beds
Condition	Damaged
Condition rating	Damaged
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW047
PRN	08354w
Name	ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, PONTARDAWE
NGR	SN 72734 04781
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The Pontardawe Union Workhouse was erected in 1879. The St. Johns Hospital was located in the Workhouse Infirmary property was built in 1878 by Arthur Gilbertson the wealthy owner of the steel and tinplate works at Pontardawe. The map shows the house, outbuildings, greenhouses, a walled garden, swimming pool and fountain. The house was demolished in 1968 and the site is now covered in woodland. It was used as a Red Cross Hospital during the First World War.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 44: Photograph of Glanrhyd, Pontardawe, the home of Arthur and Ellen Gilbertson, while it was in use as an auxiliary war hospital. 1917-1919 (West Glamorgan Archives DD/X/9314).

ID No	CW048
PRN	06383w
Name	GLANRHYD, PONTARDAWE
NGR	SN 71437 04467
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Glanrhyd House noted on 2nd edition OS map of 1898. A house built in 1878 by Arthur Gilbertson the wealthy owner of the steel and tinplate works at Pontardawe. The map shows the house, outbuildings, greenhouses, a walled garden, swimming pool and fountain. During the First World War the owners, Arthur and Ellen Gilbertson, bequeathed it free of charge to the Red Cross. It was opened as an auxiliary hospital for the convalescence of wounded troops in 1917 and was in use until the end of the war. The house was demolished in 1968.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 45: Third Western General Hospital, Neath. Dec 1918 (West Glamorgan Archives DD/Z/5271).

ID No	CW049
PRN	07411w
Name	PENRHIEWTYN HOSPITAL 3RD WESTERN, NEATH
NGR	SS 7444595754
Type	Military Hospital
Description	Established as poor law infirmary, it was converted to an auxiliary hospital and opened its doors for patients in 1916. In 1948 x-ray, pharmacy and pathology service developed, in 1950 a physiotherapy department opened. In 1960 a third operating theatre, postgraduate medical centre and nurse training school added. In 1972 Glyn Garfield Maternity Unit opened, in 1984 outpatients' department added. In Dec 2002 hospital merged with Port Talbot General Hospital and moved to Neath Port Talbot Hospital on a new site on the Baglan Moors.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building



*Plate 46: Photograph of staff and detrainees Auxiliary Corps, Third Western General Hospital, Neath. Dec 1918.
(West Glamorgan Archives DD/Z/5271).*

ID No	CW050
PRN	07552m
Name	PONTYCLUN RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 035 814
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	An auxiliary hospital was established at Pontyclun at a location that is as yet unknown. It was likely to have been a convalescent hospital.
Condition	Unknown
Condition rating	Unknown
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW051
PRN	09762g
Name	LLWYNYPIA, RHONDDA
NGR	SS 991 930
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Llwynypia Wounded Soldiers Auxiliary Home Hospital, likely to have been a convalescent hospital.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 47: The school buildings at Llwyncelyn housed up to 112 wounded servicemen.

ID No	CW052
PRN	08219m
Name	LLWYNCELYN INFANTS SCHOOL, PORTH
NGR	ST 03163 91236
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The auxiliary hospital was formally opened on the 16th November 1918. The building had provision for 112 beds. The nursing was carried out by V.A.D. nurses from Porth and Ferndale, under the direction of Mrs T. Griffiths. The cost of alteration was borne by public conscription.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 48: PRN 08220m is still in use as a school.

ID No	CW053
PRN	08220m
Name	LAN WOOD, PONTYPRIDD
NGR	ST 07231 90610
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Many schools in south Wales were requisitioned during 1914-18 for use as military hospitals. In the Pontypridd area, Lan Wood Primary, the Infants Department, was taken over by Military Authorities and the Red Cross Society in 1917 for use as a hospital. The building is still used as a school.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW054
PRN	05031s
Name	BRIDGEND RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR	SS 905 758
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	An auxiliary hospital is noted in Bridgend at a location known as 'Carlrefle'. Map regression of OS historical mapping has been able to locate this property. No further information has been found.
Condition	Unknown
Condition rating	Unknown
Period	Modern
Form	Document

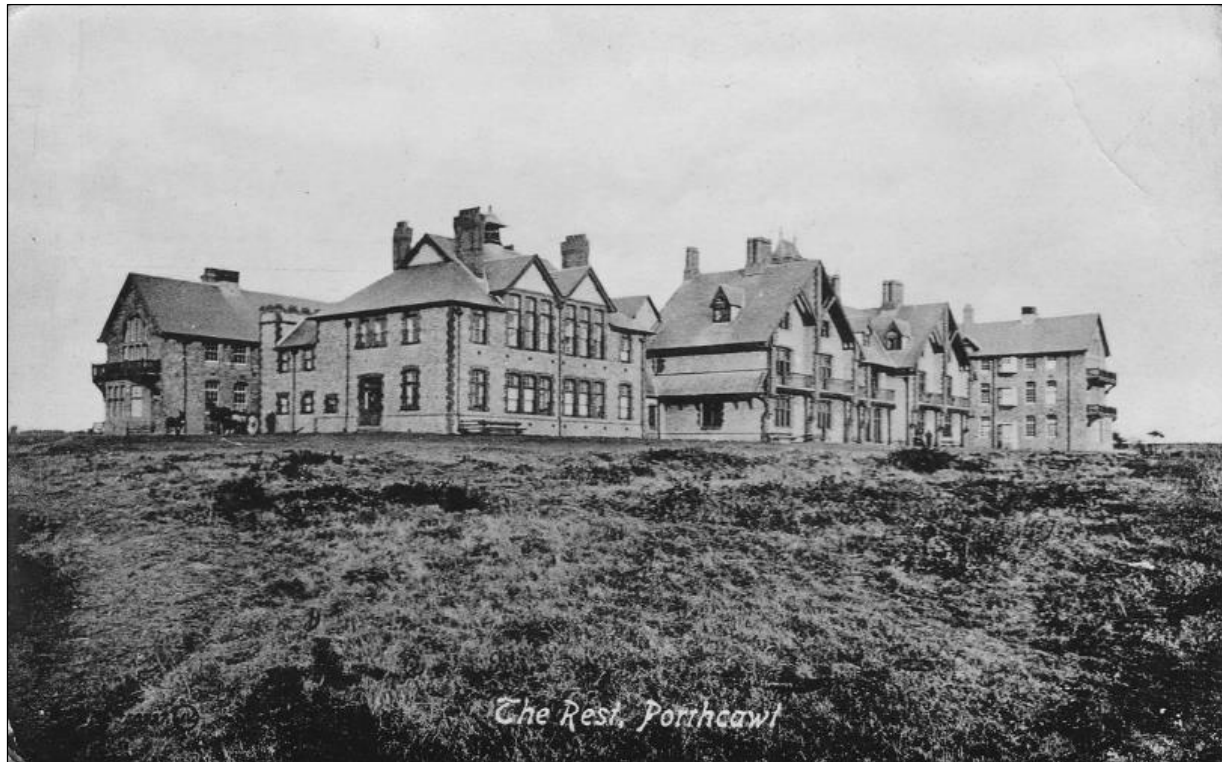


Plate 49: The Rest, Porthcawl circa 1900s (Image courtesy of Porthcawl Museum).

ID No	CW055
PRN	07929m
Name	ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, THE REST, PORTHCAWL
NGR	SS 80412 78400
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	<p>The Rest, a Grade II Listed building, was established as a seaside convalescent hospital for the working classes, particularly miners, in 1862, at the initiative of Dr James Lewis, of Maesteg, Glamorgan. Lewis was supported by Florence Nightingale, the reformer of hospital nursing. The institution was maintained and supported by private contributors which included prominent landowners, industrialists, the trade union movement, friendly societies and a host of private individuals. The aim was to provide respite for people who worked and lived in terrible conditions. It was used as a convalescent hospital during the First World War. The building is intact although it has been modified since 1918. It remained as a hotel for the disabled and able bodied alike until very recently but is currently undergoing re-development.</p>
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW056
PRN	01691m
Name	COYTRAHEN PARK, TONDU
NGR	SS 89500 85250
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Coytrahen House is a country house with a three storey main block, which was formerly flanked by single storey service wings, with hipped slate roofs and round headed arches to the ground floors. An auxiliary hospital was established here during the war but exact details are unknown. The house is extant although is likely to have been altered since 1918.
Condition	Converted
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 50: Hospital's nursing staff outside of PRN 07551m (Image courtesy of Wales Online).

ID No	CW057
PRN	07551m
Name	RED CROSS HOSPITAL, MAESTEG
NGR	SS 8448391549
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The hospital at Maesteg was first proposed in 1908 and was paid for by public subscription. By 1913 the hospital was still short of its overall target and it fell to the pit workers from throughout the Llynfi Valley who donated a penny a week from their own wages, to help pay for the building. The hospital opened in 1914 and was taken over almost immediately by the Red Cross to help the war effort. The contribution made by the miners continued throughout the war and into the depression of the 1920s, when part of the hospital was closed due to a lack of funds. The building is still extant and is the Maesteg Community Hospital.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Group Value	Very High
Form	Building



Plate 51: Exterior view of Panteg House.

ID No	CW058
PRN	10059g
Name	BALDWINS AUXILIARY HOSPITAL, PANTEG HOUSE
NGR	ST 29124 98704
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Panteg House, Griffithstown, Torfaen was once the residence of Panteg Steelworks' manager and is now the home of Panteg Employees' Club. The house became an auxiliary military hospital during the First World War, and was seconded by the military again in 1939, who left it hugely damaged with smashed windows. This site was originally recorded as PRN 10349g in the First World War Scoping Project (Crawford 105, 2014).
Condition	Damaged
Condition rating	Damaged
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW059
PRN	10622g
Name	COEDRIG HOUSE MILITARY HOSPITAL, GRIFFITHSTOWN
NGR	ST 29087 99575
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This was an Auxiliary Hospital opened at the Coed y gric Institute, a pre-war workhouse in Pontypool. Its date of opening is unclear but the St John's Ambulance Brigade played a prominent role in its operation. It is likely that it was based in the Union Workhouse at Coed y gric, which had its own large infirmary. The site is still used as the local hospital, with a large number of original buildings appearing to be intact but probably much modified.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW060
PRN	05180s
Name	THE LODGE, LLANDAFF
NGR	ST 15575 77848
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	An auxiliary hospital established in The Lodge during the First World War. It was most probably a convalescent hospital. No further information has been located at present. The original building is intact but has modern extensions to the rear.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 52: PRN 01145s is still in use as a hospital.

ID No	CW061
PRN	01145s
Name	ROOKWOOD OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, LLANDAFF
NGR	ST 15002 78052
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Rookwood Hospital was built by Sir Edward Stock Hill in 1866. It was opened as Rookwood Officer's Hospital, in 1918. The site had been donated specifically as a convalescent home for officers and in 1920 it was presented to the Ministry of Works as a paraplegic hospital or home for disabled naval and military pensioners. The building is intact but extensive additions have been made over the years and the site is still in use as a hospital.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 53: Llandaff Auxiliary Military Hospital, Weybridge, Surrey.

ID No	CW062
PRN	N/A
Name	LLANDAFF AUXILIARY MILITARY HOSPITAL
NGR	N/A
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The original scoping project listed an Auxiliary Hospital at Llandaff House. It was thought that this was a duplicate of Rookwook Officers Hospital (PRN 01145s). Further investigation however has identified that Llandaff House Auxiliary Military is actually at Caenswood Close, Weybridge, Surrey. The Hospital was an annexe to the Brooklands Auxiliary Military Hospital and had 34 beds. It was affiliated to Bethnal Green Military Hospital and provided general treatment for convalescent servicemen (http://ezitis.myzen.co.uk/llandaff.html).
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW063
PRN	05037s
Name	SAMUEL HOUSE, CARDIFF
NGR	ST 19 77
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	An auxiliary hospital located within Cardiff. Its location has not been ascertained.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Document

ID No	CW064
PRN	05039s
Name	ST. PIERRE'S, RED CROSS HOSPITAL, CARDIFF
NGR	ST 196 771
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This was an auxiliary hospital located on Newport Road, Cardiff. No information concerning the location of the hospital has been found although a photograph held by Bromley Public Archives shows the front of the hospital with a British tank standing in front in early 1917.
Condition	Unknown
Condition rating	Unknown
Period	Modern
Form	Building

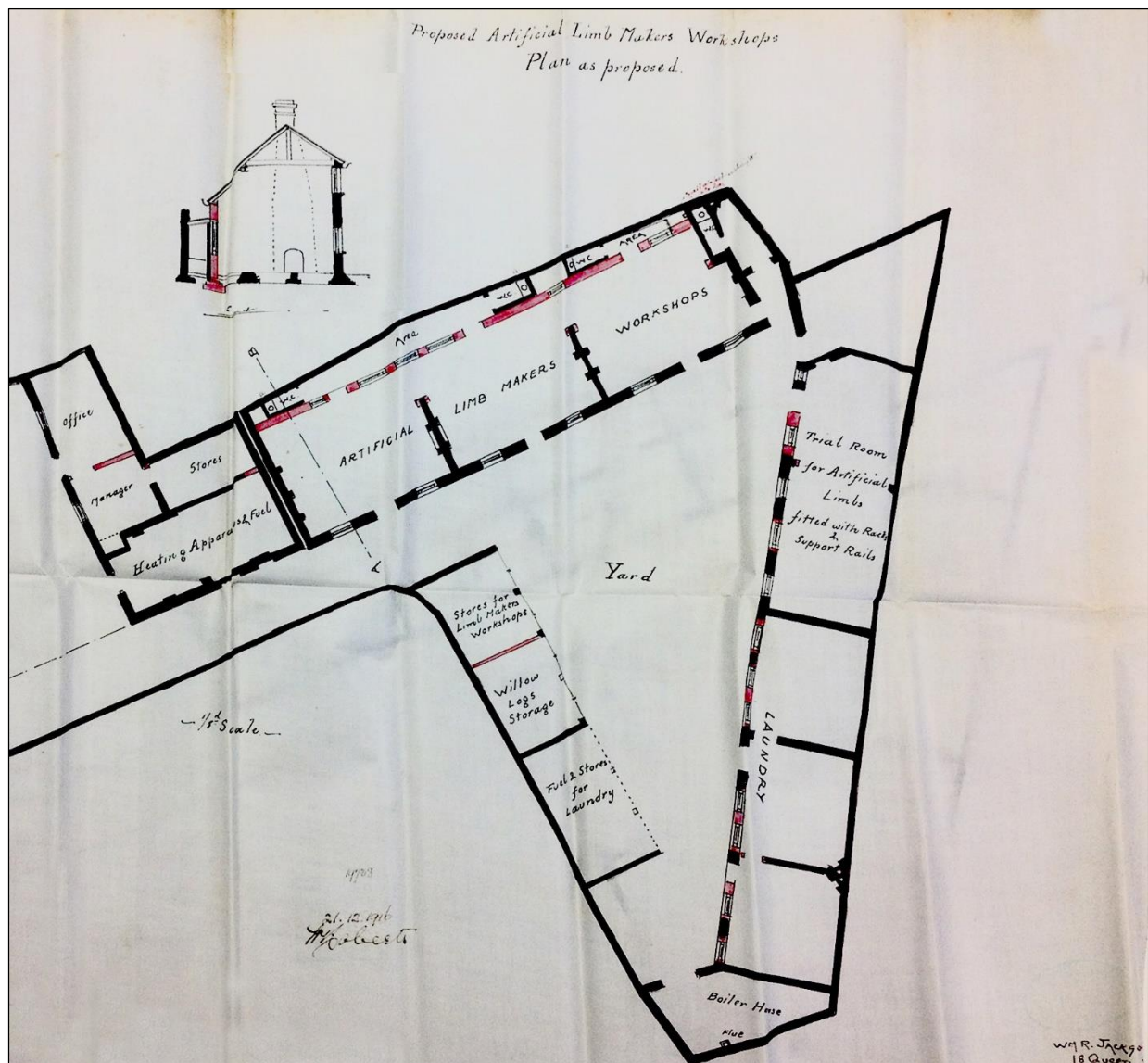


Plate 54: Plan showing internal layout of PRN 05133s (Glamorgan Archives BC/S/1/19738).

ID No	CW065/CW076
PRN	05133s
Name	PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL, OLD MANSION HOUSE, THE WALK, CARDIFF.
NGR	ST 18851 76923
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	This was a hospital established in 1917 as the Wales and Monmouthshire Hospital for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers and Cripples. It was housed in a former domestic house and lodging house but moved in 1953, with facilities relocating to the former US Military Hospital in Rhydlafer.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Group Value	Very High

Form

Building



Plate 55: The building that once housed PRN 07541m.

ID No	CW066
PRN	07541m
Name	CAERPHILLY RED CROSS HOSPITAL, CAERPHILLY
NGR	ST 157 872
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	An auxiliary hospital was established at Verlands, Caerphilly in 1914. The hospital housed wounded soldiers from all over Britain. As part of their therapy they would be taken to the local schools to meet the children (Glamorgan Archives Caerphilly School Log Books). The buildings have all now been demolished
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents

ID No	CW067
PRN	05030s
Name	CLYNE HOUSE, OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, CARDIFF
NGR	ST 1955 7809
Form	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	Clyne House was an auxiliary hospital for officers located near Westville Road, Roath, although the exact property remains unknown. There is a memorial to those patients that died in the hospital in St Edward's Church, Westville Road which seems to suggest that it was in operation between June 1917 and September 1919.
Condition	Damaged
Condition rating	Damaged
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 56: Cardiff Royal Infirmary, which housed the 3RD Western General during the First World War (D1248/1 Glamorgan Archives)

ID No	CW068
PRN	05179s/05132s
Name	3RD WESTERN GENERAL, CARDIFF
NGR	ST 19344 76866
Form	Military Hospital
Description	Originally a civilian hospital, (Cardiff Royal Infirmary), it was taken over by the Army and became the 3rd Western General Hospital, acting as an HQ for other, regional hospitals. The hospital had been used by the military during the Crimean (1854-5) and Boer Wars (1899-1902) and was again utilised by the army during the First World War. 100 beds were put at the disposal of the army with capacity for 50 others but the additional ones were never used (Aldis 1984). The hospital was under the command of the Territorial Force Association and had a compliment of 38 officers and 2626 other ranks, probably spread throughout the locations. The Cardiff Royal Infirmary became the headquarters for all the other military hospitals within Glamorgan and Monmouthshire and was the administrative centre for all military medical activity in that area. By November 1915 it was reported that there were 1100 hospital beds in the sectional. This expansion was achieved by appropriating further schools in Cardiff for use as hospitals (see PRN05373s -05379s). The scale of the operation was exemplified in a report in the South Wales Echo for 4 July 1916:
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern

Form

Building



Plate 57: Albany Road school circa 1917 (Glamorgan Archives .D1248/1).

ID No CW069

PRN 05040s

Name ALBANY ROAD PRIMARY SCHOOL

NGR ST 191 778

Form Auxiliary Hospital

Description Albany Primary school was closed to children just 20 days after the start of the First World War in 1914. The school was converted into a surgical hospital until 1919 and had provision for 156 beds. Pupils at the time were sent to Roath Park and Marlborough Road, alternating between mornings and afternoons. This is one of several buildings, including 5 schools that were handed over to the military for the care of wounded services men and came under the command of the 3rd Western General Hospital (PRN 05179s/05132s). Prior to its conversion into a hospital the school had no supply of hot water, no electric light or other fittings and no proper heating apparatus. It also had to be made hygienically complete by treating the walls and floors. The school was fitted with a telephone as well as other clerical equipment as well as wards, operating theatres, x-ray rooms and laboratories (Brady 2004). The building is still extant and still operating as a school.

Condition Near Intact

Condition rating Near Intact

Period Modern

Form Building

ID No	CW070
PRN	04305s
Name	BEDFORD HOUSE
NGR	ST 193 769
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	A property adjacent to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary on Newport Road forming a sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital (PRN 05179s/05132s). It was used for wounded officers (Aldis 1984). It has not been possible to identify the house from cartographic sources but is likely to be one of the original large private houses opposite the main hospital, all of which have been destroyed.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents

ID No	CW071
PRN	05038s
Name	KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 19 76
Form	Military Hospital
Description	The King Edward VII hospital, located close to Cardiff city centre, formed the nucleus of the 3 rd General Western Hospital (PRN 05179s/05132s) throughout the First World War. The hospital was a voluntary one and relied mostly on private donations and was well established in the city. It began life as the Cardiff Dispensary in 1822, later becoming the Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Infirmary and Dispensary. From 1911-1923 it was known as the King Edward VII, until it was incorporated as the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, a name that it is still known. The Infirmary is now closed apart from a few clinics that are still held there.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW072
PRN	05051s
Name	LANDSDOWN ROAD HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 15701 76081
Form	Military Hospital
Description	This sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital (PRN 05179s/05132s) was probably located in the large Sanatorium located to the west of Cardiff, which is accessed from Landsdowne Road. The Sanatorium has been mostly destroyed and replaced with modern housing although an apparent section of the original range is still called Landsdowne Hospital.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents

ID No	CW073
PRN	05036s
Name	NINIAN PARK HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 167 757
Form	Military hospital
Description	The location of this sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital (PRN 05179s/05132s) is unknown but is presumably in the vicinity of the old Ninian Park stadium.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents

ID No	CW074
PRN	05035s
Name	SPLOTT ROAD SCHOOL
NGR	ST 201 766
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	<p>This is one of 5 schools that were handed over to the military for the care of wounded services men and came under the command of the 3rd Western General Hospital (PRN 05179s/05132s). Prior to its conversion into a surgical hospital, with provision for 145 beds, the school had no supply of hot water, no electric light or other fittings and no proper heating apparatus. It also had to be made hygienically complete by treating the walls and floors. The school was fitted with a telephone as well as other clerical equipment as well as wards, operating theatres, x-ray rooms and laboratories (Brady 2004). There are a number of schools on Splott Road and its actual location cannot be ascertained from cartographic sources.</p>
Condition	Unknown
Condition rating	Unknown
Period	Modern
Form	Documents



Plate 58: (Above) Postcard of the Welsh Metropolitan War Hospital, (Below) Staff and patients outside the hospital (Glamorgan Archive D/1295).

ID No	CW075
PRN	02311s
Name	WELSH METROPOLITAN WAR HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 14617 80513

Form	Military Hospital
Description	<p>Built 1902-8, official opening 15 April 1908. Originally known as 'Cardiff Lunatic Asylum.' Building amongst most modern of its period, having provision for latest treatment methods, and also a large recreation hall, bakery, kitchen, boiler house, own fire station. Taken over by military in 1914-19 as 'Welsh Metropolitan War Hospital' (refurbished following war), and again during WWII as 'Whitchurch Emergency Hospital.' Taken over by Ministry of Health July 1948. The Listing information is as follows “Developed form of 'broad arrow' or echelon plan widely used for large mental hospitals from later C19th. Spine of administration and service blocks has, to each side, five 2-storey ward blocks (roughly L-shaped) stepped back in echelon, and connected by curved corridor to rear, and cross corridors. Entrance block in renaissance style. 2 storeys, 3 bays with advanced gabled central bay with open porch below. Most interiors have been remodelled and modernised”.</p> <p>The work of the Cardiff Metropolitan War hospital was extensively described by Mr H Winnett Orr, a US Army surgeon who was sent there in 1917 to train in orthopaedic techniques on America's entry into the war (Winnett Orr, 1921). His published account contains a number of contemporary photographs of the site which are unlikely to survive elsewhere.</p>
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW078
PRN	05063s
Name	ROYAL HAMADRYAD SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL, CARDIFF
NGR	ST 18509 74347
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The Royal Hamadryad Seamans Hospital was originally a hospital ship opened in 1866 as an isolation hospital for sick sailors. A more permanent hospital was built in the early 20th century, opening in 1905. It was used as an auxiliary hospital during the First World War but little information regarding this period has been identified at present. The hospital closed in 2002 and much of the original building was demolished. The front of the hospital is intact but damaged and the site is scheduled for re-development.
Condition	Near Destroyed
Condition rating	Near Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Building

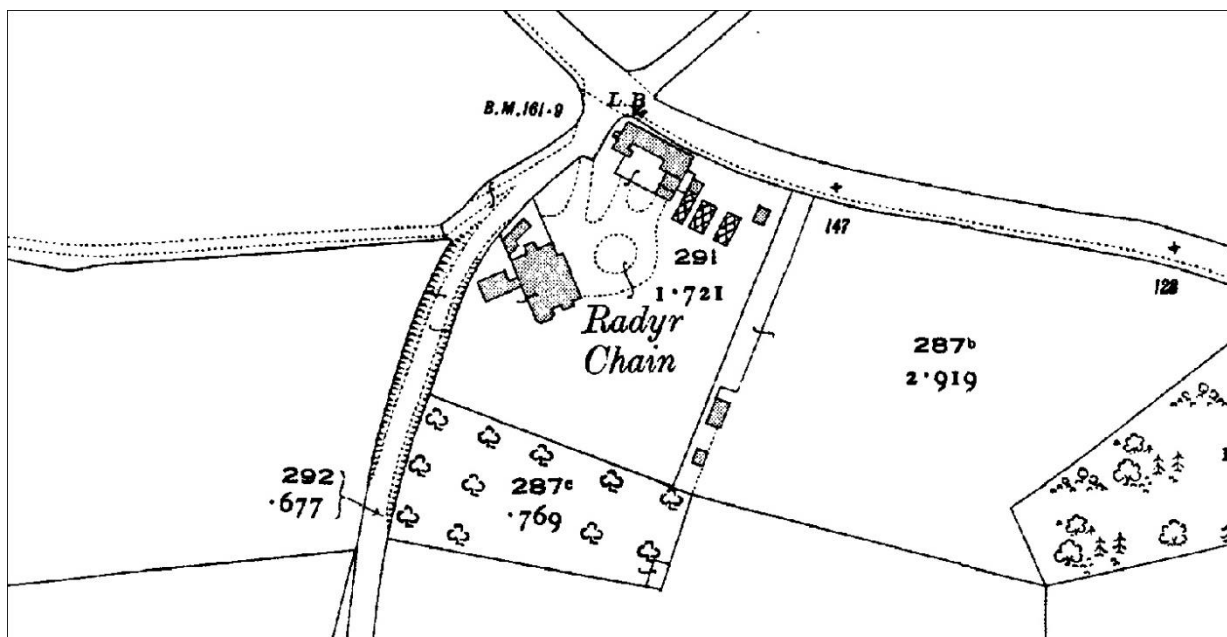


Plate 59: Radyr Chain as noted on the 3rd Edition OS map.

ID No	CW079
PRN	05071s
Name	RADYR RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR	ST1372578785
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	An auxiliary hospital was established at Radyr Chain, now in the centre of modern Radyr, during the First World War. The hospital was manned by local residents and was affiliated with the 3rd Western General Hospital in Cardiff. The village also had strong ties with the Welsh Metropolitan Military Hospital (PRN 02311s) where they funded a 'Radyr Bed'.
Condition	Unknown
Condition rating	Unknown
Period	Modern
Form	Documents

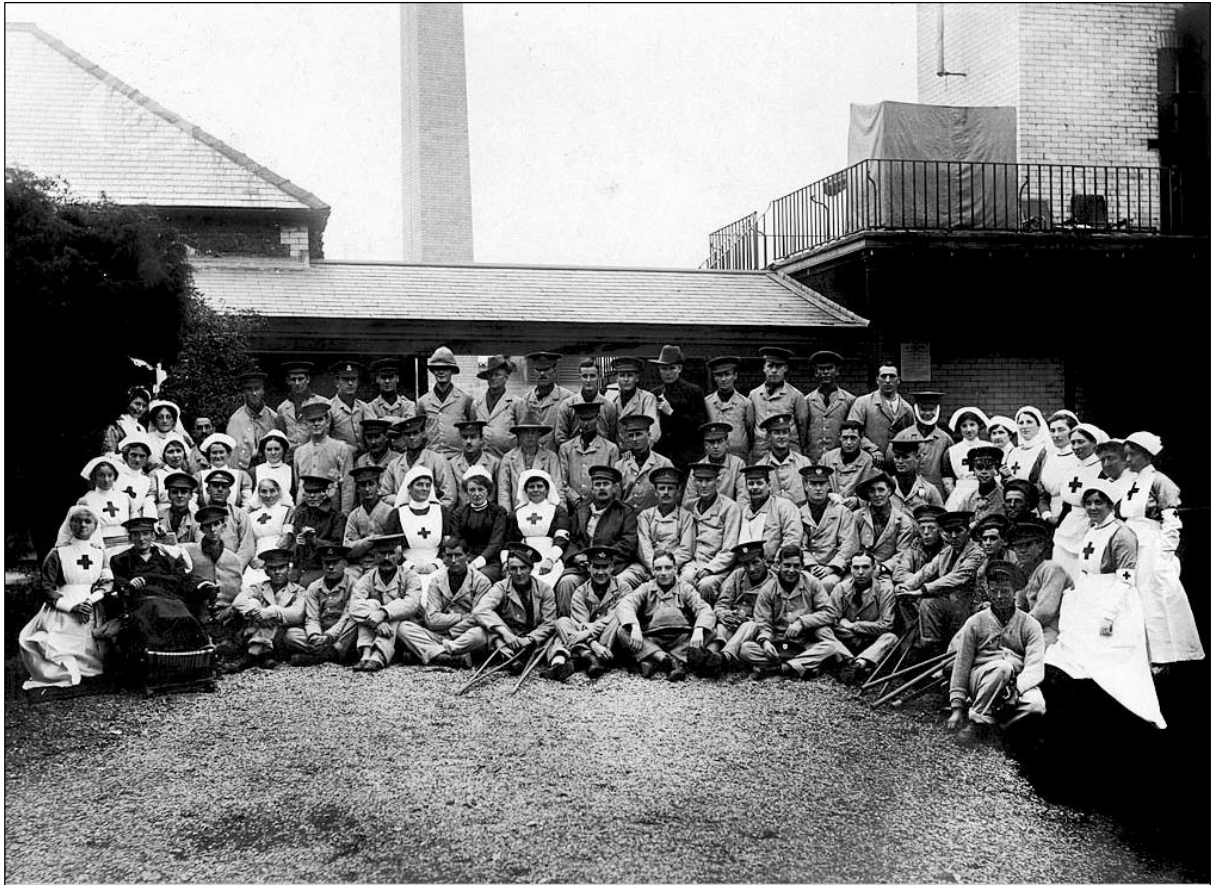


Plate 60: Staff and wounded soldiers pose outside Windsor House (PRN 07539m) (Gwent Archives .

ID No CW080
PRN 07539m
Name ABERDARE AND MERTHYR RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR SN 99075 03813
Form Auxiliary hospital

Description The institution at Aberdare was a satellite of the 3rd Western General Hospital, Albany Road, Cardiff; this hospital finding itself short of bed space contacted Aberdare's Dr Isaac Banks requesting the use of the Cottage Hospital. This small hospital, endowed by the Marquess of Bute, was located at the junction of Abernant and Cwmbach roads, at the rear of the old Trap Tavern. The Cottage Hospital was however required for local needs and was otherwise unsuitable, so Dr Banks immediately contacted the Chairman and Clerk of the Merthyr Board of Guardians, (John Prowle and Frank James), and through them obtained permission to adapt and use the Board's Industrial Training School at Llewellyn Street, Trecynon as a military hospital. This would be run, under the supervision of Dr. Banks, by the Aberdare and Merthyr branch of the Red Cross Society. Two Commandants were appointed to administer the hospital, Dr. Banks' wife, Mrs Florence Adelaide Banks and Mrs. Edith Williams, the wife of County Councillor T Walter Williams of Glenbrook, Harriet Street. The nursing staff would consist of members of the Merthyr and Aberdare detachment of the Red Cross. (Cynon Valley History Society

Condition Intact

Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW081
PRN	07101w
Name	NEATH RED CROSS HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 753 977
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	An auxiliary hospital was established at Neath at an unknown location. It was likely to have been a convalescent and may have complemented the work of the Neath Section of 3rd Western General Hospital (PRN 07411w) ascertained from documentary sources.
Condition	Unknown
Condition rating	Unknown
Period	Modern
Form	Documents
ID No	CW082
PRN	10642g
Name	NEWPORT CAVALRY BARRACKS, 3RD WESTERN HOSPITAL
NGR	ST 30352 88899
Form	Military hospital
Description	Sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital, located in the hospital that was part of No.4 Cavalry Depot, on Barrack Hill, Newport (now known as Raglan Barracks). The section opened in September 1917 and had a capacity of 300 beds. It is likely that the hospital would have been too small to accommodate this number of beds, and some would have been accommodated in the barrack areas. The hospital was a rectangular building contained within a walled section on the south east side of the original barracks. Several ancillary buildings were located south and east of the hospital, presumably for storage, ablutions, mortuary etc. The hospital building is still present but the ancillary buildings appear to have been destroyed. The building is now used as the Raglan Barracks officer's mess.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Near Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 61: Photograph of St Michael's College Hospital PRN 05073s (Glamorgan Archives).

ID No	CW083
PRN	05073s
Name	ST MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, LLANDAFF
NGR	ST 15484 77820
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	An auxiliary hospital was established in the theological college. Little information has come to light regarding its time as a hospital.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 62: View of Pontypool & District Hospital (Peter Davis Collection).

ID No	CW084
PRN	11031g
Name	PONTYPOOL & DISTRICT HOSPITAL, PONTYPOOL
NGR	SO 27404 02266
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Pontypool Hospital was a pre-war civilian hospital but accepted military patients on the outbreak of the war. A 12 bedded ward was offered by the hospital authorities, the first patients, all Belgian soldiers, arriving on 24th October 1914. Total accommodation rose to 47 beds by late 1914, with the hospital Board Room being used as a ward. The hospital continued to be open for the local community and was under some pressure until the opening of a Military Hospital at Griffithstown and the Baldwins Auxiliary Hospital at Panteg. The hospital was closed in February 1994 and demolished shortly thereafter. The site is currently empty.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents

ID No	CW085
PRN	05068s
Name	ANTHONY HOUSE, 30 NEWPORT ROAD CARDIFF
NGR	ST 18883 76674
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	A private house at the corner of Newport Road, Cardiff given to Cardiff Royal Infirmary in memory of a Lt Anthony. Used for wounded soldiers and later became the preliminary training school for nurses. The building has since been demolished and the space now occupied by an office block.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents



Plate 63: External view of the former Barry Island Council School (PRN 05067s).

ID No	CW086
PRN	05067s
Name	BARRY ISLAND COUNCIL SCHOOL, BARRY ISLAND
NGR	ST 11584 67049
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Auxiliary hospital established in Barry Island Council School on 15th August 1914 by a group of 40 local volunteers whilst the children were on summer holiday. It had a capacity of up to 47 beds but had to be closed in early September when the children returned from holiday. The Hospital was re-located to the local Wesleyan Chapel, becoming St Johns Garrison Hospital
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 64: The building once known as Holme Towers.

ID No	CW087
PRN	05066s
Name	HOLME TOWERS, 62 REBRINK CRESENT, BARRY ISLAND
NGR	ST 12071 66747
Form	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Private home donated to St. John's Garrison Hospital (GWSC117) by Mr Vaughn of the Marine Hotel on 4th May 1917 for the purpose for convalescence for injured soldiers. Thirty patients could be cared for.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 65: External view of Barry Infants School (PRN 05363s).

ID No	CW088
PRN	05363s
Name	BARRY INFANTS, HIGH STREET BARRY
NGR	ST 11086 67806
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Many schools in south Wales were requisitioned during 1914-18 for use as military hospitals. This school of one of several in Barry that was handed over to the local Red Cross as demand for beds soon meant the existing hospitals outgrew their premises. Both this building and the adjacent Girls School (PRN 05365s) were annexes to Windsor Hospital. After the war the building was reinstated to its pre-Wartime condition. The building is still extant and still used as a school.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW089
PRN	05364s
Name	ALBERT ROAD INFANTS, PENARTH
NGR	ST 18604 72038
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Many schools in south Wales were requisitioned during 1914-18 for use as military hospitals. This school was commandeered by the local Red Cross as demand for beds soon meant the existing hospitals outgrew their premises. Little is known about the activities that took place at the school during this period
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building



Plate 66: Exterior view of the former Barry Girls School (PRN 05365s).

ID No	CW090
PRN	05365s
Name	BARRY GIRLS SCHOOL, HIGH STREET BARRY
NGR	ST 11129 67852
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The school of one of several in Barry that was handed over to the local Red Cross as demand for beds soon meant the existing hospitals outgrew their premises. Both this building and the adjacent Infants School (PRN 05363s) were annexes to Windsor Hospital. After the war the building was reinstated to its pre-Wartime condition. The building is still extant and still used as a school (High Street Primary School).
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW091
PRN	05366s
Name	HANNAH STREET SCHOOL, BARRY
NGR	ST 12256 68855
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Many schools in south Wales were requisitioned during 1914-18 for use as military hospitals. The auxiliary hospital was established at Barry Council School on 15th August 1914 by a group of 40 local volunteers whilst the children were on summer holiday. The building is still extant and used as a school.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

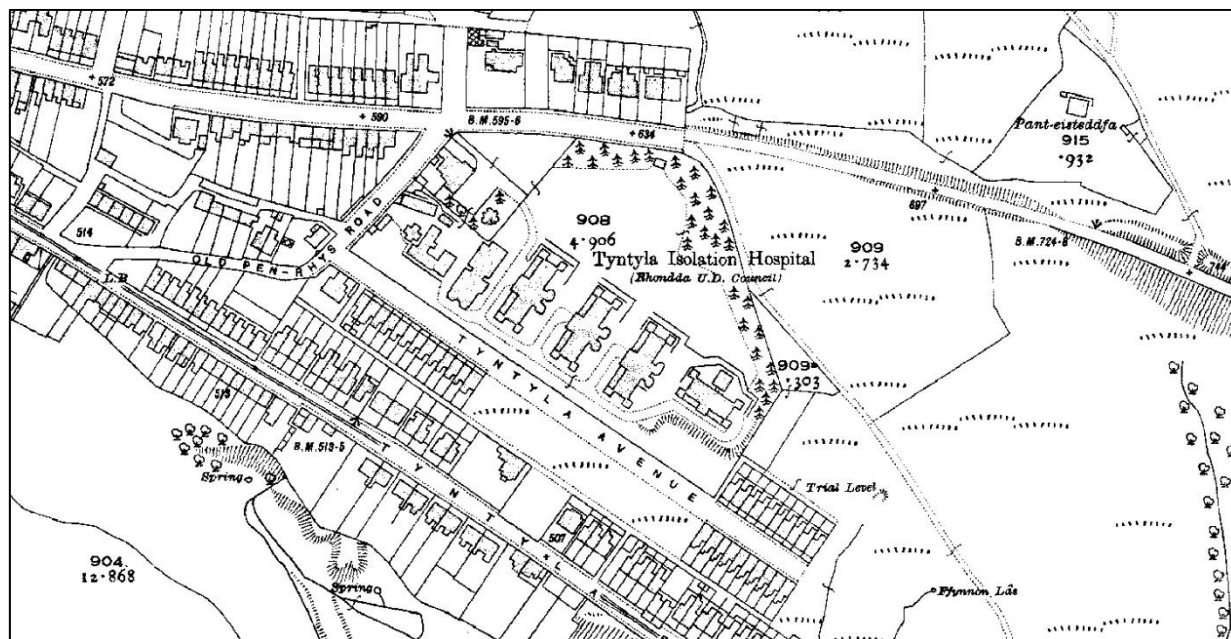


Plate 67: Tyntyla Isolation Hospital as noted on the 3rd Edition OS map.

ID No	CW092
PRN	08221m
Name	RED CROSS HOSPITAL YSTRAD, RHONDDA
NGR	SS 9937394786
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This auxiliary hospital was located in the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital at Ystrad in the Rhondda. No further information was discovered about the activities of the hospital at his period. The building is still extant and is a Care Home.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Documents

ID No	CW094/CW093
PRN	08223m
Name	BRON LLWYN SCHOOL, GELLI
NGR	SO 97421 94754
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	Many schools in south Wales were requisitioned during 1914-18 for use as military hospitals. The school buildings were converted to accommodate the provision of 175 beds. The building is still extant. This hospital also appears in the records as Ynyswen Girls School, Rhondda
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW095
PRN	08355w
Name	SKETTY CHURCH HALL
NGR	SS 62530 92921
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	The Sketty Church Hall was the first Red Cross hospital in Swansea and became operational on the 4th November 1914, after an urgent War Office telegram requested the immediate opening of a hospital in Swansea. The first 12 wounded servicemen to be cared for at the site were all from the battle of Aisne. The site was demolished in 2016 and a new Community Clinic occupies the site.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents



*Plate 68: Exterior of the Howard Gardens Secondary School (PRN 05373s)
(Glamorgan Archives D1248/1).*

ID No	CW096
PRN	05373s
Name	HOWARD GARDENS SECONDARY SCHOOL, CARDIFF
NGR	ST 19135 76627
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	This is one of 5 schools that were handed over to the military for the care of wounded services men and came under the command of the 3rd Western General Hospital (PRN 05179s/05132s). Prior to its conversion into a medical hospital with provision for 155 beds, the school had no supply of hot water, no electric light or other fittings and no proper heating apparatus. It also had to be made hygienically complete by treating the walls and floors. The school was fitted with a telephone as well as other clerical equipment as well as wards, operating theatres, x-ray rooms and laboratories (Brady 2004). The school has since been demolished.
Condition	Destroyed
Condition rating	Destroyed
Period	Modern
Form	Documents

ID No	CW097
PRN	05374s
Name	BOYS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, NEWPORT ROAD, CARDIFF
NGR	ST 19431 77077
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	One of 5 schools that were handed over to the military and came under the command of the 3rd Western General Hospital (PRN 05179s/05132s). The school was utilised as a convalescence home and barracks to house the Red Cross and St John Ambulance Societies (Brady 2004).
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Near Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW098
PRN	05375s
Name	CANTON SECONDARY SCHOOL
NGR	ST 16514 76692
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	One of four buildings that in 1916 were put on temporary loan by the Cardiff Education Committee to the Military Authorities. This was on the understanding that the military first utilise the Co-operative Wholesale Society's building on St Mary's Street (PRN 05379s).
Condition	Damaged
Condition rating	Damaged
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW099
PRN	05376s
Name	THE NEW TECHNICAL COLLEGE CARDIFF
NGR	ST 17973 77066
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	One of four buildings that in 1916 were put on temporary loan by the Cardiff Education Committee to the Military Authorities. This was on the understanding that the military first utilise the Co-operative Wholesale Society's building on St Mary's Street (PRN 05379s).
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW100
PRN	05377s
Name	GRANGETOWN SCHOOL
NGR	ST 17907 74760
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	One of four buildings that in 1916 were put on temporary loan by the Cardiff Education Committee to the Military Authorities. This was on the understanding that the military first utilise the Co-operative Wholesale Society's building on St Mary's Street (PRN 05379s).
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	CW101
PRN	05378s
Name	GLADSTONE SCHOOL, CARDIFF
NGR	ST 17982 78251
Type	Auxiliary hospital
Description	One of four buildings that in 1916 were put on temporary loan by the Cardiff Education Committee to the Military Authorities. This was on the understanding that the military first utilise the Co-operative Wholesale Society's building on St Mary's Street (PRN 05379s).
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Near Intact
Period	Modern
Group Value	Very High
Form	Building

ID No	CW102
PRN	05379s
Name	CO-OP WHOLESALE SOCIETY BUILDING ST MARYS STREET
NGR	ST 18197 76342
Type	Auxiliary Hospital
Description	This building was handed over to the military in 1916 for use as an auxiliary hospital.
Condition	Near Intact
Condition rating	Converted
Period	Modern
Form	Building

4.2 War Hospital Supply Depots

There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head. To all Parties were sent a small Red Cross flag, bearing their registered number, labels for dispatch of their supplies direct to the Stores Department, papers giving the conditions under which their respective members could qualify for Certificates and Voluntary Workers' Badges, and periodical information as to Hospital requirements.

The Home Workers' Department

Where did all the bandages come from? Who supplied the nightshirts, gowns and bed-jackets for soldiers in hospital? Almost all were hand-made by groups and individuals world-wide, often paying for the materials out of their own pockets. The Central Work Rooms at Burlington House gathered together willing women from all parts of the suburbs and those who lived further afield set up work parties where local women could contribute their time and skills.

The Home Workers registered numbered 1,617. They paid a registration fee of 2/6, provided their own materials, received a registered number, printed labels for dispatch of parcels and regular information as to immediate hospital requirements. Working directly in connection with the Central Work Rooms, they sent in 318,000 garments, and 220,499 surgical articles. These were sorted, checked, packed and dispatched through the Central Work Rooms to the Stores Department. Home Workers qualified for the Central Work Rooms Certificate by sending in 50 approved garments or 100 bandages. And a list, based on the time necessary for making the various articles and specifying the kind and number of articles which would entitle the worker to the Certificate and Government V.W. Badge, was drawn up for their guidance. The latter had to be returned if there was failure to maintain regular work, which was defined to be the sending in of not less than four garments (or an equivalent number of bandages, i.e. 20 roller bandages = 1 garment) each month.

ID No	HD001
PRN	11325g
Name	WOODVILLE TERRACE, NEWPORT OR WOODVILLE ROAD, NEWPORT
NGR	ST2 9665 87874
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 5638. At the home of Miss Morgan. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	HD002
PRN	11326g
Name	7 NEVILL STREET, ABERGAVENNY
NGR	SO 29826 14261
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 4877. At the home of Mrs Dyrdd Steel. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head.
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building
ID No	HD003
PRN	10678g
Name	BROOKFIELD HOSPITAL DEPOT, ABERGAVENNY
NGR	SO 30312 13699
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	The establishment of the Maindiff Court Military Hospital provided the stimulus for the establishment of the Brookfield Red Cross Depot on Monmouth Road, Abergavenny around July 1916. The Depot was active in the production and distribution of 68,897 articles by the end of the war. The building is still standing but the degree of conversion cannot be assessed from the outside. (Jones 1988).
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building
ID No	HD004
PRN	08356w
Name	57 BRYN ROAD SWANSEA
NGR	SS 63700 92197
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 1351. At the home of Miss Woods. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots

and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head.

Condition Intact
Condition rating Intact
Period Modern
Form Building

ID No HD005
PRN 08357w
Name ST. LEONARDS, LANGLAND BAY
NGR SS 60920 87406
Type War Hospital Depot

Description Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 5501. At the home of Mrs Edward Vaughan. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head

Condition Intact
Condition rating Intact
Period Modern
Form Building

ID No HD006
PRN 08358w
Name 7 ST. JAMES GARDENS, SWANSEA
NGR SS 64276 92954
Type War Hospital Depot

Description Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 4229. At the home of Mrs Bertie Perkins. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head

Condition rating Intact
Period Modern

Form	Building
ID No	HD007
PRN	08359w
Name	GLANMER, LANGLAND BAY MUMBLES
NGR	SS 60952 87398
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 4475. At the home of Miss L. Glascodine. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building
ID No	HD008
PRN	08224m
Name	BRYNTEG, BRIDGEND
NGR	SS 90595 79031
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 1402. At the home of Mrs Day. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	HD009
PRN	08225m
Name	LALESTON BRIDGEND
NGR	SS 87547 79805
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 1558. At the home of Mrs L D. Nicholl. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building
ID No	HD010
PRN	08226m
Name	PENCOED
NGR	?
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 5378. At the home of Mrs R C. Lewys. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head
Condition	Unknown
Condition rating	Known
Period	Modern
Form	Document

ID No	HD011
PRN	08360w
Name	CORD (COED?) PARC, CWMAVON (CWMAFAN)
NGR	SS 77502 92010
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 4671. At the home of Mrs Yates. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	HD012
PRN	05367s
Name	138 NEWPORT ROAD, ROATH, CARDIFF
NGR	ST 19739 77351
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 4671. At the home of Miss Morgan. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	HD013
PRN	05371s
Name	WHITEFRIARS, PALACE ROAD LLANDAFF
NGR	ST 15712 77676
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 5179. At the home of Mrs J. E. Long. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building
ID No	HD014
PRN	05368s
Name	17 ELY ROAD LLANDAFF
NGR	ST 152552 77565
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 5638. At the home of Miss Morgan. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	HD015
PRN	05369s
Name	AVONDALE, TY DRAW ROAD, ROATH PARK
NGR	ST 18844 78619
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 1793. At the home of Miss Grimes. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	HD016
PRN	05370s
Name	Falconhyrst Penarth
NGR	ST 18979 71761
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 1954. At the home of Mrs Harry. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	HD017
PRN	05372s
Name	DYNEVOR COTTAGE, COWBRIDGE
NGR	SS 992671 74548
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 5589. At the home of Mrs Wilberforce Shepherd. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

ID No	HD018
PRN	08227m
Name	HILLSIDE, DOWLAIS
NGR	SO 07012 07832
Type	War Hospital Depot
Description	Registered location of Home Workers Department, Work party no. 5803. At the home of Mrs Cresswell. There were more than 2,700 War Hospital Supply Depots and Work Parties throughout the United Kingdom and overseas and the number of each work party below gives some idea of how early it was registered. The fee for registration was 2/6 per Party irrespective of the number of workers. Every Party was enrolled (a) under its registered number, (b) by the County, and (c) by the name of its Head.
Condition	Intact
Condition rating	Intact
Period	Modern
Form	Building

5 CONCLUSIONS

The following main conclusions have been reached with regard to the current research.

It has become apparent from undertaking this project that the survival of visible archaeological or architectural remains, from any of the buildings listed above, directly attributable to their utilization during the First World War is minimal. This factor can be attained in some respect not due to the paucity of sites, but to the actual nature of the buildings themselves. The vast majority of structures provided to the Government to help house and treat the wounded were done so on a temporary basis, with the realisation that these buildings would need to be returned to their original state at the end of their use and all evidence of their wartime undertakings expunged. This statement is clearly supported by the archival evidence which contains numerous tenancy agreements between organisations such as the Red Cross or St. John's and local Education Committees or Church Councils stressing this point, as well as internal building plans outlying how buildings would be laid out post use.

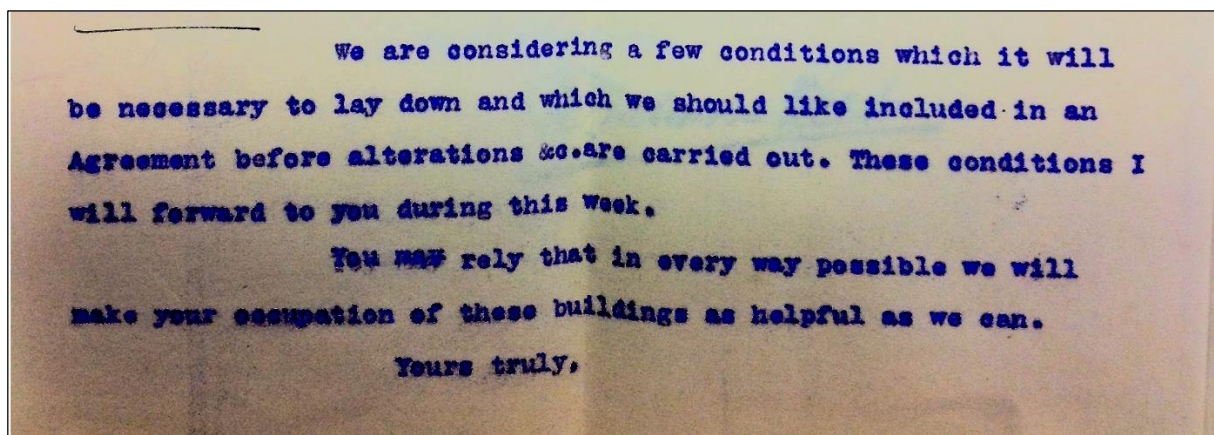


Plate 69: Letter from the Committee of Windsor Road Church, Barry to Barry Red Cross.

26th February 1917 (Glamorgan Archives DECONG10/51).

Furthermore, though the project discovered a high percentage of military hospitals/auxiliary hospitals within the Trust area (102 in total) it is difficult to gauge if this represents the true level of activity within South Wales. It is clear from the records that the life span of auxiliary hospitals was varied, with those which first opened at the start of the conflict such as Sketty Church Hall in Swansea (PRN 08354w) and Heddfan (PRN 08350w) which opened a year later in 1915, soon became superfluous when larger properties with better facilities became available. These buildings would then either be used as convalescence homes or returned to their original use. Such changes would go unrecognised without the documentary material as reference. Without such material, the true level of military activity within Glamorgan and Gwent is unlikely to be ascertained and by extension the identification of sites with potentially significant connections to the First World War becomes problematic.



Plate 70: Horse drawn carriage converted to an ambulance to transport wounded servicemen (West Glamorgan Archives DD/RMD142).

The data, however accurate or inaccurate as a snapshot of military usage, does display distinctive distribution patterns. A clustering of locations can be seen around the main South Wales ports of Swansea, Barry, and Cardiff; this may be due to a number of variables. One of the most important was probably the fact that these areas had the best transport links; casualties were brought in by hospital ship and by hospital train, so it would have been easier to provide hospital places closer to the main disembarkation points. Highlighting the difficulty of transporting wounded personnel, it is well documented that hospitals had to rely on the goodwill of individuals with automobiles, carts or carriages (see Plate above) to transport patients. Alternatively, it could be down to the fact the main military hospital in the area, the 3rd Western General Hospital (PRN 05179s/05132s) along with its numerous sub-section properties was located at Cardiff. This hospital acted as an HQ for other regional hospitals as well as becoming the headquarters for all the other military hospitals within Glamorgan and Monmouthshire and was the administrative centre for all military medical activity in that area. The rest of the hospitals recorded show a more even spread of sites across all the other unitary authorities. This general spread may support the ascertains of Macpherson and Mitchell (1921, 83), who suggested that small, local voluntary hospitals were kept open, even when uneconomic, specifically to link small communities to the war, allowing them to 'do their bit' and in part to expose them to the realities of the conflict, with which they had little other contact as a community (rather than as the families of individual combatants). As it was put in the Official History: 'One medical officer, in an isolated country town in Wales, wrote in May, 1915, to the director-general emphasizing this point. "We do not wish," he wrote, "to close down, as these small hospitals do a good work in keeping alive the people's interest in the war and we feel that if for no other reason than this, it would be unwise to remove the only object-lesson which an isolated country district like this can possibly have of the existence of our national struggle".'

Another aspect highlighted by the current study is the longevity of the majority of the sites. Most military structures are built in locations for good practical reasons which tend not to change over

time. This fact coupled with the fact that the military is an organisation with an extensive corporate history backed by a government department perhaps noted for its parsimony, tends to favour long periods in continuous occupation. For such sites, it is perhaps problematic to look through the relatively arbitrary lens of a specific time frame (1914-1918) as opposed to taking a more general view of the occupation. Many of the sites examined as part of the study existed both before and after the First World War, with some continuing Form by the military to the present day.

In summary, the physical military legacy specifically relating to the First World War within Glamorgan and Gwent is largely invisible. This is due primarily to the transitory nature of the original sites and to a dearth of research in the past which could have recorded such sites prior to their destruction. What does survive is a number of palimpsests of sites where there is military usage dating from the 1840s to the present day, some of which is already subject to legal protection, but much of which is not and has already been damaged or destroyed. It is hoped that further research will identify more remains associated with this short but seminal period of Welsh history.

Much of the information generated for this report falls firmly within the historical archaeology branch of the profession, where written and photographic documents are a primary means of assessing sites in concert with the physical evidence. The boundaries between 'history' and 'archaeology' are rather looser than conventionally encountered, particularly for sites where the only surviving evidence is documentary. However, such a distinction is somewhat artificial, for no site survives in isolation and were it not for the historical documents, there might be no record of human activity in that area, with the very real consequence that were a particular site ever to be excavated or become subject to development, any archaeological remains that are encountered (e.g. deposits of discarded surgical and medical equipment) might easily be misunderstood or dismissed. The author makes no apology for this emphasis on documentation, even if it only demonstrates the relative absence of archaeology; the process still answers valid questions.

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SL WL 3/7/1-3 Bundle of pamphlets relating to War Hospitals (Neuilly and Parc Wern) during the First World War.

P/PR/21ii/3/6 Photographic collection: St Helen's Road (Kingsway) looking east towards the YMCA. Shows the old houses along the section between Craddock Street and Dillwyn Street.

SL 55/1 Swansea YMCA Building campaign

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D/D X 93/14 Photograph of Glanrhyd, Pontardawe, the home of Arthur and Ellen Gilbertson, while it was Form as an auxiliary war hospital. 1917-1919.

D/D Z 527/1 Photograph of staff and detrainig Auxiliary Corps, Third Western General Hospital, Neath. Dec 1918.

D/D Z 941/1 Autograph book belonging to Hilda Conibear, a nurse serving in Parc Wern hospital between 1916-1919. During the First World War, Parc Wern served as a military hospital for injured soldiers. Contains signatures, personal messages and rhymes to Nurse Conibear from a number of soldiers.

P/PR/83i/3/3 Photographic collection: Brynmill Red Cross Hospital.

PIC 4/3/61 The Hospital, Penrhiwtyn, Neath, including a group of servicemen in the grounds.

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Glamorgan Archives

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(plan and section)

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<https://museum.wales/blog/2016-03-22/Centenary-of-the-St-Fagans-Red-Cross-VAD-Hospital/>

<https://glamarchives.wordpress.com/tag/auxiliary-hospital/>

St. John Hospital, Pontardawe

<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Pontardawe/>

Welsh Metropolitan War Hospital. Formerly the Cardiff City Asylum at Whitchurch

<https://archive.org/details/101582788.nlm.nih.gov>

<http://welshjournals.llgc.org.uk/browse/viewpage/llgc-id:1311205/llgc-id:1312700/llgc-id:1312731/getText>

Woollaston House

<http://mongenes.org.uk/Workhouses/newportpontypool.html>



**Glamorgan-Gwent
Archaeological Trust Ltd**



QUALITY CONTROL

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Position: Outreach Officer

Date: 31/03/17

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Position: Project Manager

Date: 31/03/17

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.