

# Powys War Memorials Project

*Schools and Educational  
Groups Toolkit*

19

14-18



100

The First  
World War  
1914-18



# How to use this toolkit

This toolkit helps schools and educational groups to record and research First World War memorials.

It includes information about the war, the different types of memorials and how schools and educational groups can record, research and care for memorials. It also includes activities, resources and contacts.

The toolkit is divided into seven sections:

## ① Commemorating the centenary of the First World War

### ② The First World War

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Wales and the First World War

Powys

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Epitaphs

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Resource 1a: War Memorial Recording Sheet KS3/4

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Resource 2a: War Memorial Dedication Report

Resource 3: Names from Builth Wells War Memorial,  
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Resource 6: War memorial designs

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Resource 8: The Welsh regiments

Resource 9: List of countries involved

Resource 10: War Memorial Recording Form

Just click on the headings below to move between the sections...

# ① Commemorating the centenary of the First World War

Powys County Council is commemorating the centenary of the First World War with the Powys War Memorials Project, which honours the sacrifices made by the people of Powys during the war. The project encourages local people to find out more about their war memorials and the people they commemorate. This toolkit is an important part of the project. It helps schools and educational groups to record and research the stories behind the memorials and gives practical advice on how to look after these treasured monuments. The project is funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, Powys County Council, Cadw and the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority.

During the centenary Powys County Council is recording all war memorials in Powys on a publicly accessible database. The aim is to ensure that these unique memorials are catalogued and maintained for future generations and that the sacrifice made by those commemorated is not forgotten.

The project depends on public involvement and support. Schools and youth groups can use a local war memorial as a stimulus for learning and participate in the recording process.

This toolkit provides teachers with information and activities to encourage pupils to explore a local war memorial using a variety of cross-curricular skills such as literacy and IT.

## Youth Groups

All the teaching activities can be readily adapted for use by youth groups wishing to use a war memorial as a stimulus for meeting requirements of badges and awards or investigating local history.

Groups wishing to become directly involved in surveying and recording a memorial for the Powys County Council War Memorials Project should use the War Memorial Recording Form in Resource 10 and consult the guidance notes here or more detailed advice in the Community Engagement Toolkit.

Please let us, the Powys County Council War Memorials Project Team, know about any project that you are involved in that's connected with the First World War commemoration. We have lots of resources and may be able to help. You can contact us by:

- E-mail: [warmemorials@powys.gov.uk](mailto:warmemorials@powys.gov.uk)
- Post: Powys War Memorials Project Officer,  
County Hall, Llandrindod Wells, Powys, LD1 5LG
- Telephone: 0845 6027030 / 01597 827460

*You can find out more  
about the Powys War Memorials  
Project here*



## ② The First World War



The First World War was a global conflict that involved nearly 70 million soldiers, sailors and airmen, 10 million of whom never came home. Such losses as these had never been suffered before in a war.

### How did it all begin?

In 1914 Europe was a place of powerful empires, each jostling for position (see map in Resource 7).

To the centre and east were the German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires and to the west France and Britain. Germany had been investing heavily in its army and also, like Britain, in its navy.

On 28th June 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo by a Bosnian nationalist. Sarajevo was then part of the Austrian Empire. A month later Austria invaded Serbia which, it believed, was implicated in the murder. This led Russia, in support of Serbia, to mobilise its troops against Austria. Germany then declared war on Russia and, almost immediately, on France.

On 4th August, Britain, in support of France and Russia, then declared war on Germany. Over the ensuing four years of war, many other countries were drawn into the conflict and a full list can be found at Resource 9.

The opposing sides were collectively referred to as the Allied Powers (Britain, France, Russia, USA) and the Central Powers (Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey). European countries such as the Netherlands and all of Scandinavia remained officially neutral.



### A very short story of the war

To try to summarise the First World War here is not practical. However what should be remembered is that it was not fought entirely in the trenches of France and Belgium, although that aspect was one of the most awful. As a global conflict, it was fought on land, sea and in the air from the trenches of the Western Front to the beaches of Gallipoli, the deserts of Egypt and beyond.

Britain's involvement began on 7th August 1914 with British troops landing in France to help hold back the German advance through Belgium. It ended with the signing of the Armistice of Compiègne that came into effect at 11am on 11th November 1918. It is this date and time that is commemorated every year on Remembrance Day.

Much has been written about the First World War and most libraries will stock a representative selection of books. However, for a concise and simple overview, try *The First World War* published by Usborne in association with the Imperial War Museum. The related website, [www.usborne.com/quicklinks](http://www.usborne.com/quicklinks) (enter keywords *The First World War*) offers links to a comprehensive selection of websites which include timelines, songs, maps, film clips, diaries and letters.



## Wales and the First World War

In 1914 Wales was, to all intents and purposes, part of England, and was officially referred to as 'Wales and Monmouthshire'.

When war was declared, many young Welshmen enlisted, even those in reserved occupations such as miners and steel workers. During the four years of the war, 272,924 men and women were recruited from Wales, mainly from the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, initially as volunteers but later, by 1916, as conscripts. While most were men, women played crucial roles, for example, in nursing and driving ambulances.

35,000 of those who enlisted are recorded as dead or missing in the Welsh Book of Remembrance. This is equivalent to about one in eight of all Welsh combatants or nearly 1.5% of the whole population of Wales.



## Powys

At the start of the war, the population of Powys was about 135,000, just over 5% of the population of Wales. Based on national statistics, it's likely that around 15,000 men enlisted from what were then the separate counties of Montgomery, Radnor and Brecknock and of those approximately 2,000 were recorded as dead or missing. This represents a large number for one of the least populated areas of Wales.

Men from Powys served in the British Army, the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and in the Royal Flying Corps (which became the RAF). Some were part of the several Welsh regiments including the South Wales Borderers, the Welsh Regiment and the Royal Welsh\* Fusiliers. The latter raised more battalions than any other regiment in the First World War. Battalions from the South Wales Borderers served in all the main areas of the war including Gallipoli, the Somme, Palestine and all the major actions on the Western Front.

Others were recruited to battalions that were raised locally such as the 2/7th Merioneth & Montgomery Battalion, which was formed at Newtown in September 1914 and the 25th Montgomery & Welsh Horse Yeomanry Battalion which was formed in Egypt in 1917 from the Montgomery Yeomanry and Welsh Horse Yeomanry.



\* The Royal **Welsh** Fusiliers became the Royal **Welch** Fusiliers in 1920.

## Effects of the war on communities and survivors

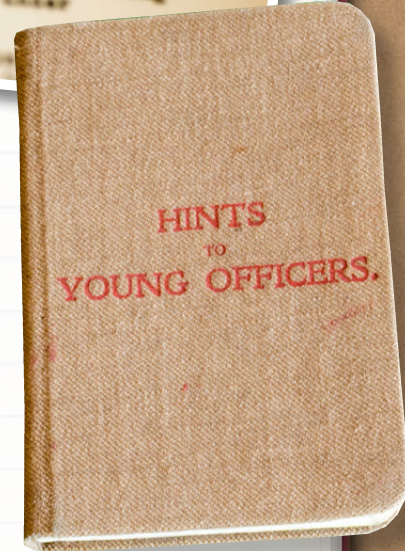
The long-term impacts of the war were felt in all parts of society. Individuals who had fought and survived lived with traumatic memories for the rest of their lives. The deep trauma (shell shock) many of them suffered would today be recognised as Post-traumatic Stress Disorder but was then considered to be cowardice.

Many returning soldiers suffered extreme injuries and disfigurements that deeply affected them and their families. Often, they were kept away from public places for fear of upsetting people and as a result they had great difficulties getting jobs, earning wages to support their families and reintegrating with society.



Many men returned home and had difficulty adapting to civilian life and their families. Some had missed out on four years of their children's development and both child and parent were strangers to each other. Many men were brutal after time spent in such a violent routine.

The First World War had a dramatic impact on the role of women in society. Women made important contributions to the war effort, being recruited as Land Girls, forestry and industrial workers to replace the absent men. Suddenly a wider range of occupations was open to women; occupations that were often better paid and had better conditions of service than the traditional domestic service jobs. Trade unions were forced to accept women as members, providing them with the support they needed as crucial wage earners in a family. Women could also socialise more. It became acceptable for women to go into pubs on their own and also to wear trousers, like the dungarees they wore for work.



# ③ War memorials

In this section you will find information on:

- What is a war memorial?
- History of war memorials.
- Types of war memorial.
- Symbolism on war memorials.
- Epitaphs.
- Who is commemorated on memorials?
- How the names are recorded.

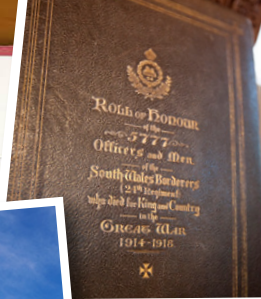
## What is a War Memorial?

The War Memorials Archive estimates there are over 100,000 war memorials in the UK. Two thirds of these were created in the aftermath of the First World War.

An estimated 300 of the 100,000 can be found in Powys.

The War Memorials Archive definition of a war memorial states that it can be any object erected or dedicated to remember those killed as a result of war or conflict, or who died as a result of accident or disease whilst in military service.

Memorials can be erected to individuals, groups of people, civilians and even animals such as the Animals in War memorial, Park Lane, London.



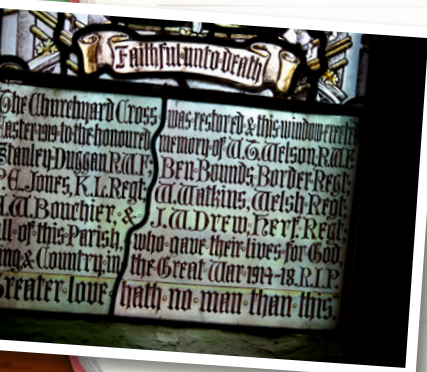
## History of war memorials

The earliest war memorial recorded in the United Kingdom is a Pictish stone of remembrance to the Battle of Dunnichen in Aberlemno, near Forfar in Scotland. It dates from the 7th century AD.

Subsequent memorials tended to celebrate victories or they commemorated significant individuals. They did not list the names of the regular soldiers who died. This changed after the Boer War (1899-1902)

when communities began to remember those who had lost their lives with memorials that often listed the names of all those killed.

The First World War saw a turning point in the creation of war memorials. Because of the enormous numbers of casualties the British government did not permit the repatriation of bodies. This left the bereaved at home with no grave or focus for their mourning.





As a result, war memorial committees were formed and they led campaigns to create memorials to honour the memory of local people killed during the conflict. Often the nature of the war memorial would be decided at a public meeting and the final decision would reflect the wishes of the local community. Because of the absence of any rules or government directives, many different types of war memorials were created and dedicated.

Consequently, most communities will have at least one war memorial and sometimes several. Only fifty-two 'thankful villages' are recorded in the United Kingdom. These were villages where every man who went to war thankfully returned home.

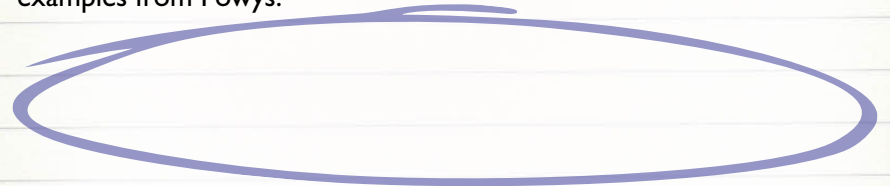
Several towns in Powys had 'shrines' during the war that listed the men who were serving and then the names of the casualties as the war progressed. Some developed into the permanent memorials that were finally adopted. There were shrines at Hay-on-Wye, Brecon, Glasbury and Llangors.



## Types of war memorial

Because any object can be created or dedicated to be a war memorial, memorials can come in a diverse range of shapes, sizes, designs and materials. These are often far removed from the familiar traditional image of a cross on top of a column or plinth. The overriding concept, however, was to create something enduring to preserve the memory of the dead, and the design chosen by a community offered an insight into their feelings and responses.

Below is a general list of the different types of memorials with examples from Powys.



### Crosses

These can appear in several styles including the wheel cross at Leighton, Latin cross at Clyro (with Crucifixion) or the market cross at Bwlch.

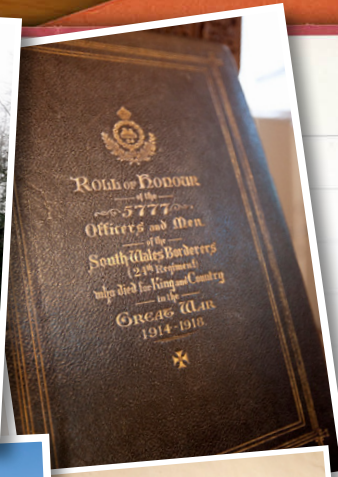






### Sculpted figures

These usually represent service personnel and either form the whole memorial, as at Llandrindod Wells and New Radnor, or are incorporated into a larger monument as at Builth Wells and Rhayader.



### Rolls of honour

Many rolls of honour are often simple in design and examples were placed in churches such as Llanfaredd and Glaschw, halls such as Coelbren Miners' Welfare Hall and schools such as Maesydderwen School, Ystradgynlais.

### Cenotaph

'Cenotaph' is derived from the Greek words for 'empty tomb', the most famous example being the memorial designed by Edwin Lutyens in Whitehall, London. You can find smaller examples at Knighton and Presteigne.



### Boards, plaques and tablets

Made from a variety of materials, these are found in places such as halls, schools, chapels and churches. A plaque may sometimes be a private memorial to an individual soldier, like the one dedicated to John Davies in St Michael's Church, Llanfihangel Helygen.



### Obelisk

An obelisk is a tall, narrow, tapering monument, such as the examples at Buttington and Forden.



### Column

A striking example of a classical column memorial stands on the hilltop overlooking Montgomery. A simpler pillar can be found at Llanfair Caereinion, and another surmounted by an urn at Hirnant.



### Utilitarian memorials

These are functional memorials with a wide range of uses, such as a horse trough at Norton, a well at Cwmtwrch, Brecon Memorial Hospital, Radnorshire War Memorial Hospital in Llandrindod Wells and the clock tower in Rhayader.



### Church fittings

These usually form part of the fabric or decoration of the church and include the pulpit at Capel Coelbren, memorial windows by Christopher Whall at All Saints in Glasbury and the lychgate at Berriew Church.



### Trophy

At Llandeilo Graban, a German light field gun was placed on a concrete base at the top of the hill to commemorate the dead of the First World War.



### Symbolism on war memorials

#### Cross of sacrifice

This type of memorial was designed by the architect Reginald Blomfield for the (then) Imperial War Graves Commission to commemorate the dead buried in overseas war cemeteries. The cross is normally a freestanding four-point limestone Latin cross, mounted on an octagonal base with a bronze broadsword, blade down, embedded on the face of the cross. The cross represents the faith of the majority of the dead and the sword represents military self-sacrifice. Memorials inspired by this design are at Leighton and Llangunllo.



#### Wreath

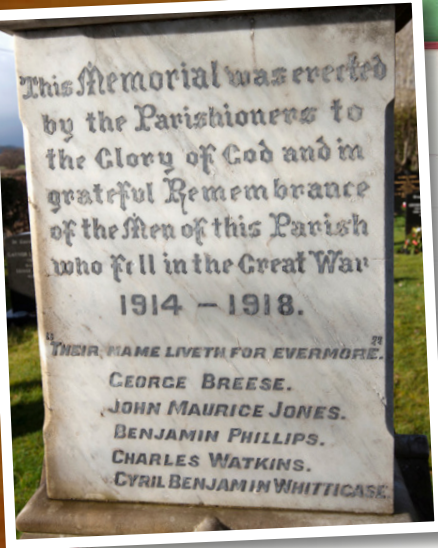
This is probably the commonest symbol and is used as a traditional form of commemoration, of on-going life or of victory if shown as a wreath of laurel leaves. Examples can be found at Knighton, Presteigne and Talgarth, and combined with the cross of sacrifice at Carno and the sword at Newtown.



#### Reversed arms

Sculptures of soldiers may often be depicted with arms (rifles) reversed as a symbol of respect and remembrance for fallen comrades. Examples can be found at New Radnor and Llandrindod Wells.





## Epitaphs

An inscribed dedication or epitaph often accompanies the names of those commemorated. After World War I, the former Imperial War Graves Commission employed Rudyard Kipling as literary advisor for inscriptions used on war memorials. This was a somewhat ironic choice as Kipling was one of those responsible for creating the propaganda that encouraged so many men to enlist in the first place!

Kipling produced the most succinct and commonly used epitaph: *'Their name liveth for evermore'* as used on the Llandrindod Wells memorial and adapted on many others.

An equally well-known epitaph is attributed to John Maxwell Edmonds, an English classicist, who in 1916 produced a collection of twelve epitaphs for the First World War:

*When you go home  
Tell them of us and say  
For your tomorrow  
We gave our today*

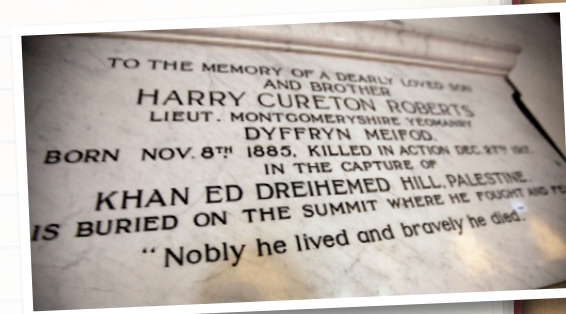
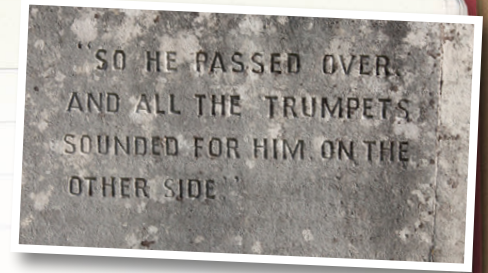
This epitaph appears in full on the Montgomery memorial and in part on the Knighton memorial.



Some epitaphs appear in Latin. For example *'Pro patria non timeo mori'* (I do not fear to die for my country) on the roll of honour in Llanfaredd.

Other epitaphs were adapted extracts from famous literary works such as Bunyan's *'Pilgrim's Progress'* at Cwmbach and New Radnor: *'So they passed over and all the trumpets sounded for them on the other side.'* Or they can consist of Biblical quotes such as *'The sun went down while it was yet day'* (Jeremiah 15.9), on the memorial in Talgarth.

For more information on war memorials click on these links:

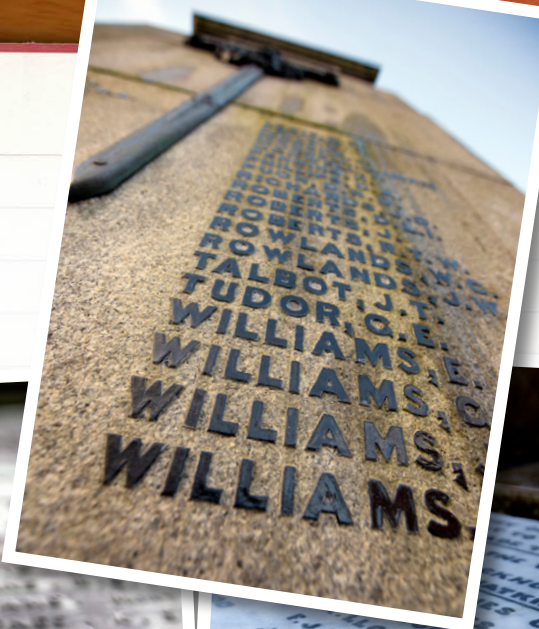


## Who is commemorated on memorials?

Most war memorials were erected by the local community and not by the government. Therefore, the names included on a memorial were not taken from a central resource but were chosen by the committee established to erect the memorial.

Names were collected through door-to-door enquiries, leaflets, church announcements, newspaper articles or simply word of mouth. However the lists of those commemorated were not always comprehensive. Some names might have been left off in error while others were deliberately excluded by families who still hoped that their loved one(s), listed as missing in action, might yet return home. Other families might have chosen to honour their dead with a private memorial.

To add to the confusion, some families moved away. For example, if a widowed woman left the area, her husband's name did not appear on



that local memorial but might well have been included on the memorial in her new home village or town.

Casualties listed on a memorial might have been killed in action or died from disease or accidents. Service personnel who returned home wounded and subsequently died before 31st August 1921 were attributed as war casualties and their names could be included on a memorial.



A memorial could also honour those who fought yet did not die. For example the memorial in Llansantffraed Church includes the names of five servicemen who were wounded and two who were captured and held as prisoners of war. Similarly the wooden plaque in St David's Church, Rhiwlen, records two who died and four who served but survived.



## How the names are recorded

The way the individual names are presented varies from memorial to memorial. They can appear in different forms:

- Alphabetically, with surname and forename or initials, as on the memorials in Machynlleth and Rhayader – this was a common practice, where names are 'equal in death'.
- Alphabetically, as above but with the addition of rank, regiment and date of death as at Newbridge-on-Wye.
  - In order of rank as at Clyro.
  - Chronologically, in order of death.



Some memorials, such as Leighton, do not record any names and simply commemorate those killed in the war.

There is no limit to how many memorials can include a name. Many social groups, societies and clubs also commemorated their war dead so an individual can appear on memorials created by their community, school, church, company or club. This can often lead to confusion when researching names.



In whatever way a community chose to record the names, it is important to remember that often a war memorial may be the only record of an individual. Each memorial, therefore, is a unique record of the past and a community's heritage.

## ④ Researching war memorials

With a bit of hard work and focussed research, a war memorial can provide a fascinating insight into a community's past. Not only can you learn who these people were, but who they fought with and where they went. If you are lucky, you may even discover what an individual looked like. The fruits of your research could be used to form the focus of a piece of drama, creative writing or a short film, or to develop an understanding about the memorial's significance now and in the past.

Learning more about a war memorial will also help develop research skills and encourage the use of cross-curricula subjects, such as ICT, Mathematics and English, to help with the presentation of data.

If you don't have time to undertake in-depth research, then a memorial can be used as an introduction to the concept of heritage and ancestry, inspiration for design or a stimulus for creative writing or poetry. The memorial could even provide the incentive for a community project in which young people could participate.

This section looks at methods of researching your local war memorial. The process can be time-consuming and from the outset you will need to decide what level of research you will be undertaking. At KS2, basic research using the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website might be sufficient. At KS3&4, pupils' research can be extended to cover other websites and databases.

In this section you will find guidance on:

- What you can learn from a war memorial.
- How to research the background of your war memorial.
- How to research the names on a war memorial.



When you have researched your memorial, please contact the Powys County Council War Memorials Project Team so that we can keep a record of the information. You can do this in a number of ways:

- You can upload the details onto the project website:



- You can e-mail a copy to the team: [warmemorials@powys.gov.uk](mailto:warmemorials@powys.gov.uk)
- You can send a copy via post to:  
Powys War Memorials Project Officer,  
County Hall, Llandrindod Wells, Powys, LD1 5LG
- You can call the Powys War Memorials Project Officer with the information on:  
0845 6027030 or 01597 827460



## What you can learn from a war memorial

Even before you study the names on your war memorial, there is much that can be discovered from the structure itself. For example:

- When was it commissioned and installed?
- Who designed and built the memorial? Was it a local firm using their own design or a design from a catalogue and were local materials used?
- Is the location significant to the community? Could it have been the place where the men enlisted or where they used to gather and socialise?
- Who paid for its design and installation?
- Who attended and led the dedication service?



## How to research the background of your war memorial

There are several readily accessible sources of information that will enable you to research the background to your memorial.

### The Imperial War Museum's War Memorials Archive

Although not all records have full details it's worth visiting this website to begin with as it lists memorials throughout the UK.

### Local newspapers

The installation and dedication of a war memorial was a newsworthy event and was often covered in great detail by the local press, sometimes illustrated with photographs. The Welsh newspaper archive is held by the National Library of Wales and can be searched on line.

The online archive currently ends at 1919 and as many war memorials were dedicated after this date in the early 1920s you may have to search newspaper archives held in public libraries.



## Local Museum

A museum may hold historic photographs of your memorial and even photographs of the dedication ceremony. These may not always be on display so always ask before planning a visit.



## Local History Society

Contacting a local group may provide a short cut to discovering more about your memorial.

Local historians are usually keen to share their knowledge and may well be pleased to visit your school and give a talk.



## How to research the names on your war memorial

This is probably the most time-consuming area of research and it would be a good idea to show pupils the results of prior research and how historical detective work has brought the names to life, prior to embarking on their own search. Older pupils, once introduced to the research process, can be left to pursue their own lines of enquiry, selecting a specific surname as the focus of a research topic.

The process of researching names is outlined below, complete with case studies, but first a word of caution!

Not everything is as it seems. There are occasions when the names inscribed on a war memorial can be wrong or misleading. This is not deliberate but can be the result of one of the following:

- Mistakes in transcribing a name from an original list to the memorial.
- Including service personnel who were listed as dead but were subsequently found to be alive.
- Names left off because families moved away.
- Inclusion of outsiders not resident in the community.

In Powys, common surnames will appear multiple times on a memorial. It is recommended that for an initial search, a less common name is selected (see Search B on the next page).





## Getting started – the research process

The following is a step-by-step guide to researching names.

### Step 1: Names

- List the names from your memorial.
- List all details available such as surname, forename, rank, regiment and regimental number.
- Create a database or spreadsheet of all names and details.

### Step 2: Commonwealth War Graves Commission

This is the best starting point for researching names. The website contains a list of casualties that can be searched by the casualty's name. Below are two examples of searches, one where comprehensive information is available and one with only a name.

Once you have obtained your search results on the CWGC site, click on the relevant casualty's name to obtain their details plus a commemoration certificate. Alternatively, click the 'Export Data' button which will export your search, plus any additional information, into an Excel spreadsheet.

#### Search A

Memorial: Rhiwlen, St. David's Church; stone tablet.

Information: Driver W.T. Jukes R.F.A died Italy Oct. 17th 1918 Aged 21 years.

#### Result

Name: William Thomas Jukes

Rank: Driver

Service No.: 851294

Date of death: 17/10/1918

Age: 22

Regiment/Service: Royal Field Artillery

Unit: "D" Battery 241st Brigade

Country: Italy

Grave/Memorial Reference: Plot 7. Row A. Grave 1.

Cemetery: Montecchio Precalcino communal cemetery extension.

Additional information: husband of Evelyn Jukes of Llanelwedd Villa, Builth Wells, Breconshire.

*Note that a 'driver' was responsible for leading or 'driving' the horses that pulled the guns, not for driving a motor vehicle.*

#### Search B

Memorial: Machynlleth

Information: Thomas Cudworth

#### Result

Name: Thomas Cudworth

Rank: Private

Service No.: 61305

Date of death: 01/09/1918

Age: [not given]

Regiment/Service: Royal Welsh

Fusiliers

Unit: 17th Battalion

Country: France

Grave/Memorial reference: Panel 6

Cemetery/Memorial name: Vis-en-Artois Memorial.



### Step 3: Military Records

If you want to find out more about a soldier's war-time service you can search the Medal Index Card database. An index card will tell you how long he was on campaign and what medals he was awarded.

This database is available via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk) under the military records search option. You may also find other relevant military records here such as his enlistment card and other military information. All public libraries in Wales offer free access to the Ancestry website.

### Step 4: Announcement of death

A search of the Welsh Newspapers Online archive will produce an announcement of the serviceman's death with more detail, the higher the rank.

### Step 5: Personal Details

If you want to find out more about the soldier's personal background such as where he lived, where he was born, who his parents were or who he married, then a search of the 1901 and 1911 census returns should reveal the information.

Both are available through the Ancestry website in transcribed format which makes them easier to access.

Births and marriages are also available to search on the Find My Past website, which is free to access through the County Archives in Llandrindod Wells or via public libraries. The County Archives also holds school records which can be accessed by appointment.

2

No. of Schedule.	Address.	Kind of Building. (For Blocks of Flats and Hotel Dwellings the Numbers of separate Flats or Tenements must be stated.)	Name of Occupier.	Dwellings or Tenements.			Buildings not used as dwellings.	Population.		
				Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
20	Bridge House	Private House	Mr. Ploppy	1				1	1	2
21	Shanpys Panteg		Mr. Williams	1				3	3	6
22	Cartref		" Parry	1		1				
23	1 Bank Cottages		" Lloyd	1				2	5	7
24	1		Mr. Roberts	1				1	2	3
25	2		Mr. Morgan	1						
26	2		Mr. Burt	1				1	1	1
27	3		Mr. Lewis	1				1	1	1
28	Pistill Farm		Mr. Morris	1				2	2	4
29	The Rectory Carpenter's Shop	Private	Rev. G. C. Richard	1				3	2	5
30	1 Walnut Cottage	Private House	Mr. Shobby	1			1			
31	2		Mr. Ball	1				1	1	2
32	Royal Oak Inn	Public House	Mr. Davids	1				2	3	5
33	Jy. carol.	Farm	Mr. Williams	1				1	4	5
34	Pedy-pentir		Mr. Jones	1				3	1	4
35	1 Tylady Villa	Private House	Mr. Phillips	1				6	3	9
36	2		Mr. Phillips	1				3	2	5
37	1 Treffia Terrace		Mr. Galt	1				2	2	4
38	3		Mr. Galt	1				2	2	4
39	1 Mochle Villa		Mr. Powell	1				1	2	3
40	2		Mr. Brecken	1				2	1	3
			Mr. Thomas	1				2	2	2
Total to be carried forward to Abstract				21	3	1		40	41	81

## ⑤ Recording and looking after war memorials

War memorials can deteriorate over time as a result of weathering, handling, subsidence, vandalism and poor restoration. Looking after memorials is important if future generations are to appreciate their value. Also, regular maintenance helps to slow decay and preserve their historical significance and appearance.

You can choose to record a memorial simply as an observational activity (see Activity 1 and Resources 1 & 1a) or you could submit your observations to the Powys War Memorials Project. For those of you considering the latter, a recording form can be found at Resource 10.



The following notes will help guide your recording:

### Recording your memorial

Try to record as accurately as possible. You should make a record of all the features of the memorial and its current condition. The record should include:

- Photographs of how the memorial looks now.
- A copy of the inscription and names commemorated.
- Condition, for example any erosion, subsidence or vandalism.

### Monitoring your memorial

Once your memorial has been recorded in detail, it should ideally be inspected once a year. This could form part of an annual visit to the memorial for a specific year group, and the annual data gathered could become part of an ongoing monitoring activity. An annual visit would also generate a sense of connection with the community's heritage.

Here is a checklist of some of the things you should be looking out for:

#### Condition

- Is there any physical or structural damage?
- Are there signs of weathering?
- Are there any missing features?
- Is it in need of cleaning?

#### Inscriptions and names

- Are they legible?
- Are letters or words missing?
- Are letters or words badly weathered?

#### Security

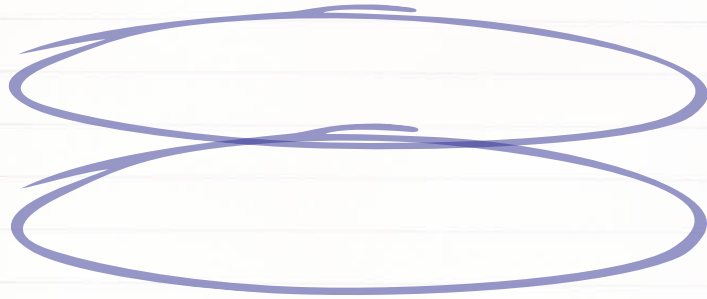
- Any sign of vandalism?



## Maintaining and repairing your memorial

Maintenance and repair of your war memorial should really be carried out by a properly trained specialist. The information gathered from your condition survey will help with any ongoing maintenance.

For more details on how to care for historic monuments see:



Grants are available from Cadw for repair and conservation of war memorials. The War Memorials Trust can offer additional funding through its Small Grants Scheme on top of the 70% available through Cadw's scheme.

Further information can be found at:



Powys County Council also has funding available for conservation and improvement works on war memorials. For details please contact the War Memorials Project team.

Once you have finished your recording, keep a copy for your records and also send a copy to the Powys County Council War Memorials Project Team. You can do this in a number of ways:

- You can upload the details onto the project website:



- You can e-mail a copy to the team: [warmemorials@powys.gov.uk](mailto:warmemorials@powys.gov.uk)
- You can send a copy via post to:  
Powys War Memorials Project Officer,  
County Hall, Llandrindod Wells, Powys, LD1 5LG
- You can call the Powys War Memorials Project Officer with the information on:  
0845 6027030 / 01597 827460



## ⑥ Activities

The links between this toolkit and the Welsh Government's Literacy and Numeracy Framework and with the National Curriculum are outlined below.

### Links with the Literacy and Numeracy Framework

The activities offered in this toolkit can also help meet components of the LNF.



#### Literacy

Literacy is not only about grammatical skills, but also about the skills needed to understand written and spoken language, to interpret what has been written and draw inferences from the evidence. Some of the activities can be used to achieve elements of the Literacy strands:

#### Strand 1 – Oracy across the curriculum

Communicating ideas, listening to responses and discussing viewpoints are all key skills required when researching a war memorial, whether discussing the emotive responses to the monument or debating issues surrounding its future restoration.



#### Strand 2 – Reading across the curriculum

The reading strand focuses on two elements: locating, selecting and using information, and responding to what has been read. Both elements can be achieved when researching names on a war memorial.



#### Strand 3 – Writing across the curriculum

This strand focuses on two elements: organising ideas and information, and writing accurately. Organisation will be a key feature of collating research data and the accurate representation of that data is key to how it is understood.

#### Numeracy

There are four strands in the numeracy element of the Framework, all of which can be delivered through pupils' work on war memorials:

#### Strand 1 – Developing numerical reasoning

This strand identifies skills that will be needed to solve real problems, for example measuring a war memorial.

#### Strand 2 – Using number skills

These are the fundamental skills required to manipulate numbers when carrying out procedures. These can be applied to tasks set as part of a war memorial research project, particularly when dealing with dates, ages and numbers of servicemen.





### Strand 3 – Using measuring skills

Measuring skills mainly reflect the importance of knowing what measurements to use in which context. Creating a scale model of your war memorial will help develop skills in measuring length and area.

### Strand 4 – Using data skills

This strand looks at applying the correct, or best, methods of handling data, focusing on three elements: collecting and recording data, presenting and analysing data, and interpreting the results. Using online databases to gather information about WWI servicemen commemorated on your war memorial and then deciding how best to present this data will help develop these skills.



### Activity curriculum links

Subject	Key Skills	Activity
English KS2	Retrieve and collate information and ideas from a range of sources including printed and visual media.	2, 3
	Develop their reading skills through reading extracts and complete texts with challenging subject matter that broadens perspectives and extends thinking.	4
English KS3	Retrieve, collate and synthesise information and ideas from a range of sources including printed, visual and ICT.	2, 3
	Develop reading skills through reading extracts and complete texts that extend pupils' intellectual, moral and emotional understanding.	4
History KS2	Use a range of sources such as artefacts, buildings and sites to develop historical enquiry.	1, 2, 3
	Carry out investigations into the history around them and into the life of people at different times and places in the past.	



History KS3	Independently use a range of historical sources in their historical context, including documents, artefacts, visual sources, buildings and sites to develop historical enquiry.  Carry out investigations into historical issues on a range of scales, from the local to the international.	1, 2, 3
Geography KS2	Use maps to find and present locational information.	1, 3
Geography KS3	Use maps, plans and imagery of different types, and scales and ICT to interpret and present locational information.	1, 3
Mathematics KS2 KS3	Measuring and making models to scale.	1
Design Technology KS2	Develop and communicate design ideas in a variety of ways, using ICT and models where appropriate.	1, 5
Design Technology KS3	Explore, develop and communicate design ideas in a range of ways, including annotation, drawings and CAD, e.g. clip art libraries, internet resources, scanners, digital cameras.	1, 5

ICT KS2	Find information from a variety of sources for a defined purpose.  Produce and use databases to ask and answer questions.  Communicate and present information in a variety of ways, including text, graphs, pictures and sound, to support their activities in a range of contexts.	2, 3
ICT KS3	Find relevant information efficiently from a variety of sources for a defined purpose.  Produce and use databases to analyse data and follow particular lines of enquiry.	2, 3
Art and Design KS2	Learners should be stimulated and inspired, where appropriate, by other artists, craftworkers and designers.  Gather information as preparation for a project on a given theme.	1, 5
Art and Design KS3	Experience a wide range of techniques and media to realise ideas, express feelings and communicate meaning.	5

Activity  
**1**

## Visiting a war memorial

KS2 KS3

### Learning outcomes

Following a visit to a local war memorial, children will be able to:

- Understand the significance of war memorials.
- Recognise the key features of a war memorial.
- Locate their memorial on a local map.
- Know who is commemorated on their war memorial.

### Before the visit

- Provide a brief background to the First World War.



- Introduce associated vocabulary such as 'commemorate', 'remembrance', 'dedication'.
- Explain that bodies were not repatriated so the memorial is a commemoration, not a grave marker.
- View and discuss different designs of, and symbolism used in, war memorials using the photo archive resource.



- Locate the war memorial on a map.
- Discuss how the class should behave when visiting the memorial.

### During the visit

This is your opportunity to study the war memorial carefully and record as much information as possible using a variety of media. You will need to ensure the following are addressed on site:

- Confirm location of war memorial on a map.
- Identify the design of the war memorial, its construction materials, symbolic imagery and whether it has a practical use.
- Ask pupils why they think the memorial is situated where it is.
- Find out how many conflicts the memorial commemorates.
- Count the number of names listed on the memorial and whether pupils recognise any surnames. Think about why some surnames may be repeated and discuss whether there are still relatives of those commemorated living locally.
- What other inscriptions are present; is there an epitaph?
- Encourage pupils to consider their response to the memorial. How does it make them feel standing before it and what do they think of the design?
- Record the memorial in as much detail as possible using measurements\*, photographs, sketches, close up drawings, video, audio recordings or by completing the recording sheet at Resource 1, or Resource 1a for KS3.

\* Please respect the war memorial and take measurements only where practical. Measuring the height can be achieved by using angles where safe to do so.





### After the visit

Consolidate what has been learned on site by discussing responses to the war memorial. Use the information gathered to:

- Create annotated images (drawings, photographs, collages) of the memorial, highlighting key features.
- Build a model of the memorial using measurements taken during the visit.

The memorial can be used as a stimulus for literacy if an epitaph is incorporated into the design (see Activity 4).

### Extension activities

Now that pupils are familiar with their local war memorial, you could choose one of the activities below to extend their understanding and knowledge:

Activity 2: Researching a war memorial.

Activity 3: Researching names on a war memorial.

Activity 4: Epitaphs.

Activity 5: Design a war memorial.

### The Powys War Memorials Survey

You may wish to submit the information gathered during your site visit to the Powys County Council War Memorials Project website. If so, please use the War Memorial Survey Recording Form at Resource 10 and submit your contribution online.



Activity  
2

## Researching a war memorial

KS2 KS3

### Learning outcomes

After this activity pupils will be able to:

- Use a range of primary and secondary sources to undertake research.
- Extract information from researched material.
- Present their findings using a variety of literacy skills.
- Understand how the memorial can tell us something about the local community.

### Introduction

This activity focuses on the structure and location of the war memorial and should ideally follow on from a site visit. Researching the names on your memorial is covered in Activity 3.

Begin by summarising the visit and what pupils discovered about the memorial using photographs taken on site.

Discuss what could be found out about the war memorial such as:

- Who designed it?
- When was it built?
- Why was it built where it is?
- Who paid for its design and erection?
- Who attended and led the dedication service?
- Are there any old photographs or postcards of the memorial?

List any information you may already have such as the maker's name, which is sometimes included on a memorial, and then get pupils to think about the type of sources that might supply the necessary information and how they might find them.

### Undertaking the research

Begin your research with the War Memorials Archive and Welsh Newspapers Online.

To help you begin, Resource 2 offers two accounts of a memorial in St Mary's Church, Builth Wells. Resource 2 is the War Memorials Archive Report and Resource 2a a transcription of a newspaper report from The Brecon County Times, Neath Gazette and General Advertiser, 25th December 1919, taken from Welsh Newspapers Online.

*[Note that the cross war memorial in the park on Church Street, Builth Wells was erected in 1924, four years after the memorial plaque in St Mary's Church. It commemorates the same men remembered on the plaque plus the dead of World War II.]*

### Exercise

Use the two reports as preparation for individual or group research. Read through each account with pupils and then ask them to answer the questions below, making sure they identify which report provides the relevant answer.

- What is the memorial made of?
- What size is the memorial?
- Who paid for the memorial?
- Who made the memorial?
- How many names are on the memorial? Is there any evidence of names being added later?
- Is there an inscription on the memorial?
- Who attended the dedication ceremony?
- Where is the memorial located?

Discuss the differences between the accounts: which one is the easiest to extract information from and are there any discrepancies between the two?

### Search demonstration

Next, demonstrate how the records were found.

War Memorials Archive:

- Click on 'Search the Memorials'.
- Click 'Simple Search'.
- Enter 'Builth' in Keyword box and select 'First World War'.
- Select '7100 St. Mary's Parishioners - WWI plaque'.

Welsh Newspapers Online:



- In the Find an Article box, type 'Built war memorial'.
- Slide the left hand date tab to the right to highlight 1919 only.
- Click 'News' to narrow your search.
- Click 'Search'.
- Click the first reference to access the news report where you will find the original and a transcription.

When undertaking their own research, it is important that pupils keep a research log, recording what sites have been searched and information discovered.

### **Extension**

Further information may be available either at your local museum or through a local history society. You could arrange a visit to the local museum. Before organising the visit, it would be useful to inform the museum staff exactly what you want to find.

They may not have anything, or if they do it could be stored in their archives, so check before you leave!

Alternatively you could contact a local historian who would be willing to visit your school and talk about their research into the local memorial and community history.

### **Presenting your information**

The information collected by pupils could be presented using a variety of literacy and IT skills.

Here are a few suggestions:

- Write a report on the memorial.
- Produce a video report about the memorial.
- Write a practical account of the research process.
- Create a PowerPoint presentation offering a step-by-step guide to research.
- Write a report intended for the local newspaper/parish newsletter/school newsletter/website.
- Write an 'eye-witness' account of the dedication ceremony.

Activity  
3

## Researching names on a war memorial

KS2 KS3

### Learning outcomes

After this activity pupils will be able to:

- Use a range of resources to undertake research.
- Extract information from researched material.
- Present their findings in a coherent way using a range of literacy skills.
- Have a deeper understanding of those commemorated.
- Understand how researching the names helps to recreate a picture of their community in the past.

### Introduction

This activity focuses on the names commemorated on your war memorial and builds on the research skills used in Activity 2.

Prior to undertaking research, summarise what pupils have already discovered about the war memorial. Next, make a list of the names on the memorial and ask the following questions:

- How many names are commemorated for the First World War?
- Are any surnames repeated? If so why do you think this might be?
- Is there any additional information apart from their name? Will this help with research?
- Was there a list of names in the newspaper report about the memorial's dedication and, if so, do they match those on the memorial and is any additional information provided?

Resource 3 is a list of those names commemorated on the Builth Wells memorial plaque with a glossary of abbreviated ranks and regiments. This might help you interpret the information on your own memorial.

### Exercise

Not all servicemen enlisted in Welsh regiments. The Builth memorial is a good example of the variety of services local men joined.

Using Resource 3, ask pupils to identify the different regiments and services listed. Can they locate them on a map of the UK? Why do they think that men from the Builth area were enlisted in Welsh and other regiments?

Regimental information is not always provided on a war memorial, so an online search is essential to discover this detail.

### Search demonstration

This activity focuses on using the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) database, which holds a list of casualties searchable by surname.





The more information you have available, the easier the search will be. As an example, let's take two names from the Buiith memorial plaque.

A search for 'Private Owen Jones' produces fifty-two results, all of which will have to be individually sifted. In contrast, a search for 'Private William Wheeler, Manchester Regiment', produces one result. Not only is this because more information is provided about the latter, but 'Wheeler' is a less common name in Wales than 'Jones'.

It is important that pupils carefully record the information they discover. Resource 4 offers a Researching Names Data Collection Sheet which uses the Commonwealth War Graves Commission format for gathering information.

The CWGC database is straightforward to use:

1. On the Home Page, enter the name, service and conflict of your chosen casualty in the 'Find War Dead' box and click 'Search'.
2. If more than one search result appears, then enter any additional information in the 'Filter Results' facility on the left, then click 'Filter Results'.
3. Click on the casualty's name to find out more information, or to narrow your search if you still have more than one search result.

### Analysing the data

What does the information from the CWGC database tell us?

From their research and what they have recorded on their datasheet pupils can work out:

- When the casualty was born.
- Where he died.
- If he has a grave or is recorded as missing.
- Where he lived.
- Who his family were.
- Whether he served in a Welsh regiment.

### **Presenting your information**

The information collected by pupils could be presented using a variety of cross-curricula skills including literacy, IT and geography.

Here are a few suggestions:

- Create a database of the names.
- Write a written report on the names, or a name.
- Create a video report about the soldiers on the memorial.
- Write a practical account of the research process.
- Create a PowerPoint presentation offering a step-by-step guide to research.
- Write a basic biography of a casualty.
- Write an autobiography of a casualty.
- Produce a map showing where the commemorated men died.

### **KS3 & KS4 extension activities**

Once the CWGC database has been researched, KS3 & KS4 pupils could use their collected information to extend searches into other databases.

Use the Ancestry website to search a soldier's military records to discover when he began his overseas service and what medals he was awarded.

Use Ancestry to search the 1901 and 1911 census returns, which will provide more information about the soldier's family and personal background.

Search Welsh Newspapers Online for servicemen's death announcements.

You could find out where soldiers in Welsh regiments went by using the information in Resource 8 and plotting the countries on a world map.



Activity  
4

## Epitaphs

KS2 KS3

### Learning outcomes

After this activity pupils will be able to:

- Recognise an epitaph.
- Understand the meaning behind an epitaph.
- Use literacy skills to create their own epitaph.

### Introduction

An epitaph is a phrase or form of words written in memory of a person who has died, especially as an inscription on a tombstone. During and following the First World War, poets and writers such as Rudyard Kipling and John Maxwell Edmonds were commissioned to produce epitaphs in memory of fallen service personnel.

Epitaphs tend to be short and memorable, concisely summarising the achievements of the deceased. An epitaph does not necessarily have to rhyme but there should be a rhythm to the words.

Look at the different forms of epitaphs in Resource 5 and discuss the following with pupils:

- What sort of language, phrases and vocabulary are used?  
Make a list of relevant words.
- How do the epitaphs differ?
- Which examples do pupils think are the most powerful?
- Which examples do pupils think are the hardest to construct?
- Are they all religious?

After analysing the epitaphs, pupils should be able to recognise that an epitaph can:

- Feature words such as 'honour', 'glory', 'memory', 'grateful'.
- Reference eternity, living for evermore and sacrifice.
- Be both religious and secular.
- Use very few words but evoke powerful emotions.

### Exercise

In this exercise, pupils will use information gathered during their research in Activity 3 to write an epitaph for those servicemen named on the local war memorial.

Before writing their epitaph they will need to consider the following:

- What qualities do they think the soldiers had?
- What might they have accomplished?
- What impact would their sacrifice have had at home?

Having considered these questions, pupils should combine their thoughts with the vocabulary and phrases discussed previously to construct a simple one or four line epitaph.



Activity  
5

## Design a war memorial

KS2 KS3

### Learning outcomes

After this activity pupils will be able to:

- Recognise the key design features of a war memorial.
- Identify the symbolism used in war memorials.
- Combine these elements to design a war memorial.

### Introduction

Resource 6 illustrates ten different types of war memorial design using examples from Powys.

Look at the images with pupils and discuss the different styles. Ask the following questions:

- Are there any features they have in common?
- Where are they located?
- Do outdoor and indoor styles differ?
- Do any of them have a functional purpose?
- Are they all made of the same materials?
- Are the materials appropriate to the location?
- Is there one that was not originally made as a war memorial?
- Are any symbols used on the war memorials?

Three frequent symbols appear on the war memorials illustrated in Resource 6. New Radnor depicts a soldier with rifle reversed as a sign of respect; Penybont depicts the sword of sacrifice adapted from Blomfield's Cross of Sacrifice; Presteigne incorporates a wreath of remembrance into its design.

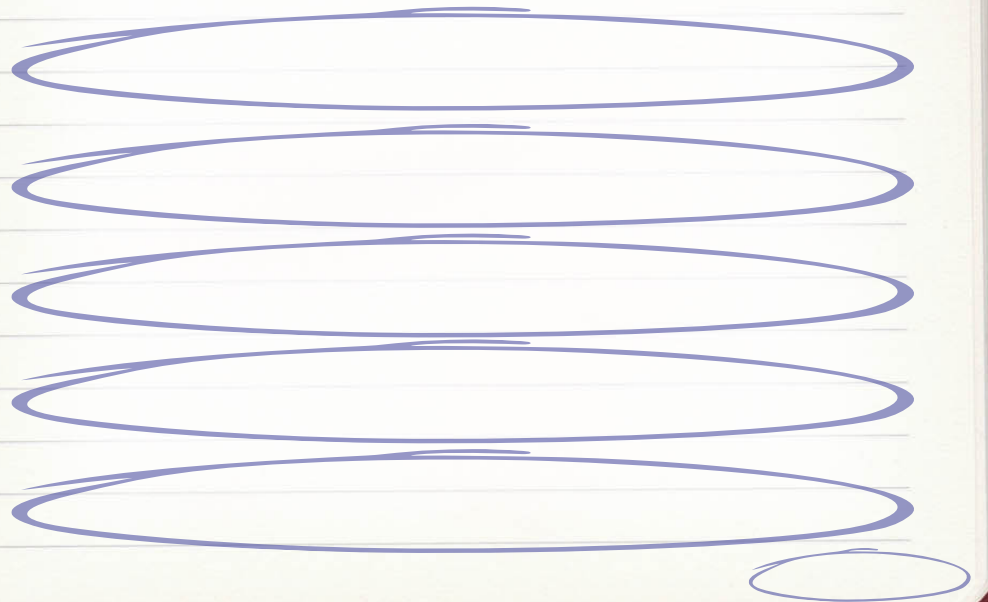
### Exercise

Before drawing up a design for a war memorial pupils should consider the following:

- Where will the memorial be located?
- Who is the memorial commemorating?
- What materials will be used to build it?
- How big will the memorial be?
- What symbolism will be most appropriate?

Pupils should be encouraged to produce the design of their war memorial using a variety of media from sketches and models to computer graphics where relevant or appropriate. A rationale for the design should be incorporated into their finished work.

Images of Edwin Lutyens' original sketches and plans for the Cenotaph in Whitehall can be found on the Imperial War Museum site. They may help inspire budding designers!



# ⑦ Resources

In this section you will find:

- War Memorial Recording Sheet KS2
- War Memorial Recording Sheet KS3/4
- War Memorials Archive Report
- War Memorial Dedication Report
- Names from St. Mary's Church War Memorial, Builth Wells
- Researching Names Data Collection Sheet
- Examples of Epitaphs
- War memorial designs
- Map of Europe in 1914
- The Welsh regiments
- List of countries involved
- War Memorial Recording Form



Resource 1

Powys War Memorials Project  
**War Memorial Recording Sheet**

What type of war memorial is it?  
*Cross*

What materials is the memorial made from?  
*Stone*

Which war does it commemorate?  
*First World War*

Record dates here:  
*1914 to 1918*

**HIGHLIGHTER**

Draw the memorial here or choose one piece of the design and copy it carefully.

What type of war memorial is it?

What materials is the memorial made from?

Which wars does it commemorate?

Record the dates here:

How many names are there?

Write down a name or names that you recognise, or a name of someone about whom you would like to find out more.

Record measurements here:

<p>Location <i>(to include grid reference and description)</i></p>	
<p>Type of war memorial</p>	
<p>Materials</p>	
<p>What war is commemorated?</p>	
<p>Names of those commemorated <i>(record number)</i></p>	
<p>Inscriptions <i>(other than names of those commemorated)</i></p>	
<p>Condition <i>Is the memorial damaged, cracked, eroded?</i> <i>Can the inscription be read?</i> <i>Is the memorial structurally safe?</i></p>	
<p>Is the memorial safe or easy to access?</p>	
<p>Measurements <i>(where possible)</i></p>	

## War Memorials Archive Report

This is an edited transcript of the report for the war memorial in St Mary's Church, Builth Wells. [Note that in this example the inscription has been incorrectly recorded under 'Physical Description']

### ST MARY'S PARISHIONERS – WWI PLAQUE

Our ref: 7100

Address: St Mary's Church  
Builth Wells  
Powys  
Wales

Type: Board/Plaque/Tablet  
OS Map Re:fSO 041 513

Inscription:

Components:

Component	Material	Height	Width	Depth	Condition
Plaque	Brass	107cm	61cm		Good

#### Physical Description

To the Glory of God/and in honoured memory/of the following who gave their lives/for their King and Country/in the Great War 1914-1919 (followed by names)

#### Wars Commemorated & People Remembered

War	First World War (1914-1918)
Total names on memorial	61
Served & Returned	0
Died	61
Exact account	Not known
What information is listed?	Surname, rank, regiment

#### Craftsmen

Name	Occupation
G Hay	Founder/foundry

# War Memorial Dedication Report

This newspaper article reports the dedication of a war memorial at St Mary's Church, Builth Wells, from Welsh Newspapers Online. (A public memorial was subsequently erected in 1924 in addition to the plaque in the church.)

Brecon County Times, Neath Gazette and General Advertiser,  
25 December 1919

## WAR MEMORIAL

### At Builth Parish Church

There was a large congregation at the Parish Church, Builth, on Wednesday evening the 17th inst., when a brass tablet to the honour of those from the parish who had fallen in the Great War was dedicated by the Rev. S. H. Wenham, vicar of Clyro. The tablet was provided by the members of the Red Cross Working Party, which was formed in October, 1914, and continued to make garments &c.. for soldiers and sailors till the spring of this year and it has been placed in the East end. The names inscribed on it are as follows:-Lce.-Cpl. E. J. Allen, S.W.B., Pte Gilbert Arthur, M.G.C. Sub.-Lieut. Donald F. Bailey, R.N.D. Pte Reginald Bevan, Aus. Inf. Pte Charles Burton Pte Jack Davies, Brecknocks Pte J. T. Davies. S.W.B. Pte R. S. Davies, Can. Inf. Pte Thomas Davies, Midd. Regt. R.S.M. J. T. Davies, R.A.S.C. Pte William Davies, M.G.C. Pte Chris. Dean, S.W.B., Lce.-Cpl. Ivor E. Evans, S.W.B. Stoker L. T. Evans, H.M.S. Monmouth Pte Raymond Evans, Can. L. Inf. Pte Benjamin Gould, 65th Lab. Cps. Pte W. S. Griffiths, S.W.B. Pte A. B. Hamer, Roy. Fus. Pte James Harris, S.W.B. Lieut. Rupert C. Inglis, 3rd S.W.B.; Pte F. W. Jamieson, Can. M.G.C. Pte Hugh Jarvis Pte E. L. Jones Lieut. H. V. Jones, R.W.F.; Pte Bert Jones, Sher. Fors. Pte J. Jones, Devon Regt. Pte J. L. Jones Pte Owen Jones Bombr. Charles Martin, R.F.A. Bomb. Evan Morgan Captain I. A. Morgan, S.W.B. Pte John Morgan Pte J. P. Morgan, R.W. Surrey Pte Thomas Morgan, Kings Liv. Pte Fred Owen, S.W.B. Lce.- Cpl. G. H. Painter, Border Regt, Gunner T. Pitman, R.F.A. Pte Ivor Powell, Can. Inf. B. Sn. M. T. Pratt, R. Marine Pte Lawrence Price, Welsh Regt. Pte James Price, S.W.B.; Pte Fred Price, R.A.M.C. 2nd Lieut. W. Pugh Pte R. J. Pugh, R.W.F. 2nd Lieut. Cyril Robinson, R.A.F. 2nd Lieut. A. E. Spencer, Sher.-Fors. Lce.- Cpl. George Thomas, S.W.B. Sergt. S. H. Vest, R.E. Pte T. R. Vest, North Staffs. Pte J. H. Watkins, R.W.F. Rifleman R. Wearn, 2nd W.R. Sapper J. Wheeler, R.E. Pte. William Wheeler, Manch. Regt Pte E. E. Wright, Cheshire Regt. Pte Charles Williams Pte Cyril Williams, Brecknocks Lieut. Fred Williams, R.A.F. Pte Douglas White, R.W.F. The vicar (the Rev. H. J. Church Jones) took the service and special hymns were sung, and Mr Wenham, after dedicating the tablet, preached an appropriate sermon. A collection was made for St. Dunstan's Hostel for sailors and soldiers blinded in the war and amounted to £5. Mr H. Morrow presided at the organ.

## Names from St Mary's Church War Memorial, Builth Wells

Lce.-Cpl. E. J. Allen S.W.B.  
 Pte Gilbert Arthur, M.G.C.  
 Sub.-Lieut. Donald F. Bailey, R.N.D.  
 Pte Reginald Bevan, Aus. Inf.  
 Pte Charles Burton  
 Pte Jack Davies, Brecknocks  
 Pte J. T. Davies, S.W.B.  
 Pte R. S. Davies, Can. Inf.  
 Pte Thomas Davies, Midd. Regt.  
 R.S.M. J. T. Davies, R.A.S.C.  
 Pte William Davies, M.G.C.  
 Pte Chris Dean, S.W.B.  
 Lce.-Cpl. Ivor E. Evans, S.W.B.  
 Stoker L. T. Evans, H.M.S. Monmouth  
 Pte Raymond Evans, Can. L. Inf.  
 Pte Benjamin Gould, 65th Lab. Cps.  
 Pte W. S. Griffiths, S.W.B.  
 Pte A. B. Hamer, Roy. Fus.  
 Pte James Harris, S.W.B.  
 Lieut. Rupert C. Inglis, 3rd S.W.B.  
 Pte F. W. Jamieson, Can. M.G.C.  
 Pte Hugh Jarvis  
 Pte E. L. Jones  
 Lieut. H. V. Jones, R.W.F.  
 Pte Bert Jones, Sher. Fors.  
 Pte J. Jones, Devon Regt.  
 Pte J. L. Jones  
 Pte Owen Jones  
 Bombr. Charles Martin, R.F.A.  
 Bomb. Evan Morgan  
 Captain I. A. Morgan, S.W.B.  
 Pte John Morgan  
 Pte J. P. Morgan, R.W. Surrey  
 Pte Thomas Morgan, Kings Liv.  
 Pte Fred Owen, S.W.B.  
 Lce.-Cpl. G. H. Painter, Border Regt.  
 Gunner T. Pitman, R.F.A.  
 Pte Ivor Powell, Can. Inf.

B.Sn. M. T. Pratt, R. Marine  
 Pte Lawrence Price, Welsh Regt.  
 Pte James Price, S.W.B.  
 Pte Fred Price, R.A.M.C. 2nd  
 Lieut. W. Pugh  
 Pte R. J. Pugh, R.W.F.  
 2nd Lieut. Cyril Robinson, R.A.F.  
 2nd Lieut. A. E. Spencer, Sher.-Fors.  
 Lce.-Cpl. George Thomas, S.W.B.  
 Sergt. S. H. Vest, R.E.  
 Pte T. R. Vest, North Staffs.  
 Pte J. H. Watkins, R.W.F.  
 Rifleman R. Wearn, 2nd W.R.  
 Sapper J. Wheeler, R.E.  
 Pte William Wheeler, Manch. Regt.  
 Pte E. E. Wright, Cheshire Regt.  
 Pte Charles Williams  
 Pte Cyril Williams, Brecknocks  
 Lieut. Fred Williams, R.A.F.  
 Pte Douglas White, R.W.F.



**Names from St Mary's Church War Memorial,  
Builth Wells****Glossary of abbreviations****Ranks**

Bomb.	Bombardier
Bombr.	Bombardier
B.Sn.	Boatswain (Bosun)
Lce.-Cpl.	Lance Corporal
Lieut.	Lieutenant
Pte	Private
R.S.M.	Regimental Sergeant Major
Sergt.	Sergeant
Sub.Lieut.	Sub Lieutenant

**Regiments/Service**

Aus. Inf.	Australian Infantry Corps
Brecknocks	Brecknockshire Regiment
Border Regt.	Border Regiment
Can. Inf.	Canadian Infantry
Can. L. Inf.	Canadian Light Infantry
Can. M.G.C.	Canadian Machine Gun Corps
Cheshire Regt.	Cheshire Regiment
Devon Regt.	Devon Regiment
Kings Liv.	Kings Liverpool Regiment
Manch. Regt.	Manchester Regiment
Midd. Regt.	Middlesex Regiment
M.G.C.	Machine Gun Corps
North Staffs.	North Staffordshire Regiment
R.A.F.	Royal Air Force
R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps
R.A.S.C.	Royal Army Service Corps
R.E.	Royal Engineers
R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery
Roy. Fus.	Royal Fusiliers
R.N.D.	Royal Naval Division
R.W.F.	Royal Welsh Fusiliers
R.W. Surrey	Royal West Surrey Regiment
Sher. -Fors.	Sherwood Foresters [based in Derby]
S.W.B.	South Wales Borderers
Welsh Regt.	Welsh Regiment
W.R.	Welsh Regiment
65th Lab. Cps.	65th Labour Corps

# Researching Names Data Collection Sheet

## Information from the war memorial

Surname:

Initials/forename:

Rank:

Regiment/service:

## Information from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Name	Rank	Service Number	Date of Death	Age
Regiment /Service	Service Country	Grave or Memorial reference	Cemetery or Memorial name	

Additional Information

**Examples of epitaphs**

The following epitaphs are all taken from war memorials in Powys. Epitaph 1 is Maxwell Edmonds' famous Kohima epitaph used here on the Montgomery war memorial, and Epitaph 3 was written by Rudyard Kipling.

**Epitaph 1 Montgomery**

*'When you go home  
Tell them of us and say  
For your tomorrow  
We gave our today'*

**Epitaph 2 Aberedw**

*'Greater love hath no man than this  
That a man lays down his life for his friends'*

**Epitaph 3 Bwlch y Cibau**

*'Their name liveth for evermore'*

**Epitaph 4 Hirnant**

*'Duty nobly done'*

**Epitaph 5 Llanfair Caereinion**

*'To the Glory of God and in grateful memory of those from this parish  
who gave up their lives for liberty in the Great War'*

**Epitaph 6 Abbeycwmhir, St Mary's Church**

*'Remember with love and honour  
Those who died for us in the Great War  
Grant them O Lord eternal rest  
Let light perpetual shine upon them'*

**Epitaph 7 Presteigne**

*'To our glorious dead'*



**Cross**



**Sculpted figures**



**Cenotaph**



**Obelisk**



**Column**



Roll of Honour



Tablet/plaque



Utilitarian memorials



Church fittings



Trophy



# The Welsh regiments

There were four infantry regiments in Wales at the time of the First World War.

## 1. The South Wales Borderers

- An infantry regiment of the British Army. The first regiment was formed in 1689. They served in many conflicts including the American Revolutionary War, battles in India, the Zulu War and the Boer War before World War One.
- They were based at Brecon and recruited mainly from South Wales.
- There were two regular battalions at the start of the First World War. One was in China when war was declared. The second regular battalion went to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force, which was sent to the Ypres area on the Western Front at the start of trench warfare in 1914.
- The newly recruited soldiers were sent to training camps in Kinmel Park in Bodelwyddan, near Abergele, north Wales.
- Battalions went to Thessalonica, Palestine and Gallipoli.
- Between 1200-1400 men enlisted at Brecon.
- South Wales Borderers saw action in many different Theatres of War during the First World War.
- The South Wales Borderers, The Welsh Regiment and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers became the 38th Welsh Division, which is also known as Lloyd George's Welsh Division.
- They became part of the Royal Regiment of Wales in 1969 and are now part of the Royal Welsh.



## 2. Monmouthshire Regiment

- The Monmouthshire Regiment was a territorial infantry regiment that originated as a voluntary unit of riflemen. It was formed in Monmouthshire in 1859.
- The 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps became part of the South Wales Borderers in 1881.
- Many miners joined the Monmouthshire Regiment.
- They went to France and Flanders and suffered heavy casualties in the Second Battle of Ypres in 1915.
- The Monmouthshire Regiment became part of the Royal Regiment of Wales in 2006 and is now part of the Royal Welsh.

### 3. Welsh Regiment

- There were 34 battalions of The Welsh Regiment in the First World War.
- They saw service in many different regions but most of their soldiers were deployed to France and Belgium.
- Nineteen of the 34 battalions saw active service overseas and nearly 8,000 officers and men were killed or died of their wounds or war-related illness.



### 4. Royal Welsh Fusiliers

- An infantry regiment of the British Army and one of the oldest regiments in the regular army, which is why their name uses an older spelling of 'Welsh'.
- They recruited from mid and north Wales.
- They suffered appalling casualties in action at Mametz Wood in 1916.
- They took part in the famous Christmas 1914 football game among British, German and French soldiers.
- Several famous writers served with various battalions of the regiment in France, including the poets Siegfried Sassoon, Robert Graves, David Jones, Hedd Wyn and Frank Richards.
- They are now the 1st Battalion of the Royal Welsh.





## Allied Powers (The Entente)

Andorra

Belgium

Brazil

British Empire including United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, Canada, India, Malta, Rhodesia, Newfoundland, New Hebrides, New Zealand, South Africa

China

Costa Rica

Czechoslovak Legions

France

Greece

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

Italy

Japan

Liberia

Montenegro

Nepal

Nicaragua

Panama

Portugal

Romania

Russia

San Marino

Serbia

Siam

United States including Alaska, Hawaii, Philippines and Puerto Rico

## The Central Powers

Austria-Hungarian Empire including Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, parts of north-east Italy, northern Serbia, parts of Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine

Azerbaijan and parts of Armenia

Bulgaria including parts of Greece and of Macedonia

Dervish State (parts of Somalia)

German Empire including Germany, Burundi, Cameroon, small parts of China, parts of Gabon, Ghana, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Namibia, north-eastern Nigeria, Palau, northern Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Samoa, mainland Tanzania and Togo

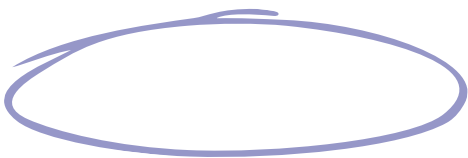
Jabal Shammar including most of Saudi Arabia and parts of Iraq and Jordan

Ottoman Empire including Israel, Lebanon, parts of Iraq and of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and most of Turkey



# War Memorial Recording Form

For office use only



Name of memorial

Associated building – if any

Location/address

Grid reference (if known)

Owner / legal custodian / interested parties

Custodian contact

War commemorated (1)

Dates

Text inscription (not names)

Names

# War Memorial Recording Form

Names continued

War commemorated (2)

Dates

Text inscription (not names)

Names

# War Memorial Recording Form

Type of memorial and description –  
e.g. freestanding cross, plaque, roll of honour, etc.



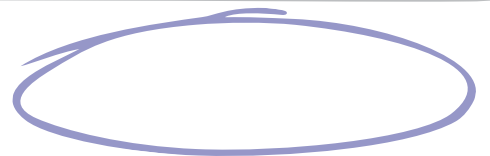
Materials used



Dimensions – in cm and metres

Any other known details – e.g. ornamentation, distinguishing features, architect,  
associated people, sculptor, original cost, etc.

Any other details, including any obvious repairs



Photos provided? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_



Your name

Your address

Your telephone

Email

Date form completed