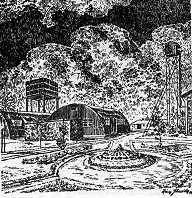
**Camp 178** **(& 247) - Ure Bank Camp, Ripon, Yorkshire**

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| **1947 Camp list** | | | | | | | |
| 247(G.W.C.) | Urebank Camp, Ripon, Yorks | N. | Priswar, Ripon | Ripon 725 | Ripon | Lt.Col.L.D.Goddard | v/1453/2 |

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| **Prisoner of War Camps (1939 – 1948) - Project report by Roger J.C. Thomas - English Heritage 2003** | | | | | | | |
| OS NGR | Sheet | No. | Name & Location | County | Cond’n | Type 1945 | Comments |
| SE 317 730 | 99 | 178 | Urebank Camp (Ure Bank), Ripon | Yorkshire | 4 | Base Camp | 101 huts of different types. Footings  paths etc remain extant. See Camp no.178 / 247 |
| 247 | German working camp |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Location:** Just to the N of Rippon. The map shows the embankment placing the camp on higher ground next to the railway. Fields below this by the river were used for sports.  < 1951 - [raf\_540\_572\_rs\_4291 - Aerial Photo | Historic England](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/raf_540_572_rs_4291)  **Before the camp:** Fields.  **Pow Camp:** First numbered 178, then 247.  The picture from the camp magazine below shows Nissen type huts; a photograph of the Royal Engineers who used the camp just after the war also shows wooden huts. Some huts were used for the music / theatre groups – others were used for classrooms and workshops, e.g. Max Jäger set up a watch-making and repair workshop in hut 105, reported in the camp magazine, May 1947.  **December 1944** – a pow recalled arriving on Christmas Eve 1944. The camp was unprepared for their arrival and food was sparse. He stated that the camp leader was; *“a goose-stepping Nazi soldier*” (unnamed) and the Hitler salute was given. (\*)  **1945** - The difficulties of providing education / training within the camp were described – “…*I then started various courses for the* |  |
| Ordnance Survey 1956 |
| *camp inmates with the help of one of the teachers and an assistant master: German grammar, English. Latin, history and arithmetic, including algebra. We naturally lacked textbooks. We also had no paper to write on. A couple of miserable pencils, some chalk and a blackboard were bought for us by the interpreter. The camp kitchen supplied us with a small quantity of paper in the shape of the wrappers from the milk tins. Interest in the courses died out when the POWs were moved nearer to their work on farms outside the camp*.” (\*)  **1 April 1946 –** Camp Magazine No. 4 - [Die Pforte : Lagerzeitschrift des German POW working Camp 247 - The Wiener Holocaust Library](https://www.whlcollections.org/image/112834/)  **June 1946** – recorded that RC padre from this camp, Uffz Braukemper, visited Post Hill Camp 91 every three weeks.  **July 1946** – “*Transported by lorries, we arrived Ripon at the 1st of July 1946 on a bright day. First of all, I tried to count all the barracks, I noticed the water tower, the river Ure below the camp and Ripon itself, shadowy, very near, [the] remarkable steeple* | |

*of the church in the middle of the town. It seemed to be a nice place as far as I could assess. And I was right. A few days later we went through Ripon by lorry on the way to the farmers. Lovely ancient houses and shops and everything seemed to be very busy. I did like Ripon at that very first moment we passed, I was very sorry I could not walk along the streets regarding the exhibits in the shop windows. Another day I was commanded to weeding a field of potatoes and when I looked down the bank I was lucky to see the rest of Fountains Abbey, according to the information of the farmer. Indeed, a very exciting moment for me seeing a very famous place [that] I had read about in my English lesson books some years ago.*

*No-one ever tried to escape from Ripon Camp; why should he? The barracks were in very good condition, food was sufficient, no barbed wire to see. I did not feel to be fenced in. There was a shop to spend our camp money, [a] shilling 5p in today's coinage. for five days work. There was a barber, tailor, joiner and what else. It was forbidden to have English money nevertheless we had no chance to spend it. Specialists among us PoW’s produced slippers made out of ropes and a lot more, even tools for children [which were] sold outside the camp for real English money [with which the] farm workers bought English cigarettes for the PoW’s, that had to be kept very secret!!*

*On a Sunday afternoon I watched a boxing fight between PoW’s of our camp and an English team of the camp guard. I do not remember who won the match.*

*One of our fellows, about 40 years of age made suicide. His homeland was occupied by Russian troops and [he] never had [any] mail from his family. He was buried on the graveyard in Ripon. I joined the funeral [party] together with twenty to thirty of our men. Maybe he later on has been transferred to Cannock Chase where he will lie in peace.*

*Then on to Hartforth*.” From ‘Hull webs History – Herbert Heineman.’

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

**18/21 July 1946** – Recorded as Camp 247. Re-education and progress report. Strength; 5 officers, 2027 Other Ranks. Mainly German pows + 71 Austrians. 102 pows were in billets. This was not the first report, but earlier reports are not included in the National Archive file.

Commandant: Lt Col McBain, OBE. Camp leader: Schm. Hahne (A)

Interpreter: S/Sgt Weiler Deputy C/L: Fw Sieronsky (B)

German M.O.: St.Arzt Dr Grams (B-); St.Arzt Dr Wardemann (B); Ober.Arzt Dr Hofmann (C); Ass.Arzt Dr Rommel (B)

The Commandant had started 2 weeks earlier. He supported welfare work and re-education.

The previous Interpreter was S/Sgt Berger.

Pow staff were selected by the Commandant.

There was a very large turn-over of pows: Since January, c.2553 pows had been received, and many repatriated. A large number of pows were being repatriated on medical grounds – hence the number of M.O.’s.

High morale was recorded. The Commandant had significantly reduced the amount of barbed wire surrounding the camp. Some new intakes had been held in camps in Belgium where conditions had been appalling.

25-30% of the pows were ‘youth’ (25 and under), they were not considered to be a problem.

The standard list of re-education activities was given:

Wochenpost and Ausblick – 200 / 0 copies respectively.

Newspapers – Only three British papers received from local sources, 2 copies of The Times, Daily Telegraph and Daily Mail and 1 of The Spectator were received by mail. German papers were received irregularly.

Library – 500-600 German books / 80-100 English books. More requested.

Lectures – regular and popular.

Discussion groups – 30 pows attended weekly meetings.

Films – Received, but criticised as often being too old.

Wireless – sufficient.

Camp magazine – 200 copies per month.

Press review – a daily news-sheet issued.

English instruction – separate appendix.

Other camp activities –

Religion – low interest. Protestants had a weekly service, morning prayers and a weekly Bible class. RC had 2 Sunday services.

Education – Classes for English, French, Spanish, Russian, philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, agriculture and book-keeping. Long working hours during the summer months affected attendance.

Theatre – a large theatre group had been affected by repatriations. 15 pows put on sketches and variety turns.

Orchestra – 8 / 9 members gave a weekly concert of light and classical music. Also, a quartet playing only classical music. Audiences of 6-700.

Information room – “*dull and uninspiring*.”

**10-15 December 1946** – Visit by 2 members of the Segregation Section of PID, mainly to carry out screening. They gave a rather bleak report. Strength; 4 officers, 1572 OR.

Commandant: Lt Col L D Goddard Camp leader: Fw Heinrich Sieronsky (B) [Sieronski / Sierondski]

Interpreter: S/Sgt J Weiler Deputy C/L: Wm Alfons Ries.

Just as in most camps, the British staff were not involved in re-education activities, but did not obstruct it. It was commented that they did treat the pows fairly and ensured all privileges were allowed.

The camp leader had been deputy. Aged 33, no political background, “*pleasant and quiet personality, sincere and honest, he lacks the enthusiasm to make an effective leader.”*

The deputy, aged 24, served in an AA unit in Germany. He supervised the kitchen staff and mess, and arranged entertainment and sports events. *“He is too young to have much political understanding. He grew up to manhood under the Nazi regime and knows nothing else.”*

The senior M.O. was Gűnther Grams. He had been a member of the Nazi Party from 1935 and the SA from 1933. He claimed that he was never interested in politics and rejected Nazism.

Partial screening was carried out – difficulties arose as many pows were transferred in and out of the camp.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A+ | A | A- | B+ | B | B- | C | C+ | Not known | Total |
| - | 28 | - | 106 | 366 | 209 | 92 | 3 | 12 | 816 |

Many pows were depressed by news from home of; “*sickness, squalor, unfaithful wives. The degeneration of the nation into a horde of black-marketeers, thieves, and adventurers, without aims or hope for the future.”*

Politically, many retained Nazi ideas. They had, “*no true understanding of the word ‘democratic’.”* The phrase ‘The Fűhrer betrayed us’ was often heard, but only applying to the final stages of the war and not to the early years of the regime.

Many ‘youth’ pows were ex-members of the Waffen-SS. They were often disillusioned, cynical, uncertain and suspicious of politics and remembered the days of victory.

Ex soldiers of several SS Divisions were also present – “*They do not contribute to a healthy political state. They cannot think. They do not want to think. No one exerts an influence to make them think.”*

No communist activity had been detected.

**6/9 January 1947** – Educational survey and Progress report + hearing appeals. Strength; 4 officers, 1571 OR.

No change to senior personnel. The British 2nd i/c was Major Creswell-George of the Coldstream Guards he had been at the camp since it was created.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Political screening: | A | B | C | Unscreened | Medically repatriable |
|  | 42 | 1209 | 152 | 7 | 165 |

21 appeals had been heard against political grades, (the better the grade, the sooner repatriated, in theory) – 19 had been allowed. 81 appeals were still pending. 578 pows repatriated to date.

Morale was recorded as ‘fair.’ Positive factors were good accommodation and food, and ample recreational facilities. Negative factors were slow repatriation, and the quality of cigarettes.

Most pows worked at local farms. The standard list of re-education activities was given:

Newspapers – a wide range of British papers and periodicals. More German and Swiss papers requested from COGA.

Library – Slight improvement; 800 German books and pamphlets, 400 English, about 100 French books.

Lectures – frequent, but attendance was often small, sometimes down to just 30-40 men.

Discussion group – Weekly, 50-80 men met to discuss a wide range of topics.

Films – Fortnightly, costing 6d (6 pence). 2 shows were given, but this was not enough for all the pows – a 3rd showing was requested. More German films also requested.

Wireless – Adequate with one set broadcasting to 8 loudspeakers.

Camp magazine – 220 copies monthly.

Press reviews – popular daily news sheet; one side had a press review, the other side was for camp news.

Information room – abandoned due to lack of materials.

Other camp activities –

Religion – RC chaplain from Camp 245 visited. A lay preacher held meetings twice a week. 150-180 RC pows attended local church on Sundays. Protestant chaplain at this camp also visited others. 120 attended protestant services, but this number was in decline. There was a protestant choir.

Education – 250 pows attended various courses for modern languages, mathematics, agriculture and book-keeping.

Entertainment – a 9 member orchestra playing light music. Occasional variety shows. A choir. Gramophone concerts of classical music. 9 football teams – the main team claimed to have never been beaten. Handball and table tennis. 50 chess players in tournaments.

**29 May to 2 June 1947** – Re-education report. Strength; 6 officers, 2461 OR – in main, 6 hostels, billets and hospital.

Commandant: Lt Col L D Goddard Camp leader: Fw Wagenfeldt

Interpreter: S/Sgt J Weiler Deputy C/L: Ofw. Spieler.

Senior M.O.: St.Arzt Dr Fischbach

Stated that the Commandant and 2nd i/c took an active interest in re-education, but no indication of what that actually meant.

The interpreter was due to be demobilised. A possible replacement was Lt Snowman posted here, but it was stated that his German was poor and his attitude to Germans was vindictive – “*probably due to the fact that he was in a concentration camp.”*

The previous Camp Leader had been repatriated on medical grounds. The new leader was said to be “*active.”*

Simplified screening figures were given: A 42 / B 2421 / C 4. 21 appeals were still pending, no results given for previous appeals. 1315 pows repatriated to date.

Morale was recorded as ‘very high.’

Activities were affected by large intakes of new pows and good weather with pows preferring to walk out of camp. Changes –

Library – increased to 1700 books. Delivery of books to the hostels was under review.

Information room – the room at Scriven satellite camp was being used.

Outside contacts – good informal relationships with the people of Ripon and Knaresborough. Formal links with TocH, County Council, Magistrates Court, and Harrogate Discussion Group.

Religion – Protestant padre, Uffz Ehlbeck stationed at main camp. There was a further decrease in attendance at camp services.

Entertainment – organised activities had been affected by repatriations. The main football team had lost 1 match.

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|  | **Spring 1947** – Sunday Express – *“ATS girl who wed German says, 'I'd do il again'.”*  ATS sergeant Monica Cann and former Afrika Korps member Leo Ganter. Leo was imprisoned and Monica fined. The marriage was later approved by the War Office.  < Cartoon - get to know / night of love / gate of honour / home Sweet Home. Drawings from camp newspaper no 18 from 25/5/1947 of camp 247. |  |

Above, illustration from the camp magazine ‘Die Pforte,’ showing the various use of huts around the camp.

**25/27 August 1947** – Survey of re-education. Strength; 3 officers, 2095 OR.

Commandant: Lt Col L D Goddard Camp leader: Fw Joh. Wagenfeldt [Wagenfeld]

Interpreter: Lt A Snowman Deputy C/L: Ofw. Gűnther Spieler. [Spiehler]

Sgt Raymond (Clerical duties) Senior M.O.: St.Arzt Dr H Radvan

As predicted, the new Interpreter Officer took no interest in re-education, he had a strong dislike of Germans and they disliked him.

Screening figures not given. 1626 pows repatriated to date. Good morale. Many pows had developed good relationships with local families.

Re-education activities were affected by long summer days and the opportunity of walking out of camp. Changes –

Library – increased to 3815 books as camps 662/4 closed down and books were transferred.

Discussion groups – halted for the summer.

Wireless – “*excellent installations*” from Stadium Camp 662/4 were transferred.

Press review – only published every other day due to lack of paper.

Entertainment – Theatre Hall rebuilt with materials from Camp 662/4. 12 member orchestra performed at Wetherby Town Hall with free tickets given to local citizens.

Outside contacts – Formal links with Knaresborough, Ripon and Wetherby Councils, Harrogate Discussion Group for Scriven Hall, Ripon Rotary Club (1 pow at a time), YMCA Ripon.

Rated by the visitor as a “*happy camp*.”

**15-18 October 1947** – Re-educational Survey. Strength; 3 officers, 1798 OR.

No changes to senior personnel.

Screening – A 4 / B 1796 / C 1. 2114 pows repatriated to date. Excellent morale continued.

Changes to re-education activities –

Newspapers – a comment that the weekly copies of Hansard had not been received.

Films – Traveling Films and YMCA were both well attended.

Camp magazine – described as “*beautifully set-up and designed.”*

Outside contacts – Informal contacts with local families was very widespread. More than anything, this had a major impact on the pow’s outlook and political views, (same comment in other camps with good local relationships). The range of formal contacts continued.

**9-12 December 1947** – Re-educational Survey. Strength – 3 officers, 1864 OR.

Only change to senior personnel was another doctor listed – O/Arzt Hofmann (B+)

Screening figures – A 3 / B 1864. 2358 pows repatriated to date. Overall morale had slightly deteriorated due to lack of employment, only 30% of the pows had regular work. A further negative factor was bad news from Germany, especially from the Russian zone. Positive factors were repatriation, good relationships and it was noted that military discipline in the camp was practically non-existent.

About 15% of pows were under-24, they were not seen as a problem.

Changes to re-education activities –

Lectures – attendance varied greatly according to the title and the speaker. Weekend lectures were not popular as pows preferred to leave the camp, at one lecture on a Sunday, only 2 pows turned up.

Other camp activities – Entertainment – 2 orchestras, one at HQ, the other at the satellite. Public concerts were given and Miss Vera Spring (opera singer) had appeared as a guest artist. There was also a choir and a small theatre group. Football and table tennis were popular.

No further reports in the file.

**1948** – camp closed.

Known Camp Commandants;

1946-1947 Lt Col H McBain from the Durham Light Infantry. Entry in the Supplement to The London Gazette – “*Maj. H. McBain, O.B.E., M.C. (23000), having exceeded the age limit for retirement, is placed on ret. Pay, 23rd Sept. 1947, and is granted the hon. rank of Lt-Col*.” Previously listed with Ripon Camp 121 and later with Featherstone camp 18.

1947 Lt Col L D Goddard (Royal Corps of Signals).

**Postal items seen:** As Camp 247: pow postcard October 1946 / 2 Letter-sheets from 1947 and 1948.

**Numbers of pows**

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

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 7/1946 | 12/1946 | 1/1947 | 6/1947 | 8/1947 | 10/1947 | 12/1947 |
| Main |  | 1930 | 1576 | 1472 | 1382 | 1262 | 1221 | 1218 |
| Bickerton |  |  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |
| Harlow Grange |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |
| Kirk Deighton | With Camps 108, 91, possibly 121. | | | | 54 |  |  |  |
| Great Ouseburn |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |
| Scriven Hall | Independent Camp 121 | | | | 476 | 469 | 383 | 502 |
| Wetherby |  |  |  |  | 298 | 367 | 197 |  |
| In Hospital |  | (1) | (1) | 19 | 20 | (1) | (1) | 147 |
| Billets |  | 102 | (1) | 84 | 150 | (1) | (1) |
| TOTALS |  | 2032 | 1576 | 1575 | 2467 | 2098 | 1801 | 1867 |

(1) Included in main total.

**After the camp:** 2019 mobile home and caravan site.

**Further Information:**

(\*) From ‘Prisoners of England’ by Miriam Kochan, 1980, Springer.

National Archives FO 1120/236 – Re-educational survey visit reports for camps 247 to 251. Dated 1 January 1946 – 31 December 1948. Used above.

Durham Records Office – Ref D/DLI 7/426/14-18 relating to the Durham Light Infantry at Camp 247 – Programmes of music July & August 1946 / Menu for officers’ mess 31 July 1946 / Invitation from the pows at Camp 247 to Lieutenant Colonel H McBain to attend a concert, 14 September 1946

**Hostels**

**Bickerton.** (Which one?)

Would have been administered by a different main camp before this entry.

**6/1947** – Hostel leader; Fw Schmidt

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 7/1946 | 12/1946 | 1/1947 | 6/1947 | 8/1947 | 10/1947 | 12/1947 |
| Bickerton |  |  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |

**Harlow Grange.** SE 284 539.

Would have been administered by a different main camp before this entry. (Possibly Scriven camp 121, not confirmed).

**6/1947** – Hostel leader; Gefr. Klang

*“One Harrogate resident complained of ‘the increasing number of girls who, every evening, parade outside the German POW camp at Harlow Grange, endeavouring with only mixed success to try and strike up more than just a nodding acquaintance with the Germans’ (Ref.22). The complainant initially believed that the camp authorities should clear away the girls ‘to stop them making an exhibition of themselves, but having had a closer look at the ladies in question I am inclined to think it is the Germans who need the guidance’.”* - The Harrogate Advertiser, 31 May 1947 and quoted in - <https://scriven.wdfiles.com/local--files/specific-topics/9011(1).pdf>

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 7/1946 | 12/1946 | 1/1947 | 6/1947 | 8/1947 | 10/1947 | 12/1947 |
| Harlow Grange |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |

**Kirk Deighton.**

**6/1947** – Hostel leader; Uffz Prumbaum.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 7/1946 | 12/1946 | 1/1947 | 6/1947 | 8/1947 | 10/1947 | 12/1947 |
| Kirk Deighton | With Camps 108, 91, possibly 121. | | | | 54 |  |  |  |

**Great Ouseburn**. NGR SE 435 617

Italian and then German pows were accommodated in the former workhouse.

Would have been administered by a different main camp before this entry. (Possibly Scriven camp 121, not confirmed).

**6/1947** – Hostel leader; Ob.maat Laack. Hostel due to close. Laack became hostel leader at Scriven for a short time.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 7/1946 | 12/1946 | 1/1947 | 6/1947 | 8/1947 | 10/1947 | 12/1947 |
| Great Ouseburn |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |

**Scriven Hall.** (Satellite camp).

Previously independent camp 121.

**6/1947** – Camp leader; Stwm. Vickus. Morale was recorded as ‘very low’ due to “*the indifferent attitude of the Hostel Officer and a multitude of petty restrictions*.” It was stated that there was “*a system of informing*” which created a great deal of mistrust. The Commandant had been informed, leaders were to be replaced and a ‘watch’ placed on this hostel.

**c.7/1947** - Ob.maat Laack from Great Ouseburn, became camp leader for a short time, but, *“proved too weak for the rather unruly crowd of this hostel.”*

**8/1947** - Camp leader; HFw Hans Bohner, previously deputy leader. Morale had improved, but the Commandant commented that there was still a lot of distrust towards British staff – “*he instinctively notices an undercurrent of antagonism and hatred emanating from these men.”* Despite this, many pows had contacts with local families.

**10/1947** – same leader, but he proved to be unsuccessful – it was recommended he was replaced. The Captain i/c was described as having a “*somewhat strange attitude”* and had very little contact with the pows – it was recommended that he also be replaced.

**12/1947** – Camp leader; Stfw Schuetze (B), had been hostel leader at Wetherby. The general atmosphere in the camp had improved with the new leader.

**12/1947** - 3 pows, (Heinz Viebranz, Herbert Triemer, Heinz Baur) were sentenced at a special court in Knaresborough to two months imprisonment for the theft of 24 chickens.

**10 January 1948** - From the Harrogate Advertiser; “*In January 1948, The Germans hosted a party at the Methodist Hall in Knaresborough High Street for 100 local children as a return for the hospitality they had received in the area. The children were given gifts of hand-made toys, described as ‘miracles of ingenuity and improvisation,’ from old pieces of wood, tin and wire, painted in bright colours. Particularly desirable were the ‘Hihnerspeils’ or ‘hen’s games’ in which a number of carved wooden chickens sit on a base not unlike a table-tennis bat and are made to peck rapidly at a central dish in turn by means of a swinging weight underneath. Other toys made by the prisoners included jockeys on horses which galloped as they were pulled along, small roundabouts, model Father Christmases, an alligator whose snapping jaws pursued a hen, barrows, railway engines, lorries, horses and carts, ducks, parrots and similar delights. The role of Father Christmas was taken by 23 year old Richard Pfluegner from Berlin. Peter Niessen from Hamburg, together with twelve musicians, provided the music for community singing and dancing. The cost of refreshments was defrayed by contributions of 10d each from the POWs, donated to the camp leader, Ernst Schuetze and the event was attended by the CO at Scriven, Captain Plackett and his second-in-command, Lieutenant T. H. Davis.*”

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 7/1946 | 12/1946 | 1/1947 | 6/1947 | 8/1947 | 10/1947 | 12/1947 |
| Scriven Hall | Independent Camp 121 | | | | 476 | 469 | 383 | 502 |

**Wetherby**

Would have been administered by a different main camp before this entry.

**6/1947** – Officer i/c, Lt Davies. Hostel leader; Stfw Ernst Schuetze. Morale was recorded as very high. **10/1947** – same leader. Good morale. Due to close.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 7/1946 | 12/1946 | 1/1947 | 6/1947 | 8/1947 | 10/1947 | 12/1947 |
| Wetherby |  |  |  |  | 298 | 367 | 197 |  |