

Box. 6 Silence of Aftermath of War

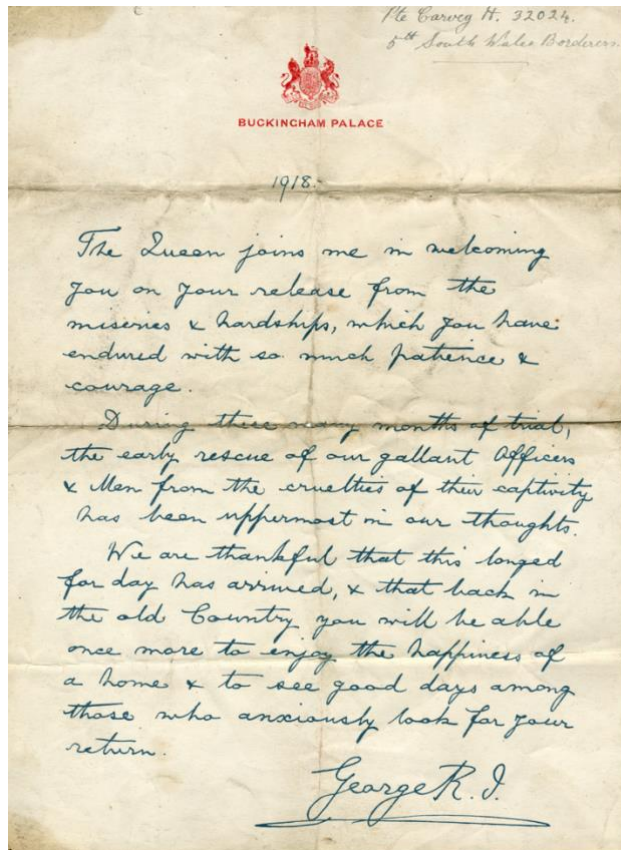


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1. Letter to Private Carvey from King George V from Buckingham Palace (*Amgueddfa ac Oriel Gelf Castell Cyfarthfa/ Cyfarthfa Castle Museum & Art Gallery*)
2. Photo of George Miles who had PTSD, with Zappar Code to film.
3. Asylum case notes for Elizabeth Ann Perry (1 page) (*Archifau Gwent Archives*): her notes state that she was found half naked in the road by her brother and told him that the road was full of Germans trying to kill all the women.
4. Asylum case notes for Reginald Dodge (2 pages) (*Archifau Gwent Archives*): notes show he tried to injure himself when he was at war to get medically discharged. This failed; he was sent back to the front line where he was actually injured, became blind in one eye. He was pensioned out of service, turned to drink, started to hear voices and in 1923, suffering from PTSD, tried to murder his mother.
5. Albert Edward Radford, who had his leg amputated - photographs with Zappar Code to film attached to parcel (Bench).
6. Wrapped parcel – miniature wire bench.

Documents

Henry Carvey - letter 1.



**Letter to Private Carvey:
Buckingham Palace, 1918**

The Queen joins me in welcoming you on your release from the miseries and hardships, which you have endured with so much patience and courage. During these trying months of trial, the early rescue of our gallant Officers and Men from the cruelties of their captivity has been uppermost in our thoughts. We are thankful that this longed for day has arrived, and that back in the old country you will be able once more to enjoy the happiness of a home and to see good days among those who anxiously look for your return.

George R J

Henry Carvey

This letter was addressed to Private Henry Carvey who lived at 119, Gilfach Cynon, Twynyrodyn, Merthyr Tydfil. Henry was born in Pontypool in 1879, and he came over to Merthyr to work as a miner. He entered the war on January 4th 1918 and by May 30th he had been wounded and was missing. Henry had been taken prisoner by the German army. He was not released until the end of the war. When he came home the King wrote this letter to him. Henry was very much a different man coming back. He was wounded on the battle front and ill-treated as a prisoner of war. His service record states he was 'brutally treated whilst a prisoner of war.' His right arm was injured badly, and he suffered from ill health and general weakness until he eventually died in June 1919.

(Extract from Cyfarthfa Castle, Museum and Art Gallery *Amgueddfa ac Oriel Gelf Castell Cyfarthfa*)

3. Elizabeth Perry

NAME	AGE	ADMITTED	WHERE FROM
Elizabeth Ann Perry	50	18.6.1916	Howell Farm Wattsville How Newport
Condition as to Marriage	Married	Occupation	Housewife
Number of previous attacks	None	Age on first attack	50
When and where under treatment previously	nowhere	Religion	C of Eng
Supposed Cause	not known	Duration of attack	abt a week
Epileptic?	no	Dangerous to others?	yes
Family History of Insanity	no	Mental Disorder	
Friend's Address	John Perry brother husband Howell Farm Wattsville How		

Medical Certificate

a. (1) Talks incoherently (2) strikes attitudes (3) imagines her husband wishes to do her injury. (4) Keeps on talking the whole time. B. James Bondle, 18 Bright St. Cross Keys, brother, states that he found her in the common road half naked & that she informed him the road was full of Germans who were trying to kill all the women.



Image: (Archifau Gwent Archives)

4. Reginald Dodge:

NAME	AGE	ADMITTED	WHERE FROM
Reginald Dodge	28	8.6.1913	Howell Farm, Newport (6 mile to Newport) Newport
Condition as to Marriage	Single	Occupation	Beater at Dove works
Number of previous attacks	nowhere	Age on first attack	28
When and where under treatment previously	nowhere	Religion	C of Eng
Supposed Cause		Duration of attack	one day
Epileptic?	no	Dangerous to others?	yes
Family History of Insanity	no	Mental Disorder	
Friend's Address	Henry Dodge, 6 Mill Road, Newport		

Medical Certificate

a. He has several times been examined by me & complained of hearing voices calling him. I have seen him smashing up the furniture in his house & throwing glass at his father & mother. His speech is often incoherent.

B. Henry Dodge, 6 Mill Road, Newport father of Reginald Dodge states that his son Reginald Dodge had to strangle his mother in the evening of the 7th. He was very violent & was shouting & screaming for several hours. He has often attacked other members of the family & they are constantly in fear of him.




Image: (Archifau Gwent Archives)

Notes on admission

Army Service - Entered in Sept 1914 7th Batt S.W. Division # 15614
Sept 1915 to France, after being there 2 weeks accidental gun shot
wounded left hand ring finger (this has been amputated at the
phalangeal joint). He was sent after this to
about March, spent 1 day in field hospital & 2 miles S.W. sent
to Salisbury Dec 24th 1915, then after 3 yrs service. While there was
blown up by a shell and sustained severe laceration as a
result lost the sight of his R. eye for which he has a
Government pension of £1.

Further history (obtained from Sergeant) for past 3 weeks he has been
sooth, has obtained his pension every Wednesday & then goes
drinking heavily. As a result he has continually as long as the
money lasted come into contact with the police. On the 7th
the police were called to his house & he had his mother on
the table & was going to cut her throat with a knife.
Police says he has had voices in the head which described into
voices of 4 voices. They urge him to do various things and if
they told him to commit suicide, not to look and
reports of calls which he found in the house.

Key information:

- When the war ended it was not the end of the impact and suffering endured because of the war. Those who were fortunate to return were often unrecognisable from who they had been at the start of war. Some had physical injuries such as amputated legs, some had mental injuries, now known as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Often PTSD was left undiagnosed or referenced as Shell Shock. Untreated this sometimes escalated into violent tendencies and self-medication with alcohol. In severe cases they were admitted into asylums. Some families broke down.

Box 6. Silence of Aftermath of War

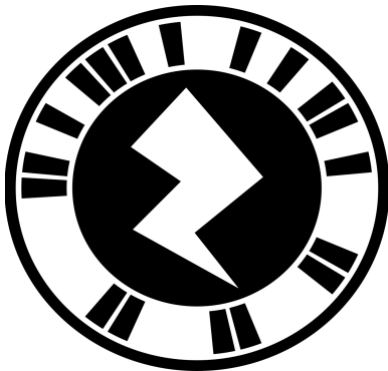
- Women sometimes suffered from the huge losses and fear of war. There are examples of them being consumed by grief and developing mental health problems, as in the case Elizabeth Perry, who was admitted to the asylum for treatment.
- Rehabilitation for those with life-changing physical injuries took place in hospitals. The grounds of the Prince of Wales hospital, Glamorgan, had a mock up landscape of kerbs and hills to help the service men who had lost limbs to adjust. Once they had mastered this, they were taken into Cardiff where they would try to walk around but often became tired moving heavy artificial limbs. To rest they leaned against railings and lay on the ground. To address this Cardiff Council installed benches throughout the city, so the injured service men would be able to rest.

Zappar Codes:

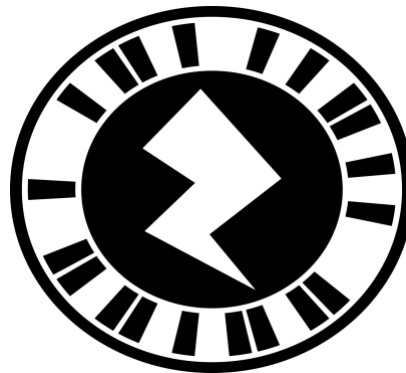
Download the Zappar app on to a smart phone or iPad. Hover over the code below to see

- 1 ½ minute film of a woman telling the story of her grandfather Albert Radford, b 1895, from Six Bells, Ebbw Vale. He joined the 3rd Monmouthshire Regiment in January 1915 and was wounded November 1918.
- 3 minute film of a man about his great grandfather George Miles, b 1882 who joined the 2nd Monmouthshire Regiment. He was injured twice during the war and suffered from what we now call PTSD. He never recovered and was estranged from his wife until his death in 1930s.

Albert Edward Radford



George Miles



Box 6. Silence of the Aftermath of War: questions



1. What do you think is in this bag?
2. How would it feel to receive the letter in folder 1?
3. What does the zipper code reveal about George Miles (folder 2)?

4. What was the female patient, Elizabeth Perry, scared of (folder 3)? How must it have felt to be her?
5. What happened to the male patient, Reginald Dodge (folder 4)?
6. Unwrap the object carefully. How does the object connect to the photographs and the film on the Zappar code?



Suggested box combination

- **Box 2 Silence of Mourning**, (looking at the impact of mourning),
- **Box 3 Silence of Shot at Dawn**, (looking at the impact on families),
- **Box 4 Silence of Conscientious Objectors**, (considering the impact on them after the war and difficulties securing work),
- **Box 10 Silence of Gas** (the impact on health and damage to DNA by exposure to chemicals, for future generations),
- **Box 7 Silence of Waiting** (considering how some people waited for years after the war had finished to hear where their loved one was),
- **Box 12 Silence of Women** ('Sweetheart Pin Cushions' as part of rehabilitation),
- **Box 14 Silence of Surplus Women** (how 2 million women were left without partners after the war and considered surplus),
- **Box 16 Silence of Nature** (the impact on the battle fields after the devastation of war)

Suggested activities

- Using any of the stories revealed in this satchel, list key words used in the narratives and list 5 key words based on how reading the narratives made you feel. For example: sad, helpless, uncomfortable.
- From the list create a mind map, using different colours to highlight important words or phrases.
- Look at the impact of the whole image and use this to create a poem, based on the idea of aftermath of war.
- Consider the expectation of these people before they went off to war and how the experience of war impacted on their dreams and ambitions. What do you think their lives would have been like if war had not happened? Who do you think they would have become?

Caring for the box after use

- Please place the documents back in the correct buff folders and place back in the bag.
- Re wrap the bench in tissue paper.
- If there is a problem with the Zappar code, please let us know.