

The Whisky Distillery

**ROYAL
WELSH WHISKY**

AS SUPPLIED TO
**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.**

ABSOLUTELY PURE MALT.

SIX YEARS OLD GUARANTEED.

42s. PER DOZEN CASE CARRIAGE PAID.

<p>Distillery: Frongoch, Bala. District Offices. 19, Nelson-street, Bristol.</p>	<p>Obtainable through all Wine & Spirit Merchants 16119—1175</p>
--	--

South Wales Daily News

13 November, 1897

German Prisoners

FRONGOCH

Great preparations are underway for the German prisoners who will be arriving during the next few weeks. Around 600 are expected, with about a hundred British soldiers needed to guard them. Among the 600 it is said that 150 of them are from the 'Prussian Guard!'

Y Llan

24 December, 1914

FRONGOCH

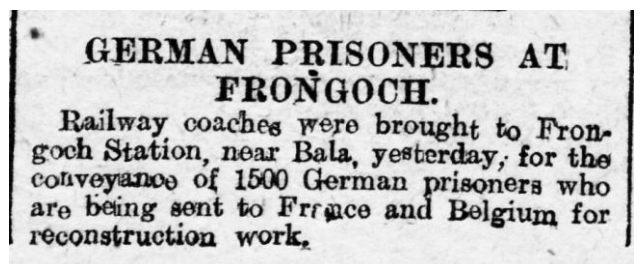
The Germans - The buildings of the Whisky Works in Frongoch have been taken by the Government to incarcerate German prisoners. Many people are already busy preparing the place, and additional helpers will come along next week. It is expected that there will be more than a thousand of them. They will be guarded by a number of soldiers, and barbed electric wires will be placed around the camp. It will be illuminated with electric. The authorities expect it will be ready by next Thursday.

Yr Adsain

1 December, 1914

THE GERMANS AT FRONGOCH

At the request of the Chairman, the Magistrates Court at Bala passed the following decision: 'We the Magistrates in the Penllyn District, wish to announce that due to a shortage of agricultural labourers in the area during the forthcoming harvest, and other duties, it would be helpful if the military authorities could allow the German prisoners at Frongoch to be hired out for the service of the farmers in the district.'



Yr Adsain

22 June, 1915

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality

25 April, 1919

GERMAN PRISONERS ESCAPING FROM FRONGOCH

There was excitement in North Wales as news spread that four of the German prisoners who have by now been over a year at Frongoch, near Bala, had escaped. As could be expected, all sorts of tales spread about them regarding where had they gone... Some thought that they had gone towards the Arenig, others thought that they had gone on the road to Cerryg y Drudion [sic], others thought they might have gone to Ysbyty, while some others said that they had seen them at Talsarnau. There was no sight or sound of them for two days... They were tracked in the Ruthin area, but by the following day the Llandegla area was full of excitement... The policeman Howell Edwards, Bwlchwyn, asked them who they were and where had they come from. They answered that they were from Ruthin and used Welsh names - William Jones, John Roberts. The policeman said that he believed they were prisoners from Frongoch and that he was therefore going to arrest them. They then confessed everything, and said that they had made a mistake in travelling during the day. They were making their way to Liverpool. They had in their possession a small map outlined on two or three different cards showing different locations in North Wales. They also had 15p of money and food... Having been escorted to Wrexham, they were taken back to the camp, where a military inspection and punishment will be organised. Two of them were over six feet tall.

Y Drych

18 May, 1916

FRONGOCH

Burying German Prisoners

Last Tuesday, at Frongoch Cemetary, one of the German prisoners who died at the camp from pneumonia was buried. The service was officiated by a Catholic priest, and around two hundred Germans followed the bier, with a band at the front, and a choir. A large crowd from Bala went to see the burial.

Yr Adsain

6 August, 1918

GERMANS LEAVE FRONGOCH CAMP.

The last batch of German prisoners, numbering 2,280, were despatched on Wednesday and yesterday, from the Frongoch Camp, near Bala, which has been used as an internment camp for prisoners since 1914.

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality

November 21, 1919

Irish Prisoners

THE IRISH AT FRONGOCH

Burying German Prisoners

Mr. A. Byrne (N. Dublin) asked Mr. L. Ginnell, whether he knew about the delays in the delivery of letters and parcels to the Irish (Sinn Feiners) at the Frongoch Camp, and that the food which is sent to them by their supporters is wasted because of the delays.

Mr Tennant said that the letters and parcels were inspected as soon as possible, and that no case of food being wasted had been brought to his attention. Arrangements were to be made to inspect parcels and letters sooner, and to bring them Irish newspapers.

Y Dydd

18 June, 1916

NO BLACK BREAD AT FRONGOCH INTERMENT CAMP.

In Parliament, last Wednesday, referring to the Irish Rebels at Frongoch Camp, Bala, Mr. Samuel denied categorically that black bread is supplied, or that they were yoked to wagons, or had been punished for declining work in Quarries. The American Embassy has inspected the buildings and given an excellent report.

"We don't believe you" snapped out Mr. Healy.

"The hon. member's discourtesy," retorted the Home Secretary amid loud cheers, "does greater discredit to him than it causes inconvenience to me."

Many men now interned may be released if they would undertake to refrain from rebellion "at any rate, for the period of the war."—
(Loud laughter).

Yr Adsain

24 October, 1916



FRONGOCH CAMP

IRISH PRISONERS AND THE ROLL-CALL.

A military court (says the *Manchester Guardian*) sat on Saturday to try charges against fifteen of the Irish prisoners in the Frongoch internment camp, near Bala. The court was held by virtue of the Royal Warrant of August 3rd, 1914, "for maintaining discipline among prisoners of war." Major E. E. Husey, of the Cheshire Regiment, was the president, and the other members were Captain and Hon. Major F. Fanning Evans and Capt. C. C. Doran. Lieut.-Col. Ivor Bowen was present as judge advocate. The military prosecutor was Lieut. W. Ll. Jones, and the accused men were represented by Mr George Gavan Duffy.

Each of the fifteen prisoners was tried separately, though the same charge was preferred against all—namely, that after being warned by the commandant, they deliberately refused to answer to a roll-call. Except in one case, where the defence was mistaken identity, the accused men all admitted their failure to answer to their names, but pleaded the special circumstances in which the roll was called as a justification of their conduct. The whole interest of the trial lay in the explanation given of their special circumstances and in some important legal points raised by Mr Duffy as to the jurisdiction of the court and the constitutional efficiency of the Royal Warrant.

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality

1 December, 1916

IRISH PRISONERS RELEASED FROM FRONGOCH CAMP.

One hundred and forty-six Irish prisoners, released from Frongoch Camp, Merionethshire, arrived in Dublin on Saturday. There was no demonstration in the streets and the only cheers heard were those given by the Galway men as they passed the ruins of the General Post Office in Sackville-street. The 40 prisoners belonging to Dublin reached North Wall early on Saturday morning and marched to their homes in the city.

On Sunday morning another batch of men arrived in the city. Some of them spoke of the kindness of the camp surgeon. They also spoke of the kindly disposition of the camp adjutant, who shook hands with them when they left.

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality

29 December, 1916