

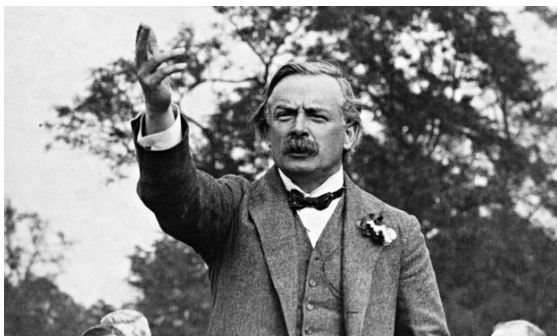


**THE DEVIL'S  
PORRIDGE  
MUSEUM**

## WW1 Gap Worksheet

**HM Factory Gretna – Watch the film and look at the panels in The Devil's Porridge Museum to find out the information to fill in the gaps.**

HM Factory Gretna was Britain's largest munitions factory during WWI, stretching \_\_\_\_\_ miles along the Solway Coast from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. It was built in response to the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1915, when The Times newspaper reported The British Army was running dangerously short of artillery shells on The Western Front. This led to a change of government and the development of a national programme for munition production. A new government department was created to solve the munitions shortage with \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ becoming the Minister of Munitions.



### NEED FOR SHELLS.

BRITISH ATTACKS  
CHECKED.

LIMITED SUPPLY THE  
CAUSE.

### A LESSON FROM FRANCE.

*"The want of an unlimited supply of high explosive was a fatal bar to our success." It is to this need that our Military Correspondent, in the message we print below, attributes largely the disappointing results of the British attacks in the districts of Fromelles and Richebourg on Sunday. By way of contrast, he records the fact that the French, in cooperation with whom we made our movement upon the German lines, fired 276 rounds of high explosive per gun in one day and levelled the enemy's defences with the ground.*

Over \_\_\_\_\_ thousand labourers, mostly Irish \_\_\_\_\_ as well as 8,000 experts from the fields of chemistry, engineering and project management planned and built the factory in only \_\_\_\_\_ months.

The townships of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were built to house the munition workers.

These new settlements were seen as ideal communities, designed by the architects \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



The settlements had many amenities including church halls, shops, police barracks, a fire station, bakeries, a kitchen and dance halls.

At its height, \_\_\_\_\_ people worked at HM Factory Gretna, \_\_\_\_\_ of whom were women. By January \_\_\_\_\_, the factory produced \_\_\_\_\_ tonnes of \_\_\_\_\_ per week, more than all the other factories in Britain combined. Sir \_\_\_\_\_ visited the factory as a war correspondent and nicknamed the explosive mixture of nitro - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ - glycerine the 'Devil's \_\_\_\_\_'.





The factory had the first Women's \_\_\_\_\_, introduced to monitor the largely-female workforce.

Gretna Police Service had 167 women officers in June 1918, the largest female police force and the first area in Britain to have a branch of the women's police force.

To control the unruly behaviour of the Irish Navvies and others that flooded into the area during the war, the government introduced the \_\_\_\_\_, buying-up many of the pubs around the city of \_\_\_\_\_ and effectively nationalising the drinks industry.



After the First World War, and despite much protest to keep it open, HM Factory Gretna stopped production. The decision to sell off the factory and townships led to a number of auctions, the largest of which took place in \_\_\_\_\_. The factory was used as storage depot in World War Two.