Birdham School War Memorial
1914 - 1919



A brief guide to the Roll of Honour

Compiled by
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This booklet is published by Birdham Church of England (Controlled) Primary School to honour the memory of the twenty-seven former pupils who fell in the First World War. The information contained here has been collected from a number of sources and is believed to be correct.

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For The Fallen

With proud thanksgiving, a mother for her children,
England mourns for her dead across the sea.
Flesh of her flesh they were, spirit of her spirit,
Fallen in the cause of the free.

Solemn the drums thrill; Death august and royal
Sings sorrow up into immortal spheres,
There is music in the midst of desolation
And a glory that shines upon our tears.

They went with songs to the battle, they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted;
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughing comrades again;
They sit no more at familiar tables of home;
They have no lot in our labour of the day-time;
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and our hopes profound,
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own land they are known
As the stars are known to the Night;

As the stars that shall be bright when we are dust,
Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain;
As the stars that are starry in the time of our darkness,
To the end, to the end, they remain.

Laurence Binyon

IN PROUD AND LOVING MEMORY OF THE TWENTY-SEVEN FORMER SCHOLARS OF BIRDHAM SCHOOL WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR 1914 – 1919.

Royal Navy

Ernest Herbert Arnell
Benjamin Beale
Edmund George Cannings
Herbert John Kewell
Alfred Richard Lee
Edward George Henry Mills
Abraham Burchell Robinson
Thomas William Robinson

Army

James Balchin
William Barnes
William John Burnett
Charles Henry Bettesworth
Herbert Henry Chalton
William Robert Harris
Edward Charles Hutchings
Walter Powell
Charles George Rapley
Frank Robinson
Albert Henry Shrubb
Frank James Shrubb
George Henry Staker
Thomas Stubbs
Arthur Tapner
Charles Tapner
Ernest George Terry
Frederick Arthur Terry
Herbert George Terry

**GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN THIS,
THAT A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIENDS.**

In Memory of
Stoker 1st Class ERNEST HERBERT ARNELL

309506, H.M.S. "Bulwark.", Royal Navy
who died age 28
on 26 November 1914
Remembered with honour
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Ernest Herbert ARNELL was born 8th February 1886 at Nordton (sic) Chichester. The school log records that he left school on 15th December 1898. He joined the Royal Navy before 1911 and at the time of the 1911 census was serving as a Stoker 1st Class on HMS Espiegle in the East Indies. He was married but his wife's name is not known.



HMS Espiegle about 1911

(Note: Herbert E ARNELL (1886 Selsey) son of William and Jane is recorded as living in Birdham in 1891 and 1901)

In Memory of
Leading Stoker BENJAMIN BEALE

282127, H.M.S. "Queen Mary.", Royal Navy
who died age 40
on 31 May 1916
Son of George and Harriett Beale, of Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

George BEALE (1829 Itchenor) and Harriett KNAPP (1841 Earnley) were married in 1860 and lived in Birdham. They had six children, all born in Birdham: Ruth (1869 - 1946), Ada Mary (1873), Benjamin (1875), Martha (1877) Edith Alice (1878) and Lucy (1884). George BEALE died in 1886 and Harriett in 1926

Benjamin BEALE is also listed on Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Boy 1st Class EDMUND GEORGE CANNINGS

J/54790, H.M.S. "King George V.", Royal Navy
who died age 17
on 2 January 1918
Son of William George and Alice Phoebe Cannings, of Oatlands Cottage, Iford, Lewes, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

William George CANNINGS (1874 Petersfield) and Alice Phoebe (nee GEATRELL 1875 Eartham) had seven children. Edmund George (known as Ted, 1900 Yapton), Charles Stanley (1901 Yapton), William Arthur (1903 Itchenor), Wilfred Harold (Known as Harold 1905 Itchenor) Lillian Mable (1907 Itchenor), Robert (1910 Itchenor) and Albert John (known as Jack, 1914 Itchenor).

William and Alice moved from Yapton in 1902 to Itchenor Park Farm where William was groom and cowman for Arthur MASON. In 1915 the family moved to Iford Farm just to the south of Lewis in (what is now East) Sussex.

Edmund, or Ted as he was known, began work as a carter boy in Itchenor before moving to Iford Farm. Ted was at Iford Farm for six months before joining the Royal Navy in June 1915 when he was fifteen and a half years old. He trained at Shotley Barracks and then transferred to the battleship 'King George V'. He was lost at sea on 2nd January 1918; his family were told that he had been washed overboard.

Edmund is also remembered on the War Memorial at St. Nicholas' Church in Iford; his name is spelt incorrectly on the school memorial.

In Memory of
Ship's Cook HERBERT JOHN KEWELL

347643, H.M.S. "Queen Mary.", Royal Navy
who died age 26
on 31 May 1916
son of Richard and Anne Kewell of Itchenor, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Herbert John KEWELL was born in 1889 in Itchenor and was the fourth of five children, and only son, of Richard KEWELL (1855 East Wittering) and his wife Ann Mary (nee KNAPP 1857 East Wittering). His sisters were Emma J (1877 Birdham), Flora K (1880 Birdham), Frances J (1887 East Wittering) and Gertrude (1893 Itchenor).

The school log records on 23rd January 1899 that "Frances and Herbert KEWELL have left the district." However the census of 1901 shows Herbert and his younger sister Gertrude living with their parents at Rookwood Cottages in West Wittering.

In 1911 Herbert was staying at the Duchess of Albany's Home for Soldiers and Sailors. He married in Portsmouth in 1913.

Herbert is also remembered on West Wittering War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private ALFRED RICHARD LEE

PO/14685, H.M.S. "Bulwark.", Royal Marine Light Infantry
who died age 25
on 26 November 1914
Son of Mary Jane Edbury, and brother of Charles A. Lee, of Mapsons, Sidlesham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Recorded as R. LEE on the school's war memorial, Alfred Richard LEE was born in North Bersted in 1890; his brother Charles Arthur LEE having been born at Portfield, Chichester in 1888. There was also a sister, Emily Jane LEE born in Hunston, in 1886 but who died in 1893. The children's father Arthur LEE (Abt. 1862 Aldingbourne) had married Mary Jane HARDING (1859 Sidlesham) in 1884, but Arthur died in 1890 and Mary Jane married Thomas EDBURY (1862 Sidlesham) in 1893.

Alfred Richard LEE is also remembered on the Sidlesham War Memorial.

(There was another Alfred LEE at the School at the same time as Alfred Richard LEE, the other Alfred was born in Sidlesham in about 1887 and was the son of Thomas and Ada A LEE. At the time of the 1881 census they lived in East Wittering. The school log records that on 16th October 1899 "Alfred and Thomas LEE have left the district." The census of 1901 records the family living in West Thorney).

In Memory of
Able Seaman EDWARD GEORGE HENRY MILLS

229088, H.M.S. "Invincible.", Royal Navy
who died age 36
on 31 May 1916
Son of William and Sophia Mills, of 18, Lyndhurst St., Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

In 1891 William MILLS (1859 Ferring), an agricultural labourer, and Sophia (nee BURDEN 1859 Bosham) were living in Birdham with their three children, Mable (1884 East Wittering), Edward (1886 Wick), and Lilly (sic) (1888 Wick).

In 1901 the family were recorded as living at Cowdray Farm, Birdham, but only the youngest child, Lily was registered at home. Edward was living as a boarder at the home of William and Sarah COURTNAGE at Woodgate Cottage, Woodgate near Aldingbourne; he was then 15 years old and he recorded his place of birth as Lyminster.

Edward joined the Royal Navy before 1911 and at the time of the 1911 census was a seaman and was staying with a cousin in Littlehampton.

Edward is also remembered on the Chichester War Memorial.

In Memory of
Stoker 1st Class ABRAHAM BURCHELL ROBINSON

K/14971, H.M.S. "Aboukir.", Royal Navy
who died age 24
on 22 September 1914
Son of Henry and Emily Eliza Robinson, of Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Abraham Burchell ROBINSON was born in Birdham in 1890 and was the ninth of the ten children born to Henry (a cowman, born about 1854 in Birdham) and Emily (nee BURCHELL born about 1847 in Oving). All the children were born in Birdham: Henry (1876), Fanny (1877 died before 1911), Mary A (1879), Florence H (1881), Thomas William (1882 and who was lost on HMS GOOD HOPE on 1st November 1914), Kitty (1884), James (1885), Alice Victoria (1888) and May (1892).

In 1911 Abraham was aged 21 and was working as a horseman at Church Farm in Sidlesham.

Abraham is also remembered on the Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Able Seaman THOMAS WILLIAM ROBINSON

194399, (RFR/PO/IC/329). H.M.S. "Good Hope.",
Royal Navy
who died age 33
on 1 November 1914
Son of Henry and Emily Eliza Robinson, of Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Thomas, an elder brother of Abraham, was born in Birdham in 1882 and died when HMS GOOD HOPE was lost with all hands at the Battle of Coronel on 1st November 1914.

Thomas is also remembered on the Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private JAMES BALCHIN

37571, 13th Bn., Royal Fusiliers
who died age 32
on 23 March 1918
Son of the late Maurice and Anne Balchin, late of "Hammond's Farm," Birdham; husband of Emma Eliza Balchin, of "Finches," Birdham, Chichester.
Remembered with honour
TYNE COT MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Maurice BALCHIN (1841 West Chiltington) and his wife Anne (Nee DENYER 1845 Midhurst) were married in Midhurst in 1867 and moved to Birdham in about 1877. They lived at Hammond's Farm and had nine children, the last five of whom were born in Birdham: Albert (1868 West Chiltington), Clara (1870 Storrington), Alfred (1873 Storrington), Arthur (1876 Pulborough), William (1878), John (1880), Katherine (1882), Allen (1884) and James (1886). James' mother, Anne, died in 1894.

James married Emma Eliza GARDINER (1886 East Wittering) in 1907 and they had two children: Alfred M J BALCHIN (1908 Birdham) and Annie J BALCHIN (1910 Birdham).

James is also remembered on the Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private WILLIAM BARNES

G/1700, 2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment
who died age 20
on 25 September 1915
Son of William and Clara Barnes, of Rose Cottage, Court Lane, Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
LOOS MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

William BARNES (1859 Birdham) and Clara CARPENTER (1860 Birdham) were married at St James Church, Birdham on 5th February 1881; they had seven children all of whom were born in Birdham: Ethel (1884), Julia (1887 – 1887) Eli (1888), Ann (1891), William (1895) and Lucy (1899) and one other (name not known).

William enlisted in Chichester and was killed in action at Loos; he is also remembered on the Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private CHARLES HENRY BETTESWORTH

M M

9926, 3rd Bn., Coldstream Guards
who died age 26
on 20 October 1917
Youngest son of William and Elizabeth Jane Bettesworth, of "Cookscroft," Earnley, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
ST. SEVER CEMETERY EXTENSION, ROUEN



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

William Bettesworth (1852 Hayling Island) married Elizabeth Jane LEACH (1855 Hayling Island) at St Mary's Church, South Hayling on 31st October 1874. They had four sons: William Thomas (1875 Hayling), Albert George (1877 Hayling), Edward John (1884 Hayling) and Charles Henry (1891 East Wittering).

The School Log records on 21st April 1896 "Charles Bettesworth away having run a fork into his toe."

Charles enlisted at Earnley, he died from wounds on 21st October 1917. He is not remembered on any other memorial, there being no War Memorial in Earnley.

In Memory of
Lance Corporal WILLIAM JOHN BURNETT

200118, 13th Bn., Tank Corps
who died age 19
on 23 August 1918
Son of Harry and Minnie Maria Burnett of
Almodington, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
VIS-EN-ARTOIS MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Harry BURNETT (1875 Earnley) and Minnie Maria SHARPE (1877 Chidham) were married in 1898. They had at least six children; William John (1898 Earnley), Arthur George (1899 Earnley), Edward Harry (1901 Earnley), Sydney Charles (1906 probably Earnley), Kathleen Minnie (1910 Sidlesham) and Ethel M (1914 probably Sidlesham).

The School Log records that on 30th March 1903 "William Burnett returned to school after 7 weeks illness."

William lived at Malt Houses in Earnley and enlisted in Hastings. He was killed in action near Amiens.

He is also remembered on the Sidlesham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private HERBERT HENRY CHALTON

G/5529, 2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment
who died age 31
on 6 December 1917
Son of Frederick and Ellen Chalton
Remembered with honour
WIMEREUX COMMUNAL CEMETERY



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Frederick Herbert CHALTON (1863 Chidham) and Ellen Jane HARDING (1865 Portfield) were married in 1886 and lived in East Wittering where their two sons were born: Herbert Henry (1886) and William Ernest (1890).

The School Log for 28th March 1894 states that "Herbert Chalton (aged 7) … has been away at work for 3 days this week…".

In 1901 the family was recorded as living in Almodington.

In the 1911 census Herbert was working as a cowman at Highland Farm in Horsham. Herbert enlisted in Horsham and died from wounds at the Military Hospital in Wimereux.

Herbert is also remembered on the War Memorials in Birdham and Horsham.

In Memory of
Private WILLIAM ROBERT HARRIS

202953, 8th Bn., East Surrey Regiment
who died age 21
on 12 October 1917
Son of William and Anne Harris, of Lippering Farm, Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
TYNE COT MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

William James HARRIS (1859 Donnington) and Annie Elizabeth SHEPPERD (1860 St. George, London) were married in early 1896 at St George, Hanover Square in London and then lived at Harding's Farm in Donnington where their two sons were born: William Robert (1896) and James (1898). The family moved to Lippering Farm in Birdham before 1911.

William enlisted in Chichester. He is also remembered on Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private EDWARD CHARLES HUTCHINGS

L/10412, 2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment
who died age 19
on 9 May 1915
son of William and Mary Jane Hutchings
Remembered with honour
LE TOURET MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

William Alfred HUTCHINGS (1859 Owslebury, Hampshire) and Mary Jane PAYNE (1868 Bridport) were married in the district of Christchurch in 1890. They moved to Birdham in about 1901. They produced a total of eleven children: Ellen (1890-1896 Southampton), Emily (1892 Southampton), William Henry John (1893 Netley), Edward Charles (1895 Woolston), Rose (1897 Woolston), Annie (1900 Frensham), Frances Beatrice (1902 Birdham), Ada (1904 Sidlesham), Albert James (1907 Sidlesham) Joseph Thomas (1908 Sidlesham) and one other who died in infancy/childhood.

The School Log records that Edward was one of five children absent from school suffering from chicken-pox on 11th December 1902.

Edward enlisted in Chichester. He has no known grave.

He is also remembered on the War Memorial in Rowlands Castle.

In Memory of
Private WALTER POWELL

28371, 13th Bn., Essex Regiment
who died
on 22 April 1917
Son of Alfred and Margaret Powell of Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
ARRAS MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Alfred Powell (1856 Apuldram) and Margaret BENNETT (1859 Chichester) were married in 1880. They had 9 children: Esther Elizabeth (1882 Apuldram), Alfred and Margaret (1883 Apuldram), Edith (1885 Apuldram), Emma (1887 Apuldram), Walter (1888 Apuldram) Ethel Mary (1890 - 1895 Apuldram), Martha Ruth (1892 Birdham) and Ernest (1895 Birdham).

The School Log records on 11th November 1896 "A note from Mrs Powell – Walter, a little consumptive boy – is ill."

At the time of the 1911 census Walter and his younger brother Ernest were both farm labourers and were the only children of Alfred and Margaret still living with their parents; the family resided in the Poor House, Birdham.

Walter enlisted in Chichester. He is also remembered on Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Corporal CHARLES GEORGE RAPLEY

G/1193, 2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment
who died age 22
on 16 August 1916
Son of Allen and Rose Rapley, of Cairo Cottages, Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
THIEPVAL MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Police Constable Allen Rapley (1864 Itchingfield) and Rose CHARLES were married in 1893 in the district of Horsham. They had two children: Charles George RAPLEY (Portfield, Chichester 1894) and Ethel Ellen (1897 Birdham). P.C. Rapley was posted to Birdham sometime before 1897 and the School Log records that C Rapley left the district on 8th October 1901. At the time of the 1911 census the family were living at Slindon Police Station; a later posting took them to Shoreham.

Charles became a farm labourer when he left school and was later employed by Cuddington Market Gardens at Kingston-on-Sea. He enlisted in Hove and was killed in action at Bazentine le Petit.

He is also remembered on the war memorial at Shoreham-by-Sea.

In Memory of
Gunner FRANK ROBINSON

80000, "O" Bty. 5th Bde., Royal Horse Artillery
who died age 22
on 18 August 1917
Son of Edward and Ann Robinson, of
“The Firs”, Itchenor Gate, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
BLEUET FARM CEMETERY



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Edward ROBINSON (1858 West Wittering) and Ann (1860 West Wittering) were married in about 1880. They had eight children: James (1881 East Wittering), Fanny (1883 East Wittering), Arthur Stephen (1887 - 1891 West Wittering), Frederick Charles 1890 West Wittering), Ellen Elizabeth (1892 West Wittering), Frank (1894 West Wittering), Cyril (1899 West Wittering) and Maud Eliza (1901 West Wittering).

Frank enlisted on 19th August 1914 in Portsmouth. His Army Record shows that he was wounded in action on 18th August 1917 and that he died later the same day from his wounds.

Frank is also remembered on the West Itchenor War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private ALBERT HENRY SHRUBB

13003, "C" Coy. 14th Bn., Hampshire Regiment
who died age 24
on 30 July 1916
Son of Henry and Ellen Shrubb, of Almodington House, Earnley, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
LOOS MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Henry SHRUBB (b 1866 Lyminster) married Ellen GREEN (b 1871 Sidlesham) in 1891. They had five children; Albert Henry (1892 Birdham), Frank James (1895 Birdham), Sidney (1898 Birdham), Margaret Rose (1901 Birdham), and Kathleen Alice (1904 Birdham). The family lived at 'Oakenden' in Birdham before moving to Almodington House sometime after 1911.

Albert enlisted in Portsmouth and died of wounds on 30th July 1916. His younger brother Frank had been killed in action earlier the same year.

Albert is also remembered on the Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private FRANK JAMES SHRUBB

14121, 4th Bn., Coldstream Guards
who died age 20
on 8 January 1916
Son of Henry and Ellen Shrubb, of Almodington House, Earnley, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
RUE-DU-BACQUEROT (13th LONDON) GRAVEYARD, LAVENTIE



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Frank James SHRUBB was the second son of Henry SHRUBB (1866 Lyminster) and his wife Ellen (nee GREEN 1871 Sidlesham), who were married in the summer of 1891.

Frank was born in Birdham on 25th July 1895. He enlisted on 8th December 1914 and went to the front on 15th August 1915; he took part in the Battle of Loos on 25th September. Frank was killed in action at Levantie on 8th January 1916. A comrade wrote: "He was filling sandbags to build up the trenches with. Four of them were together and a shell fell among them. Frank being killed instantly….He was buried in a little cemetery about a mile from the trenches, and a cross marks the spot."

Frank is also remembered on the Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Gunner GEORGE HENRY STAKER

17829, "D" Bty. 50th Bde., Royal Field Artillery
who died age 24
on 8 May 1918
Son of Annie Mary Staker, of Fernside, West Wittering, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
LIJSSENTHOEK MILITARY CEMETERY



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

John James STAKER (1860 Sidlesham) and Annie Mary BROWN (about 1862 Paulerspury, Northamptonshire) were married in 1889 and had seven children: William John (1889 West Wittering), Gertrude Annie (1892 West Wittering), George Henry (1894 Birdham), Frederick Charles (1896 Birdham), Herbert (1898 Birdham), Janet Lily (1901 Birdham) and Albert Arthur (1906 West Wittering). The children's father died in 1904 - his death being registered in the last quarter of that year. (Albert's birth was not registered until the third quarter of 1906; about 18 months after John's demise).

George enlisted in Hilsea, Hampshire and was killed in action on 8th May 1918. He is also remembered on West Wittering War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private THOMAS STUBBS

G/8329, 7th Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment
who died
on 7 July 1916
Son of William and Elizabeth Stubbs of Broadham Cottage, Singleton, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
OVILLERS MILITARY CEMETERY



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

William STUBBS (about 1850 West Dean) and Elizabeth Hannah VOKE (1857 Chichester) were married in 1877 and had fifteen children, of whom only eleven survived childhood: Charles G (about 1875 Chichester) Emma (1878 Singleton), Eliza (1879 West Dean), Henry (1881 Earnley), James (1882 Earnley), William (1883 Earnley), Thomas (1885 Earnley), Ellen (1887 Earnley), Arthur (1889 Earnley), Winifred Georgina (1893 Earnley), Percy Albert (1897 Earnley), Edmund Harold (1900 Earnley). The school log records that the family moved to Singleton on 16 October 1903,

Thomas married (Florence) Louisa KENCH or KENTCH (1887 Westbourne District) on 10th October 1906 and they had four children, all born in Nutbourne: Herbert Douglas KINCH (aka John) (23.6.1905), Henry Thomas (10.8.1907), William George (1909 - 1911) and Winifred May (28.7.1912). At the time of the 1911 census the young family lived at 1 King's Cottages in Nutbourne. Thomas enlisted at West Lavington on 22nd November 1915, while they were living at Lock Cottages, Buddington, Easebourne.

Thomas is also remembered on the war memorials at Easebourne and Singleton.

In Memory of
Private ARTHUR TAPNER
M M
G/1701, 2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment
who died age 22
on 21 October 1918
Son of Thomas and Mary Ann Tapner, of Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
VADENCOURT BRITISH CEMETERY, MAISSEMY



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Thomas TAPNER (1861 Pagham or South Mundham) married Mary Ann TRIMMER (1864 Stoughton) in Pagham in November 1889. Thomas worked as a "carter on farm". Thomas died in 1941 and Mary Ann later the same year.

The census of 1891 shows them living next to " The Lock Inn", in 1901 they lived near The Mill and in 1911 in Court Lane.

Thomas and Mary Ann had nine children, all were born in Birdham: Thomas William (1890), Charles Henry (1892), George (1894 – 1897), Arthur (1896), Percy (1898), Frederick Victor (1900), Frank (1903), Ellen Mary (1905) and Alice (1907).

In 1911 Arthur was aged 14, had left school and was working as a "carter boy on farm".

Arthur enlisted in Chichester; he was awarded the Military Medal (MM). He is also remembered on the Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private CHARLES HENRY TAPNER

9293, 2nd Bn., East Yorkshire Regiment
who died age 22
on 17 February 1915
Son of Thomas and Mary Tapner, of White Stone, Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Charles Henry TAPNER (1892 Birdham) was the second son of Thomas and Mary Ann and an older brother to Arthur who is also remembered on the school's War Memorial.

Charles was a regular soldier having joined the East Yorkshire Regiment before 1911. At the time of the 1911 census he was stationed at the Wellington Lines in Aldershot.

Charles is also remembered on the Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private ERNEST GEORGE TERRY

L/10360, 1st Bn., The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)
who died age 21
on 19 April 1916
Son of George and Mary Jane Terry, of Hill Lands Farm, Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
LA BRIQUE MILITARY CEMETERY No.2



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

George TERRY (1847 East Wittering) married Elizabeth JOHNSON (1843 Amberley) in 1870 and they had two children: Alice (1871 East Wittering) and James (1875 -1876). Elizabeth also died in 1876 and Alice went to live with her grandparents in Broomer Lane Cottage, Birdham whilst her father was lodging with William and Elizabeth STUBBS. In 1881 George married his cousin Mary Jane TERRY (1857 East Wittering) and they had six children: Florence Ellen (1883 Earnley), Fanny Louisa (1889 Earnley), Edith Mary (1893 Earnley), Ernest George (1894 Earnley) and Frederick Arthur (1897 Earnley).

The school log records on 11th December 1909 that Ernest was one of five children absent from school with chicken-pox.

Ernest enlisted in Chichester on 14th December 1914 and joined at Canterbury four days later. He was posted to France on 6th July 1915 and was killed in action on 19th April 1916. He is also remembered on the Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private FREDERICK ARTHUR TERRY

L/10361, "B" Coy. 1st Bn., The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)
who died age 19
on 8 July 1917
Son of George and Mary Jane Terry, of Hill Lands Farm, Birdham, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
PHILOSOPHE BRITISH CEMETERY, MAZINGARBE



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Frederick Arthur TERRY was the younger brother of Ernest. Frederick was not an enthusiastic pupil at school; the School Log records on 5th November 1902 that the "Attendance Officer examined the registers and will send an order to George Terry for his boy Fred Terry." However it was not until 20th April 1903 that "Fred Terry returned after more than five months absence."

Frederick and Ernest enlisted in 'The Buffs' in Chichester together and had consecutive army service numbers. They were both posted to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force on 6th July 1915. Frederick was killed in action on 8th July 1917 and is remembered on Birdham War Memorial.

In Memory of
Private HERBERT GEORGE TERRY

48392, 12th Bn., East Surrey Regiment
who died age 19
on 1 October 1918
Son of Harry and Julia Terry, of Tomlin's Cottage, Earnley, Chichester, Sussex.
Remembered with honour
HOOGE CRATER CEMETERY



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Harry TERRY (1853 West Wittering) and Julia KEWELL (1860 East Wittering) were married in 1880 and had nine children, all of whom were born in Earnley: Harry (1881 – 1882), Ellen (1883), Arthur (1886), William (1889), Louisa Letsy (1891), Ernest Edward (1894), Frank (1896), Herbert George (1899) and Rhoda (1905).

At the time of the census of 1901 the family lived at Marsh Farm in Earnley; Herbert being one year old and, at the time, the youngest in the family. Herbert was soon to become known as George perhaps because his first cousin (once removed) was also named Herbert TERRY and was about the same age and lived nearby in Almodington.

The School Log records on 11th September 1906 "Herbert G Terry is forbidden to attend school as four of his family are ill with infectious diseases." On 27th September it was confirmed that the family had diphtheria.

He is listed as G. TERRY on the School Memorial and is not remembered on any village War Memorial in the area, there being no War Memorial in Earnley.

Portsmouth Naval Memorial

Ernest Herbert Arnell, Benjamin Beale, Edmund George Cannings, Herbert John Kewell, Alfred Richard Lee, Edward George Henry Mills, Abraham Burchell Robinson and Thomas William Robinson.

The Memorial is situated on Southsea Common overlooking the promenade, and is accessible at all times. A copy of the Memorial Register is kept at the Civic Offices in Guildhall Square and may be consulted there.



After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave, the majority of deaths having occurred at sea where no permanent memorial could be provided. An Admiralty committee recommended that the three manning ports in Great Britain - Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, which would serve as a leading mark for shipping. The memorials were designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, who had already carried out a considerable amount of work for the Commission, with sculpture by Henry Poole. After the Second World War it was decided that the naval memorials should be extended to provide space for commemorating the naval dead without graves of that war, but since the three sites were dissimilar, a different architectural treatment was required for each. The architect for the Second World War extension at Portsmouth was Sir Edward Maufe (who also designed the Air Forces memorial at Runnymede) and the additional sculpture was by Charles Wheeler, William McMillan, and Esmond Burton. Portsmouth Naval Memorial commemorates around 10,000 sailors of the First World War and almost 15,000 of the Second World War.

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Tyne Cot Memorial
James Balchin and William Robert Harris



Tyne Cot Cemetery is located 9 Kms north-east of Ieper town centre, on the Tynecotstraat, a road leading from the Zonnebeekseweg (N332).

'Tyne Cot' or 'Tyne Cottage' was the name given by the Northumberland Fusiliers to a barn which stood near the level crossing on the Passchendaele-Broodseinde road. The barn, which had become the centre of five or six German blockhouses, or pill-boxes, was captured by the 3rd Australian Division on 4 October 1917, in the advance on Passchendaele. One of these pill-boxes was unusually large and was used as an advanced dressing station after its capture. From 6 October to the end of March 1918, 343 graves were made, on two sides of it, by the 50th (Northumbrian) and 33rd Divisions, and by two Canadian units. The cemetery was in German hands again from 13 April to 28 September, when it was finally recaptured, with Passchendaele, by the Belgian Army. TYNE COT CEMETERY was



greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from a few small burial grounds, including the following: IBERIAN SOUTH CEMETERY and IBERIAN TRENCH CEMETERY, LANGEMARCK, KINK CORNER CEMETERY, ZONNEBEKE, LEVI COTTAGE CEMETERY, ZONNEBEKE, OOSTNIEUWKERKE GERMAN CEMETERY, PRAET-BOSCH GERMAN CEMETERY, VLADSLOO, STADEN GERMAN CEMETERY, WATERLOO FARM CEMETERY, PASSCHENDAELE, ZONNEBEKE BRITISH CEMETERY No.2. It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery. There are now 11,956 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery. 8,369 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to more than 80 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate 20 casualties whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. There are 4 German burials, 3 being unidentified. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert



Baker. The TYNE COT MEMORIAL forms the north-eastern boundary of Tyne Cot Cemetery and commemorates nearly 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom and New Zealand who died in the Ypres Salient after 16 August 1917 and whose graves are not known. The memorial stands close to the farthest point in Belgium reached by Commonwealth forces in the First World War until the final advance to victory. The memorial was designed by Sir Herbert Baker with sculpture by F V Blundstone.

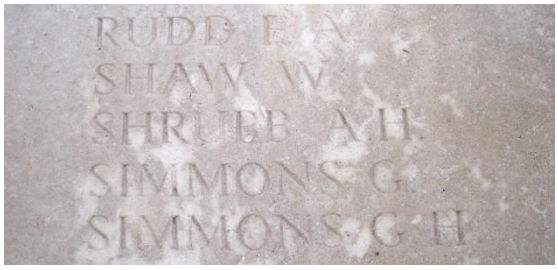
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Loos Memorial
William Barnes and Albert Henry Shrubb



Loos-en-Gohelle is a village 5 kilometres north-west of Lens, and Dud Corner Cemetery is located about 1 kilometre west of the village, to the north-east of the N43 the main Lens to Bethune road.

Dud Corner Cemetery stands almost on the site of a German strong point, the Lens Road Redoubt, captured by the 15th (Scottish) Division on the first day of the battle. The name "Dud Corner" is believed to be due to the large number of unexploded enemy shells found in the neighbourhood after the Armistice. The Loos Memorial forms the sides and back of Dud Corner Cemetery, and commemorates over 20,000 officers and men who have no known grave, who fell in the area from the River Lys to the old southern boundary of the First Army, east and west of Grenay. On either side of the cemetery is a wall 15 feet high, to which are fixed tablets on which are carved the names of those commemorated. At the back are four small circular courts, open to the sky, in which the lines of tablets are continued, and between these courts are three semicircular walls or apses, two of which carry tablets, while on the centre apse is erected the Cross of Sacrifice. The memorial was designed by Sir Herbert Baker with sculpture by Charles Wheeler. It was unveiled by Sir Nevil Macready on 4 August 1930.





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The Battle of Loos was one of the major British offensives mounted on the Western Front in 1915 during the First World War. It marked the first time the British used poison gas during the war, and is also famous for the fact that it witnessed the first large-scale use of new army or "Kitchener's Army" units.

The battle was the British component of the combined Anglo-French offensive known as the Third Battle of Artois. General Douglas Haig, then commander of the British First Army, directed the battle; however, his plans were limited by the shortage of artillery shells which meant



William Barnes photo C. Henderson

the preliminary bombardment, essential for success in the emerging trench warfare, was weak. Immediately prior to the troops attacking the German lines, at around 6:30 a.m., the British released 140 tons of chlorine gas with mixed success—in places the gas was blown back onto British trenches. Due to the inefficiency of the gas masks at the time, many British soldiers removed them as they could not see through the fogged-up talc eyepieces, or could barely breathe with them on. This led to some British soldiers being gassed by their own chlorine gas as it blew back across their lines.

The battle opened on September 25 and the British were able to break through the weaker German trenches and capture the town of Loos, mainly due to numerical superiority. However, the inevitable supply and communications problems, combined with the late arrival of reserves, meant that the breakthrough could not be exploited. A further complication for many British soldiers was the failure of their artillery to cut the German wire in many places in advance of the attack. Advancing over open fields in full range of German machine guns and artillery, British losses were devastating. When the battle resumed the following day, the Germans were prepared and repulsed attempts to continue the advance.



British Infantry advancing at Loos – 25th September 1915; the day William Barnes was killed.

from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

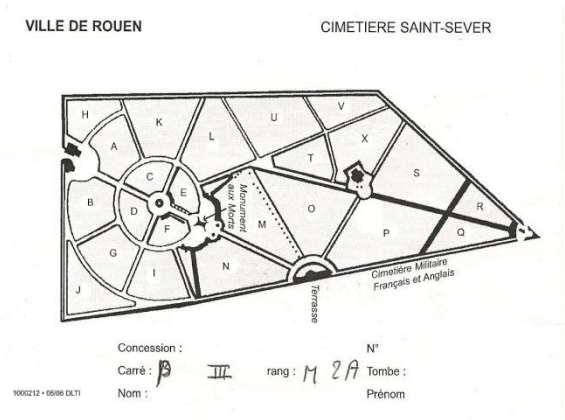
St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen
Charles Henry Bettesworth MM

St Sever Cemetery and St. Sever Cemetery Extension are located within a large communal cemetery situated on the eastern edge of the southern Rouen suburbs of Le Grand Quevilly and Le Petit Quevilly. If approaching Rouen from the north, head for the centre of town and cross over the river Seine, following signs for Caen. Follow this route until you get to the 'Rond Point des Bruyeres' roundabout (next to the football stadium), then take the first exit into the Boulevard Stanislas Girardin. The cemetery is 150 metres down this road on the left.



During the First World War, Commonwealth camps and hospitals were stationed on the southern outskirts of Rouen. A base supply depot and the 3rd Echelon of General Headquarters were also established in the city. Almost all of the hospitals at Rouen remained there for practically the whole of the war. They included eight general, five stationary, one British Red Cross and one labour hospital, and No. 2 Convalescent Depot. A number of the dead from these hospitals were buried in other cemeteries, but the great majority were taken to the city cemetery of St. Sever. In September 1916, it was found necessary to begin an extension, where the last burial took place in April 1920. During the Second World War, Rouen was again a hospital centre and the extension was used once more for the burial of Commonwealth servicemen, many of whom died as prisoners of war during the German occupation. The cemetery extension contains 8,346 Commonwealth burials of the First World War (ten of them unidentified) and in Block "S" there are 328 from the Second World War (18 of them unidentified). There are also 8 Foreign National burials here. The extension was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.





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Vis-en-Artois Memorial
William John Burnett



Vis-en-Artois and Haucourt are villages on the straight main road from Arras to Cambrai about 10 kilometres south-east of Arras. The Memorial is the back drop to the Vis-en-Artois British Cemetery, which is west of Haucourt on the north side of the main road.

This Memorial bears the names of over 9,000 men who fell in the period from 8 August 1918 to the date of the Armistice in the Advance to Victory in Picardy and Artois, between the Somme and Loos, and who have no known grave. They belonged to the forces of Great Britain and Ireland and South Africa; the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand forces being commemorated on other memorials to the missing. The Memorial consists of a screen wall in three parts. The middle part of the screen wall is concave and carries stone panels on which names are carved. It is 26 feet high flanked by pylons 70 feet high. The Stone of Remembrance stands exactly between the pylons and behind it, in the middle of the screen, is a group in relief representing St George and the Dragon. The flanking parts of the screen wall are also curved and carry stone panels carved with names. Each of them forms the back of a roofed colonnade; and at the far end of each is a small building. The memorial was designed by J.R. Truelove, with sculpture by Ernest Gillick. It was unveiled by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw on 4 August 1930.



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In December 2010 William Burnett's Niece, Joan Redman (nee Green), presented the school with a framed photograph of her Uncle and a Bible which was presented to William Burnett by his teacher at Earnley Sunday School in December 1910, his War Roll YMCA membership card and New Testament in which his address is given as Malt Houses, Earnley.

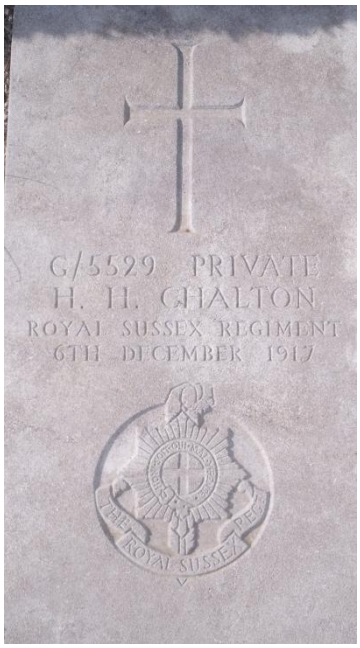
Photograph courtesy of Joan Redman

Wimereux Communal Cemetery
Herbert Henry Chalton



Wimereux is a small town situated about 5 kilometres north of Boulogne. From the centre of Boulogne take the A16 to Calais and come off at Junction 4. Take the road to Wimereux north, D242, for approximately 2 kilometres, following the road through the roundabout. Take the first turn on the left immediately after the roundabout and the Cemetery lies approximately 200 metres down this road on the left hand side. The Commonwealth War Graves are situated to the rear of the Communal Cemetery

Wimereux was the headquarters of the Queen Mary's Army Auxilliary Corps during the First World War and in 1919 it became the General Headquarters of the British Army. From October 1914 onwards, Boulogne and Wimereux formed an important hospital centre and until June 1918, the medical units at Wimereux used the communal cemetery for burials, the south-eastern half having been set aside for Commonwealth graves, although a few burial were also made among the civilian graves. By June 1918, this half of the cemetery was filled, and subsequent burials from the hospitals at Wimereux were made in the new military cemetery at Terlincthun. During the Second World War, British Rear Headquarters moved from Boulogne to Wimereux for a few days in May 1940, prior to the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk. Thereafter, Wimereux was in German hands and the German Naval Headquarters were situated on the northern side of the town. After D-Day, as Allied forces moved northwards, the town was shelled from Cap Griz-Nez, and was re-taken by the Canadian 1st Army on 22 September 1944. Wimereux Communal Cemetery contains 2,847, Commonwealth burials of the First World War, two of them unidentified. Buried among them is Lt.-Col. John McCrae, author of the poem "In Flanders Fields." There are also five French and a plot of 170 German war graves. The cemetery also contains 14 Second World War burials, six of them unidentified. The Commonwealth section was designed by Charles Holden. Because of the sandy nature of the soil, the headstones lie flat upon the graves.



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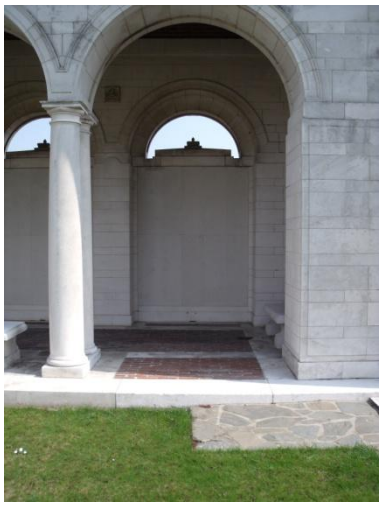
Le Touret Memorial
Edward Charles Hutchings



Le Touret Memorial is located at the east end of Le Touret Military Cemetery, on the south side of the Bethune-Armentieres main road. From Bethune follow the signs for Armentieres until you are on the D171. Continue on this road through Essars and Le Touret village. Approximately 1 kilometre after Le Touret village and about 5 kilometres before you reach the intersection with the D947, Estaires to La Bassee road, the Cemetery lies on the right hand side of the road. The Memorial takes the form of a loggia surrounding an open rectangular court. The court is enclosed by three solid walls and on the eastern side by a colonnade. East of the colonnade is a wall and the colonnade and wall are prolonged northwards (to the road) and southwards, forming a long gallery. Small pavilions mark the ends of the gallery and the western corners of the court.



The Memorial in Le Touret Military Cemetery, Richebourg-l'Avoue, is one of those erected by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to record the names of the officers and men who fell in the Great War and whose graves are not known. It serves the area enclosed on the North by the river Lys and a line drawn from Estaires to Fournes, and on the South by the old Southern boundary of the First Army about Grenay; and it covers the period from the arrival of the II Corps in Flanders in 1914 to the eve of the Battle of Loos. It does not include the names of officers and men of Canadian or Indian regiments; they are found on the Memorials at Vimy and Neuve-Chapelle. The names of those commemorated are listed on panels set into the walls of the court and the gallery, arranged by Regiment, Rank and alphabetically by surname within the rank. Over 13,000 names are listed on the memorial of men who fell in this area before 25 September 1915 and who have no known grave. The memorial was designed by J.R. Truelove and unveiled by Lord Tyrrell on 22 March 1930.



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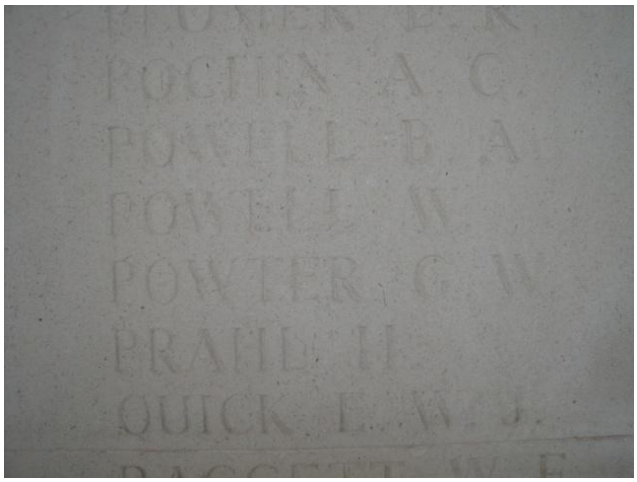
The Arras Memorial

Walter Powell



The Arras Memorial is in the Faubourg-d'Amiens Cemetery, which is in the Boulevard du General de Gaulle in the western part of the town of Arras. The cemetery is near the Citadel, approximately 2 kms due west of the railway station.

The French handed over Arras to Commonwealth forces in the spring of 1916 and the system of tunnels upon which the town is built were used and developed in preparation for the major offensive planned for April 1917. The Commonwealth section of the FAUBOURG D'AMIENS CEMETERY was begun in March 1916, behind the French military cemetery established earlier. It continued to be used by field ambulances and fighting units until November 1918. The cemetery was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields and from two smaller cemeteries in the vicinity. The cemetery contains 2,651 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. In addition, there are 30 war graves of other nationalities, most of them German. During the Second World War, Arras was occupied by United Kingdom forces headquarters until the town was evacuated on 23 May 1940. Arras then remained in German hands until retaken by Commonwealth and Free French forces on 1 September 1944. The cemetery contains seven Commonwealth burials of the Second World War. The graves in the French military cemetery were removed after the First World War to other burial grounds and the land they had occupied was used for the construction of the Arras Memorial and Arras Flying Services Memorial. The ARRAS MEMORIAL commemorates almost 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918. Canadian and Australian servicemen killed in these operations are commemorated by memorials at Vimy and Villers-Bretonneux. A separate memorial remembers those killed in the Battle of Cambrai in 1917. The ARRAS FLYING SERVICES MEMORIAL commemorates nearly 1,000 airmen of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Air Force, either by attachment from other arms of the forces of the Commonwealth or



by original enlistment, who were killed on the whole Western Front and who have no known grave. Both cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, with sculpture by Sir William Reid Dick. The memorial was unveiled by Lord Trenchard, Marshal of the Royal Air Force on the 31 July 1932 (originally it had been scheduled for 15 May, but due to the sudden death of French President Doumer, as a mark of respect, the ceremony was postponed until July).

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The Battle of Arras was a British offensive from 9 April to 16 May 1917, in which British, Canadian, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and Australian troops attacked German trenches near the French city of Arras on the Western Front.

The Arras offensive was conceived as part of a plan to break through the German defences into the open ground beyond and engage the numerically inferior German army. It was planned in conjunction with the French High Command, who were simultaneously embarking on a massive attack about eighty kilometres to the south. The stated aim of this combined operation was to end the war in forty-eight hours. At Arras, the immediate Allied objectives were more modest: to draw German troops away from the ground chosen for the French attack and to take the German-held high ground that dominated the plain of Douai.

Initial efforts centred on a relatively broad-based assault between Vimy in the northwest and Bullecourt in the southeast. After considerable bombardment, Canadian troops advancing in the north were able to capture the strategically significant Vimy Ridge, and British divisions in the centre were also able to make significant gains. In the south, British and Australian forces were frustrated by the elastic defence and made only minimal gains. Following these initial successes, British forces engaged in a series of small-scale operations to consolidate the newly won positions. Although these battles were generally successful in achieving limited aims, these were gained at the price of relatively large numbers of casualties.

When the battle officially ended on 16 May, British Empire troops had made significant advances, but had been unable to achieve a major breakthrough at any point. Experimental tactics—for instance, the creeping barrage, the graze fuze, and counter-battery fire—had been battle-tested, particularly in the first phase, and had demonstrated that set-piece assaults against heavily fortified positions could be successful. This sector then reverted to the stalemate that typified most of the war on the Western Front.

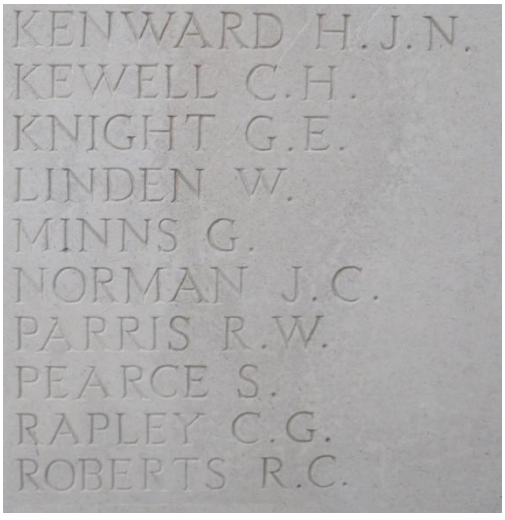
from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Thiepval Memorial
Charles George Rapley



The Thiepval Memorial will be found on the D73, next to the village of Thiepval, off the main Bapaume to Albert road (D929). Each year a major ceremony is held at the memorial on 1 July.

On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter. In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918. The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. The memorial also serves as an Anglo-French Battle Memorial in recognition of the joint nature of the 1916 offensive and a small cemetery containing equal numbers of Commonwealth and French graves lies at the foot of the memorial. The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, was built between 1928 and 1932 and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the President of France, on 1 August 1932 (originally scheduled for 16 May but due to the death of French President Doumer the ceremony was postponed until August). The dead of other Commonwealth countries, who died on the Somme and have no known graves, are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere.



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Bleuet Farm Cemetery
Frank Robinson



The cemetery is located to the north west of the town of Ieper near a village called Elverdinge, this is on the N8 road between Ieper and Veurne, 3 kilometres from Ieper. Driving into the village from Ieper go to the traffic lights and turn right, this street is called Steenstraat, and after 50 metres follow the street to the right, called Boezingsestraat. The cemetery is 500 metres along this street on the left hand side.



Bleuet Farm was used as a dressing station during 1917 Allied offensive on this front. The cemetery was begun in a corner of the farm and was in use from June to December 1917, though a few of the burials are of later date. Two graves were brought into the cemetery after the Armistice from isolated positions close by. There are now 442 First World War burials in the cemetery and nine from the Second World War, all dating from the Allied retreat to Dunkirk in May 1940. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

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The Battle of Passchendaele, also known as the Third Battle of Ypres, consisted of a series of operations starting in June 1917 and finally dissipating in November 1917 in which Entente troops under British command attacked the Imperial German Army. The battle was fought for control of the village of Passchendaele near the town of Ypres in Western Flanders, Belgium. The objective of the offensive was to achieve a breakthrough between the River Lys and the North Sea in the hopes of outflanking the German Fourth Army's defensive system from the north. The British believed the manoeuvre would cripple the German U-boat campaign by depriving Germany of the use of the Belgian ports. Germany inflicted increasingly heavy losses on British shipping following its resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare in February 1917 and the British mistakenly believed the Germans were using Belgian ports for

U-boat operations. The offensive also served the dual purpose of diverting German attention away from the French in the Aisne, who were suffering from widespread mutiny.

The British launched several massive attacks, heavily supported by artillery and aircraft. The British never managed to make a decisive breakthrough against well-entrenched German lines. The battle consisted of a series of 'Bite and Hold' attacks to capture critical terrain and wear down the German army, lasting until the Canadian Corps took Passchendaele on 6 November 1917, ending the battle. Although inflicting irreplaceable casualties on the Germans, the Allies had captured a mere 5 miles (8 km) of new territory at a cost of 140,000 combat deaths, a ratio of roughly 2 inches (5 cm) gained per dead soldier. The Germans recaptured their lost ground, without resistance, 5 months later during the Battle of the Lys.

Passchendaele has become synonymous with the misery of grinding attrition warfare fought in thick mud. Most of the battle took place on reclaimed marshland, swampy even without rain. 1917 had an unusually cold and wet summer, and heavy artillery bombardment destroyed the surface of the land. Though there were dry periods, mud was nevertheless a constant feature of the landscape; newly-developed tanks bogged down in mud, and soldiers often drowned in it. The battle is a subject of fierce debate among historians, particularly in Britain. The volume of the British Official History of the War which covered Passchendaele was the last to be published, and there is evidence it was biased to reflect well on Field Marshal Douglas Haig and badly on General Hubert Gough, the commander of the Fifth Army. The heavy casualties suffered by the British Army in return for slender territorial gains have led many historians to follow the example of David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of the time, and use it as an example of senseless waste and poor generalship. There is also a revisionist school of thought which seeks to emphasize the achievements of the British Army in the battle, in inflicting great damage on the German Army, relieving pressure on the distressed French, and developing offensive tactics capable of dealing with German defensive positions, which were significant in winning the war in 1918.

Casualty figures for the battle are still a matter of some controversy. Some accounts suggest that the Allies suffered significantly heavier losses than the Germans, while others offer more even figures. However, no-one disputes that hundreds of thousands of soldiers on both sides were killed or crippled. The last surviving veteran of the battle, Private Harry Patch died 25 July 2009.

from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
Photographs © Richard Pledger

Rue-du-Bacquerot (13th London) Graveyard, Laventie
Frank James Shrubb



Laventie is a village some 6 kilometres south-west of Armentieres and 11 kilometres north of La Bassee. Leave Laventie on the D174 at the junction with the D169, which is 2 kilometres from the church. Turn left and the Cemetery is 200 metres on the left hand side of the road.

The 13th London Graveyard was begun by the 1st Royal Irish Rifles in November 1914, and during and after the following December graves of the 13th London Regiment (The Kensingtons) were added. The cemetery was closed in July 1916. It was known also as the Red House Cemetery from a ruined house, now rebuilt, on the South side of the road. There are 192 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-18 war commemorated in this site, 1 of which is unidentified. The cemetery covers an area of 1,516 square metres and is enclosed by rubble walls.



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Photographs © Richard Pledger.



Frank James Shrubb.

from The Roll of Honour at
The National Archives, Kew

Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery
George Henry Staker



Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery is located 12 Kms west of Ieper town centre, on the Boescheepseweg, a road leading from the N308 connecting Ieper to Poperinge. From Ieper town centre the Poperingseweg (N308) is reached via Elverdingsestraat, then over two small roundabouts in the J. Capronstraat. The Poperingseweg is a continuation of the J. Capronstraat and begins after a prominent railway level crossing. On reaching Poperinge, the N308 joins the left hand turning onto the R33, Poperinge ring road. The R33 ring continues to the left hand junction with the N38 Frans-Vlaanderenweg. 800 metres along the N38 lies the left hand turning onto Lenestraat. The next immediate right hand turning leads onto Boescheepseweg. The cemetery itself is located 2 Kms along Boescheepseweg on the right hand side of the road.

During the First World War, the village of Lijssenthoek was situated on the main communication line between the Allied military bases in the rear and the Ypres battlefields. Close to the Front, but out of the extreme range of most German field artillery, it became a natural place to establish casualty clearing stations. The cemetery was first used by the French 15th Hopital D'Evacuation and in June 1915, it began to be used by casualty clearing stations of the Commonwealth forces. From April to August 1918, the casualty clearing stations fell back before the German advance and field ambulances (including a French ambulance) took their places. The cemetery contains 9,901 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 24 being unidentified. There are 883 war graves of other nationalities, mostly French and German, 11 of these are unidentified. There is 1 Non World War burial here. The only concentration burials were 24 added to Plot XXXI in 1920 from isolated positions near Poperinghe and 17 added to Plot XXXII from St. Denijs Churchyard in 1981. Eight of the headstones are Special Memorials to men known to be buried in this cemetery, these are located together alongside Plot 32 near the Stone of Remembrance. The cemetery, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, is the second largest Commonwealth cemetery in Belgium.



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Ovillers Military Cemetery
Thomas Stubbs



Ovillers is a village about 5 kilometres north-east of the town of Albert off the D929 road to Bapaume. The Military Cemetery is approximately 500 metres west of the village on the D20 road to Aveluy. The Cemetery is signposted in the village.

On 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme, the 8th Division attacked Ovillers and the 34th Division La Boisselle. The villages were not captured, but ground was won between them and to the south of La Boisselle. On 4 July, the 19th (Western) Division cleared La Boisselle and on 7 July the 12th (Eastern) and 25th Divisions gained part of Ovillers, the village being cleared by the 48th (South Midland) Division on 17 July. The two villages were lost during the German advance in March 1918, but they were retaken on the following 24 August by the 38th (Welsh) Division. Ovillers Military Cemetery was begun before the capture of Ovillers, as a battle cemetery behind a dressing station. It was used until March 1917, by which time it contained 143 graves, about half the present Plot I. The cemetery was increased after the Armistice when Commonwealth and French graves where brought in, mainly from the battlefields of Pozieres, Ovillers, La Boisselle and Contalmaison, and from the following two cemeteries:- MASH VALLEY CEMETERY, OVILLERS-LA BOISSELLE, was about 200 metres North of Ovillers Military Cemetery. It was named from one of two valleys (Mash and Sausage) which run from South-West to North-East on either side of La Boisselle. It contained the graves of 76 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in July-September 1916. RED DRAGON CEMETERY, OVILLERS-LA BOISSELLE, was midway between Ovillers and La Boisselle. It was made by the 16th and 17th Royal Welch Fusiliers, and named from their badge. It contained the graves of 25 soldiers who fell in August 1918, all of whom belonged to the 38th (Welsh) Division, and all but three to the Royal Welch Fusiliers. There are now 3,440 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in the cemetery. 2,480 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 24 casualties believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of 35 casualties, buried in Mash Valley Cemetery, whose graves were destroyed in later fighting. The cemetery also contains 120 French war graves. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.



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Vadencourt British Cemetery, Maissemy
Arthur Tapner MM



Maissemy is a village about 5 kilometres north-west of St.Quentin and about two kilometres north of the small town of Vermand. Vadencourt British Cemetery lies to the north of Maissemy and is on the west side of the road from Vermand to Bellenglise.

Maissemy passed into British hands in 1917. It was captured by the enemy on the 21st March, 1918, in spite of a strong resistance by the 24th Division and the 2/4th Royal Berks, and retaken by the 1st Division on the following 15th September. At the beginning of October, the IX Corps Main Dressing Station was at Vadencourt. Vadencourt British Cemetery (called at first Vadencourt New British Cemetery) was begun in August, 1917, by fighting units, and used until March, 1918; and in October and November, 1918, it was used by the 5th, 47th and 61st Casualty Clearing Stations (at Bihecourt, on the road to Vermand) as well as by Field Ambulances. These original graves are in Plots I-III; and after the Armistice those plots were enlarged, and Plots IV and V made, by the concentration of graves from the surrounding battlefields and from a few small burial grounds. These scattered graves were mainly of April, 1917, and March, April, September and October, 1918, and many of them represented casualties of the 59th (North Midland) Division. At the same time four French, 31 American and 28 German Graves, all of October, 1918, were removed to other cemeteries. There are now over 750, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, over 200 are unidentified. Five Indian Cavalry soldiers, whose bodies were cremated, are named on special memorials. The Cemetery covers an area of 2,953 square metres and is enclosed by rubble wall. The cemeteries from which British graves were removed to Vadencourt British Cemetery included these two:



VADENCOURT CHATEAU CEMETERY, a little further West, in which nine soldiers from the United Kingdom and six from Canada were buried in April-August, 1917.

VENDELLES CHURCHYARD EXTENSION, made by the 59th Division in April, 1917, and containing the graves of 36 soldiers from the United Kingdom.

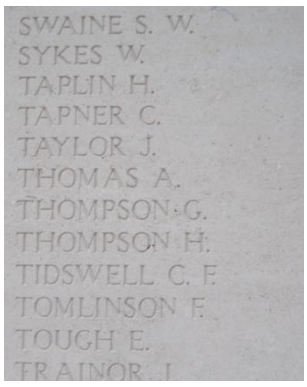
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Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial
Charles Henry Tapner



Ypres (now Ieper) is a town in the Province of West Flanders. The Memorial is situated at the eastern side of the town on the road to Menin (Menen) and Courtrai (Kortrijk). Each night at 8 pm the traffic is stopped at the Menin Gate while members of the local Fire Brigade sound the Last Post in the roadway under the Memorial's arches.

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence. There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele. The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September. The battles of the Ypres Salient claimed many lives on both sides and it quickly became clear that the commemoration of members of the Commonwealth forces with no known grave would have to be divided between several different sites. The site of the Menin Gate was chosen because of the hundreds of thousands of men who passed through it on their way to the battlefields. It commemorates those of all Commonwealth nations, except New Zealand, who died in the Salient, in the case of United Kingdom casualties before 16 August 1917 (with some exceptions). Those United Kingdom and New Zealand servicemen who died after that date are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot, a site which marks the furthest point reached by Commonwealth forces in Belgium until nearly the end of the war. Other New Zealand casualties are commemorated on memorials at Buttes New British Cemetery and Messines Ridge British Cemetery. The YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. The memorial, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield with sculpture by Sir William Reid-Dick, was unveiled by Lord Plumer 24 July 1927.


SWAINE S. W.
SYKES W.
TAPLIN H.
TAPNER C.
TAYLOR J.
THOMAS A.
THOMPSON G.
THOMPSON H.
TIDSWELL C. F.
TOMLINSON F.
TOUGH E.
TRAINOR J.

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Photographs © Richard Pledger.

La Brique Military Cemetery No.2
Ernest George Terry



The cemetery is located to the North-East of the town of Ieper. From the station turn left and drive along M.Fochlaan to the roundabout, turn right and go to the next roundabout. Here turn left into M.Haiglaan and drive to the next roundabout. Here turn right into Oude Veurnestraat, this then changes to Diksmuidseweg and Brugseweg drive along this road to the traffic lights, at the lights turn left into Industrielaan then turn first right into Pilkemseweg, the cemetery is approx 400 metres on the left.



La Brique is a small hamlet named from an old brick works that used to stand nearby before to the First World War. LA BRIQUE CEMETERY No.2 was begun in February 1915 and used until March 1918. The original cemetery consisted of 383 burials laid out in 25 irregular rows in Plot I. After the Armistice, graves were brought in from the battlefields to create Plot II and extend the original plot. There are now 840 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 400 of the burials are unidentified, but special memorials commemorate four casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Across the road is LA BRIQUE CEMETERY No.1, which was begun in May 1915 and used until the following December. It contains 91 First World War burials, four of them unidentified. Both cemeteries were designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

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Photographs © Richard Pledger.



Frederick and Ernest Terry from a family photograph courtesy of Michael Prior

Philosophe British Cemetery, Mazingarbe
Frederick Arthur Terry



Philosophe lies between Bethune and Lens. From the Lens-Bethune road (N43), follow the D165E road for 400 metres to a right turn. The cemetery lies to the left 100 metres along this track. The first CWGC sign for the cemetery is at the junction of the N43 and the D165E.

The cemetery was started in August 1915. In 1916 it was taken over by the 16th (Irish) Division, who held the Loos Salient at the time, and many of their dead were brought back to the cemetery from the front line. Succeeding divisions used the cemetery until October 1918, and men of the same Division, and often the same battalion, were buried side by side. After the Armistice, this cemetery was one of those used for the concentration of isolated graves from the Loos battlefield. The bodies of 41 men of the 9th Black Watch were brought from positions a little West of Loos, and those of 340 officers and men of other Regiments from different points in the communes of Cambrin, Auchy, Vermelles, Halluch and Loos. There are now 1,996 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the cemetery, 277 of them unidentified. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.



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Hooge Crater Cemetery
Herbert George Terry



Hooge Crater Cemetery is 4 Kms east of Ieper town centre on the Meenseweg (N8), connecting Ieper to Menen. From Ieper town centre the Meenseweg is located via Torhoutstraat and right onto Basculestraat. Basculestraat ends at a main crossroads, directly over which begins the Meenseweg. The cemetery itself is located 3.5 Kms along the Meenseweg on the right hand side of the road.

Hooge Chateau and its stables were the scene of very fierce fighting throughout the First World War. On 31 October 1914, the staff of the 1st and 2nd Divisions were wiped out when the chateau was shelled; from 24 May to 3 June 1915, the chateau was defended against German attacks and in July 1915, the crater was made by a mine sprung by the 3rd Division. On 30 July, the Germans took the chateau, and on 9 August, it and the crater were regained by the 6th Division. The Germans retook Hooge on 6 June 1916 and on 31 July 1917, the 8th Division advanced 1.6 Kms beyond it. It was lost for the last time in April 1918, but regained by the 9th (Scottish) and 29th Divisions on 28 September. Hooge Crater Cemetery was begun by the 7th Division Burial Officer early in October 1917. It contained originally 76 graves, in Rows A to D of Plot I, but was greatly increased after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields of Zillebeke, Zantvoorde and Gheluvelt and the following smaller cemeteries:- BASS WOOD CEMETERIES No.1 and No.2, ZILLEBEKE, KOELENBERG GERMAN CEMETERIES, GHELUWE, K.O.S.B. CEMETERY, GHELUWE, LA CHAPELLE FARM, ZILLEBEKE, MENIN ROAD PILLBOX CEMETERY, ZILLEBEKE, NIEUWE KRUISEECKE CABARET CEMETERY, GHELUVELT, PILLBOX CEMETERY, ZONNEBEKE, SANCTUARY WOOD OLD BRITISH CEMETERY, ZILLEBEKE, TOWER HAMLETS CEMETERY, GHELUVELT, WESTHOEK RIDGE SMALL CEMETERY, ZONNEBEKE, There are now 5,923 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 3,579 of the burials are unidentified, but special memorials record the names of a number of casualties either known or believed to be buried among them, or whose graves in other cemeteries were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.



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Photographs © Richard Pledger.

HMS BULWARK

Ernest Herbert Arnell and Alfred Richard Lee

HMS *Bulwark* was laid down at Devenport Dockyard on 20 March 1899 and launched on 18 October 1899. She began trials in May 1901 and was commissioned on 11th March 1902.

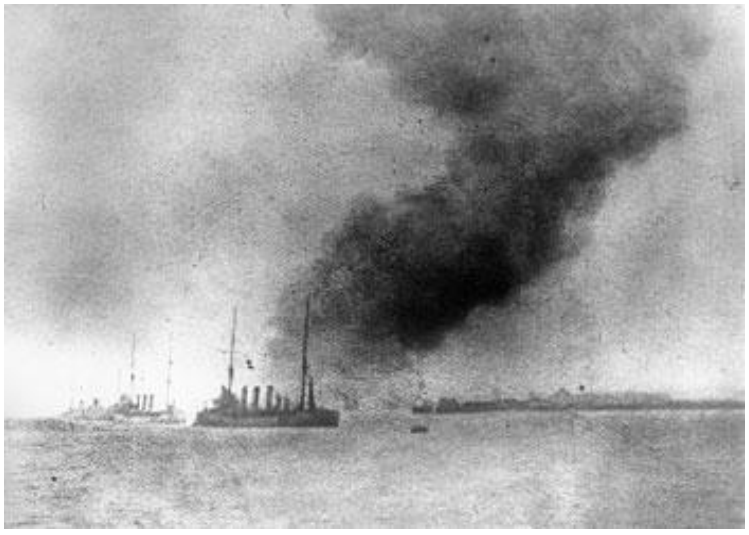
From the beginning of the First World War in August 1914, *Bulwark* and the 5th Battle Squadron, assigned to the Channel Fleet and based at Portland upon the outbreak of war, carried out numerous patrols in the English Channel. On 14 November 1914, the 5th Battle Squadron transferred to Sheerness to guard against a possible German invasion of England.

A powerful internal explosion ripped *Bulwark* apart at 07:50 on 26 November 1914 while she was moored at Number 17 buoy in Kethole Reach, 4 nautical miles (7.4 km) west of Sheerness in the estuary of the River Medway. All of her officers were lost, and out of her complement of 750, only 14 sailors survived; two of these men subsequently died of their injuries in hospital, and almost all of the remaining survivors were seriously injured.

The only men to survive the explosion comparatively unscathed were those who had been in Number 1 mess deck amidships, who were blown out of an open hatch. One of these men, Able Seaman Stephen Marshall, described feeling the sensation of "a colossal draught", being drawn "irresistibly upwards", and, as he rose in the air, clearly seeing the ship's masts shaking violently.

Witnesses on the battleship HMS *Implacable*, the next ship in line at the mooring, reported that "a huge pillar of black cloud belched upwards... From the depths of this writhing column flames appeared running *down* to sea level. The appearance of this dreadful phenomenon was followed by a thunderous roar. Then came a series of lesser detonations, and finally one vast explosion that shook the *Implacable* from mastheads to keel."

The destruction of *Bulwark* was also witnessed on board battleship HMS *Formidable*, where "when the dust and wreckage had finally settled a limp object was seen hanging from the wireless aerials upon which it had fallen. With difficulty the object was retrieved and found to be an officer's uniform jacket with three gold bands on the sleeves and between them the purple cloth of an engineer officer. The garment's former owner had been blasted into fragments."



Perhaps the most detailed descriptions of the disaster came from witnesses on board battleships HMS *Prince of Wales* and HMS *Agamemnon*, both of whom stated that smoke issued from the stern of the ship prior to the explosion and that the first explosion appeared to take place in an after magazine.

On 29 November 1914, divers sent to find the wreck reported that the ship's port bow as far aft as the sick bay had been blown off by the explosion and lay 50 ft (15 m) east of the mooring. The starboard bow lay 30 ft (9.1 m) further away. The remainder of the ship had been torn apart so violently that no other large portions of the wreck could be found.

In terms of loss of life, the explosion on *Bulwark* remains the second most catastrophic in the history of the United Kingdom, exceeded only by the explosion of the dreadnought battleship HMS *Vanguard*, caused by a stokehold fire detonating a magazine, at Scapa Flow in 1917.

A naval court of enquiry into the causes of the explosion — held on 28 November 1914 — established that it had been the practice to store ammunition for *Bulwark*'s 6 in (150 mm) guns in cross-passageways connecting her total of 11 magazines. It suggested that, contrary to regulations, 275 6 in (150 mm) shells had been placed close together, most touching each other, and some touching the walls of the magazine, on the morning of the explosion.

The most likely cause of the disaster appears to have been overheating of cordite charges stored alongside a boiler room bulkhead, and this was the explanation accepted by the court of enquiry. It has also been suggested that damage caused to a single one of the shells stored in battleship's cross-passageways may have weakened the fusing mechanism and caused the shell to become 'live'. A blow to the shell, caused by it being dropped point down, could then have set off a chain reaction of explosions among the shells stored in *Bulwark*'s cross-passageways sufficient to detonate the ship's magazines.

Bulwark's wreck site is designated as a controlled site under the Protection of Military Remains Act.

from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

HMS QUEEN MARY

Benjamin Beale and Herbert John Kewell

HMS *Queen Mary* was laid down at Palmers Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Jarrow on 6 March 1911. She was launched on 20 March 1912 and was commissioned on 4 September 1913, at a total cost of £2,078,491.
Upon commissioning, she joined the 1st Battlecruiser Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Beatty.



The Battle of Jutland

On 31 May 1916 *Queen Mary* put to sea with the rest of the Battlecruiser Fleet to intercept a sortie by the High Seas Fleet into the North Sea. The British were able to decode the German radio messages and left their bases before the Germans put to sea. Admiral Franz von Hipper's battlecruisers spotted the Battlecruiser Fleet to their west at 3:20 PM, but Beatty's ships did not spot the Germans to their east until 3:30. Almost immediately afterward, at 3:32, he ordered a course change to east south-east to position himself astride the German's line of retreat and called his ships' crews to action stations. Hipper ordered his ships to turn to starboard, away from the British, to assume a south-easterly course, and reduced speed to 18 knots (21 mph) to allow three light cruisers of the 2nd Scouting Group to catch up. With this turn Hipper was falling back on the High Seas Fleet, then about 60 miles (97 km) behind him. Around this time Beatty altered course to the east as it was quickly apparent that he was still too far north to cut off Hipper.

This began what was to be called the 'Run to the South' as Beatty changed course to steer east south-east at 3:45, paralleling Hipper's course, now that the range closed to under 18,000 yards (16,000 m). The Germans opened fire first at 3:48, followed almost immediately afterwards by the British. The British ships were still in the process of making their turn as only the two leading ships, HMS *Lion* and HMS *Princess Royal* had steadied on their course when the Germans opened fire. The German fire was accurate from the beginning, but the British over-estimated the range as the German ships blended into the haze. *Queen Mary* opened fire about 3:50 on *Seydlitz*, using only her forward turrets. By 3:54 the range was down to 12,900 yards (11,800 m) and Beatty ordered a course change two points to starboard to open up the range at 3:57. During this period *Queen Mary* made two hits on *Seydlitz*, at 3:55 and 3:57, one of which caused a massive cordite fire that burnt-out her aft superfiring turret.

The range had grown too far for accurate shooting so Beatty altered course four points to port to close the range again between 4:12 and 4:15. This maneuver exposed *Lion* to the fire of the German battlecruisers and she was hit several times. The smoke and fumes from these hits caused *Derfflinger* to lose sight of *Princess Royal* and she switched her fire to *Queen Mary* at 4:16. *Queen Mary* hit *Seydlitz* again at 4:17 that knocked out one gun of her secondary armament. At 4:21 *Seydlitz* hit the turret face of 'Q' turret and knocked out the right-hand gun in the turret; she had been hit twice earlier by *Seydlitz*, but with unknown effects. By 4:25 the range was down to 14,400 yards (13,200 m) and Beatty turned two points to starboard to open the range again. It was, however, too late for *Queen Mary* as *Derfflinger*'s fire began to take effect and she hit *Queen Mary* twice before 4:26. One shell hit forward and detonated one or both of the forward magazines which broke the ship in two near the foremast. The second hit may have struck 'Q' turret and started a fire in 'Q' working chamber. A further explosion, possibly from shells breaking loose, shook the aft end of the ship as it began to roll over and sink.



The battlecruiser behind her, HMS *Tiger*, was showered with debris from the explosion and forced to steer to port to avoid her remains. 1,266 crew were lost, with eighteen survivors being picked up by the destroyers HMS *Laurel* and HMS *Petard*, two by the Germans, and one rescued by HMS *Tipperary*. Her aft end is upside down and intact, although her propellers have been salvaged. *Queen Mary*, along with the other Jutland wrecks, has belatedly been declared a *protected place* under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 to discourage further damage to the resting place of 1,257 officers and men.

from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

HMS GOOD HOPE

Thomas William Robinson



HMS *Good Hope* was a 14,100-ton Drake-class armoured cruiser, laid down on 11 September 1899 and launched on 21 February 1901. She became the flagship of the 1st Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, in 1906, and in 1908 became the flagship of the 2nd Cruiser Squadron. She went into the Reserve Fleet in 1913, but following the mobilisation just before the outbreak of the First World War, she joined the 6th Cruiser Squadron, but on 2nd August 1914 she left Portsmouth to reinforce the South American Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock and became his flagship.

During much of September and October she was employed protecting British merchant shipping in the South Atlantic. Cradock then embarked on the search for the German East Asiatic Squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Maximilian von Spee, leaving Port Stanley on 22 October for the west coast of South America via Cape Horn.

The Battle of Coronel

On 31 October HMS *Glasgow* entered Coronel harbour to collect messages and news from the British consul. Also in harbour was a supply ship, *Göttingen*, working for Spee, which immediately radioed with the news of the British ship entering harbour. *Glasgow* meanwhile was listening to radio traffic, which suggested that German warships were close. Matters were confused, because the German ships had been instructed to all use the same call sign, that of *Leipzig*. Spee decided to move his ships to Coronel, to trap *Glasgow*, while Admiral Cradock hurried north to catch *Leipzig*. Neither side realised the other's main force was nearby.

At 9:15 on the morning of 1 November *Glasgow* left port to meet Cradock at noon, 40 miles west of Coronel. Seas were stormy so that it was impossible to send a boat between the ships to deliver the messages, which had to be transferred on a line floated in the sea. At 1:50 that afternoon the ships formed into a line of battle fifteen miles apart and started to steam north at 10 knots searching for *Leipzig*. At 4:17 pm *Leipzig*, accompanied by the other German ships, spotted smoke from the British line. Von Spee ordered full speed so that *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Leipzig* were approaching the British at 20 knots, with the slower light cruisers *Dresden* and *Nürnberg* some way behind.

At 4:20 pm *Glasgow* and *Otranto* saw smoke to the north, and then three ships at a range of twelve miles. The British reversed direction, so that both fleets were moving south, and a chase began which lasted 90 minutes. Cradock was faced with a choice, either to take his three cruisers capable of twenty knots, abandon *Otranto* and run from the

Germans, or stay and fight with *Otranto* which could only manage sixteen knots. The German ships slowed at a range of 15,000 yards to reorganise themselves for best positions, and to await best visibility, when the British to their west would be outlined against the setting sun.

At 5:10 pm Cradock decided he must fight, and drew his ships closer together. He changed course to south-east and attempted to close upon the German ships while the sun remained high. Von Spee declined to engage and turned his faster ships away, maintaining the distance between the forces which sailed roughly parallel at a distance of 14,000 yards. At 6:18 Cradock again attempted to close, steering directly towards the enemy, which once again turned away to a greater range of 18,000 yards. At 6:50 pm the sun set; Spee closed to 12,000 yards and commenced firing

The German ships had sixteen 8.2-inch guns of comparable range to the two 9.2-inch guns on *Good Hope*. One of these was hit within five minutes of the engagement starting. Of the remaining 6-inch guns on the British ships, most were in casemates along the sides of the ships, which continually flooded if the gun doors were opened to fire in heavy seas. The merchant cruiser *Otranto*, having only 4-inch guns and being a much larger target than the other ships, retired west at full speed.

With the British 6-inch guns having insufficient range to match the German 8-inchers, Cradock attempted to close on the German ships. By 7:30 he had reached 6000 yards, but as he closed the German fire became correspondingly more accurate. Both *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* were on fire, presenting easy targets to the German gunners now that darkness had fallen, whereas the German ships had disappeared into the dark. *Monmouth* was first to be silenced. *Good Hope* continued firing, continuing to close on the German ships and receiving more and more fire. By 7:50 pm she had also ceased firing; subsequently her forward section exploded, then she broke apart and sank, with no one actually witnessing the sinking.

Scharnhorst switched firing towards *Monmouth*, while *Gneisenau* joined *Leipzig* and *Dresden* which had been engaging *Glasgow*. The German light cruisers had only 4.1-inch guns, which had left *Glasgow* relatively unscathed, but these were now joined by the 8.2-inch guns of *Gneisenau*. John Luce, captain of the *Glasgow*, determined that nothing was to be gained by staying and attempting to fight. It was noticed that each time he fired, the flash of his guns was used by the Germans to aim a new salvo, so he also ceased firing. One compartment of the ship was flooded, but she could still manage 24 knots. He returned first to *Monmouth*, which was now dark but still afloat. Nothing was to be done for the ship, which was sinking slowly but would attempt to beach on the Chilean coast. *Glasgow* turned south and departed.

There was some confusion amongst the German ships as to the fate of the two armoured cruisers, which had disappeared into the dark once they ceased firing, and a hunt began. *Leipzig* saw something burning, but on approaching found only wreckage. *Nürnberg*, slower than the other German ships, arrived late at the battle and sighted *Monmouth*, listing and badly damaged but still moving. After pointedly directing his searchlights at the ship's ensign, an invitation to surrender—which was declined—he opened fire, finally sinking the ship. Without firm information, von Spee decided that *Good Hope* had escaped and called off the search at 10:15 pm. Mindful of the reports that a British battleship was around somewhere, he turned north.

With no survivors from either *Good Hope* or *Monmouth*, 1,600 British officers and men were dead with Cradock among them. *Glasgow* and *Otranto* both escaped (the former suffering five hits and five wounded men). Just two shells had struck *Scharnhorst*, neither of which exploded: one 6-inch shell hit above the armour belt and penetrated to a storeroom where, in von Spee's words, "the creature just lay there as a kind of greeting." Another struck a funnel. In return *Scharnhorst* had managed at least 35 hits on *Good Hope*, but at the expense of 422 8.2-inch shells, leaving her with 350. Four shells had struck *Gneisenau*, one of which nearly flooded the officers' wardroom. A shell from *Glasgow* struck her after turret and temporarily knocked it out. Three of *Gneisenau's* men were wounded; she expended 244 of her shells and had 528 left

from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

HMS INVINCIBLE

Edward George Henry Mills

HMS *Invincible* was the first battlecruiser to be built by any country in the world. The ship was built at Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co Ltd on Tyneside. She was laid down on 2 April 1906, and launched on 13 April 1907. She was commissioned at Portsmouth in 1909.



The Battle of the Falkland Islands

The West Indies Squadron of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock was destroyed by the German East Asia Squadron commanded by Admiral Graf von Spee during the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914 (see previous page). In response, the Admiralty ordered that a squadron be sent to destroy the Germans. The squadron consisted of HMS *Invincible* (flag) and HMS *Inflexible*. They departed on 11 November and rendezvoused with several other cruisers under Rear Admiral Stoddard off the coast of Brazil on the 26th. They departed the following day and reached Port Stanley on the morning of 7 December.

Spee, making a leisurely voyage back to the Atlantic, wished to destroy the radio station at Port Stanley and sent the armoured cruiser *Gneisenau* and the light cruiser *Nürnberg*, to see if the harbour was clear of British warships on the morning of 8 December. They were spotted at 7:30 AM, although HMS *Canopus*, grounded in Stanley Harbour to defend the town and its wireless station, did not receive the signal until 7:45. It mattered little because Sturdee was not expecting an engagement and most of his ships were

coaling. Furthermore the armoured cruiser HMS *Cornwall* and the light cruiser HMS *Bristol* had one or both of their engines under repair. The armed merchant cruiser *Macedonian* was patrolling the outer harbour entrance while the armoured cruiser HMS *Kent* was anchored in the outer harbour, scheduled to relieve the *Macedonian* at 8:00 AM. The Germans were not expecting any resistance and the first salvo from *Canopus*'s guns at 9:20 caused them to sheer off from their planned bombardment of the wireless station and fall back on Spee's main body.

Sturdee's ships did not sortie from the harbour until 9:50, but they could see the retreating German ships on the southwest horizon. The *Invincible*, fresh out of dry dock, had a 5 knots (5.8 mph; 9.3 km/h) advantage over Spee's ships which all had fouled bottoms that limited their speeds to 20 knots (23 mph; 37 km/h) at best. The light cruiser *Leipzig* was lagging behind the other ships and *Inflexible* opened fire on her when the range dropped to 17,500 yards (16.0 km) at 12:55 PM. *Invincible* opened fire shortly afterwards and both ships began straddling Leipzig as the range closed to 13,000 yards (12 km). At 1:20, Spee ordered his squadron to separate and ordered his light cruisers to turn to the southwest while his armoured cruisers turned to the north east to cover their retreat. The German ships opened fire first at 1:30 and scored their first hit at 1:44 when *Scharnhorst* hit *Invincible*, although the shell burst harmlessly on the belt armour. Both sides fired rapidly during the first half-hour of the engagement before Sturdee opened up the range a little to put his ships outside of the effective range of the German guns. British gunnery was very poor during this period, scoring only four hits out of 210 rounds fired. The primary cause was the smoke from the guns and funnels as the British were downwind of the Germans, although one gun of *Invincible*'s 'A' turret jammed at 1:42 and was out of action for thirty minutes.

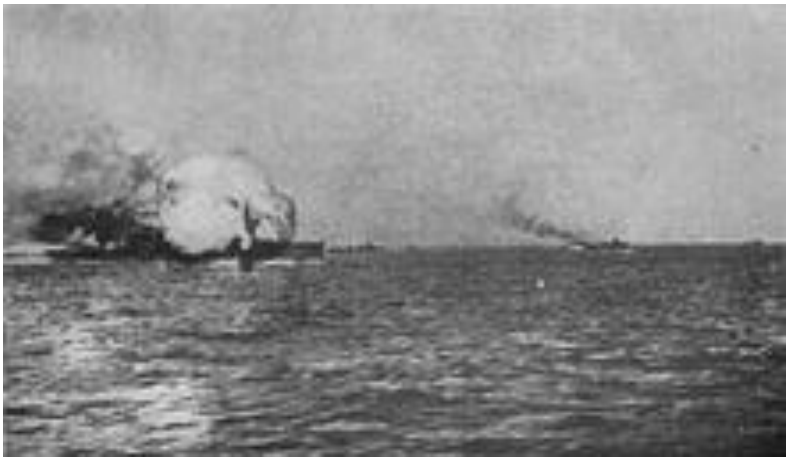
Spee turned to the south in the hope of disengaging while the British had their vision obscured, but only opened the range to 17,000 yards (16 km) before the British saw his course change. This was futile as the British battlecruisers gave chase at 24 knots (28mph). Forty minutes later the British opened fire again at 15,000 yards (14 km). Eight minutes later Spee turned again to the east to give battle. This time his strategy was to close the range on the British ships so he could bring his 15 cm (5.9 in) secondary armament into play. In this he was successful and the 15 cm guns were able to open fire at 3:00 at maximum elevation. On this course the smoke bothered both sides, but multiple hits were made regardless. Those made by the Germans either failed to detonate or hit in some insignificant area. On the contrary *Gneisenau* had her starboard engine room put out of action. Sturdee ordered his ships at 3:15 back across their own wakes to gain the windward advantage. Spee turned to the northwest to bring *Scharnhorst*'s undamaged starboard guns to bear as most of those on his port side were out of action. The British continued to hit *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* regularly during this time and *Scharnhorst* ceased fire at 4:00 before capsizing at 4:17 with no survivors. *Gneisenau* had been slowed by earlier damage and was battered for another hour and a half by *Inflexible* and *Invincible* at ranges down to 4,000 yards (3.7 km). Despite the damage her crew continued to fire back until she ceased firing at 4:47. Sturdee was ready to order 'Cease fire' at 5:15 when an ammunition hoist was freed up and she made her last shot. The British continued to pound her until 5:50, after her captain had given the order to scuttle her at 5:40. She slowly capsized at 6:00 and the British were able to rescue 176 men. *Invincible* had fired 513 12-inch shells during the battle, but had been hit twenty-two times. Two of her bow compartments were flooded and one hit on her waterline abreast 'P' turret had flooded a coal bunker and temporarily given her a 15° list. Only one man was killed and five wounded aboard the battlecruisers during the battle.

After the battle *Invincible* made temporary repairs at Port Stanley and headed for Gibraltar where she could be drydocked for more permanent repairs. This took a month and the opportunity was taken to extend the height of her fore funnel by 15 feet (4.6 m) to reduce the amount of smoke blocking visibility from the bridge and spotting top. *Invincible* sailed to England on 15 February 1915 and joined the Grand Fleet.

The Battle of Jutland

At the end of May 1916, the 3rd Battlecruiser Squadron was temporarily assigned to the Grand Fleet for gunnery practice. On 30 May, the entire Grand Fleet, along with Admiral Beatty's battlecruisers, had been ordered to sea to prepare for an excursion by the German High Seas Fleet. In order to support Beatty, Admiral Hood took his three battlecruisers ahead of the Grand Fleet. At about 2:30 PM *Invincible* intercepted a radio message from the British light cruiser HMS *Galatea*, attached to Beatty's Battlecruiser Force, reporting the sighting of two enemy cruisers. This was amplified by other reports of seven enemy ships steering north. Hood interpreted this as an attempt to escape and ordered an increase in speed to 22 knots at 3:11 and steered East-Southeast to cut off the fleeing ships. Twenty minutes later *Invincible* intercepted a message from Beatty reporting five enemy battlecruisers in sight and later signals reporting that he was engaging the enemy on a south-easterly course. At 4:06 Hood ordered full speed and a course of south-southeast in an attempt to converge on Beatty.

Hood continued on course until 5:40 when gunfire was spotted in the direction to which his light cruiser HMS *Chester* had been dispatched to investigate other gunfire flashes. *Chester* encountered four light cruisers of Hipper's 2nd Scouting Group and was badly damaged before Hood turned to investigate and was able to drive the German cruisers away from *Chester*. At 5:53 *Invincible* opened fire on *Wiesbaden* and the other two *Invincible*s followed two minutes later. The German ships turned for the south after fruitlessly firing torpedoes at 6:00 and attempted to find shelter in the mist. As they turned *Invincible* hit *Wiesbaden* in the engine room and knocked out her engines while *Inflexible* hit *Pillau* once. The 2nd Scouting Group was escorted by the light cruiser *Regensburg* and 31 destroyers of the 2nd and 9th Flotillas and the 12th Half-Flotilla which attacked the 3rd BCS in succession. They were driven off by Hood's remaining light cruiser HMS *Canterbury* and the five destroyers of his escort. In a confused action the Germans only launched 12 torpedoes and disabled the destroyer HMS *Shark* with gunfire. Having turned due west to close on Beatty's ships, the *Invincible*s were broadside to the oncoming torpedoes, but *Invincible* turned north, while *Inflexible* and *Indomitable* turned south to present their narrowest profile to the torpedoes. All the torpedoes missed, although one passed underneath *Inflexible* without detonating. As *Invincible* turned north, her helm jammed and she had to come to a stop to fix the problem, but this was quickly done and the squadron reformed heading west.



Invincible exploding at Jutland

At 6:21, with both Beatty and the Grand Fleet converging on him, Hood turned south to lead Beatty's battlecruisers. Hipper's battlecruisers were 9,000 yards (8.2 km) away and the *Invincible*s almost immediately opened fire on Hipper's flagship *Lützow* and *Derfflinger*. *Indomitable* hit *Derfflinger* three times and *Seydlitz* once, while the *Lützow* quickly took 10 hits from HMS *Lion*, *Inflexible* and *Invincible*, including two hits below the waterline forward by *Invincible* that would ultimately doom her. But at 6:30 *Invincible* abruptly appeared as a clear target before *Lützow* and *Derfflinger*. The two German ships then fired three salvoes each at *Invincible* and sank her in 90 seconds. At least one 305 mm (12-inch) shell from the third salvo struck her midships 'Q' turret. The shell penetrated the front of 'Q' turret, blew off the roof and detonated the midships magazines, which blew the ship in half. The explosion possibly ignited 'A' and 'X' magazines. Of her complement, 1026 officers and men were killed, including Rear-Admiral Hood. There were only six survivors picked up by HMS *Badger*.



The bow and stern of *Invincible* slipping beneath the waves

Invincible was blown in half by the midships explosion, and the pieces of the ship rest on a sandy bottom near each other, the stern right-side up and the bow upside-down. The roof of the aft 12 inch turret is missing, the gun is still loaded. Photographs of the explosion show flame and smoke erupting from 'X' turret and, coupled with the missing turret roof, implies that 'X' magazine also had a low-order explosion. She is designated as a *protected place* under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.

from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

HMS KING GEORGE V

Edmund George Cannings

HMS *King George V* was laid down on 16th January 1910 at Portsmouth and launched on 9th October the same year. She was 597 feet long and had a displacement of 23,400 tonnes. Her armament comprised ten 13.5 inch guns in twin gun turrets and a secondary armament of sixteen 4 inch guns; she had a crew complement of 870, though this increased substantially by 1916 to 1,110.



At the time Boy Seaman Ted Cannings was on board, the ship was based at Scapa Flow and it is possible that he was on board during the Battle of Jutland when HMS *Queen Mary* was lost. On 2nd January 1918 HMS *King George V* was at sea in very heavy weather, she entered Scapa Flow shortly after 7pm and the ship's log records at about 9.30pm 'Searched ship for Boy Cannings (missing)'.

On 4th January a 'Court of Enquiry was assembled on board to inquire into the disappearance of Boy Cannings, missing since 2nd January' and shortly afterwards the ship set sail for Invergordon.

HMS *King George V* was decommissioned in 1919, used as a training ship between 1923–26 and scrapped in 1926.

HMS ABOUKIR

Abraham Birchell Robinson

HMS *Aboukir* was an armoured cruiser built by Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co Ltd, Govan, Scotland in 1902.

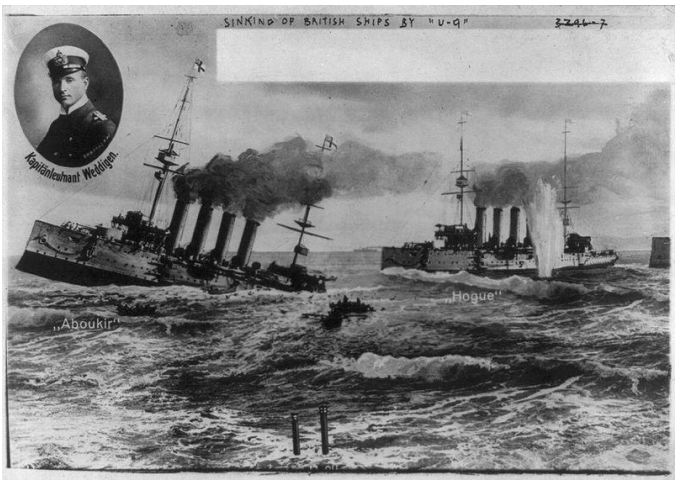
The *Aboukir,* and other vessels of the same class had rapidly become obsolete due to the great advances in naval architecture in the years leading up to the First World War. At the outbreak of the war, these ships were mostly staffed by reserve sailors. *Aboukir* was one of four ships that made up Rear Admiral Henry H Campbell's 7th Cruiser Squadron.

Shortly after the outbreak of the War in August 1914, *Aboukir* and her sister ships-HMS *Bacchante, Euryalus, Hogue and Cressy* - were assigned to patrol in the North Sea in support of a force of destroyers and submarines based at Harwich which blocked the Eastern end of the English Channel from German warships attempting to attack the supply route between England and France.

At around 06:00 on 22 September, the three cruisers (the Flagship *Baccante* with Admiral Christian had had to return to harbour to refuel) were steaming at 10 knots (12mph) in line ahead and they were spotted by the German submarine U-9, commanded by Lieutenant Otto Weddigen. Although they were not zigzagging, all of the ships had lookouts posted to search for periscopes and one gun on each side of each ship was manned.

Weddigen ordered his submarine to submerge and closed the range to the unsuspecting British ships. At close range, he fired a single torpedo at *Aboukir*. The torpedo broke her back, and she sank within 20 minutes with the loss of 527 men.

The captains of *Cressy* and *Hogue* thought *Aboukir* had struck a floating mine and came forward to assist her. They stood by and began to pick up survivors. At this point, Weddigen fired two torpedoes into *Hogue*, mortally wounding that ship. As *Hogue* sank, the captain of *Cressy* realised that the squadron was being attacked by a submarine, and tried to flee. However, Weddigen fired two more torpedoes into *Cressy*, and sank her as well.



The entire battle had lasted less than two hours, and cost the British three warships, 62 officers and 1,397 ratings. This incident established the U-boat as a major weapon in the conduct of naval warfare.

Ships sunk by the noted German raider U-9, commanded by Capt. Weddingen, with inset photo of Capt. Lt. Otto Eduard Weddingen,

Army Form B. 265

Duplicate

(All Arms.)

Colours, and the remainder of the 12 years in the Reserve.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 10361 Name Frederick Arthur Terry East Kent Regt.

Regiment selected

Questions to be put to the Recruit before he is attested

1. What is your Name?	Frederick Arthur Terry
2. In or near what Parish or Town were you born?	2. In the Parish of Earnley near the Town of Chichester in the County of Sussex
3. Are you a British Subject?	3. Yes
4. What is the date of your Birth?	4. 3-9-1896
5. What is your Trade or Calling?	5. Farm Labourer
6. Have you resided out of your Father's house for three years continuously in the same place, or occupied a house or land of the yearly value of £10 for one year, and paid rates for the same, and, in either case, if so, state where	6. No

You are hereby warned that if after enlistment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following seven questions, you will be liable to a punishment of two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

7. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? if so, where? to whom? for what period? and, when did, or will, the period of your apprenticeship expire?	7. No
8. Are you Married?	8. No
9. Have you ever been sentenced to Imprisonment by the Civil Power?	9. No
10. Do you now belong to the Royal Navy, the Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve, the Militia Reserve, or any Naval Reserve Force? If so,	10. No
†11. Have you ever served in the Royal Navy, the Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force, the Imperial Yeomanry, the Volunteers, the Army Reserve, the Militia Reserve, or any Naval Reserve Force? If so, state which, and	11. No
12. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your previous Service?	12. Yes
13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the Military or Naval Forces of the Crown? If so, on what grounds?	13. No
14. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated?	14. Yes
15. For what Corps are you willing to be enlisted, or are you willing to be enlisted for General Service?	15. East Kent Regt.
†16. Do you understand that although every endeavour will be made to post you to the regiment which you have selected, you will be liable, if necessary, subsequently to serve with any regiment of the Corps for which you enlist?	16. Yes
†17. Do you understand that, notwithstanding you enlist for a dismounted Corps, you are liable to be trained and employed in such mounted duties as may be required?	17. Yes
18. Did you receive a Notice, and do you understand its meaning, and who gave it to you?	18. Yes (Name of Corps) for Lergt Layne P.P. Recruiter
19. Are you willing to serve upon the following conditions provided His Majesty should so long require your services?	19. Yes

(a) For the period of twelve years, for the first seven years in Army Service and for the remainder in the Army Reserve. If on the termination of such period of Army Service, you are serving beyond the limit of the first seven years in Army Service of one year, or such lesser period as may be determined, after which you will be transferred to the Army Reserve, you will continue to serve until you shall have completed the remaining portion of such period of 12 years in the Army Reserve, unless you are sooner discharged by order of His Majesty or one of His Principal Secretaries of State.

(b) If at the expiration of the said twelve years' term of Army Service a state of War exists, the Army Service of any man whose term would otherwise expire during War may be prolonged by His Majesty for a further period not exceeding one year.

(c) If at the expiration of the above-mentioned term of Army Service you are engaged in operations in the field, you may be required by His Majesty to remain with the Army in the field until the conclusion of those operations.

(d) If at the expiration of the above-mentioned term of Army Service the country is in imminent national danger or great emergency, then you may be required by His Majesty to remain in the Army for a further period not exceeding 12 months.

(e) If the above-mentioned term of 12 years' service while you are on service with the Regular Forces, or beyond the seas, or (in) while Soldiers in the Regular Forces are required by proclamation to remain with the Colours, then you may be required by proclamation, but not otherwise, to remain with the Colours for a further period not exceeding 12 months.

(f) If you are transferred to the Army Reserve, you are liable to be called out on permanent service in case of National Emergency, and, unless duly excused by sufficient cause, it will be your duty to obey such call.

I, Frederick Arthur Terry do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Frederick A. Terry SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT.

W. Butler Sergt. Signature of Witness.

TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.

I Frederick Arthur Terry swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

The Recruit was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided by the Act.

The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.

I believe that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said declaration and attestation were taken before me at Chichester this 14th day of December 1914.

W. A. Cumming Major

Signature of the Justice or Officer attesting.

Having satisfied myself that the Recruit understands the nature of the Oath, I have administered it to him.

Recruiting Officer, 35th A. District.

* If so, the Recruit is to be asked the particulars of his former Service, and to produce, if possible, his Parchment Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him on completion by enlistment.

† If the Recruit enlists for a particular Regiment, he is to be asked these questions with reference to that Regiment.

‡ Applies to Dismounted Corps only.

§ Applies to Mounted Corps only.

¶ If the Recruit is under 21 years of age, the consent of the Parent or Guardian under section 80 (6), Army Act, should be obtained before he is attested.

The Recruit should, if he desires it, receive a copy of the Declaration on Army Form B. 265a.

Description of Frederick Arthur Terry on Enlistment.

Apparent Age 18 years 3 months.
(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.)

Height ..... 5 ft. 6 ins.
Weight ..... 130 lbs.
Chest measurement { Girth when fully expanded ..... 35 ins. / Range of Expansion 2 1/2 ins.
Complexion Fresh
Eyes Blue
Hair Fair

Religious denomination
Church of England
Presbyterian
Wesleyan
Baptist or Congregationalist
Other Protestants (Denomination to be stated.)
Roman Catholic
Jewish

Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease.
(Should the Medical Officer be of opinion that the recruit has served before he will, unless the man acknowledges to any previous service, attach a slip to that effect for the information of the approving Officer.)

Nil

Certificate of Medical Examination.

I have examined the above-named recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see at the required distance with either eye: his heart and lungs are healthy: he has the free use of his joints and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him * fit. for the Army.

Date 14th December 1914

Place Chichester

Gwilym James
Lieut. R.A.M. Corps
Medical Officer.

* Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

Note.—Should the Medical Officer consider the recruit unfit, he will fill up the Foregoing Certificate only in the case of those who have been attested, and will briefly state below the cause [illegible]

Certificate of Primary Military Examination.

I hereby certify that the above-named recruit was [illegible] by me and I consider him fit for service in the East Kent Regt and that due care has been exercised in his enlistment.

Date 14th December 1914

Place Chichester

W. Channing Major
Recruiting Officer, 35th R. District.

* Insert here "fit" or "unfit." † Insert the [illegible]

Certificate of Approving Officer.

I certify that this Attestation of the above-named recruit is correct, and [illegible] that the required formalities appear to have been complied with. I accordingly approve of his enlistment to the† East Kent Regiment

If enlisted by special authority, Army Form B. 203 (or other authority for the enlistment) will be sent to the *original* attestation.

Date 14th December 1914

Place Chichester

W. Channing Major for Lt. Col
Approving Officer.
Commanding 35th R. D. Recruiting Area.

* The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit.
† Here insert the "Corps" for which the Recruit has been enlisted.

STATEMENT of the SERVICES of No. L 10361 Name F. A. Terry 6

Corps	Battn. or Depot	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Army Rank	Dates	Service not allowed to reckon for fixing the rate of Pension (years / days)	Service in Reserve not allowed to reckon towards G. C. Pay (years / days)	Signature of Officer certifying correctness of Entries
		Service towards limited engagement reckons from 14 Dec 1914					
		Joined at Canterbury on 18 Dec 1914					
East Kent Regt.		Attested Posted	Pte	14-12-14			W. H. Thomas Major for Lt. Col. Commanding 55th L. D. Recruiting Area.
	3	POSTED	"	6-JUL-1915			F. Milbourne Captain, Adjutant 3rd Bn. "The Buffs."
	1st	POSTED	"				
The Buffs. 1st		Killed in action	Pte.	8. 7. 17			
		Total Service forfeited as above					
		Total Service towards Engagement to 8. 7. 17 (date of discharge)			2 years 214 days		Chas. Wilde Capt.
		" " " Pension " ("			" "		

MILITARY HISTORY SHEET.

1. Service at Home and Abroad.

Country	Service to count as British or Indian	From	To	Length of Service Years	Days	N.B.—The Country only to be shown—it is not necessary to show separately the service in the different stations of the same country. England, Scotland and Ireland to be shown under the general term "Home." For mode of computing Service Abroad, see King's Regulations.
Home		14.12.14	5.7.15	—	204	
B.E. Force (France)		6.7.15	8.4.17	2	3	
				2.	214	

2. Whether educated at (Applies only to Regulars) *Name of School to be stated.
   a { Duke of York's Royal Military School / Royal Hibernian Military School / Queen Victoria School
   b { Industrial School under Home Office or Local Government Board }

3. Army School and other certificates of education ...

4. Passed classes of Instruction † ... †This includes any authorised class of instruction, such as Signalling, Cheiroscy, &c.

14.12.14 5.7.15
HOME From.....To.....
6.7.15
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, (France) From.....To.....

5. Campaigns (including Actions), Medals & decorations ... ...

1914-15 Star
British War & Victory Medal

6. Wounded ...

7. Effects of wounds

8. Special instances of gallant conduct and meritorious service in public despatches ... ...

9. Promotions ...

10. Injuries in or by the Service ...

11. Name and Address of next of kin ... ...

Father:- Rev. Terry. Hillands Farm Birdham
Mother:- Mary Terry. —..— Nr. Chichester Sussex

12. Particulars as to Marriage

(a) Christian and Surname of Woman to whom married, and whether spinster or widow, and date of marriage. (b) name of officiating Minister or Registrar, and (c) names of two witnesses.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Entry relating thereto entered on Married Roll	Initials of Officer

13. Particulars as to Children

Christian Names	Date and Place of Birth	Date and Place of Baptism, and Name of officiating Minister

NOTE.—These entries are to be made from time to time as they occur, and initialled by the Officer making the entry.
† To be ruled through (a) in the case of a Soldier married without leave whilst serving with the Colours, who desires the entry to be made, (b) when a Soldier is married whilst in the Reserve.

Army Form B. 265.

Duplicate to E.K.

SHORT SERVICE (All Arms.)

with the Colours, and 5 years in the Reserve, or, if he shall have completes his 7 years' service with the Colours while beyond the seas, then for a further period, not exceeding one year, with the Colours, and the remainder of the 12 years in the Reserve.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 10360 Name Ernest George Terry Corps East Kent Regt.

Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment.

1. What is your Name? — Ernest George Terry.
2. In what Parish, Township, or Town were you born? — In the Parish of Bentley in or near the Town of Chichester in the County of Sussex
3. — Yes
4. — 19-11-1894
5. What is your Trade or Calling? — Farm Labourer.
6. Have you resided out of your Father's house for three years continuously in the same place, or occupied a house or land of the yearly value of £10 for one year, and paid rates for the same, and, in either case, if so, state where — No.

You are hereby warned that if after enlistment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following seven questions, you will be liable to a punishment of two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

7. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? If so, where? to whom? for what period? and, when did, or will, the period of your apprenticeship expire? — No.
8. Are you Married? — No.
9. Have you ever been sentenced to Imprisonment by the Civil Power? — No.
10. Do you now belong to the Royal Navy, the Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve, the Militia Reserve, or any Naval Reserve Force? If so, in what Corps? — No.
11. Have you ever served in the Royal Navy, the Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force, the Imperial Yeomanry, the Volunteers, the Army Reserve, the Militia Reserve, or any Naval Reserve Force? If so, state which, and the cause of discharge. — No.
12. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your previous Service? — Yes.
13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the Military or Naval Service of the Crown? If so, on what grounds? — No.
14. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? — Yes.
15. For what Corps are you willing to be enlisted, or are you willing to be enlisted for General Service? — East Kent Regt.
16. Do you understand that although every endeavour will be made to posit you to the regiment which you have selected, you will be liable, if necessary, to serve with any regiment of the Corps for which you enlist? — Yes.
17. Do you understand that, notwithstanding you enlist for a designated Corps, you are liable to be trained and employed in such mounted duties as may be required? — Yes.
18. Did you receive a Notice, and do you understand its meaning, and who gave it to you? — Yes. Name L/Cpl. Lynk Corps P.P. Recruiter
19. Are you willing to serve upon the following conditions provided His Majesty should so long require your services:
(a) For the first twelve years of the first seven years in Army Service and for the remaining five years in the Army Reserve. If at the termination of such period of Army Service, you are serving beyond the seas, then for a further period in Army Service of one year, or such lesser period as may be determined, after which you will be sent home with all convenient speed to complete the remaining portion of such period of 12 years in the Army Reserve.
(b) If, at the expiration of the above-mentioned term of Army Service, a State of War exists, then, if so directed by the Competent Military Authority, to serve in Army Service for a further period not exceeding 12 months.
(c) If, at the expiration of the above-mentioned term of Army Service, you are so required by a Proclamation from His Majesty in case of actual or imminent national danger or great emergency then to serve in Army Service as aforesaid for your term of service and such further period not exceeding 12 months.
(d) If the above-mentioned term of 12 years expires while you are on service with the Regular Forces beyond the seas, or (b) (c) a State of war exists with a Foreign Power, or (b) (c) while Soldiers in the Reserve are required by Proclamation to rejoin, or re-enter upon, Army Service, and you, in accordance with such Proclamation, have re-entered into Army Service, then to serve for a further period not exceeding 12 months.
(e) If, after you have been transferred to the Army Reserve, you are called out on permanent service, then to be liable to be kept on such service during your services. — 19. Yes

I, Ernest George Terry do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Ernest George Terry SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT

W/y Butler Sergt. Signature of Witness.

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.

Ernest George Terry swear by Almighty God, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

The Recruit above named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to punishment as provided in the Army Act.

The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to him, and the recruit has made the declaration and taken the oath before me at Chichester on this 14th day of December 1914.

Signature of the Justice W A Chaney Lt-Col

Recruiting Officer, 35th R. Division

If any alteration is required on this page of the Attestation a Justice of the Peace must initial it.

Recruit should require it receives a copy of the Declaration on Army Form B. 265A.

STATEMENT of the SERVICES of No. M/10360 Name G. C. Perry 6

Corps	Battn. or Depot	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Army Rank	Dates	Service not allowed to reckon for fixing the rate of Pension years	Service not allowed to reckon towards G. C. Pay years	Signature of Officers certifying correctness of Entries
		Service towards limited engagement reckons from 14 Dec 1914					
		Joined at Canterbury on 18 Dec 14					
East Kent Regt.		Attested	Pte	14-12-14			W A Cheney Major for Lt Col. Commanding 3rd E.D. Recruiting Area.
	3	POSTED					
	3rd	POSTED		6-JUL-1915			J Mclean Captain, Adjutant 3rd Bn. "The Buffs."
	1	Killed in Action	Pte	19. 4. 16			
		Total Service forfeited as above					
		Total Service towards Engagement to 19. 4. 16 (date of death)			1 years 127 days		Major for Col.
		" " " Pension			" "		7th Infantry Brigade

MILITARY HISTORY SHEET.

1. Service at Home and Abroad.

COUNTRY	Service to count as British or Indian	Place	From	To	Length of Service Years	Days
Home			14.12.14	5.7.15	—	204
B.E. Force (France)			6.7.15	19.4.16		288
					1	127

N.B.—The Country only to be shown—it is not necessary to show separately the service in the different stations of the same country. England, Scotland and Ireland to be shown under the general term "Home."

For mode of computing Service Abroad, see King's Regulations.

Initials of Officer making the entry

2. Whether educated at (Applicable only to Boys) * Name of School to be stated.
   a { Duke of York's Royal Military School / Royal Hibernian Military School / Queen Victoria School
   b † Industrial School under Home Office or Local Government Board

3. Army School and other certificates of education ...

4. Passed classes of Instruction † ... (This includes any authorised class of instruction, e.g., in swimming, Chiropody, &c.)

14.12.14 5.7.15

5. Campaigns (including Actions), Medals & decorations ...

HOME From ... To ...

6.7.15. 19.4.16

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, (France) From ... To ...

1914-15 Star

British War & Victory Medal

6. W... ...

7. Effects of wounds ...

8. Special instances of gallant conduct and mentions in public despatches ...

9. Annuities ...

10. Injuries in or by the Service ...

11. Name and Address of next of kin ...

Father: George Terry, Hollands Farm, Budham
Mother: Mary Terry — do — Nr. Chichester, Sussex.

12. Particulars as to Marriage

(a) Christian and Surname of Woman to whom married, and whether a minister or widow (b) name of officiating Minister or Registrar, and (c) number of Banns or Licence	(a)	(b)	(c) and date of marriage	Date of being placed on Married Roll	Initials of Officer

13. Particulars as to Children

Christian Names	Date and Place of Birth	Date and Place of Baptism, and Name of officiating Minister

NOTE.—These entries are to be made from time to time as they occur, and initialed by the Officer making the entry.
† To be ruled through (a) in the case of a Soldier, married without leave whilst serving with the Colours, who desires the entry to be made, (b) when a Soldier is married whilst in the Reserve.

Description of Ernest George Terry on Enlistment.

Apparent Age 20 years ... months
(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.)

Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease.

(Should the Medical Officer be of opinion that the recruit has served before, he will, unless the man acknowledges to any previous service, attach a slip to this effect for the information of the approving Officer.)

Nil

Height	5 ft. 8 in.
Weight	139 lbs.
Chest measurement (Girth when fully expanded)	37 1/2 in.
Chest measurement (Range of Expansion)	2 1/2 in.
Complexion	Fresh
Eyes	Grey
Hair	Fair

Religious denomination: Church of England ✓

Presbyterian

Wesleyan

Baptist or Congregationalist

Other Protestants (Denomination to be stated.)

Roman Catholic

Jewish

Certificate of Medical Examination.

I have examined the above-named recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see at the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him * fit for the Army.

Date 14/12 1914.

Place Chichester

Gwilym James
Lieut R A M C
Medical Officer.

* Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

NOTE.—Should the Medical Officer consider the Recruit unfit, he will fill in the foregoing Certificate only in the case of those who have been attested, and will briefly state below the cause of rejection.

Certificate of Primary Military Examination.

I hereby certify that the above-named recruit was inspected by me and I considered him fit for service in the East Kent Regiment and that the necessary care has been exercised in his enlistment.

Date 14th December 1914.

Place Chichester

W A Chenevix Trench Major
Recruiting Officer, 35th R. District.

* Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

Certificate of Approving Officer.

I certify that this Attestation of the above-named recruit is correct, and that the required forms appear to have been duly complied with, and accordingly approve of his being enlisted to the † East Kent Regiment.

If enlisted by special authority, Army Form B. 203 (or other authority for the enlistment) will be attached to the *original* attestation.

Date 14th December 1914

Place Chichester

W A Chenevix Trench Major for Lt-Col.
Commanding 35th R. D. Recruiting Area.
Approving Officer.

* The signature of the Approving Officer is to be in his own handwriting.
† Here insert the "corps" for which the Recruit has been enlisted.

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Army Form

SHORT SERVICE.

(6 years with the Colours and 6 years in the Reserve, or, if the man completes his 6 years' service with the Colours while beyond the seas, then for a further period, not exceeding one year, with the Colours, and the remainder of the 12 years in the Reserve.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. Name Frank Robinson Corps R.H.R.F.A.

Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment.

1.	What is your Name?	1. Frank Robinson
2.	In or near what Parish or Town were you born?	2. In the Parish of West Wittering in or near the Town of in the County of Sussex
3.	Are you a British Subject?	3.
4.	What is your Age?	4. 19 Years 16 Months.
5.	What is your Trade or Calling?	5. Cowman
6.	Have you resided out of your Father's house for three years continuously in the same place, or occupied a house or land of the yearly value of £10 for one year, and paid rates for the same, and, in either case, if so, state where?	6. no

You are hereby warned that if after enlistment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following seven questions you will be liable to a punishment of two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

7.	Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? if so, where? to whom? for what period? and, when did, or will, the period of your apprenticeship expire?	7. no
8.	Are you Married?	8. no
9.	Have you ever been sentenced to Imprisonment by the Civil Power?	9. no
10.	Do you now belong to the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines, the Militia, the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve, the Militia Reserve, or any Naval Reserve Force? If so, to what unit and Corps?	10. no
*11.	Have you ever served in the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines, the Militia, the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force, the Imperial Yeomanry, the Volunteers, the Army Reserve, the Militia Reserve, or any Naval Reserve Force? If so, state which unit, and cause of discharge	11. no
12.	Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your previous Service?	12. yes
13.	Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the Military or Naval Forces of the Crown? If so, on what grounds?	13. no
14.	Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated?	14. yes
15.	For what Corps are you willing to be enlisted, or are you willing to be enlisted for General Service?	15. yes R.H.R.F.A.
16.	Did you receive a Notice, and do you understand its meaning, and who gave it to you?	16. yes Name: R W B SIM Corps: SERGT. MAJOR, RECRUITING STA
†17.	Do you understand that, notwithstanding you enlist for a Mounted Corps, you are liable to be trained and employed in such mounted duties as may be required?	17. –
18.	Are you willing to serve upon the following conditions provided His Majesty should so long require your services?	
(a)	For the term of 12 years, for the first six years in Army Service and for the remaining six years in the Army Reserve, or if at the termination of such period of Army Service you are beyond the seas, then for a further period in Army Service of one year, or such lesser period as may be determined, after which you will be sent home with all convenient speed to complete the remaining portion of such period of 12 years in the Army Reserve.	
(b)	If, at the expiration of the above-mentioned term of Army Service, a state of War exists, then, if so directed by the Competent Military Authority, to serve in Army Service for a further period not exceeding 12 months.	
(c)	If, at the expiration of the above-mentioned term of Army Service, you are so required by a Proclamation from His Majesty in case of imminent national danger, or great emergency, then to serve in Army Service so as to complete your term of 12 years, and for a further period not exceeding 12 months.	18. Yes
(d)	If the above-mentioned term of 12 years expires while you are on service with the Regular Forces—(i.) beyond the seas, or (ii.) while a state of war exists with a Foreign Power, or (iii.) while Soldiers in the Reserve are required by proclamation to continue in, or re-enter upon Army Service, and you, in accordance with such proclamation, have re-entered upon Army Service, then to serve for a further period not exceeding 12 months.	
(e)	If, after you have been transferred to the Army Reserve, you are called out on permanent service, then to be liable to be transferred to any Corps requiring your services.	

I, Frank Robinson do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Frank Robinson SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT.

Sullivan *Signature of Witness.*

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.

Frank Robinson do make Oath, that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, defend His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity, and will serve and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

The recruit was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished.

The above questions were put to the recruit in my presence.

He has answered each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

The recruit was sworn and signed the oath before me at PORTSMOUTH on the

Signature of Justice of the Peace or Attesting Officer.

Rank.

Name.

Address.

Description.

Date.

* Every recruit who has served in the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines, the Militia, the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve, the Militia Reserve, or any Naval Reserve Force, is to produce his Parchment Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him conspicuously endorsed "re-enlisted in the (Regiment) on the (Date)."

† Recruits for Mounted Corps only.

EMENT of the SERVICES of No. Name Frank Robinson

Corps	Battn. or Depôt	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Army Rank	Dates	Service not allowed to reckon for fixing the rate of pension. years	Service not allowed to reckon for fixing the rate of pension. days	Service in Reserve not allowed to reckon towards G.C. pay years	Service in Reserve not allowed to reckon towards G.C. pay days	Signature of Officers certifying correctness of entries.
Service towards limited engagement reckons from 19th August 14									
Joined at Woolwich on 22. 8. 1914									
R.H.A.	R.P. Base	Posted	Gunner	19. 9. 14					
R.H.A.	15th Bde	Posted	Gunner	22. 9. 14					
Base Dep.		Posted	Gnr.	31. 3. 15					
R.H.A.	Expeditionary Force.	Posted	Gunner.	1. 4. 15.					
Bde A.C.		"	"	23. 4. 15					
		"		15. 4. 16					
18th		Died of wounds rec'd. in action	Gnr.	18. 8. 17					
		Grave Site Bluet Farm Brit Cem. 3½ mile N.E. of Bluendinge 3½ miles N.W. of Ypres		Buried 18. 8. 17					
		Total Service forfeited as above							
		Engagement to 18. 8. 17 (date of discharge)			3 years	1			
		Pension " (")							

MILITARY HISTORY SHEET.

1. Service at Home and Abroad.

COUNTRY	FROM	TO	YEARS	DAYS
Home British	19.8.14	31.3.15		226
France	1.4.15	18.8.19	2	1141
			3	1

N.B.—The Country to be shown—it is not necessary to show separately the service in the different stations of the same Country, England, Scotland and Ireland to be shown under the general term "Home."

For mode of computing Service abroad, see King's Regulations.

Initials of Officer making the entry.

2. Whether educated at (Applies only to Boys) * Name of School to be stated. — Duke of York's Royal Military School / Royal Hibernian Military School / Queen Victoria School / Industrial School under Home Office or Local Government Board *

3. Army School and other certificates of education ...

4. Passed classes of Instruction † ... This includes any authorised class of instruction, *e.g.*, in swimming, chiropody, &c.

5. Campaigns (including Actions) ... — B.E.F. France 1915 6 7

6. Wounded ...

7. Effect of wounds ...

8. Special instances of gallant conduct & mentions in public despatches ...

Name of Medal	Clasps

9. Medals, decorations and annuities ...

10. Injuries in or by the Service ...

11. Name and Address of next of kin ... — Father. B. Robinson, Kitchenor Gate, Winchester, The Firs, Dibrosese

(a) Christian and Surname of Woman to whom married, and whether spinster or widow, (b) place and date of marriage, (c) name of officiating Minister or Registrar, and (d) names of two witnesses.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

†Date of being placed on Married Roll

Initials of Officer

Christian Names	Date and Place of Birth	Date and Place of Baptism, and Name of officiating Minister

... time ... occur, and initialled by the Officer making ... with the Col... de...

Description of Robinson Frank **on Enlistment.**

Apparent Age ____ years ____ months.
(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.)

Height ..... 5 ft. 9 3/4 ins.
Weight ..... 147 lbs.
Chest measurement. (Girth when fully expanded..... 38½ ins.
Range of expansion 2 ins.
Complexion Fresh
Eyes Brown
Hair Brown
Religious denomination: Church of England Yes; Presbyterian; Wesleyan; Baptist or Congregationalist; Other Protestants (Denomination to be stated); Roman Catholic; Jewish

Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease.

(Should the Medical Officer be of opinion that the recruit has served before, he will, unless the man acknowledges to any previous service, attach a slip to that effect, for the information of the approving Officer.)

Nil

Certificate of Medical Examination.

I have examined the above-named recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see at the required distance with either eye: his heart and lungs are healthy: he has the free use of his joints and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him * fit for the army.

Date 19. 8. 1914.
Place Portsmouth.
* Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

R Barnett
Major
Medical Officer.

NOTE.—Should the Medical Officer consider the Recruit unfit, he will fill in the foregoing Certificate only in the case of those who have been attested, and will briefly state below the cause of unfitness:—

Certificate of Primary Military Examination.

I hereby certify that the above-named recruit was inspected by me, and I consider him * fit for service in the † Royal Regiment of Artillery (R.H. & R.F.A.) and that due care has been exercised in his enlistment.

Date 19 - 8 - 1914
Place PORTSMOUTH
* Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

R. Brde Rowlett Capt
C Shower
Recruiting Officer.

† Insert the "Regiment" or "Corps."

** Certificate of Approving Officer.*

I certify that this Attestation of the above-named recruit is correct, and properly filled up, and that the required forms appear to have been complied with. I accordingly approve, and appoint him to the † Royal Regiment of Artillery (R.H. & R.F.A.)

If enlisted by special authority, Army Form B. 203 (or other authority for the enlistment) will be the *original* attestation.

19 - 8 1914
PORTSMOUTH

R. Brde Rowlett Capt
C Shower
Approving Officer.

* The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit.
† Here insert the "Corps" for which the Recruit has been enlisted.