

Commemorating men from Portsmouth who endured the third Battle of Ypres during WWI, known as 'Passchendaele', from July 1917 to November 1917.

In January 2017, Portsmouth Poetry was awarded £10,000 by the Heritage Lottery Fund to complete a dynamic project to commemorate the centenary of the Battle of Passchendaele. The project involved research to discover men and women from Portsmouth who were involved in the battle, a month long exhibition in Portsmouth Cathedral with biographies of 12 people from the city who participated, a schools project and a permanent archive of the research. Following the successful exhibition, we are outlining and explaining the battle and the shortened biographies of the men during the three months of the battle centenary.

At dawn (3.50 a.m.) on July 31st the 3rd Battle of Ypres began, a year after the devastation of the Somme. The plan, formed by Field Marshall Douglas Haig, was to break

through enemy lines on the Ypres Salient close to a village called Passchendaele in order to liberate the North Sea coast of Belgium from which German U-Boats were operating and to afford the French Army at Aisne a chance to recover from a mutiny by forcing the German army to divert resources to Flanders.

Three days after the Battle began, Flanders experienced the worst rainfall in over 30 years turning the battlefield into a swamp in which men and horses sunk and drowned. The battle became known as "the battle of mud" but is now remembered by the village that symbolised its target, 'Passchendaele'.

With chilling irony, as the Battle of Passchendaele started on July 31st 1917, a British cargo ship SS Belgian Prince was hit by a torpedo off the Atlantic coast of Ireland with a loss of 40 lives.

Portsmouth in the First World War

As the major base of the Royal Navy with a history going back to Henry VIII and the Romans, it is easy to think of Portsmouth as 'the navy' and forget that it was also a military town. Portsmouth and Southampton played a major naval role (both Royal and Merchant) in WWI, were sizeable military bases, were significant for the influx of troops from the Empire and for the treatment and demobilisation of soldiers. In addition to the vast RAMC Netley Hospital near Southampton, Haslar in Gosport and St James's Hospital in Portsmouth treated the wounded and men with 'shell shock'. The Dockyard had a vital role in maintaining supplies and many local women worked there during the Great War including relatives of some of the men whose biographies form the Portsmouth Poetry Passchendaele Project.

Boy Soldiers

250,000 boys and young men under the (legal) age of 19 enlisted during WWI. Many thousands more tried their luck and were turned away. Reasons probably include:

- Patriotism
- Widespread failure to understand the real nature of WWI fighting
- Escape from dreary lives with little prospect of advancement
- Most people didn't have birth certificates so it was easy to lie
- The recruitment process included medical checks and, in an age of undernourishment, a strapping lad could easily get through
- Recruitment officers were paid two shillings and sixpence (£6) for each new recruit. Widespread evidence shows recruiting officers knew that most boys were underage and even cajoled boys into enlisting and gave them false ages

The youngest known recruit was 12

Private Sidney Lewis served at the Somme when he was only 12. George Maher, who was only 13 at the time, claims Lewis was too short to see over the edge of the trench. "The youngest was 12 years old. A little nuggety bloke he was, too. We joked that the other soldiers would have to lift him up to see over the trenches."

The youngest soldier to die was 14

Private 6322 John Condon is buried in Poelcapelle cemetery (Row F, Plot 56) Pte Condon, lied about his age to fight for his country, is recorded as the youngest soldier to die in the war. He was killed in the Second Battle of Ypres, less than 10 miles away, on May 24, 1915 in one of the worst massacres of the war when the Germans used poisonous chlorine gas for the first time. The boy soldier had claimed he was 18 when he enlisted in his home town of Waterford, Ireland. He was really a 12-year-old. He was 14 when he was killed. Claims that he was actually 18 have been rejected by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. Only the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Westminster Abbey receives more visitors.

15-year-old Cyril Jose, a tin-miner's son from Cornwall, joined for adventure and to escape crippling unemployment.

He wrote to his sister: "Dearest Ivy, stand back. I've got my own rifle and bayonet. The bayonet's about 2ft long from hilt to end of point. Must feel a bit rummy to run into one of them in a charge. Not 'arf. Goodbye and God bless you, from your fit brother, Cyril."

Cyril survived the war and wounding at the Somme but the bloodshed he witnessed in France turned him into a vehement opponent of militarism for the rest of his life. In one letter home he poured scorn on the British commander, Field Marshal Earl Haig.

"What brains Earl Douglas must have. Made me laugh when I read his dispatch. 'I attacked.' Old women in England picturing Sir Doug in front of the British waves brandishing his sword at Johnny in the trenches... attack Johnny from 100 miles back. I'll get a job like that in the next war."

The R.A.M.C.

Formed in 1898 the Corps operated a "Chain of Evacuation" under fire as stretcher bearers to collect wounded men give them initial first aid and move them to 'dressing stations' for immediate attention and then to Casualty Clearing Stations close to the 'front'. Often a tented camp, CCS's were often grouped into clusters of two or three in a small area, usually a few miles behind the lines and on a railway line. A typical CCS could hold 1,000 casualties at any time, and each would admit 15-300 cases, in rotation.

Serious operations such as limb amputations carried out here. Some CCS's were specialist units for nervous disorders, skin diseases, infectious diseases, certain types of wounds, etc. Disabled men and those whose recovery would take a long time were repatriated to military hospital Netley in Southampton and St James's Hospital in Portsmouth were used for this kind of treatment which included Post Traumatic Stress Disorder known then as "shell shock."

It is estimated well over 1.5 million lives were saved by the RAMC on the Western Front alone. RAMC soldiers were also responsible for the deeply traumatic work of recovery and identification of the dead.



Portsmouth Poetry

Portsmouth Poetry is a non-profit voluntary body launched during the 2016 Portsmouth Festivities which was set up to promote mixed-arts events and activities in the city.

Portsmouth Poetry's mission is to work in partnership with other venues and organisations across the persuasions of art, theatre, music, and education, to provide performances and community and educational projects based upon poetry, drawing on a broad spectrum of expertise.

The Research Project

A professional archivist with proven expertise, Donna Bish, was engaged to complete research to identify people from Portsmouth who had participated in the 3rd Battle of Ypres.

Her brief was to conduct initial research to identify participants and an overview of their stories to form a 'shortlist' from which 12 would be selected for more detailed investigation.

These 12 would form the core of the exhibition. Time constraints meant that this research would have to be completed in 3 months. In total, nearly 250 Portsmouth WWI participants were identified — names, an address, rank and regiment. Initial research removed those found not to

The Passchendaele Project

The Project arose out of discussions with Portsmouth Cathedral to promote poetry based events in the Cathedral in keeping with the ethical and humanitarian concerns that are shared by poets and faiths. More than four years into the centenary commemoration we were concerned that Passchendaele, being less well known than other WWI engagements and overshadowed by the Somme, might not receive

have fought at Passchendaele or for whom no further records existed.

An interim shortlist of around 68 persons secured more detail and again it was possible to eliminate more either because additional information did not exist or would take longer to acquire than was available.

A meeting discussed approximately 20+ biographies and the final 12 were selected both because of their stories and to reflect a diversity typical of the WWI experience.

These 12 were investigated in depth and formed the core of the Passchendaele Project exhibition.

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the remembrance it deserved. We decided to produce an exhibition, performance and educational activities to highlight not only the tragedy of Passchendaele but the contribution to it from the city of Portsmouth.

The exhibition and performance were located in St Thomas's Cathedral as part of the 2017 Portsmouth Festivities. Portsmouth Poetry was successful in securing a £10,000 award to fund the project from Heritage Lottery Fund under their 'First World War then and now' programme.

The HLF- funded project comprised

- In-depth historical research to produce biographies of Portsmouth participation in the battle Battle of Passchendaele
- A month-long exhibition at Portsmouth Cathedral and video narrative on the Guildhall Square Big Screen
- An autumn term schools project for Year 7 – 11 pupils
- A digital archive of the research outcomes and permanent home for the exhibition materials

Heritage Lottery Fund 'First World War then and now'

The Heritage Lottery Fund 'First World War then and now' programme seeks to encourage and fund local events and projects which identify and highlight the involvement and contribution of local communities.

The Passchendaele Project was recognised by a £10,000 award as making an important contribution to local heritage by helping the city to recognise and understand its recent history and the part it and its people played.

A £6,000 award from Arts Council England funded an accompanying performance "The Angels Cry" in the Cathedral (June 20) produced by Portsmouth Poetry and the New Theatre Royal.

Researching WWI: the buried truth of the Great War

The Passchendaele project was a huge success. The diligence and expertise of our archivist Donna Bish produced a depth of detail and information rarely achieved in investigating the Great War and for each of the 12 biographies in our exhibition included not only detail of the experience at Passchendaele but the war service, their lives and family details (particularly rare). The end result is some of the most informative research into WWI and Portsmouth.

Researching WWI is very difficult. To obtain information, three things are needed: 1) Informative data has to have been properly collected. 2) The data needs to have been recorded effectively. 3) This information needs to be safely archived so as to be accessible

to subsequent generations. If any one of these is inadequate, securing reliable information will be difficult and obscured. In the case of the first world war, all three are faulted!

The British armed forces kept only the briefest of information on its men. By contrast, better recording was made by our allies such as the Canadians and the best records were kept by the Germans evidenced, for example, in the Wikipedia entry on Passchendaele which gives detailed German casualty figures and none for the BEF.

In addition, slightly better records were kept of officers than the rank and file though still minimal in content. Rigorous censorship at the time limited the content of letters home, war diary entries and the scenes permitted in photography.

Much of our understanding of the true horror of 3rd Ypres has come from German and French

forces where these restrictions were less vigorous.

Subsequent storage and archiving is a problem. The records of officers were kept in a rural location and have survived. Those of 'ranks' were stored in London and 60% were lost in a direct hit during the WW2 'blitz'. Military records, where they have survived, are not connected to other records such as the national census so that to complete a full account of the lives of WWI servicemen requires accessing data from unconnected sources. A number of online 'ancestry' sites now exist but are still far from complete, unconnected with each other and expensive to access. Researching our recent past is costly, very time consuming and requires a good understanding of how conduct such investigation. A desirable outcome of the WWI Centenary would have been to coordinate these sources.

The universal response of those men who did survive the war. Symptomatic of PTSD, they buried the horror internally and never spoke about it.

"Every time an old person dies, it's like a library burning down." Alex Haley

All but a few, took their story to the grave. In the 1960's the BBC attempted a documentary for the 50th anniversary in which veterans would talk of their experiences.

Of the hundreds approached only 15 would agree to do so and most of these reluctantly. The famous Harry Patch did not talk of his experiences until the very end of his long life. Not only do these problems hamper the investigation of WWI, they fuel controversy and disagreement over what happened. Even obtaining an agreed figure on the number of men who died during Passchendaele is impossible!

Poets of Passchendaele

Ellis Humphrey Evans, 'Hedd Wyn' (1887 – 1917)

Ellis Humphrey Evans was the eldest of eleven children born to Evan and Mary Evans in Trawsfynydd, Merioneth in Wales. Despite only a basic education, he had composed his first poem at eleven, "Y Das Fawn" (the peat stack). Highly influenced by the Romantic poetry Shelley, he took part in numerous competitions and local Eisteddfodau and won his first 'chair' in Bala in 1907. At the age of 20, he adopted the bardic name 'Hedd Wyn', Welsh for "blessed peace" a reference to the sun's rays penetrating the mists in the valleys of Merioneth. Like Robert Burns, he was also known as the "shepherd poet."

Although he was a pacifist and agricultural work was a 'reserved occupation', the introduction of conscription required his family send one of its sons to war. Ellis enlisted rather than send his younger brother Robert. In June 1917, Hedd Wyn joined the 15th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers and on July 31st they marched to Pilckem Ridge.

A fellow soldier, Simon Jones, recalled: "We started over Canal Bank at Ypres and he was killed half way across Pilckem. I've heard many say that they were with Hedd Wyn and this and that, well I was with him... I saw him fall and I can say that it was a noscap shell in his stomach that killed him. You could tell that... He was going in front of me, and I saw him fall on his knees and grab two fistfuls of dirt... He was dying, of course... There were stretcher bearers coming up behind us, you see. There was nothing – well, you'd be breaking the rules if you went to help someone who was injured when you were in an attack."

Hedd Wyn was carried to a first-aid post still conscious and died at about 11:00 a.m. He is buried in Artillery Wood Cemetery, near Boezinge, Belgium.

In September 1917, the National Eisteddfod, held in the company of Prime Minister David Lloyd George, announced that the winner of the bardic chair was an entry submitted under the pseudonym 'Fleur de Lys'. Trumpets were sounded three times for the author to identify themselves until the Archdruid Dyfed announced the winner had been killed in action six weeks earlier. The empty chair was then draped in a black sheet. It was delivered to Evans' parents in the same condition. The festival is now referred to as "Eisteddfod y Gadair Ddu" ("The Eisteddfod of the Black Chair").



Francis Ledwidge, 1887 – 1917

Francis Edward Ledwidge, like Hedd Wyn, was a farm labourer poet. Born in Janeville, Slane, County Meath in Ireland, the eighth of nine children in a poverty-stricken family. Sometimes known as the "poet of the blackbirds."

Leaving school at thirteen, he worked in various jobs. He was sacked for trade union activity as a member of the Meath Labour Union. He was both a Nationalist and Left-wing.

Strongly built, with striking brown eyes, he wrote where ever he could – sometimes even on gates or fence posts.

From the age of fourteen his works were published in his local newspaper until he won the patronage of the writer, Lord Dunsany, who introduced him to W.B. Yeats.

The outbreak of the Great War split Irish Nationalists into those who supported the war and those who did not.

Although instinctively one of the latter, Ledwidge enlisted (24 October 1914) in the 5th battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lord Dunsany's regiment, despite Dunsany's opposition and offer of income to support him.

Some have speculated that he went to war because his sweetheart Ellie Vaughey had found a new lover whom she later married, but Ledwidge himself wrote forcefully, that he could not stand aside while others sought to defend Ireland's freedom.

He fought in the Dardenelles and Serbia despite losing rank for being drunk after the failure of the Easter Rising in 1916.

On 31 July 1917, a group from Ledwidge's battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers were road-laying in preparation for an assault during the Third Battle of Ypres, near the village of Boezinge, northwest of Ypres.

While Ledwidge was drinking tea in a mud hole with his comrades, a shell exploded alongside, killing the poet and five others.

A chaplain who knew him, Father Devas, arrived soon after, and recorded "Ledwidge killed, blown to bits."

Although the two never met, Ledwidge's remains were buried at Carrefour de Rose, and later re-interred in the nearby Artillery Wood Military Cemetery, Boezinge, where the Welsh poet Hedd Wyn is buried.



Rupert Brooke in Portsmouth

Of the many talented poets writing in and during the First World War, the best known are Siegfried Sassoon, William Owen, and Rupert Brooke. Brooke's poem The Soldier is one of the nation's most-loved poems. Less well-known is that Brooke served some of his military career in Portsmouth.

Like many young men, Brooke joined up eagerly in 1914 swept up by a wave of patriotism and, possibly, his uncertainty about his sexuality. Having failed to become a war correspondent, he joined the Nelson Battalion of the Royal Naval Division, later reformed as the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division and in November 1914 was posted to Portsmouth.

Described by W B Yeats as 'the handsomest young man in England', he had won prizes for poetry whilst still at school, was part of the infamous Bloomsbury Group of writers, and went "skinny dipping" with Virginia Wolfe at Cambridge, where he was also an active Fabian.

He described his training at Portsmouth in letters to Lady Eileen Wellesley. His 'short spree' in Portsmouth (as described to fellow poet Walter De La Mare) ended when the Division was posted on its Antwerp Expedition in October 1914. Brooke complained that he had only observed the fighting and of a 'ghastly sort of apathy [and unwillingness to die] over half the country'.

Brooke was transferred to the Hood Battalion and after further training put in charge of a 30-man platoon. In February 1915, they sailed for Gallipoli with the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force but he never reached Gallipoli bloodbath.

He developed sepsis from an infected mosquito bite and died on April 23, 1915. His famous poem was published a month later and became well known following a quotation in the Times Literary Supplement in 1915. It fell out of favour as the death toll mounted. Brooke got the wish he expressed, he was buried on the Greek Island of Skyros by his friends and fellow war poets Stanley Casson and Patrick Shaw-Stewart. He was later commemorated in Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey.

A detailed study of Brooke in Portsmouth has been published by local historian and archivist John Sadden.



Rhyfel Gwae fi fy myw mewn oes mor ddreng, A Duw ar drai ar orwel pell; O'i ôl mae dyn, yn deyrn a gwreng, Yn codi ei awdurdod hell. Pan deimlodd fyned ymaith Dduw Cyfododd gledd i ladd ei frawd; Mae sw'n yr ymladd ar ein clyw, A'i gysgod ar fythynnod tlawd. Mae'r hen delynau genid gynt Yng nghrog ar gangau'r helyg draw, A gwaedd y bechgyn lond y gwynt, A'u gwaed yn gymyg efo'r glaw.	War Woe is my life in such a bitter age, As God fades on the horizon's canopy; As He goes, man, both lord and liege, Sets up his own ugly hegemony. When he saw his god disappear He drew a sword to kill his brothers; The din of battle fills the ear, And covers the cabins of poor mothers. The old harps that were played in a time of joys Hang from the branches of that willow wood, The wind fills up with the screams of boys, And the falling rain with their blood.
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A poem by Ellis Humphrey Evans, also known as 'Hedd Wyn' ▲

'The Soldier' by Rupert Brooke

If I should die, think only
 this of me:
 That there's some corner of
 a foreign field
 That is for ever England.
 There shall be
 In that rich earth a richer
 dust concealed;
 A dust whom England bore,
 shaped, made aware,
 Gave, once, her flowers to
 love, her ways to roam;
 A body of England's,
 breathing English air,
 Washed by the rivers, blest
 by suns of home.
 And think, this heart, all
 evil shed away,
 A pulse in the eternal
 mind, no less
 Gives somewhere back the
 thoughts by England given;
 Her sights and sounds;
 dreams happy as her day;
 And laughter, learnt of
 friends; and gentleness,
 In hearts at peace, under
 an English heaven.

The War Poets

Why did WWI produce such an outpouring of poetry?

A remarkable fact of the first world war was the extraordinary number of poets it involved. Numerous collections of WWI poetry have been published.

The term 'war poet' is almost exclusively used to refer to world war one. Around 50 talented and published poets wrote during the Great War, all but a few fought in it.

Even more remarkable, is the evidence that countless others wrote down their experiences in poetry; men and women who are not 'recognised' as poets.

Many of them wrote powerful and moving verse suitable for publication.

One possibility is that there was a particular flowering of poetic talent in the late C19th and early C20th Centuries whose lives just happened to coincide with and, in many cases end with the war.

But the real explanation evidenced by those who wrote but were not intent on becoming published authors is more inspiring. That even in the most vile of situations surrounded by death and carnage people craved beauty and inspiration and that they were able to find it is testament to the redemptive power of poetry.

The following list includes some of the recognised (published) WWI poets. Those who died during the war are **in bold**:

A poem by Francis Ledwidge:

Then in the lull of midnight,
 gentle arms
 Lifted him slowly down the
 slopes of death
 Lest he should hear again
 the mad alarms
 Of battle, dying moans,
 and painful breath.

And where the earth was
 soft for flowers we made
 A grave for him that he
 might better rest.

So, Spring shall come and
 leave it seet arrayed,

And there the lark shall turn
 her dewy nest

Two Poets

Francis Ledwidge was one of two poets who, on the afternoon of the first day of Passchendaele, died within a couple of miles of each other. The other was Ellis Humphrey Evans, also known as 'Hedd Wyn'. Francis was from Ireland, and Hedd was from Wales.

Hilaire Belloc, Vera Brittain, Rupert Brooke, May Wedderburn Cannan, Eric Thirkell Cooper, **Leslie Coulson**, John Croumwell-Brown, **Jeffery Day**, Geoffrey Deamer, Eva Dobell, Eleanor Farjeon, Geoffrey Faber, Gilbert Frankau, Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, **Julian Grenfell**, Robert Graves, Ivor Gurney, Thomas Hardy, F W Harvey, **Hedd Wyn**, **W N Hodgson**, Dyneley Hussey, Geoffrey Studdert Kennedy, Anna Gordon Keown, **Tom Kettle**, Rudyard Kipling, Francis Ledwidge, Roland Leighton, PHB Lyon, **John McCrae**, Bernard Moore, Henry Newbolt, Robert Nichols, **John P O'Donnell**, Wilfred Owen, John Oxenham, Vivian de Sola Pinto, Jessie Pope, Herbert Read, **Isaac Rosenberg**, Lady Margaret Sackville, Siegfried Sassoon, Owen Seaman, **Alan Seeger**, **Charles Sorley**, **Patrick Houston Shaw-Stewart**, **Will Streets**, Muriel Stuart, **Edward Thomas**, Katherine Tynan, **Arthur Graeme West**, **T. P. Cameron Wilson**

Field Marshal Douglas Haig, 1st Earl Haig, KT, GCB, OM, GCVO, KCIE, 19th June 1861 – 29th January 1928

Haig commanded the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) on the Western Front from late 1915 until the end of the war commanding the Battle of the Somme, the 3rd Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele), the German Spring Offensive and the Hundred Days Offensive leading to the Armistice of November 1918.

Born in Edinburgh in 1861 his father ran the family business Haig & Haig Whisky. He was educated at minor public schools and studied Political Economy, Ancient History and French Literature at Oxford though much of his time was spent socialising (as a member of the Bullingdon Club) and in equestrian sports playing on the university polo team (he played for England in 1886 against the USA). He failed to complete his degree before entering Sandhurst Royal Military College passing with merit to a commission as Lieutenant in the 7th Hussars.

His military career was impressive. He served in the Sudan War in 1898, the Boer war 1899-1902, was Inspector General of Cavalry in India, served in the War Office, as Chief of Staff in India and at Aldershot. Not hesitant in criticising superior offices (at least in private) he gained a reputation for good advice and for system reforms including the formation of the Territorial Army and an Expeditionary Force of 120,000 men which would be deployed to France in 1914.

Upon the outbreak of the war in August 1914, Haig helped organize the British Expeditionary Force (BEF), commanded by Field Marshal Sir John French. He quickly became critical of French and his criticism rapidly became more open and embittered until his appointment as Commander-in-Chief BEF was announced on 10 December 1915.

At the start of 1916 Haig appears to have become more religious seeing himself as God's servant and was keen to have clergymen sent out whose sermons would remind the men that the war dead were martyrs



in a just cause. That year, he commanded the Battle of the Somme. Intended to hasten a victory for the Allies, it was the largest battle of WWI on the Western Front. More than 3 million men fought and one million were wounded or killed, making it one of the bloodiest battles in human history.

The Somme altered perception of the Great War. Voluntary enlistment would have dropped had it not been replaced by conscription. It also helped to fuel the antagonism between Haig and Prime Minister David Lloyd George especially following the slaughter of Welsh troops at Mametz Wood.

Having been promoted to Field Marshal, Haig oversaw his plan to secure the Belgian coast by The Third Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele). Although the casualties were less and the battle contributed to the German defeat in 1918, the re-run of the slaughter helped to cement the image of Haig as "the Butcher of the Somme" or "Butcher Haig" making him a controversial and hated military leader.

The Canadian War Museum comments:

"His epic but costly offensives at the Somme (1916) and Passchendaele (1917) have become nearly synonymous with the carnage and futility of First World War battles."

His defenders such as Sir John Davidson have praised his leadership and the failure of critics to recognise the adoption of new tactics and technologies by forces under his command.

"Lions Led by Donkeys"

This description of ineptitude and disregard for the lives of ordinary soldiers now haunts the reputation of Haig.

Popularised by the book 'The Donkeys (1961)' by (later) Conservative Minister Alan Clark and the play and film 'Oh What A Lovely War' based upon it.

The origin of the phrase is unknown and is likely to have been a comment about the German military leadership arising from the memoirs in 1921 of Princess Evelyn Blucher which attributed it to the German GHQ in 1918.



Siegfried Sassoon

Whilst the 'War Poets' chose to write about the tragedy of WWI, Siegfried Sassoon, a decorated war hero (he was nominated for a VC), was vitriolic in his condemnation leading him to write to his commanding officer a letter read out in Parliament refusing to fight under commanders with 'callous complacency' for the lives of the men they sacrificed and 'not enough imagination' to realise their suffering!

Haig's Plan for Passchendaele (the 3rd Battle of Ypres)

Why was a re-run of the Somme sanctioned?

Why did Haig propose the 3rd Battle of Ypres less than a year after the tragedy of the Somme?

In 1916, Admiral Jellicoe (head of the Royal Navy) told Haig that shipping losses were so heavy that, were they to continue, Britain would

lose the war by 1918. As an empire, Britain relied upon imported materials both to feed the army and the nation (there was rationing in WWI) and for essential military materials.

Germany knew this and fought an aggressive and successful war at sea using submarine warfare for the first time from 1915, having declared the area around the British Isles a war zone, in which all merchant ships, including those from neutral countries, would be attacked.

Haig devised a plan for the army to break through the German line and progress to the north-east coast and incapacitate the submarine bases and gain control over vital German rail supply lines.

The best location to do this was on the Ypres Salient close to the village of Passchendaele.

He proposed to launch this offensive in 1916 but the Somme took up both his attention and the necessary resources. The plan was shelved.

Haig presented his proposal to the War Policy Committee just months after the Somme. It was never going to be warmly received, the Somme had killed over half a million Allied men.

Haig had implacable opposition from Prime Minister David Lloyd George. The two despised each other. They came from different backgrounds — one middle class the other wealthy.

One was non-conformist and now agnostic the other staunch Anglican. Their political views were opposed, one a radical Liberal the other right of centre Tory. Lloyd George was a product of a changing world, Haig a product of its Victorian past. And then there was Mametz Wood in which Welsh units, notably the 38th (Welsh) Division, had been slaughtered by the machine guns Haig thought "over-rated" and the belief that he blamed the lack of "push" on the Welsh.

In the end the offensive was reluctantly sanctioned because no alternative to curb the losses at sea was put forward. In addition, there had been mutiny amongst French troops in April/May and an attack on the Flanders front would

distract German forces and give valuable relief to the French enabling them to restore morale and order.

Haig had backed his proposal with two powerful arguments:

1) That the Somme had damaged German morale guaranteeing rapid success.

In truth, there had been no more decline in morale than there was amongst the BEF and it is likely that Haig had merely 'assumed' that it was inevitable.

(Initial success in the 3rd Ypres may well have caused over confidence as a result).

2) Haig admitted there had been shortcomings in strategy at the Somme but argued that he and his fellow commanders had learned valuable lessons from them.

He was correct but failed to recognise that similar improvements had been made in the tactics of the enemy.

These oversights and Haig's failure to foresee the rainfall would combine to turn 3rd Ypres into an indescribable hell.

Delays to the start of the battle caused by early morning mists that interrupted the necessary reconnaissance also meant that by the time it did begin any element of surprise had been lost and the German army had taken measures to strengthen its position.

"I have said that Warrior never flinched from a shell....he would shy at nothing, but as we approached Ypres he shied so violently that I very nearly fell off.

"What had disturbed him was a party of some hundreds of Chinamen digging graves. I found it difficult to get him to go on, and he trembled all over."

Gas! Quick, boys!

The First world War was the first to be fought with chemical weapons. French army employed grenades filled with tear gas in August 1914. The small quantities of gas were not even detected by the Germans. In October the Germans fired fragmentation shells at the British filled with chemical irritant but the concentration was too small to be noticed. After a failed attempt at mass use against the Russians, the first chlorine gas attack by German forces took place in January 1915. Soon, the German Army had 168 tons of chlorine deployed north of Ypres and released a gray-green cloud that drifted across positions held by French Colonial troops from Martinique who broke ranks.

The Germans used gas three times against the 1st Canadian Division and the British in the 2nd Battle of Ypres. At Hill 60, British records state "90 men died from gas poisoning in the trenches or before they could be got to a dressing station; of the 207 brought to the nearest dressing stations, 46 died almost immediately and 12 after long suffering." The French and Germans began to produce masks for troops while in Britain the Daily Mail encouraged women to manufacture cotton pads. A million gas masks were produced in a day. Unfortunately, the design was useless when dry and caused suffocation when wet leading to the deaths of scores of men. By 6 July 1915, the entire British army was equipped with the far more effective "smoke helmet" designed by a British Major, Cluny MacPherson.

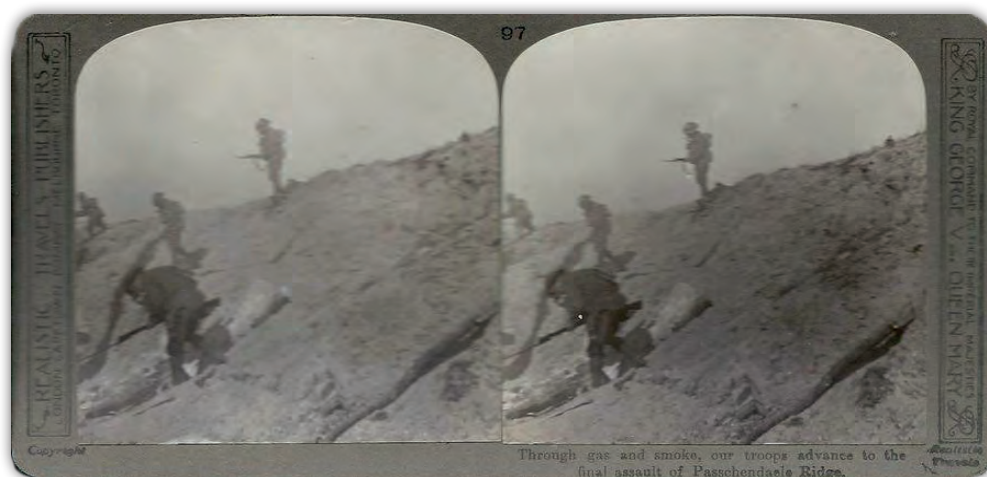
Though outraged by the "cowardly" use of poison gas at 2nd Ypres the British soon

developed their own, first used at Loos in September 1915. Problems with chlorine gas led all sides to develop more toxic alternatives. The most effective was 'mustard gas' (not actually made from mustard but similar in smell) introduced by Germany in July 1917 prior to Passchendaele.

Although it could be fatal, mustard gas was not a killer but was effective to harass, demoralise and disable and in the soil could pollute the battlefield for several days, weeks, or even months. The skin of victims blistered, eyes became sore, they began to vomit. Internal and external bleeding and damage to the bronchial tubes followed. Extremely painful, victims could take weeks to die of mustard gas exposure. Vera Brittain wrote: "I wish those people who talk about going on with this war whatever it costs could see the soldiers suffering from mustard gas poisoning. Great mustard-coloured blisters, blind eyes, all sticky and stuck together, always fighting for breath, with voices a mere whisper, saying that their throats are closing and they know they will choke."

Increased production meant the Allies mounted more gas attacks than the Germans in 1917 and 1918 especially following the entry of the USA. Winds on the front created conditions more favourable to the Allies. The use of gas by all major forces in World War I constituted a war crime as its use violated the 1899 and 1907 Hague agreements prohibiting the use of "poison or poisoned weapons" in warfare.

Stereoscope photograph from a series widely sold in the UK during WWI purchased by Portsmouth Poetry ▼



Bent double, like old
beggars under sacks,
Knock-kneed, coughing
like hags, we cursed
through sludge,
Till on the haunting flares
we turned our backs,
And towards our distant
rest began to trudge.
Men marched asleep.
Many had lost their boots,
But limped on, blood-shod.
All went lame; all blind;

Drunk with fatigue; deaf
even to the hoots
Of gas-shells dropping
softly behind.
Gas! GAS! Quick,
boys!—An ecstasy of
fumbling
Fitting the clumsy helmets
just in time,
But someone still was
yelling out and stumbling
And flound'ring like a
man in fire or lime.

Dim through the misty
panes and thick
green light,
As under a green sea, I
saw him drowning.
In all my dreams before
my helpless sight,
He plunges at me,
guttering, choking,
drowning.
If in some smothering
dreams, you too could
pace

Behind the wagon that
we flung him in,
And watch the white
eyes writhing in his
face,
His hanging face, like a
devil's sick of sin;
If you could hear, at
every jolt, the blood
Come gargling from the
froth-corrupted lungs,
Obscene as cancer,
bitter as the cud

Of vile, incurable
sores on innocent
tongues —
My friend, you
would not tell
with such high
zest
To children
ardent for some
desperate glory,
The old Lie: Dulce
et decorum est
Pro patria mori.

Pals Regiments & the Pompey Pals

When the 'Great War' started in 1914, Germany had considerably more 'regular' full time soldiers than Great Britain. The British regular army was a small professional force consisting of 247,432 troops supported by a Territorial Force and by reservists. The result was an urgent call to the men of Britain to join up and defend the homeland and Empire from the 'Hun' - symbolised in Kitchener's famous poster. On a patriotic wave, thousands enlisted.

In August 1914, 300,000 men had signed up to fight, and another 450,000 had joined-up by the end of September. Recruitment remained fairly steady through 1914 and early 1915, but it fell dramatically after the Somme campaign

leading to the introduction of conscription in 1916.

A prominent feature of the early months of volunteering was the formation of 'Pals Battalions' which allowed men who came from the same area, had worked or gone to school together, to join up, train and be allocated to the same units.

The idea of General Sir Henry Rawlinson who suggested that men would be more inclined to enlist if they knew that they were going to serve alongside their friends.

He appealed to London stockbrokers to raise a battalion leading 1600 men to enlist in the so-called "Stockbrokers' Battalion" and leading thousands more to follow their example across the country. The policy of drawing recruits from amongst the local

population ensured that, when the Pals battalions suffered casualties, whole towns, villages, neighbourhoods and communities back in Britain were to suffer disproportionate losses. With the introduction of conscription in January 1916, no further Pals battalions were raised.

In August 1914 the Portsmouth Citizens Patriotic Recruiting Committee chaired by the Lord Mayor called on the men of the city to form a Pals Battalion if not engaged in essential war work.

The city and surrounding areas quickly raised two battalions (the 1st and 2nd 'Pompey Pals' assisted by Portsmouth Football Club. These were the 14th & 15th (Portsmouth) Battalions Hampshire Regiment.

On 3 September 1914, the 1st Pompey Pals first action began

in a battle on the River Ancre. Having started with 587 men, at the end of the day 440 casualties had been sustained.

The 2nd Pompey Pals were in action for the first time on 15 September 1914. 12 Military Medals as well as a Conspicuous Service Medal were awarded. Of 557 men, 305 were killed or wounded.

Serving with distinction in many of the famous battles on the Western Front including the Somme and Passchendaele, over 6000 men enlisted and 1425 never returned home. The "Pompey Pals" are commemorated on a memorial at Fratton Park.

Their memory is kept alive by the Pompey Pals Project.

Visit their website at pompeypals.org.uk.

Hampshire Regiment

Known as the "Hampshire Tigers" due to the tiger on the regimental badge.

Based in Hampshire and the LoW with many battalions, the Hampshire Regiment served across the Great War not only on the Western Front but in Gallipoli, India and the Middle East amongst other engagements.

The 'Pompey Pals' battalions were 14th and 15th Battalions Hampshire Regiment.

Regiments Served In by Portsmouth Soldiers

The engagements soldiers fought in such as Passchendaele depended on the Regiments they served in.

On enlisting, men could request the regiment they wished to serve in — Dudley Hugo Heynes asked initially to serve in the Artists Rifles the same regiment as Wilfred Owen. Siegfried Sassoon served in the Royal Welsh

despite being a Londoner. The research uncovered in this project shows men from the city served in many regiments.

However, in the main, men from Portsmouth will have joined 'local' regiments and battalions mainly the Hampshire, Sussex, and Dorsetshire regiments.

The battalion was the standard operational unit of all British infantry in the Great War.

Each battalion belonged to a regiment.

Details of the Hampshire Regiment and useful guidance on how to research soldiers from WWI can be found on the 'Long Long Trail' website: 1914-1918.net/hants.htm and longlongtrail.co.uk/battles. There is a Museum and Memorial Garden dedicated to the regiment in Winchester. Admission is free. Their website is: royalhampshireregiment.org ▲

Dorsetshire Regiment

At the start of the First World War, the Dorsetshire Regiment had two Regular battalions, one Special Reserve battalion, and one battalion of Territorials (part-time volunteers). They were expanded to nine battalions and a single company serving within the 2nd Hampshire Regiment. 1914-1918.net/sussex.htm

Dorset Regiment fought in France and Belgium, Mesopotamia, Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine, and North Russia.

For more information visit the Keep Military Museum website: keepmilitarymuseum.org

Sussex Regiment

The Sussex served on the Western Front as well as Gallipoli, India, the Middle East, and Italy, amongst others. Details can also be obtained on the 'Long Long Trail' website: 1914-1918.net/sussex.htm

The 63rd (Royal Naval) Division

The enormous shortage of men serving when WWI was declared was remedied by encouraging men to enlist until the introduction of conscription in 1916. A large number of men in the naval towns across the country were registered as naval reservists and volunteers. At the start of the war, it was decided to bring those men not required for naval service together to form military unit. This became the 63rd (Royal Navy) Division. The division fought at Antwerp in 1914 and at Gallipoli in 1915. In 1916, following many losses among the original naval volunteers, the division was transferred to the British Army to fight on the Western Front for the remainder of the war including the 2nd Battle of Passchendaele.

For more information visit: longlongtrail.co.uk

Major General 'Jack' Seely CB, CMG, DSO

"I have said that Warrior never flinched from a shell. He would shy at nothing, but as we approached Ypres he shied so violently that I very nearly fell off. What had disturbed him was a party of some hundreds of Chinamen digging graves. I found it difficult to get him to go on, and he trembled all over"

— from *Warrior: The Amazing Story of a Real War Horse*

An inspiration for the novel, Seely and Warrior ('the horse the Germans could not kill') fought in and survived every major engagement from 1914 to 1918 including the Somme & Passchendaele where Warrior had been rescued from the mud. Both man and horse came from the Isle of Wight



Rain: The Battle of Mud

Rain: The Battle of Mud

The lasting images of Passchendaele are of a hellish mire. Broken remnants of trees pointing out of a sea of slime. Men and horses struggling through a clinging morass. We remember the 3rd Battle of Ypres as 'Passchendaele', to the men who endured it it was the "Battle of Mud"

Flanders is a flat landscape. Much farmland is reclaimed. The water table is very high. Even when the surface appears dry it can be sodden below; even a shallow dig reaches water. Farming the land required extensive drainage systems.

The area has a history of heavy rain in late summer and autumn. The decision to launch a major offensive at that time may be questionable. Despite the evidence to the contrary, for many years Haig claimed that the BEF had little knowledge of this weather pattern.

On August the second, the 3rd day of Passchendaele (Pilckem Ridge), rains start that caused the battle to be halted for 8 days. August and October were the worst recorded precipitation in over 30 years. In August 1917, 127mm of rain fell in Flanders, double the normal average for the month. In October 30 mm of rain fell in five days (4th to the 9th).

But rain alone was not the cause of the hell that made Passchendaele infamous!

WWI trench warfare involved heavy preliminary bombardment before the battle commenced, serving several purposes.

It was meant to damage enemy

emplacements and reduce numbers. 24 hour bombardment was to fatigue enemy troops (sleep was brief) and reduce morale. The resulting shell holes also provided important fox holes into which men going 'over the top' could seek shelter.

But it damaged the Flanders topsoil exposing clay that soon became mire and it damaged the delicate drainage systems so the water remained where it had fallen. Shell craters became deep pools of stagnant water that men seeking shelter from machine gun fire could not escape. The wounded who might normally have survived suffocated in the liquid mud. Running across 'no-mans land' in a "push" was slower and more difficult leaving men vulnerable to sniper and machine gun. More men died of drowning than in any other battle in recorded history.

If that was not enough, heavy mist in the days before the battle (themselves an indicator of what was to come) made aerial reconnaissance impossible. The start of the battle was delayed for several days allowing the German army to prepare for an offensive and destroying any benefit of surprise. September was mostly dry but not enough to begin to resolve the swamp the Ypres Salient had become. The three major pushes in the sector (Menin Road, Polygon Wood and Broodseinde) took place during this period helped by strong supporting artillery fire.

In an interview with war correspondents on 11 October Field Marshal Haig acknowledged the weather and terrain problems - 'It was simply the mud which

*"When the clouds shake their hyssops, and the rain,
Like holy water falls upon the plain,
'Tis sweet to gaze upon the springing grain,
And see your harvest born." — Francis Ledwidge*

defeated usThe men did splendidly to get through it as they did. But the Flanders mud, as you know, is not a new invention" Despite this, Haig denied knowledge of the Flanders rain for many years after before finally admitting it was a fact his forces should (and could) have known.

If Haig's persistence in continuing the battle seems questionable, there were real dangers in halting the offensive. It would have been difficult and costly in lives to hold the position so there was some tactical necessity. Perhaps it can be argued that the final push to capture Passchendaele through the dreadful mud of October and November was a combination of this tactical necessity, However Haig's inflexible desire to push on was also a cause.

For Germany, the rain was Heaven-sent. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the Field Marshal in command noted in his diary (12 October 1917): "Sudden change of weather. Most fortunate rain, our most effective ally."

Canadian Divisions arrived at Passchendaele on 7 October. Three rainless days from 3 – 5 November eased preparation for the final assault on Passchendaele on the morning of 6 November by the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions. In less than three hours, Passchendaele was captured. A final action on 10 November, by the Canadians took control of the remaining high ground north of the village near Hill 52.

Injured Canadian soldiers were treated in Portsmouth's St James' Hospital which had ceased operation as an asylum momentarily.



The Outcome of Passchendaele

Passchendaele lasted 103 days.
Over half a million men died.

Historian AJP Taylor claimed that figures were officially altered to reduce casualties numbers. Although he challenged Taylor, military historian John Terraine quoted "normal wastage" as averaging 35,000 per month in the "quiet periods". The Total average for Passchendaele is 5000-6000 per day or 90,000 British and Allied casualties per month!

Men and horses drowned in the mud. More men died from drowning (not enemy fire) than in any other recorded battle in history.

Thousands were wounded or suffered Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Few survivors ever talked about their experiences.

"When the war ended, I don't know if I was more relieved that we'd won or that I didn't have to go back. Passchendaele was a disastrous battle. Thousands and thousands of young lives were lost. It makes me angry. Earlier this year I went back to Ypres to shake the hand of Charles Kuentz, Germany's only surviving veteran from the war. It was emotional. He is 107. We've had 87 years to think what war is. To me it's a licence to go out and murder. Why should Britain's government call me up and take me out to a battlefield to shoot a man I never knew, whose language I couldn't speak? All those lives lost for a war finished over a table. Now what's the sense in that?"

— Harry Patch

There are many cemeteries around the Ypres Salient, including the mass graves witnessed by Jack Seely

The Buttes New British Cemetery in Zonnebeke. Zonnebeke, West Flanders, Belgium seen here is one of the smaller burial grounds resulting from Passchendaele. It contains 2093 dead of whom 1600 (76%) are unidentified.

Many dead remained where they fell or were absorbed into the mud. In 1919, when the battlefield clearances

began, the bodies of 25,000 Commonwealth soldiers were found in the area north, south and east of Passchendaele. More than 70% were unidentifiable. Of the 11,954 men honoured at Tyne Cot 8367 (70%) are unidentified dead. Their graves are marked with the words "Known Unto God"

Some 42,000 bodies have never been recovered. These include John Frederick White RAMC of Portsmouth

The village of Passchendaele was completely obliterated

Having taken Passchendaele, Haig chose not to advance to the submarine bases that had been his objective.

German General Staff documents state Germany had been brought near to certain destruction (sicheren Untergang) by the battle. Had it been continued for two more weeks it is possible the war might have ended in 1917 not 1918

The nonclementine applied to General Haig as the "Butcher of the Somme" continues to be debated, his responsibility in Passchendaele is often overlooked

Haig was an experienced military leader in both fighting and management role.

He was fighting using military skills and tactics that had become less effective by because of significant technological advances in warfare the late C19th and early C20th.

These included submarine warfare, chemical weapons, tanks, telecoms, machine guns, and aerial reconnaissance.

The last three especially altered the parameters of trench tactics. Haig and his commanders were learning on their feet.

But he stuck to a faith in cavalry and remained convinced that the 'resolve' would win even when it cost thousands of lives.

He continued to believe that the machine gun was 'over-rated' even after the fatalities of the Somme and the exemplar of Mametz Wood. Although the 'lions led by donkeys' sobriquet surfaced in the 1960's,

Siegfried Sassoon played a major part in advancing this damning opinion of WWI military leadership long before the term became well known.

"My subject is War and the pity of War. The Poetry is in the pity"

— Wilfred Owen

The 'war poets' chose either to romanticise WWI or, in the main, give voice to the tragedy and suffering. These were not 'pacifists' or anti-war poets, the overwhelming majority were serving soldiers but they felt the need to express and make understood the suffering war involves.

Sassoon was different. In addition to the 'pity', his poems often castigate those who sent men to their deaths and criticise military leadership. These include journalists, women at home, local dignitaries (who often played a key role in recruitment as in Portsmouth) and military leaders.

The General (1917) is a scathing parody of command ineptitude and, although written about his superior officer in the Royal Welsh (Maj-Gen Sir Reginald Pinney), is often taken as a condemnation of Haig. But his poem *Song-Books of the War* mentions Haig by name.

Sassoon's poems identify with the ordinary soldier both in subject and the way they are written and often express the social chasm that existed between senior officers and the 'ranks' and the ease with which men were sent to their deaths.

For many years Haig claimed that the heavy rain of 1917 could not have been foreseen but finally admitted that heavy August rain in Flanders was well-known.

Hero or butcher?

"Victory will belong to the side that holds out the longest. There is no other course open but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause each one of us must fight on to the end"

— Haig (11 April 1918)

For a century, opinion on Haig has been split between two divergent summaries, the highly critical and the apologist. There have been great, accomplished names in both camps.

This quote from the close of the war demonstrates that, despite the Somme and Passchendaele, Haig's Victorian view that 'resolve' would win ignoring the cost in lives was unshaken:

"He was a painstaking professional soldier with a sound intelligence of secondary quality. He had the courage and stubbornness of his race. But he did not possess the necessary breadth of vision or imagination to plan a great campaign against some of the ablest generals of the war. I never met a man in a high position who seemed to me so utterly devoid of imagination"

— Lloyd George War Memoirs (1928)

The depiction of Haig as intractable and lacking in imagination originated with David Lloyd George. However, it must be remembered the men hated each other. Not only did they come from different and opposing backgrounds, Haig hated Lloyd George for 'interfering' in military matters by making him more accountable to the war Council and Lloyd George hated Haig for Mametz Wood and for the implications the war had for his political career. It has been said that Lloyd George agreed to Passchendaele in the hope that it would ruin Haig's career and remove him! EKG Sixsmith ("Douglas Haig" 1976) argued that Lloyd George was the prime cause of the damning view of Haig and that his opinion was very different before the Somme.

"In all the British offensives the British casualties were never less than 3 to 2, and often nearly double the corresponding German losses... The campaign of 1916 on the Western Front was from beginning to end a welter of slaughter."

— Winston Churchill: The World Crisis (1923)

Haig's response to Churchill

was that French pressure which forced him to keep fighting on the Western Front in 1916 – 1917, and wrote about the battle of Passchendaele in 1917:

“It is impossible for Winston to know how the possibility of the French army breaking up in 1917 compelled me to go on attacking. Pétain pressed me not to leave the Germans alone for a week, on account of the awful state of the French troops.”

“Haig had a fine appearance, and a stern devotion to duty. Though he had no more idea than others how to win the war, he was sure that he could win it. Divine help would make up for any deficiencies on his part. This unshakeable confidence, and the support of the king, enabled Haig to survive a long record of failure and to emerge in the end victorious... A later generation may feel that Haig should have stood on the defensive and waited for the tanks. The French would not have tolerated this. The British public would have been still more indignant. Haig had to do what he did and, though he did not succeed, no one better was found to take his place.”

— AJP Taylor, *The First World War* (1963)

AJP Taylor's account of WWI at its 50th anniversary was a major addition to the critical view of British military leadership. It manages to be both damning and give a grudging defence!

“As an executive commander there has hardly been a finer defensive general; in contrast, among those who have gained fame as offensive generals none perhaps have made worse errors... His mind was dominated by the instinct of method, where he failed was in the instinct of surprise – originality of conception, fertility of resource, receptivity in ideas.

In his qualities and defects he was the very embodiment of the national character and the army tradition.”

— Sir Basil H Liddell Hart, *Reputations* (1928)

Perhaps the most reasoned assessment comes from Liddell Hart, that Haig was both accomplished and inept leading to some catastrophic decisions. A military man of his era in both the best and the worst aspects!

Although he later visited the Cambrai battlefield, Field Marshall Haig did not visit Passchendaele either while his troops were dying there or after the battle had ended.

He remained committed to the belief that resolve could overcome any obstacle, even the mud and the machine guns he said were ‘over-rated’!

When Passchendaele was over his Chief of Staff, Sir Launcelot Kiggell, visited the area for the first time. He said to have broken into tears at the sight of the muddy wasteland and said, “Good God, did we really send men to fight in that?”. His driver is said to have given the laconic response “It’s worse over that ridge, Sir!”

Note: Brigadier-General John Davidson later claimed it was actually himself in the autumn of 1917 on first seeing the morass in which the army fought, not Kiggell. There is no evidence to corroborate this.

Portsmouth VCs

The Victoria Cross is the highest British award for valour in battle. During Passchendaele, several of the men in our biographies were awarded the Military Medal, the award immediately below the VC. Three VCs were awarded to Portsmouth men or men commanding soldiers from the city. Because the details of these men are already known, they weren’t part of the Portsmouth Poetry Passchendaele Project.

Dennis Hewitt: 14th Battalion Hampshire Regiment (the 1st ‘Pompey Pals’). VC won at St Julien on the 1st day of Passchendaele (31st July 1917). Having joined the regiment in 1917 as a 2nd Lieutenant after leaving Winchester College he found himself in charge of a company at 19! Hewitt organised his men despite being badly wounded at Pilckem Ridge and led them to the next objective line which was secured. Hewitt died in a hail of machine gun fire. He has no known grave and is remembered at Tyne Cot. The VC was awarded posthumously.

Montague Moore: 15th Battalion Hampshire Regiment (the 2nd ‘Pompey Pals’). Joined the Hampshires after Sandhurst. Joined Passchendaele after recovering from wounding at Messines Ridge. Led an attack on 20 October suffering heavy losses and then shelled by British artillery the following day. Moore and 10 surviving men sheltered for a day and night until they could return to British lines in the morning mist. They had been in ‘no man’s land’ for 48 hours. Moore died in Kenya in 1966.

James Ockenden: 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers. As an acting Sergeant-Major, on 4th October at Langemark, he saw that his company were held up by machine gun fire, rushed the gun and captured it. Then he led his company into an attack despite heavy fire forcing a garrison to surrender.

Born and brought up in Landport, he survived the war and returned to Portsmouth to work in the dockyard. He died in 1966. The City Council named Ockenden Close in his honour. His family still live in the city. There is a memorial to James Ockenden in the Fratton British Legion and a family bench in Burgoyne Gardens Southsea. James Ockenden was also awarded the Military Medal and the Belgian Croix de Guerre.



A British soldier stands beside the grave of a comrade near Pilckem (22nd August 1971, IWM Q 2756)



Royal Field Artillery Gunners hauling a field gun out of the mud North of Ypres (2nd August 1917, IWM Q 5937)



Army carpenter making crosses for war grave (18th August 1917, IWM Q 5885)



British tank half-submerged in mud and water near St Julien (12th October 1917, IWM Q 6327)

John D Cherrett (1880 – 1950)

Pte. Royal Hampshire Regiments 14614 • Pte. Royal Defense Corps Protection Company 81475z

Life in Portsmouth

John Cherrett was the youngest of six children, all born in Portsea. His father Mark Cherrett came to Portsmouth when serving in the Royal Navy and met and married Portsmouth-born Amelia Gardener. On leaving the Navy, between 1881 and 1891, Mark Cherrett became the landlord of the Ship and Castle at Rudmore Wharf, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years with his family.

John Cherrett married Portsmouth girl Mabel Millican in 1899 and in 1901 they were living in Simpson Road. He was working as a carter. By 1911, John and his growing family were living in Stanley Street, and he worked in the Dockyard as a coal heaver. This work was notoriously unreliable, and an article in *Portsmouth Evening News* of 19th September 1914 gives a good illustration of this. The article reports on a charge being brought against John and two other labourers for "being in unlawful possession" of Government property, a portion of a floating wooden stage they had picked up on the foreshore. Mitigating circumstances that they "had not done any work for some time" did not help John's case: he had a previous conviction and was fined 15s. and 2s. 6d. costs.

Despite coal heaver being a reserved occupation, by December 1914 John Cherrett had enlisted and we could therefore assume that he was still out of work at the time.

John and Mabel had nine children. The 1939 register shows they lived at Dunbar Road with Frederick, Walter, Edward, and Mabel.

John's cousin's son Percy Cherrett was a professional footballer who played for Portsmouth from 1920 to 1923.

John Cherrett died in Portsmouth in 1950.

Military History

On 2nd December 1914, John Cherrett enlisted for the duration of the war. He served with the 14th, 15th, and 11th Hampshire Regiments, and the Royal Defense Corps Protection Company.

During his time in service, he suffered several injuries and illnesses which were a direct result of the conditions in which the soldiers were living: a gunshot wound to his right hand and fractured finger in 1916, inflammation of the connective tissue in his feet and arms 1917, gunshot wound to his head on the first day of the Battle of Passchendaele, and trench fever in 1918.

In March 1918, John was awarded the Military Medal for "gallant rescue work under heavy fire at Messines in November 1918." He was discharged from the army 2nd March 1919.

John's brother Frederick A. Cherrett also fought in the First World War. He'd been a serving soldier with the Scots Guard fighting in the South Africa war of 1899, for which he was awarded the South African Medal and clasps. In 1902, he was sentenced to 84 days hard labour for "when on active service drunkenness on duty" and forfeited his war decorations. He rejoined his regiment on 13th September 1915 but was discharged 20.4.17, no longer fit for service. His medals were restored to him in 1923.

Passchendaele

John Cherrett's service during the Battle of Passchendaele was broken up with periods of injury and leave. The 11th Hampshire War Diary records that on the first day on the battle, 31st July 1917, the battalion was stationed at Brandhoek Camp. The battalion was involved in repairing roads, filling in shell holes and some men were lent to the tunneling company working across No Man's Land.

Of the fighting, the diary reads: "Shelling very heavy when work first commenced." Officer casualties were named "1 O.R. [other ranks] felled, 11 O.R. wounded."

John Cherrett was one of the wounded, with a gunshot wound to his head. He was sent to 58th General Hospital, but was back with the battalion on 1st September, which was then engaged in building, clearing, and repair work. He took ten days' leave in October, returning to his battalion on 29th October 1917. The War Diary of 11th Hampshire Regiment entry for that day reads: "Cold. Working parties withdrawn from trenches at 4:30pm on account of raid by left Bde."

He spent the last year of his service in England with the Royal Defense Corps Protection Company.



British troops repairing a road on captured ground near Pilckem, 31st July 1917. © IWM (Q 5720) ▲

David Craven (1898 – 1977)

Pte. 2nd Hampshire Regiment 23355

Life in Portsmouth

David Craven was born into an old Portsea family. Records trace his paternal great great grandparents in Portsea as early as 1740. Families moving in to and out of the town were a common feature of Portsmouth's social history, so it is not easy to find a family with such long roots in Portsmouth. The Craven family trade was house painter, which can be traced back through the census records to the earliest 1841, and the latest, the 1939 Register.

David Craven was born on 16th March 1898, and was recorded in both the 1901 and 1911 census as living with his family at 1 Cottage Lane. His father, also David, married widow Mary Kirby who already had four children; David junior was the first of two children of David senior and Mary.

The Portsmouth Evening News on 15th September 1913 reported that David Craven (then aged 15) had been charged with stealing jewellery from a house in Bramble Road with an accomplice, Charles Jenkins. After Jenkins made a statement incriminating Craven, Craven pleaded guilty and was bound over and placed under the probation officer. In July the following year he was charged with entering and stealing 2s 3d, found guilty and sentenced to two years in a Borstal institution. Six months later he was in the army.

David married Nellie Haswell in Portsmouth in 1929, but is the only person recorded as living at 3 Cottage Lane in the 1939 Register. He is listed as married (not widowed), occupation painter. No one was living at number 1; his mother had died in June 1939 and his father the following September.

Military History

David Craven enlisted with the 2nd Hampshire Regiment in January 1915, six months into his two-year sentence. It was common practice for young offenders to be recruited in exchange for their release on licence.

His service records did not survive the Second World War, when approximately 60% of First World War records were destroyed during a German raid, and the only remaining history of David's service is in the National Roll of the Great War. His entry records service in Loos, Ypres, the Somme, Arras, Passchendaele, the German Offensive, and Allied Advance of 1918.

David Craven was demobilised February 1919, and awarded the Victory and British War medals.



Passchendaele

David Craven's battalion, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, fought at the front line on 16th August, the first day of the Battle of Langemarck.

The Battalion's diary entry for 15th August records preparations:

"Night very dark and ground very boggy. Some men had to be pulled out by ropes. Battn experienced some shelling on the march and suffered a few casualties. Men behaved very steadily and there was no noise."

Then on the 16th: "At Zero hour (4.45am) precisely the barrage on our immediate front was laid down, and the Battn advanced."

The men got close under our barrage and never let it get away from them during the whole of the advance." Their objective was to secure their portion of the 'Blue Line' – the front line.

They achieved early successes, however: "As the morning wore on the shelling increased in severity, the enemy's artillery was evidently being directed by enemy aeroplanes, which hovered over the Blue Line and flew very low."

That day, 34 Other Ranks were killed, 148 wounded, 9 missing, and 10 sick to hospital Battle of Langemarck. British troops moving forward over shell-torn ground near Pilckem, 16th August 1917.

Three days later, on Sunday 19th August, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment were in camp attending Church Parade, and by the 21st, they were back in the front line.

Percy Eastland (1898 – 1970)

Pte. 1st Hampshire Regiment 15128

Life in Portsmouth

Percy was born in Portsmouth, the third of four children: Charles, Albert, Percy, and Mabel. His father Albert moved the family to Portsmouth from Surrey between 1893 and 1896. He had enlisted with the Royal Navy as a whitesmith in 1892, joining the Armourer crew, and it is likely they moved here when he was posted to HMS Excellent in March 1895.

In 1901, the census records the family living at 32 George Street and Percy and his brothers were at school. By the 1911 census Percy's sister Mabel had been born. The family was still living at 32 George Street and Percy's brothers had left school, both working as shop boys: Charles at a dyer's and cleaner's and Albert at a pawnbroker's. Percy was in his last year at school but also works as a News boy. Father Albert remained in the navy, completing a total of 22 years' service in the Armourers crew.

Percy married Annie Mitchell in 1934 in Portsmouth, and the 1939 Register shows them living in Fareham with three children. Percy is an Engine Fitter. The rest of his family remained in Portsmouth and their home of 32 George Street remained in the family. George and his family are recorded living there in the 1939 Register. Percy's parents are living with Albert and his daughter Nellie at 82 Ernest Road.

Military History

Percy attested in 1915 and was posted to the Western Front in February. He was wounded in the Battle of the Somme, recovered, and returned to active service until 1918, fighting at Passchendaele and the 1918 retreat. He was seriously wounded and lost his leg.

Percy's brothers and his father were also involved in the war — brothers Charles and Albert in the Hampshire Regiment and father Albert being mobilised back into the navy.

Albert senior was serving on HMS Benbow during the Battle of Jutland, and returned to Portsmouth for shore duties in February 1917.

28 APR 1918 Darmstadt					
1	a) Familienname b) Vorname (nur der Rufname) c) nur bei Rassen Vorname des Vaters	2	Dienstgrad	3	a) a) Gefangennahme (Ort und Tag) b) b) vorübergehender Aufenthaltsort
4	a) a) Gruppen- b) b) c) c) Komp.	5	a) a) Geburtsort und -Ort b) b) Adresse des nächsten Verwandten c) c) d) d) e) e) f) f) g) g) h) h) i) i) j) j) k) k) l) l) m) m) n) n) o) o) p) p) q) q) r) r) s) s) t) t) u) u) v) v) w) w) x) x) y) y) z) z)	6	a) a) Geburtsort und -Ort b) b) Adresse des nächsten Verwandten c) c) d) d) e) e) f) f) g) g) h) h) i) i) j) j) k) k) l) l) m) m) n) n) o) o) p) p) q) q) r) r) s) s) t) t) u) u) v) v) w) w) x) x) y) y) z) z)

a) 62	Eastland	1. Rif.	St. Quentin	27.3.93 Westly Barr
b)	Charles	Anish.	22.3.1918	Vater: Albert Portsmouth
c)		P	Fe 1 d	

Albert junior enlisted as a labourer on 3rd December 1915 for the duration of the war, was certified a 1st Class Signaller on 4th January 1917, suffered a gunshot wound to his left shoulder on 9th April 1917, and discharged as physically unfit on 8th March 1918.

Charles enlisted in March 1917 and was posted to the Western Front later that year fighting in the Battles of Arras and Messines. He was wounded and taken prisoner of war in 1918 and held at Darmstadt POW camp. He was repatriated after the armistice and demobilised in 1919.

It is incredibly unusual to have four members of the same family survive the First World War.

Passchendaele

Percy Eastland's army records did not survive the Second World War so there is no specific detail about his involvement in Passchendaele. His medal records confirms that Percy was a Private in the 1st Hampshire Regiment, and his entry in the National Roll of Honour records that, after being injured at the Somme, he returned to active service and fought in the Battle of Passchendaele. The War Diary of the 1st Hampshire Regiment gives an excellent account of the range of activities they undertook and the toll the weather took: "3/8/17. Heavy rain prevented training." "17/8/17. Companies worked by day and night on the front line deepening, laying duckboards, and clearing berms. Concertina barbed wire put out at night." "9/9/17. Church Parade in the morning."

The 1st Hampshire Regiment was heavily involved in the 2nd Battle of Arras, 26th August – 3rd

September 1918. It was during this battle that Percy was severely wounded, alone and unable to move. 36 years later Portsmouth Evening News published an article recalling Percy's story of being rescued. Several hours after being wounded and lying in No Man's Land he was found by the 1st Hampshire Regiment's Padre Rev. S E Swann. Rev Swann and his batman carried Percy back to the British trenches on a stretcher "a nightmare journey through a hail of shells and bullets". Percy had always wanted to thank Rev Swann personally for rescuing him and his chance came when Canon Swann came to Portsmouth to preach at Portsmouth Cathedral on 19th September 1954. "But for Canon Swann I should have died."

At this time Percy, Anne and their seven children were living at 53 Chichester Road and he was a Dockyard worker. Percy was mentioned in the London Gazette on 18th April 1941 for his work as an engine fitter at the Dockyard.



MR. EASTLAND

Frederick WJ Farr (1900 – 1967)

Pte. 14th Hants 20957 • Pte. Bedfordshire Regiment 47006

Life in Portsmouth

Frederick's family had a long history in Portsmouth: they can be traced back through both his father's and mother's lines to the late 1700s in Portsea/Gosport. The trade of boot and shoe maker threaded through both sides of the family, as well as labouring in various trades. Frederick's grandfather Joseph Paine, 15 in 1851, was recorded as "labourer sells winkles etc."

Frederick is first recorded in the 1901 census, living at 19 Frederick Street, Landport with his parents and maternal grandparents Joseph (who is now a green-grocery dealer) and Sophia. His father, also Frederick, is a general labourer. In 1911 the family is still living in Frederick Street, and this remains the family home until at least 1939. Frederick now has a sister and brother, Emily and Ernest.

At the time Frederick attested, he was working as a labourer for Brickwoods Brewery which was based in Queen Street. Brickwoods was one of the first businesses in Portsmouth to employ women to replace the men who had enlisted for the war; it was the first time they employed women.

In the 1939 Register Frederick is still living at 19 Frederick Street, Landport with his father, mother and his mother's widowed sister-in-law. Both Fredericks are working as greengrocers.

Military History

Frederick attested at Portsmouth on the 3rd November 1915 for duration of war, initially with the 3rd Portsmouth Battalion. His age was recorded as 19 years and 7 months, when in fact he was only just 16. He was in training at Chisledon Camp and was punished by being confined to barracks for seven days on the 13th February 1916 for 'not sweeping his hut when ordered'.

Frederick was posted to France on 13th April 1916 and less than ten days after arriving in France he was fined one day's pay for losing his gas helmet. He was classified as a First Class Signaller, and suffered a slight gunshot wound to his head on 1st July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme.

Frederick's army records contain some very interesting documents. On the 17th April 1917 his mother wrote to the War Office stating that he had written to her wanting to come home and that he was only 16 years old. Frederick's father was also serving, in India, and his mother was facing great hardship supporting her two children at home. She had sent Frederick's birth certificate to his Commanding Officer four to six weeks previously and had not heard anything in reply. This set in motion a chain of action that resulted in

Frederick being transferred to the Bedfordshire Regiment and posted back to England on 20th May 1917. A second letter from his mother dated 17th September 1917 shows that Frederick still had not been discharged:

I should very much like to have home him with me he is not 17 yet and his father is away in India, so I feel it very much to be parted from both of them

Frederick was finally discharged from the army on 11th October 1917. After their discharge, under aged soldiers were prevented from compulsory attestation. Frederick did sign an agreement to enroll as a National Service volunteer in September 1917 stating that he wanted to work in munitions on discharge.

Passchendaele

Frederick's regiment, the 14th Hampshire, did fight at Passchendaele, so he would have again seen active service had his mother not interceded and secured his discharge.

Frederick was awarded the British War and Victory Medals.

First World War Signallers

© IWM (Q 36080) ◀

Hampshire Regiment Badge ▼



John Henry Ficken (1880 – 1941)

B.Q.M.S. Royal Garrison Artillery 19343

Life in Portsmouth

John Ficken's story is an unusual one, firstly because he was not born in Portsmouth but was posted here before and settled down after the First World War, and secondly because he was the son of a German immigrant. John's father Johan Ficken was born in Rotenberg and moved to London before 1880. He worked as a sugar refiner: the sugar refining industry in London being dominated by German labourers at the time. Johan married Mary Ann Fogerty, the daughter of Irish immigrants, in London in 1880, and they raised their family of six sons and one daughter there.

The first time we find John in Portsmouth is in the 1911 census, where he is a soldier with the Royal Garrison Artillery based on Spitbank Fort. He meets and marries Amy Ellis, whose father is a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery.

Amy is living with her family at 27 Lombard Street in the 1911 census, which is the address given as John's residence in the National Roll of the Great War. Amy's family can be traced back in Portsmouth to at least 1732, her ancestors being among the early congregation of the Meeting House Alley Baptist Church.

John and Amy had one daughter, Joan, and the 1939 Register shows them living at 7 Hollam Road. John is a clerk at Southdown Motor Services. Joan was attending the Portsmouth Southern Secondary School and obtained her Oxford School Certificate in September 1939.

John Ficken died in Portsmouth on 26th December 1941.

Military History

John was already a serving soldier when the war broke out: the Southern Division of the Royal Garrison Artillery HQ was at Portsmouth. His Battery was mobilised in August 1914 and sent to Egypt and then France. The National Roll of the Great War records that he played a "distinguished part" in the Battles of Ypres II, Somme, Vimy Ridge, Messines, Passchendaele, the Retreat and Advance of 1918, and was still serving in 1920. He became Battery Quarter Master Sergeant.

Three of his brothers also served: Frederick a Leading Stoker in the RN, Albert a Sergeant of the Essex Regiment, and Henry, a Private of the London Regiment and Labour Corps. Frederick was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland on 31st May 1916 and Albert lost his life at the Battle of the Somme in 1st July 1916. This moved John to request that Henry be allowed to transfer to his battalion, and a copy of his commanding officer's letter to the CO of the London Regiment exists in Henry's service records: "Kings Regulations Para: 333IV having been cancelled, could not this application be taken as a special case under A.C.I. No. 1648. These 2 men having had 2 brothers killed in action during the last few months." The request was granted but Henry's records also show four cases of being AWOL and he was finally tried for desertion and sentenced to two years detention on the 25th May 1917. This was overturned in exchange for returning to the front line.

Passchendaele

John served in the 32nd Siege Battery; the siege battery's responsibility was to bombard the enemy artillery with heavy explosives and target strongpoints behind enemy lines such as stores, roads and railways.

John's service records have not survived, and therefore records of the RGA's involvement in the Battle of Passchendaele must be found elsewhere. The War Diary of the 118th Siege Battery illustrates the operations the RGA engaged in:

17th September 1917 "Zillebeke was heavily shelled during the night and more cartridge dumps were set alight. 100 rounds were fired on concentrated targets by 9am."

24th September 1917 "A misty morning and registration impossible. About 4pm the two new MKII guns were registered with balloon observation... A certain number of gas shells – "phizz bangs" – were fired intermittently on Zillebeke."

John's brother Henry returned to the front line in time for the Battle of Passchendaele. He was severely wounded on 20th September 1917 suffering a gunshot wound to his abdominal wall and left buttock and a compound fracture and his left femur and pelvis.

He was admitted to hospital on the 28th October and discharged to duty of the 12th February 1918 having made a full recovery. He continued to go AWOL and was eventually demobilized in January 1919.



▲ Fort, Spithead Spitbank, 1902



▲ Troops of the Northamptonshire Regiment drawing rations from the Quartermaster's stores in a camp near Dickebusch, 9 August 1917 © IWM (Q 5849)



▲ 12-inch Mark 1 Howitzer on a railway mounting of the 104 Siege Battery, RGA at Salvation Corner, 3rd August 1917 © IWM (Q 6458)

John H Fletcher (1881 – 1917)

Pte. 6th Battalion Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry 260127

Life in Portsmouth

John Fletcher was born into a London family who moved to Portsmouth between 1881 and 1885. He was the fourth of five children born to James and Ellen Fletcher.

The 1891 census records the family living at 99 Belgrave Square and father James Fletcher working as a confectioner, but this was not their first residence in Portsmouth. An article in Portsmouth Evening News on 13th November 1885 reports charges of using abusive language and assault brought against James Fletcher, confectioner of St Mary Street. The newspaper also records in 1888 and 1889 that James Fletcher of St Mary Street was nominated for the Portsmouth Island Board of Guardians, St Thomas Ward. James changed his trade to mineral water manufacturer and had a few more minor brushes with the law until his death in 1897. John's mother Ellen took over the business, still trading in her husband's name, and the 1901 census shows them living at 1 Plymouth Street. On 30th August 1901 Ellen posts an advert in Portsmouth Evening News: "Partner wanted – Gentleman with capital, about £500, for good business." It may or may not be coincidence that she married Robert Fletcher, a man 21 years her junior, in October of the same year. John was not happy with this arrangement and had a couple of appearances in court to defend aggressive behaviour.

John married Portsmouth girl Harriett

Croomer in the summer of 1901 and they moved to 58 Lancaster Road. By the 1911 census they had moved again to 7 Warwick Street and John's occupation is recorded as carman. They have four children. Meanwhile, Ellen and Robert have separated and are living in apart, Ellen with her oldest son James in West Street, Southsea and Robert lodging in Fratton. Ellen had suffered bankruptcy in 1902 although the 1911 census records her occupation as mineral water maker.

The 1939 Register shows Ellen living with her son Charles in Bedford Road: she is "Incapacitated Retired." John's wife Harriett remarried in 1920 and she is recorded in the 1939 Register living at 8 Warwick Road, her and John's address during the war.

Military History

John Fletcher had enlisted with the Royal Navy in 1906, giving his occupation as mineral water manufacturer. He is recorded as serving on the training ship HMS Euryalus from 17th May to 23rd May 1906. His character was recorded as 'VG', yet he deserted.

In October 1916 John enlisted with the Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry, and six months later was posted to the Western Front. The 6th Battalion into which John was posted had been fighting on the Western Front since 1915.

Passchendaele

For the first part of the Battle of Passchendaele John's battalion (6th) was in training, they then marched for several days to Camp Dickebush where they were to stand by for orders.

There the officers visited model trenches made of sand and cement to acquaint themselves with the ground on which they were going to fight, and the battalion practiced "The Attack" on open ground where the different objectives had been mapped out. They marched off at 4.15pm on the 20th August to relieve the 7th Battalion K.R.R.C. in the trenches. The following day:

The enemy shelled our trenches and back area along the Menin Road and Sanctuary Wood very heavily of all calibers from 12 noon and through the hours of darkness. He also sent over gas shells.

Operations the next day (22nd) got off to a slow start as B Company had lost their way in the dark whilst getting rations and were late to return. By the time all companies were in position it was getting light and the Battalion was observed by an enemy aeroplane. They were in position by 5.30 am and the attack began at Zero hour 6am. The fighting was fierce, but little ground was gained: "Enemy had fairly large numbers, but they were advancing slowly from shell hole to shell hole, and with little energy."

The following day "was spent improving position held. The enemy bombarded our new line and old line very heavily the whole of the night, inflicting heavy losses."

This was the Battle of the Menin Road Ridge, and that was the day John Fletcher lost his life. He is buried at Tyne Cot Memorial in Belgium.



▲ Battle of the Menin Road Ridge. British troops in trenches east of Zillebeke, 22nd September 1917. © IWM (Q 3224)



▲ Troops of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry who captured this trench, 11th June 1917. They are wearing German helmets or caps. © IWM (Q 2820)

Charles W Greentree (1887 – 1950)

B.Q.M.S. Royal Garrison Artillery 19343

Life in Portsmouth

Charles Greentree was one of three brothers who were second generation Portsmouth boys; both their father's and mother's parents had moved to Portsea in the 1850s for work, one grandfather working in the Dockyard and the other as a carter. Their father, George Greentree followed his father's footsteps and became a carter for the Gas Works. The brothers also had three sisters and the family is first found in the 1891 census living in Hope Street without their father. Their mother Mary was working as a machinist, and they were sharing the house with another family. Mary died in 1899 and the 1901 census finds Charles as a domestic servant at St Saviours College in Ardingly and brother George as an inmate of the National Incorporated Waifs Association in London. Their father is living in Vicars Row with daughter Ellen, two doors away from his mother.

All three brothers (Charles, George and Frederick), along with thousands of other children, were taken by Dr Barnardos to start new lives in Canada; Frederick the youngest had been sent in 1901 (before the 1901 census was taken), and Charles and George followed in 1902. Their destination was Ontario and all three were employed as farm workers, George and Frederick in Paris, Ontario and Charles in Alberta. After the war Charles returned to Canada with his wife and son and eventually became a Game Warden.

Military History

Charles Greentree, the oldest of the brothers, attested on 24th November 1915 and embarked for England in September 1916 where he stayed until being sent to France on 21st August 1917. It is almost certain that he stayed in Portsmouth before being sent to France as he got married in Portsmouth to Violet Freeman in December 1916.

George attested on 24th September 1914 (Cpl 1st Divisional Ammunition Column C43993), a day after youngest brother Frederick. George was sent to the Western Front on 13th May 1915; he was blown out of a wagon and consequently suffered shell shock, diagnosed as psychoneurosis, and was discharged as medically unfit on 4th August 1916. His medical records of the time show clear symptoms of what we would now call Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) although one doctor noted "Does not dream of France".

Unlike his brothers who had enlisted for the duration of the war, Frederick enlisted for one year's short service (Pte 5th Battalion Canadian Infantry 21603). He was drafted to the Western Front on 31st January 1915, and on 24th April was reported missing. He had been taken prisoner and was interred at POW camps Ohrdruf and Niederezwereh, from which he was released on 8th January 1919. He was diagnosed with neurasthenia and died of meningitis on 31st July 1920 which was attributed to his war service. Frederick had signed up for a year, spent nearly four years in prison and died within 18 months of being released.

Passchendaele

Charles was the only one of the Greentree brothers to have fought at Passchendaele. He was sent to the Front on 21st August 1917 and was appointed a Saddler on arrival in the field. His division went straight to battle. The 4th Canadian Division War Diary recorded in detail its daily operations, from larger engagements to smaller activities. An entry on 26th August 1917 recorded that one of their patrols was challenged by an enemy sentry from SALARY Trench. They retaliated then withdrew without casualties: "Embankment appears strongly held. Enemy apparently alert and nervous. Water in front of Embankment nearly four feet deep."

It is impossible to ascertain exactly when and where Charles Greentree was involved in combat as the War Diaries do not mention individual soldiers. It is clear from these diaries that the fighting for the Canadian Divisions was incessant; they had to deal with artillery, light and heavy trench mortar, gas shells and aircraft shelling.

"Taken as a whole, the fighting during this tour was some of the heaviest that has been encountered in the war"

4th Canadian Division War Diary August 1917

Charles was granted special leave of absence to England for 14 days on the 29th December and returned to the Front 12th January 1918. His son Roy Charles was born the following September.



▲ Canadian Infantry probably of the 1st Canadian Division © IWM (Q 443)



▲ Canadian soldier finding his way through the mud and barbed wire over which they had to advance. With thanks to the Library and Archives Canada



Off to Canada: Boys from Dr. Barnardo's Home at Liverpool

Albert G Haskett (1883 – 1918)

Pte. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regiment 33475

Life in Portsmouth

Albert was born in Portsmouth in 1883, the third of eight children. His maternal grandfather's family (Stallard) had its roots in Portsmouth as far back as the mid-1700s but none of the family had naval connections working instead as costermongers and traders. On his father's side, Albert's grandfather Charles Haskett, a grocer, had moved his family from Dorset to Portsmouth between 1862 and 1864. Albert's parents Charles and Sarah met and married here, and the first address we find Albert's family at is 46 Sea View, Portsea, an address that would stay in the family until at least 1939. The greengrocery business also stayed in the family; Albert, his uncles Albert and William, brothers Edward, Henry, Alfred and Sidney were all greengrocers.

Contemporary newspaper articles give an interesting picture of the Haskett family and their lives as fruit and vegetable sellers. They sold their wares off a horse and cart, but did not have a particularly good reputation for looking after their horses. Albert's father was involved in at least two collisions whilst driving his horse and cart, but the most interesting for this exhibition is the reporting of the death of Albert's uncle William. After his absence of a few days was noticed, neighbours began to investigate and sent a young girl up a ladder to the bedroom window where she found William Haskett dead on the bed. That girl was May

Ockendon. Research is still trying to establish the exact relationship, but it is possible that she was a cousin of James Ockendon who was the first Portsmouth born soldier to be awarded the Victoria Cross in the First World War, because of his bravery in the Battle of Passchendaele.

Albert married Ethel Daniels in Portsmouth in 1915, and they lived at 9 Cobbett Road.

Military History

Albert's service records have not survived, so evidence for his military history is drawn firstly from his entry in the National Roll and secondly the War Diary for the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, which gives a broader picture of the Battalion's operations.

Albert had attested under the Derby scheme, and was called up in January 1917 and sent to France in March 1917. In April the Battalion took part in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, and then spent a month in training in preparation for the Battle of Passchendaele. In 1918 they engaged in severe enemy attacks on several occasions, and in October 1918 Albert was awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst carrying dispatches under heavy shell fire.

The 2nd Battalion finally captured the high ground east of Eth on 4th November 1918. The advance continued the following day and on the 6th; "The Battalion moved at 0430 hours to support the R.W.F's who were

attacking at 0530 hours. Companies were in position before Zero". This was the day Albert was killed in action.

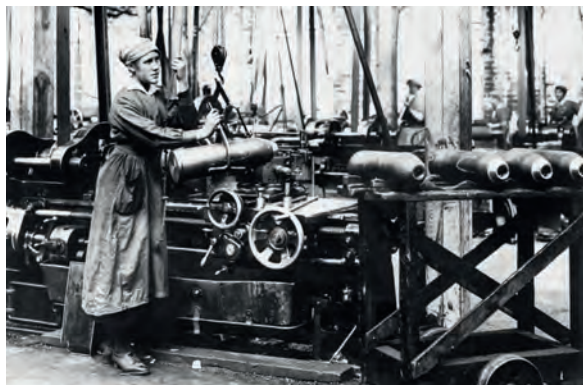
Albert's brothers Alfred and George also served; Alfred as a Private in the 2nd Essex and RASC, and George in the Hampshire Regiment. Alfred enlisted in 1916 was unfit for full active service because of his deafness. He was discharged in January 1917 to take Albert's place running the greengrocery business, a reserved occupation, in January 1917.

Albert's sister Emily was a Special War Worker, and from February 1915 worked as a female mechanic at the Hampshire Munition Factory Portsea and at Gun Wharf for four years.

Passchendaele

Albert's Battalion, the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment spent June/July 1917 training in preparation for the Battle of Passchendaele. They had a long march from their camp to the area of Ypres, and on the 31st July they took part in the offensive of Passchendaele; the Battle of Pilkem Ridge. In late August the battalion relieved the Australians at the newly captured Messines Ridge. They remained there for three months consolidating their position and taking part in many trench raids.

Albert Haskett was gassed in action during his services in Passchendaele.



▲ A female munition worker operating machinery to move shells in a factory at an undisclosed location © IWM (Q 110233)



▲ Soldiers of Wiltshire Regiment marching to the Front in 1918 by Ernest Brooks – Public Domain: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7806251>

Dudley Hugo Heynes (1885 – 1918)

Pte. Artists Rifles Regiment 8032 • 2nd Lt. Royal Field Artillery 20126

Life in Portsmouth

Portsmouth Records Office holds the archive of Dudley Heynes' personal papers; letters to his wife, diary entries, notes made in training; and this has given a very rich insight into his life in Portsmouth prior to enlisting, as well as his time serving in the First World War. He was born in Bolton where his father, George Hugo Heynes, was a Baptist minister. He graduated as a Solicitor and moved to Portsmouth with his wife Helen either late 1914 or early 1915. Dudley had secured a post at Pink and Marston Solicitors in Hampshire Terrace, and he and Helen made their home in 83 Winter Road, Southsea.

Some of Dudley Heynes' work with Pink and Marston is recorded in contemporary newspaper articles, reporting court cases where he mainly represented the defendant. The cases he dealt with ranged from small disputes, special market licenses for publicans, to having to prove that a vendor was not selling diluted milk. During the war, Pink and Marston were regular contributors to the War Relief Fund, an act that Dudley refers to with admiration in one of his letters to his wife.

Dudley and Helen had two children, Morris (b. 1915) and Lynette (b. 1917). He could not have spent much with them, but Helen regularly sent him photos.

The 1939 register shows Helen and Morris still living at 83 Winter Road and that Morris has followed his father into practicing law.

Military History

In his letters before enlisting, Dudley expressed his wish to join the Artists Rifles, a very selective regiment where new recruits trained as officers. Other members included war artist Paul Nash and poet Wilfred Owen. He joined this unit on 15th June 1916, and was gazetted as a 2nd Lieut. with the Royal Field Artillery on the 18th December

of that year. Dudley served in the field from 12th February 1917. His battery was attached to the Royal Horse Artillery, and letters home refer to his horse "good old Polly."

As an officer Dudley recognised the privileges of rank, and held his soldiers in extremely high esteem. He took hardship in his stride: "I have not slept away from the various gun positions since Jun 24th [21 days] – longer than any other officer in the whole Brigade, and I only had one night in rest where the others had three weeks. It couldn't be helped..." (extract of a letter to Helen dated 15th August 1917).

Dudley wrote and received letters frequently. The love for his family, his admiration and respect for all British soldiers and his anger at the 'Boche'. His letters recount his actions in detail (as far as was allowed by the Censor) and express his pride in taking part in the 'man's world' of fighting for your country.

In Dudley's last letter to Helen, dated 16th May 1918, he writes about her new summer dresses; "[I] only hope to be home while it is still warm enough for you to wear them." He was killed in action later that day by a bomb dropped by enemy aircraft.

Passchendaele

Dudley Heynes' battalion was in the field throughout the Battle of Passchendaele. On 27th August he suffered a gunshot wound to his head. His diary entry records:

"Boche 4.2 bursts behind me – splinter hits me back of head under tin hat. Drive by ambulance then to Praven

C.C.S. [casualty clearing station]. 5 dressings inoculation and probing." 30th August; "Head x-rayed – small foreign body."

His letters to Helen (two on the 28th August) are written to curb her fears: "My own darling Babs I have been very slightly wounded – just a little cut on the back of the scalp. Coming home I was hit by a bit of a Boche shell which burst just behind me..."

"My slight cut on the back of my head although dignified by the name of "gunshot wound – scalp" hardly deserves to be called a wound." "... my scratch doesn't even hurt and I shall always be able to say now that I have shed my blood for England – even if only a little and I can put up a gold stripe, which I would rather have than a medal."

Dudley was sent home for a short period to recuperate, and then returned to the front.

His letters became less frequent "for I have been too occupied." His letter home dated 6th November gives a clear picture of what had 'occupied' him:

"...I am in bed. The continuous days at O.P. [observation post] and on the battery position; wet through much of the time (at the O.P. one simply had to sit or stand and shiver in the rain peering through field glasses and taking compass bearings) coupled with the new Boche gas which attacks throat and voice, left me in a pretty rotten condition."

Your dear letters of the 4th & 5th Aug reached me yesterday. I am delighted with the photo of Lynette

▲ Extract of a letter from Dudley to Helen dated 10 August 1917.
No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station. © IWM (Q 436) ▼



◀ 2nd Lt. Dudley Hugo Heynes

A typical First World War observation post © Milverton Associates Ltd ▶



Harry R Squires (1888 – 1917)

Pte. Hampshire Regiment 34163 Military Medal

Life in Portsmouth

Harry was born in Portsmouth, the fifth of 11 children; five boys and six girls. His parents, John and Ellen Squires, were both born in Portsmouth but our research has been unable to trace their records further back than 1881. John and Ellen were married in Portsmouth in 1878, and in 1881 the census shows them living at 34 Prince Regent Street, Landport with their first two children. John is a railway fireman.

The first record of Harry is in the 1891 census when the Squires family is living at 67 Hertford Street and father John is a train driver. In 1901 they are living at 88 Lower Church Path, Fratton. John and his eldest son William are working as a coaking labourers, eldest daughter Ellen is doing piece work from home for a stay (corset) factory and son Albert is working as a porter for a grocers shop.

Harry Squires married Daisy Smith in Portsmouth in 1910 and they had two children, Dorothea and Violet, before the outbreak of the First World War. Unfortunately research has been able to produce the 1911 census for Harry and Daisy but his parents and six of his siblings were living at 46 Hale Street at that time. Harry's army service records have not survived so there is no record of his occupation at the time of attesting which the National Roll gives as November 1916 and January 1917; surprisingly there are two entries for him, both giving some contradictory information.

After Harry's death Daisy remarried to Walter Gellender who, along with his brother Alexander, also served in the First World War. The Gellender brothers were both discharged as

medically unfit before the end of the War having suffered severe injuries, and Walter went on to become the Secretary of Portsmouth Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Association.

Military History

Harry, and his brothers Albert and Charles, enlisted in late 1916; Harry and Albert to the Hampshire Regiment and Charles to the 4th Worcestershire Regiment. No army service records for the brothers remain but they all have entries in the National Roll of the Great War, so some detail of their military history can be gained from this source. Albert, the eldest brother, was a Rifleman and was sent to Palestine in February 1917. He was killed in action in the second Battle of Gaza on 19th April 1917. He had been a soldier for six months.

Harry and Charles were both drafted to the Western Front early 1917 and "took part in important engagements".

Walter Gellender had enlisted with the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 2nd May 1913, was transferred to Portsmouth early 1914 and embarked on the Irresistible as part of the 5th Battle Squadron defending the British Expeditionary Force crossing to France. He also served on the Amethyst in South America, the Glasgow in the Adriatic, was injured on 21st July 1917 and invalided out of the force 15th November 1917 after spending several months in hospital. Alexander Gellender, having previously served in the RN and been invalided out 1910 – 1912, was a reservist and mobilized at the outbreak of war. He attested as a Guardsman for the Grenadier Guards and fought at Ypres, the Somme, Arras and Cambrai.

Passchendaele

Harry Squires was fighting with the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment acting as an unpaid Lance Corporal. The Battalion's War Diary of 24th August records:

Early morning quiet. Some enemy aeroplanes flying low over our lines, his artillery was not so active as usual ... 6 killed, 9 wounded, 1 wounded (at duty)

Harry was one of the six killed that day. He was posthumously awarded the Military Medal for "acts of gallantry and devotion to duty under fire".

In October Charles, with the 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, was fighting in the Front Line trenches north of Langemarck. Their War Diary entry of 9th October records the conditions and heavy fighting:

It had been raining hard during the preceding 24 hours. Zero hour was 5.20am ... The BROEMBEEK stream was crossed without difficulty though it was sufficient obstacle to cause a good deal of disorganization among units ... News that the first objective had been captured reach Bn H.Q. at 6.15am by wire...

The second and third objectives were also captured and consolidated, taking 5 German officers and 200 other ranks prisoner and capturing five enemy machine guns.

Their losses of 20 other ranks killed included Charles.

Walter Gellender was out of enemy action but his brother Alexander was severely wounded in the Battle of Passchendaele which resulted in the amputation of his foot.



▲ Soldiers moving up to the trenches near Boezinge, 22nd August 1917. © IWM (Q 2755)



▲ A group of guards crouching outside a captured German dugout, near Langemarck 12 October 1917 © IWM (Q 3011)

George R Stebbens (1897–1961)

Pioneer and Sapper Royal Engineers 126425

Life in Portsmouth

George was a first generation Portsmouth boy; his parents had moved from Bermondsey to Portsmouth between 1893 and 1897. Father Charles was a shipwright and continued his work at Portsmouth Dockyard. In 1901 the Stebbens family, George was the third of four children, was living at 6 Northumberland Road. In the 1911 census they are recorded as living at 4 Eton Road, Southsea, father Charles still working as a ship constructor in the Dock Yard, eldest daughter Florence is a Postal Clerk and eldest son Harold is an iron molders apprentice. George and youngest daughter Dorothy are still at school.

On 24th September 1913 the Portsmouth Evening News ran an article reporting that George Stebbens had been successful in the recent telegraphists' examinations and had secured an appointment in Horsham.

He was appointed as a Learner in May 1914 to the postal service in Sutton, and from there to Faversham as an SC&T – Sorting Clerk and Telegraphist. George returned to Kent after the war and met and married his wife there. His final

appointment was to Sittingbourne in 1925, where he died in 1961. The rest of the Stebbens family stayed in Portsmouth.

Military History

George attested on 11th December 1915 but was not called up until 5th September 1916, to the Royal Engineers Signal Depot. His training and experience as a telegraphist earned him a position as Wireless Operator and he joined the BEF on 13th March 1917, being transferred to the 50th Divisional Signal Company on 25th August 1917; four weeks in to the Battle of Passchendaele.

On 27th May 1918 the enemy attack on the Chemin des Dames began. The 50th Divisional Signals Company War Diary records: "The bombardment opened at 1am and is reported to have been the heaviest on record." Having received warning of the attack the night before, the Divisional Signal Office was moved to a dugout under Chateau Hanotaux. The Signal division had to attempt to keep lines of communication open as effectively as possible whilst being bombarded with enemy shells. The barrage was brutal and devastating:

"All wireless personnel and equipment are missing." George Stebbens was one of 134 missing or wounded on this

day. He was taken prisoner.

George's family was informed and very little information was forthcoming. His sister Dorothy wrote to the Officer RE Records on 15th November 1918 as they had not received any communication from the army since he was reported missing in May. George was eventually repatriated on 25th September 1919.

Passchendaele

George was transferred to the 50th Divisional Signal Company during the Battle of Passchendaele. Their role was to keep all lines of communication open, from wireless to visual to pigeon, and report on and immobilize German cables. The Company's War Diary for September 1917 detailed their achievements and gives an insight into the range of skills needed to support the fighting soldier:

During the month semi-permanent routes were built connecting Reserve Brigade Winter Hd-Qrs with its 4 Battalions and M.G. Coy, and also with the 3 Brigade Transport Lines. The Winter Horse Standings and Camp for Signal company was built and occupied. Signal Office at New Divl. Hd-Qrs wired and local routes buried and led into all offices.



▲ The General Post Office, Portsmouth early 1900s



▲ Men of the R. E. Signals carrying short range wireless equipment, 4th May, 1917 © IWM (Q 29369)



▲ Royal Engineers taking drums of telephone wire along a duck-board path up to the front between Pilckem and Langemarck, 10 October 1917. © IWM (Q 6050)

John F White (1896 – 1917)

Pte. Wessex Field Ambulance 2375 • Pte. Royal Army Medical Corps 461550

Life in Portsmouth

John Frederick White was born in Portsmouth into a family with strong naval connections. His grandad Henry Francis White, a Ship's Cooper, moved his family from London to Portsmouth between 1869 and 1871. Three of his sons followed into the navy; Alfred who was a lamptrimmer, Charles who became Master at Arms, and John (John's father) a chief stoker. John junior was born in 1896 at 11 Woodland Street, and his family is still there in the 1901 census. By 1911 they had moved to 42 Cowper Road, and John is in his final year at school, aged 14.

At the time of John's enlistment in 1915 he was working as a grocer and his family had moved to 23 Toronto Road. John was a talented musician playing both piano and clarinet, which he took to war with him.

By 1917 John's family had moved to 56 Gunner Street where John White snr. was the licensee of the Gunners Arms (demolished 1971). In May 1924, after John White snr's death the Beer Licence was transferred to his widow Mary (Nellie Ann) White.

In the 1939 Register John's mother Mary, his sister Grace and her husband Cecil Dye were living at

223 Stubbington Road, and Mary is recorded as "living off own means".

John's niece, Lynda Ibbotson, still lives in the Portsmouth area.

Military History

John White attested for 'one year's embodied service at home' with the Territorial Force Wessex Field Ambulance Corps on 9th August 1915. His age was recorded as 19 years 2 months.

He was posted to France on 8th August 1916, and transferred to the 24th Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps on 4th October 1916. In December 1916 he was posted to the 26th Field Ambulance.

The RAMC tended the wounded on the battlefield, in the casualty clearing stations near the front line, in the base hospitals, the hospital ships and the hospitals at Home.

They also worked as stretcher bearers, often risking their own lives to save others':

Once when we were wrestling with one stretcher a bearer who was on the end near me suddenly let go and pitched forward into the mud, very nearly bringing us all down. He had been picked off by a sniper, through the back...

Passchendaele

31st July 1917 was the first day of the Battle of Passchendaele; the Battle for Pilckem Ridge. The weather was appalling; the War Diary of the 24th Field Ambulance (into which the 26th had been incorporated) dated 31st July 1917 records that they were "under fairly heavy shell fire and the most adverse weather, making the ground almost impassable." John White was on stretcher bearer duties:

Bringing the wounded down from the front line today. Conditions terrible. The ground ... is simply a quagmire, and shell holes are filled with water.

and was killed in action that day. The next day's entry records that "the wounded brought in ... were those in the front line not able to be cleared over crest of hill, those lying about in the field, a few who had crawled into isolated dug outs and shell holes ..." But John's body was never recovered, and the Army Grave's Service was unable to trace his grave.

He was posthumously awarded the Victory and British War medals, and is commemorated on panel 56 of the Ypres (Menin Gate) memorial in Belgium.



▲ A dressing station manned by the RAMC near Boesinghe, 31 July 1917, the day John White lost his life. © IWM (Q 5720)



▲ Private John F White RAMC

Additional sites providing information and biographies of Portsmouth men at Passchendaele

Portsmouth Grammar School Book of Remembrance

131ex-PGS pupils fought in WWI and the fallen were commemorated in a school project in 2014. They include four men who fought at Passchendaele

Cecil Harte Barry: Lieutenant 17th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment and 57th Squadron Royal Flying Corps. Killed in action 21st August 1917. Listed at Tyne Cot

Cyril Alfred Spencer Buck: 2nd Lieutenant 18th Battalion London Regiment (London Irish Rifles) and attached to 2nd/3rd Battalion London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers). Killed in action 26th October 1917. Listed at Tyne Cot.

Arthur Graham Cook: Private 1st Portsmouth Battalion 14th Hampshire Regiment (1st Pompey Pals). Died of wounds 17th September 1917. Buried in Reninghelst Cemetery

Lionel Ernest Schloss: 2nd Lieutenant 44th Company Machine Gun Corps. Killed in action on the 1st day of Passchendaele 31st July 1917. Listed at the Menin Gate Memorial

Details of these men can be found on the Portsmouth Grammar School website at: pgs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/Book-of-Remembrance

History In Portsmouth

The excellent local history website of the late Tim Backhouse details the largest number of biographies of men from Portsmouth who died in WWI. This is the most detailed and comprehensive research yet published about men from the city in the Great War. Backhouse took the names of the WWI dead from the Portsmouth Cenotaph and researched them and their families. He also discovered a number of men missing from the memorial roll. Among these are the following names of 47 men who fought (or may have fought) at Passchendaele:

Henry Thomas Allen, Reginald Egbert Batchelor, Reginald Harold Chamberlain, Clarence Harold Churchill, Reginald Arthur Clarke, Frank Clay, Cecil Herbert Mowlam Collingwood, Henry George Couzins, Clarence W Cox, Charles Edward Crockford, Charles Walter Dangerfield, Allen James Day, William Garnett Daysh, Charles David Dollery, Frederick Alexander Drackett, Arthur Boyett Earle, Alfred Stewart Earwicker, William John Edney, Frederick Frampton, Hugh Bernard German, John George Giles, Henry Cecil Hall, George Joseph Hankin, Frank James Henley, Ernest Harold Hoff, Albert Edward Hooker, Alfred William Horn, Henry Pembroke Innes, Abel Cain Ivery, George Bensly Iveson, George Stinton James, Sydney John Jenkins, Burton Thomas Knox, William Wallace McCrerie, Alfred Parfoot, George Edwin Harold Parks, George Powell, Albert Edward Roles, Edgar Thomas Smith, Charles Leonard Stokes, William Edward Stone, John Charles Dodsworth Tetley, Frederick George Thomas, Stanley Benjamin Tidy, Alfred Ernest Tilley, David Underdown, and William Thomas Wills

Website: historyinportsmouth.co.uk/people/ww1/index.htm

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Name: John Henry Fletcher.		Roll.	
DOB: 1881		Enlisted Oct 1916	
POB: London		Committee later referred to WF-8 Warwick St	
Regt: Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry		Number 260127	
Rank: Pte.		Formerly 30140 Hunts Sgt	
Theatre of War: Passch.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Military records: Service records National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals Pension			
Casualties/discharge: K.I.A. 23.8.17.			
* Have war diary of that btl & battle			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address 7 Warwick St.		Living with: Wife + 4 Children.	
Occupation Carman - coal		Carter.	
1901 Census: address 1 Plymouth St. Plymouth.		Living with: Mother (W) - mineral water	
Occupation Mineral water		1 bro 1 sis. water	

P249

maker.

Articles.

account.

1939 Register - Harriett was remained to Pike -

123

1897 Plymouth Southsea.
Probate £176.2s. 5d to Ellen

1891 Census: address	99 Belgrave Sq	P. m. 14.	Living with: Parents -	deed
Occupation	School		2 bros 2 ss.	confectioner.

1881
London.

Parents - deed
2 bros 1 sis
+ lodger
(brother in
law).
commercial
traveller.

Hammett's deed in R.N.

Name: Albert G. HASKETT		Roll: +	
DOB: 1883		bro's AE 2nd Essex.	
POB: Portsmouth.		G.T. 2nd Hants	
		sis E.B. SWW female mech	
Regt: Wilts. 2nd Btn		Number 33475.	
Rank: Pte.			
Theatre of War: Gassed in Passch. KIA. 6.11.18.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service			
BW.			
Military records:		National Roll	
Service records X		Medals X	
Pension X		Army Reg of Soldiers Effects.	
		UK Soldiers died in GW.	
		2nd Btn. Piken ridge	
Casualties/discharge: Gassed in Passch			
KIA. 6.11.18 - less than a week before armistice day.			
have war diary			
Other records: Photo		Death/burial	
		Family details	
1911 Census: address		Living with: Parents - Dad Potato dealer	
46 Sea View, Stanishaw		3 sis 3 bro's - Alfred GG also	
Occupation Green Grocer.			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
London		Lodger.	
Occupation Engine cleaner			

See also History in Portsmouth website.

→ final advance in Picardy

1768

1891 Census: address,

46 Sea View

Occupation

School.

Living with:

parents. - dad gen
2 sis. 3 bros. dealer.



Down loaded Army Records & POW File.

Name: George Reginald STEBBENS		Roll- POW	
DOB: 1897		Missing from 11.5.18	
POB: Plymouth.		other	
Regt: RE & ASC		Number 126425.	
Rank: SAPPER			
Theatre of War: WE / pres 17. taken prisoner.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Service			
Military records: Service records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Pension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Casualties/discharge: 1919- Returned from POW.			
Other records: Photo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
1911 Census: address 4 Eton Rd.		Living with: Parents - Dad	
Occupation School		2 Sis Ship Constructor 1 bro. DY	
1901 Census: address 6 Northumberland Rd		Living with:	
Occupation		— h —	

* Newspaper article saying he'd won P.O. exam 1913

→ Florence - Postal Clerk.
→ Harold Iron Moulders App.

* letter from sis Daisy asking about him. Nov 18
Also "your son is POW" standard letter.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

British Postal Service Records (opt. books)
 PO appointments: May 1914
 Learner Sutton

S.C.T. Sept 14 Faversham
 Sorting clerk graphist.
 & telephonist.

S.C.T. Aug 1923 Dartford

S.C.T. Nov 25 Sittingbourne

18 Havelock Rd.
 1950.
 Henry Henderson
 confectioner & tobacconist.

1939
~~Edith~~ remained
 Mary &
 32. Chatsworth, 2nd fl.
 Mark.
 72 Lennox Rd. 1st fl.

Name: Robert SEANOR		Roll. - Road making & trench digging	
DOB: 1887			
POB: Portsmouth d. 1938			
Regt: Labour Corps.		Number 378343	
Rank: Pte Mulkman		14258	
Theatre of War: BEF. 2.10.17.			
Medals: 14/15 Star		Victory ✓	
		General Service 3 Blue Chevrons	
Military records:		National Roll ✓	
Service records ✓		Medals ✓	
Pension X			
Casualties/discharge: Stayed on 1920 - ^{standard} letter request in records quite quick from signing up to posting - Oct 17.			
Other records:		Family details ✓	
Photo X		Death/burial ✓	
1911 Census: address Mulkman		Living with: Parents - ^{old road} sweeper	
Occupation 26 River St		1 bro - Mulkman [Beatrice some]	
1901 Census: address 21 Little Southsea Street		Living with: Parents. Dad ship chandler	
Occupation School Grand Boy Drapers.		James & Henry Mulkman. DY.	

Married 2.7.17 - 5 Sackville St.
Signed up 30.7.17.
children. Lilian Daisy Kingston (1910)
Robert Ernest 28.6.18. Presen.

1891 Census: address 42 Little Santee St.	Living with: Parents - Dad Gen. 100
Occupation School	

3 bros, 1 sis
Dad's name.

Brother Harry killed - thrown from a
Milk Cart. ^{newspaper} article

Signed up same month as he got
married & was
posted a few months
after.

All 3 brothers were milk cart drivers/
milkmen.

* 2 newspaper articles - I don't him as Sol in case
 a 1 unveiling his memorial @ ~~Lawrence College~~ ^{Trinity}
 * Archives @ Records office - see
 © Martin Poyler / mediadnewworld.com mynotes

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Memorial to him
erected in May 1920
by his son Hugo -
Dudley's father was
rev. there

Memorial Theatre
Christchurch St West
Home, moved from
Memorial Church
when it closed.

Name: Edward Cecil COMPTON DOB: 1882 POB: Islington.		
Regt: RAF. Rank: Promoted to Cpl Up to Sgt. Mech.		Number 5575
Theatre of War: 20.1915. 18 Tangier Rd, corner. Carpenter.		
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service		
Military records: Service records ✓ FMP Pension		
National Roll Medals		
Casualties/discharge: <u>30.4.20</u>		
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details		
1911 Census: address 67 Westfield Rd. Occupation Joiner.		Living with: wife & 3 children.
1901 Census: address 24 Telephone Rd Occupation Joiner app.		Living with: Parents + 2 sis.

1891 Census: address

73 Lawson Rd
Portsea.

Occupation

Living with:

Parents
+ 1 sis

Potential grandfather moved to Plymouth

Name: Frederick Arthur George BLUFORD. DOB: July 1898 POB: Portsmouth.		Roll. 17 Cambridge St, Soutsea.	
Regt: Devonshire. 9th (Service) Battalion Rank: 3 Rte		Number 31253	
Theatre of War: Pasch.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Service British			
Military records: Service records National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pension soldiers died in the CW.			
Casualties/discharge: KIA 26.10.17			
Other records: Photo Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
1911 Census: address 111 Lancaster Rd Soutsea Occupation School		Living with: Parents 1 bro 2 sis Fred - Naval pensioner w/	
1901 Census: address 111 Lancaster Rd Occupation /		Living with: Mother's Mother & bro. Mum, Dad. → leading stocker RN.	

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Cousin - Arthur William Freemantle - P.marty.
 KIA 30.11.18 R.E. Sapper. 18287

Frederick. R.M.L. (1911) * v 13

Uncle Arthur Freemantle Killed Boer War. 1901

Harry ———— Coach maker 1841
 ———— Sawyer - Portsea 51 & 61
 ———— Sailor RN - Portsea 71
 ———— Sawyer - 81
 ———— Timber Sawyer - Portsea 91
 Mother - Annie Freemantle

brothers P. & H. R.

Name: Augustus Norman DOWSETT		not enough info	
DOB:			
POB:			
Regt: R.A.S.C (M.T).		Number	
Rank: Pte 15 Ariel Road			
Theatre of War: Ypres.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory ✓ General Service ✓			
Military records: Service records National Roll ✓ Medals			
Pension			
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Harry. Sgt. Hawk.
 joined 1917.
 b. 1899

Percy. Hawks & Wore R.
 13966 44294 V & BW

8

Name: Bruce Ramsey		Roll.	
DOB: 1897 24		+ 2 bros } all on	
POB: Dundee		+ Dad } Roll.	
Regt: cheshire / RFA 1917		Number 18749 / 238271	
Rank: Pte. Gunner		10838900	
Theatre of War: Ypres 17.		(Previously - Dardanelles)	
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓		Victory ✓	
		General Service ✓	
Military records:		National Roll ✓	
Service records X		Medals ✓	
Pension X			
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records: Photo X			
Death/burial X			
Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
25 College St. Portsea.		Parents - Dad to lab @ Dy.	
Occupation school.		3 bros.	
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Scotland London		Parents - Dad Carman	
Occupation		1 bro.	

1924 living 15 Hamptonse, off Belgrave St, Southsea.

1939 " " Pinworth with wife Jane + 3 children.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Roll

D. Ramsey Pte. RASC. - EF. - transport
 (Dad?) GS+V.

D. Ramsey Driver RFA. EF.
 then RAF.

H. Ramsey Drummer 6th Hants.

8

Name: Henry George Janis.		Roll	
DOB: 1886		MM	
POB: Margate			
Regt: S RE + Tank Corps		Number 27770	
Rank: Sapper Pte.			
Theatre of War: WF 17.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MM			
Military records: Service records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals ? Pension X.			
Casualties/discharge: GSW. Lower limbs.			
vol. 15 dis wounded x 2. MM for keeping tank in action when it had been rendered practically useless.			
Other records: Photo Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
1911 Census: address Leytonstone		Living with: Lodging	
Occupation Plasterer			
1901 Census: address Chatham		Living with: Parents - Dad Henry Plasterer	
Occupation Plasterer B App.		Grandmother	

→ wife & family 62 Hampshire St.
Lucy Cleaner @ theatre.
Emily Janis.

1891 Census: address

Margate

Occupation

Living with:

Parents.

Name: Henry James Puhon Roll -	
DOB: 27.1. 1895	lots of service.
POB: Portsmouth.	
Regt: Northumberland Fus & RASC	Number - 73/028974.
Rank: Pt.	
Theatre of War: Xpres 17.	
Medals: 14/15 Star M	Victory ✓ General Service B.W.
Military records: Service records X	National Roll ✓ Medals ✓
Pension	
Casualties/discharge: As Roll.	
Other records: Photo ✓	Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓
1911 Census: address 68 Lucknow St.	Living with: Parents - Dad Newal Pensioner Labourer
Occupation Tailors App.	+ Sis.
1901 Census: address 68 Lucknow St.	Living with: Parents - Dad Ships corporal RN
Occupation —	+ Sis.

1939 Register Dora + 3.

PTO for Dad, of etc.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Dad James.
b. 1867 Portsmouth > Navy

Af James. — Navy
b. 83
Ireland

Af. Charles
b. 1795 Portsmouth. — Joined army aged 17. 52nd Lt.
Served at Waterloo
[? Police 1841] 52nd P 75.
'51 Chelsea Pensioner

Af. Isaac
b. 1769 Newport 10w app. Tailor Henry
tailor.

Chelsea Pensioner
served in Canada
1851 - ended in Portsea
Workhouse

GCf. James
b. 1736 Northwood
Hants



Name: Francis William Gibbons		Roll	
DOB: Jan 1899		i. underage - Somme - underage.	
POB: Portsmouth		Royal Warwickshire taken prisoner 10.4.18	
Regt: Hants / Royal Warwickshire 10th.		Number 18474 / 43287	
Rank: pte.		11-10	
Theatre of War: Western front.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service			
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals Pension			
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Dad Thomas Francis
Mum Alice

Henry J. — records — joined underage.

Hilda E

(son) Bertram
died 16 weeks old in
1994.

Fredrick W

Arthur T.J.

Francis William — joined underage.

Name: Walter James Cassidy.		Roll.	
DOB: 1895			
POB: P. north.			
Regt: 12th London		Number 471 982.	
Rank: Pte.			
Theatre of War: Pasch.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service			
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals FMP			
Pension From Bow, London to: 71 Telephone Rd, Salthouse Casualties/discharge: GSW. compound fracture of tibia & fibula. L. leg 1918			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address 122 LeFevre Rd, Bow London		Living with: Parents 2 Sisters	
Occupation Junior Clerk.			
1901 Census: address Assurance sec 75 Telephone Rd.		Living with: Parents 1 Sister	
Occupation school.			

Father - Confectioner - sugar boiler

Sally's family home

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

mother's family from Portsmouth.

7

Name: Alfred John DOB: DICKENSON. 1885. POB:		Roll KIA. 23.10.17 Died of wounds - Shrapnel in back.	
Regt: RGA Rank: Gunner 1915 - Grocers asst. 27 Omega St. age 30		Number 474823 121173	
Theatre of War: BEF 2.3.17 - 23.10.17 - shot 8.10 died of wounds 23.10.17 Hosp 12.10			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service BW			
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals Pension Army Register. UK Soldiers dead in CW			
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address 27 Omega St Occupation Grocers Asst.		Living with: wife Ethel Maud Henderson named in St Lukes church	
1901 Census: address ? - moved to P'mouth? Occupation		Living with:	

children: Alfred John. 31.12.09
 Ethel Vera 16.1.13
 Eva Maud 6.2.15.
 b. P'mouth

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Father Alfred John - Redhill Surrey.
 Mum Bessie.
 Sisters Maud
 Ethel
 Nellie

or 26.10.82 - 1939 Clerk Motor Services.

wife Amy M. . 29.6.88.

↳ Joan M. 27.12.22. Single

7 Holland Road

German Dad.

6+6+3

Name: John Henry FICKEN.	Roll. #
DOB: 1.12.1880	for distinguished part in
POB: London. d. 26.12.41	Ypres II, Somme, Vimy Ridge,
D. 1941 PORTSMOUTH	deserves Ypres III + retreat & advance 198
Regt: RCA B.C.M.S. Battery	Number 193943 Battery Sgt At
Rank: Sgt Major	Warrant Officer
Theatre of War: Passch / YPRES II *	27 Lombard Street.
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service ✓	
Military records: Service records X First served in Egypt. Pension X Mob. Aug 14	National Roll ✓ Medals CATIA. ✓ 29.12.14 France Apr 15
Casualties/discharge: Still serving in 1920 Mobilised in 1914	
Other records: Photo X Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓	
1911 Census: address Clarence Barracks Spithhead Fens. Occupation Soldier RCA.	Living with: Battalion
1901 Census: address 34 Florence St. Westham. Occupation Gardener - not	Living with: Parents - dad skin / fur dyer. 5 bros. 1 sis

Domestic.

married Amy M. Ellis 1913.

deur. Joan Mary 1922.

32 Sgt Bty RCA. WO 1 & 2. Warrant Officer 2.

1891 Census: address London.	Living with: Parents - bad sugar. refiner
Occupation School	4 boys .

John H Ficken. Royal Garrison Artillery 19394

6

Name: Henry Ficken.	Brother to J.H.		
DOB: 1884.			
POB: London.	back in the field.		
Regt: London 17th County of L. Regt.	Number	8327 / 574186	
Rank: Pte	New Labour Corps. 642341		
7.6.16. Living Canning Town. Photo taken trans. 14.8.18			
Theatre of War: BEF. France	27.7.17 - 27.10.17.		disco Wounds
Medals: 14/15 Star	Victory ✓	General Service	BW ✓
Military records:	Service records ✓	National Roll	Medals
4 cases of AWOL - final one had 6 months imprisonment -			
Pension	24.3.17	AWOL 24.3.17 -	Noted 25.5.17
Desertion		11.5.17 - 2 years detention	
Casualties/discharge:	GSW abdominal wall & L. buttock		
	sev. 20.9.17 compound fracture		
	hosp. 29.10.17 of L. femur & pelvis		
	- 12.2.18 full recovery		
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial	Family details
1911 Census: address	Living with: Parents - dad. SKN		
13 Pond Road West Ham.	3 boys 1 sis		
Occupation Photo Engraver	ostrich feather filler		
1901 Census: address	Living with: Knott for milliner.		
As John Henry.			
Occupation App. (half tone etching).			

→ released from detention for service overseas after 2 months

1891 Census: address <i>As Khutteny</i>	Living with:
Occupation	

brother J.H. requested transfer of H from
London Rpt to his - 38th Liege Bty RCA -
granted as a special consideration as
they had just lost 2 brothers. 11.9.16.

deserted. 4.3.17.

Born of 1st child. 3.4.10
married 16.4.11

2

Name: Frederick Lionel Ficken. DOB: 1887. London. POB: D. 31.5.16 - Jutland.		leading Royal Navy - Stoker Reunited - body not recovered for burial. in Portsmouth Naval Memorial Cemetery	
Regt: 1st joined RN. 7.11.1914 Rank: Acting Leading Stoker. Lived in London. Memorial in		Number SS111487. Memorial in	
Theatre of War: Jutland Portsmouth			
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service BW ✓			
Military records: Service records ✓ National Roll Medals ✓ Pension			
Casualties/discharge: KIA. 31.5.16 - Jutland on Queen Mary			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address As Henry Occupation Printers Labourer.		Living with: _____	
1901 Census: address As J. H. Occupation Printer laying on		Living with: _____	

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Name: Albert G FICKEN		lived London.	
DOB: 1889			
POB: London			
Regt: ESSEX Rgt 1st Bn. Rank: Sgt Private		Number 8681	
Theatre of War: Somme.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory ✓ General Service POW			
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals Pension			
Casualties/discharge: KIA. 1.7.16 - Somme Buried Thiepval.			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address Ingham Occupation Military		Living with:	
1901 Census: address As J.H. Occupation school		Living with:	

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Dad 1891 sugar refiner.

late skin dyer.

Immigration from Germany to England.

- labourers in the sugar refining industry which was largely German owned run & manned until mid 19

Name: Johan Fickes.	Father. to England immigrated from Germany before 1880 - when he married English wife. these parents were Irish emigrants
DOB:	
POB:	
Regt:	Number
Rank:	
Theatre of War:	
Medals:	14/15 Star Victory General Service
Military records:	Service records National Roll Medals Pension
Casualties/discharge:	
Other records:	Photo Death/burial Family details
1911 Census: address As Henry Occupation	Living with:
1901 Census: address As Henry Occupation	Living with:

1891 Census: address As Henry Occupation	Living with:
--	--------------

sugar refiners & sugarbakers database

Charles William Dad Albert William.

Percy - Passch

EASTLAND.

Albert - GSW 1917 - Invalided out.

Name: <u>Charles William</u> DOB: <u>1898</u> POB: <u>5+4+3</u>	Albert William. Charles William Percy on Roll - not Albert
Regt:	Number
Rank: <u>45 Toronto Rd 32 George St.</u>	
Theatre of War:	
Medals: 14/15 Star	Victory General Service
Military records:	Service records National Roll Medals
Pension	
Casualties/discharge:	
Other records:	Photo Death/burial Family details
1911 Census: address <u>32 George St</u> Occupation <u>Steeper</u>	Living with: Parents 4 children, Lodger
1901 Census: address <u>32 George St</u> Occupation	Living with: Parents 3 children lodger.

Vol 1915 BEF. Feb 16 wounded at Somme.

Recovered - Battle of P. & retreat 1918. - wounded

lost leg. Discharged. Feb 1919.

32 George St

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Son

Name: Percy Eastland	
DOB: 26.2.1898	
POB: Portsea	
D. Dec 1970	
Regt: 1st Hants.	Number 15128
Rank: Pte. 16.7.15 - 1.2.19.	
Theatre of War: Ypres 17.	
Medals:	14/15 Star Victory ✓ General Service ✓ BW ✓
Military records:	Service records X National Roll ✓ Medals ✓
	Pension X
Casualties/discharge: 1.2.19 No longer fit. Wounded in service. - <i>ARRAS. 26/6-3/9.18.</i> 1918 Severely wounded → leg amputated	
Other records:	Photo ✓ Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓
NA Portsmouth Casualties - <i>10.10.16</i>	
1911 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	School. News boy
1901 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	school.

NA - saying thankful to Rev SE. Swann. 1956



1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
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Son Charles William

4★

Name: Charles William	
DOB: Eastland 1893 April. Whitby	
POB: D. 27.5.1963 Portsmouth.	
Regt: Hants. Royal Inniskilling	Number 35295. 41344.
Rank: Pte. 30 Central Street.	
Theatre of War: WF - not proven Passch.	
Medals: 14/15 Star	Victory ✓ 3W
General Service	
Military records: Service records	National Roll ✓
Pension	Medals ✓
Casualties/discharge: POW. 1918 - have record. ★	
Other records: Photo	Death/burial ✓
Family details ✓	
1911 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation Shop Boy	
1901 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation School.	

Charles
POW
Dorchester

Joined March 1917 B.E.F. fought.
wounded & taken pris. 8/1918.
Repat. after armistice March 1919.

Arms 1917

1891 Census: address

Occupation

Living with:

3

Name: Albert Eastland		classified 1st class signaller 4.1.17.	
DOB: 8.10.96		[Posted. 4.9.17.]	
POB: Portsmouth. D. how 1978.		12.11.17.	
Regt: Hampshire.		Number 22537	
Rank: Pte.			
Theatre of War: WF BCF 30.1.17 - 20.4.17.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service			
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals ✓			
Pension ✓			
Casualties/discharge: 8.3.18 no longer fit QSW LOAN shoulder ↓ details in records. Joined btl in field. 12.3.17 wounded 9.4.17. 27.4. to England.			
Other records: Photo Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address Shop Boy		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation School.			

1891 Census: address

Occupation

Living with:

Dad.

Name: Albert William DOB: EASTLAND. 30.6.1872 POB: Redhill Surrey.		Navy - on joining o/c. Whitesmith. 1892. - 1904 1923 (168572) 1901 - Armoury crew RN. 1911 - Latisan RN. Armourer.	
Regt: Rank:		Number 1168566	
Theatre of War:			
Medals:	14/15 Star ✓	Victory BW ✓	General Service LS & GC.
Military records:	Service records ✓ Naval not for war Pension X.	National Roll ✓	Medals X
Casualties/discharge: On Boulogne - Jutland		Mobilised after 22 yrs service RN. Disch. Oct 1919.	
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial ✓	Family details ✓
1891 Census: address 1891 Petersfield/Buriton Occupation Naulsmith & [?]		Living with: Parents (Jed Miller) 2 sisters.	
1881 Census: address 1881 Hookwood Woodlands Reigate Occupation School		Living with: Parents. (""). 1 bro 2 sis.	

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

13 ★

long habitation of 19 Frederick St
Established Portsmouth Families

1915.

Name: Frederick William Joseph Farr	lived about age on signing up & discharged 1917 just before P.		
DOB: Oct 1900/1899?			
POB: Portsmouth.			
Regt: Bedfordshire/Hants.	Number 20957.		
Rank: Pte 19 Frederick St.			
Theatre of War: Western Front.			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory ✓	General Service ✓
Military records:	Service records FMP Pension ✓	National Roll ✓	Medals ?
* letter from mother re discharge.			
Casualties/discharge: GSW head 1916 Discharged May 1917 - underage. Transfer home, discharged Oct 17.			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial ✓ Portsmouth.	Family details ✓
1911 Census: address 19 Frederick St.	Living with: Parents. Deed bro 1 sis Salesman Tailor		
Occupation school.			
1901 Census: address 19 Frederick St.	Living with: Maternal Merchant. grandparents, parents		
Occupation			

Deed sent in under - Roll.
F. Farr

1939

19 Frederick St.

(old photo of Frederick St).

coming up for sale 2.9.20
31.1.20 23

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Fred's G. Grandad in Portsmouth Workhouse 1891
 died there

Portsmouth & Gosport families from turn of 1800s.

Dad.

Name: <u>Frederick Chillingford FARR</u> DOB: <u>1880</u> POB: <u>Portsea</u>		Roll <u>sewing in India</u>	
Regt: <u>Hants 1/4th.</u> Rank: <u>Pte.</u>		Number <u>203500</u>	
Theatre of War: <u>India</u>			
Medals: <u>14/15 Star</u> <u>Victory</u> ✓ <u>General Service</u> ✓			
Military records: <u>Service records</u> X <u>National Roll</u> ✓ <u>Medals</u> ✓ <u>Pension</u> X.			
Casualties/discharge: <u>July 1919.</u>			
Other records: <u>Photo</u> <u>Death/burial</u> ✓ <u>Family details</u> ✓			
1911 Census: address <u>19 Frederick St.</u> Occupation <u>Salesman-Tailor</u> <u>Merchants</u>		Living with: <u>wife + 3 children</u> <u>+ lodger.</u>	
1901 Census: address <u>19 Frederick St</u> Occupation <u>General labourer</u>		Living with: <u>wife's parents (dad Green grocery dealer)</u> <u>+ sister</u> <u>wife. 1 child</u> <u>+ Boarder.</u>	

1891 Census: address [white's slip] Alverstoke. Occupation School.	Living with: Parents - Dad Gen lbr 1 bro 1 sis.
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1881

8 Hobbs Court Portsea. Parents - dad shoe maker
+ 1 bro

Emily Jane Paine.
21 Spring St

Parents - dad Gen. dealer.

NB see Gellender



Name: Harry Reeves Squires	
DOB: July 1888	Roll 3 brothers KIA
POB: Plymouth.	2 @ Passch.
Regt: Hawks.	Number 34163
Rank: 4/cpl.	
Theatre of War: Passch.	
Medals: 14/15 Star	Victory ✓ General Service MM
	BW
Military records: Service records	National Roll ✓ Medals ✓
Pension	Army Reg of Sols effects ✓ Sols died in GW ✓
Casualties/discharge:	KIA. 24.8.17
Other records: Photo	Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓
1911 Census: address ?	Living with: wife Daisy M. 1910 Violet Smith
Occupation	
1901 Census: address 88 Lower Church Lane	Living with: parents - coal roaking lab.
Occupation	3 bros 4 sis

1891 Census: address

67 Hentford St

Occupation

Living with:

Parents - Dad train
insur.
3 bros 3 sis.

Name: <u>Charles</u>		Roll	
DOB: <u>1896</u>		<u>3 bros. KIA</u>	
POB: <u>Portsmouth.</u>		<u>2 passed.</u>	
Regt: <u>Worce.</u>		Number <u>37331</u>	
Rank: <u>Pte.</u>			
Theatre of War: <u>Passen</u>			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory ✓ General Service ✓			
Military records: Service records ✗ National Roll ✓ Medals ✓			
Pension ✓ Reg'd Effects ✓. find a grave ✓ Soldiered CW ✓			
Casualties/discharge: <u>KIA. 9.10.17.</u>			
Other records: Photo Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation <u>As Albert</u>			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation <u>As Harry</u>			

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
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1 NB see Gettender.

Name: Albert T. Squirg	Roll
DOB: 1882	3 brother KIA
POB: Portsmouth.	2 - Passch! AAAA
Regt: Hants	Number 331545.
Rank: 4/Cpl. <i>Ryeman</i>	
Theatre of War: Jerusalem	
Medals: 14/15 Star	Victory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Service
	B.W.
Military records: Service records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	War Graves <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
X. Reg D effects <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sols <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Casualties/discharge: KIA 10.4.17.	
Other records: Photo	Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1911 Census: address 46 Hale St.	Living with: Parents - coal carter
Occupation Lab ship DY	4 sis 2 bros.
1901 Census: address As Harry	Living with:
Occupation	

1891 Census: address

Living with:

Occupation

As Harry

Brother Walter Stanley
Son Henri

8+7

Sister
married to
Harry Squires

Name: Alexander Gordon Gellender		Roll: Resonist-mobilised at outbreak of war - drafted to France. severely wounded at Passch. - foot amputated.		See Sp Shells 3 bags killed
DOB: 14. 7. 1892				
POB: Southampton. D 1950 Portsmouth - probate to wife Lily.				
Regt: Gren. Guards		Number 18441		10 First Avenue Cosham.
Rank: Guardsman				
Theatre of War: ++ Passch.				
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service ✓ Silver War Badge				
Military records: Service records X National Roll ✓ Medals ✓ Pension X				
But previously in Navy - Records ✓ 29.7.1910*				
Casualties/discharge: Discharged 1918 physically unfit.				
Other records: Photo X Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓				
1911 Census: address Royal Marine Infirmary Deal		Living with: In hosp. Mother & step dad in Portsmouth		
Occupation Patient				
1901 Census: address 16 Brookfield Rd P. mouth		Living with: Mum & bro Walter		
Occupation /				

* Mother living 116 St Marys Rd
shop porter prior to enlisting. Discharged Invalided
13.3.12.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Son Houri/Henri ~ young criminal
 (see newspaper articles)
 then off to Australia.

A.G. — became Hon. Sec. for League of
 Industry (Portsmouth Federation).
 (see newspaper articles).

Name: Walter Stanley Gellender		Royal Marines.	
DOB: 5-7-1895		Barman on enlistment.	
POB: Southampton.		2.5.1913 - Gosport (but underage). as not yet 18.	
Regt:	RMLI	Number	16878
Rank:	Pte.		
Theatre of War: South America.			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory	General Service
			Good conduct Badge 1915.
Military records:	Service records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Roll	Medals
	Pension		
Casualties/discharge: Invalided out. 15.11.17 (had been in hospital). to 65 Brompton Rd, Portsmouth.			
Other records:	Photo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1911 Census: address 116 St Marys Road.		Living with: Mother & sister Alice	
Occupation Grocers Errand Boy			
1901 Census: address A.S. A.G.		Living with:	
Occupation			

he was Sec. of Portsmouth Disabled & Servicemen's Association
 Chairman of Portsmouth Olympiads Ladies Athletics Club.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

His wife. Daisy Smith had previously
 been married to Harry Reeves Squires
 who was killed 24. 8. 17. France
 Flanders.
 Received MM. Hunts Rgt
 2 Batt. 34163.

(war crimes Gallipoli Hunts Rgt P123
 5110
 Buried in Dozinghem Military Cemetery
 Belgium.

Brother George Henry
Frederick Arthur

Name: <u>Charles W. Greentree</u> Roll.			
DOB: 1886 Portsmouth.	Saddler 4th Canadian		
Emigrated to POB: <u>Canada</u> 1950	appointed 19.9.17 in field.		
Regt: 4th Canadian	Number 183692.		
Rank: Saddler			
Theatre of War:	++ Passch. (according to Roll) - check records		
Medals:	14/15 Star ✓	Victory ✓	General Service ✓
Military records:	Service records ✓	National Roll ✓	Medals
	Pension		
Casualties/discharge:	Demob. 1919. Wounded at duty 10.11.17		
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial ✓	Family details ✓
1911 Census: address <u>Canada - later</u>	Living with: <u>lodging with Stephenson family.</u>		
Occupation <u>Labourer</u>			
1901 Census: address <u>St Saviour's College</u>	Living with: <u>school staff</u>		
Occupation <u>Domestic Servant</u>			

Canadian Homestead application 1909.
named 1916 Portsmouth.
living 59 Arundel St - pay being sent to her
All sent out through Barnard's schemes.

B. P. month.

1891 Census: address 40 Hope St.	Living with: Mother - machinist 1 sis 2 bros.
Occupation school	

Wife's family census 1911. 40 May St Arundel St.
Dad William a harness maker.
(901 Bus River Ave/C).
Ada Greentree visiting.

Immigrated to Canada

1902

Wife

1906 Alberta Canada.

1909 — u —

1911 Red Deer "

1914-19 Nithing - England.

1916 married

1919 Son Roy born.

1919 Nova Scotia

1923. England. 22-12-23

1924 New Brunswick, Feb 24

33 England 16-6-33

50 Death.

1920 England

21-2-24 Quebec

24 England.

27 England

29 Canada

32. England

25-7-32.

Name: George Henry Greenstreet DOB: 1888 Portsea. POB: Em. Canada Died " 1948.		
Regt: Royal Tank Corps. Rank: Pte	4th Cpl. 1st Divisional Ammunition Column	Number 305870 43993
Theatre of War: W.F.		
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory ✓ General Service BW		
Military records: Service records ✓ National Roll X Medals ✓ Canadian Pension X		
Casualties/discharge: 1916 - shell shock / neurasthenia		
Other records: Photo ✓ Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓		
1911 Census: address Occupation		Living with:
1901 Census: address ? Innate London Occupation school.		Living with: National Incorporated Works Association

1921 Canada, Paris Ontario
 sign painter

1891 Census: address <i>As Charles</i>	Living with:
Occupation	

28-10-1905 - left England.
 26-5-06 - arrived Quebec.
 1909 - married (children 1911, 1913).
 canada
 1910 - arrived Detroit ← enlisted.
 1914 - arrived Port Huron. 22-12-14
 1915 - arrived Newfoundland.

Name: Frederick Arthur Greenbree.		"Death due to Services" Meningitis	
DOB: 1890 Portsea			
POB: E. Canada D. " 1920 (31.7)			
Regt: Canadian Infantry 5th Bde.	Number 21603	occ. Knitter	
Rank: Pte.	Farmer.	23.8.1914 - 31.7.1920	
Theatre of War: France. 17.8.15		Signed up for 1 year	
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory	General Service
War Service Badge.			
Military records:	Service records ✓	National Roll	Medals
Pension			
Previous Service ~ Brandon Dragoons. 2 yrs.			
Casualties/discharge: 24.4 P.O.W. 10.5.15. @ Kriegsgefangenenlager & Ohrdruf. [10.5.15 'missing' 8.1.19. released - discharged March 19 9.6.15 Known P.W.			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial ✓	Family details ✓
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

to Canada 1908

★ Also neurasthenia & flesh wound. - was given for 6 months recovery
Sharp wound in service F.

<p>1891 Census: address</p> <p>FE AS\$ Charles.</p> <p>Occupation</p>	<p>Living with:</p>
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FROM BORSTAL TO
BATTALION

Criminal
record files
- check newspaper
articles.

8 NB. new family
members - 1 = Edward

Name: David Craven.		Roll. - served at Passch.	
DOB: 1898		Fought @ Loos, Ypres,	
POB: Portsmouth		Somme, Arras & Passch.	
Regt: Hampshire 2nd-		Throughout the German	
Rank: pte.		offensive & Allied advance	
1915-		Number 23355	
Theatre of War: Passch.			
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service ✓			
Military records: Service records X National Roll ✓ Medals [✓]			
Pension X.			
Casualties/discharge: ? Demob. Feb. 1919.			
Other records: Photo Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
1 Cottage Lane		Parents	
Occupation School		sis, 2 1/2 siss.	
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
1 Cottage Lane.		Parents	
Occupation		4 1/2 siblings + sis.	

1939 3 Cottage Lane. Painter

David 1835 - 1863 David H. Craven - Mary Elizabeth Lobb
Ellen 1874
Burt 1876
Rose 1880
David Craven
W. May Craven.
George Kerby
Florence Kerby
Lily
Daisy

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

1841. ~~Eliza Crowen - named (David's son~~
 (son
 → Ernest. 1871

Ernest Edwin criminal records:

Bound over. 20.6.1909 stealing £30 from house.

3yrs Borstal 21.4.1911 stealing 3s 8d gas meter (newspaper article).

24.7.14 stealing 72lbs fat, 98lbs bones + 3 bags 2 months HL.

GGG John Craven - 1740
abt. Portsea

Portsmouth

David Craven family traced in
Portsea to his GGG grandparents
who married in St Marys, Portsea.
20 May 1756 John Ladipard m.
Elizabeth Merchant

GG CM. b. 1761 in Portsea.

M. William Craven 21. 7. 1777

@ St Marys Portsea

GGF William Craven. - Portsea.
b. 26. Feb 1804 Portsea.

M. 21. 1. 1832 Portsea

Emily Squibb - b. Portsea.

1841. Temple St - Painter

1851 Cherry Garden - Painter

son ~~William~~ David Painter app.

1861 6 Bow St. Painter.

GF. David Craven. b 1835 Portsea.

M. Eliza Body Apr. 1857 Portsea.

1861 42 Town St - Painter

1871 12 Childs St, Chelsea (Visitor) Painter

1881 Asylum Works - Painter - Lodger

1891 75 Sussex St. Painter

son David H. Painter

1901 1 Cottage Lane Home Painter.

F. David H Craven b 1863 Portsmouth

1901 1 Cottage Lane Home Painter

1911, ~~1~~ school

1 Cottage Lane

1939 - only person at address.

David Craven.

1913: Theft (with Charles Jenkins) - charged
on remand for stealing a gold brooch,
2 gold rings, + money total value £2.
Paid to rent a room (7s) in Bramble Rd
in advance. David stayed the night &
then left with the loot.

They then went to the World's Fair in
Southampton - won a watch @ hoopla
stall, then gave the rings away -
one to a girl name Nellie Jeffrey.
Jenkins made a statement incriminating
Craven. He pleaded Guilty & was
placed under the probation officer.

July
1914.

Breaking and entering & stealing
2s 3d on 28.7.14. - Guilty 2 years
in a Borstal institution.

cousin Edward Ernest Craven.

Book - Boy Soldiers of the Great War
Richard van Emden

↳ Boys from Borstal "were accompanied
by 6 attendants to recruiting stations
in exchange for their release
on licence." p. 138

1881 Lobb.

M. Kirby 1881
Ramsay

M. Craven 1897



Name: Benjamin Tribe	Roll: L.I.A. 4.8.17
DOB: 1896	Bro. Harold James. in WW1.
POB: Pimath.	KIA. 4.8.17.
	Bro. Ernest L. - killed WW2
Regt: 15th Hants.	Number 20969
Rank: Pte	
Theatre of War: Passch.	
Medals: 14/15 Star	Victory ✓ General Service ✓
Military records: Service records X	National Roll ✓ Medals ✓
Pension X	Army will Reg of Sols effects. Sols died in G.W.
Casualties/discharge: KIA. 4.8.17.	
Other records: Photo X	Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓
Newspaper articles - criminal activity.	
1911 Census: address COWES, IOW.	Living with: Parents - Dad & Mum. 2 bros 2 sis 1 ab.
Occupation Grocer & Grand Boy	
1901 Census: address Newport. IOW	Living with: Parents - Dad. Navy. 2 bros 3 sis
Occupation	

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
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Name: <u>Harold J. Tube.</u> DOB: <u>1890</u> POB: <u>Portsmouth.</u>		<u>Roll.</u>	
Regt: <u>Royal Fusiliers</u> Rank: <u>Pte/Sgt/CQMS</u>		Number <u>130597, L/13059,</u> <u>6646623.</u>	
Theatre of War: <u>W.F.</u>			
Medals: <u>14/15 Star</u> ✓ <u>Victory</u> ✓ <u>General Service</u> <u>BW</u> <u>LS & GCM. 1927.</u>			
Military records: <u>Service records</u> ✗ <u>National Roll</u> ✓ <u>Medals</u> ✓ <u>Pension</u> ✗			
Casualties/discharge: <u>1927.</u>			
Other records: <u>Photo</u> ✗ <u>Death/burial</u> <u>Family details</u> ✓			
1911 Census: address Occupation <u>?</u>		Living with:	
1901 Census: address <u>As Benjamin</u> Occupation <u>✓</u>		Living with:	

1891 Census: address

3 Wyngfield Cottages
Kington

Occupation

Living with:

Parents - Dead & ill -
1 bro. lab. Dy.

Name: Ernest Leonard Tible DOB: 1910 POB: I.O.W.		Killed 1.6.1940 Dunkirk	
Regt: Duke of Wellingtons Infantry Rank: Pte.		Number 4608012	
Theatre of War: WW2			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service			
Military records: Service records X National Roll ✓ Medals ✓ Pension X UK Commonwealth War Graves.			
Casualties/discharge: KIA. 1.6.1940			
Other records: Photo X Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address As Benjamin		Living with:	
Occupation		Occupation	
1901 Census: address <hr/>		Living with: <hr/>	
Occupation		Occupation	

1939 living in Plymouth.

1891 Census: address

Living with:

Occupation

my family
was on Ancestry.

10+3

M.M.
KIA. Pass.
Brother KIA

Henry Clay history in portsmouth

Name: FRANK CLAY.	Roll	ARM
DOB: 1884	Reported missing 1A. 26.10.17	
POB: Hambledon	later presumed KIA. Captured 17 prisoners single wounded.	
Regt: Devonshire. 4th Batt.	Number	26811.
Rank: Corporal.		
Theatre of War: Passch.		
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory ✓ General Service
British War		
Military records:	Service records X	National Roll ✓ Medals ✓
Pension X Soldiers effects. Died in GW.		
Casualties/discharge:	KIA. 26.10.17	
* War Diaries (Gallipoli) Dev Regt. P0685370		
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial
Newspaper article ✓		
1911 Census: address	Living with:	
105 St Vincent St.	wife. 3 children 2 boarders & baby.	
Occupation	Brewers Drayman	
1901 Census: address	Living with:	
* Church Lane, Hambledon	Parents + 1 brother. Dad Bricklayer	
Occupation	Carrier's assistant	

* living 3 doors down from Ernest Chase &
family (parents/siblings) - who is boarding brother.
with them in 1911

@ married in Hambledon 1906 - children born in H.
moved to Portsmouth 1909-1911

1891 Census: address High Street, Hambledon Occupation	Living with: Parents (Dad Cowanman) 3 Bros. 1 Sister.
--	---

1891 census
Droxford. RG12.
Piece no. 943

clay family tree
 direct descendant.
 Brother

3

Name: <u>Frederick James clay.</u> DOB: <u>1882</u> POB:		<u>KIA. 11.5.15.</u>	
Regt: <u>HANTS. 1st Btl</u> Rank: <u>Lance Corporal.</u>		Number <u>3/4736.</u>	
Theatre of War: <u>France & Flanders/Western European Th.</u>			
Medals: <u>14/15 Star</u> ✓ <u>Victory</u> ✓ <u>General Service</u> <u>British war.</u>			
Military records: <u>Service records</u> <u>National Roll</u> <u>Medals</u> <u>Pension</u>			
<u>* War Diaries (Gallipoli) Hants. Rgt. P123S109</u>			
Casualties/discharge: <u>KIA. 11.5.15.</u>			
Other records: <u>newspaper article x2.</u> <u>Photo</u> <u>Death/burial</u> ✓ <u>Family details</u> ✓ <u>of gravestone</u>			
1911 Census: address <u>Fairfield Ctge, Hambledon.</u> Occupation <u>Farm labourer.</u>		Living with: <u>Parents & bro nephew.</u>	
1901 Census: address Occupation		Living with:	

1891 Census: address

Occupation

Living with:

4 + 4 + 6 + 2.

Family
+ story of
sister's husband

Name: Ernest Ray CHURCHER.		Roll. KIA + 2 sis + son in SWW	
DOB: 1899		Joined 1916.	
POB: Portsmouth			
Regt: Dorsetshire		Number 20218	
Rank: Pte		Formerly 357007 Hampshire	
Theatre of War: Ypres 1917			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory ✓ General Service, British War. ✓			
Military records: Service records X National Roll ✓ Medals ✓ Pension X.			
Casualties/discharge: KIA 3.10.18 but fought in Ypres 1917 according to National Roll.			
Other records: Photo Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address 44 Voller St, Lambport		Living with: Parents 3 bro 2 sis. Dad brewer for Brewers.	
Occupation: School			
1901 Census: address 3 Fairsea Court		Living with: Parents 1 bro 1 sis. Dad w/- for Brewery	
Occupation: Portsea			

1891 Census: address

Living with:

Occupation

James Henry / bro to Ernest. 2

Name: J CHURCHER		Roll.	
DOB: 1897			
POB: Portsmouth			
Regt: Bees & Herts Rank: L/Cpl. 30 Jacob St.		Number 36355. 44202	
Theatre of War: Middle East.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory ✓ General Service ✓			
Military records: Service records X National Roll ✓ Medals ✓ Pension X			
Casualties/discharge: still in Service 1920			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address

Occupation

Living with:

Cordelia Stanley family tree daughter.

4

Name: ALICE CHURCHER		Roll. WRAF.	
DOB: 1898		1915-1918	
POB: Plymouth.		Munitions works. Hayes. Then joined WRAF. "rendered excellent service for 6 months"	
Regt: Munitions - Hayes		Number	
Rank: WRAF.			
Theatre of War: Home			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service			
Military records: Service records National Roll ✓ Medals			
Pension			
Casualties/discharge: Demob late. 1918.			
Other records: Photo ✓ Death/burial Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
--	---------------------

6

Husband of Alice

Name: CHRISTIE STANLEY.		Roll.	
DOB: 1890		MM	
POB: Faversham.		mesopotamia	
Regt: Gunner. RFA Driver → RFA.		Number 1451 451 /	
Rank: 13 Jacob St. Horse Dealer		Transf/6 Res Bde RFAT. 850502 1st Wessex.	
Theatre of War: Eastern			
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service ✓			
Military records: Service records ✓ Pension National Roll ✓ Medals ✓			
Casualties/discharge: physically unfit 3.19 Re enlisted - made up to Bombadier TA D. 30.5.22			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

Son Christie KIA. WW2.

Christie

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
--	---------------------

2

Name: <u>Elizabeth Margaret</u> <u>CHURCHER</u>		RSL. <u>Women's Land Army</u> <u>Nov 1917 - Mar 1918</u>	
DOB: <u>1901</u> POB: <u>Portsmouth.</u>			
Regt: <u>WLA</u> Rank: <u>Basingstoke.</u>		Number	
Theatre of War:			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service			
Military records: Service records National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals Pension			
Casualties/discharge: <u>Mar 1918.</u>			
Other records: Photo Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
1911 Census: address Occupation		Living with:	
1901 Census: address Occupation		Living with:	

1891 Census: address

Occupation

Living with:

6+4

Name: <u>Frederick Percy MOORES.</u> DOB: <u>1889</u> POB: <u>Portsmouth.</u>		Roll - <u>Severely wounded</u> <u>@ Passch - arm</u> <u>amputated.</u> <u>2 Brothers RN.</u>	
Regt: <u>D of E's Wiltshire.</u> <u>Devonshire</u> Rank: <u>Pte.</u>		Number <u>33061</u> <u>30687</u>	
Theatre of War: <u>+++ PASSCH.</u>			
Medals: <u>14/15 Star</u> <u>Victory</u> <u>General Service</u> <u>B.W.</u>			
Military records: <u>Service records</u> <u>National Roll</u> <u>Medals</u> <u>Pension</u>			
Casualties/discharge: <u>severely injured, arm</u> <u>amputated</u>			
Other records: <u>Photo</u> <u>Death/burial</u> <u>Family details</u> <u>4 Newspaper articles.</u>			
1911 Census: address <u>15 Vivash Road.</u> Occupation <u>Gen Lab</u>		Living with: <u>wife & infants</u>	
1901 Census: address <u>47 York St.</u> Occupation <u>—</u>		Living with: <u>Parents - Dad</u> <u>3 brothers</u> <u>coalman</u>	



1891 Census: address

42 Yorke St


Occupation

Living with:

Parents 1 bro.

Name: Doreton Lewis MOORES. DOB: 4.1.1894 POB: Portsmouth.		
Regt: R.N. Rank: Stoker. 1912 - 1924. - Invalided 5.12.23		Number #14672.
Theatre of War: <u>Achilles</u> <u>hunting</u> <u>was</u>		
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service		
Military records: Service records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Casualties/discharge: <u>5.12.23 to Haslar.</u>		
Other records: Photo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1911 Census: address AS W.E.		Living with: 
Occupation Labourer		
1901 Census: address AS W.E. F.P.		Living with: 
Occupation		

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
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Name: William Ernest MOORES. DOB: 1883 POB: Pimoth.		
Regt: RN 1.4.16 DOW Rank: AB Driver.		Number 19713.
Theatre of War: Victory I & III.		
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service G.I.		
Military records: Service records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Casualties/discharge: 20.1.20.		
Other records: Photo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1911 Census: address 211 Lake Road Occupation Coachman.		Living with: Parents, P.G.M 1 i bro Dad Publican.
1901 Census: address F.P. AS W.E. Occupation 		Living with:

1891 Census: address

Living with:

Occupation

As

F.P

Pompey reserves?
1923

8x1

mentioned in despatches
Brother in forces

Name: John David CHERRETT		Roll MM	
DOB: Oct 1860			
POB: Portsmouth.			
Regt: 14th Hants Protection 268th Pst Coy company		Number + 14614	
Rank: Pte 1914 enlisted - coal heaver @ Dockyard		81475	
Theatre of War: Ypres 1917.		Wounded in action 31.7.17	
Medals: 14/15 Star 30.3.18 → MM		Victory ✓ General Service ✓	
Military records: Service records		National Roll ✓ Medals ✓	
Pension ✓		31.7.17 GSW ✓ Forehead ✓ 11.6.16 - 17.8.16 Hosp. GSW. 30.3.18 - 11.5.18 Trench Fever 20.9.18 - 1.10.18 C? L. leg	
Casualties/discharge: Transferred to Reserve. 2.3.19. 1. Rudmore Terrace - (parents' home) GSW little finger Rt.			
Other records: Photo		Death/burial	
		Family details	
1911 Census: address 108 Stanley Road Occupation Coal Heaver		Living with: Wife & 5 children	
1901 Census: address 77 Simpson Rd Occupation Carter		Living with: Wife & 1 child.	

children Edward Joseph. 19.7.14
✓ Agnes Mark. 15.8.05
✓ Arthur David 24.7.10
✓ Walter James 1.7.07
✓ John Frederick. 22.11.00
✓ Patrick S. 2.8.03.
Patricia Susan

Lillian Margaret.
14.9.19
1901m Carter
Simpson Rd
1911 Coal heaver
108 Stanley Rd.

Seaman

1891 Census: address Ridmore Wharf ship + Occupation / castle.	Living with: Parents - dad ^{been} been ^{retailer} 2 Sis 1 bro
--	--

war diaries (France, Belgium, & 1st Battalion
(Gallipoli) Haut R. p123
- 4 -

George John. 1867

Mark 69

Fred Arthur 74

John Fred.

Templeton

Jack F.

John Brice

seal

George # 75

" B. 1907

Brother of John David CHERRETT.

Name: Frederick Arthur CHERRETT	
DOB: 1874	
POB: Portsmouth.	
Regt: Scots Guard pte.	Number 14386
Rank: wood machinist.	
Theatre of War: original service. 1891 (9300)	
Medals: 14/15 Star	Victory
	General Service
Military records: Service records ✓	National Roll
	Medals
Pension	tought in S. Af. war. Fined for "when on active service Drunkenness on duty." 84 days HL - forfeit war medal & clasp
Casualties/discharge: 20.4.17 no longer physically fit for service.	
Other records: Photo	Death/burial
	Family details
1911 Census: address Bedford.	Living with: wife
Occupation wood working machine	2 daurs
1901 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

restored. 1915. ←
17.11.23

1891 Census: address

Occupation

Living with:

5+5

Name: Frederick New.		Roll. Shellshocked	
DOB: 1878		PRES 17.	
POB: Portsmouth		Son Thomas, KIA 1918 but also back.	
Regt: RFA & Labour Corps.		Number 212245, 510864.	
Rank: Gunner			
Theatre of War: ypres 17.			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory ✓ General Service ✓			
Military records: Service records X National Roll ✓ Medals ✓			
Pension X			
Casualties/discharge: Shellshocked			
Other records: Photo X Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address 35 Tipton St.		Living with: wife 1 son 3 raw.	
Occupation Wood Sawsman			
1901 Census: address 23 Cherry Garden Lane.		Living with: wife & son	
Occupation Care taker to			

timber
merchant.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
4 Stanshaw Rd.	Parents - Dad Mariner
Occupation Grand Boy	4 bros 2 sis +.

1881.

58 [Keltening
Keldening
Tennex]

Parents - Dad
Master
Mariner
6 Bros
2 sis.

Name: Thomas New		Roll: KIA 4.9.18.	
DOB: Oct 1898			
POB: Poets.			
Regt: Hants. L/Cpl Vol 14.		Number	
Theatre of War: France WF / Italy / WF.			
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service ✓			
Military records: Service records X National Roll ✓ Medals ✓ Pension X. find a grave, registers of SOs effects, UK SOs sheet in CW			
Casualties/discharge: wounded - Somme 1916. (1.7).			
Other records: Photo X Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address As Fred _____		Living with: _____	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address As Fred _____		Living with: _____	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
--	---------------------

Name: <u>Edwin James SHIERS</u>		Roll - <u>POW</u>	
DOB: <u>6.12.1888</u>		Brother <u>Fredrick</u> .	
POB: <u>9.12.75</u>			
Regt: <u>RAMC</u>	<u>8/7 Ambulance</u>	Number	<u>1052</u>
Rank: <u>pte</u>			<u>20.8.14</u>
Theatre of War: <u>Ypres 17 - taken prisoner 188</u>			
Medals:	<u>14/15 Star</u> ✓	<u>Victory</u> ✓	<u>General Service</u> ✓
<u>+ clasp 24.11.17</u> <u>BW</u>			
Military records:	<u>Service records</u> ✓	<u>National Roll</u> ✓	<u>Medals</u> ✓
	<u>Pension</u>	<u>but Naval records - 29.6.10 out 17.10.10 - fraudulent info given. Discharged & imprisoned 3 days.</u>	
Casualties/discharge: <u>POW</u> <u>Repatriated - Dover 27.11.1918</u>			
Other records:	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Death/burial</u> ✓	<u>Family details</u> ✓
1911 Census: address <u>17 Manylebone St.</u>		Living with: <u>Parents - dead Hawker</u>	
Occupation <u>Gen lab</u>		<u>6 Sis 1 bro</u>	
1901 Census: address <u>18 Manylebone St.</u>		Living with: <u>Parents - dead Fish Hawker</u>	
Occupation <u>—</u>		<u>5 Sis 1 bro.</u>	

1939 POB - wife Rose +3

son Edwin F.J. Shiers

fought in WW1

+3 closed

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Brother Frederick in Hants 9446.

14. 5. 1915 GSW face.

17. 5. 1915 discharged from
 hospital back to
 duty

from 3.12 14.

V. B.W.

15★

1939 - Portsmouth. May Linter
 + MA (wife + 2.

3. closed.

Name: <u>Frederick Shier</u>			
DOB: <u>1893</u>			
POB: <u>Portsmouth</u>			
1912			
Regt: <u>Hautz</u>	Number <u>9446.</u>		
Rank: <u>Pte / A/Sgt.</u>			
Theatre of War: <u>France. 3.12.14.</u>			
Medals: <u>14/15 Star</u> ✓ <u>Victory</u> ✓ <u>General Service</u> <u>B.W.</u>			
Military records:	Service records	National Roll	Medals ✓
Pension			
Casualties/discharge: <u>14.5.15 GSW face.</u> <u>17.5.1915 discharged</u> <u>from Hosp back to duty.</u>			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial	Family details
1911 Census: address <u>As Edwin</u>		Living with: _____	
Occupation <u>Brewery Camman.</u>			
1901 Census: address <u>As Edwin.</u>		Living with: _____	
Occupation			

39 reg.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

32 other bros.

Name: Alfred Alexander TILLY.	POW. ↑ MM
DOB: 1890	1 of 12 children.
POB: Portsmouth joined 1907	Nephew Frank served with RFA. WW1. pos at P.
Regt: East Lancs.	Number 9858
Rank: Sgt.	

Theatre of War: Ypres III

Medals: 14/15 Star ☒ Victory ☒ General Service ☒ MM.

Military records: Service records ☒ Pension ☒ National Roll ☒ Medals ☒ Prison. ☒

Casualties/discharge: Aug 1920 Taken prisoner during retreat of 1918 held until after Armistice.

Other records: Photo ☒ Death/burial ☒ Family details ☒

1911 Census: address

India

Occupation Pte

Living with:

Army

Parents

1901 Census: address

↑
29 Bouton Rd.

Occupation

Living with:

~~Parents~~

dad

1 bro 1 sis

mom

bricklayer
laundress

Family in Portsmouth → early 1800s. at least.

1891 Census: address

19 Headcom Rd, Tottenham

Living with: Parents - Dad gen lab.

Occupation

4 bros 2 sis

Name:	William Tiller			AWOL 28.12.16 - 9.1.17.
DOB:	1881			Forfeit 13 days pay. 14 days detention
POB:	Portsmouth.			Letter from wife 12.10.17 asking help to
Regt:	Middx.		Number	3628 Find him
Rank:	Pte. (Pioneers) Transport			
Theatre of War:	BEF but not clear where/when			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory	General Service BW.	
Military records:	Service records	National Roll	Medals	
	Navy ← 296078 1900-1905 - 28 days for smuggling a bottle of liquor on board. Pension X HR attested. Pte. 22.9.15.			
Casualties/discharge:	Posted. 4 Cpl. 28.3.16 Reduced to Pte. 26.4.16. 14 days detention. 18.5.16. Discharged 18.5.17 8.3.17			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial	Family details	
	X			
1911 Census: address	Oxfordshire		Living with: Wife Florence & 2 Sons.	
Occupation	B Hawker Hardware.			
1901 Census: address	?		Living with:	
Occupation	?			

'39 - Portsmouth with Florence + F + K closed.
 on discharge. Says he's with his
 aptitude mother @ St Georges
 "Good. Generally" Sq. Portsea.

1891 Census: address

Occupation

As Ayfred.

Living with:

—

Name: Thomas Tiller			
DOB: 1873			
POB: Portsmouth			
Regt: RE. / LC.*	Number: (115789) 45789 # 291742		
Rank: A. / Pioneer			
Theatre of War: France. 25.8.15 - 15.11.18 3yB. 83 days			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory ✓	General Service BV ✓ SWB
Military records:	Service records ✓	National Roll	Medals ✓
	Pension details in →		
Casualties/discharge: Died from Influenza. 15. 11. 1918			
Other records:	Photo X	Death/burial ✓	Family details ✓
1911 Census: address 1 Somers Rd.		Living with: wife Ellen	
Occupation: Builder Lab.		5 children: Frank (15) Edward by grocers.	
1901 Census: address 49 Lawson Rd		Living with: wife	
Occupation: Builders Lab.		1 child	

Records include telegraph - notify his death internally.
 * Items returned - safety razor set in box,
 metal watch, damaged, chain
 knife. Purse. Photos
 Ellen (widow) eligible for pension

1891 Census: address AS Alfred	Living with:
Occupation Labourer	

1881.

21 Blenheim St. Parents

3 sis 2 bros.

Family
+ Milk.



Name: Walter H. WAKE	Roll: Leg amputated.		
DOB: 1891	Bros: Arthur - POW / Duration of War James George - 18 th Hussars Edward - Duration of War Charles - W.		
POB: Portsmouth	Nephew - James George 1889-1910		
Regt: Hants.	Number 242535.		
Rank: Pte.			
Theatre of War: Passch.			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory ✓	General Service ✓
Military records:	Service records X	National Roll ✓	Medals ✓
	Pension X		
Casualties/discharge: Leg amputated.			
Other records:	Photo X	Death/burial ✓	Family details ✓
		Kingston cemetery.	
1911 Census: address 38 Hampton St.	Living with: Mother (w) Charing.		
Occupation Milk Vendor	1 bro 3 boarders		
1901 Census: address 16 Grosvenor St.	Living with: Mother (w) Channingway.		
Occupation	5 bros.		

→ Milk connection

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
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Name: <u>Arthur L. Wake</u>		Taken prisoner 1914 for most of war.	
DOB: <u>1888</u>			
POB: <u>Puerto Rico</u>			
Regt: <u>Household Cavalry</u> <u>18th Hussars</u>	Number <u>47222</u>		
Rank: <u>L.C.</u>			
Theatre of War: <u>WW1</u>			
Medals: <u>14/15 Star</u> <u>Victory</u> <u>General Service</u> <u>B.W.</u> <u>Silver War Badge</u>			
Military records: <u>Service records</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>National Roll</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Medals</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Pension</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>story of internment</u> <u>+ G. does from POW.</u>			
Casualties/discharge: <u>1919. home.</u>			
Other records: <u>Photo</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Death/burial</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Family details</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
1911 Census: address <u>Alinal Barracks.</u>		Living with: <u>Barracks</u>	
Occupation <u>L.C.</u>			
1901 Census: address <u>As Walter</u>		Living with: _____	
Occupation <u>_____</u>			

Son Lester Edward in RN. GC & LSA.
1944 →

1891 Census: address

16 Grosvenor St.

Occupation

Living with:

Parents - Dad Fishmeyer
1 sis 7 bros

Name: Edward A Wake	11.7.08 Hussars
DOB: 1887	24.2.16 MGC.
POB: Portsmouth.	26.8.18 Tanks.
Regt: 18th Hussars, MGC, ETC.	Number 2685, 41424, 200679
Rank: Pte.	Groom before enlisting 13.7.1908 - Portsmouth
Theatre of War:	BEF. 15.8.14 - 30.10.18 (4yrs 7 days)
Medals: 14/15 Star 14-15	Victory ✓ General Service BW
Military records:	Service records ✓ National Roll Medals ✓
Pension	
Mother's address: 38 Hampton St, S'sea.	
Casualties/discharge: 10.7.1920	
Hosp. 26.4.19 - 7.5.19 influenza	
Other records:	Photo Death/burial Family details
1911 Census: address Atinal Military Barracks Occupation Pte	Living with: Barnards
1901 Census: address As Walter.	Living with:
Occupation Milk Vendor	

1919. Cornwall Gds, 1 Turk St, Sultan Rd, Buckland
1921 Living Sultan Rd.

In MN 1921 - 1930s sailing to NY. Walter
Bereungania, Imperator
++++.

1891 Census: address

As Arthur.

Living with:

Occupation

Name: Charles S WAKE DOB: 1878 POB: Portsmouth		1st period of service from 4.5.1893 for 12 yrs. - shop boy	
Regt: RN Rank: Cnr.		Number	
Theatre of War: WWI			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory ✓ General Service BW. RN. L.S. & GC			
Military records:		Service records ✓ National Roll Medals ✓ Pension X	
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details ✓ Newspaper - X court.			
1911 Census: address 22 Grafton St Occupation Chief Petty Officer RN		Living with: wife & 2 children.	
1901 Census: address At sea Occupation		Living with:	

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation <i>As Arthur</i> <i>Grand Boy</i>	

1881

16 Grosvenor St
school.

Parents - Dad fishmonger
3 bros 1 sis.

Name: James G. WAKE			
DOB: 1898			
POB: Portsmouth.			
Regt: Hants. Signaller		Number 24750.	
Rank: Pte.		24.5.16 - 23.3.18	
3 Mortimer Rd, Brockhurst Rd, Gosport. Tram Conductor			
Theatre of War: France 23.3.17 - 14.10.17			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory ✓	General Service BW. Silver War Badge.
Military records:	Service records X	National Roll	Medals ✓
	Pension ✓		
Casualties/discharge: AS Wound same leg. Wounded 17.8.17 L Fractured patella. 24.8.17 Dis. 23.3.18 - No longer physically fit.			
Other records:	Photo X	Death/burial ✓	Family details ✓
1911 Census: address 55 Proxy Rd, Gosport		Living with: Parents - Dad Dairyman 5 Sis 1 bro army pensioner sgt.	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address ?		Living with:	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address

Living with:

Occupation

2+2+1

family
members
in service.

Name: James Cantle.		Col.	
DOB: 1890			
POB: Portsmouth.			
Regt: RE		Number 192418	
Rank: Pioneer 16 Stanley Street (on GR)			
Theatre of War: Passch.			
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service ✓			
Military records: Service records X National Roll ✓ Medals X Pension X. UK soldiers died in GW			
Casualties/discharge: KIA 8.8.17			
Other records: Photo Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address 16 Stanley St. Occupation Gen lab.		Living with: Parents Dad. Brothers, sis + husband + 2 children + Adopted brother (Fred. William)	
1901 Census: address 65 Albion St. Occupation —		Living with: Parents 2 bros 2 sis.	

1891 Census: address

61 Albion St.

Occupation /

Living with:

Parents

2 bros 2 sis.

Name: George Cawte.			
DOB: 1887			
POB:			
Regt: Royal Regt of Artillery	Number		
Rank: 2nd Lt			
Labourer			
Theatre of War: BCF 22.6.17 - 10.3.19			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory	General Service
Military records:	Service records	National Roll	Medals
Pension			
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial	Family details
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

Dad. James Charles Cawte.
27 Arundale Rd, Copnor

Bro. William Percy
Charles

††.

wife Elizabeth Madeline
m. Portsea. 29.6.15

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
--	---------------------

Name: William George CAUTE			
DOB: Jan 1880			
POB: Portsmouth.			
Regt: R.N.		Number	
Rank: AS			
Theatre of War:			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory	General Service
Military records:	Service records	National Roll	Medals
Pension			
Casualties/discharge: KIA with submarine 17.8.16. mmr. HMS Yacht "Zaida" - Auxiliary Patrol for			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial	Family details
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

wife Mary Jane.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

4+1

? all family records in R.O.?

Name: Arthur CLEA.		Roll.	
DOB: 1897			
POB: Portsmouth			
Regt: R.E. Hauts	Rank: RE Sapper.	Number 239088 15465 WR/284072	
Theatre of War: Ypres.			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory ✓	General Service
BW			
Military records:	Service records	National Roll ✓	Medals ✓
Pension			
Casualties/discharge: Demob. July 1919.			
* Bro. A.E. joined Hauts Rgt. June 1918 - no action.			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial	Family details
1911 Census: address 95 Crasswell St.		Living with: Parents & 4 Bros	
Occupation School		Dad w/- in DY.	
1901 Census: address 46 Brighton St		Living with: Parents	
Occupation /		2 Bros.	

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
--	---------------------

Dad.

Name: Arthur Ernest Creall (Snr).			
DOB:			
POB: Portsmouth. Hampshire		Bt. 30.10.14	
Regt: Gen. Services Coy Army Reserve		Number 4875.	
Rank:		"I agree to leave my wife and my pay."	
14.9 1914 Riveter. 39 Church St Parents address		Path 1000 R	
Theatre of War:			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory	General Service
Military records:	Service records	National Roll	Medals
Pension			
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

Previously in 2nd Hants for 4 yrs terminated by
injury

1891 Census: address

Living with:

Occupation

see brother Walter James.

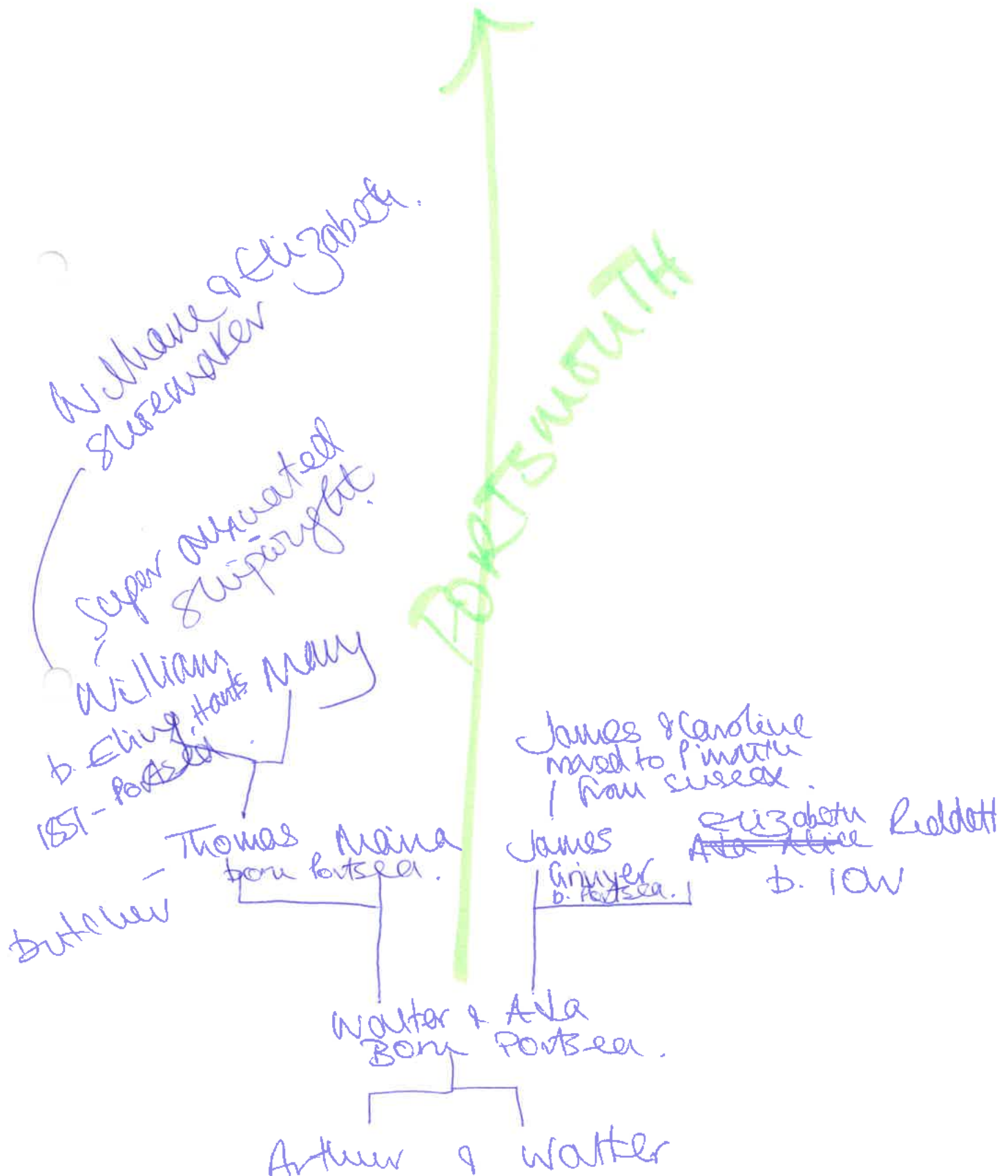
Name: Arthur Thomas BEABY. DOB: Jan 1898 POB: Portsea	312
Regt: Rank: Royal Field Artillery	Number
Theatre of War: Pas. KIA. 7.11.1917.	
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service	
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals Pension	
Casualties/discharge: KIA 7.11.1917.	
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details ✓	
1911 Census: address 21 Emanuel St, Ark-End. Occupation School	Living with: Parents, 1 sister & 1 brother. Dad Walter a labourer by DY. Dad & mum born in Portsmouth.
1901 Census: address 40 Victoria St. Occupation	Living with: Parents, 2 sisters & 2 brothers & 2 family lodgers

corset maker

1891 Census: address

Living with:

Occupation



2

Name: <u>Walter James BEABY.</u> DOB: <u>1894</u> POB: <u>Portsmouth.</u>		
Regt: <u>Army Service Corps.</u> Rank: <u>Pte.</u>		Number <u>147005</u> <u>3rd Class Baker.</u>
Theatre of War: <u>Expeditionary Force. "medit. 10.1.16 to 21.6.19"</u>		
Medals: <u>14/15 Star</u> <u>Victory</u> <u>General Service</u> <u>British War</u>		
Military records: <u>Service records</u> <u>National Roll</u> <u>Medals</u> <u>Pension</u> <u>Residence 470 Commercial Rd.</u>		
Casualties/discharge: <u>Demob. 8.8.19 to Woolwich Dockyard.</u>		
Other records: <u>Photo</u> <u>Death/burial</u> <u>Family details</u> <u>Probate 1955 £12,762</u>		
1911 Census: address <u>21 Emanuel St, Nile end.</u> Occupation <u>Factory Cook.</u>		Living with: <u>Parents, 1 sister 1 brother</u>
1901 Census: address <u>40 Victoria St.</u> Occupation		Living with: <u>As bro.</u>

1891 Census: address

Living with:

Occupation

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

his sister Mary Eliza married Walter Gmbs senior

Name: George William Atill.		Roll.	
DOB: Jan 1875		Transporting supplies	
POB: Portsmouth			
Regt: Labour Corps.		Number 303328	
Rank: Pte. Prev. 20018 Pte. RASC.			
★ 18 Ivy Street.			
Theatre of War:			
Medals:	14/15 Star ✓	Victory	General Service
Military records:	Service records X	National Roll ✓	Medals ✓
	Pension X		
Casualties/discharge: —			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial ✓	Family details ✓
1911 Census: address 179 Kingston Rd.		Living with: Uncle & Auntie.	
Occupation Corset Cutter		Wife & Son (William Sheen Confectioners Dealer)	
1901 Census: address ★ 18 Ivy Street.		Living with: Parents - dad naval pensioner	
Occupation Corset Cutter		1 bro. insurance agent.	

1891 Census: address	Living with: Parents Dad Naval Pensioner
18 Ivy Street	2 sis 1 bro
Occupation stay packer	1. stay machinist Louisa.

1881

18 Ivy Street

Parents - Dad naval pensioner

3 sis. 3 bros.

1
Cecelia - sewing machinist

Dad James Athill, RN. vessel Archer.
 1861 Capt G After Guard - Africa.
 1871 Pensioner & bricklayer

Uncle George William - RN. 1.1.1883 - Apr 1874
801 - vessels Portsmouth

Also brother Stanley - Australian force.

Name: George E. F. Pauly Roll. Railway	6+2		
DOB: 1.8.96	Transport of Troops, supplies & ammo → Pres.		
POB: Alverstoke.			
Regt: R.E. (R.O.D.)	Number 269191		
Rank: Spr			
Theatre of War: Pres.			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory ✓	General Service ✓
Military records:	Service records X	National Roll ✓	Medals ✓
	Pension X		
Casualties/discharge:	? Dad was in Royal Marines (tomb Bata)		
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial ✓	Family details ✓
1911 Census: address 62 Baker St.	Living with: Mum (w) & sis - both laundresses		
Occupation Grand Boy			
1901 Census: address Alverstoke	Living with: Mum (w) - laundress		
Occupation	2 bros 1 sis & auntie		

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

was in Metropolitan Police
before signing up in Aus - Why was
he there?

Name: Stanley Arthur	Australian Army		
DOB: 22.12.83			
POB: Portsea. D. 1946 Queensland Aus.			
Regt: Australian Imperial Force	Number	9653	
Rank: Gunner then Bombardier			
Theatre of War: France			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory	General Service
Military records:	Service records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Pension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Australian 5.5	
RN - 15.4.98 - 17 Jan 99 - shore-free discharge			
Casualties/discharge:	May 28 1917 - Invalided out		
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1911 Census: address LONDON	Living with: wife & 2 sons.		
Occupation Police Constable			
1901 Census: address As George	Living with:		
Occupation Golf caddy.			

1891 Census: address 7 Albert St	Living with: Parents - Dad
Occupation Alverstone	1 Sis. R.M.

Dad from Bath - in Royal Marines.
d. 1899 Gosport

8

Name: Arthur Ernest Kirby	Roll. <u>MM</u>
DOB: 1889	<u>Dead Chelsea Pensioner</u>
POB: Bombay	
Regt: Dragoon Guards	Number D/1256.
Rank: SS.M. (Rough Rider)	
Theatre of War: Xp-28 17.	
Medals: 14/15 Star <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Victory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> + clasp. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BW	
Military records:	Service records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Pension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casualties/discharge: mentioned in despatches.	
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details	
1911 Census: address India	Living with: Family @ Army 13 Hare St.
Occupation Soldier	
1901 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Dad was in Royal Artillery
 attested 16. 1. 97
 Posted. 19.3.97.
 Discharged 12.4.79.
 on payment £10. (19.5.91 - Gosport)

attested.
 13 Jan 65.
 India 83-91
 - had completed 26 yrs 127 days
 - 2 period of limited engagement.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Address on Medal Record cards.

Beaulieu
 Whitecliff Copnor
 Portsmouth.

6 Bridge
 cottages.

Los

Hants

married 1919 Portsmouth.

Living in Acton 1939.

1 Pansy Cottage, Bracknell East Liss.

he's news agent.

Eileen G. 15.11.19. Clerk.

Keith L.A. 16.5.23 shop assistant.

5 Walter Victor Kirby.

24.9.87 undied

7th Dragoon Guards

Army vet. corps

704/5793, 715, D/20480 /29857
390931

B.W. V. GS Med.

5 Castle News

Canbury Surrey

Rose B.

+2 Vining
1917

Michael + Susanna - Ireland.

↳ R.A. 26 Yrs. posted overseas.

Mary Eleanor 75 - married by '97

2 Margaret 76 - married Isaac Samuel Askwood
26 June 1892 Linton.

3 Catherine Susanna 80 - married
Prosser

4 William H. 80

6 Alfred

7 ~~Arthur Ernest~~ - Kertu left £394k



8

Name: Arthur Ernest Kirby	Roll. <u>MM</u>
DOB: 1889	<u>Dead Chelsea pensioner</u>
POB: Bombay	
Regt: Dragoon Guards	Number D/1256.
Rank: SS.M. (Rough Rider)	
Theatre of War: <u>Ypres 17.</u>	
Medals: <u>14/15 Star</u> <u>✓</u> <u>Victory</u> <u>✓</u> <u>General Service</u> <u>✓</u> <u>+ clasp.</u> <u>BW</u>	
Military records: Service records <u>×</u> Pension <u>×</u>	National Roll <u>✓</u> Medals <u>✓</u>
Casualties/discharge: <u>mentioned in despatches.</u>	
Other records: Photo	Death/burial
Family details	
1911 Census: address <u>India</u>	Living with: <u>Family @ Army 13 Hare St.</u>
Occupation <u>Soldier</u>	
1901 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Dad was in Royal Artillery
 attested 16. 1. 97
 Posted. 19.3.97.
 Discharged 12.4.79.
 on pension £10. (19.5.91 - Gosport)

attested.
 13 Jan 65.
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 - had completed 26 yrs 127 days
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1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Address on Medal Record cards.

Beaulieu

Whitecliff Copnor
Portsmouth.

6 Bridge
cottages.

Los

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24.9.87 undied

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Army vet. corps

704/5793, 715, D/20480 /29857
390931

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5 Castle Mews
Camberley Surrey

Rose B.
+ 2 Vining
1917

Michael + Susanna - Ireland.

↳ R.A. 26 Yrs. posted overseas.

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2 Margaret 76 - married Isaac Samuel Taskwood
26. June 1892 India.

3 Catherine Susanna 80 - married
Prosser

4 William H. 80

6 Alfred

7 ~~Arthur Ernest~~ - Ketur left £394k



6+2

Name: Richard Nathaniel Burrell.		Roll	
DOB: 1895			
POB: Portsmouth.			
Regt: Asc (M.T).	Plt.	Number	096705 SSA DW
Rank: is centaur St.	Long Driver.		
* 76 Cumberland Rd.		Police constable. 26/4/15 S94 to.	
Theatre of War: BEF. France 1915-1918		2.8.17 to 406 MT Co. 21.10.17 S94 MT Co.	
Medals:	14/15 Star ✓	Victory ✓	General Service
		BW.	
Military records:	Service records ✓	National Roll ✓	Medals ✓
		Pension	
Casualties/discharge: Denob. 3.1.19.			
Other records: Photo Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
rejuvenant article			
1911 Census: address 8 Road View, Rushmore		Living with: Parents	
Occupation Tramway Joint Boy		3 bros 1 sister	
1901 Census: address 56 Buckland St.		Living with: Parents	
Occupation ✓		D. Night watchman M. Fresh fish supplier	

Brother Francis John.

1763-1831

1765-1828
New Zealand
1765-1828

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Maternal GGF transported to Tasmania
1834, 7 years for Larceny & fraud.
Previous convictions.
Hulk Prison Plymouth.

2

Name: Francis John Burrell DOB: 1895 POB:		
Regt: Somersetshire Light Infantry Rank: 76 Cumberland Rd, Bakers Van Man. Theatre of War:		Number 20969 SSA. DW 4330 10.12.15
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service		
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals Pension		
Casualties/discharge: 25.9.16, Discharged - Synovitis of knee "cannot march" "knockkneed" "not the result of, nor aggravated by service"		
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details		
1911 Census: address Occupation		Living with:
1901 Census: address Occupation		Living with:

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

34+4

Name: William Richard CORNISH. DOB: 1890 POB: Portsmouth.		R KIA. 1237 Number 270882 Munitions served 329 days	
Regt: Hertfordshire Rank: Pte. Joined up 1916.			
Theatre of War: Russia			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service			
Military records: Service records ✓ National Roll Medals Pension			
Casualties/discharge: KIA. K.I. 17. Admitted with mptifox3 1915.			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address Waltham Abbey. Occupation Labourer		Living with: Parents + sister	
1901 Census: address 22 Hale Street Occupation School		Living with: Parents & 2 brothers. 2 sisters	

1891 Census: address 45 Bahiel Road, Portsea.	Living with: Parents Parents & brother. b. Devonport - carpenter & joiner
Occupation	

William S.
Comish.
1863.

Formerly 17875 — joined RE. Super. 5359
@ Bodmin 6.2.1883

M. Marion Humphries

26.6.1888

Portsmouth Reg office

1900²² Hale St.

Landport.

Percival Charles	89	} all Portsmouth milit.
William Richard	90	
Marion Annie	91	
Frederick George	92	
Margaret Selina	93	
Blaise Alice	9900	
Hilda Victoria Maud	01	

Discharge
28.4.05.
68 Common St.
Fratton

4.3.1901

Name: Percival Charles CORNISH.		KIA	
DOB: 16.3.1888			
POB: FORTB.			
Regt: DEN. RN.		Number 364886.	
Rank: Ldg. Cook Mate. COOKS.		Indefatigable.	
Theatre of War:			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service			
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals			
RN. Pension Death records.			
Casualties/discharge: KIA. 31.5.16. - Direct result of enemy action Body not recovered for burial Mother living 4 Oak Wils, Rushin Ave, Wallham Abbey Essex			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address Vessels.		Living with: Crew	
Occupation Ldg Cooks Mate			
1901 Census: address AS William		Living with:	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address

As William

Occupation

Living with:

Name: Leonard Charles Brown.			
DOB:			
POB:			
Regt: RFA.		Number 62529	
Rank: Cpl		1912 entitled @ Driver Cycle fitter / App. to W.A. Tim "Satisfactory" Promoted to Bombardier then Acting Corporal.	
Theatre of War: BEF.		PASS	
Medals: 14/15 Star		Victory ✓ General Service ✓	
Entitled to 14/15 Star to			
Military records:		Service records ✓ National Roll ✓ Medals	
Pension			
Casualties/discharge: KIA. 30.9.1917 Buried @ Canadian Farm Posted to France British Cemetery 18.8.14 Items sent home 3.2.18. 2 [?], 3 pkts books, wrist watch & strap, pkt knife handkerchief			
Other records:		Photo Death/burial Family details	
1911 Census: address 75 Stanley Rd.		Living with: Parents Thomas	
Occupation Cycle maker fitter		carpenter	
1901 Census: address 15 Shaftsbury Rd Alderstone.		Living with: Parents Thomas & Louisa 3 Bros & 3 Sisters	
Occupation scout			

1st mentioned @ Cosham

William 400 ye water Brothers

leave to UK 8.9.17-18. 9.17.
 V.G. (O Munkeness) Battery duty
 Employment sheet "A Steady Man"
 30.10.13
 B.I.L. Jonas Osgood
 fought. ASC
 M2/BO566 V9BW

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
--	---------------------

L.C. Brown's brother

Name: Walter Brown		National Roll.	
DOB:			
POB:			
Regt: R.E.		Number 14524	
Rank: Sgt			
Theatre of War: WF.			
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service ✓			
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals Pension			
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
--	---------------------

L.C. Brown's Cousin

Name: Alfred William Suttherby			
DOB:			
POB:			
Regt: Suffolk Cy Dist Lt Col. Suffolk.		Number 265505.	
Rank: ^{on} 6 H er ley Road, Sutterby.		Clerk. 26.1.16.	
Theatre of War:			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory	General Service
Military records:	Service records	National Roll	Medals
Pension ✓			
Casualties/discharge: Discharged 14.6.17 to re-entire in 63rd RN. Division.			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial	Family details
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

Father William

1891 Census: address Occupation	Living with:
--	---------------------

Brother George Henry Harts R. 21075

Name: Charles Victor Collinson DOB: 1897 Aldershot POB: ←		Roll.	
Regt: Rank:		Number	
Theatre of War:			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory BW. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Service			
Military records:		Service records National Roll Medals	
Pension			
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records:		Photo Death/burial Family details	
1911 Census: address 12 Priory Rd.		Living with: Parents. 1 bro 1 sis.	
Occupation Errand boy, chemist			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Pension for
21 years service
4124

Name: Henry Raybourne Collinson.		Roll - 6th Hants / 7.5.1905 +. Kings Royal Rifle Corps. Sgt. service in S. Africa com. Ceylon Sm. Inch. 8y 8 months.	
DOB:			
POB: Mauritius.			
Regt:		Number	
Rank: 1887 attested.		/380347 Trans to Hants Rgt. 68.14	
Theatre of War:			
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service			
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals			
Pension ✓ Chelsea Pensioner R. ✓			
Casualties/discharge: 26.1.17. 14.12.18 Demobbed.			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details			
1911 Census: address 12 Prould Eastney.		Living with:	
Occupation Sgt Army pensioner			
1901 Census: address RCAF mess cook		Living with:	
Occupation			

1919 - 23 River St.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

1881 Dover Union Workhouse.

4 + 3 bros.

Name: Francis Thomas ALEXANDER		<p>ALEXANDER, F. T., Pte., Lancashire Fusiliers. He enlisted in February 1914, and in the following year was drafted to the Western Front, where he saw much active service. He was in action at Ypres, the Somme and Arras, and was gassed and wounded. On recovery he returned to the fighting line, and took part in the Retreat of 1916. Returning home he was demobilised in February 1919, and holds the 1914-15 Star, and the General Service and Victory Medals. 70, Prince's Street, Mill Road, Portsmouth. 21025</p>	
DOB: 1883			
POB: Portsmouth			
Regt: Lancashire Fusiliers	Number 45524	enlisted 6.12.15. Dow	
Rank: Rte	Tank Corps.		
former Trade - Wireman			
Theatre of War: Ypres. - not gassed. British			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory	General Service
British War ✓			
Military records:	Service records ✓	National Roll ✓	Medals ✓
Pension ✓			
Casualties/discharge: [Gassed & wounded]			
25.11.18 Discharged as permanently unfit - Bronchitis & deafness			
NB - Housekeeper 113 Foot 70 Prince's St, North End. "no relations"			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial 1953 ✓	Family details ✓
NP article.			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address 29 Wymering Rd, North End.		Living with: Mother, Father { 4 brothers 3 Sisters.	
Occupation Carter		all born in Portsmouth.	

39. 1 month with Kate + 1

1891 Census: address 107 Havant Rd, Portsea	Living with: mother, father, 5 brothers 1 sister.
Occupation N/A.	

Family moved to Portsmouth 1877.
 Father Tram Car Driver.
 municipal

1881: 74 Langley Rd, Portsea.

See also brothers Sidney James
 William
 Austin Augustus
 Samuel John.

Name: <u>Sidney James Alexander</u>			
DOB: <u>July 1877.</u>			
POB: <u>Portsmouth</u>			
Regt: <u>LFA, + + + +</u>		Number <u>292923</u> <u>727451.</u>	
Rank: <u>Battery SM instructor</u> <u>Bombardier</u> - 2nd			
Theatre of War: <u>Demolished pension 10.2.14</u> <u>Russia 1919</u>			
Medals:	<u>14/15 Star</u>	<u>Victory</u> ✓	<u>General Service</u>
		<u>BW</u>	
Military records:	<u>Service records</u>	<u>National Roll</u>	<u>Medals</u> ✓
	<u>Pension</u> ✓		
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records:	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Death/burial</u> ✓	<u>Family details</u> ✓
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Name: <i>Samuel John Alexander</i> DOB: POB:		
Regt: Rank:		Number
Theatre of War:		
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service		
Military records: Service records National Roll Medals Pension		
Casualties/discharge:		
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details		
1911 Census: address Occupation		Living with:
1901 Census: address Occupation		Living with:

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Name: <u>Austin Augustus Alexander</u>			
DOB: <u>June 1888</u>			
POB: <u>P'mouth.</u>			
Regt: <u>RFA.</u>		Number <u>45748</u>	
Rank: <u>Sgt,</u>			
Theatre of War:			
Medals:	<u>14/15 Star</u>	<u>Victory</u> ✓	<u>General Service</u>
		<u>BW</u>	
Military records:	<u>Service records</u>	<u>National Roll</u>	<u>Medals</u> ✓
	<u>Pension</u>		
Casualties/discharge:			
Other records:	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Death/burial</u> ✓	<u>Family details</u> ✓
		<u>1964 Portsmouth.</u>	
1911 Census: address <u>Military - 11th. BRFA.</u>		Living with:	
Occupation <u>Soldier</u>			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Father Charles James

Elizabeth. E.
bro. Horace KIA. 13.5.15

Name: Frank Charles BARRET. DOB: 1891/1891 POB: Woutage - 1979		BARRETT, F. C., Driver, R.A.S.C. He volunteered in November 1914, and after the completion of his training was drafted to France in June 1915. While overseas he rendered valuable transport services in connection with many important engagements, including those at the Somme, and Arras and was wounded at Ypres in 1917. He afterwards took part in the offensive of 1918, and on his return home was demobilised in February 1919. He holds the 1914-15 Star and the General Service and Victory Medals. 25, Cumberland Road, Croydon.	
Regt: RASC. Rank: 206th Horse Transport Co. DRIVER Farm Carter		Number 029856	
Theatre of War: wounded @ Ypres '17			
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service British war.			
Military records: Service records ✓ National Roll Medals Pension			
Attested Feb 15 1915 Woolwich			
Casualties/discharge: 1919 to 49 St Thomas St. Portsmouth. lost L. eye. weekly pension 13/9 from 9.3.19 for life 28.7.16 Ruptured. 1-8.16 Court of Enquiry.			
Other records: Photo Death/burial Family details 1939 Register			
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation		Occupation	
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation		Occupation	

old Portsmouth family going back years

married. 23.11.18
Portsmouth. St Thomas Church.

Jane Charlotte Griffiths

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Name: <u>Horace Barnett.</u> DOB: <u>1893.</u> POB: <u>West Hanney.</u>		
Regt: <u>Princess Charlotte of Wales</u> <u>(Royal Berkshire) 2nd Battalion</u> Rank: <u>Pte.</u>		Number <u>15793</u>
Theatre of War:		
Medals: <u>14/15 Star</u> <u>Victory</u> <u>General Service</u>		
Military records: <u>Service records</u> <u>National Roll</u> <u>Medals</u> <u>Pension</u>		
Casualties/discharge: <u>KIA. B.5.15.</u> <u>died of wounds.</u> <u>Buried in Wimereux Communal</u> <u>cemetery.</u>		
Other records: <u>Photo</u> <u>Death/burial</u> <u>Family details</u>		
1911 Census: address Occupation		Living with:
1901 Census: address Occupation		Living with:

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

brother of
F.C. Barrett's wife

4

Name: James Paul GRIFFITHS			
DOB:			
POB:			
Regt: <u>Shropshire Light</u>	Number 725456 15456		
Rank: <u>L. cpl</u>	<u>29196</u>	<u>14th Hants</u>	
<u>Att. Portsmouth. 3.2.15</u>		<u>Dow 19th Division</u>	
Theatre of War:			
Medals:	14/15 Star	Victory	General Service
Military records:	Service records ✓	National Roll	Medals
Pension			
<u>Motor Man (Tram). - Ports. Corporation. Tramways</u>			
Casualties/discharge:			
<u>Bronchial Catarrh 17.1.18</u>			
<u>Treated at 5th Southern General.</u>			
Other records:	Photo	Death/burial	Family details
1911 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			
1901 Census: address		Living with:	
Occupation			

wife. Annie Snell. M. 30.9.194 Acton.
144 Emsworth Rd, Northford.
3.3.15. 8 Lucknow & Sowers Rd. Filton

1891 Census: address

Occupation

Living with:

10

Their maternal grandfather in
Navy - Chelsea Pensioner
Fought in Crimean War

Name: George Edward Hawthell.	Roll. Bros. 4
DOB: 1895	
POB: Ports.	
Regt: M.C.G.	Number 89631
Rank: Pte. Hawks/	30588
Theatre of War:	
Medals: 14/15 Star Victory General Service	
Military records:	Service records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Register of Soldiers Effects Sols Died in CW.
Casualties/discharge: KIA. 27.7.17 not passed	
Other records:	Photo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not portrait
1911 Census: address 6 Town St	Living with: see A.J.
Occupation Scavenger Assistant	
1901 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation see A.J.	

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Name: Aquila James DOB: Hartnell 1898 POB: Portsmouth.		Roll. Br 1913	
Regt: Hampshire. Rank: Pte.		Number 19394.	
Theatre of War: 1917 Ypres. W.I.A X4.			
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service ✓ BW			
Military records: Service records X National Roll ✓ Medals ✓ Pension X			
Casualties/discharge: Demob. June 1919. rel. 5 Feb 1915 - WF.			
Other records: Photo Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address 6 Town Street Occupation —		Living with: Parents - Dad Bricklayer 2 Bros.	
1901 Census: address 5 vicars Row Occupation — Portsea.		Living with: Parents — u — 3 Bros.	

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Name: Frank Charles Hartnell.	Roll.
DOB: 1891	Bros.
POB: Portsmouth	
Regt: RMA.	Number 1827/5.
Rank: Gunner	
Theatre of War: Joined 1916. - £	
Medals: 14/15 Star	Victory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Service
	BW.
Military records: Service records	National Roll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pension	Find a grave. UK ^{NAVY} death records.
	pneumonia
Casualties/discharge: died from cancer 2.3.19. ★ wrist on Cyclops	
Buried in St Olay's, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands	
Other records: Photo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Death/burial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1911 Census: address ?	Living with:
Occupation	
1901 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation See A.J.	

lots of sailors
on the ship
died of same
at the time.

1891 Census: address	Living with:
Occupation	

Name: Robert William Hartnell. DOB: Mar. 1889 POB: Portsmouth		Roll Bros.	
Regt: RFA. RFA. RA. Rank: Cmr.		Number 52436, 1023467, 7	
Theatre of War: EF.			
Medals: 14/15 Star ✓ Victory ✓ General Service 3W			
Military records: Service records x National Roll ✓ Medals ✓			
Pension x 29.8.51 / enlisted 1908. then to Mesopotamia for war.			
Casualties/discharge: Still serving in 1920 8th			
Other records: Photo Death/burial ✓ Family details ✓			
1911 Census: address Serving in India Occupation		Living with: RFA.	
1901 Census: address As A.J. Occupation		Living with:	

1891 Census: address	Living with:
2 North Place Landport.	Parents.
Occupation Gen. Lab.	3 boys