

Faringdon World War One Memorial

In 1919, a War Memorial Committee was formed with the intention of erecting a war memorial to honour the dead of the Great War. Some members proposed that the Town Hall (which we now refer to as the Old Town Hall) be pulled down and replaced with a war memorial. There was considerable opposition to the destruction of this historic building and alternatives were proposed such as installing commemorative plaques on the Portwell Pump. After a campaign by those opposed to its destruction, the Town Hall was renovated and the commemorative plaques were placed on the building itself thereby making the whole building a war memorial and so preserving it for posterity.

It was suggested that the Faringdon War Memorial record the names of the fallen from within a three-mile radius of Faringdon, but this was rejected because it would include 'half the village of Longcot, Buscot Park, Great and Little Coxwell, Shellingford and Hatford.' It was 'therefore suggested that the War Memorial be for the civil and ecclesiastical parishes of Faringdon which would include Littleworth, Thrupp and Little Coxwell.'

The War Memorial was unveiled and dedicated at a ceremony on Sunday 6th February 1921 at which Lord Faringdon gave an address. It lists 87 names. All Saints', United and Baptist Churches each have their own war memorials reflecting those who worshipped there. The All Saints' Memorial lists 92 names; five are of men not listed on the Faringdon War Memorial, but hailing from neighbouring villages; United Church records nine names, four of which are not listed on the Faringdon War Memorial but are of local men closely linked through family ties to members of the then Methodist Church, while all of the six names on the Baptist Church War Memorial are listed on the Faringdon War Memorial.

Taken together, these war memorials identify 96 men all of whom are listed in this book; but there is one extra name: James Henry Wearn, a Southwark man who married Annie Mary Luker of Great Coxwell in 1914 in Faringdon. She returned to Faringdon with her son, James Leonard Wearn, after her husband was killed at the third Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele) on 31st July 1917. Sadly, James Leonard, a Private in the Ox and Bucks Light Infantry died at Salerno on 27th September 1943 during the allied assault on southern Italy. He was 29. Wearn Road, off Coxwell Road, is named to commemorate both father and son according to the Town Council's policy of naming all new roads after the fallen from both world wars.

The following pages commemorate those 97 men with a brief record and photograph of their memorial. The information has been compiled from the extensive records collected by Mark Stone and from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission web site. If you can add any further information, please contact me or Faringdon Town Council.

Dr M L H Wise: Tel: 01367 240597

Faringdon Town Council: Tel: 01367 240281



**In Memory of
Captain CHARLES WILLIAM BANBURY
3rd Bn., Coldstream Guards who died, age 36,
on 16 September 1914 of wounds received on 14 September.
Son of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick George Banbury,
Bart., MP (now 1st Baron Banbury of Southam)
and Lady Banbury; husband of Josephine Banbury
(now the Hon. Mrs. Rupert Craven)
of Wadley Manor, Faringdon, Berks.
Served in the South African Campaign.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
SOUPIR COMMUNAL CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Soupir is a village and commune in the Department of the Aisne, Northern France. The village was cleared by the Brigade of Guards on 14 September 1914 and on the same day, and for some days later, heavy fighting took place at La Cour de Soupir farm, near the head of the valley north-west of the village. Dressing stations were established at Soupir Chateau and at the farm. The village was in German hands again between 2 and 6 November 1914 and for much of the war it remained very close to the front line. Soupir Communal Cemetery contains 16 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. All date from September-October 1914 and were brought in after the Armistice from a position near the north-west corner of the village of Vailly.

Charles died near Soissons from wounds received on 14 September 1915

**In Memory of
Private HENRY WALTER BLAKE
15835, 2nd Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 23, on 1 July 1916
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
THIEPVAL MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Thiepval Memorial is next to the village of Thiepval, off the main Bapaume to Albert road (D929). The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter. In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918. (See next)

8th Division 25th Brigade; 2nd RB attacked the German line directly in front of Ovillers la Boisselle with the 2nd Lincolns on their left flank and the 2nd Devonshires on their right. All the attacking battalions on this section of front suffered very heavy casualties.

War Diary

Attack on Ovillers. The Battalion took up its assembly position in accordance with Brigade Operation Order No. 100. The 2nd Bn Lincolnshire Regt was on the left and the 2nd Btn Devonshire Regt on right. Our own wire was not sufficiently cut and parties were immediately sent out by Companies to clear it. At 6.25am the intensive bombardment began as scheduled. At about 7.15am the enemy opened rifle and machine gun fire on our line; this fire was probably drawn by the 2nd Devon Regt which at about this time attempted to line up in front of their parapet. At 7.20am Companies began filing down trenches and getting ready for the assault. At 7.30am the three assaulting Companies advanced to attack the German line. They were met by intense rifle and machine gun fire which prevented any of the waves reaching the enemy lines. A little group on the left of the Battalion succeeded in getting in, but were eventually bombed out. At about 7.45am the Commanding Officer (Lt Col A.M. Holdsworth) and Second in Command (Major G.H. Sawyer DSO) were wounded in the sap on the left of our front, the Commdg Officer handed over Command of the Battalion to 2nd Lieut C. Mollet (Actg Adjt) by this time the parapet was swept by rifle and machine gun fire which prevented any exit from our trenches. The enemy replied to our intensive bombardment by barraging the front line from about 6.35am onwards. No message was received from other Battalions in immediate vicinity. At about 11am the order came from Bde Headquarters to "stand by" and await further orders. About 200 men of the Battalion were collected on the right of the front line and in the assembly trenches off Ulverston Street. At about 12.30pm news was received that the Brigade would be relieved. At about 3pm Major Hon R. Brand, 2nd Rifle Brigade arranged to take over all the front line and with the sanction of the Brigade the Battalion was withdrawn to Ribble Street. On relief by the 37th Infantry Bde, the Battalion marched back to bivouac in Long Valley.

**In Memory of
Private GEORGE EDMUND BULL
30505, 1st Worcestershire Regiment
Who died, age 28, on 31 July 1916
Son of William and Eliza Bull,
of Ogborne St. George, Marlborough, Wilts;
Husband of Edith Elizabeth Humphries (formerly Bull),
of Sunny Side Cottage, Thrupp, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
CAMBRIN CHURCHYARD EXTENSION**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Cambrin is a village about 24 km north of Arras and about 8 km east of Bethune, on the road to La Bassée. At one time, the village of Cambrin housed brigade headquarters but until the end of the First World War, it was only about 800 metres from the front line trenches. The village contains two cemeteries used for Commonwealth burials; the churchyard extension, taken over from French troops in May 1915, and the Military Cemetery "behind the Mayor's House." The churchyard extension was used for front line burials until February 1917 when it was closed, but there are three graves of 1918 in the back rows. The extension is remarkable for the very large numbers of graves grouped by battalion, the most striking being the 79 graves of the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and 15 of the 1st Cameronians (Row C), the 35 of the 2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers and 115 of the 1st Middlesex (Row H), all dating from 25 September 1915, the first day of the Battle of Loos. Cambrin Churchyard Extension contains 1,211 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. There are also 98 French war graves and a few of other nationalities. The cemetery was designed by Charles Holden.

The 1st Worcesters were briefly engaged on the Somme at Contalmaison between the 6th and 8th of July and were then moved to Bethune, a relatively inactive sector. Assuming they were there when he died then the most likely cause of his death would have been either from Shell Fire, a sniper bullet or being in or the victim of a Trench Raid. Son of William and Eliza Bull, of Ogbourne St. George, Wilts; husband of Edith Elizabeth Humphries (formerly Bull). She remarried G Bull's best friend on his return from the War. G Bull's daughter is alive and well and still living in Faringdon.

**In Memory of
Private FRANK BURCHALL
17306, 8th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Born and resided in Faringdon,
Who died, age 21, on 25 September 1915
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
LOOS MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Loos-en-Gohelle is a village 5 km north-west of Lens, and Dud Corner Cemetery is located about 1 km west of the village, to the north-east of the N43 the main Lens to Bethune road. Dud Corner Cemetery stands almost on the site of a German strong point, the Lens Road Redoubt, captured by the 15th (Scottish) Division on the first day of the battle. The name "Dud Corner" is believed to be due to the large number of unexploded enemy shells found in the neighbourhood after the Armistice. The Loos Memorial forms the sides and back of Dud Corner Cemetery, and commemorates over 20,000 officers and men who have no known grave, who fell in the area from the River Lys to the old southern boundary of the First Army, east and west of Grenay.

War Diary

5:50AM. The intensive Bombardment, preparatory to the attack on the German position South of the Hulloch Road, began, the enemy's artillery at once replying, though they inflicted little damage and caused few casualties in our front-line trenches. Simultaneously with the bombardment, the gas company began to operate the gas cylinders which were in the front-line trench, and there then occurred several casualties from poisoning, caused it supposed, by leakages in the cylinders. 6:28 am. The gas now ceased, and smoke bombs were thrown from the front-line trenches, proving entirely successful in screening our Advance. 6:30 am. The fire of our artillery lifted, and Battalion advanced in quick time, to assault the first line Enemy Trenches, the 10th Gloucester Regt being on the right, the 2nd Gordons on the left. The advance was opposed by heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, while the wire in front of the German trenches was found to be scarcely damaged, and it was in cutting a way through this obstacle that most of the regiment's heavy casualties occurred. Shrapnel and machine-gun

combined to play havoc in our ranks, and an additional disaster was the blowing back of our gas, by the wind, into our own ranks. However, after a struggle, the German first line was penetrated, and the trench found to be practically deserted, the enemy apparently, having deserted it earlier in the day, merely leaving behind sufficient men to work the machine-guns. Mainly overland, but with some men working up the communication trench, our line advanced successively to the 2nd and 3rd German lines, and met with but slight opposition. From the 3rd line a further advance was made, and an Enemy Field Gun captured. A 4th line German trench was also seized, but being in so incomplete a state that it afforded little cover from rifle fire and none whatever from shrapnel. Colonel Walton ordered the line to be withdrawn to the 3rd German line trench, and this position was occupied until the Battalion was relieved. 10:0 pm.

**In Memory of
Private GEORGE GLADSTONE BURGE
201969, 2nd/4th Bn., Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry
Born and resided in Faringdon,
Who died, age 31, on 29 June 1916
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
LOOS MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

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

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

George was born in 1885/6 and was the son of Thomas Burge (from Langford), a widower, who was a harness maker and sack contractor in Faringdon. George had seven brothers and sisters, who were (in 1891), John H. aged 25 also a saddle maker, Alice M. 19, William 18, Harry C.B. 15, Fred E. 13, Henrietta 12 and Agnes 7. George was the youngest (aged 6 in 1891).

**In Memory of
Private HAROLD DARWIN BURGESS
24524, 1st/4th Bn., Gloucestershire Regiment
Who died, age 20, on 2 October 1917
Son of Albert and Kathrine Burgess,
of Church St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
DUHALLOW A.D.S. CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

West Flanders. Duhallow Advanced Dressing Station, believed to have been named after a southern Irish hunt, was a medical post 1.6 km north of Ypres (now Ieper). The cemetery was begun in July 1917 and in October and November 1918, it was used by the 11th, 36th and 44th Casualty Clearing Stations. The cemetery contains many graves of the artillery and engineers and 41 men of the 13th Company Labour Corps, killed when a German aircraft dropped a bomb on an ammunition truck in January 1918, are buried in Plot II. After the Armistice, the cemetery was enlarged when graves were brought into this cemetery from isolated sites and a number of small cemeteries on the battlefields around Ypres. Special memorials commemorate a number of casualties known to have been buried in two of these cemeteries, Malakoff Farm Cemetery, Brielen, and Fusilier Wood Cemetery, Hollebeke, whose graves were destroyed by shellfire. There are now 1,544 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery, 231 of the burials unidentified. There are also 57 war graves of other nationalities, mostly German, and one Commonwealth burial of the Second World War, which dates from the Allied withdrawal ahead of the German advance of May 1940. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

**In Memory of
Serjeant WILLIAM HENRY EDWARD CAREY MM
202761, 2nd/4th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 42, on 15 March 1918
Husband of Alice Edna Carey,
of Coxwell St. Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
HAM BRITISH CEMETERY, MUILLE-VILLETTE**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Ham is a small town about 20 km south west of St. Quentin. In January, February and March 1918, the 61st (South Midland) Casualty Clearing Station was posted at Ham, but on the 23rd March the Germans, in their advance towards Amiens, crossed the Somme at Ham, and the town remained in German hands until the French First Army re-entered it on the following 6th September. Ham British Cemetery contains 485 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War. 218 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 14 soldiers, believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of 39 casualties known to have been buried in other cemeteries whose graves were not found.

War Diary

Wednesday 15th May 1918 France, Asylum: The day was devoted to bathing, cleaning and inspections. Packs and Blankets were issued. Canteens were opened at the Asylum and Hamet Billett. At night "C" and "D" Coys, were working under RE supervision on the Amusoires Line. Our artillery were active during the day and night, but there was very little retaliation on the part of the enemy. Lieut-Colonel W C Oates DSO, was wounded by a splinter from an AA shell whilst resting at La Lacque and evacuated to hospital. 8 Other Ranks were wounded by shell fire on the 11th of May. It is possible that Sjt. Carey was amongst these.

**In Memory of
Pioneer ERNEST JOHN CHAMBERS
117446, 6th Labour Bn., Royal Engineers
Native of Faringdon, who died, age 47, on 5 March 1916
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
RADINGHEM CHURCHYARD**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Radinghem is in the Pas de Calais, France. Radinghem Churchyard contains just this one Commonwealth burial of the First World War.

A Court of Enquiry was held at Radinghem, France on the 6th March 1916, by Colonel Duncan Campbell, Officer Commanding 6th Labour Battalion Royal Engineers, into how No. 117446 Pioneer E Chambers met his death by drowning on the 5th March. Pioneer B. Thomas Barrett stated that he saw Pioneer Chambers at 8.15 p.m., he was sober and proceeding towards the direction of his billet within the grounds of Radinghem Chateau; soon after he heard a splash in the moat. He, Pioneer Kingston and Corporal Dean went to the spot but could see nothing in the water. At 8:40 pm Lance Corporal Beer saw Pioneer Snowden, who was on Police Duty so he had a lantern, searching along the water side of the moat. They saw a dark object in the water about 14 feet from the walls. They obtained rods which they tied together and turned over the object which they found to be the body of Pioneer Chambers. Although they and others tried artificial respiration, life was found to be extinct.

The Court concluded that Pioneer Chambers had met his death by drowning. 'He was a sober and steady man and the Court was of the opinion that the occurrence was purely accidental.

**In Memory of
 Serjeant JAMES CLEMENTS
 10142, D Coy. 6th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
 Who died, age 30, on 31 July 1917
 Son of James and Lucy Mary Ann Clements,
 of Faringdon, Berks.
 Remembered with honour
 Faringdon War Memorial and
 BRANDHOEK NEW MILITARY CEMETERY**



The late Sergt. J. CLEMENTS, London Street, Faringdon.—Died of wounds.

Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Brandhoek New Military Cemetery is located 6.5 km west of Ieper town centre.

During the First World War, Brandhoek was within the area comparatively safe from shell fire, which extended beyond Vlamertinghe Church. Field ambulances were posted there continuously. Until July 1917 burials had been made in the Military Cemetery, but the arrival of the 32nd, 3rd Australian and 44th Casualty Clearing Stations in preparation for the new Allied offensive launched that month made it necessary to open the New Military Cemetery, followed in August by the New Military Cemetery No 3. Brandhoek New Military Cemetery contains 530 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and 28 German war graves. The burials are of July and August 1917; nearby to James's grave is that of Captain Noel Chavasse, VC and Bar, MC, one of only three men who have won the Victoria Cross twice. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

James Clements was born in 1887 in Camberwell, London, Son of James and Lucy Mary Ann Clements. The family moved to Faringdon around 1894, living in Southampton St, James was one of seven children. By 1911, aged 23, James was working as a Porter in a Drapery Warehouse. He enlisted into the Army in September 1914 in Islington, Joining the 6th Royal Berkshire Regiment, he was involved in training where he was most likely attached to the Lewis Gun Section, until landing in France on the 25th July 1915. The Battalion would be holding the line in and around Mametz and La Boiselle on the Somme, providing men for many of the mining operations in preparation for the Somme offensive. The First Day of the

Somme, July 1st 1916 saw the Battalion on their first major engagement. They were very close to the huge mine that was exploded at Casino Point. Their Division, the 18th, were one of the few to completely attain all their objectives that day and the 6th Battalion advanced over one and a half miles in the day. They would fight later at Delville Wood and then Schwaben Redoubt. The 6th would remain in and out of the line in the Somme area until the 3rd of July 1917 when they were moved North to Ypres in preparation for the upcoming battle.

On the 31st July the Battalion, at 7:15am they advanced in heavy drizzle towards their jump off positions only to come under heavy machine gun fire. Their support of tanks and machine guns never arrived due to being bogged down by conditions (mud), by mid-morning their Lewis Gun sections were under heavy fire whilst trying to support their attack North of the Menin Road at a strong point known as Surbiton Villas, it is most likely here that Serjeant Clements was severely wounded, he was moved back through the Regimental Aid Post, then an Advanced Dressing Station until reaching the 32nd Casualty Clearing Station at Brandhoek, here James succumbed to his wounds and was buried in Brandhoek New Military Cemetery. The personal inscription on his headstone reads 'ever in our thoughts'

**In Memory of
Lieutenant FRANK PARGETER COBDEN
104th Sqdn., Royal Air Force
and Machine Gun Corps
Who died, age 21, on 7 July 1918
Son of Harry Thomas and Eliza Cobden,
of Elmside, Gloucester St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
NIEDERZWEHREN CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The city of Kassel lies in the centre of Germany approx 165 km south of Hannover. The cemetery was begun by the Germans in 1915 for the burial of prisoners of war who died at the local camp. During the war almost 3,000 Allied soldiers and civilians, including French, Russian and Commonwealth, were buried there. In 1922-23 it was decided that the graves of Commonwealth servicemen who had died all over Germany should be brought together into four permanent cemeteries. Niederzwehren was one of those chosen and in the following four years, more than 1,500 graves were brought into the cemetery from 190 burial grounds in Baden, Bavaria, Hanover, Hesse and Saxony. There are now 1,796 First World War servicemen buried or commemorated in the Commonwealth plot at Niederzwehren. This total includes special memorials to 13 casualties buried in other cemeteries in Germany whose graves could not be found.

**In Memory of
Staff Serjeant ALBERT EDWARD COUNSELL
T/1653, Royal Army Ordnance Corps
Who died, age 39, on 25 November 1918
Son of Henry and Annie Louisa Counsell,
of Faringdon
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon Baptist Church War Memorials
and
FARINGDON NONCONFORMIST CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Formerly a Private in the Royal Buffs, Albert had served in India. He lived and worked in the family business, Counsell's, the jewellers' in the Cornmarket. The shop subsequently became the 'Nut Tree' and is now 'Waymark Estate Agents'. The landmark clock was installed by Counsell's to advertise the business. He died of influenza

**In Memory of
Private REGINALD DAVIS
17869, 2nd Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Born and resided in Faringdon,
Who died, age 29, on 2 April 1918
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
PARGNY BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Pargny is a village about 15 km south of Peronne in the Somme. Pargny British Cemetery was made after the Armistice, by concentrations from the surrounding battlefields and the following cemetery:- Pargny German Cemetery, which was a little way North-East of Pargny Church, contained the graves of 32 soldiers from the United Kingdom. The majority of the burials in this cemetery are those of officers and men of the 61st (South Midland) and 8th Divisions, whose resistance at the Somme crossings on the 24th March 1918, materially helped to delay the German advance. There are now over 600, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, more than three-quarters are unidentified and special memorials are erected to 16 soldiers from the United Kingdom, known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of two officers of the Royal Air Force, buried in Pertain Military Cemetery, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. Certain graves in Plot III, Row E, identified as a group but not individually, are marked with headstones inscribed: "Buried near this spot". The cemetery covers an area of 2,509 square metres.

**In Memory of
Private WILLIAM DIXEY
11218, 5th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Born in Bampton, who resided in Faringdon,
and died, age 40, on 2 June 1916
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
ST. PATRICK'S CEMETERY, LOOS**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The village of Loos-en-Gohelle is just north of Lens, Pas de Calais. St. Patrick's Cemetery was begun during the battle by French and British troops, and used in 1916 very largely by the units of the 16th (Irish) Division. It was closed in June, 1918, but a small number of graves were brought into it after the Armistice from the battlefields between Loos and Hulluch. The irregular arrangement of the rows is due to the conditions under which the burials were carried out. There are now nearly 600, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this cemetery. Of these, over 40 are unidentified and the graves of 23, destroyed by shell fire, are now represented by special memorials. The cemetery covers an area of 3,001 square metres and is enclosed by a brick wall.

From a letter to his mother published in the Faringdon Advertiser, William was shot through the head at night whilst constructing a Sniper Post that he was to occupy the following day. He was apparently an "excellent sniper". According to local rumour William was an employee of Major West of Barcot Manor. Major West offered his employees a sweetener of a gold sovereign and a new suit if they would enlist in the armed services.

Friday 2nd June 1916 France, Loos Sector: Battn was relieved by 7th Royal Irish Rifles and marched back into billets at Mazingarbe. Casualties: killed 3 other ranks; wounded 10 other ranks.

**In Memory of
Corporal EDWIN WILLIAM DODD
23610, 2nd Bn., Royal Warwickshire Regiment
(Formerly 176244 Royal Engineers)
Who died, age 26, on 9 October 1917
Son of Mrs. G. King (formerly Dodd),
of Canada Lane, Faringdon, Berks;
husband of Dorothy May Walker (formerly Dodd),
of 7, Campden St., Kensington, London.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
TYNE COT MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Tyne Cot Memorial is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence. There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele. The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September. The

battles of the Ypres Salient claimed many lives on both sides and it quickly became clear that the commemoration of members of the Commonwealth forces with no known grave would have to be divided between several different sites. The site of the Menin Gate was chosen because of the hundreds of thousands of men who passed through it on their way to the battlefields. It commemorates those of all Commonwealth nations, except New Zealand, who died in the Salient, in the case of United Kingdom casualties before 16 August 1917 (with some exceptions). Those United Kingdom and New Zealand servicemen who died after that date are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot, a site which marks the furthest point reached by Commonwealth forces in Belgium until nearly the end of the war. Other New Zealand casualties are commemorated on memorials at Buttes New British Cemetery and Messines Ridge British Cemetery. The Tyne Cot Memorial now bears the names of almost 35,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. The memorial forms the north-eastern boundary of Tyne Cot Cemetery, which was established around a captured German blockhouse or pill-box used as an advanced dressing station. The original battlefield cemetery of 343 graves was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from a few small burial grounds. It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery. There are now 11,956 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery, 8,369 of these are unidentified.

**In Memory of
Private ARTHUR BUCKINGHAM FISH
24114, B Coy. 1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment
Born at Stratton, Wilts.,
Who died, age 20, on 11 August 1918
Son of the Rev. John W. Fish,
of Thelma, Salisbury Rd., Blandford, Dorset.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon United Church War Memorial and
BOUCHOIR NEW BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Bouchoir is a village on the straight main road from Amiens to Roye. The village of Bouchoir passed into German hands on 27 March 1918 but was recovered by the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade on 9 August 1918. The New British Cemetery was made after the Armistice when graves were brought there from several small Commonwealth cemeteries and from the battlefields round Bouchoir and south of the village. Almost all date from March, April or August 1918. The cemetery now contains 763 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 231 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to five casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Another special memorial commemorates an airman buried in Laboissiere German Cemetery whose grave could not be found. The graves in Plots I and II are numbered consecutively from 1 to 144. Those in Plot III are numbered from 1 to 135, and the same system applies to Plot IV. Plots V and VI are numbered by rows in the usual way. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

The Rev. John Fish was the minister of the church.

Arthur was a private in the 1st battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment who died on 11th August 1918. He was born in 1898 in Stratton St. Margaret but the family moved around a lot (they were in Stoke on Trent 1901, and Petersfield, Hants, in 1911). He was the grandson of Jonathan Goddard whose memorial plaque is on the left side of the wall in United Church (and who would probably be the subject of an interesting biography in his own right). Arthur would probably be surprised to find a relative had founded the Peugeot Garage opposite the church! (Dave Headey)

**In Memory of
Private ARTHUR FORD
18451, 1st Bn., Grenadier Guards
Who died, age 26, on 21 September 1916
Son of Samuel and Mary Ann Ford, of Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
GUARDS' CEMETERY, LESBOEUFs**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Lesboeufs is a village 16 km north-east of Albert, Somme. Lesboeufs was attacked by the Guards Division on 15 September 1916 and captured by them on the 25th. It was lost on 24 March 1918 during the great German offensive, after a stubborn resistance by part of the 63rd Bn. Machine Gun Corps, and recaptured on 29 August by the 10th Bn. South Wales Borderers. At the time of the Armistice, the cemetery consisted of only 40 graves (now Plot I), mainly those of officers and men of the 2nd Grenadier Guards who died on 25 September 1916, but it was very greatly increased when graves were brought in from the battlefields and small cemeteries round Lesboeufs. There are now 3,136 casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,643 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 83 soldiers known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of five casualties buried in Ginchy A.D.S. Cemetery, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire, and three officers of the 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards, killed in action on 26 September 1916 and known to have been buried together by the roadside near Lesboeufs, whose grave could not later be located. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

In 1891 his father was a gardener and domestic steward at Wadley Manor, Arthur had four sisters and a brother in 1891 they were, Maud (in 1891 was aged) 15, Harry 11, Emily 10, Alice 8 and Blanche aged 3, Arthur himself was only 7 months old at the time of the 1891 census.

Guards Division 3rd Guards Brigade; the Grenadiers were in the vicinity of Gas Alley.

**In Memory of
Private SIDNEY HAROLD FORD
60599, 23rd Bn., Lancashire Fusiliers
Who died, age 38, on 3 March 1919
Son of Thomas and Amelia Ford, of 'Portreath', Oxford;
Husband of Laura A. Ford,
of 'Lorraine', Station Rd., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
ST. ANDRE COMMUNAL CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

St. André is a commune in the Department of the Nord adjoining the north side of the city of Lille.

The Communal Cemetery was used by German hospitals during the greater part of the War and by No. 11 Casualty Clearing Station after the British occupation of Lille. There are now over 150, 1914-18 and over 20, 1939-45 war casualties commemorated in this site. One Portuguese grave has been removed. The cemetery covers an area of 478 square metres.

One of seven children, his father was a watchmaker/repairer in 1891 when the family were living on Arthur St. Oxford. However, Thomas was not recorded in the 1901 census when the family, including Sidney and three of his sisters, were living on Botley Rd with his mother, Amelia. Then age 20 his occupation was listed as 'ironmonger general furnishing'.

**In Memory of
Private ALBERT JOHN FULLER
23391, 7th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who was born in Faringdon
and died, age 35, on 24 January 1917
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
KARASOULI MILITARY CEMETERY, GREECE**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The cemetery is near the town of Polikastro (formerly Karasouli) which lies some 56 km from Thessalonika, between the River Vardas and the south end of Lake Ardzan, in the Department of Pellis, Greece.

The cemetery was begun in September 1916 for the use of casualty clearing stations on the Doiran front. At the Armistice, it contained about 500 burials but was greatly increased when graves were brought in from the following cemeteries: Hadzi Bari Mah Military Cemetery (moved April 1919) - used from 25 August to 17 September 1917 contained 61 burials, 46 of them men of the 10th Hampshires and 2nd Gloucesters, who captured an enemy salient on 1 September. Caussica Military Cemetery (moved November 1920) - begun in February 1917 and at the Armistice contained 62 burials from field ambulances. This cemetery was itself enlarged when graves were brought in from surrounding burial grounds in February 1919. Kalinova Military Cemetery (moved December 1920) - used by field ambulances from October 1917 to September 1918 and at the Armistice contained 52 burials from field ambulances. This cemetery was itself enlarged when graves were brought in from surrounding burial grounds in February 1919. The cemetery now contains 1,421 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 56 being unidentified.

**In Memory of
Rifleman HAROLD A. GODDARD
572697, 17th Bn. (Poplar and Stepney Rifles)
London Regiment
Who died, age 19, on 1 October 1916,
Remembered with honour
Faringdon United Church War Memorial and
WARLENCOURT BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Warlencourt, the Butte de Warlencourt and Eaucourt-L'Abbaye were the scene of very fierce fighting in 1916. Eaucourt was taken by the 47th (London) Division early in October. The Butte (a Roman mound of excavated chalk, about 17 metres high, once covered with pines) was attacked by that and other divisions, but it was not relinquished by the Germans until the following 26 February, when they withdrew to the Hindenburg Line. The 51st (Highland) Division fought a delaying action here on 25 March 1918 during the great German advance, and the 42nd (East Lancashire) Division recaptured the ground on 25 August 1918. The cemetery was made late in 1919 when graves were brought in from small cemeteries and the battlefields of Warlencourt and Le Sars. The largest burial ground moved into this cemetery was:- HEXHAM ROAD CEMETERY, LE SARS, on the West side of the Abbey grounds. (Hexham Road was the name given to the road leading from Warlencourt to Eaucourt. Le Sars was captured by the 23rd Division on 7 October 1916, and again by the Third Army on 25 August 1918.) This cemetery was used from November 1916 to October 1917 and contained the graves of 17 soldiers from the United Kingdom and 13 from Australia. The cemetery now contains 3,505 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War. 1,823 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 55 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate 15 casualties buried in Hexham Road Cemetery, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Harold Goddard, son of James Goddard, wheelwright, was probably born in Shellingford (although the 1901 census in London records his birth place as Faringdon). Harold's father, James, was the son of Jonathan Goddard who was much involved with the Methodist church, now the United Church. There is a large monument to him on the wall of the church hall alongside the war memorial. Many of his family, including James Goddard, are buried in the Canada Lane cemetery.

**In Memory of
Rifleman JAMES GODWIN
331300, 1st/8th Bn., Hampshire Regiment
(Formerly Royal Berkshires), born at Stanford, Berks.,
Who died, age 40, on 21 February 1919
Son of William and Sarah Godwin.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
CAIRO WAR MEMORIAL CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

At the outbreak of the First World War, Cairo was headquarters to the United Kingdom garrison in Egypt. With Alexandria, it became the main hospital centre for Gallipoli in 1915 and later dealt with the sick and wounded from operations in Egypt and Palestine. General Headquarters, Middle East Command, was set up in Cairo shortly before the Second World War, remaining there throughout the war years. In January 1941, a Royal Air Force Sector Headquarters for Fighter Defence Canal Zone was established. Cairo was again a significant hospital centre during the Second World War. Cairo War Memorial Cemetery was formerly part of the New British Protestant Cemetery, but plots B, D, F, H, K, M, O, P and Q were ceded to the Commission in 1920. Some graves were brought into these plots from elsewhere in the Protestant cemetery and later, 85 First World War graves were concentrated from Minia War Cemetery, 200 km south of Cairo, where maintenance could not be assured. One burial of the Second World War was moved from Old Cairo Old Latin Cemetery for the same reason. There are now 2,057 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War and 340 from the Second World War buried or commemorated in the cemetery. A small number, known to have been buried in other civil cemeteries in Cairo but whose graves are now lost, are commemorated by special memorial. Burials in the following civil cemeteries are now alternatively commemorated in Cairo War Memorial Cemetery: Cairo (Basatin) Jewish Cemetery Old Cairo Jewish Cemetery Cairo Maronite Cemetery Cairo Civil International Cemetery Old Cairo New Latin Cemetery.

**In Memory of
Private WILLIAM JOHN GORTON
8911, 1st Bn., Wiltshire Regiment
Who died, age 20, on 23 February 1915
Son of William and Sarah Ellen Gorton,
of Southampton St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
STE. MARIE CEMETERY, LE HAVRE**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

During the First World War, Le Havre was one of the ports at which the British Expeditionary Force disembarked in August 1914. Except for a short interval during the German advance in 1914 it remained No 1 Base throughout the war and by the end of May 1917, it contained three general and two stationary hospitals, and four convalescent depots. The first Commonwealth burials took place in Division 14 of Ste Marie Cemetery in mid-August 1914. Burials in Divisions 19, 3, 62 and 64 followed successively. A memorial in Plot 62 marks the graves of 24 casualties from the hospital ship 'Salta' and her patrol boat, sunk by a mine on 10 April 1917. The memorial also commemorates by name the soldiers, nurses and merchant seamen lost from the 'Salta' whose bodies were not recovered, and those lost in the sinking of the hospital ship 'Galeka' (mined on 28 October 1916) and the transport ship 'Normandy' (torpedoed on 25 January 1918), whose graves are not known. There are now 1,690 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in this cemetery, 8 of which are unidentified. During the Second World War, Le Havre was one of the evacuation ports for the British Expeditionary force in 1940 and towards the end of the war it was used as a supply and reinforcement base. There are now 364 burials of the Second World War here, (59 of them unidentified) in Divisions 64 and 67 of the cemetery. The Commonwealth plots in the cemetery were designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

William died of wounds received.

**In Memory of
Private CHARLES HENRY GOSLING
15995, 1st Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 30, on 28 September 1915
Son of Isaac Gosling, of Station Rd., Faringdon, Berks,
and the late Agnes Gosling.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
LOOS MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Battle of Loos

12.30 am. Battalion collected from fatigues and working parties in order to attack Fosse No 8 at 2.30am. Capt Radford DSO went to the Brigade HQ at the VII Divisional Dugouts to explain that the battalion were scattered on fatigues and that the position to be attacked and the approaches were strange to the officers. Personal message from General Gough (1st Corps) explained that owing to the situation the attack was imperative. Coys moved in file to the rendezvous A. B. C. D. HQ MGs. Here the battalion formed up in Company Column and advanced towards the objective 800 yards away. During the advance two lines of captured German trenches and two lines of barbed wire had to be crossed - these were manned by British troops. Owing to the bright moonlight the enemy saw us advancing when we were 400 yards from our objective (Fosse 8): they put up "Very" lights and kept up a continuous rifle fire on us from our right front - this grew heavier as we got nearer. The Battalion advanced steadily A, B and part of C Coy going straight for the Fosse. They were unable owing to the heavy fire from the enemy who by this time were manning the top of the Fosse to gain the slag heap, being checked about 70 yards from it. D and part of C Coy meanwhile advanced and manned the front British trench. During this time 2nd Lieut A B Turner single handed bombed down a German communication trench driving the enemy before him a distance of over 150 yards. During the whole of this period the Germans were throwing bombs at 2/Lt Turner. While performing this very gallant act he was mortally wounded. By this time, it was known that the CO Major Bird was wounded and Capt Radford DSO 2nd in command was killed. In consequence, the command devolved on Capt C W Frizzell who was in command of the rear company D: also by this time Colonel Carter the Brigadier was up in the first trench. Seeing that the first two companies were checked Colonel Carter gave Captain Frizzell the order to charge with the remaining men available. This order was carried.....

In Memory of
Second Lieutenant OLIVER OWEN GOSWELL
A Coy., London Regiment (Prince of Wales' Own Civil
Service Rifles) attd. 2nd/16th Bn., London Regiment
(Queen's Westminster Rifles)
Who died, age 20, on 30 April 1918
Son of Mrs. M. H. Goswell, of 'St. Kilda', Watmore Lane,
Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
JERUSALEM MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

At the outbreak of the First World War, Palestine (now Israel) was part of the Turkish Empire and it was not entered by Allied forces until December 1916. The advance to Jerusalem took a further year, but from 1914 to December 1917, about 250 Commonwealth prisoners of war were buried in the German and Anglo-German cemeteries of the city. By 21 November 1917, the Egyptian Expeditionary Force had gained a line about five km west of Jerusalem, but the city was deliberately spared bombardment and direct attack. Very severe fighting followed, lasting until the evening of 8 December, when the 53rd (Welsh) Division on the south, and the 60th (London) and 74th (Yeomanry) Divisions on the west, had captured all the city's prepared defences. Turkish forces left Jerusalem throughout that night and in the morning of 9 December, the Mayor came to the Allied lines with the Turkish Governor's letter of surrender. Jerusalem was occupied that day and on 11 December, General Allenby formally entered the city, followed by representatives of France and Italy. Meanwhile, the 60th Division pushed across the road to Nablus, and the 53rd across the eastern road. From 26 to 30 December, severe fighting took place to the north and east of the city but it remained in Allied hands. Jerusalem War Cemetery was begun after the occupation of the city, with 270 burials. It was later enlarged to take graves from the battlefields and smaller cemeteries in the neighbourhood. There are now 2,514 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the cemetery, 100 of them unidentified. Within the cemetery stands the Jerusalem Memorial, commemorating 3,300 Commonwealth servicemen who died during the First World War in operations in Egypt or Palestine and who have no known grave. The memorial was designed by Sir John Burnet, with sculpture by Gilbert Bayes. In addition, the mosaic in the Memorial Chapel was designed by Robert Anning Bell. The Memorial was unveiled by Lord Allenby and Sir James Parr on 7 May 1927.

**In Memory of
Private WILLIAM GEORGE GRAND
M2/182148, 11th M.A. Coy. Mechanical Transport,
Royal Army Service Corps
who died, age 34, on 6 February 1919
Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Grand, of Holt, Norfolk;
husband of Mildred Alice Grand,
of Union St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
CHARLEROI COMMUNAL CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Charleroi was the scene of fighting between 21 and 24 August 1914 and for the rest of the First World War it was a German military and administrative centre. The 270 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried in the communal cemetery either died as prisoners of war, or after the Armistice. The cemetery also contains 38 Second World War burials, most of them airmen, and 23 war graves of other nationalities.

**In Memory of
Private ALBERT CHARLES GREY
32932, 1st Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 19, on 27 December 1917
Son of Jonathan Grey, of Bromsgrove Place, Faringdon.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
HERMIES HILL BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Hermies is a town in the Department of the Pas-de-Calais. Hermies was seized on the morning of the 9th April 1917, by a surprise attack of the 2nd and 3rd Australian Infantry Battalions. It was held against the advancing Germans on the 22nd March 1918, by the 17th Division, but evacuated on the following day; and it was retaken in September 1918. It was later "adopted", with Havrincourt, by the County Borough of Huddersfield. The cemetery was begun in November 1917, and carried on by fighting units until March 1918, and further graves were added in the following September. These original burials comprise nearly the whole of Plot I; the remaining three Plots were added after the Armistice by the concentration of graves from a wide area round Hermies and from certain small cemeteries, including:- Demicourt German Cemetery, Boursies, at the North end of the hamlet of Demicourt, which contained about 100 German graves and those of 15 unidentified men of the 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Havrincourt Cottage Garden Cemetery, made by the 47th (London) Division in the Southern part of the village, which contained the graves of 30 soldiers from the United Kingdom and 5 Germans who fell in the winter of 1917-1918. Havrincourt Wood British Cemetery, about 1 km South-West of Havrincourt village. It contained the graves of 70 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell on the 20th November, 1917, the first day of the Battle of Cambrai, and all but 5 of whom belonged to the Infantry of the 62nd (West Riding) Division. Hermies Australian Cemetery, on the North-West side of the village, which contained the graves of 1 officer and 20 N.C.O.s and men of the 2nd Australian Infantry Battalion, who fell on the 9th April 1917. There are now over 1,000, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, nearly 300 are unidentified and special memorials are erected to 28 soldiers from the United Kingdom and 3 from Australia, known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of 6 soldiers from the United Kingdom, buried in two German Cemeteries, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery covers an area of 3,629 square metres and is enclosed by a brick wall.

**In Memory of
Private JOHN HORACE HABGOOD
2012, Berkshire Yeomanry
Who died, age 24, on 21 August 1915
Son of George William and Ann Frances Habgood, of
Marlborough House, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
HELLES MEMORIAL, TURKEY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The eight month campaign in Gallipoli was fought by Commonwealth and French forces in an attempt to force Turkey out of the war, to relieve the deadlock of the Western Front in France and Belgium, and to open a supply route to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. The Allies landed on the peninsula on 25-26 April 1915; the 29th Division at Cape Helles in the south and the Australian and New Zealand Corps north of Gaba Tepe on the west coast, an area soon known as Anzac. On 6 August, further landings were made at Suvla, just north of Anzac, and the climax of the campaign came in early August when simultaneous assaults were launched on all three fronts. However, the difficult terrain and stiff Turkish resistance soon led to the stalemate of trench warfare. From the end of August, no further serious action was fought and the lines remained unchanged. The peninsula was successfully evacuated in December and early January 1916. The Helles Memorial serves the dual function of Commonwealth battle memorial for the whole Gallipoli campaign and place of commemoration for many of those Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave. The memorial bears more than 21,000 names.

George Habgood was a Draper in 1891 and the family lived at 22 Market Place, Faringdon at this time. John had four elder sisters and a brother who were; Gertrude aged 9, Elsie 7, Gladys 5, Doris 4 and Henry aged 2, John was 4 months old at the time of the census. The family were reasonably wealthy and had a number of live-in servants.

**In Memory of
Lance Corporal FREDRICK HAINES
9345, Depot., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 25, on 8 December 1917
Son of Mrs. Annie Haines,
of Pyman's Yard, Southampton St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
ST. JAMES'S CHURCHYARD DENCHWORTH**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

**In Memory of
Private GEORGE BENJAMIN HAMBLING
45773, 5th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Formerly of the Ox and Bucks,
Born in Reading, who died, age 35, on 18 September 1918
Husband of the late Sarah Ann Hambling,
of Gravel Walk, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
EPEHY WOOD FARM CEMETERY, EPEHY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Epehy is a village between Cambrai and Peronne about 18 km north-east of Peronne. The village of Epehy was captured at the beginning of April 1917. It was lost on 22 March 1918 after a spirited defence by the Leicester Brigade of the 21st Division and the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers. It was retaken (in the Battle of Epehy) on 18 September 1918, by the 7th Norfolks, 9th Essex and 1st/1st Cambridgeshires of the 12th (Eastern) Division. The cemetery takes its name from the Ferme du Bois, a little to the east. Plots I and II were made by the 12th Division after the capture of the village, and contain the graves of officers and men who died in September 1918 (or, in a few instances, in April 1917 and March 1918). Plots III-VI were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields surrounding Epehy and the following smaller cemeteries:- Deelish Valley Cemetery, Epehy, in the valley running from South-West to North-East a mile East of Epehy village. It contained the graves of 158 soldiers from the United Kingdom (almost all of the 12th Division) who fell in September, 1918. Epehy New British Cemetery, on the South side of the village, contained the graves of 100 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in August, 1917-March, 1918 and in September, 1918. Epehy R.E. Cemetery, 150 yards North of the New British Cemetery. It contained the graves of 31 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in April-December, 1917, and of whom 11 belonged to the 429th Field Company, Royal Engineers. The cemetery now contains 997 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 235 of the burials are unidentified but there are additional special memorials to 29 casualties known or believed to be buried among them, and to two casualties buried in Epehy New British Cemetery, whose graves could not be found when that cemetery was concentrated. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

**In Memory of
Private JOHN HENRY HANNA
23938, 8th Bn., Gloucestershire Regiment
Born in Little Coxwell, resided in Faringdon,
Who died, age 20, on 20 September 1917
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Little Coxwell War Memorials and
TYNE COT MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Tyne Cot Memorial is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence. There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele. The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September. The battles of the Ypres Salient claimed many lives on both sides and it quickly became clear that the commemoration of members of the Commonwealth forces with no known grave would have to be divided between several different sites. Those United Kingdom and New Zealand servicemen who died after 16 August 1917 are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot, a site

which marks the furthest point reached by Commonwealth forces in Belgium until nearly the end of the war.

War Diary

On that day the Bn attacked enemy positions near St. Eloi at 5.40 am: reached first objective and consolidated line. Reached final objective at 7 am, strong points and snipers dealt with. Heavy enemy artillery barrage on original front and support lines. Casualties: 2nd Lts R.E. Kimber and J.H. Humphrey killed. Lt. F.J. Nicholls and 2nd Lt. T.M. Colcutt wounded. 160 OR's killed, missing, wounded.

Extracts from the Faringdon Advertiser and Vale of White Horse Gazette

27 October 1917

Wounded

A letter has been received by Colour Sergeant James Hanna from the Record Office stating that his son, Pvt. J H Hanna, 8th Glosters was wounded on the 20th Sept. last but to what hospital he has been sent is not known, and no information as to what became of him after being taken away by the ambulance has since been received. A letter from the Captain of his Company, received on the 21st inst., stated that Pvt. Hanna was seen to walk to the ambulance from the line, not seriously wounded apparently. He was commended for bravery the night before he was wounded.

8 December 1917

Missing: Believed killed

Colour-Sergt. J. Hanna has received the following letter from the Platoon Sergeant of the Company in which his son was serving in France, and who, after being wounded, was afterwards missed, and nothing further has been heard of him: -

Sir, Re news regarding your son, Pte J. H. Hanna, No. 23938 of my platoon. I can only say that we know for a certainty that he was wounded in the advance on the 20/9/17, and since then we can find no trace of him. As we know for a fact that the Boches did not come back over that part of the ground over which we advanced, I fear there is no doubt that he must have been caught by a shell while making his way to the first aid post. It is with sincere sympathy that I write these few lines, but I do not see any possible chance of his being alive now or he would most certainly have been traced ere now. It will be some consolation to you in your loss to know that only the evening before he performed one of the most heroic acts a man can possibly do. He was in an advanced post with some of his comrades, when the 'Jerries' attempted to rush it. They threw several of their grenades, one of which your son threw out of the trench before it had time to explode thus saving some of his comrades from serious injury, if not death. For this he was recommended for the D.C.M. and would have received it at the last presentation had he been with us, but no doubt you will hear more of this through other channels. I can only add that for the short time I had the pleasure of knowing your son I found him a most willing, obedient, and clean soldier.

I have the honour, Sir, to remain, with sincere regards, yours faithfully,

C. ARTER, Sergt.

**In Memory of
Gunner WILFRED GEORGE HARRIS
86658, 18th Bty., Canadian Field Artillery
Who died, age 30, on 13 October 1915
Son of Jesse and Eliza Jane Harris,
of Faringdon, Berkshire, England;
Husband of Bessie Harris,
of 315, Victoria Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
SHORNCLIFFE MILITARY CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Shorncliffe Military Cemetery belongs to the Ministry of Defence and contains war graves of both World Wars. It is close to the military camp at Shorncliffe, 2 miles west of Folkestone on the B2063.

During the First World War, a number of Canadian military establishments were centred on Shorncliffe. There were camps and a Machine Gun School which were served by the Shorncliffe Military Hospital (later No. 9 Canadian General), the Moore Barracks Military Hospital (later No. 11 Canadian General), and other Canadian hospitals. The Canadian Army Medical Corps Training Depot was at or near Shorncliffe during almost the whole of the war. On three occasions, Canadian soldiers were killed during air raids on Shorncliffe. Shorncliffe Military Cemetery contains 471 First World War burials, more than 300 of them Canadian. Second World War burials number 81, including 1 unidentified U.K. soldier and 1 Polish Foreign National. The cemetery also contains a screen wall on which are commemorated 18 Belgians originally buried in a mausoleum, now demolished.

**In Memory of
Private GEORGE WILLIAM HAYNES
240742, 2nd/1st Bucks Bn., Oxford and Bucks Light
Infantry who died, age 42, on 22 August 1917
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Haynes,
of Southampton St., Faringdon; husband of Fanny Haynes,
of Elm Tree Cottages, London St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
TYNE COT MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

George was conscripted in 1916, he knew it was coming as his horse had been requisitioned shortly beforehand. Formerly 3678 Royal Berkshires. Son of Mr and Mrs Mark Haynes, of Southampton St., Faringdon, Berks; husband of Fanny Haynes, who he married in 1897, they had 6 children; Hilda born 1899, Margaret Louisa born 1900 died 1990, Albert Victor born 1902 died 1902 aged 5 months, Frederick George born 1905, Ernest William born 1907 died 1985, Violet Mary born 1911 died 1996.

In 1917 the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele.

**In Memory of
Private OLIVER MARK HAYNES
7365, 1st Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Born and resided in Faringdon
Who died, age 29, on 16 May 1915
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
LE TOURET MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Le Touret Memorial is located at the east end of Le Touret Military Cemetery, on the south side of the Bethune-Armentieres main road. The Memorial in Le Touret Military Cemetery, Richebourg-l'Avoue, is one of those erected by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to record the names of the officers and men who fell in the Great War and whose graves are not known. It serves the area enclosed on the North by the river Lys and a line drawn from Estaires to Fournes, and on the South by the old Southern boundary of the First Army about Grenay; and it covers the period from the arrival of the II Corps in Flanders in 1914 to the eve of the Battle of Loos. It does not include the names of officers and men of Canadian or Indian regiments; they are found on the Memorials at Vimy and Neuve-Chapelle. The names of those commemorated are listed on panels set into the walls of the court and the gallery, arranged by Regiment, Rank and alphabetically by surname within the rank. Over 13,000 names are listed on the memorial of men who fell in this area before 25 September 1915 and who have no known grave. The memorial was designed by J.R. Truelove and unveiled by Lord Tyrrell on 22 March 1930. Disembarked, France 13/08/1914. Married in 1910 and had 3 children. He was also in the original Expeditionary Force to Land in France.

Battle of Festubert

Sunday 16th May 1915 France, Richbourg l'Avoue: Battn in German trenches. The day was spent in putting the captured trenches into a state of defence. The enemy shelled our own old trenches very heavily. The Btn was relieved by the 1st Btn Kings (Liverpool) Regt about 8pm and went back and occupied our old line of trenches and billets just in rear of them.

**In Memory of
Private FRANCIS HEADING
2204355, 7th Bn., Canadian Infantry
(British Columbia Regiment)
Who died, age 39, on 17 August 1918
Son of John Heading, of Great Coxwell, Berks, England.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon All Saints' Church Memorial and
VIMY MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Vimy Memorial overlooks the Douai Plain from the highest point of Vimy Ridge, about eight km northeast of Arras on the N17 towards Lens. On the opening day of the Battle of Arras, 9 April 1917, the four divisions of the Canadian Corps, fighting side by side for the first time, scored a huge tactical victory in the capture of the 60 metre high Vimy Ridge. After the war, the highest point of the ridge was chosen as the site of the great memorial to all Canadians who served their country in battle during the First World War, and particularly to the 60,000 who gave their lives in France. It also bears the names of 11,000 Canadian servicemen who died in France - many of them in the fight for Vimy Ridge - who have no known grave. The memorial was designed by W.S. Allward. It was unveiled by King Edward VIII on 26 July 1936.

**In Memory of
Able Seaman WILLIAM JAMES HIGGS
R/1674, Anson Battalion. R.N. Division
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
Who died, age 20, on 25 August 1918
Born at Little Coxwell, Faringdon, Berks.
Resided in Faringdon
Son of Robert and Caroline Higgs,
of Oaksey, Malmesbury, Wilts.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Little Coxwell War Memorials and
BUCQUOY COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Bucquoy is a village in the Pas de Calais approximately 16 km south of Arras. The village of Bucquoy was occupied by the 7th Division on 17 March 1917, and was the scene of very heavy fighting in March and April 1918. Bucquoy Communal Cemetery Extension was made by the Royal Naval Division burial officer at the beginning of September 1918. It contains 68 First World War burials, all dating from 23-28 August 1918. The extension was designed by W H Cowlshaw.

William died of wounds at the 150th (Royal Naval) Field Ambulance.

**In Memory of
Private THOMAS JAMES HORNE
25521, 12th Bn., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
Who died, age 35, on 15 April 1916
Son of James and Eliza Horne,
of Gloucester St., Faringdon.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
THE ASCENSION CHURCHYARD LITTLEWORTH**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Thomas Horne, died of pneumonia at Plymouth April 15 Aged 35 and was buried at Littleworth in a new grave. Thomas's body was met at Faringdon Station by four bearers and a bier, the procession then walked to Littleworth, approximately two miles, for the burial accompanied by a carriage containing the mourners.

**In Memory of
Lance Corporal ERNEST HENRY HUMPHRIES
11027, 5th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who was born in Faringdon and died,
age 35, on 13 January 1916
Remembered with honour
Faringdon All Saints' Church War Memorial
GUARDS' CEMETERY, WINDY CORNER, CUINCHY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Cuinchy is a village about 7 km east of the town of Bethune and north of the N41 which runs between Bethune and La Bassée. A little west of the crossroads known to the army as 'Windy Corner' was a house used as a battalion headquarters and dressing station. The cemetery grew up beside this house. The original cemetery is now Plots I and II and Rows A to S of Plot III. It was begun by the 2nd Division in January 1915, and used extensively by the 4th (Guards) Brigade in and after February. It was closed at the end of May 1916, when it contained 681 graves. After the Armistice it was increased when more than 2,700 graves were brought in from the neighbouring battlefields. Guards Cemetery now contains 3,443 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 2,197 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 36 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate six casualties buried in Indian Village North Cemetery, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire, and five Indian soldiers originally buried in the Guards Cemetery but afterwards cremated in accordance with the requirements of their faith. The cemetery was designed by Charles Holden.

War Diary

Thursday 13th January 1916 France, In Trenches around Givenchy and Le Plantin: Quiet day. R.E again busy on Hd Qrs. Our Relief by Norfolks began at 6.30pm and finished at 11.45pm. It was a triangular Move, Essex Regt relieved Suffolk on Right of Brigade, Suffolk relieved Norfolk Regt in Village Line and Norfolks relieved us on Left of Line. Last Company arrived at Le Quesnoy 12.30am 14th. Battalion in Reserve. 2 Killed 7 wounded.

**In Memory of
Private HENRY WILLIAM HUNTER
17579, 2nd Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
who died, age 28, on 21 September 1916
Son of Thomas and Sarah Ann Hunter,
of Little Coxwell, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Little Coxwell War Memorials and
VERMELLES BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Vermelles is a village 10 km north-west of Lens. Vermelles was in German hands from the middle of October 1914 to the beginning of December 1914, when it was recaptured by the French. The cemetery was begun in August 1915 (though a few graves are slightly earlier), and during the Battle of Loos, when the Chateau was used as a dressing station, Plot I was completed. It was laid out and fenced by the Pioneers of the 1st Gloucesters, and known for a long time as "Gloucester Graveyard". The remaining Plots were made by the Divisions (from the Dismounted Cavalry Division onwards) holding the line 1.6 km East of the cemetery until April 1917, and they incorporated a few isolated French graves of October 1914. From April 1917, to the Armistice, the cemetery was closed; but after the Armistice graves were brought in (to Plots II, IV and VI) from the battlefields to the East. There are now over 2134 First World War casualties commemorated in this cemetery. Of these, 198 are unidentified and special memorials are erected to six soldiers from the United Kingdom, known to be buried among them. This cemetery also contains the graves of 11 casualties of other nationalities. This cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

War Diary

Thursday 21st September 1916 France, In Brigade Support: At 9am battalion proceeded to front line trenches and relieved the 2nd Rifle Brigade in the Left Sub-section. Right flank Battalion 1st Royal Irish Rifles. Left flank battalion 2nd Manchester Regt, 14th Bde 32nd Division. 2 O.R. killed and 3 O.R. wounded. 2 O.R. to hospital. Draft of 4 O.R. joined Battalion.

**In Memory of
Lance Corporal WALTER ERNEST INDGE
33918, 1st Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 26, on 25 March 1918
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon United Church War Memorials
and ARRAS MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The French handed over Arras to Commonwealth forces in the spring of 1916 and the system of tunnels upon which the town is built were used and developed in preparation for the major offensive planned for April 1917. The Commonwealth section of the Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery was begun in March 1916, behind the French military cemetery established earlier. It continued to be used by field ambulances and fighting units until November 1918. The cemetery was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields and from two smaller cemeteries in the vicinity. The cemetery contains 2,651 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. In addition, there are 30 war graves of other nationalities, most of them German. During the Second World War, Arras was occupied by United Kingdom forces headquarters until the town was evacuated on 23 May 1940. Arras then remained in German hands until retaken by Commonwealth and Free French forces on 1 September 1944. The cemetery contains seven Commonwealth burials of the Second World War. The graves in the French military cemetery were removed after the First World War to other burial grounds and the land they had occupied was used for the construction of the Arras Memorial and Arras Flying Services Memorial. The Arras Memorial commemorates almost 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918.

Walter was born in Faringdon 1889 but enlisted in Stratford, Essex. He was the youngest son of Rose Indge, a widow by 1911, and lived in Coxwell St. Walter served in the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment) 1st Battalion, promoted to lance corporal. He died on 25th March 1918. (Dave Headey)

**In Memory of
Gunner HARRY KIBBLE
22958, D Bty. 112th Bde., Royal Field Artillery
Native of Eaton Hastings, Faringdon
Who died, age 20, on 8 October 1918
Son of Thomas and Mary Kibble,
of The Villa, Little Coxwell, Faringdon.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon, Little Coxwell and Easton Hastings
War Memorials and
BELLICOURT BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Bellicourt is a village 13 km north of St. Quentin and 28 km south of Cambrai on the N44 road which connects the two cities. The Canal de St. Quentin passes under the village of Bellicourt in a tunnel 5 km long, built under the orders of Napoleon I. The Hindenburg Line ran west of the village, and the barges in the tunnel were used to shelter German reserves. About 5 km south of Bellicourt, where the canal is open, is the village of Bellenglise, where another great tunnel or dug-out was made by the Germans. On 29 September - 2 October 1918, the Battle of the St. Quentin Canal was fought. The 46th (North Midland) Division stormed the Hindenburg Line at Bellenglise and captured 4,000 prisoners and 70 guns. The 30th United States Division captured Bellicourt and Nauroy, which were cleared by the 5th Australian Division. The North Midland and Australian dead of this engagement fill most of the graves in Bellicourt British Cemetery. The cemetery was made after the battle, when 73 dead were buried in what is now Plot I. It was greatly enlarged after the Armistice, when graves were brought from the surrounding battlefields and the following smaller cemeteries. Bellicourt British Cemetery now contains 1,204 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 313 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 21 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. The cemetery was designed by Charles Holden.

**In Memory of
Private ALBERT ERNEST KING
203187, 1st/4th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 20, on 22 September 1918
Son of Albert King, of Great Coxwell, Faringdon.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Little Coxwell War Memorials and
ST. MARY'S CHURCHYARD LITTLE COXWELL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Albert joined the Berkshire Yeomanry in January 1915 and was transferred to the 1st/4th Royal Berkshire Regiment Transport Section where he served in France until he was wounded in November 1916. On his recovery, he was sent to Italy in November 1917. In May 1918 he was severely wounded in the face and hands by the accidental explosion of a bomb. Following treatment in an Italian hospital he was sent home, arriving on Friday, 6 September where he appeared to be making satisfactory progress towards recovery. He was suffering discomfort from a piece of shrapnel in his face and went to the Fulham Military Hospital to have it removed. Although the operation on Friday 20 September was successful he suffered a post-operative haemorrhage and died on the following Sunday. His funeral, scheduled for 28 September, had to be postponed because of 'railway disorganisation'.

**In Memory of
Private THOMAS RICHARD LARDNER
57807, 2nd/7th Bn., Royal Warwickshire Regiment
Who died, age 18, on 11 August 1918
Son of Thomas and Rose Lardner,
of Market Place, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
TANNAY BRITISH CEMETERY, THIENNES**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The village of Thiennes is about 8 km east of Aire-sur-la-Lys, which is a town found on the N43 between Bethune and St. Omer. It was not until the German offensive of April 1918, by which Merville was overwhelmed and the German line brought past it along the Lys nearly as far as St. Venant, that Thiennes became a place of British burials. On the 10th of that month the first death occurred in the 13th Field Ambulance (belonging to the 5th Division) during its service at Tannay, and thenceforward until the first week in August 5th Division Units carried out almost all the burials in Tannay British Cemetery. Row D of Plot II contains only men of the 1st East Surreys who died in May; Rows D and E of Plot IV only men of the 2nd K.O.S.B. who died on the 28th (or in one case the 30th) June; and Row G of Plot IV only men of the 14th Royal Warwicks who died on the 8th July. In Rows C, D and E of Plot V the 61st (South Midland) Division made the majority of the graves, in the middle weeks of August. Thiennes saw fierce fighting once again in 1940 when it was at the southern end of the area occupied by the British Expeditionary Force during the withdrawal to Dunkirk. The cemetery now contains 363 First World War burials and 18 from the Second World War. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

**In Memory of
Signaller JOHN THEODORE LEGG
204805 15th (Hampshire Yeomanry) Bn.,
Hampshire Regiment,
who died, age 25, on 4 September 1918
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
VOORMEZELE ENCLOSURE NO.3**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Voormezele Enclosure No.3 is located 4 km south-west of Ieper town centre. The Voormezele Enclosures (at one time there were a total of four, but now reduced to three) were originally regimental groups of graves, begun very early in the First World War and gradually increased until the village and the cemeteries were captured by the Germans after very heavy fighting on 29 April 1918.

Voormezele Enclosure No.3, the largest of these burial grounds, was begun by the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in February 1915. Their graves are in Plot III, the other Plots from I to IX are the work of other units, or pairs of units, and include a few graves of October 1918. Plots X and XII are of a more general character. Plots XIII to XVI were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from isolated sites and smaller cemeteries to replace the French graves (of April and September 1918) that were removed to a French cemetery. These concentrated graves cover the months from January 1915 to October 1918, and they include those of many men of the 15th Hampshires and other units who recaptured this ground early in September 1918.

There are now 1,611 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Voormezele Enclosure No.3. 609 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 15 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of five casualties whose graves in Pheasant Wood Cemetery could not be found on concentration. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Faringdon Advertiser October 26 1918

Killed in Action

We much regret to learn that Signaller John Theodore Legg, elder son of the Rev. E. Legg, Congregational Minister, Faringdon (now United Church) who was reported 'missing' on September 4th, has now been reported as killed on that date by machine gun bullets, whilst bravely and zealously carrying out his dangerous duties at the fighting front somewhere near the borders of France and Belgium. He joined up in the Hants Yeomanry early in October 1914, and his regiment was engaged with other cavalry regiments in patrolling the south-eastern coasts until April 1916, when they passed over to France, and were subsequently dismounted and re-named the 15th Hants. Last October (1916) they were sent to Italy, and helped to the Austrian offensive there, and in March of this year they were still more strenuously engaged in stopping the last big German offensive in France. Needless to say much sympathy is extended to the parents and their family in their bereavement.

1/1st Hampshire Yeomanry

The 1st Line regiment mobilized at Winchester in August 1914 as part of the 1st South Western Mounted Brigade and moved to the Portsmouth defences. In October it moved with the brigade to the Forest Row area, and in October 1915 to Eastbourne. In March 1916, the regiment was split up as divisional cavalry squadrons:

- Regimental HQ and B Squadron joined 60th (2/2nd London) Division at Warminster on 26 April 1916 and landed at Le Havre on 25 June. Three days later, the RHQ joined IX Corps Cavalry Regiment along with C Squadron and A and B Squadrons, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry at Bailleul. B Squadron was attached to XVII Corps Cavalry Regiment from 8 July and Cavalry Corps Troops from 5 September. It re-joined the regiment on 19 January 1917.
- A Squadron joined 58th (2/1st London) Division at Ipswich on 21 March 1916. It moved to the Sutton Veny area in July 1916 and landed at Le Havre on 20 January 1917. Five days later it re-joined the regiment in IX Corps Cavalry Regiment at Bailleul.
- C Squadron joined 61st (2nd South Midland) Division at Ludgershall on 18 March 1916 and landed at Le Havre on 25 May. From 31 May to 16 June it was attached to the 1st Cavalry Division before re-joining the regiment.

IX Corps Cavalry Regiment was formed on 28 June 1916 with the RHQ and C Squadron of the Hampshire Yeomanry, and A and B Squadrons, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry at Bailleul. In November the Wiltshire squadrons departed and A and B Squadrons, Hampshire Yeomanry joined in January 1917 to complete the regiment.

The regiment left IX Corps on 25 July 1917 and on 26 August it was dismounted and sent to No. 3 Infantry Base Depot at Rouen for training as infantry. On 27 September 1917, 12 officers and 307 men were absorbed into the 15th (Service) Battalion (2nd Portsmouth), Hampshire Regiment at Caëstre which became 15th (Hampshire Yeomanry) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment. The Battalion was in 122nd Brigade, 41st Division. On 12 November 1917, it moved to the Italian Front with the division, arriving at Mantua on 17 November. It returned to the Western Front in between 1 and 5 May 1918 and remained there, in 122nd Brigade, 41st Division, until the end of the war. By the Armistice it was at Neukerke, south of Audenarde, Belgium.

In Memory of
L/Corporal THOMAS FREDERICK HAWKES LEWIS
15374, 2nd Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 29, on 25 September 1915
Husband of Florence May Lewis,
of Block Green, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
PLOEGSTEERT MEMORIAL



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Ploegsteert Memorial stands in Berks Cemetery Extension, located 12.5 km south of Ieper town centre. The Ploegsteert Memorial commemorates more than 11,000 servicemen of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in this sector during the First World War and have no known grave. The memorial serves the area from the line Caestre-Dranoutre-Warneton to the north, to Haverskerque-Estaires-Fournes to the south, including the towns of Hazebrouck, Merville, Bailleul and Armentieres, the Forest of Nieppe, and Ploegsteert Wood. The original intention had been to erect the memorial in Lille. Those commemorated by the memorial did not die in major offensives, such as those which took place around Ypres to the north, or Loos to the south. Most were killed in the course of the day-to-day trench warfare which characterised this part of the line, or in small scale set engagements, usually carried out in support of the major attacks taking place elsewhere. Berks Cemetery Extension, was begun in June 1916 and used continuously until September 1917, contains 876 WW1 burials.

Action of Bois Grenier

Saturday 25th September 1915 France, Bois Grenier: The Battalion took part in an attack on the German position and during the day sustained the following casualties:-

Officers Killed: Captain R.W.L. Oke, Captain W.A. Guest-Williams, Lieutenants G.F. Gregory, R.H.G. Trotter, J. Vesey, R.H.L. Simmons and 2nd Lieut B. Russell.

Officers Wounded: Captain G.H. Sawyer, Lieut G.E. Hawkins, 2nd Lieuts H.F.R. Merrick, R. Lewis, and G.W. Lindley. (The last two named were not admitted to hospital).

Other Ranks: Killed 32, Missing 143, Wounded 216.

**In Memory of
Private GEORGE HAROLD LOVELOCK
24205, 13th Bn., Royal Fusiliers
Who died, age 23, on 29 May 1917
Son of George and I. M. Lovelock,
of Southampton St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
WANCOURT BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Wancourt is a village about 8 km south-east of Arras. Wancourt was captured on 12 April 1917 after very heavy fighting and the advance was continued on the following days. The cemetery, called at first Cojeul Valley Cemetery, or River Road Cemetery, was opened about ten days later; it was used until October 1918, but was in German hands from March 1918 until 26 August, when the Canadian Corps recaptured Wancourt. At the Armistice, the cemetery contained 410 graves, but was very greatly increased in the following years when graves were brought in from the following small cemeteries and isolated positions on the battlefields south-east of Arras. Here, on the further side of the ridge between Wancourt and Cherisy, "in a rather broken part of the British front line", 22 British soldiers were buried in April and May, 1917. The cemetery now contains 1,936 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 829 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 76 casualties known or believed to be buried among them, and to 20 who were buried in Signal Trench Cemetery whose graves were destroyed in later battles. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

**In Memory of
Gunner GEORGE McDONALD
152055, 431st Siege Bty., Royal Garrison Artillery
Born in Faringdon, who died, age 31, on 24 November 1917
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
TINCOURT NEW BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Tincourt is a village about 7 km east of Peronne. The villages were occupied by British troops in March, 1917, during the German Retreat to the Hindenburg Line; and from the following May until March, 1918, Tincourt became a centre for Casualty Clearing Stations. On the 23rd March, 1918, the villages were evacuated; and they were recovered, in a ruined condition, about the 6th September. From that month to December, 1918, Casualty Clearing Stations were again posted on the site of Tincourt. The cemetery was begun in June, 1917 and used until September, 1919. After the Armistice it was used for the reburial of soldiers found on the battlefield, or buried in small French or German cemeteries.

Disembarked France, December 1916. Whilst with three others of his unit, George was proceeding to a Forward Observation Post, when they were all wounded by an exploding shell. George's wounds were at first thought to be slight but he succumbed soon after being admitted to No. 5 Casualty Clearing Station. Son of William and Eliza McDonald and eldest of nine children, George had been following in his father's drapery trade at Huddersfield prior to his enlistment. As a lad, George was a keen member of Faringdon Church Choir.

**In Memory of
Serjeant SIDNEY MERCHANT MM
70217, 19th Bn., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry)
Who died, age 25, on 26 March 1918
Son of William and Alice Merchant,
of Ye Red Lion, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
ARRAS MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The French handed over Arras to Commonwealth forces in the spring of 1916 and the system of tunnels upon which the town is built were used and developed in preparation for the major offensive planned for April 1917. It continued to be used by field ambulances and fighting units until November 1918. The cemetery was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields and from two smaller cemeteries in the vicinity. The cemetery contains 2,651 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. In addition, there are 30 war graves of other nationalities, most of them German. During the Second World War, Arras was occupied by United Kingdom forces headquarters until the town was evacuated on 23 May 1940. Arras then remained in German hands until retaken by Commonwealth and Free French forces on 1 September 1944. The Arras Memorial commemorates almost 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918. Both cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, with sculpture by Sir William Reid Dick. The memorial was unveiled by Lord Trenchard, Marshal of the Royal Air Force on the 31 July 1932 (originally it had been scheduled for 15 May, but due to the sudden death of French President Doumer, as a mark of respect, the ceremony was postponed until July).

**In Memory of
Rifleman FREDERICK ARTHUR MOBEY DCM
553388, 16th Bn., London Regiment
(Queen's Westminster Rifles)
who died, age 19, on 10 November 1918
Son of Mrs. E. Swan, of Chapel Square, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon Baptist Church War Memorials
and
ETAPLES MILITARY CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

During the First World War, the area around Etaples was the scene of immense concentrations of Commonwealth reinforcement camps and hospitals. It was remote from attack, except from aircraft, and accessible by railway from both the northern or the southern battlefields. In 1917, 100,000 troops were camped among the sand dunes and the hospitals, which included eleven general, one stationary, four Red Cross hospitals and a convalescent depot, could deal with 22,000 wounded or sick. In September 1919, ten months after the Armistice, three hospitals and the Q.M.A.A.C. convalescent depot remained. The cemetery contains 10,771 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, the earliest dating from May 1915. 35 of these burials are unidentified. Hospitals were again stationed at Etaples during the Second World War and the cemetery was used for burials from January 1940 until the evacuation at the end of May 1940.

During Early November 1918 the 1st/16th, as part of the 169th Brigade, 56th London Division advanced south of Valenciennes before being withdrawn from the front line on the 7th of November. During this period they were involved in the capture of Saultain (3rd), Sebourg (4th) and actions at Angreau (5th) and La Grande Honnelle (6th). Rfm Mobey was fatally wounded at some time during this period but to have reached Etaples by rail would have meant that he survived for a few days and that his wounds were such that it was thought that he had

some chance of recovery. Others more clearly fatally wounded were looked after in the Moribund (meaning near death) Ward usually situated not far from the front lines, until they succumbed to their wounds. Formerly 6595 19th London (St Pancras).

Faringdon Advertiser 21 June 1919

Mrs S Swan of Chapel Square, Gravel Walk, Faringdon, has received from the Officer i/c Infantry Records, London, the medal which was awarded to her son. Pte. F. A. Mobey 553388 of the 1/16th London Regiment, for Distinguished Conduct in the Field. Pte. Mobey joined the army in June 1916 and died on November 10th 1918 of wounds received in action in France on November 8th. He had been twice previously wounded.

In Memory of
Private GEORGE JAMES (MULCOCK) PANTING
72143, 48th Bn., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry)
(formerly 5464 Royal Berkshires)
Born in Faringdon, who died, age 33, on 4 June 1918
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon United Church Memorials and
MAZARGUES WAR CEMETERY, MARSEILLES



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Marseilles was the Base of the Indian troops in France during the 1914-18 war; and throughout the War the Royal Navy, the Merchant Navy, British troops and Labour units worked in the port or passed through it. Four of the town cemeteries were used, in the main, for the burial of officers and men of the Commonwealth forces who died at Marseilles. At St. Pierre Cemetery, on the East side of the town, the bodies of Hindu soldiers and labourers were cremated in 1914-16. Le Canet Old Cemetery and Le Canet New Cemetery, on the North side, were in 1917-19 the places of burial of Indian soldiers and Indian, Egyptian and Chinese labourers. Mazargues Cemetery, on the South-East side, was used less in the War; but before the Armistice an Extension was made, to which were removed, a little later, the bodies or ashes from the four Town cemeteries and from Port St. Louis-Du-Rhone Communal Cemetery. There are now 1,487, 1914-18 and 267, 1939-45 war casualties commemorated in this site. The cemetery covers an of 9,021 square metres.

George James Mulcock the son of George and Elizabeth Ann Mulcock was born and baptised at Little Coxwell on 29 September 1885 twelve days after his mother's burial, leaving George and two sisters to be raised by their father, a bootmaker. George was then unofficially adopted by George Edward and Annie Panting (née Kent) of Faringdon, married 1884, but childless. The family lived at No 1 Coxwell St (now demolished) where George Edward was a coal agent; young George worked first as an errand boy and then as draper's assistant. A private in the Machine Gun Corps, he died of an illness on the 4th June 1918 in in the 81st General Hospital at Marseilles in France. (Dave Headey and Ann Preston)

**In Memory of
Chief Stoker BERNARD MULFORD
158581, (RFR/PO/A/3699). H.M.S. Queen Mary,
Royal Navy
Who died, age 44, on 31 May 1916,
Husband of Nora Mulford,
of the Volunteer Inn, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

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

At the Battle of Jutland HMS Queen Mary was hit twice by the German battlecruiser *Derfflinger* during the early part of the battle and her magazines exploded shortly afterwards.

**In Memory of
Serjeant FREDERICK NASH
203098, 2nd/4th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
of Little Coxwell who died, age 31, on 19 May 1918
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Little Coxwell War Memorials and
AIRE COMMUNAL CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Aire is a town about 14 km south-south-east of St. Omer. From March 1915 to February 1918, Aire was a busy but peaceful centre used by Commonwealth forces as corps headquarters. The Highland Casualty Clearing Station was based there as was the 39th Stationary Hospital (from May 1917) and other medical units. Plot I contains burials from this period. The burials in plots II, III and IV (rows A to F) relate to the fighting of 1918, when the 54th Casualty Clearing Station came to Aire and the town was, for a while, within 13 km of the German lines. The cemetery now contains 894 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and a few French and German war graves. There are also 21 Second War burials, mostly dating from the withdrawal to Dunkirk in May 1940. The Commonwealth plots were designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

Frederick died of wounds.

**In Memory of
Stoker 1st Class VICTOR ALBERT PAGE
K/26880, H.M.S. Simoom, Royal Navy
Who died, age 20, on 23 January 1917
Son of Joseph Thomas Page,
of Bromsgrove Place, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
CHATHAM NAVAL MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave, the majority of deaths having occurred at sea where no permanent memorial could be provided. An Admiralty committee recommended that the three manning ports in Great Britain - Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, which would serve as a leading mark for shipping. The memorials were designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, who had already carried out a considerable amount of work for the Commission, with sculpture by Henry Poole. It was unveiled on 26 April 1924. After the Second World War it was decided that the naval memorials should be extended to provide space for commemorating the naval dead without graves of that war, but since the three sites were dissimilar, a different architectural treatment was required for each. The architect for the Second World War extension at Chatham was Sir Edward Maufe (who also designed the Air Forces memorial at Runnymede) and the additional sculpture was by Charles Wheeler and William McMillan. Chatham Naval Memorial commemorates 8,517 sailors of the First World War and 10,098 of the Second World War.

War Diary

The destroyer HMS Simoom, Cdr. Inman, was sunk in an engagement between British and German destroyers in the Flanders Bight on the night of January 22nd, 1917. The ship

belonged to the Harwich Force under Cdre. R. Y. Tyrwhitt which had put to sea on the 22nd to intercept a German flotilla, under command of Cdr. Max Schultz, which was known to be making for Zeebrugge from German ports. This flotilla consisted of eleven V, S and G destroyers, 570-650 tons. The rival forces made contact between the North Hinder Light and the Maas at 2.45 a.m. on the 23rd. In the fight which ensued the S 50, which had lost touch at about 4 a.m. ran into a line of four British destroyers of which the Simoom was the leading ship. There was a sharp exchange of salvos and the S 50 discharged a torpedo which struck the Simoom and exploded her magazine, causing heavy casualties. The S 50 then escaped in the darkness. The destroyer Morris took off all the Simoom's survivors and she was then torpedoed and sunk by the Nimrod on Cdre. Tyrwhitt's orders. The Simoom carried a complement of 90.

**In Memory of
Private FRANK PARSONS
263011, 2nd/8th Bn., Worcestershire Regiment
Who died, age 29, on 28 August 1917
Son of James and Jane Parsons, of Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
BRANDHOEK NEW MILITARY CEMETERY No.3**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Brandhoek New Military Cemetery No 3 is located 6.5 km west of Ieper town centre. During the First World War, Brandhoek was within the area comparatively safe from shell fire which extended beyond Vlamertinghe Church. Field ambulances were posted there continuously. Until July 1917 burials had been made in the Military Cemetery, but the arrival of the 32nd, 3rd Australian and 44th Casualty Clearing Stations, in preparation for the new Allied offensive launched that month, made it necessary to open the New Military Cemetery. The New Military Cemetery No 3 opened in August and continued in use until May 1918. Brandhoek New Military Cemetery No 3 contains 975 First World War burials. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

**In Memory of
Private JOSEPH JAMES PAULING
11293, A Coy. 5th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 20, on 13 October 1915
Son of Joseph James and Elizabeth Pauling,
of Southampton St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
LOOS MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

War Diary

10a.m. Great Coats and Caps were stacked in Dugouts. The men put on their Smoke Helmets.
12.30p.m. Head Quarters moved up to the Firing Line, and on arrival there about 2.20p.m. with one Company on the line K.C. as per Brigade Orders No.8. I met O.C. 7th Norfolks who told me that the majority of his 3 Coys he had sent forward to the attack had become casualties but that some had reached their objective, the trench in front of the Quarries and were urgently in need of reinforcements. I at once despatched "A" Coy 5th Royal Berks under Major Bayley to reinforce. This Company met with very severe Machine Gun fire from the trenches that the O.C. Norfolks was under the impression that his men held, hardly any getting half away. It was perfectly obvious that the O.C. Norfolks was mistaken and that the trench was still strongly held by the Germans. As the Brigadier gave me a free hand in the matter I did not deem it advisable to continue the attack. The reinforcements reached approximately a line drawn through point (G12 a) point 51 parallel with road running from point 46 to 82. We now hold as ordered from G12 a 54 to G11 b 93. Bombing attack made by 5th Royal Berks. The attack was made by five parties of eight men drawn from each Coy of the Battn. I Sergt and 1 Corp under Lt R. Pollard. 'B' Coy Party led followed by the parties from D, A and C Coys. Lt Pollard had arranged to station himself in the centre of the detachment but finding that the way thro' to the German Trench had not, as arranged been cleared by the Trench Mortar fire he took charge of the leading party. Our barricade was built of sandbags, to a height of about 7 ft, the bayonet men of the B Coy party went over first followed by Lt Pollard carrying bombs. A machine gun opened fire from the right and Lt Pollard was hit in the face whilst on the barricade where two other men were also wounded. On the further side of the barricade was some Trench wire with strands of barbed wire Through it. The only cover from fire was some earth about 18 inches high.

**In Memory of
Private RAYNARD PAWLING
19407, 5th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 20, on 19 October 1916
Son of Mary Pawling, of 42, Valmar Rd., Denmark Hill
London, and the late John Pawling.
Native of Littleworth, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
HEILLY STATION CEMETERY, MERICOURT-L'ABBÉ**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Mericourt-l'Abbé is a village approximately 19 km north-east of Amiens and 10 km south-west of Albert. Heilly Station Cemetery is about 2 km south-west of Mericourt-l'Abbé, on the south side of the road to Corbie. The 36th Casualty Clearing Station was at Heilly from April 1916. It was joined in May by the 38th, and in July by the 2/2nd London, but these hospitals had all moved on by early June 1917. The cemetery was begun in May 1916 and was used by the three medical units until April 1917. From March to May 1918, it was used by Australian units, and in the early autumn for further hospital burials when the 20th Casualty Clearing Station was there briefly in August and September 1918. The last burial was made in May 1919. There are now 2,890 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. Only 12 of the burials are unidentified and special memorials are erected to 21 casualties whose graves in the cemetery could not be exactly located. The cemetery also contains 83 German graves. The burials in this cemetery were carried out under extreme pressure and many of the graves are either too close together to be marked individually, or they contain multiple burials. Some headstones carry as many as three sets of casualty details, and in these cases, regimental badges have had to be omitted. Instead, these badges, 117 in all, have been carved on a cloister wall on the north side of the cemetery. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

**In Memory of
Lance Corporal FREDERICK GEORGE PEARCEY
201974, B Coy. 2nd/4th Bn.,
Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry
Who died, age 20, on 18 December 1917
Son of Walter Andrew Frederick and Jane Pearcey, of
Orchard Bungalow, Homanton, Shrewton, Salisbury.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
VILLERS-POUICH COMMUNAL CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Villers-Plouich is a village in the Department of the Nord, 24 km north of Gouzeaucourt which is 19 km north east of Peronne on the D917 and 16 km south west of Cambrai. Villers-Plouich was captured in April, 1917, by the 13th East Surreys; lost in March, 1918; and regained at the end of the following September, when the 1st East Surreys were the first troops to enter the village. It was later "adopted" by the Borough of Wandsworth. There are now over 50, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, a small number are unidentified and special memorials are erected to two soldiers from the United Kingdom known to be buried among them.

PTO to see the Graves Registration Form.

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT
GRAVES REGISTRATION REPORT FORM.

Army Form W. 3372.

COMMUNE :-
VILLERS-POUICH

REPORT No. 17 19

SCHEDULE No. 1c
THIRD.A.S.No. E/4168

PLACE OF BURIAL VILLERS-POUICH COMMUNAL CEMETERY. XY/3230

L.T.O.R.

All documents certified
complete and correct.

Map Reference 57c.R.14.a.2.8.

Major.

The following are buried here:—
Cancelling reports 3rd A.S.Nos.
E/337-9 inclusive.

D.A.D. OF G.R. & E.

Regiment	No.	Name	Rank and Initials	Date of Death	Cross Erected or G. R. U'd.	Plot, Row and Grave
XY/1368	BRITISH PLOT. ROW "A"					GRAVE
71/BATTERY.R.F.A.	11334	BERRY	GNR.F.	22.1.18	ALLATE	1
2/14 OXS & BUCKS L.I.	201974	PEARCEY * UNKNOWN	PTE.F.G.	Rev. 7.7.86. E 19-12-17.	325437 GROSSES	2
2/S.W.B.	8719	IRONS	CSM.J.	20.11.17	ERECTED	3
6/K.R.R.C.	39945	HUNT	RFN.R.	do		4
12/ do	38504	RICHARDSON	RFN.G.H.	do		5
2/S.W.B.	10678	GALLOWAY	SGT.J.F.	do		6
M.G.C. HEAVY	9581	MORGAN	GNR.S.	do		7
1/K.S.L.I.	9563	MILBURN	PTE.J.	do		8
1/NEWFOUNDLANDS		EDENS	2/LT.J.F.	do		9
14/D.L.I.	25600	SEYMOUR	PTE.J.	do		10
8/BEDFORDS	203058	FREESTONE	PTE.R.C.	do		11
YORK & LANCs	33425	ELLISON	PTE.R.P.	do		12
" "	14306	HALIFAX	PTE.W.	do		13
K.R.R.C.	12441	WEBSTER	PTE.H.	do		14
8/BEDFORDS		FORGE	2/LT.H.N.F.	do		15

* - ex for identification
3/20026

ENTERED. 7.9.20
SLIPS CHECKED. E.S. 24/9/20.

M.D.P.
15.12.20

**In Memory of
Private ARTHUR RICHARD PENSON
2655, 1st/4th Bn., Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry
Who died, age 30, on 23 July 1916
Son of Richard and Clara Penson,
of 32, Alexandra Rd., Reading.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon All Saints' Church War Memorial and
POZIERES BRITISH CEMETERY,
OVILLERS-LA BOISSELLE**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The village of Pozieres was attacked on 23 July 1916 by the 1st Australian and 48th (South Midland) Divisions, and was taken on the following day. It was lost on 24-25 March 1918, during the great German advance, and recaptured by the 17th Division on the following 24 August. Plot II of Pozieres British Cemetery contains the original burials of 1916, 1917 and 1918, carried out by fighting units and field ambulances. The remaining plots were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately surrounding the cemetery, the majority of them of soldiers who died in the Autumn of 1916, but a few represent the fighting in August 1918. There are now 2,758 Commonwealth servicemen buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,380 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 23 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. There is also 1 German soldier buried here. The cemetery is enclosed by the Pozieres Memorial, which relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918. The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties of the United Kingdom and 300 of the South African Forces who have no known grave and who died in France during the Fifth Army area retreat on the Somme from 21 March to 7 August 1918. The Corps and Regiments most largely represented are The Rifle Brigade with over 600 names, The Durham Light Infantry with approximately 600 names, the Machine Gun Corps with over 500, The Manchester Regiment with approximately 500 and The Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery with over 400 names. The cemetery and memorial were designed by W H Cowlshaw.

**In Memory of
Private ROY HOUSE PERRY
8243, 1st Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
who died, age 27, on 26 August 1914
Son of James Perry, of Gravel Walk, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
LA FERTÉ-SOUS-JOUARRE MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

La Ferté-sous-Jouarre is a small town 66 km to the east of Paris, located on the main road (N3) running east from Paris. The Memorial is situated in a small park on the south-western edge of the town, on the south bank of the River Marne, just off the main road to Paris, The Memorial Register is kept at the Town Hall.

La Ferté-sous-Jouarre Memorial commemorates nearly 4,000 officers and men of the British Expeditionary Force who died in August, September and the early part of October 1914 and who have no known grave. The monument consists of a rectangular block of stone, 62 feet by 30 feet and 24 feet high, with the names of the dead engraved on stone panels on all sides of the monument. The monument is surmounted by a sarcophagus and a trophy carved in stone. At the four corners of the pavement are stone piers with urns, carved with the coats of arms of the Empire. The memorial was designed by G.H. Goldsmith and unveiled by Sir William Pulteney on 4 November 1928. (There is another memorial in the centre of the town, on the banks of the Aisne, erected by the Mayor who was a member of the Royal Society of London.)

In Memory of
Private ARTHUR ROBERT PLATT
19376, 9th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 34, on 2 December 1915
Son of George Frederick and Emma Platt;
Husband of Alice Mary Sadler (formerly Platt),
of Gravel Walk, Faringdon. Born in London.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
ALL SAINTS' FARINGDON CHURCHYARD



DEATHS.

COX—Killed in France, on November 18th, 1915
 Corporal Percy Cox, R.E., second son of Mr
 and Mrs A. E. Cox, King's Farm, Longcot,
 Faringdon, aged 19 years.
HUNTER—On the 30th ult., at "The Farm,"
 Stanford-in-the-Vale, John Hunter, aged 60
 years.
PLATT — On the 2nd inst, at Bovington
 Hospital, Wool, Dorset, from pneumonia, Pte.
 A. R. Platt, of Gravel Walk, Faringdon, aged
 34 years.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL. — We recorded in
 our last issue the death of Pvt. A. R. Platt,
 at Wool, Dorset, where he was in training with
 the Royal Berks Regt. Through the kindness
 of the officer commanding the body was con-
 veyed to Faringdon on Saturday, and the
 interment took place in Faringdon Churchyard
 on Monday. The coffin was covered with the
 Union Jack, and was preceded by a contingent
 of the 375th Co., A.S.C., stationed in the
 town (by permission of Colonel Saulez, the
 Officer Commanding). With the mourners
 was Mr J. C. Flippance and Mr A. E. Baker,
 representing the National Deposit Friendly
 Society (Faringdon Branch), of which deceased
 was a member. In addition to floral tributes
 from relatives there was one from the Regi-
 ment—"In remembrance of A. R. Platt, from
 the 9th Reserve Battalion Royal Berks Regt,"
 another—"A token of deepest sympathy from
 his comrades of the 9th Batt. Royal Berks
 Regt. R.I.P.," and "Wish deep sympathy and
 regret, from his late employers—Hughes Bros."
 Mr A. E. Baker had charge of the funeral
 arrangements.

Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Arthur died of pneumonia at Bovington Hospital, Wool, Dorset. His death was announced in the Faringdon Advertiser on 4 December 1915 and the account of his funeral on the issue of 11 December 1915.

**In Memory of
Serjeant MERVYN 'PERCY' POWELL
7752, 8th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
born in Faringdon who died, age 27, on 25 September 1915
Son of the late William and Louisa Powell;
Husband of Emily Louisa Powell,
of 49, Oak Cottage, Marshfield Rd., Chippenham, Wilts.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
LOOS MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

‘News has reached Chippenham that Sgt Powell of the Berks Regt has been killed in Flanders. Sgt Powell was the son of a former rural surveyor of Chippenham and is married to the daughter of Mr Smart of this town.’ From The Wilts Times, 30 October 1915.

Battle of Loos

5:50AM. The intensive Bombardment, preparatory to the attack on the German position SOUTH of the HULLOCH ROAD, began, the enemy's artillery at once replying, though they inflicted little damage and caused few casualties in our front-line trenches. Simultaneously with the bombardment, the gas company began to operate the gas cylinders which were in the front-line trench, and there then occurred several casualties from poisoning, caused it supposed, by leakages in the cylinders. 6:28AM. The gas now ceased, and smoke bombs were thrown from the front-line trenches, proving entirely successful in screening our Advance. 6:30AM. The fire of our artillery lifted, and Battalion advanced in quick time, to assault the first line Enemy Trenches, the 10th Gloucester Regt being on the right, the 2nd Gordons on the left. The advance was opposed by heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, while the wire in front of the German trenches was found to be scarcely damaged, and it was in cutting a way through this

obstacle that most of the regiment's heavy casualties occurred. Shrapnel and machine-gun combined to play havoc in our ranks, and an additional disaster was the blowing back of our gas, by the wind, into our own ranks. However, after a struggle, the German first line was penetrated, and the trench found to be practically deserted, the enemy apparently, having deserted it earlier in the day, merely leaving behind sufficient men to work the machine-guns. Mainly overland, but with some men working up the communication trench, our line advanced successively to the 2nd and 3rd German lines, and met with but slight opposition. From the 3rd line a further advance was made, and an Enemy Field Gun captured. A 4th line German trench was also seized, but being in so incomplete a state that it afforded little cover from rifle fire and none whatever from shrapnel. COLONEL WALTON ordered the line to be withdrawn to the 3rd German line trench, and this position was occupied until the Battalion was relieved.

In a letter from Mervyn to his brother and sister, Published in the Faringdon Advertiser on Saturday December the 12th, "I have had a few days in Hospital with the "screws", caused by the wet and cold. So far all our Town fellows belonging to the Regiment are well; no one hit; but some of the chaps in the other battalion were not so lucky. I was "baptised" on my birthday with "sighing Sarahs" and shrapnel, but now they are things that pass by or burst with no notice taken of them. We had rain to start with, then frost and snow, rain again, and then mud up to our eyes. The frost was rotten, but the rain and mud far worse. Our trenches are quite near to the Germans, and I can tell you that they don't show themselves much. They are very fond of sniping, and are fair shots, but I take it that they don't tell off their third class shots for the job. The nights are long now and we often turn night into day and day into night. In the day time we make all sorts of dishes which you couldn't find in a cookery book, but they are grand. A Turkish bath would be a treat now. I chanced a cold bath in our last billet and it was a quick one I can assure you. We suffered much with cold feet when the frost was about. Our feet were wet and then having to stand up and keep "eyes on" all night, made one think that he was trying to imitate an icicle. We were served out with skin coats that haven't been shaved, and we wore them under our great coats. Anyone would take me for a heavy-weight when I have all my comforts on. My boots are two sizes too large, but then there is a system in such madness, as I can wear three pairs of socks. Tell any chaps coming out to do the same, and to carry every bit of warm clothing that they can, and bring fag papers with gum on; these French ones haven't any on-- Expeditionary Force, Dec. 2nd, 1914.

**In Memory of
Private TOM POWELL
43326, 17th Bn., Manchester Regiment
Born in Faringdon who died, age 23, on 22 March 1918
Son of Mrs. Mary Powell,
of 23, Winifred St., Swindon, Wilts.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
POZIERES MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Pozieres Memorial relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918. The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties of the United Kingdom and 300 of the South African Forces who have no known grave and who died on the Somme from 21 March to 7 August 1918. The Corps and Regiments most largely represented are The Rifle Brigade with over 600 names, The Durham Light Infantry with approximately 600 names, the Machine Gun Corps with over 500, The Manchester Regiment with approximately 500 and The Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery with over 400 names. The memorial encloses Pozieres British Cemetery, Plot II of which contains original burials of 1916, 1917 and 1918, carried out by fighting units and field ambulances. The remaining plots were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately surrounding the cemetery, the majority of them of soldiers who died in the Autumn of 1916 during the latter stages of the Battle of the Somme, but a few represent the fighting in August 1918. There are now 2,755 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,375 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 23 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. The cemetery and memorial were designed by W.H. Cowlshaw, with sculpture by Laurence A. Turner. The memorial was unveiled by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien on 4 August 1930.

**In Memory of
Private JESSE PRESTON
5731, 2nd Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Born in Faringdon who died, age 36, on 27 May 1918
Husband of C. M. Preston,
of 10, Parchment St., Chichester.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Little Coxwell War Memorials
JONCHERY-SUR-VESLE BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Jonchery-sur-Vesle is a village and commune in the Department of the Marne, about 16 km west of Reims. Jonchery-sur-Vesle British Cemetery was made after the Armistice, by the concentration of graves from the battlefields and other cemeteries, including:- Ecueil Farm Military Cemetery, where 13 British soldiers were buried in July, 1918, with 31 French and 25 Italian. Tramery French Military Cemetery, where four British soldiers were buried in May, 1918. Treslon Churchyard and French Extension, where two British soldiers and one man of the Friends' Ambulance Unit were buried. There are now over 350, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, over two-thirds are unidentified and special memorials are erected to five soldiers from the United Kingdom, buried in other cemeteries, whose graves could not be found. The cemetery covers an area of 1,376 square metres and is enclosed by a low flint rubble wall.

Killed in the Battle of the Aisne. He was born on 13 September 1918 at Little Coxwell; he was the youngest son of John and Jane Preston. Within the family he was, of course, known as Jessie. His baptism was at St. Mary's Church, Little Coxwell on 23 October 1881. Jesse was among the earliest volunteers in August 1914, he enlisted in the Royal Berkshire regiment. Jesse was killed in action in France in 1918. He married at Chichester, Sussex, his wife (Cecilia) coming from that town, consequently Jesse is also commemorated on the war memorial at Chichester, the only soldier from the Royal Berkshire Regiment whose name appears there. (Ann Preston, Highworth, 2008)

**In Memory of
Private JAMES PROCTOR
1825, Berkshire Yeomanry
Who died, age 20, on 21 August 1915
Son of Henry and Sarah Proctor,
of Marlborough St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
HELLES MEMORIAL, GREECE**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The eight-month campaign in Gallipoli was fought by Commonwealth and French forces in an attempt to force Turkey out of the war, to relieve the deadlock of the Western Front in France and Belgium, and to open a supply route to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. The Allies landed on the peninsula on 25-26 April 1915; the 29th Division at Cape Helles in the south and the Australian and New Zealand Corps north of Gaba Tepe on the west coast, an area soon known as Anzac. On 6 August, further landings were made at Suvla, just north of Anzac, and the climax of the campaign came in early August when simultaneous assaults were launched on all three fronts. However, the difficult terrain and stiff Turkish resistance soon led to the stalemate of trench warfare. From the end of August, no further serious action was fought and the lines remained unchanged. The peninsula was successfully evacuated in December and early January 1916. The Helles Memorial serves the dual function of Commonwealth battle memorial for the whole Gallipoli campaign and place of commemoration for many of those Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave. The United Kingdom and Indian forces named on the memorial died in operations throughout the peninsula, the Australians at Helles. There are also panels for those who died or were buried at sea in Gallipoli waters. The memorial bears more than 21,000 names.

Educated at King Alfred's School, Wantage; a clerk in London County and Westminster Bank, Windsor, James enlisted in 1914 and was killed at the Battle of Scimitar Hill. His father, Henry, was the Head of the British Boys' School (Non-Conformist) in Faringdon. His brother Percy joined the Indian Army in 1917 and was killed in an Italian bombing raid in Eritrea in 1941.

In Memory of
Private GEORGE ROBERT RICHINGS
18937, Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died on 25 February 1919 at home of pneumonia
Husband of Polly Richings
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
ST. JOHN THE DIVINE CHURCHYARD, FERNHAM



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission
 (Recorded on Faringdon War Memorial as R Richens), see below.

GRAVES REGISTRATION REPORT FORM.

98/16354.

London Area Command.

Name of Cemetery FERNHAM (ST JOHN THE DIVINE) CHURCHYARD Report Number London 1220
 Parish LONGCOT WITH FERNHAM Certified Correct and Complete. Schedule Number 1
 County BERKSHIRE Signature Temp. Area Inspector Category of Graves d
London Area

Unit	Regd. No.	Name	Rank and Initials	Date of Death	Number or letter of			Type of Memorial	Type of Grave	Remarks
					Plot	Row	Grave			
(DATE 28/10/13 d. Devault) 3rd Hs. Lab. Corp.	172180 ✓	WARNER ✓	Pte. J. ✓	8.2.18 ✓				M.W.	Spec.	Both Graves easily located first two graves on right of main gateway into churchyard. "Did not follow" L: Gt. Brown. The Green. Fernham. Faringdon. Berks.
8 Berks. Reg.	18937 ✓	RICHINGS ✓	Pte. R. ✓	25 2.19 ✓				M.W.	Spec.	

Certified that a plan of this churchyard is not necessary
W. J. Brown
 Temp. Area Inspector
 London Area

**In Memory of
Private FREDERICK ALLAN RICHINGS
18847, 7th Bn., Gloucestershire Regiment
Who died, age 20, on 12 February 1915
Son of Albert J and Clara E Richings,
of Block Green, Faringdon
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
BROOKWOOD (UNITED KINGDOM 1914-1918) MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Brookwood is 30 miles from London (M3 to Bagshot and then A322). Brookwood Military Cemetery is owned by the Commission and is the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the United Kingdom, covering approximately 37 acres. In 1917, an area of land in Brookwood Cemetery (The London Necropolis) was set aside for the burial of men and women of the forces of the Commonwealth and Americans, who had died, many of battle wounds, in the London district. Brookwood Military Cemetery now contains 1,601 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and 3,476 from the Second World War. Frederick died in Basingstoke Hospital of cerebral meningitis.

The Faringdon Advertiser of 20 February 1915 reported:

A YOUNG SOLDIER'S DEATH. The death occurred on 12th inst. of a young soldier named Frederick Allan Richings, a native of Faringdon, the youngest son of Mr Albert Richings of Block Green, Faringdon, at the age of 20 years. (The) Deceased in August last enlisted in a Welsh Regiment, being afterwards transferred to the 7th Gloster Regiment. He was undertaking training at Basingstoke and at the beginning of last week was taken ill with cerebral meningitis, to which he succumbed after a few days' illness. The funeral took place on Tuesday, with military honours. Before leaving Faringdon deceased was one of the Church Bell Ringers (his father having been foreman of the Ringers for many years), and to show their respect for the deceased a muffled peal was rung on the Church bells on Tuesday evening. He is buried in Worting Road Cemetery, Basingstoke.

Mark Stone writes: He was buried in Worting Road Cemetery, Basingstoke but up until a few years ago was in an unmarked grave, probably through a clerical error. I visited his grave before the headstone was erected and only found the spot because the cemetery groundsman was present, we checked the cemetery layout map and found the area. I contacted CWGC and found out his details had been found through the "in from the cold" project, volunteers looking into many of the names on the Brookwood Memorial. He now has a new headstone and is properly commemorated.

**In Memory of
Stoker 1st Class PERCY J RICHINGS
306006, H.M.S. Azalea, Royal Navy
Who died, age 36, on 7 April 1917
Son of Albert J and Clara E Richings,
of Block Green, Faringdon
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
SUDA BAY WAR CEMETERY, CRETE**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Suda Bay is on the northern coast of Crete. In May 1941, the Commonwealth force in Crete was organised in five widely separated defence areas along the north coast - around the three airfields at Iraklion, Rethymnon and Maleme, and at Suda Bay and the port of Chania. The Germans launched their attack on 20 May with airborne troops. The airfield at Maleme was quickly captured and used for landing German reinforcements. On 23 May, the remainder of the Maleme position had to be given up and its defenders fell back to Chania. On 26 May, the Allied line west of Chania was broken. Suda Bay became indefensible and the troops from these two positions, with the remainder of the Maleme garrison, withdrew across the island to Sfakion, where many of them were evacuated by sea on the nights of the 28 - 31 May. The airborne attacks on the Iraklion and Rethymnon positions on 20 May were repulsed. Iraklion was successfully defended until the night of 29/29 May when the garrison was evacuated by sea. Orders for the Rethymnon garrison to fight its way southward for evacuation did not arrive, and it was overwhelmed on 31 May. Of the total Commonwealth land force of 32,000 men, 18,000 were evacuated, 12,000 were taken prisoner and 2,000 were killed. The site of Suda Bay War Cemetery was chosen after the war and graves were moved there by 21st and 22nd Australian War Graves Units from the four burial grounds that had been established by the German occupying forces at Chania, Iraklion, Rethymnon and Galata, and from isolated sites and civilian cemeteries. There are now 1,502 Commonwealth servicemen of the Second World War buried or commemorated in the cemetery. 778 of the burials are unidentified but special memorials commemorate a number of casualties believed to be buried among them. The cemetery also contains 19 First World War burials brought in from Suda Bay Consular Cemetery. There are also nine burials of other nationalities and 37 non-war graves. Died as a result of a ship collision along with Stoker, 2nd Class, Harry William Gaywood.

**In Memory of
Private FRANCIS ERNEST ROBEY
44939, 8th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
(Formerly 42742 Hampshire)
Who died, age 20, on 31 October 1918
Son of Mr. R. A. Robey,
of Dawes Farm, Great Coxwell, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Great Coxwell and Faringdon United Church
War Memorials and
AWOINGT BRITISH CEMETERY**



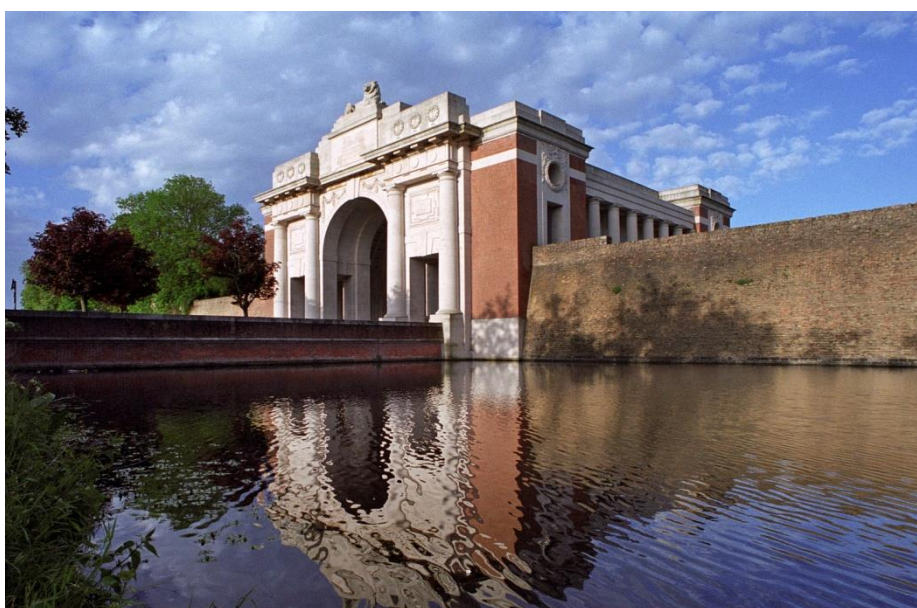
Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Awoingt is a village some 3 km east-south-east of Cambrai and a little south of the main straight road, the N43, from Cambrai to Le Cateau. Awoingt British Cemetery was begun in the latter half of October 1918 and used until the middle of December; the village had been captured on 9/10 October. By 28 October, the 38th, 45th and 59th Casualty Clearing Stations were posted in the neighbourhood, and the great majority of the burials were made from those hospitals, but 16 graves in Plot III, Row H, and Plot V, were brought in after the Armistice from the country immediately surrounding the village. Awoingt British Cemetery contains 653 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War, including a special memorial to one casualty whose grave in the cemetery cannot now be found. The cemetery also contains 63 war graves of other nationalities, most of them German.

Wounded at the Battle of the Selle.

Frank was born 1899 in Watchfield, the elder son of Robert and Mercy Robey. In 1901 Robert was a gamekeeper living at the 'double' lodge on Lechlade Road, and by 1911 was a farmer at Great Coxwell. Having previously served in Hampshire Regiment, Frank was a private in the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment) when he died of his wounds on 31st October 1918. (Dave Headey)

**In Memory of
Private ROBERT ROBINS
7502, 1st Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who resided in Faringdon and died, age 28,
on 13 November 1914
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge.

War Diary

Listed as wounded in The Faringdon Advertiser dated Saturday November the 19th 1914.

Nov 13th 1914 Westhoek. An incessant shower of rain and shell all day. "D" Coy were driven out of forward position about 1p.m. and withdrew back into reserve with few casualties. Enemy reported to be massing in front of right "B" Coy. were heavily shelled by our guns. Enemy dug new line of trenches about 100 yards from front but otherwise showed little activity. They did not discover that we had vacated forward position till between 8am and 9am

**In Memory of
Private WALTER VINCENT ROGERS
20226, 1st/6th Bn., Gloucestershire Regiment
Born and resided in Faringdon,
Who died, age 28, on 4 February 1917
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon Baptist Church War Memorials
and
HEATH CEMETERY, HARBONNIERES**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Harbonnieres was captured by French troops in the summer of 1916. It was retaken by the Germans on 27 April 1918, and regained by the Australian Corps on 8 August 1918. Heath Cemetery, so called from the wide expanse of open country on which it stands, was made after the Armistice, next to a French Military Cemetery, now removed. Graves were brought into it from the battlefields between Bray and Harbonnieres and from other burial grounds in the area. There are now 1,860 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 369 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 26 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of 21 casualties buried in other cemeteries, whose graves could not be found. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

**In Memory of
Private GEORGE EDWARD RUSS
3/9699, 2nd Bn., Wiltshire Regiment
of Little Coxwell who died, age 22, on 31 August 1915
Son of Charles and Annie Russ,
of 8, Regent Place, Swindon, Wilts.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Little Coxwell War Memorials and
NIEDERZWEHREN CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Died of wounds as a Prisoner of War.

In the Faringdon Advertiser of 12 February 1921 on the dedication and unveiling of the Faringdon War Memorial among the cards attached to the memorial was one reading:

‘From a loving Mother, Brother and Sisters, Brothers-in-law and Sisters-in-law, in fond and loving memory of a dear son and brother who was brutally murdered by the guards at a Gottengen prison camp, Germany, Pte. G.E. Russ, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment. “Gone but not forgotten.”

George was born in Wroughton in 1893, the younger brother of Frank, born 1886 to Charles and Annie Russ. In 1891 they were living in Buckland, but by the time of George’s death they were living in Regent Place, Swindon. George joined the 2nd Bn. The Duke of Edinburgh’s Regiment, transferring to the Wiltshire Regiment.

In Memory of
Private GEORGE EDWARD RYMAN
5th Reserve Dragoon Guards, formerly of the Scots Greys
Who died at home of tuberculosis, age 30,
on 30 January 1919
Son of Mr and Mrs G. Ryman of Coxwell St. Faringdon
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial
Buried in All Saints' Churchyard Faringdon

OBITUARY. — Another Faringdon lad, who must be classed with those who have laid down their lives for their country, is Pte. George E. Ryman, eldest son of Mr and Mrs G. Ryman, of Coxwell Street, Faringdon. Pte. Ryman had served two years with the Scots Greys, and was stationed at York, when, after catching a chill, he developed tubercular trouble. Having been invalided out of the Army, he was sent to Peppard Common Sanatorium, where he remained for seven months, but medical skill was of no avail, and he was sent home, where, after lingering for a few months, he passed away on Thursday in last week at the age of 30 years. The funeral took place on Monday, when the remains were laid to rest in Faringdon Churchyard, the service being conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. J. E. Cowell. The mourners were Mr and Mrs G. E. Ryman, Mr W. Ryman, Mrs T. Yates, Mrs G. Knapp, Miss L. Knapp, (Shrivenham), Mr and Mrs Willis, (Wadley), and Mrs W. Church. The many beautiful floral tributes included the following:—To our darling Boy, from his broken-hearted Mother and Father; In loving memory of dear George, from his brother Henry, in Salonika; In loving memory of dear George, from Will and Marie; To darling uncle George, from Vera; To darling uncle George, from little Eva. In loving memory of the dearest and best of brothers, from Flo and Tom; In loving memory of our dear uncle George, from Fred, Dorothy, Robert, Gladys and Frankie; With all our love to our darling brother, from Elsie and George; With sincere sympathy, from the Faringdon Young Men's Club; In affectionate remembrance of a Friend, from Mr and Mrs W. Church; With deepest sympathy, from Mr and Mrs Willis and Family (Wadley); With deep sympathy, from Mr and Mrs S. Furlay; With deepest regret from his old chum, J. M.; From Mrs C. W. Banbury, Wadley Manor.

**In Memory of
Sergeant EDWIN CECIL SELFE
196, British South African Police
Who died, age 38, on 1 December 1915
Son of Philip and Susanna Selfe, of Shellingford, Berks,
England; husband of Miriam Day (formerly Selfe).
Remembered with honour
Faringdon All Saints' Church War Memorial and
NDOLA (KANSENSHI) CEMETERY, ZAMBIA**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

This cemetery contains 23 War Dead concentrated from Abercorn European Cemetery and two concentrated from Livingstone Cemetery. It also contains a special memorial to 1 casualty known to be buried in Chikuula Military Grave and special memorials to two casualties formerly commemorated on the Ikawa (or Old Fife) Memorial, whose graves are not known. There are also 42 burials of the 1939-1945 war and 1 Belgian burial. Sergeant Selfe died of dysentery.

Edwin Cecil Selfe, born Dunmow, Essex, July-Sept 1878, (this would make him 37 when he died 1 Dec 1915). In 1881 'William Gerald Self', age 8, (b Shellingford) is listed as living in Shellingford with his father, Philip, age 39, (b Shellingford, 1840) mother Susanna, age 36, (b Christian Malford, Wiltshire), Philip, age 11 (b Shellingford), Herbert Rich, 7, (b Liskeard, Cornwall), Samuel, 4, (b Bodmin Glynn, Cornwall), Edwin 'Cicle' Cecil, 2, (b Tilby Dunmow, Essex) and Ethel Mary, under 1, (b Shellingford). In 1891 Edwin C, age 12, (tallies) is living in Faringdon with John, 30, and Susanna, 43, Smith as stepson with brother Herbert R Selfe, 17, (born Liskeard, Cornwall) and Ethel M Selfe, 10, (b Shellingford). Gerald would have been 18 so presumably had left home. In 1901 John Smith (b Shellingford), milk seller is living with step daughter Ethel, age 20, and no others. Susanna(h), whose census ages are not consistent, was born Susanna Rich in 1843-44 (so in 1881 should have been 37-38 and 47-48 in 1891) married Philip Self in 1868 in Faringdon, then John Smith from Shellingford after Philip Self(e) died in 1882 (in Wallingford?). Edwin, Herbert and Ethel stayed with Susanna and stepfather, John, and Ethel stayed with John Smith until 1901, perhaps Susanna had died. Philip Self must have moved around if Herbert and Samuel were born in Cornwall and Edwin in Dunmow. Herbert stayed in Faringdon, married Alice Maud Mary, had two daughters Ethel Doris Calvert (b~1888) and Cicely Eva (b ~1893), who married brothers Leonard H Dimond and Alfred H Dimond in 1931 and 1932, respectively. Presumably, Gerald and Edwin emigrated to South Africa in the 1890s.

**In Memory of
Private GERALD WILLIAM SELFE
A/224, British South African Police
Who died, age 44, on 20 November 1916
Son of Philip and Susanna Selfe,
of Shellingford, Faringdon, Berks, England.
Served in the South African Campaign.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon All Saints' Church War Memorial and
IRINGA CEMETERY, ZAMBIA**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Iringa is on the top of a mountain, 505 km west of Dar-Es-Salaam via Morogoro.

At the outbreak of the First World War Tanzania was the core of German East Africa. From the invasion of April 1915, Commonwealth forces fought a protracted and difficult campaign against a relatively small but highly skilled German force under the command of General von Lettow-Vorbeck. When the Germans finally surrendered on 23 November 1918, twelve days after the European armistice, their numbers had been reduced to 155 European and 1,168 African troops. Iringa was captured in September 1916 and an officers' hospital was posted in the town. Twelve burials were made in Iringa Cemetery from May 1916, to December 1917, and after the Armistice 135 graves were brought in from other burial grounds. Iringa Cemetery now contains 131 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and one from the Second World War. The Commission also cares for 16 German war burials within the cemetery.

**In Memory of
Lance Corporal WILLIAM JOHN SELL
517, Berkshire Yeomanry
who died, age 38, on 11 December 1915
Son of William Collins Sell and Sophia Sell, of
Marlborough St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
ALEXANDRIA (CHATBY) MILITARY AND WAR
MEMORIAL CEMETERY, EGYPT**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Chatby is a district on the eastern side of the city of Alexandria. Chatby Military and War Memorial Cemetery (originally the Garrison cemetery) was used for burials until April 1916, when a new cemetery was opened at Hadra. Thereafter, burials at Chatby were infrequent, although some graves were brought into the cemetery after the war from other burial grounds in the area. During the Second World War, Alexandria was again an important hospital centre, taking casualties from campaigns in the Western Desert, Greece, Crete, the Aegean Islands and the Mediterranean. Rest camps and hostels were also established there together with a powerful anti-aircraft base. Alexandria was also the communications centre for the middle and near east and became the headquarters of the Military Police. There are now 2,259 First World War burials in the cemetery and 503 from the Second World War. The cemetery also contains war graves of other nationalities and many non-war and military graves, some of which date from 1882. The Chatby Memorial stands at the eastern end of the cemetery and commemorates almost 1,000 Commonwealth servicemen who died during the First World War and have no other grave but the sea. Many of them were lost when hospital ships or transports were sunk in the Mediterranean, sailing to or from Alexandria. Others died of wounds or sickness while aboard such vessels and were buried at sea.

**In Memory of
Private ROBERT HENRY SHIMMON
201922, 1st/4th Bn., Wiltshire Regiment
Native of London, who resided in Faringdon and died,
age 33, on 10 April 1918
Son of Robert Henry and Sophia Shimmon,
of 25, Bradley Rd., Trowbridge, Wilts..
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
RAMLEH WAR CEMETERY, ISRAEL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

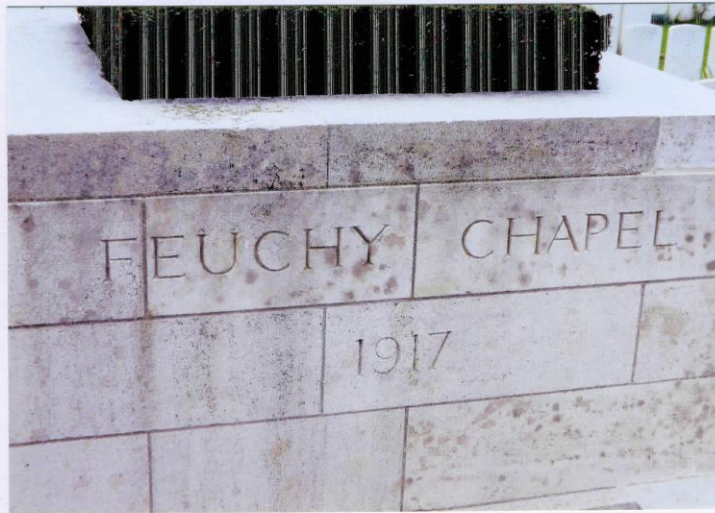
The cemetery dates from the First World War, when Ramleh (now Ramala) was occupied by the 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade on 1 November 1917. Field Ambulances, and later Casualty Clearing Stations, were posted at Ramleh and Lydda from December 1917 onwards. The cemetery was begun by the medical units, but some graves were brought in later from the battlefields and from Latron, Sarona and Wilhema Military and Indian Cemeteries. Ramleh War Cemetery contains 3,300 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 964 of them unidentified.

**In Memory of
Private STEPHEN SIMS
18046, 5th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 31, on 14 July 1917
Son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sims,
of Faringdon, Berks;
husband of Mrs. A. L. M. Rogers (formerly Sims),
of Berwick Bassett, Swindon, Wilts.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
FEUCHY CHAPEL BRITISH CEMETERY,
WANCOURT**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Wancourt is a village in the Department of the Pas-de-Calais. Wancourt was captured on 12 April 1917 after very heavy fighting, lost in March 1918, and retaken by the Canadian Corps on the following 26 August. The cemetery was begun by the VI Corps Burial Officer in May 1917, used at intervals until March 1918, and again in August and September 1918. At the Armistice, it contained 249 graves, all in the present Plot I. It was then enlarged when 834 graves (mainly of April and May 1917) were brought in from the battlefields of Fampoux, Roeux, Monchy and Wancourt, and from a few smaller burial grounds, including:- Feuchy Chapel Quarry Cemetery, Feuchy, about 200 metres North of "Feuchy Chapel", containing the graves of 17 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in April, 1917; and;- Guildford Trench Cemetery, Tilloy-Les-Mofflaines, between Blangy and Tilloy, containing the graves of 24 soldiers from the United Kingdom (mainly of the 12th Division) who fell on the 9th April, 1917. There are now 1,103 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War in this cemetery. 578 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 14 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate six casualties buried in Feuchy Chapel Quarry Cemetery, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.



**In Memory of
Lance Corporal HARRY STALLARD
5036, 1st/4th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who resided in Faringdon and died, age 34,
on 25 August 1916
Husband of S. E. Stallard, of 2, Elm Villas,
Speedwell Rd., Hay Mills, Birmingham.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
ÉTAPLES MILITARY CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Étaples is a town about 27 km south of Boulogne. During the First World War, the area around Étaples was the scene of immense concentrations of Commonwealth reinforcement camps and hospitals. It was remote from attack, except from aircraft, and accessible by railway from both the northern or the southern battlefields. In 1917, 100,000 troops were camped among the sand dunes and the hospitals, which included eleven general, one stationary, four Red Cross hospitals and a convalescent depot, could deal with 22,000 wounded or sick. In September 1919, ten months after the Armistice, three hospitals and the Q.M.A.A.C. convalescent depot remained. The cemetery contains 10,771 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, the earliest dating from May 1915. 35 of these burials are unidentified. Hospitals were again stationed at Étaples during the Second World War and the cemetery was used for burials from January 1940 until the evacuation at the end of May 1940. After the war, a number of graves were brought into the cemetery from other French burial grounds. Of the 119 Second World War burials, 38 are unidentified. Étapes Military Cemetery also contains 662 Non-Commonwealth burials, mainly German, including 6 unidentified. There are also now 5 Non-World War service burials here. The cemetery, the largest Commission cemetery in France, was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

**In Memory of
Private GEORGE STEPP
30571, 8th Bn., King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)
Born in Faringdon, who died, age 22, on 25 April 1918
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
SANDPITS BRITISH CEMETERY, FOUQUEREUIL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Fouquereuil is a small village in the Department of the Pas-de-Calais between Bethune and Bruay la Buissiere. The cemetery was begun by XIII Corps at the outset of the German advance in April 1918, and continued to be used by them until September 1918. There are now 394 First World War burials in the cemetery. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

KILLED IN ACTION. — Pte. G. Stepp, The King's Own Regt., son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Stepp, of Gravel Walk, Faringdon, has been reported killed in action in France on the 25th April. His wife has received the following communication from the Captain commanding his company:—"Dear Mrs Stepp. — Your husband died last night from wounds received from a shell. Allow me to offer you my sincerest sympathy for you in your great trouble. He was well liked both by his officers and men, and his loss will be felt deeply by all his Company.

Faringdon Advertiser 18 May 1918

**In Memory of
Private WALTER JOHN TALBOT
96225, 17th Sqdn., Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry)
Who died, age 22, on 22 November 1918
Son of H. J. and A. F. Talbot,
of Laburnham Cottage, Coxwell St., Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon United Church War Memorials
and ALEXANDRIA (HADRA) WAR MEMORIAL
CEMETERY, EGYPT**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

In March 1915, the base of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force was transferred to Alexandria from Mudros and the city became a camp and hospital centre for Commonwealth and French troops. Among the medical units established there were the 17th, 19th, 21st, 78th and 87th General Hospitals and No 5 Indian Hospital. After the Gallipoli campaign of 1915, Alexandria remained an important hospital centre during later operations in Egypt and Palestine and the port was much used by hospital ships and troop transports bringing reinforcements and carrying the sick and wounded out of the theatres of war. This cemetery was begun in April 1916 when it was realised that the cemetery at Chatby would not be large enough. Most of the burials were made from the Alexandria hospitals, but a number of graves of December 1917 were due to the loss of the troop transports "Aragon" and "Osmanieh" which were sunk by torpedo and mine as they entered the port. The cemetery continued in use until December 1919 but later, some graves were brought in from small burial grounds in the western desert, Maadia and Rosetta. There are now 1,700 First World War burials in the cemetery and 1,305 from the Second World War. The cemetery also contains war graves of other nationalities and some non-war burials.

The youngest son of Henry and Amelia Talbot of Union Street (now Ferndale Street) and Windmill Cottages, Walter was born in 1896 in Little Coxwell. He enlisted into the Berkshire Yeomanry aged 18 and died of pneumonia on 29th November 18 aged 24. (Dave Headey)

**In Memory of
Private BENJAMIN THOMAS
19142, 8th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 26, on 3 September 1916
Son of Benjamin and Sarah Thomas,
of Wellington Place, Lechlade Rd., Faringdon Berkshire.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
LONDON CEMETERY AND EXTENSION, LONGUEVAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

High Wood was fiercely fought over during the Battle of the Somme until cleared by 47th (London) Division on 15 September 1916. It was lost during the German advance of April 1918, but retaken the following August. The original London Cemetery at High Wood was begun when 47 men of the 47th Division were buried in a large shell hole on 18 and 21 September 1916. Other burials were added later, mainly of officers and men of the 47th Division who died on 15 September 1916, and at the Armistice the cemetery contained 101 graves. The cemetery was then greatly enlarged when remains were brought in from the surrounding battlefields now known as the London Cemetery and Extension. The cemetery, one of five in the immediate vicinity of Longueval which together contain more than 15,000 graves, is the third largest cemetery on the Somme with 3,873 First World War burials, 3,114 of them unidentified.

Battle of Guillemont

Sunday 3rd September 1916 France, High Wood Section: Noon. 1st Brigade attacked the enemy's trenches [-Wood Lane - and the trenches in High Wood]. The 1st Black Watch attacked in the wood and the 1st Cameron Highlanders, on the right of the Black Watch, against Wood Lane. Zero was at midday and before zero Flammenwerfer and Oil Cans were used against the enemy in High Wood, these however, owing to the very bad weather conditions and also to the heavy shelling of the saps in which they were contained were not a success. At 30 seconds before zero a mine was successfully blown up in the enemy's front line at the Eastern corner of High Wood. There was also elaborate artillery and machine gun

support. At zero the attack commenced and on the front of the 1st Camerons appeared to be very successful for although the casualties were heavy the Camerons had gone forward to right beyond Wood Lane and were in shell holes about 100 yards beyond. The attack on the left by 1st Black Watch was not as successful for they were held up by machine guns. The O.C. 1st Camerons not having sufficient men left to consolidate the position which had been taken called upon our two Companies (which were originally in "Rifles Trench" and had been subsequently ordered to occupy the front line during the attack) for support. The two Companies went over. "A" Company on the left did not reach their objective but were held up by machine guns from High Wood, "C" Company got across and joined up with the Camerons afterwards sending back men for ammunition and a Stokes Trench Mortar. The men started to consolidate the position. Meanwhile the two remaining Companies of Berkshires who had been on the road were quickly hurried up to the garrison the front line. At about 1.30pm the enemy made a heavy counter attack from the "Switch Line" and with his artillery succeeded in making us withdraw from the captured position and return to our original front line. During this operation the casualties were heavy.

**In Memory of
Gunner GEORGE HAROLD TOON
95662, 146th Siege Bty., Royal Garrison Artillery
Who resided in Little Coxwell and died,
age 37, on 17 May 1917
Son of Edwin Toon, of Spring Bank, Etwall, Derbyshire;
Husband of Helen Beatrice Toon,
of Kettleas, Beare Green, Dorking, Surrey.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
WARLINCOURT HALTE BRITISH CEMETERY,
SAULTY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The site of the cemetery was chosen in May 1916. It was used from June 1916 to May 1917 by the 20th and 43rd Casualty Clearing Stations, in February 1917 by the 1/1st South Midland, and from April to June 1917 by the 32nd. The whole of plots VII, VIII, IX and X were filled in April and May 1917, the months of the Battles of Arras. From June 1917, the cemetery was practically unused until the fighting of May and June 1918, when field ambulances buried in it. After the Armistice the cemetery was increased by graves brought in from the following small military cemeteries:- Gaudiempres Military Cemetery, which contained 33 British graves, and lay on the South-East side of the village of Gaudiempres near the road to St. Amand. It was used from June 1916, to April 1918, chiefly by the Field Ambulances of the Divisions in the sector. Couturelle Communal Cemetery Extensions, which contained 10 British graves. It was East of the village, on the South side of the road to Gombremetz. It was used by Field Ambulances and fighting units from April 1916, to February 1917. La Herliere Military Cemetery, which lay between the villages of La Herliere and Larbret. It was used from June 1916 to January 1917, by Field Ambulances and fighting units, and contained 13 British graves. The cemetery now contains 1,266 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. There are also 29 German and two French war graves. The cemetery was designed by Charles Holden.

**In Memory of
Surgeon ALFRED EDWARD TURNBULL M.B. Ch.B.
H.M.S. Cressy, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
Who resided in Faringdon and died,
age 33, on 22 September 1914
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
CHATHAM NAVAL MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave, the majority of deaths having occurred at sea where no permanent memorial could be provided. An Admiralty committee recommended that the three manning ports in Great Britain - Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, which would serve as a leading mark for shipping. The memorials were designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, who had already carried out a considerable amount of work for the Commission, with sculpture by Henry Poole. It was unveiled on 26 April 1924. Chatham Naval Memorial commemorates 8,517 sailors of the First World War and 10,098 of the Second World War.

Background

Mr Herbert Coutts MBE of Dunbar has provided the following information about Alfred as part of a submission to have his name added to the Dunbar War Memorial.

Alfred was born on 10 March 1882, Pinkerton, Dunbar. (1) to Phipps and Isabella Ann (born Kirkwood) Turnbull who were married 9 December 1875 at Dunbar. Age 44, Phipps was a farmer at Pinkerton, an occupation in which he followed his father, also named Phipps, who was deceased by the time of the wedding. Age 21, Isabella Ann resided in Dunbar in the household of her father, Thomas Kirkwood, a wood merchant. (2) Isabella bore her husband three sons, Phipps Oswald, Thomas Archibald and Alfred Edward, and a daughter, Isabella Catherine. Isabella died on 22 December 1883, age 29, from medical complications arising from her daughter's birth earlier in the month. (3) as a result, he was brought up by his father's

second wife, Jessie Isabella Smith. In the 1891 Census, he is recorded, age nine, along with his siblings, at his father's farm at West Pinkerton. (4) Ten years later, and now a medical student, the Census notes him lodging at 26 Nelson Street, Edinburgh. His brother Thomas was also living at that address, and is described as being employed in the Grain Trade. (5)

Alfred studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and after graduating (M.B. Ch.B.) in 1907 served as a residential gynaecologist, as a clinical assistant in the university surgical wards, and as a resident house-surgeon in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. A Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, he contributed papers on obstetrics to the British Medical Journal. (6) Perhaps his decision to study gynaecology, and research papers on obstetrics, was influenced by his mother's early death following childbirth. He married Sarah Challinor in 1912, and about that time moved to Faringdon where he was in practice when war broke out.

Alfred enlisted in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as a surgeon in 1912. It was in that capacity that he was serving on the cruiser HMS "Cressy" when, along with the cruisers HMS "Aboukir" and HMS "Hogue", it was torpedoed by a lone German submarine (U-9) off Ostend on 22nd September 1914. This major disaster involving the sinking of three Royal Navy ships resulted in the deaths of 62 officers and 1,397 enlisted men (560 from HMS "Cressy", including Turnbull), with only 837 being rescued. (7) His daughter, Isabella Alfreda Myrtle, was born at 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh on 13th December 1914. (8)

There is plentiful evidence of the Turnbells being a close-knit family, with long-standing Dunbar and Parish connections. As a student, and subsequently when in practice as a surgeon in Edinburgh, Alfred would have visited his father regularly and kept in contact with his siblings. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Kirkwood, was born in Dunbar, as were all of his five children. (9) The Turnbull connection with the area continued after Alfred's death, his elder brother, Phipps Oswald, serving as Dunbar's Provost from 1937 to 1947. (10)

Sources: Except where otherwise indicated, the information in this document has been drawn from the records of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

(1) National Records of Scotland, Statutory registers Births 706/ 49

(2) National Records of Scotland, Statutory registers Marriages 706/ 29

(3) National Records of Scotland, Statutory registers Deaths 706/ 79

(4) National Records of Scotland, 1891 Census 706/ 12/ 14, Page 14 of 24

(5) National Records of Scotland, 1901 Census 685/ 2 96/ 14, Page 14 of 21

(6) The British Medical Journal, 3rd October 1914, p603

Among the list of the missing in connexion with the sinking of H.M.S. *Cressy* is the name of Alfred Edward Turnbull, son of Mr. Phipps Turnbull of Edinburgh. He graduated M.B., Ch.B. at Edinburgh University in 1907, and was surgeon in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Mr. Turnbull served as residential gynaecologist, as clinical assistant in the university surgical wards, and as resident house-surgeon in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. He was also a Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, and made three contributions to the literature of obstetrics which were published in this JOURNAL in 1909, 1911, and 1912, as well as one to the society's annual volume of *Transactions* for 1911. Mr. Turnbull was in practice at Faringdon, Berks, when the war broke out.

(7) HMS "Cressy" (1899) – Wikipedia

(8) National Records of Scotland, Statutory registers Births 685/6 1120

(9) National Records of Scotland, 1871 Census 706/ 2/ 6, Page 6 of 27

(10) RJM Pugh "Swords, Loaves & Fishes – A History of Dunbar", p 243

**In Memory of
Private ERNEST JOHN WALKER
9888, 2nd Bn., Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry
Who died, age 20, on 21 October 1914
Son of Ellen Walker, of London St., Faringdon, Berks,
and the late John Walker
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. er 24 Killed in the First Battle of Ypres, Langemarck-Zonnebeke Road.

**In Memory of
Serjeant HARRY WALKER, DCM, MM and Bar
707, 4th Bn., Guards Machine Gun Regiment
Who died, age 41, on 20 October 1918
Son of Frederick and Ann Walker, of Faringdon, Berks;
Husband of Harriet Walker,
of Woolstone, Faringdon, Berks
Remembered with honour
Faringdon, Woolstone and Uffington War Memorials and
ST. VAAST COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

St. Vaast is a village approximately 13 km east of Cambrai on the D.942 towards Solesnes. The Cemetery lies within the Communal Cemetery which is on the left-hand side of the road before entering the village from Cambrai

St. Vaast Communal Cemetery Extension was made by the Guards Division in the latter half of October 1918, after the capture of the village, when they buried 31 of their officers and men in Rows A, B and C. Row D was added after the Armistice when graves were brought in from Haspres Communal Cemetery German Extension. The extension contains 45 burials and commemorations of the First World War. One of the burials is unidentified and there are special memorials to two casualties buried in the German extension at Haspres, whose graves could not be found.

1881 Census; Lived in London Street with Mother, Father, a carpenter; Frederick James, 10; Albert E, 5; Harry, 4 and Ann M, 1.

Citation: 2631 Sjt H Walker, Coldstream Guards, Machine Gun Coy. For conspicuous gallantry in action. Finding himself with one gun on an exposed flank, on his own initiative he collected men of several units and dug a trench facing the flank, and by rifle and machine gun

fire throughout the night he was able to beat off a counter attack. Sjt. Walkers' DCM appeared in the London Gazette on the 14/11/1916. MM Gazetted 7/10/1918, MM Bar LG 17/6/1919.

Disembarked, France February 3rd 1915. Formerly 2631 Machine Gun Coy. 1st Coldstream Guards.

Battle of the Selle 23-10-16 to 28-10-16.

Report on Operations for this period is as follows:- Acting on 25th Brigade Operation Order No. 134 dated 22-10-16, the Battalion took up position in Larkhill Trench (3 Coys) and Spider Trench (1 Coy) at 11pm on the 22nd inst. At ZERO hour on the 23rd inst, the Bn moved up and occupied trenches vacated by the 2nd Bn Lincoln Regt, advancing in the order "C" and "B" Coys followed by "A" and "D" Coys, when the 2nd Line of the Lincoln Regt moved from Forward Assembly trenches.

During this advance, casualties were rather heavy, owing to shell fire. At 3.3pm the O.C. Bn ordered O.C. "C" Coy to reinforce the Lincolns.

At 3.7pm O.C. "B" Coy was ordered to reinforce the Lincolns. At 4.5pm O.C. "A" Coy was ordered to support the 2nd Bn The Rifle Brigade in 1st objective, and then to attack Zenith Trench from the N.W. Flank. At 4.14pm the O.C. Bn informed O.C. "B" Coy that "A" Coy was ordered to support the 2nd Bn Rifle Brigade in 1st objective and then to attack from N.W. Flank and if opportunity offered "B" Coy were to attack Zenith Trench from the front. At 4.26pm O.C. "C" Coy was ordered to attack Zenith Trench in conjunction with "B" Coy and under orders of O.C. "B" Coy and to co-operate with "A" Coy who was going to attack from the N.W.

From information received from O.C. 2nd Bn Lincolnshire Regt and O.C. "B" Coy, the O.C. Battn informed the Brigadier that the 2nd Lincoln Regt had failed to reach 1st objective, the enemy being strongly reinforced in Zenith Trench. O.C. "B" Coy deemed it impracticable to attack without further bombardment. The O.C. Bn had previously informed the O.C. 2nd Rifle Brigade that he was supporting him.

The Brigadier had ordered an attack on Zenith Trench from the N.W. Flank. O.C. Bn informed O.C. "D" Coy of his intentions and ordered O.C. "D" Coy to move up and be prepared to support "C" and "B" Coys. At 5pm information was received that bombs and ammunition was required by O.C. "B" Coy. O.C. Bn ordered O.C. "D" Coy to comply with request and ordered him to reinforce.....

**In Memory of
Sapper WILLIAM CUTHBERT GLYNN WARNE
496671, 478th Field Company, Royal Engineers
Who died, age 21, on 29 March 1918
Son of Howard Glynn Warne and
Mary Ann Arscott Warne,
of 15 Regent St., Kingswood, Bristol,
Remembered with honour
Faringdon United Church War Memorial and
POZIERES MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Pozieres is a village some 6 km north-east of Albert, Somme, France. The village of Pozieres was attacked on 23 July 1916 by the 1st Australian and 48th (South Midland) Divisions, and was taken on the following day. It was lost on 24-25 March 1918, during the great German advance, and recaptured by the 17th Division on the following 24 August.

William was born in 1897 in Newton Abbot, Devon. His father was Howard Warne, a surveyor with the Rural District Council, and the family moved to Oakley House, London Street some time between 1905 and 1907. He was a sapper in the Royal Engineers, killed in action 29th March 1918 in Flanders, aged 21. He is buried at Pozieres in France. (Dave Headey)

**In Memory of
Rifleman JAMES HENRY WEARN
R/29096, 18th Bn., King's Royal Rifle Corps
Who died, age 21, on 31 July 1917
Son of the late James Henry Wearn;
Husband of Annie Mary Akers (formerly Wearn),
of Great Coxwell, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time that gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence. There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele.

James Henry Wearn, one of four children, was born in Southwark, London, in 1890, to Alice Wearn. In 1911 he was living with his grandmother and working as a Barristers Clerk. In 1914, he married Annie Mary Luker in Faringdon. Annie, born 1891, was the daughter of John and

Martha Sophia Luker of Great Coxwell. James took Annie back to Southwark where they had two children: James Leonard, born in 1914 and Kathleen L M, born in 1916.

In 1919 Annie remarried; her new husband, Percy N Akers, was also born in Great Coxwell, but three years her junior. Annie had three more children with Percy: Nancy born 1920, Cyril born 1923 and Joyce born 1927, but the very same year Percy himself died, age 35.

James enlisted in the 18th Battalion Kings Royal Rifle Corps (known as the Arts and Crafts battalion) in 1916. 18th KRRC were tasked with attacking the village of Hollebeke, SSE of Ypres. The attack started at 3:50am in heavy drizzle and mist, with the leading companies becoming caught heading in the wrong direction and then finding themselves in uncut wire. Many of the strongpoints that were supposed to have been dealt with by artillery fire were still active. By midday it was found that most men's rifles and all the battalions Lewis guns were out of action due to the mud.

James was killed sometime during the attack; his body was never recovered/identified and he is commemorated on the Menin Gate.

Sadly, James Leonard, a Private in the Ox and Bucks Light Infantry was also killed in action at Salerno on 27th September 1943 during the allied assault on southern Italy. He was 29.

Wearn Road, off Coxwell Road, is named after father and son.

**In Memory of
Driver PERCY JOHN WHITING
T/293330, Horse Transport and Supply,
Royal Army Service Corps
Born and resided in Faringdon who died, age 27
on 3 December 1918
Son of James and Ellen Whiting,
of 7, Block Green, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon United Church War Memorials
and STE. MARIE CEMETERY, LE HAVRE**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

During the First World War, Le Havre was one of the ports at which the British Expeditionary Force disembarked in August 1914. Except for a short interval during the German advance in 1914 it remained No 1 Base throughout the war and by the end of May 1917, it contained three general and two stationary hospitals, and four convalescent depots. The first Commonwealth burials took place in Division 14 of Ste Marie Cemetery in mid-August 1914. Burials in Divisions 19, 3, 62 and 64 followed successively. A memorial in Plot 62 marks the graves of 24 casualties from the hospital ship 'Salta' and her patrol boat, sunk by a mine on 10 April 1917. The memorial also commemorates by name the soldiers, nurses and merchant seamen lost from the 'Salta' whose bodies were not recovered, and those lost in the sinking of the hospital ship 'Galeka' (mined on 28 October 1916) and the transport ship 'Normandy' (torpedoed on 25 January 1918), whose graves are not known. There are now 1,690 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in this cemetery, 8 of which are unidentified. During the Second World War, Le Havre was one of the evacuation ports for the British Expeditionary force in 1940 and towards the end of the war it was used as a supply and reinforcement base. There are now 364 burials of the Second World War here (59 of them unidentified) in Divisions 64 and 67 of the cemetery. The Commonwealth plots in the cemetery were designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

Percy was the youngest son of James and Ellen Whiting, born in 1892. The Whitings were a big family living at 7 Block Green. In 1911 Percy was a coal haulier but by 1916, when he enlisted in the Royal Berks Regiment aged 24, he was a gardener. (Dave Headey)

**In Memory of
Rifleman ERNEST CYRIL WIGGINS
470610, 12th Bn., London Regiment (The Rangers)
Born and resided in Faringdon
Who died, age 19, on 9 April 1917
Son of Ernest and Alice Clare Wiggins,
of Little Coxwell, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon Baptist Church War Memorials
and
LONDON CEMETERY, NEUVILLE-VITASSE**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Neuville-Vitasse is a village in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 5 km south-east of Arras. Neuville-Vitasse was attacked by the 56th (London) Division on 7 April 1917 and captured by the same Division on 9 April. The village was almost entirely lost at the end of March 1918 but regained at the end of the following August. It was later "adopted" by the Metropolitan Borough of Paddington. The London Cemetery was made by the 56th Division in April 1917 and greatly extended after the Armistice when graves were brought in from other burial grounds and from the battlefields between Arras, Vis-en-Artois and Croisilles. London Cemetery contains 747 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 318 of the burials are unidentified and on a screen wall are panels bearing the names of casualties buried in four cemeteries, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire.


[Back to record](#)

Results for: Ernest Cyril Wiggins

In	Out	100%	1 of 1	Go	Prev	Next	Print	Save
		Image Number						

Name	Corps	Regt.	Regt. No.
WIGGINS	*12 Lond R.	PTE.	2420
Ernest Cyril			470610
Medal	Roll	Page	Remarks
VICTORY	*TP12/101B	71	Killed in action 9-4-17
BATTLE	-do-	-do-	
15 STAR	TP/46B	65	
Theatre of War Entered in			
1 France			
Date of entry therein			
9-3-15			

Killed in
Action.
9th April 1917

Correspondence.

Address.

20451-11a W E W 3347-H.P. 5451 000m 1078 H. 52 Est 5450-1278

British attack from
Telegraph Road.

Google

To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the "Print" link next to the map.

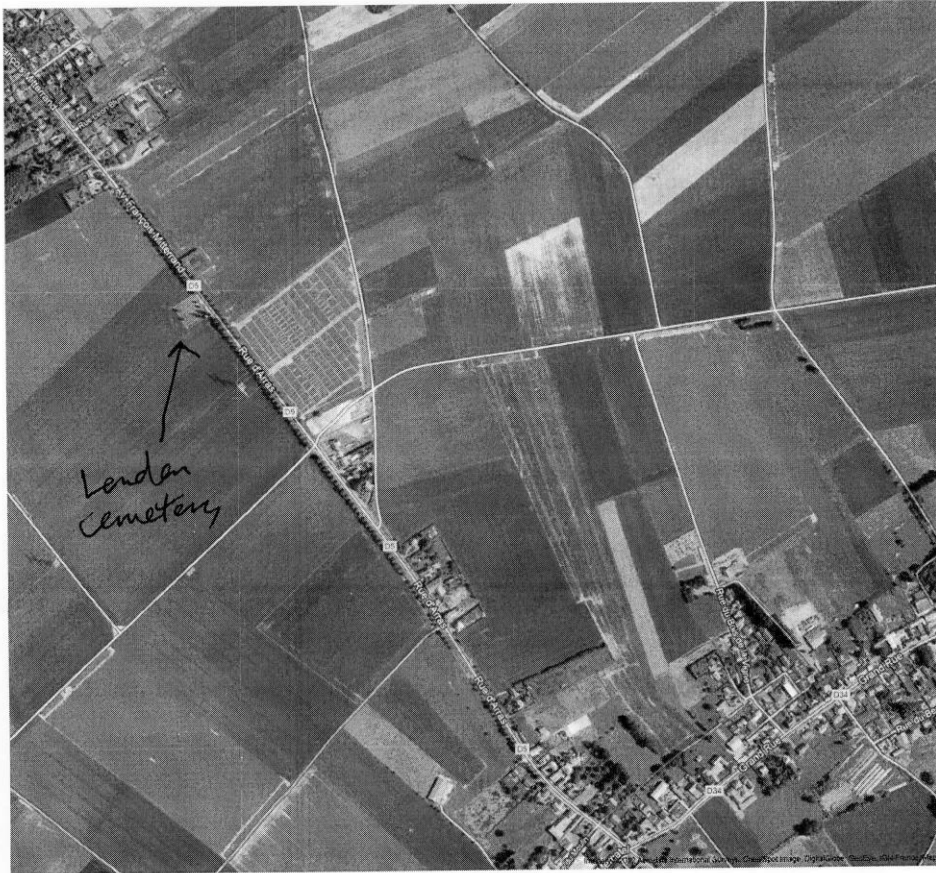


German Front Line approx. 9th April 1917.
It was covered in snow.

The London Cemetery Neuville Vitasse

Google

To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the "Print" link next to the map.



**In Memory of
Rifleman CECIL GEORGE WILLIS
451963, 9th Bn., London Regiment
(Queen Victoria's Rifles)
Who died, age 22, on 25 April 1918
Son of George S. and Emily E. Willis,
of Market Place, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon Baptist Church War Memorials
and
BOUCHOIR NEW BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Bouchoir is a village on the straight main road from Amiens to Roye, Somme, France. The village of Bouchoir passed into German hands on 27 March 1918 but was recovered by the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade on 9 August 1918. The New British Cemetery was made after the Armistice when graves were brought there from several small Commonwealth cemeteries and from the battlefields round Bouchoir and south of the village. Almost all date from March, April or August 1918. The cemetery now contains 763 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 231 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to five casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Another special memorial commemorates an airman buried in Laboissiere German Cemetery whose grave could not be found. The graves in Plots I and II are numbered consecutively from 1 to 144. Those in Plot III are numbered from 1 to 135, and the same system applies to Plot IV. Plots V and VI are numbered by rows in the usual way. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

**In Memory of
Private GILBERT JOHN WILLIS
242254, 1st/8th Bn., Worcestershire Regiment
Born and resided in Faringdon,
Who died, age 25, on 23 February 1917
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon Baptist Church War Memorials
and
ASSEVILLERS NEW BRITISH CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Assevillers is a village approximately 10 km south-west of Peronne, Somme, France. Assevillers was taken by the French in the autumn of 1916, evacuated by the Fifth Army on the 26th March, 1918, and retaken by the 5th Australian Division on the 28th August, 1918. A number of cemeteries were made by the French troops at Assevillers, and in one ("E"), at the West end of the village, 13 soldiers from the United Kingdom were buried by Field Ambulances in February and March, 1917; they are now reburied in Fouquescourt British Cemetery. Assevillers There are over 800, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, two-fifths are unidentified and special memorials are erected to 25 soldiers and one airman from the United Kingdom, known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of nine soldiers and two airmen from the United Kingdom, buried in other cemeteries, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery covers an area of 2,655 square metres and is enclosed by a stone rubble wall.

Son of George Stafford Willis , a confectioner born in Malta, and Eliza E Willis, in 1911 Gilbert was 19 and a cook and confectioner apprentice living in Maidenhead.

**In Memory of
Private GEORGE WILTSHIRE
5412, 1st/4th Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who resided in Faringdon and died, age 20, on 23 July 1916
Son of Henry and Annie Laura Wiltshire,
of Challow Lane, Barcote, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
POZIERES BRITISH CEMETERY,
OVILLERS-LA BOISSELLE**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Pozieres is a village some 6 km north-east of Albert, Somme, France. The village of Pozieres was attacked on 23 July 1916 by the 1st Australian and 48th (South Midland) Divisions, and was taken on the following day. It was lost on 24-25 March 1918, during the great German advance, and recaptured by the 17th Division on the following 24 August.

Battle of Pozieres

Sunday 23rd July 1916 France, La Boisselle: Our attack began at 4.0a.m. - see Report. Their shell fire was incessant from dawn till dark. The captured trenches, our Right and all Communication trenches being continually under fire. At 6.20p.m. we received orders that the 5th Warwicks would take over our front and this relief was completed by 3.0a.m. on the 24th. The Battalion did well in the attack and later when holding the captured trenches. Reinforcement of 46 joined the Bn.

Weather:- a fine day.

Remarks: Casualties:- 2/Lts Clayton & Wakeford Killed. 23 Killed, 103 wounded, including Shell Shock 16.

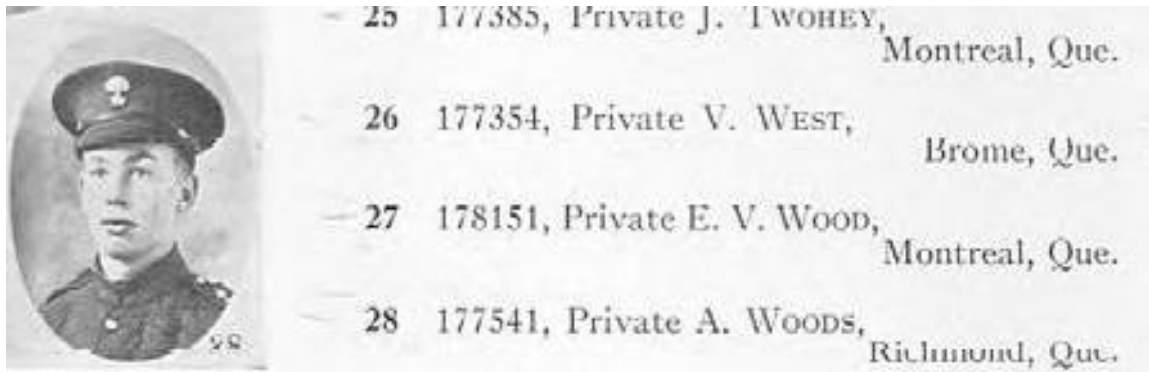
**In Memory of
Lance Corporal GEORGE W WINNEY
9570, 2nd Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment
Who died, age 24, on 7 July 1916
Son of Robert and Helen Winney,
of Pucketty Farm, Nr. Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
BOIS GUILLAUME COMMUNAL CEMETERY**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Bois-Guillaume is a north-eastern suburb of Rouen, on the main road to Neufchatel, Seine-Maritime, France. The two plots in the communal cemetery, which were reserved for Commonwealth burials from September 1914 to March 1917, contain 160 double graves. These plots are on the south side of the central French monument, surrounded by civilian graves and raised above the level of the cemetery. The burials took place, for the most part, from No.8 General Hospital, which was quartered at Bois Guillaume in a large private house and grounds. Plot II contains the graves of 26 servicemen killed in a railway accident on the 14th February 1917. From March 1917, burials were made in the adjoining cemetery extension. The communal cemetery contains 320 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. The extension contains a further 360 First World War graves and one from the Second World War.

**In Memory of
Private ALFRED WOODS
177541, 87th Bn., Canadian Infantry,
Canadian Expeditionary Force, 4th Division,
11th Infantry Brigade.
Who died, age 17, on 21 October 1916
Son of Sarah Edgington, Union St, Faringdon, Berks.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and VIMY MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

On the opening day of the Battle of Arras, 9 April 1917, the four divisions of the Canadian Corps, fighting side by side for the first time, scored a huge tactical victory in the capture of the 60 metre high Vimy Ridge.

After the war, the highest point of the ridge was chosen as the site of the great memorial to all Canadians who served their country in battle during the First World War, and particularly to the 60,000 who gave their lives in France. It also bears the names of 11,000 Canadian servicemen who died in France, many of them in the fight for Vimy Ridge, who have no known grave.

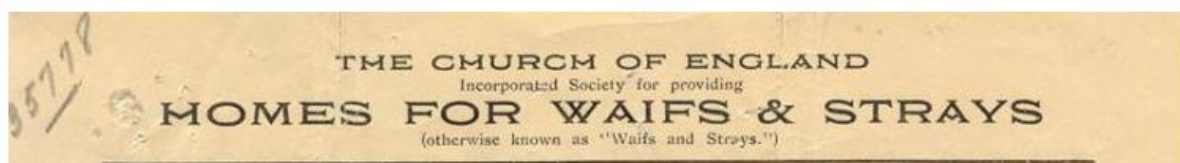
In the 1901 census, Alfred Woods, aged 1, is listed as living with his grandparents, two uncles and brother Willie, 6, no parents, at 85 Block Green, Faringdon. He was one of ~118,000 children who were sent to Canada under the Child Immigration scheme from 1863-1939. These boys and girls, ranging in age from toddlers to adolescents, were all unaccompanied by their parents, even though only two percent of them were true orphans. Alfred joined the regiment in Richmond, Quebec.

An extract from **The British Home Children who perished in the First World War**

WOODS, Alfred

Waifs and Strays, arrived Tunisian, 26 May 1913 – dob 13 yrs (c1900) [Faringdon, Berkshire 1899 Sep 2c 265] – 1901 English census Berkshire, Great Faringdon, dist 3, Block Green, Fred 52 general laborer b Berks, Wantage; Elizabeth 51 b Berks, Grove; Fred 17 worker at sawmill b Berks, Stevenson; Ernest 15 b Berks, Milton; Willie gson 6 b Berks Stevenson; Alfred gson 1, b Berks, Faringdon – SN177541 (Ancestry 177549) enlisted Richmond, PQ, 1915, dob 9 May 1898, Faringdon, Berkshire, England, nok (mother) Mrs Sarah Edgington, Union St, Faringdon, Berkshire, occ farm hand, 87th Bn – KIA 21/22 Oct 1916, “Killed in the Area – The Somme.), on Vimy Memorial – Somme.

Alfred probably spent his time in the C of E Sherbrooke Home for waifs and strays called the Gibbs' House on Bowen Street, Sherbrooke, Quebec.



Sherbrooke, Quebec Church of England Waifs & Strays

During the period the Society was active in Canada it maintained six receiving homes: Gibbs' Home, Sherbrooke, Quebec (girls' home 1884-97, boys' home 1897-1933); Benyon Home, Sherbrooke, Quebec (boys' home 1884-97) Our Western Home, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario (girls' home 1897-1921) Elizabeth Rye Home, Toronto, Ontario (girls' home 1924-32) Winnipeg Babies' Home, Winnipeg, Manitoba (home for boys and girls aged 0-5, 1909-11)

SHEET 21.			
Date of Sailing & Name of Boat.	Boys' Names.	Date of Birth.	Boards of Guardians.
25th April, 1913 ss VICTORIAN.	Osborn, Frederick G.	27.10.1898	Chichester.
	Quayle, Alfred S.	15. 7.1899	
	Robinson, Albert W.	26. 2.1898	
(Continued).	Saunders, Alfred F.	2. 6.1898	Continued
	Sowell, Charles J.	9. 3.1899	
And in Canada 7 May 1915	Walker, George.	11.11.1897	
	Weston, Richard.	20.11.1897	
	Willcox, Richard J.	19. 4.1899	Isat T. Keeley
	Worsley, Charles.	5. 3.1897	
17th May, 1913 ss TUNISIAN.	Alden, Edgar.	14. 3.1898	
	Barker, Richard W.	9.11.1897	
	Bennett, Herbert W.	6. 5.1899	
	Brewer, Gerald B.	17. 6.1898	
	Clark, Herbert W. A.	5. 5.1898	
	Cole, Frederick.	28. 2.1899	
	Collins, Arthur.	10. 3.1901	
	Grievess, George R.	29. 4.1898	
	Harrison, Joseph. DIED	19. 6.1899	
	Hollingsworth, Fredk. O.	22.12.1898	
	Jennings, Reginald W.	8. 3.1899	
	Mackay, Henry S.	10. 9.1898	
	Miles, Walter H.	2. 3.1899	
	Nash, Victor G.	29. 4.1899	
	Nicholson, George K.	26. 2.1899	
	Ong, William.	---.1898	
	Parker, Edmund J.	25. 4.1899	
	Penfold, Thomas G.	5. 1.1899	
	Rees, Josiah.	26. 7.1899	
	Richardson, Edward H.	30.12.1898	
	Richardson, Ernest.	11. 6.1898	
	Sparkes, Thomas E.	23. 3.1898	
	Whitfield, William A.	7. 1.1899	
	Woods, Alfred.	9. 8.1899	

OUR WAIFS & STRAYS.

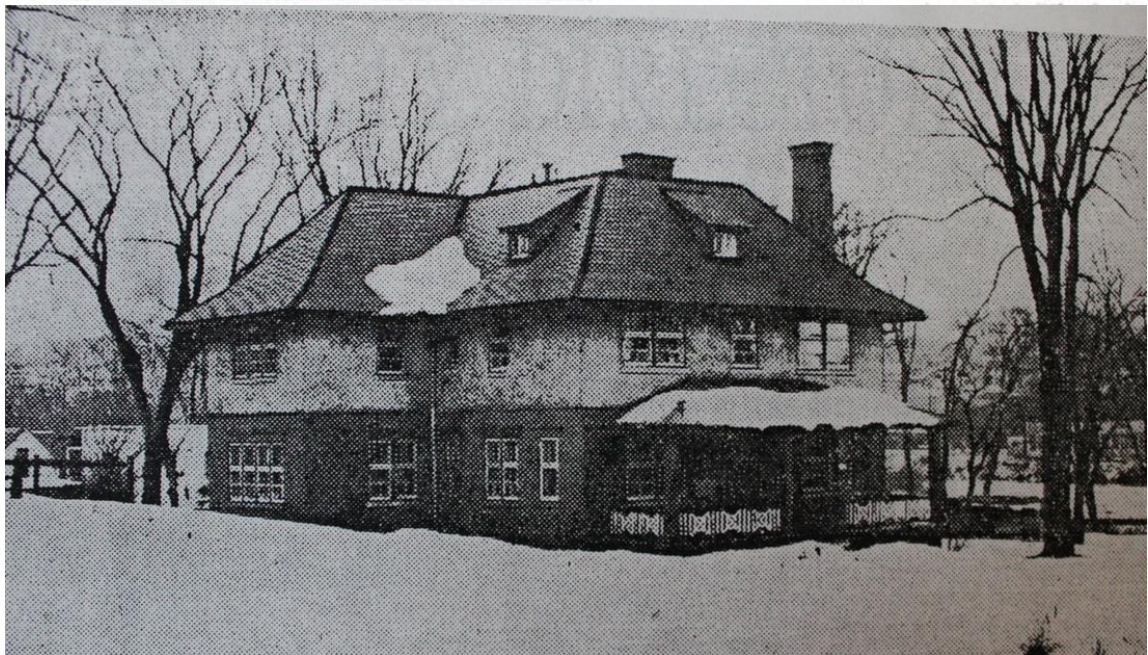
*The Monthly Paper of the Church of
England Central Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays.*

No. 16.—New Series.]

AUGUST, 1885.

[Price One Penny.]

THE SHERBROOKE HOME.



The Gibbs' House on Bowen St, Sherbrooke, Quebec

Given Name(s):

Alfred

Surname:

WOODS

Age:

13

Gender:

M

Ship:

TUNISIAN

Port of Departure:

Liverpool

Date of Departure:

1913-05-17

Port of Arrival:

Quebec

Date of Arrival:

1913-05-26

Year of Arrival:

1913

Party:

Church of England Waifs & Strays

Destination:

Sherbrooke, Quebec

Comments:

Mr. Pugh in charge

Type of Records:

Passenger Lists

Microfilm Reel Number:

T-4796

Children travelling together:

[Q13DK](#)

Source:

Library and Archives Canada

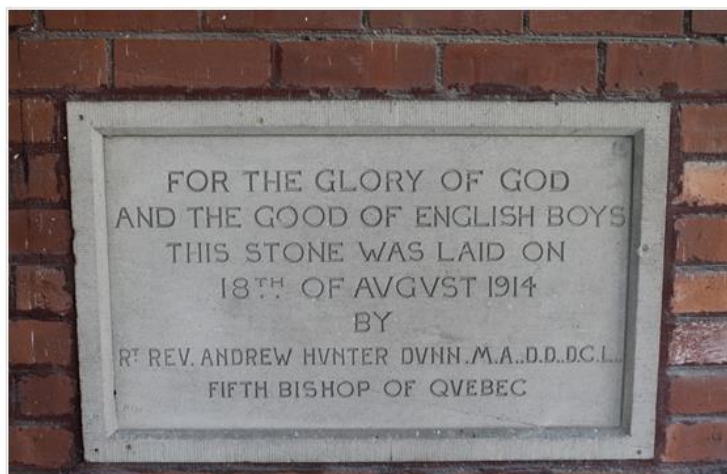
Reference:

RG 76 C1a

Item Number:

85483

Gibbs war memorial
is now housed in the Church of Advent in Sherbrooke, Quebec
473 Bowen St
photo by Lori Oschefski



178033 Private.....	Whitton, John.....	Nil.....	Fleming, M. A.....	New Alyth, Perth, Scot.....	Scotland.....	Montreal.....	Dec. 3, 1915.
177741 Private.....	Wienke, William Henry.....	Nil.....	Wienke, Henry.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	Canada.....	Pembroke.....	Nov. 18, 1915.
177724 Private.....	Wilding, James.....	Nil.....	Wilding, George.....	Not stated.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 22, 1915.
178183 Private.....	Wilkes, Alfred James.....	Nil.....	Wilkes, Mrs. Rosina.....	London, Eng.....	England.....	St. Johns.....	Jan. 11, 1916.
177735 Private.....	Wilkins, James.....	Nil.....	Wilkins, Private 22455 George.....	11th Battalion, Winchester, Hants, Eng.....	England.....	Sutton.....	Nov. 15, 1915.
177061 Sergeant.....	Wilkinson, Cuthbert.....	3rd Regt.....	Wilkinson, T. C.....	2382 Park Ave., Montreal, P.Q.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Oct. 1, 1915.
177251 Private.....	Williams, Charles William.....	Royal Navy.....	Williams, Rose.....	P.O., Eastia, P.Q.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Oct. 25, 1915.
177009 Private.....	Williams, John Henry Joel.....	Cap. Mil.....	Evans, John.....	Halleybury, Ont.....	Canada.....	Halleybury.....	Nov. 27, 1915.
177660 Private.....	Williams, Stanley.....	78th Regt.....	Williams, Robert J.....	Quinn St., Eretor, Eng.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 19, 1915.
177494 L-Corporal.....	Willsher, Charles Herbert.....	Nil.....	Willsher, Mrs. Julia.....	75 Brierfield Ave., Finchley, Church End, London, N. Eng.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 11, 1915.
177296 Private.....	Wilson, Charles.....	5th Regt.....	Wilson, Mrs. C.....	Thetford Mines, P.Q.....	Canada.....	Quebec.....	Oct. 23, 1915.
177613 Private.....	Wilson, Harry.....	Nil.....	Not stated.....	Not stated.....	Canada.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 17, 1915.
177813 Private.....	Wilson, William.....	Nil.....	Lee, Louis.....	Bridgeport, Mich., U.S.A.....	U.S.A.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 25, 1915.
177763 Private.....	Wilson, William.....	Nil.....	Barnes, Mrs.....	Rochon, P.Q.....	Canada.....	Ottawa.....	Nov. 13, 1915.
177407 Private.....	Wilson, William Herbert.....	Nil.....	Wilson, Mrs. George.....	2449 St. Urbain St., Montreal, P.Q.....	U.S.A.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 8, 1915.
178232 Private.....	Withycombe, John.....	Nil.....	Withycombe, Mrs. Honor.....	Fishponds, Bristol, Eng.....	England.....	St. Johns.....	Feb. 22, 1916.
177847 Private.....	Wood, Albert Frank.....	R.N.W.M.P.....	Wood, Mrs. Alice.....	Morrisburg, Ont.....	Canada.....	Cornwall.....	Nov. 30, 1915.
177009 Corporal.....	Wood, Alfred.....	Imp. Forces.....	Wood, Mrs. Alice Quick.....	685b Casgrain Ave., Montreal, P.Q.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Sept. 20, 1915.
178151 Private.....	Wood, Ewart Vivian.....	Nil.....	Wood, Mrs. E. L.....	19 Bonfield Rd., New Cross, London, Eng.....	England.....	St. Johns.....	Jan. 6, 1916.
178226 Private.....	Woodrow, Edward.....	U.S. Army.....	Woodrow, Mrs. Julia Mateogy.....	814, 8th St., Alpine, Mich., U.S.A.....	Canada.....	St. Johns.....	Feb. 16, 1916.
177398 Private.....	Woodruff, Wayne.....	Nil.....	Woodruff, Fern.....	16 Manhattan St., Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.....	U.S.A.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 6, 1915.
177477 Private.....	Woods, Albert.....	Nil.....	Woods, Mrs. A.....	1 Mablethorpe, 28 Colsterworth Rd., Tottenham, Eng.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 10, 1915.
177541 Private.....	Woods, Alfred.....	Nil.....	Edgiston, Mrs. Sarah.....	Union St., Faringdon, Berks, Eng.....	England.....	Richmond.....	Nov. 10, 1915.
177696 Private.....	Woods, Victor.....	Nil.....	Not stated.....	Not stated.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 13, 1915.
177605 Corporal.....	Woods, William Arthur.....	Nil.....	Woods, Mrs. A.....	1 Mablethorpe, 28 Colsterworth Rd., Tottenham, Eng.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 11, 1915.
177928 Private.....	Woodworth, Laurence Albin.....	Nil.....	Woodworth, Albin E.....	70 Birch Ave., St. Lambert, P.Q.....	Canada.....	Montreal.....	Dec. 2, 1915.
177782 Private.....	Woolford, Thomas Edwin.....	3rd Regt.....	Woolford, Mrs. Emily.....	351 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont.....	England.....	Ottawa.....	Nov. 22, 1915.
177323 Private.....	Woolf, Henry Arthur.....	Territorials.....	Woolf, Arthur.....	20 St. Catherine St., Lachine, P.Q.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 1, 1915.
177388 Private.....	Worster, William Charles.....	Nil.....	Worster, Mary Ann.....	Taylor Block, Lennoxville, P.Q.....	England.....	Sherbrooke.....	Nov. 5, 1915.
178965 Private.....	Worthen, Homer Ralph.....	Nil.....	Worthen, Mrs. Grace Ivey H.....	Beebe, P.Q.....	Canada.....	St. Johns.....	Jan. 21, 1916.
177301 Private.....	Wray, George.....	8th Regt.....	Halston, Irvine.....	Henderson Vale, P.Q.....	England.....	Quebec.....	Oct. 22, 1915.
177630 Private.....	Wright, Leonard.....	Nil.....	Wright, Mrs. Lena Nixon.....	140 St. Grandpre St., Montreal, P.Q.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 18, 1915.
177214 Private.....	Wright, Thomas Henry.....	8th Regt.....	Wright, Thomas.....	781 Bowen Ave., Sherbrooke, P.Q.....	Canada.....	Montreal.....	Dec. 6, 1915.
177894 Private.....	Wynne, Cyril Brenda.....	1st Regt.....	Wynne, Mrs. Mary Brennan.....	88 St. Mark St., Montreal, P.Q.....	Canada.....	Montreal.....	Dec. 1, 1915.
177915 Corporal.....	Wynne, Joseph Percival Vivian.....	1st Regt.....	Yandon, Mrs. Justin.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	Canada.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 20, 1915.
177814 Private.....	Yandon, Daniel Walker.....	Nil.....	Yarnold, George.....	Granby, P.Q.....	Canada.....	St. Johns.....	Mar. 11, 1916.
178271 Private.....	Yarnold, Samuel Wellington.....	Nil.....	Young, Benjamin.....	Manosville, P.Q.....	Canada.....	Montreal.....	Dec. 4, 1915.
177965 Private.....	Young, Francis Charles.....	Can. Mil.....	Young, Robert Charles.....	370 St. Philippe St., Montreal, P.Q.....	England.....	Montreal.....	Oct. 23, 1915.
177239 Private.....	Young, John Francis.....	13th Regt.....	Young, George.....	Glen Sutton, P.Q.....	Canada.....	Sutton.....	Nov. 16, 1915.
177756 Private.....	Young, Norris Emerson.....	23rd Regt.....	Young, Susanna.....	122 Drummond Rd., Sherbrooke, P.Q.....	England.....	Sherbrooke.....	Oct. 4, 1915.
177094 Private.....	Young, Richard Thomas.....	3rd Regt.....	Young, Mrs. Susanna.....	125, 1st Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, P.Q.....	England.....	St. Johns.....	Feb. 3, 1916.
178201 Private.....	Young, Thomas Richard.....	3rd Regt.....					

87th Battalion Canadian Infantry Nominal Roll 23rd April 1916 showing Alfred Woods



<http://canadianbritishhomechildren.weebly.com/first-world-war-causalities.html>

**In Memory of
Private JOHN WORNHAM
5426, 1st Bn., Hampshire Regiment
Who died, age 35, on 9 July 1915
Son of John and Fanny Wornham, of London St.,
Faringdon, Berks; husband of Margaret Wornham,
of 2, Sydney Place, Bath, Somerset.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Shellingford War Memorials and
YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence. There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele. The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September.

**In Memory of
Lance Corporal ALBERT EDWARD WRIGHT
6012, 2nd Bn., Wiltshire Regiment
who died on 23 July 1916
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
THIEPVAL MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured.

War Diary

Sunday 23rd July 1916 France, between Bernafay/Trones Wood: At 4.30am the 19th Manchester Regiment make an attack on Guillemont, the 2nd Yorks at the same time attack the trenches on the left of the village from Waterlot Farm. Our 'A' coy goes in support of the Manchesters but gets no further than the eastern face of Trones Wood owing to the attack proving a failure. In the evening the Battalion is relieved by troops of the 35th Division.

**In Memory of
Private PERCY YATES
PLY/1528(S), 1st R.M. Bn. R.N. Div.,
Royal Marine Light Infantry
Who resided in Little Coxwell and died, age 30,
on 28 April 1917
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
ARRAS MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The French handed over Arras to Commonwealth forces in the spring of 1916 and the system of tunnels upon which the town is built were used and developed in preparation for the major offensive planned for April 1917.

The Commonwealth section of the Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery was begun in March 1916, behind the French military cemetery established earlier. It continued to be used by field ambulances and fighting units until November 1918. The cemetery was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields and from two smaller cemeteries in the vicinity.

The cemetery contains over 2,650 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 10 of which are unidentified. The graves in the French military cemetery were removed after the war to other burial grounds and the land they had occupied was used for the construction of the Arras Memorial and Arras Flying Services Memorial.

The adjacent Arras Memorial commemorates almost 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918. Canadian and Australian servicemen killed in these operations are commemorated by memorials at Vimy and Villers-Bretonneux. A separate memorial remembers those killed in the Battle of Cambrai in 1917.

**In Memory of
Private THOMAS YATES
35805, 1st/4th Bn., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
(Formerly 225888 A.S.C. Motorised Transport)
who died, age 35, on 10 November 1918
Son of Thomas Yates, of Faringdon, Berks;
Husband of A. L. Stroud (formerly Yates),
of 59 Pinehurst Rd., Swindon, Wilts.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon and Faringdon United Church War Memorials
and RAMLEH WAR CEMETERY, ISRAEL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The cemetery dates from the First World War, when Ramleh (now Ramala) was occupied by the 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade on 1 November 1917. Field Ambulances, and later Casualty Clearing Stations, were posted at Ramleh and Lydda from December 1917 onwards. The cemetery was begun by the medical units, but some graves were brought in later from the battlefields and from Latron, Sarona and Wilhema Military and Indian Cemeteries. Ramleh War Cemetery contains 3,300 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 964 of them unidentified. Second World War burials number 1,168. There are also 891 war graves of other nationalities from both wars, and 525 non-war burials, many from the RAF and garrison stations that were at Ramleh in the inter war years and until the end of the British Mandate in Palestine in 1948. Within Ramleh War Cemetery will be found: The Ramleh 1914-18 Memorial, erected in 1961 to commemorate more than 300 Commonwealth, German and Turkish servicemen of the First World War who lie buried in cemeteries elsewhere in Israel where their graves could no longer be maintained. Only 74 of the casualties are named.

Thomas was born 1883 in Faringdon. In 1911 he lived in London Street (possibly next to the Wheatsheaf) where he worked as a "Cycle and Motor Agent". He married Annie Peachey from Witney in 1910 and died at Alexandria, 10th November 18 aged 35. (Dave Headey)

**In Memory of
Rifleman WILLIAM YOUNG
206027, 23rd Bn., Rifle Brigade
Formerly 3728 4th Royal Berks.
Who resided in Faringdon and died,
age 50, on 21 March 1918
Son of William and Sarah Young, of Childrey, Oxon.
Remembered with honour
Faringdon War Memorial and
KARACHI 1914-1918 WAR MEMORIAL**



Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Karachi, formerly the capital of the Republic of Pakistan, is the country's only sea port and the main gateway for its trade. It is also the maritime terminus of the Pakistan Railway and its airport, situated on one of the trunk air routes of the world, gives it considerable additional importance. The city lies at the extreme western end of the delta of the Indus, on a backwater protected by a high rocky headland. To the north is dry, hilly country, while to the south creeks and mangrove swamps stretch to the sea. The War Cemetery is about 8 km from the centre of Karachi on Stadium Road and is easily reached by taxi. It was created by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to receive the graves from a number of civil and cantonment cemeteries scattered through the north of Pakistan and the tribal areas, where their permanent maintenance was not possible. The imposing entrance of honey-coloured stone, quarried at Jungshai, near Hyderabad, is one part of a dual memorial the other part being in Delhi, to 25,000 men of the army and air forces of undivided India who died during the 1939-1945 War while on service in non-operational zones.