Rutland and the Great War

A lasting tribute to a great and noble part
RUTLAND'S MEMORIAL HEROES.

PRESENTED TO

IN MEMORY OF

WHO made the Supreme Sacrifice in the GREAT WAR 1914-1918.

Signed on the behalf of the Subscribers

Rutlandborough
Lord Lieutenant.

G. Phillips
Author

Eng. Edw. Corley
High Sheriff 1916-1919.
This second edition of Rutland and the Great War has been created by the Lord Lieutenant of Rutland’s Committee for First World War Commemoration, as a limited edition to mark the centenary of the Great War.

It was not the Committee's intention to make major changes or updates to the original but to produce a high quality publication to mark this special anniversary. This book, therefore, is not a simple reprint of the original, but makes use of the original text, pictures and illustrations, all of which have been adjusted and enhanced where possible, to make as close a facsimile as current technology will allow.

The text of this book has formed the basis of RutlandRemembers.org an interactive website where users can research those from Rutland who fell in the First World War, find their graves and memorials, and contribute information and images.

The publication will also become available in a variety of electronic formats in due course.

The intention of all these initiatives is to continue George Phillips' wish to provide “a lasting tribute to a great and noble part.”

George Phillips was born in Manchester and came to Rutland with his family in 1891 at the age of thirty-four, having been appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for Rutland.

He had wide ranging interests: photography, history, books (he created a local library), and engineering – his second car was the first to be registered in Rutland.

In 1903 he inaugurated the Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record and was responsible for many historical articles in Matkin’s Almanack.

He was also the author of the Rutland volume in the Cambridge County Geographies series, published in 1912, but his greatest achievement was his Rutland and the Great War of 1920, a copy of which was presented to every bereaved family by the High Sheriff, J E Corby Esq.

This second edition, published in 2014 at the centenary of the Great War, is a fitting memorial to those from Rutland who served in the Great War and, of course, to George Phillips who compiled the original.

For further information about George Phillips please read “For the Love of Rutland”, written by his grandson, Patrick Coyne, in Rutland Record No 20 (2000), published by Rutland Local History and Record Society.
This work by George Phillips has been known to Rutland families for nearly a century. Published in 1920, many families will have had a copy but, over the intervening years, the book has become something of a rarity. In the towns of Oakham and Uppingham, in the villages and hamlets across the county there can be few who were not touched by the Great War and Phillips dedicated his book as ‘A lasting tribute to a great and noble part’: the families who lost their loved ones and those whose lives were forever changed by the events of 1914-1918.

A century on and the world is about to embark upon a commemoration of that most dramatic period in its history. Rutland, the smallest county in England, is determined to play its part in these commemorations and the re-printing of George Phillips’ encyclopaedic work is a vital part of that process. It contains the names of all in the county who served in the forces with photographs and biographies of all those who died which we hope will reach out to all generations by providing a poignant reminder that we shall never forget the sacrifices of those times.

Laurence Howard
August 2014
LEICESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY; FELL IN ACTION AT YPRES, MAY 13TH, 1915
RUTLAND
AND
THE GREAT WAR:
A Lasting Tribute to a Great and Noble Part

COMPILED BY
G. PHILLIPS,
Late Editor: Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record

1920
J. PADFIELD & CO., LTD.
SALFORD, MANCHESTER
TO

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD RANKSBOROUGH, C.B., C.V.O.,

LORD LIEUTENANT OF RUTLAND

AND

JOHN EDWARD CORBY, ESQUIRE,

HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY (1915-19),

WHO GAVE SUCH GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT TO ITS PRODUCTION,

THIS RECORD IS DEDICATED.
In addition to the authors mentioned in the text I am indebted for much of the narrative of the operations in which Rutland men took part to:

- W. Irwin - “Splendid Story of Ypres”;
- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle - “British Campaign in France and Flanders”;
- The Times - “History of the War”;
- The files of the Grantham Journal.

I have to thank Mr. J. Story, of Oakham, for the Oakham School Roll of Honour, and also Mr. E.P. Graham, of Uppingham, for the Uppingham School Roll of Honour, and for their help in correcting the proofs.

The names of, and matter relating to, the Special Constables were kindly supplied by Superintendent F.W. Golder; particulars and names in the Transport Section by Mr. G.E. Gibson, and much assistance was afforded by the clergy of the County in supplying the names and addresses of the relatives of the fallen.

The Illustrations of the Battlefields were courteously lent by the Michelin Tyre Company from their “Illustrated History and Guide to Ypres and the Battlefields.”

Nearly all the illustrations of churches are from photographs by Mr. W.J.W. Stocks, of Uppingham.

I am indebted for the large group photographs of the Rutland Volunteer Officers and Local Companies of the Rutland Volunteers to Mr. H.J. Whitehouse, who kindly placed his collection of photographs at my disposal.
PREFACE.

THIS record was begun in March, 1919, to put into permanent form the Rolls of Honour which had been supplied to every parish by Lord Ranksborough, the Lord Lieutenant, and it is due to him and Mr. Corby, the High Sheriff, that it has been possible to produce the volume which has now been completed.

In some cases these rolls have been exceedingly well kept, recording the rank and regiment of those who joined the forces. In others, it was impossible to find any trace of them, and therefore it was decided not to attempt the task of recording rank and regiment, because so many of those who joined one regiment were transferred to others. The names, therefore, which appear on the Rolls of Honour of each parish are inserted without reference to regiment or rank.

But it soon became evident that there was much more to record than the Rolls of Honour, because the civilian population, who could not go out to fight, were strenuously backing up our fighting men at the front by the way in which they laid themselves out to do all kinds of patriotic work.

One thing this Record proves. Rutland did her duty. In comparison with the rest of the United Kingdom, she sent thirty-five per cent. of her male population to the war, against twenty-five per cent. for the whole country. Of the men of Rutland who went to the war, fourteen percent were killed or died from wounds, against twelve percent for the United Kingdom.

In the early recruiting days, when meetings were held all over the County for the purpose, there were to be found men who were so craven as to consider they would be quite as well off under German rule as British rule. Let us examine what German rule meant and what the sacrifice of “our boys” saved this County from. For this is what Germany would have demanded in case she won. In July, 1917, the ex-Kaiser said:– “The Entente must be made to pay all Germany’s war costs, including the cost of German armaments for the next forty years amounting to £20,000,000,000 - part to be paid in raw materials and by the surrender of half the Entente’s merchant fleet, and seizure of all private and public property in the annexed territories.” Herr Erzeberger said:– “Germany must obtain control not only of Belgium, but the whole French coast from Dunkirk to Boulogne, with the possession of the Channel Islands. The mines of French Lorraine must pass under German control. The indemnities must provide for full reimbursement of war costs; payment of all damage caused by the war; the redemption of all German State debts; and the creation of a large fund for German victims of the war.” Such would have been the Allies’ fate had Germany won, and the heart of every patriotic citizen must go out in gratitude and love to the brave fellows who answered the call in their country’s hour of need.
This Record would have been incomplete without portraits of the fallen, and these, arranged by parishes, on plates designed by the compiler, together with the accompanying biographies, are a fitting tribute to the brave men who gave their lives to the cause. It is intensely sad to see the hundreds of young faces among the fallen, the majority just entering into life, and representing “all sorts and conditions of men,” from peer to peasant. But what a glorious thought that they are counted among the saviours of world liberty. “Who dies if England lives?” Their names are writ on the scroll of fame, and in this Record their faces will be always with us, honoured, enshrined, immortalised.

The compiler has spared no effort to include the portrait of every Rutland man who fell in the Great War, but unfortunately in one or two cases, it has been impossible to trace the man’s relatives in order to obtain the necessary photograph, or the relatives have not responded to the compiler’s request. With these unavoidable exceptions, it is hoped the volume is a complete record of Rutland’s part in the World Struggle.

The collection, compilation, and tabulation of the mass of names, statistics and particulars, necessary to make the Record complete, has taken a long time, but the difficulties and delays experienced by the compiler have been considerably increased and multiplied by adverse conditions in the printing world during the execution of the work. These have now been overcome, and the book completed at last, and bound in a form consistent with its noble contents, will soon find its place, we hope, in every patriotic home throughout the County.

Through the generosity of a few subscribers, it has been possible to arrange for a copy of the book to be presented to the nearest relative of each of the fallen. These presentation copies contain a special book plate suitably inscribed, and thus they will be to every bereaved family a memorial of their hero, and a token of the County’s gratitude.

In conclusion, a word of thanks is due to the compiler for the immense amount of labour and care he has bestowed in the work of placing on record the part played by the County in the Great War. In no more fitting way could the whole County have been included in one memorial, or, as far as possible, the names of every fighter and worker individually recorded and honoured.

A.B.P.
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Major-General Lord RANKSBOROUGH, C.B., C.V.O.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF RUTLAND.

The first record we have of a Lord Lieutenant connected with Rutland is Francis, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, who was appointed May 28th, 1550. He was also Lord Lieutenant for the counties of Warwick, Derby and Leicester. Until the year 1660 Rutland had not a separate Lord Lieutenant, this officer being appointed for the combined counties of Leicester and Rutland. It would appear, however, that the nobility and gentry somewhat resented this attachment to their larger neighbour and in the year 1648 petitioned the King for ‘home rule.’ The petition set forth that ‘although Rutland had been time out of mind an entire county of itself, with a Sheriff, Assizes, Justices of the Peace, Knights of the Shire (Members of Parliament), and all other incidents thereto as an entire county, yet in military affairs it had hitherto been subject to the Lord Lieutenant of another county’ and the petitioners prayed His Majesty to appoint a Lord Lieutenant for Rutland County only.

It was not until twelve years later that the petition was granted when Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, in 1660, was appointed for Rutland itself. Since that time the County has had twelve Lord Lieutenants and when William, 9th Earl of Dysart, appointed in 1881, resigned, Major-General Brocklehurst (Lord Ranksborough 1914) was appointed on March 26th, 1906.

Lord Ranksborough was born in 1852. He took his B.A. degree at Cambridge and obtained a Commission in the Royal Horse Guards. He served with his Regiment in the Egyptian War, 1882, taking part in the memorable charge at Kassasin.

He went through the Nile Expedition, 1884-5, and was Colonel-in-Command of the Regiment 1895-9. As Major-General he commanded the 2nd Cavalry Brigade of the Natal Field Force in the Boer War, 1899-1901, and was in Ladysmith during the whole of the siege. He retired from the Army in 1908.

His charming courtesy and affability commended him to the notice of Queen Victoria, and Her Majesty appointed him her Equerry in 1899. In this office he continued until the death of the Queen in 1901, when he became Equerry to Queen Alexandra, and held the office until 1910, when he was appointed extra Equerry, and was further appointed a Lord in Waiting to the King, in 1915, which office he holds at the present time.

After retiring from the Army he assisted very materially every movement for Military training in the County. From speeches made on several occasions it is evident that Lord Ranksborough had no illusions on the Nation’s preparedness for War. He was instrumental in establishing the Miniature Rifle Ranges at Oakham and Uppingham, and took an active part in the formation of village Rifle Clubs throughout the County. The Oakham Long Rifle Range was opened by him. He offered a silver cup, value £10, to be shot for annually, and it was owing to the support and financial assistance readily given by him that these movements for training men to shoot were so very successful.

In 1908 he was appointed Hon. Colonel of the 5th Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, and in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant became President of the Rutland Territorial Forces’ Association. He materially assisted in raising two companies in Rutland, and showed his interest in their welfare by visiting the various camps on several occasions. He was raised to a well-earned Peerage in 1914.

The opening years of the War were busy ones for our Lord Lieutenant, who threw himself at once into a strenuous recruiting campaign, convening meetings in various parts of the County, with the object of emphasising the vital issues of the great conflict and the necessity for every able-bodied man offering his services to King and Country in the crisis. These meetings served to kindle a war enthusiasm and a determination to help in achieving final victory typical of Rutland’s patriotism and fervour for a National Cause.

An appeal for funds to enhance the Government grant for the Rutland Volunteers was issued jointly by our Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff, and resulted in a very substantial amount being subscribed which enabled that force to do excellent work.
In addition to the purely military side of Lord Ranksborough’s activities during the War, he took a leading part, both personally and financially, in the efforts to relieve distress. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities a meeting was held, under his presidency, in Oakham, to reconstitute the Rutland Soldiers and Sailors Families’ Association, with the object of giving assistance to the dependents of those gone or going on active service, and Mr. John Gretton, M.P., undertook to organise it. This and the County Distress Committee, formed later, were finally merged into the Prince of Wales’ Fund.

A big effort was made, under Lord Ranksborough’s presidency, for King George’s Fund for Sailors, V.A.D. Hospital and Red Cross work in the County found in him a keen supporter. He was also president of the County Committee for War Savings. In fact, Lord Ranksborough’s name will be found in many sections of this book in connection with the varied schemes which had for their object the organisation of the County’s efforts to do its share in winning the War. No one was more capable of realising the issues of the terrific struggle in which Britain and her allies was engaged. No one was more constant in his endeavours to voice those issues and rouse a spirit of patriotism in the breast of everyone in the County, both men and women. He knew that the War could not be won simply by the self-sacrifice of those heroes who faced death or mutilation on the battlefield, but that victory depended also on the sacrifices, the self-denial and the determination of each and every member of the community to do his or her “bit” in whatever way duty called them. This was the keynote of all his appeals and the manner in which Rutland loyally responded is indicated in the pages of this book.

When the country was fighting against long odds, in the dark days when reverses came, when, with insufficient men and lack of munitions, we were endeavouring to break the wall of steel the Germans had flung across Europe, no pessimistic word fell from the lips of our Lord Lieutenant who, while fully realising the dangers ahead, was always confident that right would prevail against might, and that Germany would ultimately be humbled to the dust.

That can be said of him which can be said of no other Lord Lieutenant of Rutland, that he had the privilege of being in office during the greatest of all Wars, during the time we were battling for our National existence, during the country’s greatest peril; a privilege, we know, he appreciated to the full. Lord Ranksborough carried out the manifold duties of the office he holds, made much more onerous by the terrific struggle in which the country was engaged, with signal ability; and the splendid response of the County to his leadership may be taken as a measure of the esteem in which he is held. The traditions of this County have been upheld in the highest degree, and Lord Ranksborough’s name will stand on its records as one who had vision to see that sacrifice became a duty, and not only preached this but strenuously practiced it himself in the sphere to which he had been called.
RUTLAND AND THE GREAT WAR
JOHN EDWARD CORBY, Esquire.
HIGH SHERIFF OF RUTLAND, 1916-19

The High Sheriff is the chief officer of the Crown in every county or shire, who does all the Sovereign's business in the County; the Crown, by letters patent, committing the custody of the County to him alone.

The office is an ancient one, dating back before the Norman Conquest. As keeper of the King's Peace the Sheriff is the first man in the County, and superior in rank to any nobleman therein during his term of office, which, since the reign of Richard II. (1377-1397), he holds for one year. He executes the sentences of the Sovereign's Court, both criminal and civil. He is the chief Conservator of Peace within the shire, and, although the Lord Lieutenant is really the head of the local military forces of the County, the Sheriff has at his disposal the whole civil force of the County, in old legal phraseology the posse comitatus, a summons which every able-bodied commoner must obey under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

In olden days the Sheriff was elected by the inhabitants of the County, but has now, for many centuries, been appointed yearly by the Sovereign out of a list of three or more recommended by the Judges or other officers of the Crown. His ordinary duties, such as the execution of writs, he delegates to a deputy called the under-Sheriff, who also represents him at Quarter Sessions. The Sheriff only performs in person such duties as are either purely honorary, for instance, attendance upon the Judges on circuit, or as are of some dignity and importance, such as the presiding over elections and the holding of County meetings which he may call at any time.

Rutland can boast of an unbroken record of Sheriffs dating from the year 1129 to the present day. Several have held the office for two, three, and four years at intervals ranging from four to thirty years. One we find, named Thomas Corby (whether an ancestor of our present High Sheriff we know not) served the office for three consecutive years from 1410 to 1412 inclusive. Mr. Corby has, therefore, created a record for Rutland but is one which cannot be equalled in any other County.

Born at Belton, May 27th, 1854, the son of Mr. Edward Corby, who came of good old English yeoman stock, he was educated at a private school in the village under Mr. Drowley and afterwards at Gosberton Hall School in Lincolnshire. On May 1st, 1870, Mr. Corby went to the City of London and entered the firm of Messrs. Speckley, White and Lewis, who were engaged in the textile trade. But, although his abilities carried him very far in the estimation of this firm, as we shall see later, his greatest wish was to try and make a success in farming. So in 1877 he invested his savings in stock and took some grazing land in Leighfield, under the late Mr. George Henry Finch, M.P., his father managing it for nothing with his own land, while he remained in London. The first two years, under favourable conditions, were a financial success, but the third year “rot” broke out in his flock of sheep and the result was a heavy loss. The following year “lung” disease appeared in the beasts and his land was declared an affected area which caused another serious loss. Half his capital having disappeared in the attempt to make farming his ultimate goal he abandoned the idea and determined to turn his attention whole-heartedly to commerce. His father afterwards declared that the farming experiment was the best investment his son ever made for it resulted in turning his mind solely to business.

The “call of the blood” is, however, not easily eradicated for, notwithstanding the failure of his early attempts, Mr. Corby has always taken the greatest interest in agriculture and now at his own place at Arkley, near Barnet, may be seen his early love developing, in which he takes the keenest delight. His Presidency of the Rutland Agricultural Society, in 1919, when the show was resumed after an interval of four war years, and the substantial financial assistance which he gave will be long remembered by all agriculturalists in the County and well earned the expressions of gratitude and thanks contained in the Committee’s report.

Turning now to Mr. Corby’s business career. He stayed with the firm of Speckley, White and Lewis for a period of sixteen years, obtaining the confidence of the partners to such an extent that he was offered a partnership. But anyone with even a slight acquaintance of Mr. Corby will know that he is a man of ideas, with a capacity, for carrying them into execution, and he determined to strike out a line
on his own account. He, therefore, founded the firm of Corby, Palmer and Steward in 1886, and has never had reason to regret so doing.

The esteem in which Mr. Corby is held in the City of London may be evinced by the fact that a short time ago he was presented with an illuminated address, in the form of an album, to which are appended the signatures of the leading textile merchants of the City.

The following is a copy of the address:—

TO JOHN EDWARD CORBY, Esq.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the TEXTILE TRADE SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce held on July 24th, 1919, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

THAT the members of the TEXTILE TRADE SECTION desire, on the termination of the Great War, to express to Mr. J.E. Corby, EX-CHAIRMAN of the SECTION, their grateful thanks for his constant and successful efforts to promote the legitimate interests of the LONDON TEXTILE TRADE, consistently with national interests, in relation to the RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

THEY desire, in particular, to acknowledge his services as CHAIRMAN of the SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the trade which has dealt with this matter, and also as a member of the COUNCIL OF THE CHAMBER, in his individual capacity, in various negotiations, with the BOARD OF TRADE from which many valuable concessions have resulted.

The undersigned desire to associate themselves with the foregoing resolutions: Then follow the signatures.

But Mr. Corby’s activities during the War were not confined to business, for he took a large part in many patriotic efforts, started in the City of London and Rutland, such as the Red Cross Fund, Prisoners of War Fund, etc., and, at his own expense, in July, 1916, sent out, fully equipped, the “Corby Palmer Rutland” Hut to Mesopotamia, where it was taken over and run by the Y.M.C.A. The name links his own with that of his late partner and his native County. The ‘hut’ consisted of a large tent, or marquee, which was moved from time to time as the exigencies of the war demanded. It was frequently pitched in situations which became ‘unhealthy’. On one occasion a portion of one of ‘Johnny Turk’s’ bombs tore an eighteen inch hole in the canvas. A.C.O. wrote that it was “not possible to express on paper the appreciation of the men who took advantage of the facilities provided for them. In the midst of the heat and dust of the summer or the dreary mud and rain of the winter it has been a most welcome refuge for thousands of men… who found in it comfort, luxury and recreation which would otherwise have been entirely unavailable.”

During Mr. Corby’s four successive terms of office he has not been called upon to attend the Judge of Assize. It was decided some years ago that unless there were cases to try the Assizes should not be held. During the last quarter of a century there have been many occasions when his Lordship, having been presented with a pair of white gloves, made some remarks on the absence of crime in the County, alluded to the collection of horse-shoes and the proverbial good luck connected therewith, took his departure for places not so happily circumstanced, and the record was a Maiden Assize.

But while such honorary duties have not claimed Mr. Corby’s attention during the War he initiated and threw himself, with characteristic zest, into campaigns of a National, Patriotic and Local character. Among several others, which are noted elsewhere, was the War Savings Campaign, when such was the enthusiasm with which he imbued willing helpers that during “War Weapon’s Week,” in May, 1918, no less a sum than £66,443 was subscribed, being £16,433 over the County quota. The total amount raised in the County for War Loans, War Saving Certificates and the Victory Loan has been considerably over £250,000, and it is safe to say it was mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Corby, who provided the bulk of the necessary expenses, that such success was made possible. One of his aims throughout the War was to get Rutland thoroughly organised so that in case of future need the machinery would be ready for any eventuality.

The County has been extremely fortunate in the fact that during the last four strenuous years a High Sheriff was found who has taken such a keen interest in, and ungrudgingly helped, all the varied organisations, both local and of a national character, which invited his assistance. What he has done will never fully be known. He is a man who does not let his left hand know what his right hand does. But this we know, that there will ever be a large corner of his heart open to the claims of Rutland and that the manner in which he has carried out the duties of his high office during the war has evoked the sincere admiration, approbation and respect of every inhabitant, and the name of John Edward Corby will go down in the annals of the County as a High Sheriff who, while he could not go to the War himself, answered his country’s call, in other directions, with all the energy and power with which he was endowed.
RUTLAND TROOP "A" SQUADRON LEICESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY.

Melton Mowbray
RUTLAND AND THE GREAT WAR.
A GENERAL REVIEW.

RUTLAND, situated in the heart of England, among the lowlands which slope down to the fen country—a pigmy among the giants—for it is encircled by shires whose areas run to five, six, and even eighteen times its acreage, is essentially an agricultural county. No belching smoke stacks poison the air, and we need not walk far from town or village before the silence is broken only by the hum of the insect world, which reminds us that we are far removed from busy loom and spindle.

Its chief claim to distinction, up to August, 1914, lay apparently in the fact that it is the smallest county in England. But Rutland always prided herself, whenever an occasion for patriotic demonstration arose, be it Coronation or other National festival, on being “Though Least, Most Loyal,” and during the war claims to have fully lived up to this maxim; for not only did she send as large a proportion of her sons to fight for King and Country as any other county, considering size and population, but in all other respects to every call for National service and personal sacrifice willingly and promptly responded.

Few will ever forget the week that opened with August 3rd, 1914. War and rumours of war had been in the air for a fortnight or more, but whether Serbia and Austria would fight and what other powers might be dragged in, did not seem to damp the proceedings at the Annual Show of the Rutland Horticultural Society, held on Bank Holiday in Oakham, more than did the summer showers which fell on that day. On the previous Sunday, the Oakham Company of the 5th Battalion Leicestershire Regiment T.F. entrained for Bridlington, to take part in the annual fifteen days’ encampment and training, which, despite the
hard work involved, provided a considerable amount of pleasure. I do not think it occurred to any one of those who formed that unit that within forty-eight hours they would be back again in Oakham, enrolled to proceed on active service from which many of them were never to return. Events moved swiftly and tragically. War was declared on August 4th. On August 6th, the members of the Oakham Company of Territorials, who responded to duty’s call, were given a rousing “send-off” when they marched out of the town en route for Loughborough, later to take their places in the trenches in France and Flanders and strike a blow for Liberty, Civilisation, and Right.

The Rutland Troop of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry also splendidly replied to the summons, and assembled at Melton Mowbray awaiting, with the rest of the units forming “A” squadron, for mounts before proceeding to take their part in the tremendous struggle in which practically the whole world was soon to become engaged.

The Reservists, who were living in the county, at once flocked to the colours on receiving notice, while the late Lord Kitchener’s appeal for men for the Forces met with a gratifying response from the young men of the county.

A search through the absent voters’ list reveals the fact that there were very few regiments which did not contain Rutland men. The following are mentioned more or less right through the lists. Artillery: Honourable Artillery Company, Royal Field Artillery, Royal Horse Artillery; Cavalry: Dragoon Guards, Hussars, Lancers, Leciestershire Yeomanry, Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blues); Guards: Coldstream, Grenadiers; Infantry: Artists’ Rifles (London), Bedford, Berkshire, Black Watch, Border, Cheshire, Connaught Rangers, Devon, Dorset, Dublin Fusiliers, Duke of Cornwall’s, Durham, L.I., East Lancashire, East Surrey, Essex, Gloucester, Gordon Highlanders, Hampshire, Highland Light Infantry, Inniskilling Fusiliers, King’s Own Loyal Lancaster, King’s Royal Rifles, Lancashire Fusiliers, Leicestershire, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northampton, North Staffordshire, Northumberland Fusiliers, Oxford and Bucks, Queen’s (West Surrey), Rifle Brigade, Royal Fusiliers, Royal Irish Rifles, Royal Scots, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Royal West Kent, Seaforth Highlanders, Sherwood Foresters, Shropshire, Somerset Light Infantry, South Lancashire, South Staffordshire, South Wales Borderers, Suffolk, Sussex, Warwick, Welsh, Welsh Fusiliers, West Kent, West Riding, West Yorkshire, Worcester, York and Lancaster, Yorkshire, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Royal Engineers, A.S.C., A.V.C., R.A.M.C., R.A.F., Tank Corps.

Although an inland county, Rutland gave her share to the Navy. No less than 55 of H.M. ships had men from this county on board, and, as will be seen from the biographies of the fallen, vessels on which Rutland men served went down in the battles of Flanders and the Falklands and one was submerged in the North Sea.

Although their work, for obvious reasons, had to be kept secret, everyone realised at times of catastrophe at sea that a service of gallant men were steadily and bravely facing a hidden and, therefore, more terrible enemy to ensure a constant supply of the necessities of life for the population who, although willing, were not able to tread a foreign territory to assist in the mighty struggle for the right. It was not easily realised, however, that submarines and mines were not the most terrifying of lurking dangers; but the long nights of anxiety, of continual watchfulness during stormy weather and fog, while in close convoy of, perhaps, thirty or more vessels, with not a light for guidance, and with the remembrance that down below was stored hundreds of tons of high explosive or valuable troops who would perhaps be the means of turning the tide of victory. These were the hours of nerve racking strain, when the men, who after sometimes two or three days continual watch, are bodily and mentally exhausted, suddenly find their labour has been in vain, for the following steamer below was stored hundreds of tons of high explosive or valuable troops who would perhaps be the means of turning the tide of victory. These were the hours of nerve racking strain, when the men, who after sometimes two or three days continual watch, are bodily and mentally exhausted, suddenly find their labour has been in vain, for the following steamer has, during a forced change of course, collided and the boats are the only refuge. Without the services of British seamen and the Mercantile Marine the war would have been lost for all of us.

Rutland men fought and died on the Western Front, in France and Flanders. Their graves will be found dotted along the whole of the battle line. On the Marne, the Aisne, at Ypres, Neuve Chapelle, Hooge, Loos, the Somme, Arras, Messines, Cambrai, Lys and other places. In the Retreat from Mons were Rutland men, the “Old Contemptibles,” those of the Regulars who went out with the British Expeditionary Force in the first days of the war, men who had served in India and South Africa and who were in the Reserves. There is no greater honour to-day, says Major A. Corbett-Smith in “The Retreat from Mons” that men may wear—alas, there are but few left to wear it!—than the honour of having served his King and Country in France throughout August and September, 1914. He needs no decoration, no “mention.” He served through the “Retreat from Mons.”
“Every surviving Tommy of the British Expeditionary Forces remembers it only as a confused kind of hell. By night they dropped on their faces to wake to the sound of guns, to the bursting of shells, to more marching, more action. By day the massed German lines poured in on them four deep. Rank after rank the British mowed them down until the riflemen and machine gun men retreated from very weariness of arm and horror of more killing.”

“Yes, in that single word “Mons” is summed up the Liberation of the World. It was the victory of the Marne which won for Civilisation that freedom, but it was, under God’s hand, the British Navy, the stand of Belgium, and the “Retreat from Mons” which made the victory possible.”

Rutland men were in the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition. Many fell at Suvla Bay and in the fighting with the Turks and Bulgarians in Salonica. They were to be found in Egypt and Palestine and entered Jerusalem with General Allenby. In Mesopotamia they fought against the Turks and, after the heroic resistance of 143 days, they were among those who surrendered at Kut, whilst in East Africa lies the son of one of our most noble houses.

The British Air Force claimed many of our young men who contributed to help Great Britain to maintain a resolute and unceasing offensive in the war in the air, in fact, in every arm of the service the County gave of her best and maintained her honour in the iron determination to do its “bit” in the world’s bloodiest war.

Nor must we forget the fact that many sons of Rutland who had gone to Canada, Australia and New Zealand felt the call of the blood, and came over to give their help to the motherland.

The figures shown on page 10 may seem uninteresting to many readers. But they represent, in an abbreviated way, the sum total of the toll, both in life and health, taken by the war from every village in the county. To say that Rutland sent over one-third of its male population to the Front and that, out of 3,695 who went, 525 were killed and 479 wounded and disabled, seems a mere line in the drama of death and mutilation, and no more than a decimal point in the frightful sum of sacrifice recorded during the war.

But when we analyse the figures of each parish and find that small villages like Ayston and Whitwell gave more than half their total male population, and four out of every ten who joined found a soldier’s grave; when we find that five out of every hundred of the total male population of the county lost their lives, and nearly the same number were wounded and disabled, we may be able to gauge to some extent the tragedy which has swept over our homesteads. There were many tears in Rutland homes, many sad and lonely women, and the only consolation they had was that their sons, brothers, husbands had helped to save England by their own death.

It is impossible for anyone except, perhaps, a war correspondent, who had free access to the front lines, to give any adequate idea or impression of the realities of war. It was long before people realised what was happening in France and Flanders. The veil of secrecy was drawn tightly by military censorship. I tried to follow the fortunes of our boys in the meagre newspaper reports which were allowed to pass the censor. From their letters one could only guess where they were, for all mention of places was rigorously forbidden, and the contents of these letters, strung together in the form of an article in the local press, served only to call down anathemas on the head of the scribe and a direct intimation from ‘Headquarters’ that he would get into trouble in case of repetition. Philip Gibbs says:— “It would have been better to let the people know more of the truth of what was happening in France and Flanders—the truth of the tragedy, instead of carefully camouflaged communiques, hiding the losses, ignoring the deeds of famous regiments, veiling all the drama of that early fighting by a deliberate screen of mystery, though all was known to the enemy. It was fear of
R U T L A N D A N D T H E G R E A T WA R

10

ANALYSIS SHOWING THE TOLL OF THE WAR

ON THE MALE POPULATION OF THE VARIOUS
PARISHES OF RUTLAND.
Population				
Joined		
Percentage
Percentage Percentage
PARISH
1911
Males
Females
Families H.M. Forces
Killed
of Males
of Joined
of Male
							
Joined
Killed
population
									
lost
Ashwell

No.
Disabled

246

129

117

51

68

6

52.7

8.8

4.3

7

75

36

39

14

20

8

55.5

40.0

22.2

1

Barleythorpe

261

141

120

39

40

7

28.3

17.5

4.9

7

Barrow

130

75

55

24

9

1

12.0

11.1

1.3

3

Barrowden

460

237

223

120

64

14

27.0

21.8

5.9

12

Belton

297

157

140

85

75

7

47.6

12.0

4.4

6

Bisbrooke

190

93

97

44

32

2

34.4

6.2

2.1

10

Braunston

357

170

187

93

73

10

42.9

13.7

5.8

11

80

48

32

17

13

3

27.0

23.0

6.2

2

Burley-on-the-Hill

203

104

99

47

54

5

51.9

9.2

4.8

4

Caldecott

270

141

129

66

56

10

39.7

17.8

7.0

11

Casterton, Great

288

149

139

63

65

13

43.6

20.0

8.7

4

Casterton, Little

189

92

97

44

30

5

32.1

16.6

5.4

4

Clipsham

134

69

65

32

22

2

31.8

9.0

2.9

1

Cottesmore

459

242

217

101

86

10

35.5

11.6

4.1

9

Edith Weston

268

129

139

66

50

10

38.7

20.0

7.7

3

Egleton and Gunthorpe

160

77

83

37

19

2

29.8

10.5

2.6

3

Empingham

639

318

321

150

80

14

25.1

17.5

4.4

7

Ayston

Brooke

Essendine

215

117

98

43

33

4

28.1

12.1

3.4

2

Exton and Horn

655

356

299

147

114

14

32.0

12.3

3.9

15

Glaston

188

88

100

50

41

2

46.5

4.8

2.2

6

Greetham

531

262

269

123

60

6

22.9

10.0

2.2

6

Hambleton

241

124

117

50

57

8

45.9

14.0

6.4

5

Ketton

992

470

522

242

212

35

45.1

16.5

7.4

29

Langham

625

320

305

165

141

18

44.0

12.7

5.5

21

Leighfield

35

18

17

6

Luffenham N.

431

223

208

102

82

14

36.7

17.0

6.2

8

Luffenham S.

329

169

160

81

41

8

24.2

19.5

4.7

5

Lyddington

366

169

197

101

57

7

33.7

12.2

4.2

9

97

35

62

28

18

1

51.4

5.5

2.8

8

Manton and Martinsthorpe

295

143

152

66

58

6

40.5

10.3

4.2

7

Market Overton

403

203

200

93

63

12

31.0

19.0

5.9

8

Morcott

392

186

206

102

86

12

46.2

14.0

6.4

10

64

32

32

10

3667

1850

1817

853

760

102

154

80

74

31

14

36

17

19

8

9

Preston

243

116

127

67

Ridlington

221

117

104

Ryhall and Belmisthorpe

701

381

Seaton

198
61

Stretton

170

Teigh

110

Thistleton

Lyndon

Normanton
Oakham
Pickworth
Pilton

Stoke Dry

Thorpe-by-Water

22		 68.7			

2

41.0

13.4

5.5

98

3

17.5

21.4

3.7

1

1

53.0

11.1

5.9

1

55

9

47.4

16.3

7.7

8

53

31

6

26.5

19.3

5.1

5

320

170

103

18

27.0

17.4

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15

98

100

55

31

4

31.6

12.9

4.1

4

30

31

13

86

84

34

38

5

44.1

13.1

5.8

3

51

59

25

18

1

35.3

5.5

1.9

4

114

52

62

23

20

1

38.4

5.0

1.9
12.0

8		

26.6			

48

25

23

13

6

3

24.0

50.0

Tickencote

110

51

59

27

20

5

39.2

25.0

9.8

2

Tinwell

218

104

114

50

37

12

35.5

32.4

11.5

3

Tixover
Uppingham
Wardley
Whissendine
Whitwell
Wing

49

24

25

15

10

1

41.6

10.0

4.1

1

2590

1406

1184

500

378

42

26.9

11.1

2.9

59

43

21

22

9

673

308

365

184

6		28.5			
127

20

41.2

15.7

6.4

1
13

78

33

45

19

17

7

51.5

41.2

21.2

1

297

142

155

72

66

9

46.4

13.6

6.3

14

20,346

10,314

10,032

4,723

3,695

525

35.8

14.2

5.0

479


their own people, not of the enemy, which guided the rules of censorship, then and later.”

While writing the biographies which appear in this book I have perused hundreds of letters from boys at the Front. One marvels at their heroism in danger and their indifference to death. There was no grumbling or grumbling and a careful avoidance of all mention of the conditions under which they fought; but one could read between the lines the hope that the war might soon be over and they would once more be back in their native land. But the pathos of letters from mothers, wives, and sweethearts is enough to make one think that the fierce and fearful sensations of men in action are as nothing compared with the agonies endured by the silent watchers at home, the mothers and wives and lovers who sent their best in God’s keeping to the Front.

England knows nothing of the meaning of modern war; she has not suffered invasion, save from the predatory attacks of aircraft. Her sons fought for her, and the knowledge thrilled our womenfolk; but of the conditions under which they fought and of the appalling sufferings of France and Belgium, Poland, Serbia, and other small nations they were hopelessly ignorant.

In this review I shall have to make use of the writings of eye-witnesses of the fighting, but having been over the Battlefields of Flanders I give my own impressions of what I saw there and the illustrations may enable readers to obtain some slight idea of the meaning of modern warfare.

To begin with Ypres, for it was near here that our Leicestershire Yeomanry suffered so terribly, Colonel the Hon. P.C. Evans-Freke and several other officers being killed and wounded. The 5th Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, which was the first complete Territorial Force Division to cross the seas and go into action as a Division against the Germans, got its baptism of fire, on the Ypres salient.

The first Battle of Ypres, which lasted a month, October 19th—November 21st, 1914—was one of the decisive battles of the war for it closed the last gap in the combined defensive-offensive operations of the Western Allies. It made impossible any further German move on Paris or any move to take the French in the rear. Most important to England, it sealed the road to Calais, that vital critical port, within eyesight of the English coast, and though the Germans tried three times to force the passage, they never succeeded. More English troops were engaged here than in any previous battle of the Empire, more Germans than in the whole Franco-Prussian war—a hundred and twenty thousand English against six hundred thousand Germans. The “Contemptible Little Army” won immortal glory by holding this crucial point of the battle line.

After the victory of the Marne, which drove the Germans north of the Aisne, began what was called “the Race to the Sea.” In order to understand why the subsequent operations became so vital it may be stated that the Allied line reached to Lille, fifty miles from the sea, and near the Belgian border. On this end of the line, Allies and Germans alike, first one and then the other, had been outflanking—ringing each other with artillery and earthworks. That line was lengthening northward and westward day by day. But the fifty miles from Lille to the sea lay open. This gap commanded the routes to Dunkirk, to Calais, to Boulogne, to all the important French Channel Ports. It commanded also an easy and accommodating route to Paris. In all probability the Germans left open that gap because the fortress of Antwerp still menaced their western line of communication.

But on October 8th Antwerp fell—fell so suddenly that a division of British troops under General Rawlinson, sent to assist the Belgians in holding the outer defences, did not arrive until the Germans had gained ground to emplace their 42cm. siege howitzers and had made further defence of the fortress a mere technicality. Rawlinson’s division advanced, joined what remained of the Belgian Army, and retreated with them down the coast past Zeebrugge and Ostende. The Belgians took up a final position at the River Yser, where they stood to defend the last sliver of their territory. Rawlinson, roughly joining forces with them on their right extended his lines towards Ypres. The Germans made a bid to pour through the gap coming from the Tourcoing-Armentières road. The French outflanked, retired the left of their line, from before Lille to the town of La Bassee. The Germans took La Bassee, and on the heights before that hamlet the French made a stand and dug in.

The gap between La Bassee and the sea remained open and dangerous. The Allies tried various devices to plug it. They over-stretched the line of the Belgians, they threw in the French Territorials. The heavier masses of the German advance were not yet upon the Allied line, so it did not break, but it bulged terribly, and at this point the campaign became a backward fight. The breaking point was near when, on October 11th, the first of the main
British force detrained at St. Omer. For a week the successive British detachments were detraining and going forward at once to fight and to die. By the 19th the whole Army was fighting a scattering, confused-looking battle whose focus was Ypres, the beautiful old capital of French Flanders. By this time, also, the Belgian Army, was desperately engaged in holding the Yser at the point of the line nearest the sea. The bridge-head of the Yser, the critical point for them, had been lost and won again; falling back on the immemorial defensive measure of the Flemish, the Belgians flooded the country and the extreme left of the line was secure.

Rawlinson, stretching his lines beyond all security, was fighting a desperate battle to hold Ypres and to maintain touch with the Belgians and their French reinforcements to his left. By the 20th that line had grown perilously thin; by the 20th, too, the German masses were coming on faster and faster; and they were beginning to strike at his weakest spot—his touch with the French and Belgians to his left.

Meanwhile, Sir John French was bending all his energies to make untenable any German position below the line drawn across Flanders and northern France by the strategists of the Allies. The rifles and bayonets of the British Third Corps took the hill of Mont des cats; did it too, against odds. That same Corps—always the attacking force, and almost always against odds—went forward in a week to Armentières, a gain of twenty miles or more; the Second Corps, fighting on the right of the Third,
made a narrower turn. It pivoted on La Bassee; and its left went forward ten miles to a point where it was in touch with the Third.

So as the critical 20th approached the main force under Sir John French extended for some twenty-five miles from before La Bassee to a point beyond Ypres; and now the German resistance stiffened and held. Neither the English nor the French could drive much further. But the line was established, and it was a straight line. Half-formed, insecure, it still reached out and touched that Franco-Belgian defence which ran from the Forest of Houthulst to the sea.

That extreme left of the British line—the point where it joined the line of its allies—was held by Rawlinson’s harassed, outstretched division. More Germans were sent down the Belgian railroads and they rushed on that weak point to the left. Sir John French had not only drawn the lines of his important Second and Third Corps very thin, but he had shot his last bolt of reserves. All the reinforcements available from England had been used up in filling out units. The Indian troops, hurried up from Marseilles, had been rushed to the Front. The day when they arrived the British forces were hanging on by their eyelids. But neither Indians nor French Territorials, nor French Cavalry, nor French Artillery seemed sufficient.

Only the First Corps remained out of action. While the Second Corps and the Third had been battering their way through a 25-mile advance, the First, under General Sir Douglas Haig, was still coming from its old position before Soissons. By the 20th they were detrained and ready for the line.

Sir John French decided to send the First Corps to the line about the city which had given name to this whole series of actions—Ypres. They incorporated what was left of Rawlinson’s harassed, weary, battered seventh division; they prepared to dig in and to hold. Before Sir Douglas Haig’s Corps came, ten days elapsed in which nothing decisive happened and everything happened. The Germans rocked their attack from side to side, searching for the weak spot. They gained here, they lost there, but the line remained as it had been when Haig moved up his First Corps. The British held on, and continued to dig in. The first of these ten days there was only one man to every seven yards, in a week there was only one man to twenty yards.

“What was the fighting like?” may be asked! One can give only a crude picture which may help to stir the blood and awaken a passionate gratitude to the men who stood for England’s bulwark through those drear days and nights.

It seemed that the men might almost as well have been lying in the open for all the cover their trenches afforded. It was the deadly German gunning with the high explosive shell that worked the havoc. Hour after hour and day after day without a pause the shells poured down with perfect accuracy, straight into the trenches, in front of them and behind.

Now and again the German gunners lifted their range a trifle, and hard behind the shells came a blue-grey mass of infantry. Steadily as on parade they advanced shoulder to shoulder, rank upon rank. Then once more British musketry would take its toll and German dead would pile up before the trench which might be reached but not won.

In front of one German battalion ran a cutting considerably wider than the average trench and some hundred yards long. Time after time the German infantry advanced over this until soon the cutting was filled level to the ground with the dead, so that the enemy could march straight over their fallen comrades.

Then came the 31st—the crucial day for England. The attacks had been growing stronger. Across the line the British heard the Germans singing the Hymn of Hate; captured orders showed that the Kaiser had commanded a great assault which should clear the way to Calais and Paris.

The German artillery and a massed attack of German infantry had broken the First Division of the First Corps near Ypres; the Division was going back; the French support was going back. Disaster after disaster followed. The Royal Scots Fusiliers, remaining too long in a hot place were for their very valour cut off. The Germans had found new artillery positions, had shelled General Haig’s headquarters. A shell had burst in the house. Haig was outside at the time; but nearly every staff officer of the First Corps was killed or wounded. The Army was almost headless, fighting as individuals on primitive fighting instinct. French assisted by the able Haig became the Headquarters Staff himself. He gave an order here, he encouraged an officer there. He gathered up a part of the broken First Division and threw it at the flank of a German attack which was proceeding on the reckless theory that the English were totally beaten. The Germans broke; the British retook Gheluvelt on the original line. With that start and partly by move after move of the closest and
yet most daring strategy, French snatched back the positions lost on that four-mile retirement and rested on the original line.

The rest of the Allied front was battered by artillery, and in places the Germans sapped towards the Allied line, which on the right had been reinforced by a battalion of the Honourable Artillery Company. A night attack under cover of the darkness, rain and mist near Givenchy was repulsed with heavy slaughter.

On November 11th the German batteries north and south of the Menin-Ypres road opened the most frightful artillery fire they had yet employed. For three hours a hurricane of high explosive and shrapnel shells beat against the British line. Immediately afterwards, through the fog, a column of fifteen battalions of the Prussian Guards advanced on the trenches in the Nonne Bosche Wood, west of Polygone de Zonnebeke, while simultaneously, between the Menin-Ypres road and the Comines-Ypres Canal, a massed charge attempted by other troops was stopped by artillery fire. The records tell us that the Kaiser had been among the troops, and by his impassioned harangues had worked them into a state of feverish exaltation. The English were to be driven into the sea. The Prussian Guard, the élite of the German Army, pressed onward. They were riddled by frontal fire, taken in flank by artillery, rifles and machine guns, but although their losses were terrible they had no thought of turning back. To oppose them, beyond the men in the trenches, there were only two field companies of Royal Engineers mustering about 400, and on the right front of the German attack was a British heavy battery and a field battery. The Prussians were within 100 yards of the guns. Unless a firing line of sufficient strength to stop a further advance could be established, the day was lost. Every available man was called up to help—gunners, regimental cooks, and details of every description answered to the cry, and seizing their rifles were sent to open fire on the foe.

Calmly waiting till the range was so short that every shot must tell with fourfold deadliness, the British stood grimly and silently ready. At the word of command, a sheet of fire leapt from their rifles and a crashing volley tore through the German host. Again and again did the rifles ring out, mowing down rank after rank of the Prussian Guards. They hesitated, wavered, and then, leaving thousands of dead and wounded behind them, sullenly retreated. One writer says: “It had been a second Battle of Inkerman, and, like Inkerman, it ended in a British victory.” Another writer says: “Ypres was a Plevna—but a Plevna which remained for ever untaken.”

With the rout of the Prussian Guard, who made one or two futile attempts to retrieve their defeat, the first Battle of Ypres may be said to have ended. The fighting, however, did not stop. On the 17th November, south of the Ypres-Menin road, a heavy advance was made by the Germans which was stopped and destroyed before it reached the trenches by the deadly fire of rifles and machine guns. Over a thousand dead were left as a proof of the energy of the attack and the solidity of the resistance. Further to the south a similar attack was beaten back by the cavalry, in which our Leicestershire Yeomanry took part and did fine service in this action. A letter from one of them gives his impressions as follows:

"During the morning, a battery of artillery took up a position near our trenches, and soon we were under fire from the German guns. I saw a farm house and stack yard only a field away converted into a flaming mass by one shell. The shelling got hotter, so we moved out of our dug-outs a few hundred yards to our flank, under cover of a wood until the artillery duel was over, then we returned, and that night went forward to the first line of trenches. It was fairly quiet during the night except for two or three sharp bursts of rapid fire, in which we
joined, when we got warning that the Germans were moving. We quite expected to be attacked at dawn, but they did not come out that day, although they were on the move in the wood where their trenches were situated. With the daylight, however, the cannonade began again. The earth fairly shook, and I realised that which I heard before, that it was hell in the trenches. The trench I was in was rather out of the worst of the shell fire. Hundreds of shells went over us and to the side, but none struck just near, and we did not know until afterwards what had been happening on each side of us. Within three feet of our trench a poor chap was lying with his head blown off; in the next trench, five yards away, were three dead men. All the time it was freezing very hard and we had the greatest difficulty in keeping ourselves warm, especially our hands and feet. We thought our relief would never come, but, at last, at 9 p.m., they arrived, and we filed away across the frozen ground, totally indifferent to the snipers, whose bullets were continually whizzing over our heads. The French artillery was deadly, their quick-firing guns simply mowed down the German lines, and but for their magnificent shooting I might not be writing this now. We had a long and weary tramp back to our horses, and were practically done up when we got to the farm about midnight. We swallowed a cup of hot tea and a bit of stew, and got down in a barn for three hours then up again and away to a rest camp out of range of the guns. I cannot describe the feeling of relief that came over us as the boom of the artillery got fainter, and at last almost died away for it was the artillery alone that we respected. We were quite indifferent to the rifle bullets and considered the marksmanship of the German rank and file simply rotten. When they advance they fire from the hip, and consequently the bullets sail high over the trenches. We arrived at our rest camp on the night of Saturday, November 21st, and I was able to get a wash, the first since the morning of the 17th—so you may imagine the relief, and the next day I had a shave, and once more began to feel civilised.”

Another week and the line from La Bassee to the sea was locked as thoroughly as the line from Switzerland to La Bassee. The day was won, but the cost in human lives and suffering was a terrible one. Of the Seventh Division less than one month before there sailed from England 400 officers. Forty-four returned. Their men numbered 12,000. There were left 2,336. In every Division it was the same. It cost England 50,000 men out of 120,000 engaged. It cost the French and Belgians 70,000.

It is calculated that the Germans lost 300,000 men during the month’s fighting and had nothing to show for this vast expenditure of human life. The Kaiser had failed to break through to Calais; the Allied Army in Flanders remained thinned but unconquerable and still held the barrier they had so gallantly defended. The British Army had emerged triumphantly from one of the severest tests to which it had ever been subjected, the French and Belgians had once more shown their superiority over the Germans on the field of battle.

The second Battle of Ypres was fought April 22nd—May 24th, 1915, practically over the same ground. In this fight the Leicestershire Yeomanry again took part, suffered very severely, and had to mourn the loss of their gallant Colonel, on May 13th, besides many other officers and men killed and wounded.

G. Valentine Williams tells the story as follows :

“At 4-30 on the morning of May 13th, the Germans opened the heaviest bombardment yet experienced in the battle on the trenches occupied by two cavalry brigades on a line running from the Ypres-Roulers railway to the Bellewaarde Lake. The Germans shelled mercilessly the whole triangle between the railway and the Lake, while Bellewaarde Wood was enveloped in dense masses of smoke from the bursting shells. The cavalry trenches were simply obliterated. The 3rd Dragoon Guards were buried and though the North Somerset Yeomanry held on with magnificent endurance, the line could not be held and here we fell back about 800 yards.
The Royals (1st Dragoons) were rushed up to reinforce, and suffered heavily on the way. Presently news came back that on the right the Life Guards had been buried in their trenches, and had to fall back, but that the Leicestershire Yeomanry were holding out. The 2nd Essex Regiment managed to fill one of the gaps by a fine charge, and held out until relieved by the cavalry supports.

A counter attack was organised. It was preceded by a very heavy bombardment of the German positions with all available guns firing high explosive shells. Then—it was 2-30 p.m.—the attack went forward. It was led by the 10th Hussars, who went forward with such splendid dash that at the sight of them the gallant Leicestershire Yeomanry, reduced in numbers as they were, could not restrain themselves, but tumbled out of their trenches and joined in the rush. The Essex Yeomanry and the Blues (Royal Horse Guards), also took part in the attack. These magnificent men went forward under a very heavy fire of shrapnel and high explosive as steady as on parade. The Germans were routed out of the trenches they had won from us. The Germans fairly bolted, in some instances with the cavalry after them. For a little time it was as though we had returned to the war in the open. But the position we had won was untenable. Directly our men had recovered the trenches they were blown out again, and had to fall back.

“May 13th may be reckoned the last day of the second Battle of Ypres. It was not a battle like the first Battle of Ypres, when our men met the flower of the Prussian Army face to face, and withstood a succession of onsloughts delivered with an incredible disregard of human life. The second Battle of Ypres was a battle of machinery, in which the German infantry skulked behind their gas-cylinders and machine guns and waited for their heavy guns to prepare for the victory at a cheap price.”

Sir John French, the Commander in Chief, inspected the cavalry which took part in the closing stage of the second Battle of Ypres, thanked them for their courage and congratulated them on their fine behaviour in the very difficult circumstances. He said they might have wondered how they had found themselves in such a difficult position. For the first time in history British soldiers had been called upon to fight gas fumes. This dastardly gas attack, for it could not be described in any other terms, came as a bolt from the blue to the troops in the Ypres region.

It was very apparent that there must have been a certain amount of disorganisation, but the extraordinary thing was that the ground east of Ypres was held as it was held. Then the cavalry had gone up to Ypres and had had some trying experiences, but every regiment had covered itself with glory and distinction. The cavalry had shown in this campaign that they could do anything. It required more tenacity, steadfastness, and real dogged bravery to remain in a trench under a heavy shell fire than to get on a horse and ride at the enemy.

Sir John deplored their losses and, in conclusion, said he was sure they would keep up their fine record throughout the campaign and add lustre to the honours they had already won.

The fighting died down on account of rain and wind storms which made all movement impossible, but began again without, however, any appreciable advantage to the Germans, who once more took the offensive. Another period of calm set in and this second Battle of Ypres — the second serious check of the Germans before the town — ended in a successful operation by the British, who on June 2nd captured the Chateau of Hooge on the Menin Road, two miles from Ypres.

The third attempt was made in May, 1916, and lasted
The men who had first faced poison gas without masks were not so easily driven, for they counter attacked, recaptured the positions, and re-established the lines. Their losses in the total operations came to about 7,000 men, which gives some idea of the severity of the fighting. They emerged from the ordeal with their military reputation more firmly established than ever. Ypres will become a place of pilgrimage for Canadians, for the ground upon the north of the city and also upon the south-east is imperishably associated with the martial traditions of their country.

Towards the end of June there was an extremely violent bombardment to which the British guns replied effectively. The Germans, whose losses from the attacks and this artillery fire were very heavy, declared “Belgium will be our grave.”

These were the last operations in which the enemy took the offensive. All their efforts had failed to break the lines around Ypres or to take the town.

The 5th Leicestershire Territorial Battalion had in its ranks very many Rutland men. It is therefore, fitting that a more passing reference should be made to this unit which Colonel C.H. Jones, of Uppingham, commanded. About 90 per cent. volunteered for foreign service on the outbreak of war and went into training at Luton and Sawbridgeworth. The Battalion embarked at Southampton on February 26th, 1915, and reached Le Havre, after enduring a Channel storm which laid everyone out with Mal de mer so effectively that they were glad to crawl into the rest camp—some lines of tents in a muddy field—thankful for an issue of sheepskin coats and extra socks, the latter a present from H.M. the Queen.
The history of the Battalion has been written by Captain J.D. Hills, to whose work I am indebted for details. As mentioned earlier in this article, the Battalion received its baptism of fire on the Ypres salient. The Hohenzollern Redoubt, the Vimy Ridge, Gommecourt, Monchy au Bois, Lens, Hill 65, St. Elie, Cambrin, Gorre and Essazs, Pontruet, Fresnoy and Riquerval Woods are some of the places which will ever be remembered by those who took part in the tremendous struggle for the liberty of the world.

Leaving Le Havre by train, the Battalion reached Arneke, from whence it marched to Caestre and was then transported to Armentiéres in motor buses, and, at a little village named Le Bizet, a mile outside this “town of appalling stinks,” began a short period of instruction in grenade throwing, helping to dig back lines of defence and learning the mysteries of revitting under the Engineers, while each platoon spent twenty-four hours in the line with platoons of other regiments who were holding the sector from “Plugstreet” to Le Touquet Station. Leaving Le Bizet, the Battalion marched to Strazeele and from there to Sailly sur la Lys, where it formed a reserve with the Canadian Division for the Battle of Neuve Chapelle; but though the Canadians moved up to the line, the Leicestershire Territorials were not used. On April 1st orders were received to relieve the Northumberland Fusiliers in Brigade support, and the Battalion marched through Bailleul and took over a sector of trenches on the slopes of “Hill 76,” between Wulverghem and Wytschaete. The “Hill” was held by the Boche, whose snipers commanded a view of the trenches occupied, and such was the accuracy of their fire that during the month’s stay a number of men were killed and wounded, among the latter being C.S.M. Kernick of Oakham, who was senior N.C.O. in Rutland, having done 18 years’ service when war was declared.

A short rest-stay in huts at Locre, interspersed by a German raid, preceded by a strong trench mortar bombardment, and the Battalion was moved to Zillebeke, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, where, the day before they arrived (May 14th, 1915), the Leicestershire Yeomanry had fought for many hours against overwhelming odds, losing Colonel Evans-Freke and many others. Here they had their first experience of the dreaded Ypres “Salient” and suffered losses both of officers and men as the result of salvos of Boche shells, blowing of German mines, and rifle fire from Hill 60. Colonel Jones moved his quarters to a small shop in the village of Kemmel. He had not been in this new billet more than twenty-four hours when, at midday, on June 4th, the Boche started to bomb the place with 5.9’s just as Colonel Jessop, of the 4th Lincolnshires, was talking to Colonel Jones in the road outside the house, while an orderly held the two horses close by. The first shell fell almost on the party, killing
Colonel Jessop, the two orderlies, and both horses. Colonel Jones was wounded in the hand, neck, and thigh, fortunately not very seriously, though he had to be sent at once to England, having escaped death by little short of a miracle. Captain Hills, who records the incident, says: “His loss was very keenly felt by all of us, for ever since he had come to France, he had been the life and soul of the Battalion, and it was hard to imagine trenches where we should not receive his daily visit.”

In the middle of July the Battalion was engaged at Hooge, and an enormous mine was fired which cleared a German redoubt and some trenches were taken. Both sides were frequently exploding mines; ammonal, an intensive explosive, being used as the days when fortresses could be breached with a few bags of gunpowder were over.

At the end of July, the Germans, at Hooge, introduced a new weapon, called the Flammenwerfer, a steel cylinder filled with inflammable liquid which, when lighted, sent a spray of burning vaporised oil over the occupants of the trenches. These dastardly weapons did not, however, daunt our men, for although many were burnt and, in the first instance, there was some confusion, the Germans were not able to follow up the advantage gained by the use of such diabolical instruments.

About half the Battalion was billeted in the barracks at Ypres and, while there, experienced the effect of the shells fired from a 17in. German Howitzer emplaced in Houthulst Forest about eight miles away. The shell arrived with great regularity every fifteen minutes and was known as the “Ypres Express,” for it created a terrifying roar, buried itself deep in the ground before exploding, and then made an enormous crater. As it burst the whole street seemed to lift a few feet in the air and settle down again.

Colonel Jones returned to the Front on September 8th, having recovered from his wounds, and took over the command of the Battalion. By some means the Boche always got to know of the arrival of the shells from the 17in. howitzer.
of an officer reinforcement and
signalised the Colonel’s return
by a two days “hate” instead
of one, with 8in. and 5.9in.
shells and the firing of a mine,
which resulted in considerable
damage to trenches and men.

Before saying good-bye to
the “salient” our men got their
own back with interest for, by
a complete bluff, the Boche
evacuated his trenches and,
half an hour later, bombarded
his own lines with 11in. shells
under the impression they
were occupied by the British.

The Hohenzollern Redoubt
had for some time been a centre
of contention and had passed almost completely
into the possession of the enemy. It was determined
to make a vigorous attempt to win it back.
Sir Douglas Haig decided that the Midland Division
of Territorial should storm it while the troops on
their right were to attack the Hulluch Quarries and
the trenches between them and the village of that
name. On October 12th, therefore, they wen brought
up from the rear and relieved the Guards Division on
the left of the front line.

The Redoubt, shaped like a bean, had a frontage
of about 500 yards, and stood well out from the
main line trench of the Germans. The side farther
away from the British was connected with that
line by two trenches—the northerly one had been
christened by our troops “Little Willie,” the other
was known to them as “Big Willie.” Between Little
Willie and Big Willie two other trenches ran back
to the German entrenchments, behind which was
a slag heap, called “The Dump.” To the left of the
Dump were four rows of one-
storeyed miners’ cottages.
At the back of them ran the
Pit Railway, which connected
the coal mine with the railroad
from La Bassee to Grenay.
Beyond the railway were other
rows of cottages. Though our
artillery had pulped most of
the buildings and had blown
in large parts of the trenches
and many of the dug-outs, the
problem set the Territorials was
a most formidable one. In the
preceding days the enemy,
reinforced by companies of
Prussian Guards, had been
gradually recovering their hold
on the Redoubt. Only a portion
of the Big Willie trench was
in possession of the British.
A sap had, however, been run
out by our troops towards the
Little Willie trench. Beneath or through the Dump previously mentioned the enemy’s engineers had constructed timbered galleries leading to casements, from the loopholes of which machine guns pointed in all directions. From the cellars of the ruined cottages and mine buildings, other machine guns protruded. In dug-outs, thirty feet or so deep, lurked bombers ready, the moment the British attack was launched, to emerge into the open.

It was characteristic of the fighting that the contending parties had practically abandoned rifles, except as so many pikes, and that each man carried a pouch full of projectiles, the size of a duck’s egg, and capable of disabling a dozen in a single burst. Both sides wore leathern helmets, sometimes with the visors up and sometimes with the face entirely concealed, so that it appeared to be a murderous strife of the strange, goggle-eyed, mask-faced creatures of a nightmare.

On October 13th at noon, a severe bombardment was concentrated upon the enclosure of the Redoubt which, however, did not seem to be effective, for while it went on, sniping and machine guns were active in the enemy line. An hour later there was an emission of gas, borne by a brisk breeze towards the German trenches, and later still a smoke cloud was sent out to cover the advance. A few minutes before 2 p.m., the British guns lifted from the Redoubt and began to search the trenches and buildings behind it, and at 2 p.m. the Territorials dashed over the parapet.

The advance was splendidly executed. In the face of a murderous fire the attacking line swept, in an order which was only broken by the fall of stricken men, up to the front line trench, two hundred yards in front. The attack seemed at first as if it would be successful. The Leicestershires and Lincolnshires in the centre swept clean over the Redoubt itself, and reached that portion of the German main line called Fosse trench. Enfiladed by machine gun fire, only a small number, however, of our men were able to get into the trench. Some machine guns were brought up to within sixty yards of it, and behind their fire the mass of the Leicestershires and Lincolnshires, supported shortly afterwards by the Monmouths, dug themselves in. Lieut. Wollaston of the 5th Leicestershires, though wounded in the back and arm by a shell, organised a bombing party up Little Willie, which the Boche was still holding in force, and held up the enemy for hours till his bombs were exhausted. Colonel Jones ordered “B” and “A” Companies to move up to their assistance. The platoon commanders became casualties in the first few yards, and Captain Langdale of “B” Company was left to lead them himself. Calmly signalling his right platoon to keep up in line, with “keep it up, Oakham,” they moved on to the German front line. But once more the deadly machine gun fire met them and their gallant commander was one of the first to fall, killed by a bullet in the head. Other N.C.O.’s were wounded, Sergt. Franks of Oakham was killed, and the Company, now leaderless, broke up into isolated parties fighting with bombs in the various trenches.

“A” Company followed with a bayonet attack against the Germans on the left of the Redoubt, but again the commanders were the first to fall. “D” Company was also in action and Sergt. G. Billings of Oakham and others who entered the fight soon after “A” Company, met the same fate. The Redoubt was now so crowded with mixed units, all under heavy fire, that, but for the steadiness of all concerned, the battle might have resulted in a complete failure. During the night the line was handed over to the Sherwood Foresters. One large party, which arrived at midnight, found their position through Colonel Jones, whom they happened to meet, who advised them to go over the top and gave
them their direction by the stars with such accuracy that they arrived exactly at the Redoubt.

The next day an effort was made to gain entirely the Big Willie trench, and one Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters attacked it from the Redoubt while another Battalion of the same regiment advanced along it from the portion already in our hands. But, so strong were the German defences, it was found impossible to bring the attack to a successful issue.

The losses of the Territorials had been heavy. Only one officer was left between the two attacking battalions, while those in reserve had lost four officers and twenty-two men killed, six officers and 132 men wounded, and thirteen missing and two officers and twenty-two men gassed. The action was a very desperate one, and nothing could have been finer than the conduct of all concerned. The Territorials engaged had more than justified the expectations of the officers who had trained them, says Sir John French, and the whole Army was convinced of its superiority to the enemy on a fair field of battle.

Rumours of being sent to Egypt, India, or the Dardanelles became current, and on January 5th, 1916, the battalion was packed into cattle trucks for Marseilles and had actually embarked on board the “Andania,” it was supposed for Egypt, when orders were received to disembark, and the first week in March the battalion relieved the French on the Vimy Ridge, taking over the Neuville St. Vaaste-Souchez sector. Here mining operations on an extensive scale seemed to be the order of the day on both sides, and bomb throwing and rifle grenades to try and catch working parties alternated with explosions, which wrecked trenches, from which men had to be dug out.

Colonel Jones was slightly wounded in the hand by a 6in. shell, which burst alongside his car. He was sent to hospital, but returned ten days later.

During the first week in May, 1916, the battalion moved off to Gommecourt to relieve the 5th Sherwood Foresters, and took part in an action which called forth congratulations from the Major-General commanding the Division on the manner in which it had materially contributed to the success achieved. At Monchy au Bois they settled down to four months trench warfare and, telescopic sights having now been served out, many men went in for sniping the Boche, and soon became his master at the game.

At the end of October, the battalion was back again at Gommecourt, where the men suffered all the rigours of a hard winter; wet, cold, ice, snow, knee-deep mud, “trench feet,” alternating with patrols into No Man’s Land in the hope of finding some of the enemy who were usually too wary to expose themselves.

In the operations round Lens from April 16th to June 10th, 1917, the 5th Leicestershire Battalion took a considerable part. On June 8th, the 46th Division carried out a raid upon so vast a scale that both the results and the losses were greater than in many more serious operations. The whole of the 138th Brigade were concerned in the venture, but the brunt was borne by the 4th Lincolns and the 5th Leicestershires. On this occasion, use was made upon a large scale of dummy figures, a new device of the British. Some 400 of these rising and falling by means of wires, seemed to be making a most heroic attack upon an adjacent portion of the German line, and attracted a strong barrage. In the meanwhile, the front trenches were rushed with considerable losses upon both sides. When at last the assailants returned, they brought with them twenty prisoners and a number of machine guns.

A few days later “C” Company was wiped out and temporarily ceased to exist owing to a gas bombardment which filled the trenches it occupied with phosgene, the deadliest of gasses. Twenty-four died from the poison and sixty-two of the Company went to hospital.

A long period of trench warfare followed, during which the men lived underground in a system of tunnels, the walls of which were overgrown by red and yellow spongey fungus, the ventilation was non-existent, the atmosphere intolerable, and the general conditions so bad that health was ruined and everyone got into a bad condition.

In the early part of 1918 the 5th Leicestershires took part in the second Battle of the Somme, going once more to the line in the Cambrai right sector. Here they experienced the extremely dangerous ‘Yellow Cross’ mustard shells, which were now being used by the Germans in ever increasing numbers. In cold weather the mustard gas had no effect, but immediately the sun came out the gas spread, and very little was sufficient to cause temporary blindness, loss of voice, burns and blisters, while much of it proved fatal. The artillery suffered very heavily for they could not always wear their masks, and a continuous stream of blinded gunners, helping each other along the roads, was a terrible sight.
About the middle of April influenza attacked officers and men alike, and in a few days more than 250 were sent to hospital. From the beginning of May to the middle of August, the Brigade was stationed in the Gorre and Essars sectors of the line. Here both headquarters staff and men came in for more gas experience. The 4th and 5th Battalions had headquarters in Gorre Chateau when, on May 17th, the Germans shelled the place with mustard shells. Not many shells had been fired but, as the day advanced, the heat kept drawing the gas out of the ground and the Chateau became a death trap. Everybody cleared out into the open, but their clothes were tainted and soon all the servants and more than half the headquarters details were blind. The 4th Battalion lost all their headquarters officers. A fortnight afterwards “C” Company lost four per cent. of its men while in support in Gorre village, from a similar cause.

The Battalion left the Lens-la-Basse sector on September 12th, 1918, after a stay of seventeen months and, journeying southwards through Amiens to the neighbourhood of Corbie, found themselves part of General Rawlinson’s Fourth Army. They relieved the 14th and 15th Australians in the Hindenburg Outpost line, which had been brilliantly captured by them a few days previously. Orders were received to capture the village of Pontruet, and the General in Command (Rowley) decided to use the 5th Leicestershire Battalion only for this purpose. There was some hot work when our men reached the village. They found the trenches and cellars filled with bombers and machine gun teams, but the British bayonet would not be denied. The enemy was scattered, a few tried to fight, but larger numbers were killed trying to escape, while 120 prisoners were captured and 50 more driven into the Sherwood Foresters’ line.

A message received next day from Major General Boyd tells the story in a few words:—“Please congratulate Lieut. Colonel Griffiths and the 1/5th Battalion Leicestershire Regiment on the good fight they put up yesterday, and tell them I am quite satisfied. They captured many prisoners and accounted for numbers of the enemy. Owing to unexpected reinforcements they attacked an enemy twice as strong as themselves, and, moreover, in a strong position. Although we did not reach our objective, the enemy was prevented from reinforcing the troops opposed to the Division on our right.”

The losses were large, but the results of the action proved that five platoons could clear a village held by three Battalions of the enemy; that when N.C.O.’s became casualties, private soldiers were ready to assume command and become leaders and, more than anything, that each individual soldier’s bayonet was a weapon against which the enemy could not stand.

On September 26th, 1918, it became known that the 46th Division, as part of a major operation, would cross the St. Quentin Canal, which lay broad and deep opposite the Corps, while beyond was the main Hindenburg line which followed the line of the Canal. The storm troops of the 46th were fitted with 3,000 life belts. It was a desperate enterprise for, on the farther side of the Canal, was every devilment the German sappers could construct.

The 5th and 6th South Staffords and 6th North Staffords fought their way to the banks and proceeded to force the passage. Springing into the water, sink or swim, in a few minutes the whole smooth surface of the canal was dotted with the heads of the English infantry, while cables, broken bridges, extempore rafts, and leaking boats were all pressed into the service. Within a few minutes the dripping ranks were into the German trenches, where the moral effect of their achievement took all the iron out of the defenders. The Lincolns, Leicestershires, and Sherwood Foresters moved over the Riqueval Bridge, having bayonetted the enemy sappers in the act of blowing it up, and relieved the Stafford battalions, which dropped back after having performed one of the most notable feats of the war. Seventy guns and 4,000 prisoners fell to the Midland Territorials in this glorious day’s work, who were allotted a task which it seemed presumptuous to demand and yet which was carried out to the last inch.

The last fight in which the 5th Leicestershires took part was the last great concerted movement of the war. They were to attack the German positions on the Sambre and Oise Canal. On November 4th the attack was launched in a thick mist at 5.45 a.m., and the 9th Corps got across the Canal and took up positions south of Catillon and Ors, which they occupied all night. On the following morning in pouring rain and under heavy shelling from the enemy, they pushed forward into Cartignies, which was found cleared and the Boche in full retreat. Next day, November 7th, the rain stopped and, under a thick mist, “D” Company advanced and, bursting through a hedge, came upon a German four-gun field battery. The platoon rushed in with bayonets with the result that one officer, twenty nine men and eight horses were sent down as prisoners. The advance went forward without serious interruption. The German retreat continued, and
having blown up cross roads and bridges, mined railways, and put every obstacle possible in the way of their pursuers, it became a very difficult matter to bring up artillery and ammunition. The country was in a very pitiable state, for the Germans, as they retired, carried off everything—livestock, vehicles, all food, and most of the male population. On November 10th came the sudden news of the signing of the Armistice and, within an hour, the dark cloud of war seemed to have passed into the bright sunshine of peace. The chronicler of the doings of the 5th Leicestershire Battalion (Captain Hills) tells us that the inhabitants of the villages through which they passed thronged the streets with flags, and great bunches of chrysanthemums were showered upon them as they passed, until they looked like a walking flower show—every man having a flower in his hat.

On every hand the invaders showed their ruthless and reckless brutality, for they left in their retreat delay action mines in railway stations and other crowded points along the line which exploded long after the Armistice had been declared.

And so ended the splendid work of the 5th Leicestershires. With the 9th Corps they had advanced a total of fifty miles since September 18th, during which time the Corps had taken 17,000 prisoners and captured 318 guns.

All the other Leicestershire Battalions had a number of Rutland men in their ranks. They fought and fell at Mons, Neuve Chapelle, Hill 60, the Somme, at Ypres, on the Aisne, and other places. A study of the biographies of our fallen reveals the fact that wherever there was fighting Rutland men were in the thick of it, with one regiment or another. The Lincolns, the Notts and Derbys, the Sherwood Foresters, the Northamptons, the Bedfords, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, are just a few regiments...
which may be mentioned in which were to be found many Rutland men.

They were at the Battle of Messines, when on June 7th, 1917, the German hold on the Ridge was completely and wonderfully shattered. This was due to the explosion of seventeen enormous mines which our engineers and miners had laid under the German positions. Hundreds of tons of high explosives had been packed into the shaft heads by our men and, at the touch of a button, the seventeen mines went up, blowing the enemy and his works into dust. At the same moment 750 of our heavy guns and 2,000 of our field guns began to open fire, and behind a moving wall of bursting shells English, Irish, and New Zealand soldiers moved forward in dense waves, completely clearing the position of the enemy. So fell Messines Ridge. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says:—“Only when the British officers stood upon its low summit and looked back upon the fields to westward did they realise how completely every trench and post had been under German observation during these years. No wonder that so much of the best blood of Britain had moistened that fated plain between Ypres in the north and Ploegstrate in the south. ‘My God’ said an officer as he looked down, ‘it is a wonder that they let us live there at all.’ ‘It is great to look eastward,’ said another, ‘and see the land falling away, to know that we have this last height and have wrested it from them in three hours.’ It was a nightmare which was lifted from the Army upon June 7th, 1917.”

Another episode in which many Rutland men serving in various regiments took part occurred on April 29th, 1918, when the Germans launched a last furious attack near Kemmel village and failed. This attack, which was made by 120,000 enemy troops, resulted in a crushing defeat for the Germans. The Franco-British line lay along a front about eight and a half miles in length extending from Chateau and Park of Locre to Dickebusch Pond, with Ypres in the north. Both ends of the front stood firm; the British on the left, between La Clytte and Zillebeke, and the French on the right on the Chateau and Park of Locre. All the attacks were vigorously repulsed and the Germans did not even reach the allied lines. More fortunate in the centre, they succeeded in getting into the village of Locre.
but were thrown out again by the French Dragoons who counter attacked, drove them back, and at the end of the day the Hill offensive was over and they did not renew the attack.

The Leicester Brigade did particularly well on this day. This severe check marked the beginning of the collapse of the great German offensive in Flanders.

Rutland does not boast a County Battalion of its own. Her fighting sons were scattered among many regiments, both county and town; but wherever they found themselves Rutlanders could claim a common quality with them all, that of taking things as they came and doing the work entrusted to them with unflinching courage and a sense of duty which enabled them to carry it out, come what may.

A glimpse only has been given of the “tide of battle rolling onward and the harvest of Death and Victory being gathered in.” Never in the whole of her long history has a greater demand been made upon the fortitude of the men of this County, never have the fighting traditions of Rutland been more conspicuous for the glory of valour, never more ennobléd by the spirit of sacrifice.


Scattered over the world in far distant theatres of war were to be found Rutland men working in the Mechanical Transport Service of the British Army.

I give some extracts from a communication sent by one who was working with a unit of the M.T.S., not on a British front, not even with a British Army, but with a small nation heroically struggling for freedom—Serbia. An illustration of the work performed by these men may be gathered by the efforts to rush Serbian troops from Salonica to a battlefield near Monastir.

“In early December, 1916, the Serbs, flushed with the victories of Ostrovo, the fall of Florina, and the evacuation of Monastir by the Bulgarians, were busy bringing up fresh troops which had arrived at Salonica from Corfu and other ports. The congested state of the solitary railway line which winds through the mountains from Salonica to Monastir, would not allow of these troops being sent by rail to the Front. Every cubic inch of space was desperately required for the transport of heavy war stores.

“It fell to the duty of a heavy M.T. Company, attached to the Serbian Army, to carry these troops over the mountains, and without asking the reason why, the way how, or if it were actually possible, they succeeded in this hard and difficult task. Camped on the main Monastir Road some seventy kilometres from Salonica, the 689th Company M.T. (A.S.C.) dispatched forty-five heavy lorries, each with two drivers, a sufficient number of N.C.O.’s and the whole in charge of a road officer. The convoy was run light to Salonica, that is, unloaded, but arriving there it proceeded through the town to Mikra Bay, five or six kilos beyond, and rested for the night. At early dawn the following day preparations were made for what was to be a journey never before accomplished in the history of the war, and under conditions which the average motorist at home would have pronounced impossible!

“At 10 a.m. on the morning of December 18th, heavily loaded with their human freight, together with equipment, arms, and heavy baggage, the convoy proceeded to Salonica. To pass through the town, with its narrow roads, crowded with every form of traffic, military wagons, lorries, ambulances, cars, staff cars, oxen and ass, together with the cosmopolitan crowd that occupied the road, is a difficult task. It necessitates the employment of numerous military police, whose duty it is to regulate the endless stream of traffic. Only skilful and experienced drivers could negotiate the narrow and congested roads, passing other traffic so closely that collisions seem unavoidable. Once through the town the convoy forms up, and a steady run is maintained for thirty or more kilos. A halt is called by the side of one of the many bubbling springs, and bully, biscuits, tea, and jam are eagerly consumed. The Serbian soldiers stretch their legs and partake of maise bread and red wine. In the far distant haze the mountains are in view which the convoy has to cross.

“A brief rest, during which time the drivers have examined their engines and made necessary adjustments, and the convoy proceeds. Beyond the thirtieth kilo the Varadar River crosses a long stretch of road, spanned by numerous small wooden pile bridges of just sufficient width for lorries to pass. During the winter months the road and surrounding country is covered with floods. No road is visible for long stretches, and the lorries plough their way along in spasmodic jerks with their wheels almost covered. To maintain a straight track is the driver’s only thought, and the element of chance is great when passing this flooded stretch of road.

“Travelling on through the ancient town of Venije-i-Vardar, a good run is made to Vertkop, notwithstanding the state of the road, which, in places, is but huge round stones buried in the soil. At 6 p.m. the lorries are parked, having travelled seventy-five kilos in eight hours. At 8 p.m. on the 21st December, the convoy moves off on the second stage of its journey. Petrol, oil, rations, and necessary stores have been taken aboard under the personal supervision of the officer in command. Nothing is overlooked. It is to be a week’s journey across a desolate range of mountains where roads are unknown, milestones invisible, and finger-posts conspicuous by their absence.

“Leaving Vertkop, the road winds alternately left and right until the town of Vodena comes into view on the sky line, with its numerous white houses dotted on the hillside. A long climb now begins and lorries are dropping back in speed. It is the first of the many difficulties. The leading wagons, far up the hill, have turned a sharp bend, and the road below can be plainly seen, with the long trail of lorries
steadily climbing up. Engines are warming up, and drivers are anxious. A lorry stops—just at a critical bend of the road. It had failed, with its heavy load, to master the stiff gradient. The most powerful brakes are insufficient to hold a three-ton lorry fully loaded on a 1 in 5 gradient; but the second driver is ready, and before the wagon can begin to run backwards, a source of considerable danger, he had rushed behind and placed a huge boulder at one of the rear wheels. A dozen powerful Serbs, with their shoulders to the body, exert their strength. Man and motor do the rest and slowly, one by one, the convoy struggles to the top and enters Vodena. A sharp turn to the left, passing the business centre with its huddled little shops, off which the lorries sometimes knock pieces, and the open road again comes into view. Kilo by kilo, the convoy climbs steadily towards Vladavo, taking bends and corners with only inches to spare.

"From Vladavo to Hill 603 the road is practically unmade. Skirting a lake in a semicircle, the track runs close to the water edge. Lorries are pulling hard and engines are working to their utmost. In many places progress is stopped. Lorries are bogged, and spades and picks are necessary to dig out the sunken wagons. Hours are spent on this five-kilo stretch of heavy red clay and very few lorries succeed in getting through without tow ropes or picks and spades. The men are tired! They are motor drivers, not navvies, yet tons of heavy clay, massed under the lorry wheels, have to be moved before progress can be made. Beyond this stretch a good road surface is maintained, and the convoy is able to run steadily to the foot of Hill 603.

"Leaving the Ostrovo road on the left a long climb begins over a rough mountain range towards Bamtze. Roads are left behind and mountain tracks take their place. Huge broken stones and jagged rocks are scattered along these tracks and progress is slow, in many places but a walking pace. Wheels crash against rocks causing lorries to stop or swerve at dangerous angles. Radius rods are twisted and distorted by the continual concussion caused on this appalling surface. But the men overcame these difficulties. A massive plank, five pairs of willing hands, and with a steady swing—"altogether"—crash and the radius rod is punched back to its original position or near enough to carry on. Several hours of steady climbing and the highest part of the range is made. Far down in the valley below Ostrovo lies with the lake stretching beyond. A glorious and beautiful mountain view is in sight for miles during the long descent to Ostrovo sands.

"Numerous little cemeteries are dotted over the rugged country on either side and here lie the men who fought and died on those mountains during the Serbian push of 1916. Ostrovo Sands are reached after a long and difficult descent which culminates in a dangerous and very narrow hairpin bend. The turn of this road is so sharp that unless a driver gauges his road position accurately and locks his steering just at the right moment he will not get round. A slight error of judgment or the failing of engines or brakes would mean—over the edge into the ravine below. It is not possible to easily describe the physical condition of a man literally hanging on to the steering wheel of a three-ton lorry for hours on end crashing jumping and jerking along.

"Ostrovo Sands cross a wide stretch of country perfectly flat. On the right, in the distance, rise mountain ranges thousands of feet high. On the left, broad fields stretch away to Ostrovo lakes. A good road is now made across these sands, which covers a distance of about five kilos. Earlier convoys had no road and many hours of hard work were entailed in covering this sandy waste. Lorries would travel a few yards and slowly sink, until the wheels and under-framing were buried in sand. It meant spade work for all, digging away sand from under the wagons, and fetching huge stones to make some semblance of a track for the lorries to ride in. No difficulty seemed too great for the M.T. men, who overcame all obstacles. It may be remarked that several French lorries buried themselves in Ostrovo sands during the same time that this convoy struggled across and on the return journey some days later, the Frenchmen were still there.

"From Ostrovo the hardest and most difficult conditions were met with. A long gradient, just a track hanging, as it were, on the mountain side, led up to Gornichero Pass. No M.T. driver who has experienced this run will ever forget Cobble Hills Nos. 1 and 2. The first a sharp hill of perhaps two kilos, covered with loose, jagged rocks and large, round stones of twelve inches diameter or more, had to be negotiated. A shower of rain makes headway almost impossible. Wheels would skid, heavy steel chains were used to provide non-skids, yet the lorries refused to budge. Steering wheels were thrown out of the drivers’ hands, lorries twisted and turned broadways on at dangerous angles. Driving wheels would simply buzz round, scattering stones, rocks, and earth in all directions. Hours were spent in climbing these hills. Radius rods were damaged and twisted, and broken springs were numerous; but no wagon was totally disabled or left behind. The men patched and packed and kept their wagons on the move somehow. Ask them—they could not tell you how, but, they just did it.

“Travelling on over the second hill under similar conditions, the Pass of Gornichero crowned the hard work and difficulties of the M.T. men. A narrow road hidden by mountainous walls on either side, huge holes and fissures to pass over, skid chains were necessary at all times to help the lorries. Dangerous slopes and curves caused the wagons to skid or slide into the ditches on either side. Lorries had to be linked together by steel tow ropes to make progress. Speed was only possible in the lowest gear at two or three miles an hour. It was in this Pass that a light wagon, in the dark, crashed over the side into a ravine below, killing the driver and catching fire, only ashes and twisted framework were left. At the finish of this, the most difficult stretch of road, the ruined village of Gornichero is passed. The road is easier, and a long descent to Bamtza begins. The greater part of the run is accomplished, and the convoy breaks up.

"Lorries proceed to various places to drop Serbian troops. It has taken four days on the outward journey, the furthest point being 168 kilos from Salonica. The drivers have slept on the wagon seats on front, the Serbs, some inside, others spending the nights around blazing camp fires. Bully beef, biscuits, jam and tea, sum up the men’s menu, officers sharing rough and smooth equally with them. The return
journey was made much more easily in consequence of having no loads to carry, and a week or so later it is back in camp. Eight days’ journey away from all help or assistance, covering a total distance of 226 kilos, a feat unsurpassed in the history of motor transport, and under active conditions. Perhaps a few days later these men are off again on a similar tour. The history of the war may find a corner for the exploits and work of Mechanical Transport, and only then will it be seen how the so-called “cushy job” of an M.T. man is not the lavender bed that some would believe it to be.”

From Jerusalem to Jericho.

Men went to France and Flanders for the most part with little preconceived notion of the country and knowing nothing about it more than, perhaps, the names of a few towns. But to Palestine few went without some knowledge of its geography and, at least, a passing acquaintance with its ancient history. Flanders was to many a desolate waste and a sea of mud; but in Palestine, at its worst, there was variety and often there was a grandeur of scenery not soon to be forgotten. To many names of places there were attached the strongest associations. The Bethlehem Road, the Jaffa Gate, the Damascus Gate, the Golden Gate, the Garden of Gethsemane, the Hill to Bethany. How the actual sight of these places affected the onlooker depended upon his temperament. Some would be disappointed at finding dirt and squalor in the Holy City, or a miserable village bearing the name of a former stronghold of Israel. Others, with keener imaginations, would look beyond the mere stones and conjure up the doings of past centuries. In the minds of many, no doubt, present discomforts took a larger place than past glories—one Rutland man remarked that “Palestine was certainly not a land flowing with milk and honey.”

There can have been few, however, who were not in some way affected by a visit to the Holy Places, or perhaps the last spot on earth which, in their wildest dreams, they had ever expected to see. I have before me the account, by a Rutland man, of the British advance from Jerusalem to Jericho following the Anzac “sweep-up.” Jericho, the city of a curse, of which Hiel the Beth-elite “laid the foundation thereof in Abiram his firstborn, and set up the gates thereof in his youngest son Segub,” is not even interesting. The Jericho road, notorious in its day, has, however, some wonderful scenery which did not escape the notice of the narrator in spite of the difficulties under which the advance was being made, difficulties due chiefly to the activity of “Jacko” in blowing up bridges. He says:—

“Passing by Talaat ed Dumm, where the Turks had put up a good fight, and had had some casualties, we came to the new carriage road, winding through the hills near Neby Musa, the reputed position of Moses’ Tomb, and on into the plain beyond. Our route was along the old road. The scenery was really very wonderful, with precipitous hills on the one side, and a sheer drop of two, three, or four hundred feet on the other into the gorge below. The road was very bad, exceedingly uneven in places, covered with huge blocks of stone, and having channels cut in it by the rain and mountain streams. At times the cars assumed very wonderful angles.

“We did several miles of this without hearing a shot fired. We afterwards discovered that the Turks had withdrawn during the night and were holding the bridgehead over the Jordan. To our great annoyance the Anzacs, who did a long trek, and had had some casualties, we came to the new carriage road, winding through the hills near Neby Musa, where the Turks had cleared. From what we heard their rations had been very scanty and they had actually eaten grass. At any rate Jericho had nothing left in the eatable line, oranges and bananas were not yet ripe, meal and flour had been commandeered, and the only thing one could obtain was water, but that was soon exhausted. This was, however, remedied by the Engineers, who got a good supply going. It was needed in the awful atmosphere, for a Turkish bath all day long is the only approach to it.

“Jericho itself is about 1,000 feet below sea level, Jerusalem about 2,300 feet above, so that one may imagine that in the twenty-five miles we traversed we found great changes in the atmosphere, a change for the worse, since Jerusalem was, at the time, experiencing beautiful weather and there was such an interesting show on at the Empire.”
A VISIT TO THE BATTLEFIELDS OF BELGIUM.

WHAT I am going to attempt to describe is that portion of the Battlefields in Belgium covered by the area from the coast at Zeebrugge to Nieuport, then inland, from Nieuport through Dixmude, to Ypres, then turning north, through Roulers and Thourout to Bruges. This includes only a small part of the battle line which ran from the North Sea coast to the Swiss frontier, but it contains a section of the Western Front, held by the British Army, which cannot be remembered without a flush of pride by every English man and women, for it was here that some of the hardest fighting in the war took place and where our men, in the early days of the war, covered themselves with undying glory.

There are several ways of seeing the battle-fields. The ideal one for those with plenty of time on their hands is a walking tour; another, to take train to the various centres and go on foot to points of interest; a third by motor car; a fourth by a "conducted tour" and still another by a combination which includes both rail, motor char-a-banc, and walking.

Most people who contemplate visiting the graves of their fallen will, doubtless, find it convenient to book with one of the various touring companies who provide, for a stated fee, rail, steamboat, and hotel accommodation, and certain trips which may be augmented as desired.

Making headquarters at Bruges, which was reached via Dover and Ostende, my companion (Mr. A.M. Bradshaw of Oakham) and I departed from the Grand Place at Bruges, in which stands the famous Belfry with its forty-eight bells, by motor char-a-banc, for Jabbeke, which the Germans kept intact, but cleared out the inhabitants, using all the houses and buildings as a hospital base. The light railway lines were still to be seen on the roads by which the Germans transported their wounded from the Front. The next villages passed, Roxem and Westkerke, were badly shelled, in the latter place the church being completely demolished. Between Westkerke and Ghistelles were large dumps of barbed wire, corrugated sheet iron, and other war material, evidently left there by the Germans.

Zevecote, St. Pierre Chapelle, and Schoore were all badly shelled, very few buildings remain intact. Between Schoore and Pervys we crossed the Yser Canal. In this district is seen the effects of the poison gas on the trees. They have been denuded of bark and are bleached white. All around are shell holes, in which bulrushes grow in profusion. There does not appear to be a square yard of ground which has escaped shell fire. The main roads have been under shell fire every day for long periods, and are not easy to negotiate with any vehicle. As far as the eye can
see there is a scene of desolation. Not a single house standing, everything in ruins. The once smiling fields, cultivated by the Belgian peasants, are now one mass of pock-marks overgrown with thistles, and covered still with barbed wire entanglements.

Our journey over these few miles of war-stricken ground, on which both friend and foe had fought to the death, was quite sufficient to enable us to obtain an ineffaceable impression of the horrors of war and the desolation that follows in its train. On to Nieuport, once a town of 5,000 inhabitants, with accommodation for 40,000 visitors; beyond the sand dunes is the sea. There is not a single building standing in this place. The magnificent cathedral is a ruin. The Cloth Hall has two walls standing bearing shell holes in many places. The railway station is a heap of ruins. Remains of trenches are everywhere. The inhabitants of the town, in the early days of the war, dug catacombs under the houses, which enabled them to walk from one part of the town to another without suffering from shell fire. July 10th, 1917, was a day of tragedy for Nieuport, and also for two Battalions of the 2nd King’s Royal Rifles and 1st Northamptons, who had taken over this part of the line from the French. The position was a very faulty one, and the troops took over the line more quickly than the artillery. The French heavies were withdrawn before the British heavies were ready for action. The Germans concentrated 182 batteries on the position, while there were only thirteen ready for the defence. Hour after hour the men endured a terrific bombardment from heavy guns, which threw shells that flattened out any dug-out or shelter that could be constructed in the loose soil. The choking sand put out of gear the mechanism of the machine guns and most of the rifles, and, to add to the misery of the situation, German aeroplanes skimmed down within a hundred feet of the position, pouring machine gun fire upon every khaki-clad figure which could be seen. We visited the “Oyster Bed” as it is called, where the men died where they were posted, and were buried in a pit in the middle of the bed; but about ten days previous to our visit the bodies had been taken away and re-interred in the British Cemetery.

Just outside Nieuport we saw the first line of Belgian trenches that faced the ground which was flooded by opening the sluices of the Yser Canal in which 6,000 Germans were drowned. From Nieuport we went to Lombartzyde and Westende, which places suffered the same fate as Nieuport, there not being left standing a single building. Passing through Middlekerke, where the Kursaal, the Asylum, Church, Gasworks and Water Works are in ruins, we reached Ostende.

Here comparatively little damage had been done in the town except by our own airmen and guns, round the railway station which, of course, was destroyed to keep it out of the hands of the Germans. The railway bridge at the quay was blown up by the Germans, and it is to be seen from the train a tangled mass of iron and steel girders.

Leaving Ostende by the coast road for Blankenberge we found barbed wire defences along the sand dunes with gun emplacements at intervals all the way. All these guns, which are about six inch calibre, were put out of action by the Germans when they evacuated the place.

Bruges is a city which, with the exception that there are electric trams and electric lights, seems to have stood still for the last three or four centuries. The clack of the wooden sabot is heard in every street. The houses and public buildings bear witness of its former magnificence when “the argosies of Venice and Genoa came laden with the produce of the East; ships of every nation took in and discharged their cargoes at the quays; and the warehouses were filled with bales of wool from England, and with silks from Persia.”
But its trade was transferred to Antwerp, and its ruin was completed by the religious persecutions of the bloody Duke of Alva at the end of the 16th century, and such of the inhabitants as escaped with their lives fled to England, and introduced into this country many of the arts and manufactures which they had cultivated with success for many generations. Here the Church of Notre Dame contains a sculpture of the Virgin and Child said to be by Michael Angelo, and in a curtained recess, effigies in copper of Charles the Bold and Mary of Burgundy, who are buried in the church. These are magnificent specimens of Mediaeval art, richly gilt and in excellent preservation.

Next to the Hotel de Ville stands the Chapelle du Saint Sang (the Church of the Holy Blood). Here is to be seen some excellent tapestry; an immense silver crucifix and a remarkable collection of precious stones, pictures and ecclesiastical vestments. The Hospital St. Jean contains a collection of paintings by Memling. The most remarkable is the Reliquary of St. Ursula, in each panel of which there is an exquisite painting depicting a scene in the life of that Saint. The Musee de Peinture contains some fine pictures by Jean van Dyck. There is a remarkable one depicting the Last Judgment and also Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory. Here the painter (circa 16th century) introduces tanks, aeroplanes, monitors, submarines and gas masks into his allegorical description of the three states. It is curious that these instruments of modern warfare should have been visualized by a painter so long ago. The whole of the pictures in this museum were stored in the National Gallery, London, during the war and the art treasures in the other places we visited were transferred to a place of safety.

The Belfry at Bruges is a magnificent pile and somewhat resembles Boston Stump. It contains forty-eight bells, which chime every quarter hour. A simple tune is played and then it goes off into variations. Some of the bells require tuning and some of the pegs in the barrel are evidently out of order, which produces an extraordinary effect.

Bruges was occupied by the Germans early in the war. There were a large number of pro-Germans in the city, and the Hun, with characteristic guile, promised the city an independent parliament. But he soon showed the cloven hoof. No person was allowed to be in the streets before 6.30 a.m. or after 8 p.m. No person was allowed to go beyond two kilometres from the centre of the city without permission. No person was allowed to receive a letter from outside the city. No person was allowed to enter the city. The larger houses were occupied by the soldiers, and in the later stages, when metal became scarce, all brass and copper articles were confiscated, which explains the absence of brass door-knockers. The Germans occupied Bruges from October 14th, 1914, to October 14th, 1918, a period of just four years.
The German submarine base was at Bruges. Here in October, 1914, they began building a series of docks for submarines on the Canal, which had an outlet in the sea at Zeebrugge fourteen miles away. Piles were driven in the water at the end of the Canal; on these were placed huge blocks of cement, reinforced with steel girders; again, on the top of these was placed a floor for workmen, where we found benches, store boxes for all sizes of nuts, bolts, screws, etc., and every sundry required for putting together the submarine. On the top of this room was a roof of concrete seven feet thick which made it bomb-proof. The parts of the submarine were sent by rail and put together here. Nearly 10,000 men were employed on this work. There were eight of these docks and it was in contemplation to erect eight more—but the war came to an end. At the time Zeebrugge was blockaded by sinking ships in the fairway, which prevented anything getting either in or out of the Canal, only one submarine was in the dock. This was blown up by the Germans before they left, and such was the force of the explosion that one-third part of the vessel was lifted bodily out of the water and deposited on land, a distance of about thirty feet. In the basin were also a mine-layer, two floating dry docks, also two English ships, which had evidently been captured. They were all destroyed by the Germans before leaving, as well as about a dozen electric cranes. The Germans came to stay, as they thought, and erected their buildings to withstand anything. The whole place was wired throughout for electric light; in fact, everything was solidly and thoroughly done regardless of expense; doubtless the Hun thought the English would have to pay the bill. Captain Fryatt was murdered in the Military Barracks in Bruges. We saw the place where he was shot.

The bullet marks in the wall indicated that he was not the only one, by dozens, who had met the same fate at this spot.

From Bruges to Ypres and back by road, through Thourout, Lichtervelde, Hooge-lede, Sleighage, Westroosebeke, Poelecapelle, Wielte, St. Jean, Ypres, Boesinge, Woumen, Dinxmude, Beerst, Couckelaere, Leugenboom, opened up to us a wide area, where at the time (September, 1919,) but for the war, busy peasants would have been garnering their crops of corn, roots and tobacco, but where we found a scene of desolation, devastation, evidences on every hand of sanguinary conflict, and all the
abominations that German *Kultur* had brought in its train. Not a living tree in sight. In one place, the trees on one side of the road had been cut down by the Germans and laid across the road to prevent our tanks making use of it. Near Poelcappelle, we first saw tanks—one named the “Dop Doctor.” In all, we saw, within about four miles, nine tanks on the sides of the roads, lying where they had been knocked out. Tanks were intended to crawl over obstacles such as barbed wire, trenches, shell holes, and badly crumpled ground but could not make headway against the mud. The country they had to traverse was all very deep in mud and the tanks wallowed on their bellies in ground too soft for the tracks to hold. The illustration named “Tank Cemetery” shows ground to the right and left of the road from Ypres to Menin, beyond Hooge, where fourteen tanks lie sunk in the mud.

Chinese labourers in large numbers were employed in clearing-up. Bodies buried in isolated graves in the fields were being removed to the cemeteries. German prisoners under guard were also clearing-up. A question to the guard elicited the fact that they gave very little trouble, but there was not much work got out of them, as “they knew their English guard would not shoot.”

During their spare time both German prisoners and Chinamen engraved shell cases. It is marvellous what work they did with a nail or a piece of shell. The Germans tried to sell their cases—but did not succeed. John Chinaman was patronised in preference. All along the roads large stacks of iron sleepers, corrugated iron, barbed wire and dud shells were to be seen. The road we were travelling had been badly shelled making locomotion most uncomfortable. At cross roads large mines had been exploded, the craters, thirty or forty feet wide being full of water in which bulrushes were growing. In order to get round these, planks had been laid down, which were rather difficult to negotiate. All bridges on the road had been blown up and temporarily repaired and it was necessary to make an inspection before proceeding to cross with a heavy conveyance.

In this district were to be seen a large number of German Pill Boxes. Some were small, others of large size, capable of holding twenty or thirty men. Constructed of concrete, four or five feet thick, reinforced with steel girders, these places made formidable obstacles to the passage of troops. They were sunk in the ground perhaps fifteen feet, and entered by a narrow passage with steps into
the basement, where are the sleeping apartments. The upper portion is no more than five feet above the ground, and on one side is an elongated slit through which machine guns may be manipulated. The top of the building is covered with sods, on which grass grows, thus screening it from airmen. We saw two or three which had been knocked out by direct hits from gun fire, but the only way in which the majority of these places were cleared by our men was by bomb and bayonet.

At St. Jean, which is quite close to Ypres, the church has been levelled to the ground, and on the site were the graves of a large number of Belgians. The English were buried here in the “White House” Cemetery. At St. Jean we saw a remarkable thing. A pillar of the church was standing on which was a large crucifix. The capital of the pillar was gone and every other vestige of the church was destroyed, but the crucifix was intact. We saw many wayside crosses still standing, while all around was chaos. From Poelcappelle, in the distance, we saw the monument erected on the Passchendaele Ridge to the Australians.

Leaving a description of Ypres for the present, which was visited next day by train, we passed through Boesinghe, which was the extreme point reached by the enemy when they settled down to trench warfare in 1914, and crossed the Yser Canal. On the road were notices, evidently left by our British Tommies, to mark some dangerous spot, such as “Hell Fire Corner,” “Salvation Corner,” etc. All the places we passed through were heaps of ruins, and the only clue that a village had once existed was a heap of bricks and mortar and a board on which was painted the name.

Between Zuydschoote and Bixchoote we crossed the Yser. The road for about a mile was covered with boards. It had been mined and blown up no less than five times. The ground all round is full of huge shell holes. The district between Bixchoote and Langemarke was the place where the Germans first used poison gas. Foiled in fair fighting they degraded themselves to the level of the assassin, and became, in a single day, an object of horror and contempt, flying to the bottles of a chemist to make the clearance which all the cannons of Krupp were unable to effect.
At Aschoop—a heap of ruins—we saw, on the right the Forest of Houlthulst, once a dense mass of green, but now every tree is stripped of leaves, boughs and bark, and stand out bare and ghostly, bleached white by poison gas. They are just dried up poles—mere corpses of trees. This remark applies to all the trees in the battle area. Through Woumen on to Dixmude, once a town of 5,000 inhabitants, we get a view of the Yser again the banks of which for miles are honeycombed with trenches. The railway station, the market place, the “Church of the Fathers,” the gas works, are simply mere shells, not a single house left intact. The Germans entered Dixmude October 14th, 1914, and evacuated it October 14th, 1918. A little outside Beerst we saw an observation post in a tree. One of the highest trees in the road is selected, and arms, like those on telegraph poles, nailed on about every foot from the ground. We had seen many observation posts in ruined houses, but this was the first open post we came across. From Beerst through Couckelaere to Leugenboom was simply a repetition of ruins and desolation such as we had seen all along. But here the battle area seemed to stop and the countryside assumed its normal appearance.

After traversing about half a mile of footpath we were guided into a small wood and shown “Little Bertha,” the gun which shelled Dunkirk daily for some time; the sister, “Big Bertha,” was the gun which shelled Paris. “Little Bertha” was the second largest gun used by the Germans. It is fifty-eight feet long, weighs seventy-seven tons, and throws a shot weighing 1,516 lbs. a distance of thirty miles. To say that the sight of this monster piece of military engineering caused us to gasp with astonishment gives a poor idea of the impression conveyed to our minds by the thoroughness with which the Germans did everything. The transport of this gun from Krupp’s works at Essen, where it was made in 1910, to the place where we saw it must have been, in itself, a marvel of perseverance, for about three miles of broad gauge railway line had to be put down to connect with the main line. The emplacement is sunk into the ground about thirty feet, with concrete base and sides, and it is as large as a fair-sized gasometer. The concrete
walls are about seven feet thick, and all round are store-houses for ammunition and the men’s quarters, protected by concrete roofs several feet thick. The gun is worked by hydraulic power. Our airmen located it, but, unfortunately, never made a direct hit. They were very near it many times, for the whole place is surrounded by shell holes. It is stated that the greatest number of shells fired in one day from this gun was forty. When the Germans left they tried to destroy it but their work was too good. The method of destroying such guns is to load them, depress the muzzle, and fire, with the result, which we saw in many cases, of completely blowing out the breech end of the gun. But in this case the breech held, the shot penetrated seven feet of concrete, went through another wall, and lost itself in the ground. This gun will prove an attraction to visitors for many years to come.

To Ypres by train via Thourout, Cortemarck, Poelcappelle, Langemarck and Boesinghe, returning via Zonnebeke, Passchendaele and Roulers. All these names will be familiar to those who followed the war news in the papers, and mark places around which some of the most valiant deeds in the history of the world were accomplished. From both sides of the train, as far as the eye can reach, is the same scene of desolation recorded previously. But the actors have departed. Hundreds—thousands of them lie buried in singles and groups, their resting places marked by a simple wooden cross. There are the villages, once occupied by a thriving population, but the houses and farms are converted into piles of blackened bricks and stones. The churches and public buildings are reduced to ruins, and only parts of the walls are left to mark the places they occupied. Roads and ditches have been cleared of dead horses and cattle, and the dead bodies of both friend and foe have been removed from sight. But away from the roads the grim work was still going on when we were there. In the distance was to be seen the obelisk erected on Passchendaele Ridge in memory of the Australians who fought and fell there. But no one was allowed a nearer view, for clearing-up parties were still bringing out bodies at the rate of fifty a
day from this place, where ended one of the great battles which can only all be included in the title “Third Battle of Ypres.”

To mark their chagrin at not being able to take Ypres the Germans deliberately destroyed the Cathedral and Cloth Hall with incendiary shells. The place is now a mere heap of dusty ruins. The German guns spared nothing. In 1914 the population numbered 18,000. The principal industries were the manufacture of woollen goods, printed cottons, linens, ribbons, and Valenciennes lace. It had also tanneries and dye-works of considerable importance.

The Cloth Hall, before it disappeared under the German bombardment, was the most beautiful civic building in Belgium. It was completed in 1347. It had a facade 462 feet in length, pierced by two rows of pointed windows; there were two corner turrets, and in the centre rose a massive square clock tower. On page 36 is shown a photograph taken before the war and above one after. Nothing now remains of this magnificent building but the lower portion of the tower, which is honeycombed with shell holes, and three small portions of the facade, which have been propped up to keep them from falling. The Cathedral also is gone. Only a small portion of the west doorway remains, and all the beautiful old Gothic houses have been destroyed. There were three other churches besides the Cathedral. All have been destroyed. At the gable-end of St. Peter’s (see illustration) still stands a crucifix, more than life size. This has escaped destruction, and, although the top of the gable-end has been destroyed, the figure remains intact. The ramparts overlooking the Yser Canal still contain the trenches left by our men and part of them is reserved for the Canadians who made such a gallant stand here, both in the Second and Third Battles.

This ghost of a town, which a few short years ago was the pride of the Belgian people, for far more than Ghent or Bruges it had retained its mediaeval character, is beyond restoration or repair. The Belgian Government has decided not to rebuild it but steps are to be taken to preserve the ruins from vandalism. It is to be constituted a place
RUINS OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, YPRES

ENTRANCE TO YPRES.

YPRES CANAL AT BOESINGHE, SEEN FROM RUE DE DIXMUDE, YPRES

THE "HOSPICE BELLE" (WOMEN'S ASYLUM) RUE DE LILLE, YPRES
of pilgrimage, whither, says the Minister of the Interior, the Allies can come and evoke the memory of their countrymen who fell while striving to keep inviolate a shred of Belgian soil.

A Correspondent in “The Times” describes Ypres as “THE HOLY GROUND OF BRITISH ARMS” and there are large notices in front of the ruins of both Cathedral and Cloth Hall, over the name of the Mayor, as follows:—“This is holy ground. No stone of this fabric may be disturbed. It is a heritage for all civilised peoples.” The special correspondent of the “Daily Chronicle” says:—“Ypres should be left as it is, untouched by aught but nature, surrounded by what is left of its walls—a monument of German Kulture and a constant reminder to mankind of the value of the written word of man.”

We left Ypres with painful feelings at the wanton destruction around us. As the train passed the crossing on the Menin Road we noticed a sign “Hell Fire Corner.” This place was a particularly warm one, made so by shells from the German guns. The ground towards Hooge is open and looks as though a great steam roller had passed over it, crushing everything under it as easily as a child’s toy house. All the way to Zonnebeke the ground is pock-marked with shell holes. The trenches at Hooge were taken by the British, and retaken by the Germans with some strange weapons, but ultimately they were carried at the point of the bayonet by the British.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the British Campaign in France and Flanders, says:—

“It is a deplorable thing that, when fighting against men who are usually brave, and sometimes heroic, we are obliged continually to associate any success which they may obtain with some foul breach of the ancient customs of war. With the Germans, no trick was too blackguardly or unsoldierly for them to attempt. At the end of April, 1915, they nearly snatched an important victory by the wholesale use of poison gas. At the end of July, they gained an important local success by employing the cruel expedient of burning petrol. These different foul devices were hailed by the German Press at the time as various exhibitions of superior chemical methods, whereas, in fact, they were exhibitions of utter want of military chivalry and of that self-restraint which, even in the fiercest contest, prevents civilised nations from sinking
to such expedients. It is the most pressing objection to such methods that, if they are once adopted, the other side has no choice but to adopt them also. In the use of gas devices, both aggressive and offensive, the British engineers soon acquired an ascendancy; but, even if the Germans learned to rue the day that they stooped to such methods, the responsibility for this unchivalrous warfare must still rest with them."

The effects of poison gas and burning petrol are visible on every hand, and have turned the face of a once fair land into a wilderness.

Knocke is on the coast, about two miles north of Zeebrugge. A number of German guns are still left in their old positions along the coast which used to protect Zeebrugge. A battery of eight guns, known as the "Grande Batterie Wilhelm II.,” are of twelve inch calibre. They, however, have all been rendered useless by having the breech blown out in the manner described earlier. Doubtless intended by the Germans as a permanency, the battery seemed to have been built regardless of cost. Deep, thick concrete emplacements, ammunition chambers, lines for bringing up shells, barracks and sleeping quarters for officers and men were covered with soil in which grass was growing to screen them from observation by airmen. A large sign running along the whole of the front of the officers’ quarters used to read “Batterie Wilhelm II.” but, by the irony of fate, the sign has been broken, and now contains only the letters “Wilhelm II.”

Heaven still with laughter
the vain toil surveys,
And buries madmen in the
heaps they raise.

We were told the Kaiser visited this place several times, but such was his fear of being killed, he would not sleep in the same room twice. This idiosyncrasy of the “All Highest” was confirmed by the fact that, when in Bruges, he used to stay at the Hotel Verriest, where we stayed, and we heard the same thing there. He would never sleep twice in the same room.

A short distance from Knocke, along the sand dunes, is Zeebrugge. Here the town has been somewhat damaged by shell
fire. The pilot house is a ruin. The gap in the Mole which was blown up by submarine C3 still remains. The submarine is below, and the Germans built a suspension bridge over the gap, but our airmen would never allow it to be used. The torpedo boat “Iphigenia” still lies there, but has been removed out of the fairway.

Before closing this article I must say a word or two about the cemeteries. Below are several illustrations which give some idea of the appearance of these resting places of our glorious dead. The colonel lies side by side with the private in the comradeship of death. A multitude of wooden crosses—white regimental crosses of varied design, with badges and names inscribed by comrades after the battle, intermingle with the plain smaller wooden crosses erected by the Graves Registration Department. These closely ranged rows will make their appeal to posterity and mark, in many cases, the scene of sanguinary combat.

It is understood that the Imperial War Graves Commission is responsible for replacing the wooden crosses with carved headstones. This is an enormous task—a task it is expected will take, at least, ten years to complete. Travelling gardening parties in motor caravans are arranged to journey from cemetery to cemetery, whose work consists of keeping down weeds, cutting grass, repairing crosses, which must for some time serve as temporary memorials; attending to the flowers and generally keeping the cemeteries in condition.

Many readers of this book have not yet been able to obtain any information about the last resting place of their loved ones. They have been posted as “missing” and belong to the great silent army of the unknown, the secret of whose identity is buried in ground over which the tide of battle has flowed time after time and been ploughed again and again by shell fire. It is being carefully searched almost inch by inch and many bodies are daily found bearing marks of identity as the melancholy reward of this patient labour.

Our tour round the Battlefields of Belgium was intensely interesting, profoundly instructive, but, more than all, unutterably saddening. When the Kaiser let the hell hounds of war loose over Europe, he committed the greatest crime in the history of the world—a crime which resulted in the sacrifice of millions of lives.

The imagination reels at the desperate character of the struggle which took place even in the small corner of the battlefield we visited. Villages broken into dust by German gunfire, burnt by incendiary
shells, poisoned by gas, the Battlefields of Belgium will never, in our time, regain their life as a place of human habitation. The land is filled with spectres. It will be haunted for ever by the ghosts of those of our men who were mown down in swathes by machine guns, blown to bits by shell fire, and gassed by thousands, until all that country has become a graveyard.

For over four years the nation traversed the valley of the shadow of death, with the determination to fight to the last man, and spend the last pound in upholding those principles of liberty, freedom, civilisation and right which have ever been the boast of Englishmen.

In this terrible, but ultimately triumphant, war; in this clash of ideals; in this struggle between the forces of good and evil, of light and darkness, the nation never before rose to greater heights of patriotism.

Rutland mourns the loss of many of her sons, who largely assisted to secure that triumph. Their bodies lie on many a battle front but, wherever they are, think this of them:—“There’s some corner of a foreign field that is for ever England.” In the words of Rudyard Kipling, “We honour the immortal dead who gave their youth that the world might grow old in peace.”

FRAGMENT OF CEMETERY, CONTAINING 20,000 GRAVES AT BOESCHEPE, ON THE ROAD TO POPERINGHE

BRITISH CEMETERY AT THE ENTRANCE TO PLOEGSTEERT
BIOGRAPHIES OF THE FALLEN
Ashwell, Cottesmore, Barrow, Burley.

Their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth evermore.
BIOGRAPHIES OF THE FALLEN.

There is no death. What seems so is transition;
The life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian
Whose portal we call death. – Longfellow.

ABSOLON, Sergt. Edwin Urquhart, son of Mr. Edwin Absolon, South Luffenham, was born at Kentish Town, London, N.W., on the 1st January, 1896. Before joining up voluntarily in Lord Kitchener’s Army on the 15th September, 1914, he was in the employ of Messrs. Pontifex and Co., Shoe Lane, E.C., as clerk, having come out on top of the list of L.C.C. School scholarships, and he was educating himself for a draughtsman in the Higher Technical School. He enlisted in the 10th Norfolks, being afterwards transferred to the 8th Batt. and went out to France on July 20th, 1915. He fought in the first Battle of the Somme, and was killed by a machine gun bullet which struck him in the head, on July 1st, 1916, at Pommiers Redoubt, Carnoy, near Bray-on-Somme. He is buried at Carnoy. Pl. xvi.

ADAMS, Pte. John Alfred George, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Adams, of North Luffenham, enlisted in the 8th Batt. and went out to France on July 20th, 1915. He was wounded in action by a bullet on November 4th, and died at a hospital in Liverpool on the 14th of the same month. He was buried at North Luffenham. Pl. xii.

ADCOCK, Pte. Alfred, 1/5th Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mrs. H. Adcock of 50 Braunston Road, Oakham. He was born at Leicester on the 24th March, 1896, and was a gardener. He joined the Territorial Force on the 30th April, 1913, and was mobilised on the outbreak of war, and proceeded to France on the 28th February, 1915. He fought in the battle for the Hohenzollern Redoubt on the 18th October that year, in the Battle of the Somme in July, 1916, and other engagements, and was killed by a shell at Lens on the 1st July, 1917. He is buried at Lens. His sergeant, writing of Pte. Adcock’s fate, says: – “He died a soldier’s death. He volunteered for the post where it happened, which was one of extreme danger… Always ready for work, never mind what the job was. He was a man it will be very hard to replace.” Pl. xix.

ADCOCK, Pte. Richard, 1st Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was the son of the late Mr. Harry Adcock and Mrs. Adcock of 50 Braunston Road, Oakham. He was born at Leicester on December 20th, 1890, and was in the shoe trade before joining the Army in August, 1909. He went on foreign service to India in March, 1911, and coming over to France immediately war broke out was in the retreat from Mons. He died from gun-shot wounds on the 15th January, 1915, at No. 13 General Hospital, Boulogne, and was buried at that place. Pl. xvii.

ADDISON, Pte. James William, Lincolnshire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben. James Addison of Walk Farm, Little Casterton, and was born in Norfolk on December 12th, 1892. He was a horseman before joining the Army on August 25th, 1914, and had been a bandsman in the local Salvation Army Corps, in connection with which he was described as a “hard worker and a faithful warrior.” He went to France early in 1915, and was killed in action on the Somme on November 20th, 1916. He had just previously won praise from the Major General commanding the Division of the B.E.F. by reason of his fine work, but was killed before the honour could be bestowed upon him, and the gold letter-card recounting his deeds was forwarded to his parents. In sending this, and informing Private Addison’s father and mother of his death, his Platoon Officer wrote: – “He volunteered for this duty (patrol). This is only a small illustration of the willingness with which he did any duty. I knew him as platoon runner, and I could always rely on him to do his duty as a good soldier and a fearless one.” Pl. vi.

ADEANE, Capt. Henry Robert Augustus, Coldstream Guards, was the only son of Admiral Edward Stanley Adeane, C.M.G., by his wife Lady Edith Isabella Dalzell, second daughter of Harry Burrard, 14th Earl of Carnwath. He was born at 28 Eaton Place, S.W., on the 31st July, 1882, and educated at Winchester and Sandhurst. He was gazetted 2nd Lieut. in the Coldstream Guards on the 18th January, 1902, promoted Captain in 1910, and retired on the 17th May, 1913. He hunted from Langham House with the Cottesmore hounds from 1910 to 1913. On mobilisation at the declaration of war, Capt. Adeane rejoined, on the 5th August, 1914, the 4th Batt. Coldstream Guards. He was killed in action near Ypres on the 2nd November, 1914, with the 1st Batt. He married on September 25th, 1909, Victoria Eugenie, eldest daughter of Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, now Lord Stamfordham, and had a son, Michael Edward, born September 30th, 1910. No portrait.

ALFIN, Sergt. William Henry Delisle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Alfin of North Luffenham, was born at Ketton October 10th, 1889. He joined the 1st Middlesex Regt. March 13th, 1916, and went to France on the 15th of July following. He was promoted to the rank of Lance-Corpl. and finally to that of Sergeant 9th March, 1918. He gained the Military Medal for distinguished service in the field, reported as follows: – “South of Polygon Wood, on the 25th and 26th September, 1917, this N.C.O. performed very useful work by the skilful disposition of his Lewis gun team during the enemy’s
attacks, remaining cool throughout, and accounting for many of the enemy. His bravery, cheerfulness and calmness were very inspiring throughout the action.” He took part in the Battles of the Somme and Ypres, also the Battle of Arras, and met his death from a shell wound on October 26th, 1918, near High Wood. His age was 29. Pl. xii.

ALLETT, Pte. Bertie Harold, 3rd South Staffordshire Regt., the son of Mr. John Allett, 14 Gas Street, Oakham, was born at Brooke on the 25th October, 1892. He was a miner before enlisting on the 8th March, 1917. He went to France in June of that year, and was wounded on March 7th, 1918. He was in hospital until the 11th June, and rejoined his regiment on the 20th of that month, returning to France on September 4th. On the 29th of the month he was killed by a bullet. Pl. xvii.

ALLETT, Pte. Cecil, brother of the above, born at Brooke on July 27th, 1890, was in farm service at the time of his enlistment in the 3rd Leicestershire Regt. on January 27th, 1916. He proceeded to France on the following May 30th and, on September 25th of the same year, was killed by a bullet. Pl. xv.

AMBROSE, Corp. Albert, 3rd South Staffordshire Regt., was another

ANNIS, Gunner George, Royal Field Artillery, was another son of Mrs. M.A. Annis, Edithweston, and was born at Edmonton, London, on November 11th, 1888. At the outbreak of war he was farming in Canada and, coming back to England, joined the Leicestershire Yeomanry as a trooper in December, 1914. After being in the Yeomanry for several months he was transferred to the 8th Machine gun Section, and proceeded to France in May, 1916. He was killed in action, by a bullet through the head, on the 23rd March, 1918, at Friere's Wood, France. Pl. xii.

ANNIS, Corp. Percy John, 8th Machine gun Corps, was the son of Mrs. M.A. Annis, Edithweston, and was born at Edmonton, London, on November 11th, 1888. At the outbreak of war he was farming in Canada and, coming back to England, joined the Leicestershire Yeomanry as a trooper in December, 1914. After being in the Yeomanry for several months he was transferred to the 8th Machine gun Section, and proceeded to France in May, 1916. He was killed in action, by a bullet through the head, on the 23rd March, 1918, at Friere's Wood, France. Pl. xii.

ANNIS, Gunner George, Royal Field Artillery, was another son of Mrs. M.A. Annis, Edithweston, and was born at Edmonton on November 6th, 1890. He was for some years a warehouseman with Messrs. Tabourier and Co., Castle Street, London, W., before joining up in September, 1914. He went out to France in March, 1915, and served until January 10th, 1916, when he went into hospital suffering from jaundice. He was brought to England in March, and was in the University College Hospital, London, until his death on the 23rd April, from pneumonia following an operation for appendicitis. He was buried in Highgate Cemetery, London. Pl. vii.

ARNSBY, Pte. Cecil Catlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. E.S. Arnsby of Sundial House, Uppingham, was an apprentice with Messrs. Furley and Hassan, Oakham. He joined the Durham Light Infantry just two months before he was eighteen years old, and was sent to France March 18th, 1918. On the night of the 11th April, 1918, the battalion made a successful counter attack east of Merris on the Somme front and took many prisoners. Early in the morning of the 12th, the enemy attacked in overwhelming numbers, and the whole Brigade fought a rearguard action back on to a line between Meteren and Bailleul. On reaching this line Pte. Arnsby was found to be missing and so reported. Recently he has been reported as killed on April 12th, 1918. Pl. xxi.
a shell on October 19th when returning from carrying the wounded. His Captain wrote:—“He died doing his duty, and on an errand of mercy. We buried him where he fell and put a cross to mark the spot.” Private Bagley was a member of the Wing Church Choir and belonged to the local cricket club. *Pl. xiii.*

**BAINES, Lance-Corp. Arthur,** 2nd Highland Light Infantry, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Baines of Wing, where he was born on the 6th June, 1880. On leaving school he was employed at the Midland Railway Offices in Leicester, remaining there until the time of his joining up in March, 1916. He originally enlisted in the Leicestershire Regt., and was transferred to the Highland Light Infantry. He went out to France on January 1st, 1917, and was wounded in September the same year. He was taken again abroad in February, 1918, and was killed by a sniper on September 12th. He is buried near Havrincourt. Writing to his mother, Lieut. Blockley said:—“Lance-Corp. Baines was one of the most promising N.C.O.’s in the Battalion, and his Platoon Officer had spoken very highly of the way he had gone about his work.” Two of Lance-Corp. Baines’ brothers also served in France. *Pl. xiii.*

**BAILEY, Gunner Arthur,** whose mother, Mrs. Ann Coleman, resides at Ketton, was born in that village January 1st, 1891. He enlisted on August 12th, 1916, in the Royal Field Artillery, and, on September 2nd, 1917, was sent to Mesopotamia, where, on December 3rd, he died from wounds received in action. *Pl. ix.*

**BAINES, Sapper Cyril Johnson,** Royal Engineers, was the son of Mr. J.R. Baines, Sydney Villa, South Street, Oakham. He was born at Oakham on January 30th, 1896, and was with his father in the building trade on the outbreak of war in 1914. He joined up the first month (August), and, in June, 1915, proceeded to Gallipoli. He was killed on the 16th August, 1915, at Jephson’s Post by a shrapnel bullet, and was buried at Kirchet Pepe Ridge. *Pl. xviii.*

**BAINES, Lance-Corp. Edwin,** North Staffordshire Regt., whose death took place in France on the 22nd March, 1918, left a wife and two children at Whissendine. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Baines of Hambleton, was born at that place on August 24th, 1899. He was a motor mechanic previous to joining the 4th Batt. South Staffordshire Regt. in September, 1917. He went to France April 2nd, 1918, and fought as No. 3 on the Lewis gun with the 2/6th South Staffords at Kemmel Hill. He was retransferred to the 4th Batt. May 21st, 1918, and went into the front line at the second Battle of the Aisne on the night of May 26th, between Rheims and Soissons, where he made the supreme sacrifice the next day, together with many other of our English boys. He was 18 years and 9 months old, of a bright, sunny disposition and endeared himself to everyone with whom he came in contact. *Pl. ix.*

**BARFIELD, Pte. Harold Barnett,** son of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Barfield of Geeston, Ketton, was born at that place on August 12th, 1916, on war service as a guard at Seaton Midland Viaduct in April, 1915. He joined the 2/4th East Lancashire Regt. and went out to France in May, 1917. He took part in the operations in the Arras sector, and was killed in action at Passchendaele on November 24th, 1917. He leaves three sons and a daughter. *Pl. xxiii.*

**BARFIELD, Pte. Henry,** whose widow resides in Adderley Street, Uppingham, was a native of that town, and first went on war service as a guard at Seaton Midland Viaduct in April, 1915. He joined the 2/4th East Lancashire Regt. and went out to France in May, 1917. He took part in the operations in the Arras sector, and was killed in action at Passchendaele on November 24th, 1917. He leaves three sons and a daughter. *Pl. xxiii.*

**BARRETT, Lieut. George,** youngest son of the Rev. B. and Mrs. Barrett of Braunston, was born at the Vicarage, Braunston, May 19th, 1890. He gained a scholarship at Marlborough College, December, 1902, entering the school at midsummer, 1903, and remaining there until 1909, when he went to University College, Oxon., taking second-class honours in Classical Mods. in 1911, and second-class honours in History Finals June, 1913.

When war broke out he was engaged in teaching, and volunteered September 4th, through the Oxford O.T.C., being gazetted October 4th to the 11th Royal Warwicks, and afterwards transferred to the 12th. He was promoted full lieutenant in December, 1914, and left the Isle of Wight on his 25th birthday, May 19th, 1915, for Liverpool, where he embarked for Gallipoli, landing there on May 30th, where he was attached to the 2nd Hants. He was in the firing line June 2nd, and took part in battles on June 4th and June 6th, the Turks being on three sides of them. From this time, except for fourteen days in July, he was generally in the trenches, with short periods at the beach at Cape Hellas, either road making or unloading ships. On August 6th his regiment went into the trenches to make a “demonstration” to draw the Turks’ attention from the landing at Suvali Bay. After this action he, with sixteen other officers, was reported “missing,” later reported “missing, believed killed,” and on February 12th, 1916, his father received a communication from the War Office to say that “a report has just been received which states that Lieut. George Barrett, 12th Royal Warwicks, who was previously reported “missing, believed killed,” is now reported “killed in action.” It was stated that Lieut. Barrett was one of the first officers to go over the parapet, and that he was hit about twenty yards from the trenches, when leading his men. *Pl. iv.*

**BARSBY, Pte. Charles** of Ketton, whose widow lives at St. Cuthbert Stables, Leicester, was born November 5th, 1884. He joined the North Staffords June 13th, 1916, and went out to Belgium the following January.
He was killed by a bullet on July 31st, 1917, at the third Battle of Ypres, and is buried near that place. *Pl. x.*

**BATTLS, Lance-Corp. William Henry,** son of Mr. W. and Mrs. Batts, born at Oakham on May 16th, 1889, and was a platelayer on the Midland Railway. After being transferred to the 9th Royal Fusiliers, he was afterwards transferred to the 9th Leicesters. His parents did not hear of his death until January 6th, 1915, and were there at the capitulation. He died of recurrent fever at Angora, Asia Minor, whilst a prisoner of war, and was buried in the Armenian Cemetery at Angora.

**BEAVER, Pte. Bernard Charles,** son of Mr. and Mrs. Beaver of Oakham, was born there September 15th, 1884, and at the outbreak of war was assistant clerk to the Guardians and Rural District Council of Winchester, having qualified for the post in his father’s office at Oakham. He enlisted in August, 1914, in the 1/4th Hants. Regt., and was promoted to Lance-Corporal soon afterwards. In October, 1914, he went to the Persian Gulf. He fought in Mesopotamia and the siege of Kut, when he was wounded and he was there at the capitulation. He died of recurrent fever at Angora, Asia Minor, whilst a prisoner of war, and was buried in the Armenian Cemetery at Angora.

**BEAVER, Stoker Albert,** son of Mr. and Mrs. William Beaver of Oakham, was just a month over 17 years of age when he joined the 5th Leicestershire Regt. (T.F.) on the 15th May, 1908. On January 19th, 1911, he joined the Royal Navy, being rated as a Second-class Stoker on H.M.S. “Victoria.” He also served on the “Renown,” the “Essex,” and the “Neptune,” where, on March 7th, 1912, he was rated as First-class Stoker. He again went on the “Victoria” and also served on the “Terrible” (“Swiftsure”) and was on the “Dolphin” when war broke out. After another spell in the “Victoria,” he was transferred to H.M.S. “Albert,” and on September 4th, 1915, sailed with the Mediterranean Fleet for Salonica. He held the 1st Good Conduct Badge granted in 1908. On January 19th, 1911, he joined the Royal Navy, being rated as a Second-class Stoker on H.M.S. “Victory.”

**BEAVER, Pte. George,** son of Mr. and Mrs. Beaver of Oakham, was born April 1st, 1895. He was a gardener and joined the 9th Leicesters September 17th, 1914. He went out to France July 29th, 1915, and was at the Battle of the Somme, where he was killed by a shell July 14th, 1916, when the 9th Leicesters made such a splendid attack on Mametz Wood, capturing some 500 prisoners. He was the only soldier servant taken up into the fight and keenly appreciated the honour of being chosen to accompany his captain. His C.O. writes: “His unrivalled popularity, great keenness, and quiet capability made him a great asset to his duties. *Pl. xvii.*

**BEAVER, Pte. Harry,** Notts. and Derby Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bellamy, Warren Farm, Cottesmore, was born at Ridlington on August 15th, 1891, and was a coal miner before enlistment. He proceeded to France on July 15th, 1917, and was killed in action September 26th the same year. *Pl. i.*
BENDALL, Corp. Charles Feecham, 1/5th Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Augustus Bendall of Manton, was born at Exeter on the 28th December, 1890. He was a gardener, and joined up on the 9th March, 1916. He was made a Corporal in January, 1917, and went to France on the 18th March that year. A little over a month later, on the 30th April, he died in No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station, France, from shrapnel wounds. *Pl. xvii.*

BENNIGHTON, Pte. Charles Edward, Durham Light Infantry, was a native of Oakham, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Bennighton, residing at No. 2 Barleythorpe Road. He was born on March 4th, 1895, and followed the occupation of a bricklayer. He joined up on the 19th June, 1915, and served in France until his death on the 17th September, 1916, being shot through the head by a sniper. *Pl. xvii.*

BENTHAM, Pte. John William, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Bentham of 23 Dean Street, Oakham, joined duty of stretcher bearer, and died on September 25th, 1916. He was sent to the front December 11th of the same year. He was with General Allenby’s command in Palestine. *Pl. xvii.*

BILLINGS, Lieut. Herbert, brother of the above, was born on the 29th September, 1887. He was a Post office clerk when he proceeded on active service on the 4th August, 1914, holding at the time the rank of Sergeant in the Oakham Company of the 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt. (T.F.). He went out to France on the 26th February, 1915, and received his Commission the following April. He afterwards proceeded to Mesopotamia, and took part in the engagements for the relief of Kut, and was mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services in the battle of Sheikh Soad. He was killed by a bullet on the 6th April, 1916, near the Sanni Yat position, and lies buried at the northern end of that place. *Pl. xv.*

BOLLANDS, Pte. Frederick, 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was born at Whissendine on the 8th August, 1883. He enlisted in November, 1904, and went on foreign service to India the following year. After being there nine years he was sent with his regiment to France after the outbreak of war, and went through several engagements, including Mons, the Marne, and Neuve Chapelle, being seriously wounded at the latter place. In May, 1916, he was sent out to Mesopotamia where he was killed by a shell on March 9th, 1917. His sister is Mrs. Gibson, 4 Donnington Street, Melbourne Road, Leicester. *Pl. xxiv.*

BOLTON, Pte. John, brother of the above, was born at Oakham in 1808. He joined up at the beginning of the war with the 8th Leicesters and was sent to France early in 1915. He was killed by a bullet in the Battle of the Somme in 1918. He is buried at Kantara. *Pl. xv.*

BENNETT, Lance-Corp. George William, whose widow resides in Mill Yard, Oakham, enlisted in the 7th South Staffordshire Regt. April 12th, 1916. He was killed by a piece of shell while in action at the Battle of the Somme, 16th December, 1916, and was buried in the British Military Cemetery at Contay. *Pl. xvi.*

BERRIDGE, Corp. John Ross, Rifle Brigade, nephew of the Misses Berridge, Rosemary Cottage, 23 South Street, Oakham, was in the Royal Field Artillery, having joined in November, 1906. He went out to India and was sent to France with the 12th Battery. He was in the Retreat from Mons. He received the D.C.M. for “it was chiefly by his efforts that a German attack was repulsed by a single gun.” He was killed by a shell October 27th, 1914, during the first Battle of Ypres. *Pl. xvii.*

BOOTH, Gunner Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Booth of the Grange Cottage, Oakham, was in the Royal Field Artillery, having joined in November, 1906. He went out to India and was sent to France with the 12th Battery. He was in the Retreat from Mons. He received the D.C.M. for “it was chiefly by his efforts that a German attack was repulsed by a single gun.” He was killed by a shell October 27th, 1914, during the first Battle of Ypres. *Pl. xvii.*

BOOTH, Pte. John, brother of the above, was born at Oakham in 1898. He joined up at the beginning of the war with the 8th Leicesters and was sent to France early in 1915. He was killed by a bullet in the Battle of the Somme in 1918. *Pl. xvii.*

BOOTH, Gunner Naphtali, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Booth, 21 Dean Street, Oakham, joined the Royal Field Artillery in 1904 and saw service in India. He was sent to France in 1915, and was killed during the Battle of the Somme, near La Boiselle, in the early part of July, 1916. It is recorded that in the midst of the infantry fighting at this place a single gun of the 19th Battery galloped with extraordinary gallantry right into the village and engaged the enemy point-blank with splendid effect. *Pl. xvii.*

BILLINGS, Sapper Ernest, was the son of Mrs. Caroline F. Billings, 16 West Road, Oakham, and was born on the 11th October, 1896. He was a watchmaker, and enlisted in the Royal Engineers in November, 1915. He went abroad on the 23rd December, 1916, and served in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Palestine, and took part in engagements at Bagdad, etc., as well as the final battles in Palestine. His death at Kantara on the 23rd December, 1918, was due to bronchopneumonia. He is buried at Kantara. *Pl. xv.*

BERRIDGE, Pte. Herbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Berridge of Morcott, joined the 8th Leicesters May 14th, 1915. He was sent to the front December 11th of the same year. He was severely wounded while carrying out the duty of stretcher bearer, and died on September 25th, 1916. The C.O. of his Company writes:—“He performed his task with the greatest devotion and coolness under heavy fire. I always found him a cheerful and hard worker, and both I and the men feel that we have lost a willing helper and a good comrade.” It is not stated where he fell, but doubtless it was during the same action in which Pte. Woodward of Morcott met his death. *Pl. iii.*

BERRIDGE, Corp. John Ross, Rifle Brigade, nephew of the Misses Berridge, Rosemary Cottage, 23 South Street, Oakham, was born at Chellington, on July 31st, 1885. He was adopted by his Aunts, and was brought up in Oakham. When 16 years of age, he entered as a gardener, and joined up on the 9th March, 1916. His sister is Mrs. Gibson, 4 Donnington Street, Melbourne Road, Leicester. *Pl. xxiv.*
BOOTH, Pte. Nathanael, another son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Booth of Grange Cottage, Oakham, joined the 1st Leicesters in 1914, and went out to France in 1915. He also met his death on the Somme, in the fighting in 1916, from poison gas. Pl. xvii.

BOOTH, Pte. Nathanael, another son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Booth of 21 Dean Street, Oakham, was born there in 1898. He was a farm labourer and joined the 5th Leicesters in 1915. He went out to France the same year, and was killed by a bullet in the operations round Lens on June 8th, 1917, when the 5th Leicesters with the 4th Lincolns, bore the brunt of the raid which was carried out on a vast scale and resulted in the German line being forced to retire with heavy losses in killed and wounded. Pl. xvii.

BOTFUL, Lance-Corp. John, Royal Field Artillery, brother of Mrs. Taylor of 24 Finkey Street, Oakham, enlisted in the R.F.A. early in 1915. He was sent to Salonica August 21st, 1916, and was killed by a shell April 4th, 1917. Age 33. Pl. xix.

BOTTOMLEY, Sergt. Edward, 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bottomley, 71 Stamford End, Exton, was born at Exton on 7th March, 1897. He was an agricultural labourer previous to enlistment on the 9th December, 1914. He served with the Battalion in France, where he died of wounds on the 5th September, 1918. Pl. viii.

BOTTOMLEY, Lance-Corp. Thomas, 6th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., brother of the above, was in agricultural service when he joined up on June 19th, 1915. Proceeding to France on the 14th July, 1915, he served there until killed in action towards the end of September, 1916. Pl. vii.

BOULTON, Pte. Thomas Vernon, 2/6th South Staffordshire Regt., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boulton of 33 Belvoir Street, Melton Mowbray, was born at Whissendine, on the 12th October, 1897. He was engaged in farm work up to the time of his enlistment on the 12th May, 1916, and arrived in France on the 26th February, 1917. He was killed in action on the 9th May the same year, and was buried in Hargicourt Cemetery. Pl. xxiv.

BOURNE, Pte. Raymond Milner, 29th Batt. Durham Light Infantry, was the son of Mrs. Bourne of Manton, where he was born on February 3rd, 1889. He was a gardener prior to enlistment on the 7th August, 1917. He went out to France on June 25th, 1918, and was killed in action on the following October 12th. He is buried at Kandahar Farm, six and three-quarter miles S.S. West of Ypres. Pl. xiii.

BRADER, Pte. Arthur, whose widow and two children reside at 21 Barleythorpe Road, Oakham, previous to joining the 24th Labour Corps, Duke of Wellington Regt., in August 1916, was a gardener. He went on service to France in November, 1916, and was home on leave when he was taken ill with influenza and died November 3rd, 1918, from bronchopneumonia. He was buried in Oakham Cemetery with Military honours. Pl. xvi.

BRADSHAW, Pte. Frederick, 10th Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mrs. Emma L. Bradshaw, Whissendine, where he was born on the 3rd October, 1896. He was in farm service prior to enlisting on the 18th October, 1915. He went out to France on March 24th the following year, and took part in the big Somme battle in July. He was reported wounded and missing on the 14th of that month, and is since presumed to have been killed on that date. Pl. xxiv.

BRANSTON, Pte. John Thomas, Machine gun Corps, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wm. Branstorn, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton, and was born at Oakham on the 29th March, 1899. He was a plumber by trade, and joined up at 18 years of age, on May 18th, 1917, being attached to the East Yorks. Regt., and afterwards transferred to the M.G.C. He was drafted to France April 1st, 1918, taking an active part, as machine gunner, in most engagements during the last nine months of the war, and escaping both wounds and gas. On October 29th he was in the great activities round Cambrai, and was in the best of health and spirits, this disposition being a feature of his life, wherever he was. Always smiling and happy, he, this way, gathered numerous friends around him. On November 6th a letter was received by his parents from the 2nd Stationary Hospital, France, to say that he was admitted there suffering from influenza, followed by a telegram from the War Office to say he was dangerously ill. Two days later, the dread news arrived that he had died after three days in hospital, having already passed away when the first communication was received by his parents. Thus, for the home, the war ended just one week too late, he dying on the 4th November, and the Armistice being signed on the 11th of that month. It is almost unnecessary to add that the grief of the bereaved parents was doubly heavy under the circumstances, the deceased being an only son and youngest child, there being two sisters. Pl. vi.

BREAKSPEAR, Corp. Alfred, Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Breakspear, Barleythorpe, was born at Bulwick, on the 19th December, 1894. He was employed by Sir Herbert Raphael, of Allstree Hall, Derby, as gardener, before joining up on September 4th, 1914. He went out to France on May 2nd, 1915, and was twice wounded, being eventually killed in action on March 24th, 1918. As a boy he was organ blower at Langham Church. Pl. xi.

BREAKSPEAR, Sergt. John William, brother of the above who was born at Bulwick, December 23rd, 1885, was in the 1st Lincolnshire Regt. and, previous to the outbreak of war, had spent five years in India and was in the Reserves. He was drafted to France, and was wounded in the early fighting near Mons, about the 24th of August. He was struck on the head with a shrapnel bullet. The bullet, about the size of an ordinary marble, cut through the top of his cap near the peak, and, fortunately, took a slanting direction, instead of burying itself in the head, made a deep cut along the scalp, and must have become embedded in the stiffening of the band. It made him, he said, feel a “bit silly” at the time, but he did not fall out, and after having his head bandaged, retired with the battalion. It was during this proceeding that Breakspear feeling something inside his cap, asked the man next to him to look what it was, and the bullet was found on the top of the bandage, having worked out of the stiffening of the cap where it first lodged. He was sent to hospital, made a quick recovery, and went out again to the front.
He was further twice wounded, the third time very severely, in September, 1916, but again recovered and again returned to the front when convalescent. On demobilisation; he took up Post Office work at Shipton, Market Weighton, but trouble from his many wounds kept returning and, after some time in hospital, he appeared somewhat better, but a sudden relapse set in and he passed away about an hour after the arrival of his parents and friends on May 13th, 1920. He was buried with Military honours at Shipton, aged 34, and leaves a widow and two children. Pl. xixa.

BREWSTER, Pte. George, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Brewster of Northgate Street, Oakham, was born February 28th, 1897, at Oakham. He enlisted in the 10th Leicesters on May 29th, 1915, and was transferred to the 4th Worcesters shortly afterwards. He went on foreign service November 24th, 1915, and took part in several actions with the regiment. He was killed by a shell at the Battle of Arras on April 20th, 1917, when the 4th Worcesters took part in a homeric contest at Monchy in which two battles held up a whole division, shattered a considerable attack, and was practically annihilated in doing so. Pl. xvi.

BROWETT, Gunner George Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Browett, Belton, was one of four brothers who served in the Great War. He was born at Belton on the 24th April, 1890, and was employed as a horseman before joining the Army on the 23rd February, 1910. He was a gunner in the R.G.A., and went on foreign service to India on the 3rd March, 1911. He took part in the quelling of a rising in Peshawar during his stay in India. He was brought from that country to Salonica when our arms took up Greece’s interests in the late war, and he served there up to his death, which took place on the 9th October, 1918, from pneumonia following malaria. He was buried in the Mikra Military Cemetery, about five miles south of Salonica on the west shore of the Gulf of Salonica. Pl. ii.

BROWETT, Lance-Corp. George Stanley Victor, third son of the late Mr. George Browett and Mrs. Geo. Lee, Thorpe-by-Water, was born there October 17th, 1897. He enlisted in the 15th Durham Light Infantry 1st January, 1917, and went out to France March 25th following. On May 27th, 1918, he was wounded and taken prisoner to Germany, and the sad news that he died from his wounds on June 12th was received by his mother from a fellow prisoner, the envelope bearing the German post mark August 10th. Age 21. Pl. v.

BROWN, Pte. Brian, whose widow resides at 11 New Street, Oakham, joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry in February, 1915. He was killed 26th October, 1916, but where is unknown. Pl. xix.

BROWN, Frederick James, Royal Marines, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, Empingham, a native of that village, was born on the 19th August, 1878. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to the bakery and grocery business at Coalville, Leicester, and after serving one year of his apprenticeship ran away and enlisted in the Royal Marines. At the outbreak of war he was on H.M.S. “Good Hope,” and the following letter written by him on the 11th October, 1914, was received by Mr. J. Brown, Newtown Linford, Leic., a fortnight after the sinking of that ship on November 1st, together with H.M.S. “Monmouth” and “Glasgow” by the German squadron off the coast of Chile:—“We are having pretty rough times of it down here, and the suspense of watching and waiting are far worse than the actual fighting. At present we are at the Falkland Islands, taking in coal and provisions, after which we go somewhere in the Pacific to intercept a German squadron making for the South-east Coast of South America, so I expect we shall bring them to battle somewhere round Cape Horn before long, and the sooner the better as it is bitter cold here. We have not had any mails or news of how things are proceeding since we left England on the 2nd August... If I manage to squeeze through this next turn out I will tell you all about it in the next few lines I drop.” The “Good Hope” in the action on the 1st November, caught fire, blew up, and sank. Pl. vii.

BROWN, Lance-Corp. George Fawcett, son of Mr. George Brown of Caldecott, was born August 10th, 1897, educated at Market Harborough Grammar School, and joined the staff of Messrs. Barclay’s Branch Bank at Kettering on reaching the age of 16. In September, 1915, he enlisted in the Banker’s Batt. of the 26th Royal Fusiliers, and was afterwards transferred to the 1st Batt. He took part in all the engagements with his battalion on the Somme, at Messines, Amiens, Passchendaele, Cambrai, Lens, and St. Quentin. He gained a Commission, and expected coming home to England a day or two before his death, which occurred on November 5th, 1918, near Mons, from a machine gun bullet. The O.C. of his Company writes to his father as follows: “Throughout the day your son’s coolness and courage was a splendid example to all ranks, and on that day I lost one of my smartest and best men. I have had him buried in a peaceful little French orchard, where he will remain undisturbed by the ravages of war.” Pl. v.

BROWN, Sergt. Robert, grandson of the late Mr. Mark and Mrs. Eliza Brown of Ketton, was born there December 20th, 1888. Sergt. Brown was a Reservist, having served eight years in the 1st Lincolnshire Regt., seven of which he spent in India. He joined his regiment August 4th, 1914, and went to France the next day, was in the retreat from Mons, the Battle of the Marne, when the 1st Lincolns lost terribly by invisible quick-firing batteries shrouded by the woods which flanked the river; in the Battle of the Aisne, in the La Bassee-Armentières operations when his regiment, with the four Royal Fusiliers, carried the village of Herlies, north-east of La Bassee, at the point of the bayonet, and again at the first Battle of Ypres where, in the road between Kemmel and Wytschaete, the Lincolns were surprised by the Germans and only extricated from a perilous position after the loss of 16 officers and 400 men. It was here, on November 1st, 1914, that Sergt. Brown was wounded. He was invalided home, and on recovering he went out to India and died 13th November, 1918, of influenza at Abbottabad. Age 30. Pl. ix.

BROWN, Bugler Walter John, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown of Greetham, joined the 102nd Field Ambulance Corps 18th January 1915 and went out to France in January, 1916. He was wounded in several places with three other bearers when up in the front line in the attack on Delville Wood during the Battle on the Somme and although taken at once to hospital and treated by surgical specialists their skill and attention was unavailing, and he died the next day July 20th, 1916. His O.C. writes:—“He showed great pluck and courage and was quite cheerful. He was a fine, courageous soldier, held in high respect and admiration by all. It may be some
little consolation to feel that he died a hero’s death in the noble effort to save life and assist his comrades in-arms and bring help to the wounded.”  _Pl. xiv._

**BROWN, Pte. Walter Simpson,** Lancashire and Yorkshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Little Casterton Road, Great Casterton, was 32 years of age, and a wheelwright by trade. Although suffering from an internal complaint, his motto was “Deeds not Words,” and being determined to do his bit, he joined up on the 25th August, 1916. He went to France, but the strain of war was too much for him, and he succumbed in the Birmingham Military Hospital on the 31st July, 1917.  _Pl. vi._

**BRYAN, Driver George,** A.S.C. and Lincs. Regt., was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Bryan, Southorpe, Stamford, and brother of Mrs. W. Faulkner, Southorpe. He was born on the 16th December, 1893, and was a horse keeper at Little Casterton prior to joining up originally as a driver in the A.S.C., and being transferred to the 6th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt. He went on foreign service in the last week of July, 1915, and took part in the British landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He was reported missing from the 9th August, and no further news relative to him being received, the War Office presume his death on or since that date.  _Pl. vi._

**BRYAN, Pte. George Henry,** son of Mr. Levi Bryan of Barrowden, was born there 12th September, 1895. He was a boot maker by trade, and joined the 7th Sherwood Foresters January 27th, 1916, and was sent to Ireland for service during the Irish Rebellion. He went out to France, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans, and sent to Cassel, where he died from the effects of his wounds April 9th, 1918. He lies buried in the cemetery attached to the hospital.  _Pl. xii._

**BRYAN, Pte. Joseph,** a native of Exton, enlisted in the Army before the war began. He was in the Rifle Brigade and went out to France at the beginning of the war. He fell during the first fight at Neuve Chapelle in 1914, and was the first one to be killed from Exton. His parents having removed from Exton to a place unknown no further details can be given.  _Pl. viii._

**BURBIDGE, Pte. Thomas E.,** was born at Ketton, the son of Mrs. Francis Burbidge, and assisted in the butchering business. He joined the 9th Devons February, 1916, and went to France in September the same year. He took part in the fighting at Beaumont Hamel and Bullecourt, and was killed by machine gun bullets on October 26th, 1917, in the advance on Passchendaele. Some idea of what our men went through and the situation they had to face is given by an officer who, writing about this advance, says:—“We went over with our arms and O. Boats and though we took three or four the rest did us in. In one box we got thirty-eight Boche, killed them all with a Lewis gun through the port hole.” Pte. Burbidge was only 19.  _Pl. ix._

**BURDETT, Pte. Thomas William,** Royal Marine Light Infantry, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wm. Burdett of Wing, and born at Stamford on the 6th October, 1897. Before enlisting on the 13th November, 1914, he was in the employ of the Midland Railway Company, and was stationed at Wymondham. Early in 1915 he contracted spotted fever, and although he rallied from the first attack, he had a relapse, and died in the Royal Marine Infirmary, Deal, on the 15th March. He was buried in Deal Cemetery with full Military honours.  _Pl. xiii._

**BURFIELD, Pte. Sidney Herbert,** Border Regt., was the son of Mrs. Isitt of Braunston, and was born at Bilstone, Suffolk, on May 4th, 1885. He was employed on the P. and O. Boats before joining the Army on the 5th July, 1906, and he served in India. He was killed by a shell on the 14th October, 1915.  _Pl. iv._

**BULLIMORE, Driver Frederick,** Army Service Corps, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Bullimore, Exton. He was a carter, and enlisted in the A.S.C. in October, 1916, going out to France in November the same year. His death occurred at Rouen from cerebro spinal meningitis on the 21st February, 1918. He is buried at St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen.  _Pl. vii._

**BULLIMORE, Pte. William,** was a native of Exton, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Bullimore. He enlisted in the 4th Leicesters in November, 1914, and was sent to France February, 1915. While forming one of a carrying party, who were getting some ammunition ready for taking up to a forward dump a shell burst right in the middle of the party, eight being killed and several wounded. This happened about midnight on the 1st May, 1917. His death was instantaneous. He was buried the next morning, and his body lies about one and a quarter miles north of Combles. His officer writes:—“He will be missed by many of his comrades. He died a soldier’s death in the service of his King and Country.”  _Pl. viii._

**BURROWS, Gunner Thomas,** Royal Field Artillery, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burrows, Redmile’s Lane, Ketton, was born at Ketton on the 12th March, 1891, and followed the occupation of farm labourer. He enlisted on the 16th May, 1916, went out to France on November 15th, and met with several wounded. This happened about midnight on the 1st May, 1917. His death was instantaneous. He was buried the next morning, and his body lies about one and a quarter miles north of Combles. His officer writes:—“He will be missed by many of his comrades. He died a soldier’s death in the service of his King and Country.”  _Pl. viii._

**BURROWS, Pioneer Frederick Charles,** whose mother (Mrs. Shaw), resides at 51 King’s Road, Oakham, joined the Royal Engineers November 3rd, 1915, and was sent out to France January 7th, 1916. He was twice gassed during the Battle of the Somme, and invalided home in December, 1916, suffering from tuberculosis. He was sent to a sanatorium, and although he rallied from the first attack, he had a relapse, and died in the Royal Marine Infirmary, Deal, on the 15th March. He was buried in Deal Cemetery with full Military honours.  _Pl. xiii._

**BURTON, Sgt. Wilfred L.,** London Field Company, Royal Engineers, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Burton of Langham Place, was an old member of the Leicestershire Volunteers. Previous to joining the Army he was an engineer with Messrs. Chambers Bros., cycle makers, of Oakham. He answered the call immediately after the outbreak of war and, being a skilled workman, was sent to France almost at once, his advance to the rank of Sergeant being most rapid. He took part in the first Battle of Ypres and was struck in the head by a small fragment of shell and did not regain consciousness before he died on November 24th, 1914.
They have erected a Memorial of themselves more durable than brass.

Pl. ii.
Think this of them: There's some corner of a foreign field that is for ever England.
He passed away before reaching the Central Clearing Station. His C.O. writes:- “I regard Burton as a friend, and his sound judgment and wonderful coolness under the most trying circumstances made him invaluable as a N.C.O.” He was buried in a cemetery behind the lines.  Pl. xi.

**BUNN, Sergt. Alfred Charles**, of Uppingham, was an old soldier, having served in the Boer war as Lance-Corporal in the Norfolk Regt. He was employed at the School Armoury and was much respected by all at Uppingham. Shortly after the outbreak of war he volunteered for active service, joining the 5th Leicesters in September, 1914. He was promoted to Sergeant, and proceeded to the front with his battalion. He was killed in action on July 23rd, 1915, near Ypres, by a mine explosion fired by the Germans. It buried a lot of the men and when Sergt. Bunn was found he was dead. Capt. Griffiths writes to the widow:- “Your husband was killed whilst nobly doing his duty in his trench, which was unfortunately blown up by the enemy. Death must have been instantaneous. He is a great loss to the Company and everyone liked him very much. I personally looked upon him as one of my best N.C.O.’s, he being always so cool and collected and always willing to do his duty when called upon. He has been buried by his comrades in the Military Cemetery behind the firing line, and his grave is carefully marked with a cross.” Col. Jones says:- “He was an ideal soldier. May it be a consolation to you to bring up your children in the knowledge that their father was a good and noble man, who did not hesitate to come forward when his country was in trouble - who came forward gladly and willingly - who says that his country’s call was his children’s call too. May his action persuade all to follow his example and thus save our homes from the terrors of war. And if your children are permitted while growing up to have a quiet and happy home, they must be taught that it is due to the noble conduct of their father and the great sacrifice he was content to make for them.” Sergt. Bunn was an all-round sportsman, being a good cricketer and a first-class left hand bowler. He was also a useful footballer, a clever whist and bridge player, and a most capable cueist. His widow, who now resides at Wymondham Park, East Runton, is left with six children, the eldest at the time of the father’s death, being only 11 years old.  Pl. xxii.

**CAMM, Pte. Peter Philip Otley**, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Camm, Kingstone Cottage, Belton, and was born at that village on the 6th May, 1896. He was in gentleman’s service prior to joining up on November 23rd, 1914, in the 2nd Middlesex Regt. He went out to France on January 23rd, 1915, and took part in the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, on March 10th of that year. He died on the 30th of the same month at No. 11 General Hospital, Boulogne, from a gun-shot wound in the head, and was buried in Boulogne Cemetery.  Pl. ii.

**CARPENDALE, Lance-Corp. Cecil Montague**, 5th Batt. Leicester Regt., son of Mrs. S.E. Carpendale, Whissendine, was born at that village on the 22nd December, 1896. He was in gentleman’s service prior to enlisting in the same month that war broke out in 1914, and went out to France in July the next year. He was three times wounded, in September, 1916, May and September, 1917, and gassed once in April, 1918, before receiving shell wounds which caused a compound fracture of the right thigh and left leg, in May of the latter year, and to these he succumbed in the 23rd General Hospital, Boulogne, on the 29th June.  Pl. xxiv.

**CARPENDALE, Pte. John William**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carpendale of Ketton, was a member of the Territorial Force and was at the Camp at Bridlington when the war broke out. He went out with the 5th Leicesters to France February 23rd, and was acting as transport driver. He was killed by a piece of shell entering his neck, and lies buried in Sanctuary Wood, near Zillebeke.  Pl. ix.

**CARPENDALE, Stoker Reuben**, of Egleton, was born at Ashwell August 1st, 1887, both his parents were natives of that place. They removed from Ashwell to Sutton-on-Trent, where they lived until a year before the war when a long forgotten Uncle, a well-to-do ranchman in New Zealand, offered them a home there. Reuben’s parents then emigrated, and he made his home with cousins at Egleton. In 1904 he enlisted as able seaman on H.M.S. “Black Prince,” and was given the rank of First-class Stoker later. On the expiration of his time of service in the Navy it was his intention to be married and sail for New Zealand. He was a well-read young man, especially keen on eugenics, and had a clear insight into foreign political relations. When visiting England in August, 1912, he was most emphatic in stating that there would be war with Germany within two years. In 1910 he went to China for two years on H.M.S. “Minatour,” and saw much of the Chinese Rebellion. In the last letter he wrote, he said:— “There will be many grieve for loved ones, but it is good to die for the freedom of the dear old land, and I am quite sure we are going to come out on top.” Before he penned another letter he had given his life, in the Naval battle off Jutland, May 31st, 1916, for the dear old land. His ship was at the bottom of the sea and the whole crew went down with her, but the British Navy came out on top.  Pl. iv.

**CARRIER, Pte. Herbert**, Northumberland Fusiliers, son of Mrs. Sarah Jenkins, 2 Davics’ Cottages, Northgate Street, Oakham, was born at Greetham on September 15th, 1880. He served in the Army for 16 years 9 months, and went through the South African War, and held the Medal for that campaign. He went to France on the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, and was killed by a bullet at Loos on the 2nd October, 1915.  Pl. xiv.

**CARTER, Pte. Herbert**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carter of Dean’s Street, Oakham, prior to the war was a boot maker. He joined up with the 8th Batt. Yorkshire Light Infantry, January 5th, 1917, and went to France April 30th following. He was killed in action June 8th, 1917, at Hill 60 ; Age 19.  Pl. xvi.

**CARTER, Pte. Wellesley George**, “B” Company, 7th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Wing, was a plumber, etc., by trade, and was in business with his brother at Wing. He joined the Army from there early in the war, and died from wounds received in action on September 25th, 1915. He was a bright, happy young man, and was immensely popular with everyone.  Pl. xiii.

**CASTERTON, Sergt. John Thomas**, 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mrs. Fanny S. Casterton, 8 Brewery Buildings, Langham, and was born on the 6th June, 1884. He was a gardener in the employ of Lord Ranksborough up to the war, and had been a member of the Territorial Force since its formation and was also an assistant scout master, besides being a ringer. Mobilising with the Territorials, he
went on foreign service on the 26th February, 1915, and was killed at the Hohenzollern Redoubt on October 13th the same year. In a letter to Mrs. Casterton, offering her the deepest sympathy in her loss, Lord Ranksborough wrote:—"He has given his life for his country, and that is the finest death a man can die. I am sure you must feel proud of him, and of the way he always did his duty. We were very sorry to lose him from the garden here, but he showed the right spirit in joining the Army." Capt. Beasley, who formerly commanded Sergt. Casterton's Company, also wrote in the highest terms of him. Pl. xi.

CASTLE, Pte. Raymond Tom, 1/5th Northumberland Fusiliers, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Castle of Whissendine. He was born on the 1st December, 1896, and was a junior clerk with Messrs. Furley and Hassan, Oakham, up to his enlistment on the 31st March, 1916. He first went into the Highland Light Infantry, but was drafted into the A.S.C., and went to France on October 12th the same year. While there he was attached to the Tyneside Scottish Northumberland Fusiliers. He was killed in action by a shell on the 9th April, 1918, at Armentières. He was a member of the Whissendine Church Choir from the age of seven up to going into the Army. Pl. xxiv.

CAUDREN, Pte. Chas. William, son of Mrs. E.J. Caudren, Ridlington, was born April 30th, 1899, at Somerby, Leic., and was a groom in civil life. He attested at Oakham December 8th, 1916, and was called to the colours on June 1st, 1917, just after entering on his 18th year. He was attached to the 12th T.R. Batt. at Brockton Camp, Staffs., and had only been in training a month when he underwent a serious operation for appendicitis at Rugeley New Military Hospital. After gaining strength and a gradual period of training, he was transferred to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and subsequently trained at Southend-on-Sea and Aldershot. He went out to France on the 2nd April, 1918, and was admitted into hospital the following day suffering from measles. He spent five weeks convalescing at Trouville and then started out to rejoin his Company, this, he wrote home, being a bon job, wandering about the country for the benefit of his health. After this they were kept very busy, and took part in the Battle of the Marne, when, he said, after a very stiff time they made "old Jerry hop." On coming out of the line they rested in a wood during the first part of August, and his last letter was written on the 23rd of that month. He was reported killed in action on the 27th. Pl. ii.

CHAMBERS, Pte. George Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chambers of Caldecott, joined the Army in February, 1915, and proceeded to France the following September with the Northants where on Sunday, September 26th, he was wounded in the Battle of Loos. The 73rd Brigade, of which the 7th Northants was a unit, was thrust into one of the very hottest corners of a desperate fight. They were constantly attacked, but were suffering more from cold, hunger and exhaustion than from the Germans, but held the trenches against the enemy. On recovering from his wounds Pte. Chambers was transferred to the 8th Northants at Colchester, and went out to France again in February, 1916, where he served until August, 1917, when he was sent to England and transferred to the Labour Corps, in which he remained until his death from pneumonia on November 30th, 1918, at the War Hospital, Duston, Northampton. He was buried at Caldecott, and leaves four motherless little children. Pl. v.

CHAPMAN, Sergt. Bertie, was a native of Uppingham being born there May 23rd, 1888. He went out to Canada and started farming in Winnipeg a few years before the war, and soon after it broke out joined Lord Strathcona's Horse and came over with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in January, 1916. The Winnipeg Batt. took part in some heavy fighting at the Thiepval Ridge in October of 1916, taking many prisoners and capturing some machine guns. In March, 1918, they were engaged at Moreuil Wood where Sergt. Chapman was killed, supposed to have been blown up. The last seen of him was riding towards the enemy when both horse and rider went down under machine gun fire. Only four out of the Company returned from the charge and, although search was afterwards made, no trace of him could be found. He was, therefore, presumed killed March 31st, 1918. Like many others, he went down to death and an unknown grave, but his name will live in the records of this county as one who answered the call of the blood in defence of the homeland. Pl. xxiii.

CHAPPELL, Pte. Herbert, 8th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., of Great Casterton, was born at that village on the 28th January, 1877, and was a farm labourer. He was married, and leaves a widow and five children, the youngest of whom the deceased
never saw. Enlisting on December 21st, 1914, Pte. Chappell proceeded to France on the 11th September, 1915, and took part in the Battle of Loos later in the month. He was reported as missing on the 26th, and after a period of twelve months nothing more being heard of him, the War Office presumed his death took place on or since September 26th, 1915. He was last seen by a chum at Loos when an order to retire was given. He was limping at the time as if he had been hit in the leg or foot. The next morning when the roll was called he was missing. Pl. vi.

CHARLES, 2nd-Lieut. James Arthur Merriman, only son of the Rev. J.H. Charles, M.A., R.D., Vicar of Oakham, was born at St. Andrew’s Vicarage, Whittlesey, Peterborough, on February 7th, 1890. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. On November 5th, 1914, he was gazetted 2nd-Lieut. in the King’s Shropshire Light Infantry having joined his regiment on Special Reserve in November, 1912. Going out early in the war, he took part in the first Battle of Ypres, where a thin line of British troops strove to save England at a moment when our military fortunes seemed at their lowest ebb. Our forces were inferior in number and armament, and they triumphed by almost incredible valour which can never be forgotten. Lieut. Charles was wounded by a bullet in the head at Rue de Bois, Armentières, on October 23rd, 1914. He was in a trench only forty yards from the Germans, who were making desperate efforts to break through the Allied line, and was endeavouring to reach some men of his platoon who were being hard pressed and enfiladed by the enemy. For eight hours he lay in the trench and continued to give orders to his men, his head having been bound up by his servant. He was afterwards carried, under fire, on a stretcher by two soldiers, who had volunteered, to the regimental dressing station, where, with his colonel, who was also wounded, he was attended to, and afterwards sent to Boulogne and subsequently transferred to King Edward VII’s Hospital for Officers, at Grosvenor Gardens, London, where he died on February 10th, 1915. His remains were brought from London to Oakham by motor hearse, and he was buried in Oakham Cemetery with full military honours.

The loss of this gallant young officer, so full of honour, virtue and promise, was greatly lamented by the whole of his regiment, and numerous letters were received by his father from brother officers and men expressing the deepest sorrow. A captain wrote:—“I know how very sorry all his brother officers and the men will be to hear of his death. He was always the life and soul of the Company during those dreary days on the Aisne and later in Belgium.” Another captain wrote:—“He was so chivalrous and had such a wonderful share of the qualities which should be possessed by a gentleman and a soldier - the honour and courage - gentleness and Christianity - generosity and kindliness and the strength and determination to do one’s best for one’s cause at any cost.” His colonel wrote:—“The battalion has lost an able officer, one who was cheerful under all conditions, and very well fitted for his work.” It was owing to his colonel’s confidence in him, and, as another brother officer wrote, “to the fact that the men would follow him anywhere that he was honoured at the Battle of the Aisne by being chosen to hold advanced trenches against the enemy, and also again at Armentières.”

He was a keen cricketer, and played for his “house” at Harrow at both football and cricket, and was also 12th man for the Harrow cricket eleven, 1908. He was a member of the Harrow Philathletic Club.

Two of his ancestors were successively Admirals of the Fleet to the North, Sir William Charles, Lord of Brignall and Cliff, Co. Yorks, also of Kettleborough, Co. Suffolk, and of Milton, near Peterborough, Northants, who lived in the reign of Henry III. and was King’s Yeoman in 1262, and Sir Edward Charles his son, who was lord of the same lands in Edward I.’s reign. He was also King’s Yeoman in 1292, and was summoned several times to Military service in the Scotch wars and in Flanders. Pl. xv.

CHARLTON, Pte. Robert, 2nd Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby) was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Charlton of Burley-on-the-Hill, and was born at Aldbro’, near Darlington, on the 27th February, 1896. He was educated at Harrow School, 1907-12 and was an articled clerk to Messrs. Moore and Morrel chartered accountants, of Nottingham. He enlisted in the Nottingham City Batt. in September, 1914, and was immediately drafted to the 3rd Sherwood Foresters, and trained at Crown Hill Barracks, Plymouth. He was one of the thirty volunteers who were sent out to France as a reinforcement to the 2nd Sherwood Foresters in January, 1915, and met his death on the 9th August the same year, the cause being the explosion of a bomb whilst driving the Germans out of a communication trench near Hooge. He is buried in Sanctuary Wood. Pte. Charlton was the first member of the Nottingham Chartered Accountants’ Society to be killed in action. Pl. i.

CLARKE, Pte. Arthur William, King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, was the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, Barrowden, and was born at Holme, Hants., on the 4th January, 1900. He was a carpenter, and joined up on the 7th February, 1918. He went to France on the 14th July, and was killed by a shell at Bapaume on the 28th August. Pl. xii.

CLARKE, Pte. William Jas., was the husband of Mrs. K.A. Clarke of Belton, where he was born on the 15th March, 1881. He was a carpenter before entering the Army on November 8th, 1916, joining the 8th Leicestershires, and being subsequently transferred to the 1/4th Batt. He proceeded to France on the 13th January, 1917, and on April 22nd following was killed by a sniper. He leaves two children. Pl. ii.

CLEMENT, Corp. George Alfred, son of Mr. and Mrs. F.B. Clement of Holly Farm, Preston, was born at Castle Bytham on September 27th, 1898, and was engaged in his father’s farm when the war broke out. He joined the 9th Batt. Yorkshire Regt. April 30th, 1917, and served in Italy and France. He was engaged in salvage work in the village of Iway, with a few men and an officer, when a German bomb he was handling exploded unawares. His right hand was shattered and he was badly wounded in both legs and the abdomen. He died a week after the accident, on March 21st, 1919, and was buried next day in Cambray East Military Cemetery. The hospital chaplain wrote:—“Clement was admired by everyone, and had a host of friends. His death, and the manner of it, has caused a deep gloom to come over all of us. All ranks here and officers join with me in extending truest sympathy, and honour his memory.” He was aged 20. Pl. xiii.
CLIFFORD, Pte. Frank John, of Oakham, enlisted in the 2/4th Royal Berkshire Regt. November 10th, 1916. He went to France June 28th, 1917, and took part in the Battle of Cambrai, and in the retreat at the second Battle of the Somme, March 21st - April 3rd, 1918, and was reported missing. The British Red Cross made constant inquiries, but never succeeded in hearing anything of him. The communications, sent to his widow, throw a side-light on the desperate character of the struggle in which our troops were engaged, and also on the efforts made to obtain information about missing men.

“Our reports show that in the fourth week of March, 1918, the 2/4th Royal Berks. were on the St. Quentin front and took part in the general retirement caused by the great German offensive which began on March 21st. Their first fighting seems to have been near Fresnoy, Maissenny, and Marteville, just north-west of St. Quentin, but at the end of a fortnight they had withdrawn almost to Amiens. We cannot trace the march of each day with any certainty, but the following statements, by men who were in the prolonged retreat, gives some idea of the desperate fighting, and explain why the lists were not made up for so many days. A great number of prisoners were afterwards reported from Germany.”

“We were defending Spooner’s Redoubt in front of Holnol Wood, west of St. Quentin on the morning of March 21st. The Germans were coming up all round. We made an attack but retreated.” ‘About 6 a.m. we had been outflanked by the Germans and were retiring. We had to pass through a gap in our wire and some of our men were caught and taken prisoners.’ ‘On March 22nd, about midday, in front of Beauvois on the St. Quentin front, the Germans were heavily attacking us and we had to retire. We lost the ground about 2 p.m.’ ‘On March 28th we were about four kilos in front of Villers Bretonneux, which is east of Amiens. We were attacking in waves from Marceleave to Lamotte and held the ground some time. We had to retire in the evening further than we started from because the German attack was so rapid. All our dead and wounded had to be left behind; the firing was so thick and the enemy right on top of us. We had to retire quickly and they got the ground.’ ‘I saw one of our officers killed by a sniper’s bullet in the open on April 4th near Hangard Wood, south of Villers. We had to retire, and his body was left on the field.’

Pte. Clifford’s name was on the Red Cross list for months, and all the men of his unit whom they were able to see, both in English hospitals and bases abroad, were interrogated, but none could throw any light on his casualty, nor from released prisoners who were questioned could anything be learned. He was simply one of the many thousands of British heroes who went down to an unknown grave, which no headstone marks, but whose name will, at any rate, live in the history of Rutland.

CLIFTON, Pte. George Edward, son of Mrs. Annie Clifton of Barrowden, who was only 15 years and 4 months old when he enlisted in the 4th Lincolnshire Territorials, went to France 30th July, 1916. He was shot through the chest September 25th, 1916, in the big push on the Somme when our troops took the villages of Lesboveufs and Moral and severed the enemy’s communications with Combes. In this operation the troops had the co-operation of a tank which crawled along the parapet of the trenches the troops had been ordered to take. At the same time an aeroplane flew low over the trenches during its progress, helping with its bombs to make the victory complete. The British infantry in these great days of battle, which culminated on September 25th, called “Glorious Twenty-Fifth,” gained its objectives and in no single case were they driven out again. This boy hero was buried where he fell, and his grave marks the turning point, when after two years of national effort, thanks to the Ministry of Munitions and countless devoted workers of both sexes, who toiled with brain and hand, and enabled us to overtake the German Army which before held every possible advantage that its prolonged preparation and busy factories could give it.

CLOSE, 2nd-Lieut. William Colm, eldest son of Mr. Robert H. Close, J.P., of Geeston House, Ketton, was born May 28th, 1897. He was educated at Stamford Grammar School and Wellington School, and was a member of the Cadet Training Corps. He responded to the call for men, was gazetted to the Northants Regt., and went out to the front in August, 1916. He was killed in action by machine gun bullets March 20th, 1917, during a reconnaissance in force on Croiselles. Lieut. Close was an accomplished all round sportsman, he won his colours at cricket and football, and took great interest in getting up sports for the men when in billets. His colonel writes: – “He was deservedly popular with all ranks being a good soldier and leader of men. He was much loved by the men and highly esteemed by his brother officers.”

COLE, Pte. Harry Wyatt, 21st Batt. Manchester Regt., was the son of Mrs. Margareta A. Cole of Church Street, Langham. He was born on the 17th November, 1889, and was for some time in the employ of Lord Ranksborough. He served five years in the Territorial Force, and joined the Manchesters’ on the 19th November, 1914, being up to that time employed as a waiter at the Brooklands Hotel, Sale. He was the youngest of four brothers who served in the Army during the war, went out to France on the 9th November, 1915, and took part in the Battles of the Somme, being killed by a bullet through the heart at Mametz, on the 1st July, 1916.

COLES, Pte. Arthur James, the younger son of Mr. John William Coles of Belton, joined the Worcester Regt. February 2nd, 1917, and went to France March 3rd, 1918. He was taken prisoner within a month of his landing, and died in the Prisoner of War Hospital at Meschide on October 14th, 1918. Age 19. The cause of death is not known.}

COLES, Lance-Corp. William Henry, son of Mr. John William Coles of Belton, was born September 30th, 1892 at Oundle. He joined the Army in 1911 and after passing through his training, was drafted, in 1913, to the 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., stationed at Ranikhet, India. On the outbreak of war he left India with the battalion for France, where he took part in several engagements : Richbourg, Neuve Chapelle, Festubert, and others, and met his death from a bullet on May 15th, 1915, at Rue-de-Bois, France.

COLLEY, Pte. John Hood Ryle, R.A.M.C., whose widow resides in Barleythorpe Road, Oakham, was a native of Wickham, Northumberland, where he was born February 16th, 1888. He was, for two years a dispenser at Wellington’s, Chemist, Oakham. He attested under Lord Derby’s scheme, and joined up in December, 1916, being attached to the Royal
Not the glittering weapon fights the fight, but the hero’s heart.

Pl. iv.
ALDECOTT - LYDDINGTON
SEATON & THORPE

If honour calls, where'er she points the way,
The sons of honour, fellow and obey.

Pl. v.
Engineer Special Gas Brigade, going to France in January, 1917. In May of the same year he was invalided to England with a fractured right ankle and entered Netley Hospital, and afterwards was at Fareham House. On recovery he went out to France again in October, 1917, but owing to the hardships he endured and being continually under heavy shell fire his health began to fail, which compelled him to spend some time in various hospitals in France, while later he transferred into the R.A.M.C., and acted as dispenser in hospitals in Cherbourg and Rouen. In May, 1919, he was sent to the Neurasthetical Hospital, London, being discharged the following July suffering from hysteria. Never able to work again he was passed from one hospital to another in the hope that different treatment would enable him to recover, but finally he died at Burntwood Mental Hospital July 2nd, 1920, and was interred at Oakham Cemetery. An exceedingly nice, genial man, he was liked by all who knew him.  

CONINGTON, Pte. Edwin Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conington of The Rosery, Ryhall, was born August 25th, 1898, and previous to enlisting in the 5th Leicester Regt. August 1st, 1916, was engaged at the engineering works of Messrs. Blackstone of Stamford. He transferred to the 7th Leicesters, and went out to France October 1st, 1917. He was killed instantly by a piece of bomb during a German attack on March 21st, 1918, at Peziere. This village was held by the 7th Leicesters who kept the Germans out. Once with the help of flame-throwers they gained a lodgment among the houses, but the brave Midlanders came back to it, and threw the enemy out once more. His captain writes:—"Pte. Conington fought exceedingly well on the 21st. His officer gave him very high praise indeed, and we were all sorry he was killed." Pl. xi.a.  

COOPER, Pte. Fred, was a waggoner residing at Burley-on-the-Hill. He joined the Garrison Artillery November 1st, 1915, and was sent to France January 6th, 1916. He was wounded in the leg when working with an officer on a trench howitzer. The officer was also wounded and taken to a dressing station and on returning to bring in Cooper he was missing. This took place on March 1st, 1916, and it was not until Easter Sunday morning, 1917, that news of his death reached his widow, who mourns "the best of husbands;" and whose seven children miss "the kindest of fathers." He was 38 years of age. Pl. i.  

CORNER, Pte. Richard Edward, son of Mr. John Corner of Barnsdale Cottages, Exton, joined the 1/5th Leicester Regt. in July, 1915, and went out to France in 1916. On August 15th, 1917, he was killed by a shell and was buried in the Cemetery at Mazingarbe, north-west of Lens, specially reserved for British soldiers. The Lieutenant of his Company writes:—"We always found him to be a good and willing soldier and he died a soldier’s death. He was well liked by all his comrades." He was only 20 years old. Pl. viii.  

CORSTON, Pte. Sidney Charles, son of Mr. James and Mrs. Corston of Manton. He enlisted September 4th, 1914, in the 15th Sherwood Foresters, and was sent out to France early in August, 1915, where he went through the Battle of the Somme. On the morning of the 22nd October, 1917, he took part in an attack on an important enemy position, and met his death by shell fire during a counter attack by the Germans on the following day at Passchendaele Ridge. Age 20. Pl. xiii.  

COULSON, Pte. John, Royal Marines, was the son of Mr. and Mrs Frederick Coulson of 23 St. Paul’s Street, Stamford, and was born at the Glebe Farm, Tinwell, on the 13th October, 1888. He was a butcher prior to joining the Royal Marines on October 9th, 1911, and was on H.M.S. “Hawke,” which was attacked by German submarines in the North Sea and sunk on the 15th October, 1914. Pl. x.  

COUSINS, Corp. Francis Goss, 181st Heavy Battery, R.G.A., of Ryhall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cousins, Uffington, Stamford, was born at Southorpe on March 23rd, 1893. He was a coachbuilder, and joined up in April, 1916. He proceeded to Salonica in September the same year, and afterwards served in Egypt and Palestine, his death occurring from enteric fever in the Red Cross Hospital, Gaza, on the 27th October, 1917. Pl. xx.  

COX, Pte. Arthur, Machine gun Corps, was the son of the late Mr. Philip Cox, and Mrs. Cox of Langham, where he was born on the 23rd August, 1893. He was engaged in agricultural work up to enlisting in September, 1914, in the 9th Leicestershire Regt. He was transferred to the Machine gun Corps, and went out to France June, 1915. He served in the Messines, Ypres, and other sectors, and it was while his division was in action in the Ypres sector on the 16th August, 1917, that he was wounded in the left side and leg by shrapnel. He died in the ambulance car on the way from the dressing station to an Australian Casualty Clearing Station. “Arthur” wrote a sergeant to Mrs. Cox, “was a very good lad and very popular with his chums.” Pl. xi.  

COX, Pte. Ernest Halford, 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas Cox, Clipsham, at which village he was born on December 8th, 1895. He was a moulder at the time of his enlistment August 17th, 1917, and went to France on February 8th, 1918. He fought in an engagement of March 22nd, and was taken prisoner. He died as a prisoner of war in Germany, presumably on the 5th May following. Pl. xiv.  

CRAMP, Pte. Robert, 1st Batt. Leicestershire Regt. son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cramp of Leicester, and grandson of Mrs. Cramp of Cottesmore, was born on May 9th, 1895, and was educated at Cottesmore School. On leaving he went into the service of Mr. Clayton, Cottesmore, and was in Fermoy, Ireland, when war broke out. He proceeded to France on the 12th September, 1914, and was killed by a shell on the 16th November, 1915. Pl. i.  

CROFTS, Pte. Alfred, 1st Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crofts of Tickencote, was born on the 25th September, 1890, at that village. He was in gentleman’s service up to the time of enlisting on 9th November, 1914. He proceeded to France the following March and on the 3rd July, 1916, was killed in action at Hohenzollern Redoubt. Pl. vi.  

CROWSON, Pte. Claude, 1/5th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Crowson, Bull Lane, Ketton. He was an iron moulder, and enlisted on June 3rd, 1916, going out to France on October 19th the same year. He fought in engagements at Gommecourt, Loos, Lens, Hulluch, Hill 70 and on the Lys Salient. He was killed by a bullet at Fonquieres on September 2nd, 1918. He is buried in Fonquieres les Bethune Churchyard Extension, one and a quarter miles south-west of Bethune. Pl. x.
CULPIN, Corp. Amos, whose widow resides at 17 South Street, Oakham, before enlisting in the A.S.C. Mechanical Transport, was a postman at Oakham. He had been employed in the Oakham Post Office from 14 years of age. His record was an excellent one, and on his death his widow received a letter of condolence from the Postmaster-General bearing testimony to his excellent character. He joined up August 3rd, 1916, and was sent to France May 23rd, 1917, afterwards going to Salonica. He fell a victim of bronchial pneumonia October 23rd, 1918, and is buried in the Military Cemetery near Viles, in Serbia. His C.O. writes :- "Throughout the advance he worked splendidly, never sparing himself in his duty and facing every difficulty with cheerfulness and vigour." He was aged 33 years. Pl. xvii.

CULPIN, Pte. Ernest Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Culpin of 14 Ashwell Road, Oakham, was born March 28th, 1886. He enlisted in the 3rd Northants Machine Gun Corps, which was attached to the 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, on March 1st, 1916. He saw active service in Salonica, Egypt and Palestine, and was one of the first to enter Jerusalem after its capture, being in the city when General Allenby rode through it on horseback. After a long absence he came home on leave and then went out to the Western front, where he received a wound in the leg while taking part in an attack on a German position near Tincourt on October 8th, 1918, and died the same day. He is buried in the British Cemetery. Pl. xvi.

CUNNINGTON, Pte. Anthony, was born at Greetham January 12th, 1890, the son of Mr. E. and Mrs. Cunnington now of Whiston, near Liverpool. He was a gamekeeper at Tickencote before the war, joining the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry October 22nd, 1915, and was sent to France June 1st, 1916. He was reported missing on August 22nd, 1917, on the St. Julian front at the third Battle of Ypres, when the battalion led a fine assault which gained an appreciable section of ground. Enquiries show that he was seen by a sergeant, who was subsequently wounded, lying in a shell hole wounded in the hip. The sergeant states that "he was losing much blood and was very weak, and I did not think that he could last long. He just recognised me and spoke a word. We were making an attack and I had to go on." Nothing further has been heard, hence he is presumed to have lost his life in his country's cause August 22nd, 1917. Pl. vi.

CUNNINGTON, Pte. Bernard John, King's Own Royal Lancashire Light Infantry, was the son of Mr. John Cunnington, "The Blue Bell Inn," Ketton, and was born at Seaton on the 15th August, 1897. He was a carpenter before enlisting on the 31st September, 1916, and went to France on the 21st December of that year. He took part, among other fighting, in the big advance towards Cambrai in 1917, his death occurring on December 2nd at the 54th Casualty Clearing Station after an operation for appendicitis. He is buried at Dernancourt, close to Albert. He was commanding Clearing Station after an operation for appendicitis. He is his death occurring on December 2nd at the 54th Casualty

CURTIS, Pte. Albert Howell, brother of the two below, was born October 29th, 1892. Like his two brothers he took up the scholastic profession. Previous to the war he held the position of Assistant Master at the Grammar School, Sandwich. He joined the 8th Royal Fusiliers in February, 1916, and went out to France on July 10th of the same year. Within three weeks he was mortally wounded at Pozieres Ridge by a shell during the Battle of the Somme. It was in this attack the Royal Fusiliers did some strenuous work. The Germans, who had lost the position, counter attacked with a strong force, including flammenwerfer, eight of these machines coming forward, with a throng of bombers behind them. A captain of the Royal Fusiliers, instead of awaiting the attack in a crowded trench, rushed his men in the open, where they shot down the flame-bearers before they could bring their devilish squirts to bear. The bombers, who had followed the advance, led the flight. On this day 127 Germans who had been caught in a pocket between the British trenches were forced to surrender, after a very creditable resistance. Pte. Curtis was buried at the British Cemetery, Varennes, north-west of Albert. Pl. xii.

CURTIS, Major Harry Reginald, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H.L. Curtis of Barrowden, was born January 28th, 1887. He was educated at Stamford School, and at the outbreak of war was an Assistant Master at Ellesmere College. He had taken the London B.A., and was reading for Holy Orders, but at once obtained a Commission in the 11th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was made captain February, 1915 and major October, 1916. He served in France and was sent to Salonica. Here his promising career was cut short September 18th, 1918. A brother officer tells the story in the following terms :- "An attack was planned on the whole of the Bulgars position. Our division, in co-operation with our Greek troops, was given the very difficult task of attacking the position known as the Grand Couronne and the "P" Ridge just west of Lake Dojran. This position in itself was an extremely strong one. In addition, the Bulgars had brought up very heavy reinforcements to this sector as they apparently expected a very strong attack here. Our battalion was given two objectives. The capture of the foremost of these was entrusted to Major Curtis who had two officers and men.” He was buried in the Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension. Pl. xvi.

CUNNINGTON, Driver Ernest William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Cunnington of Braunston, after being in the service of Viscount Churchill, entered the motor department of the Great Western Railway Co. to learn motor engineering. He afterwards went to the Birmingham and Midland Motor Co., where he made excellent progress as a motor mechanic. He enlisted as a motor driver in the 44th Company A.S.C. on April 17th, 1915, and was sent out to France at once, where he continued until March 1st, 1917. Never very robust, after two severe winters he caught colds, one after the other, which brought on complications, and he was invalidated home. He died March 21st, 1917, at the 1st Southern General Hospital, Birmingham, and is buried at Braunston. Age 24. His workmates at the Birmingham Midland Motor Co. sent a floral token of respect to be placed on his grave, and one of them writing to his parents said :- "We realise that the example he set was a true and noble one, and I am sure the world is sweeter through that example of true life he led while among us.” Pl. iv.
companies under his command for this purpose. Very strong opposition was met; the enemy artillery, trench mortar, and machine gun fire was very heavy. The result was that although the objectives were reached, the casualties were so great that the first attacking force was unable to retain possession of the positions they had won by such heroic efforts. It was in this attack that Major Curtis was killed by a trench mortar shell. He had worked hard in getting out the details, and led his men to the attack in a most gallant manner and was a great example to them. The fact that we were keeping engaged heavy enemy forces made the attack on other parts of the line easier, with the result that the Serbs were able to push right through. The final result was that the position of the main Bulgarian Army was so serious they had no option but surrender, and there is no doubt the Bulgarian collapse considerably hastened the collapse of the central powers." Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have lost three talented and brilliant sons in the war. They have one son left, who is still at school. The only consolation which can be offered in such a case, as in fact in any other case where parents have lost their nearest and dearest, is that their lives were given in the cause of honour, of freedom, and of justice, and their great sacrifice will remain an undying memory, among their grateful countrymen.  

CURTIS, Lieut. Horace, brother of the above, was born November 29th, 1889. He was educated at Stamford School and, prior to the war, was an Assistant Master at Buxton Grammar School. He was a B.Sc. of Leeds University and also London Inter. B.A., and was working for his final when he joined the Army. He obtained his Commission in August, 1914, in the 9th West Yorkshire Regt., and was made lieutenant in January, 1915. He was reported missing soon after the landing of the troops at Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli front. It is reported that his Company was holding some high ground at Hill 70, west of Abrikia near Anafortha, and on August 9th, 1915, they were attacked at dawn by a very strong body of Turks. It is also known that he was wounded in the leg. The Turks were known to have bayoneted the wounded, and as the Company, or what was left of them, had to retire before the pressure of the enemy, it is considered by the War Office that he had been killed on August 9th. He was a very popular officer and an excellent soldier and, like his brother Reginald, intended to enter the Church.  

DALBY, Pte. Francis, 3rd Batt. South Staffordshire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dalby of Greetham, where he was born on the 28th October, 1897. He worked at the Cottesmore Ironstone Mines up to his enlistment on the 10th June, 1918. He saw no active service abroad, his death taking place on the 3rd of January, 1919, in the 1st Northern General Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from influenza and pneumonia. He was buried in Greetham Churchyard.  

DAVENPORT, Corp. John Henry, 18th Queen Mary's Own Hussars, killed at Messines on the 1st November, 1914, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Davenport of Langham. He was born on the 22nd July, 1893, at Charleston, Colinsboro', Fife. He enlisted on the 12th April, 1912, and was made corporal in December the following year. He went out to France with the original Expeditionary Force on 14th August, 1914, and took part in the Retreat from Mons and in the battles of Messines, Aisne, and Landrecies. He died in the arms of his officer as the result of being struck by a shell splinter on the afternoon of Sunday, the 1st November, and lies buried near Messines. He was an expert horseman, and took part in the musical ride at the Royal Military Tournament in 1913, and also in the Cavalry display at Olympia in the summer of 1914.  

DAY, Pte. John Thomas, 6th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John William Day of Caldecott, and was born on the 9th August, 1890, at Redmile. He was an ironstone worker prior to joining up on the 4th September, 1914, enlisting in the 9th Leicestershires. He went abroad on the 26th July, 1915, and fought in France and Belgium. Early in 1917 he was transferred to the 6th Batt., and on the 10th April that year he was killed by a shell during the advance south-east of Arras. He is buried at a point north of Croiselles.  

Dexter, Pte. Ernest Stephen, the husband of Mrs. Beatrice Dexter of Mill House, Barrowden, prior to joining the Army worked at the Wakerley and Pilton Ironstone Mines. He enlisted in the Leicesters in October, 1914, and was sent to Ireland at the time of the rebellion, and then went to France with the Machine gun Corps, to which he had been transferred, in September, 1916. On November 21st following, his legs were shattered by a shell and one had to...
be amputated. He was in hospital at Rouen and everything
done to save his life, but he succumbed on the 25th and
was buried at St. Severs Cemetery. Pte. Dexter dictated a
pathetic letter to the chaplain, his last letter to his wife
and children, in which he said: “The shrapnel has turned
out to be poisonous so daddy has only one leg now. But,
after all, we have tons to be thankful for. Don’t worry in
the least, as everyone is most kind. If all goes well, I am
sure to come to England, and I hope it will not be long
before we meet.” He was aged 33, and leaves a widow
and three children. Pl. xii.

DEXTER, Sapper George Samuel, son of Mrs. Louisa
Dexter, 6 John Street, Oakham, was born at Stamford on
October 23rd, 1882. He was for years in the employ, as a
painter, of Messrs. Thornton Bros., Oakham, was one of
the first to join the Territorial Force on its formation, and
was bugler until the completion of his six years of service.
He was for many years a member of the old Town Band, and
also belonged to the new Band. Upon the Rev. F.H. Jerwood
taking over the School Officers Training Corps, Mr. Dexter
was engaged to teach the Bugle Band in connection therewith.
He acted similarly for the Oakham Boy Scouts, and
continued until called to the Colours, and in appreciation
the Boy Scouts presented him with a pipe in case and
cigarette case. He enlisted in the Royal Engineers on the
31st March, 1916, proceeding to France on August 30th the
same year. He was killed by a shell at St. Quentin on the
21st March, 1918. Sapper Dexter was married. Pl. xv.

DEXTER, Bombardier Sydney, “D” Battery, Royal Horse
Artillery, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Dexter of
Glaston, and was born at Morcott on March 20th, 1891.
He originally enlisted on March 20th, 1907, and was farming
when called up as a reservist on the declaration of war,
August 4th, 1914. He went to France less than a fortnight
later, and took part in many engagements in both France
and Belgium up to the time of his death on September 20th,
1917, during which period he was never in hospital either
through wounds or sickness. He was killed by a shell on the
date mentioned, it is believed in the vicinity of Lens. Pl. iii.

DEXTER, Tom, of Oakham, was a driver in the
Royal Engineers. He had done six years service in the Army
on the outbreak of war, and went through the whole of the
late war. He was in failing health for some time, due to
exposure while abroad, having been gassed and contracted
tuberculosis. He died June 1st, 1920, aged 30 years. He
was buried at Oakham, and his funeral was of a Military
account of his coolness and courage under fire at all times.
I am intensely proud of all my lads in headquarters, but
of none more than he I have lost. I have many times been
with him where one would deem it impossible to live, and
of none more than he I have lost. I have many times been
with him where one would deem it impossible to live, and
a more loyal, brave and courageous man never existed.
I have twice recommended him for conspicuous bravery.”
The following is a recommendation for award for gallantry
made by Lieut.-Col. S.M. Anderson, Commanding 1st
Australian Field Artillery Brigade: “From the 20th-29th
July this N.C.O. showed remarkable endurance and daring
in his work as linesman, maintaining telephone lines
from Artillery Liaison Officer, Right Batt., to Brigade
Headquarters. He has constantly been under shell and rifle
fire, but despite exhaustion, continued to work until he
was knocked down by concussion of a 5.9 shell. He was
considerably bruised and shaken, but otherwise unhurt
and resumed work next afternoon. The gallant work of this man
has been beyond praise.” Pl. xxi.

DICKS, Pte. Robert George, 2/4th Batt. Leicestershire Regt.,
was born at Oundle in 1883. He was married, his wife being
Mrs. Rose Annie Dicks, Midland Hotel, Ketton, and there is
one child. Pte. Dicks was employed as yard foreman before
enlisting on the 21st August, 1917. He proceeded to France
on the 1st January, 1918, and was killed on the following
March 22nd. Pl. ix.

DOLBY, Pte. Arthur Atterton, was born at Barrowden, son
of Mr. Harry Dolby of Bulwick, June 14th, 1888. His widow,
Mrs. Ann Emma Dolby resides at South Luffenham.
Pte. Dolby served for four years in the 5th Leicestershire
Territorials previous to the war, and joined the 7th Batt.
Leicestershire Regt. November 10th, 1914. Within a
few weeks he was taken ill with pneumonia and died at
Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, on December 28th, 1914.
He was buried at Gun Hill Cemetery, Aldershot, and leaves
two children and his widow to mourn one who died for King
and Country, although not privileged to fight. Pl. xii.

DOLBY, Corp. James Alfred, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dolby
of Pasture House, Tinwell, enlisted in the 50th Machine Gun
Corps on October 27th, 1916. He went to France August 9th,
1917. He was gassed during the offensive March 21st, 1918,
and reported missing May 27th. Enquiries through the
British Red Cross elicited the fact that he was seen lying on
the roadside near Maisy badly wounded. Nothing further was
heard of him until January 1st, 1919, when his widow was
notified that he died on June 9th, 1918, in the Field Hospital
at St. Erme from the effects of a bullet wound. Pl. x.

DOLBY, Pte. Reuben, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dolby of Tinwell,
was born there August 8th, 1895. He was a painter by trade
and joined the 7th Leicesters June 21st, 1917, going out to
France March 29th, 1918. During the great advance he was
killed instantly by a shell on September 18th, 1918. The place
of his death is unknown. Pl. x.

DORMAN, Bombardier Arthur Edward, 1st Australian
Field Artillery, son of Mr. Edward Meadwell Dorman,
Adderley Street, Uppingham, was a native of that town, and
born on March 9th, 1888. He was an electrician, and enlisted
on August 5th, 1914, the day after the outbreak of war.
He served in Egypt, the Dardanelles, and France, and was
killed by machine gun fire on the Somme, on the morning
of the 14th November, 1916, while laying wires in advance
of the front line trench. His officer, who was with him at
the time, writes: “I always selected him for this work on
account of his coolness and courage under fire at all times.
I am intensely proud of all my lads in headquarters, but
of none more than he I have lost. I have many times been
with him where one would deem it impossible to live, and
a more loyal, brave and courageous man never existed.
I have twice recommended him for conspicuous bravery.”
Edith Weston, Empingham and Normanton.

Their deeds are the warp of this world's history.

PL. VII.
DOVE, Pte. James, whose widow lives at 26 King’s Road, Oakham, was employed in the Midland Railway Provender Stores. He joined the Leicestershire Regt. April 12th, 1916, and went to France July 25th, the same year. He took part in the fighting at Cambrai and on the Somme, and was killed by a shell on September 28th, 1918, at Magny La Fosse. Pl. xvi.

DOWNING, Pte. Cyril, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Downing of Church Lane, Ketton, was 18 years of age when he joined the 5th Leicesters in the spring of 1914. He was sent out to Belgium February 28th, 1915, in the Machine gun Section, and on August 30th met his death in action by a shell near Armagh Wood. Letters to his parents from his C.O. and others tell how much he was liked. His platoon sergeant says:-- “He died a soldier and a man, a son to be truly proud of.” Pl. ix.

DOWNS, Pte. Reginald Ernest, of Ryhall, was the grandson of the late Mr. Elijah Downs, a well known agricultural engineer of Ryhall. His father served in the Tirah and South African (1899-1902) campaigns and also in the Great War in France. Pte. Downs was born May 12th, 1899, and enlisted in June, 1917, in the Yorkshire Regt., being only 18 years of age. He was sent to France March 31st, 1918, and within nine days was wounded in action. He was taken to hospital and died April 15th, 1918. He was buried in Wimereux Cemetery. Pl. xixa.

DRAKE, Pte. Cecil Edward, the youngest son of Mr. Robert and Mrs. Drake of Morcott, was born April 8th, 1897, and when the war broke out was employed as a fitter at Messrs. Martins, Stamford. He enlisted in the 1st Northants August 12th, 1914, and went out to France two months afterwards. During the following winter he was incapacitated with frostbitten feet; and later he was again invalided home with pleurisy and pneumonia. Returning to France again, he took part in the Battle of the Somme. On the night of October 26th, 1916, while carrying up rations over some open country he was killed by a shell. A comrade writes:-- “He was at the rear of me and seemed to be the only one who saw the shell coming. When I turned round he was knocked down. I tried my best to help him, but of no avail. He asked me to see to everything, which I promised to do and then he passed away. He died a hero’s death, and is missed by the Church Choir before joining the Army.” Pl. iii.

DRAKE, Pte. Stanley, was born at Barton Turf, near Norwich. When the war broke out he was about 23 years of age and in the employ of Mr. F.W. Hart, Grocer, Oakham. He joined the Leicesters (Machine Gun Corps) in February, 1915, and went out to France in November the same year and was wounded and taken prisoner on March 28th, 1916, during the Battle of the Somme. He died in a prison camp somewhere in Germany in May, 1918. Pl. xix.

DRAPER, Pte. Robert Ernest, 1/4th Wilts. Regt., was the younger son of Mr. Robert Draper, Market Place and High Street, Uppingham. He was married, his widow being Mrs. Maud Draper, Leamington Terrace, Uppingham, and he left two children. Born at Bisbrook on the 17th January, 1883, he was a wine merchant’s assistant, being with his father before joining up. He was associated with the Old Volunteers, and attended five camps, while subsequently he belonged to the Leicestershire Yeomanry, and when service men were required for the Midland Railway Viaduct at Harringworth, after the war broke out, he volunteered for that duty. He enlisted in the regular Army on the 25th October, 1915, and on New Year’s Day, 1916, proceeded with the 21st Midland Rifle Brigade to Egypt. He got transferred to the 2/5 Hants. Regt., and, proceeding to Palestine, was engaged in the fighting at Gaza and elsewhere. He was subsequently transferred to the Wilts. Regt. While in Egypt he studied in a school of musketry and passed in the First-class. He contracted sand fly fever, and after recovering, upon rejoining his regiment, fell ill with malaria, and had to return to hospital, while later, when at a convalescent camp, he was stricken with dysentery. He was admitted to the 27th General Hospital at Cairo on November 20th, 1918, and had several relapses. While being brought to England from Alexandria on H.M.N.Z. Hospital Ship, “Maheno” he died on board on the 10th February, 1919. The burial service was held at sea between Malta and Gibraltar, about 350 miles east of the latter place. Col. E.E. Povvitt, O.C. Troops on the Hospital Ship, and the Rev. H. Watson, C.F., forwarded sympathetic letters to the wife and father, the chaplain stating he was much struck with Pte. Draper’s courage and patience. He found it, he said, a strain to talk, but he never complained. A comrade, Lance-Corp. W. Haines, who belongs to Nottingham, and who heard of Pte. Draper’s death in India, from another Uppingham soldier, J. Baddale, writing to Mr. Draper, senior, said:-- “Although he had a sailor’s grave, I can honestly say that a better soldier never stood under a pack than he was. I have known him volunteer for many dangerous patrols and have often told him he would be going once too often, but he would simply smile and say, ‘Well, so and so won’t go, so I will.’ He had several narrow escapes.” The writer of this letter was at one time in a Guards Regt., and went through the South African War. Pte. Draper’s mother died while he was on active service and his second son was born after he went abroad, so that he had never seen him. Pl. xxi.

DURHAM, Corp. Frederick William, 2/5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt. was the son of Mrs. C.H. Durham of 22 New Street, Oakham, and was born at Chelsea on the 8th April, 1892. He was, previous to the war, a clerk in the Midland Railway Engineers’ Office at Melton Mowbray. He joined up on January 11th, 1915, and was in the Irish Rebellion of 1915. He went abroad on the 25th February, 1917, and took part in the Somme advance of that period and the Ypres offensive of August. The fighting at this time was the worst the Leicestershires had taken part in. The bombardment was terrible, over 3,000 guns firing continuously day and night. The battle was won, the regiment taking all their objectives, but at a very heavy loss, only 160 men coming out of the battle out of 700 strong. Pte. Durham, on the 30th September, was marching with the rest of the regiment to the rear, after being relieved, when several shells dropped amongst them, and a great number were killed and wounded. Pte. Durham was killed outright. He was buried in a cemetery at St. Jean, beyond Ypres. Pl. xvi.

DUMFORD, Lance-Corp. Arthur, was a native of Preston and, previous to the war, was in the shoe trade. He joined the 2nd Leicestershire Regt. October 15th, 1915, and went out with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. He was wounded in action in an affray on the left bank of the Tigris and died the next day. Age 25. The chaplain writes:-- “He was a splendid fellow, full of energy and resource and a brave soldier.” Pl. xiii.
EDWARDS, Pte. M., of Uppingham, joined the 1st Leicesters in the year 1902, and served in India until the war broke out, when he was drafted to France. He was in the Retreat from Mons, the Battle of the Aisne, and the operations at Armentières. He met his death by a shell on October 25th, 1914, in the first Battle of Ypres. He leaves a widow and one child. Pl. xxi.

ELLIOTT, Pte. Clarence Victor Adolphus, 1/5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ellicott of 14 John Street, Oakham, was a native of the town, and was born on November 3rd, 1893. He had five brothers and a brother-in-law serving in H.M. Forces during the war. Employed at a local shoe factory, he was in the Territorials, which he joined on the 23rd May, 1912, went out to France in February, 1915, and took part in the battles of Lens, Gommecourt, and other notable engagements. He was twice wounded and also suffered severe shell shock. He was killed by a shell on the morning of August 15th, 1917, at Vermelles. He is buried in the Philosophe British Cemetery. Pl. xvi.

ELLINGWORTH, Pte. Charles Henry, Australian Imperial Force (Infantry), was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Ellingworth, Bates Cottage, North Street, Uppingham, at which town he was born on the 27th September, 1896. Some six or seven years ago he accompanied his uncle, Mr. Ben Spencer, of Uppingham, to Australia, but only three weeks after arrival the latter died. Pte. Ellingworth was engaged in farming, and voluntarily joined the Australian Forces in June, 1917. He came over to England, and proceeded to France in January, 1918. He took part in the Battle of the Somme, and was killed, near the Quarries of Hebutterne on the 5th April. Capt. Aarous, A.I.F., writing to his parents, said: “The enemy launched an attack on our front, preceded by a four and a half hours’ artillery bombardment, during which enemy shell fire drew of your son the great sacrifice. We have laid him to rest with his comrades who also fell, and the padre paid the last rites due to him on this earth… Your son had not been with us very long, but quite long enough to prove himself a man and a comrade. He was respected by all, officers and men, and this respect was commanded by his character, honour, and personality.” Aged 21 years. Pl. xxii.

ELLIOTT, Pte. W.A., of Manton, was called up June 24th, 1918, and entered the 18th Yorkshire Regt. He was training at Herne Bay when his health began to fail, and he was more or less in Minster and Dover Military Hospital to the time of his death, December 9th, 1918. He was 46 years of age and, previous to going in the Army, was in the employ of Mr. Henry Finch of Manton. Pl. xiii.

ELLWOOD, Lieut. Geoffrey Thomas Lovick, the third son of the Rev. C.E. and Mrs. Ellwood of Cottesmore Rectory, was born there January 10th, 1892. He was educated at Cheam and Marlborough, where he gained a house scholarship and was a member of the O.T.C. He was an undergraduate of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he won a Goldsmith’s scholarship, and was reading for Greats when the war broke out. He received a Commission August 26th, 1914, in the 6th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., and went to France July 31st, 1915, where, in September of that year, he received the rank of lieutenant. Severely wounded in the shoulder and back on October 18th, 1915, while engaged at night with a wiring party, he returned to England and, having passed fit for light duty, again went to France April 18th, 1916. He was killed by a rifle bullet in the head when leading his men in the attack on Bazentin-le-Petit village and the wood of that name on July 4th, 1916. This attack was carried out entirely by Leicestershires. They flowed over the open and into the trenches opposite, capturing some 500 prisoners. They continued to fight their way with splendid steadiness through the wood, and held it for the remainder of the day. His colonel wrote to his parents: “He was a very gallant officer, and will be mourned by all ranks… Accept my deepest thanks and gratitude for the splendid services rendered to his regiment and his country.” Pl. i.

EXTON, Corp. Charles, was a native of Oakham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Exton of Mount Pleasant. He joined the Queen’s Royal Surrey Regt. in August, 1911, and went out to Mesopotamia the following October, where he was wounded in action at Ctesiphon, near Baghdad, on November 22nd, 1915, and was taken to Kut, but moved from there the night before it was surrounded by the Turks. He was sent to India and put in charge of the Corporals’ Mess, but continually had a return of fever from which he suffered for three years but never complained or reported sick. At last he became worse and was ordered into hospital, where he died September 9th, 1918, from heart disease and dropsy. He was given a Military funeral at which seven officers and ninety men attended. He lies buried in Ossoor Cemetery, Bangalore. His age was 35. Pl. xviii.

EXTON, Pte. George Arthur, another son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Exton of Mount Pleasant, Oakham, joined the 1st Leicesters March 1st, 1916. He went to France July 6th following, and was reported missing March 22nd, 1918 ; since presumed died on that date. The 1st Leicesters on the 21st March took part in one of those episodes which covered them with glory. Three German divisions essayed the task of forcing a British retirement near Epéhy during the second Battle of the Somme. Once, with the help of flame-throwers, the enemy gained a lodgment among the houses, but the brave Midlanders threw them out again. It was a party of this same Leicester Regt. which held the farm at Vaucelette, and fought it out to the very last man before they allowed it to pass from their keeping. Doubtless Pte. Exton was among these who thus gained immortal fame. Pl. xvi.

EVANS-FREKE, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Percy Cecil, of Bisbrook Hall, second son of William, 8th Baron Carbery and Lady Victoria Cecil, was born in London May 19th, 1871. He obtained a Commission in the Leicestershire Yeomanry in December, 1895, was promoted lieutenant March 1899, captain May 1903, major February, 1905, and succeeded Lieut-Colonel T.E. Harrison in command of the regiment in 1913. He held the honorary rank of lieutenant in the Regular Army for services in the Boer War (1900-1) with the 4th Batt. Imperial Yeomanry (Leicestershire and Derbyshire) for which he received the Queen’s Medal with four clasps. Lieut.-Col. Evans-Freke married, in July, 1895, Eva, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Charles Kirwan of Dulgan Park, Co. Mayo, and Mrs. Maitland-Kirwan of Gelston Castle, Kirkcudbright. He was a prominent hunting man in the district, being secretary of the Cottesmore Hunt.

Proceeding to Flanders November 2nd, 1914, he took part in the later stages of the first Battle of Ypres. He was killed by bullets May 13th, 1915, near Ypres, when the Germans made their second attempt for the Channel Ports,
which resulted in a costly failure for the enemy although the British losses totalled from 12,000 to 15,000 men. Writing of this battle, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says in “The British Campaign in France and Flanders” :– “All the infantry losses, heavy as they were, are eclipsed by those of the third Cavalry Division (which included the Leicestershire Yeomanry) which bore the full blast of the final whirlwind, and was practically destroyed in holding it back from Ypres. This splendid division, to whom, from first to last, the country owes as much as to any body of troops in the field, was only engaged in the fighting for one clear day, and yet lost nearly as heavily in proportion as either of the infantry divisions which had been in the firing line for a week. Their casualties were 91 officers and 1,050 men. This will give some idea of the concentrated force of the storm which broke upon them on May 12th. It was a most murderous affair, and they were only driven from their trenches when the trenches themselves were blasted to pieces. It is doubtful whether any regiments have endured more in so short a time. The Leicestershire Yeomanry suffered very severely, Col. Freke and many senior officers were among the dead and wounded.”

Several versions have been given of how Col. Evans-Freke met his death. The following is that of a reliable eye-witness :– “I was in the fight in which Col. Freke was killed, in fact, I had been in personal touch with him up to five minutes before I saw him fall. Things were rather hot, and I happened to be one of a small party, who, with Col. Freke, had become detached from the main portion of the squadron who were holding a length of trench. We were in touch by signal, however, and a message came across that Major Ricardo was hit. Thereupon Col. Freke walked out across the open to join the party in the trench about eighty yards away. He had covered the greater part of the distance when we saw he had been struck in the arm. He still went on to within five or six yards of the trench when he fell.” He had been struck again. His soldier servant, who was in the trench, picked him up, but he was dead. His body lies buried in the cemetery close to Breezin Cross-roads, near Ypres. A brave, absolutely fearless soldier, loved by all who knew him. An able commander, unsparing of himself, whose thoughts were always for the comfort and safety of those committed to his care, he sacrificed his life in the noblest cause - in defence of the honour of his country and of those who could not defend themselves. Pl. Frontispiece.

FAULKNER, Pte. Charles James, 1st. Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Faulkner of Cottesmore, was born there on the 18th May, 1894. He was in farm service before enlisting on the 4th June, 1916. He went to France, and subsequently to Salonica, Egypt, and Palestine. He died of wounds received on the 6th November, 1917, while waiting to attack a Turkish position northwest of Beersheba. His officer writing to Mr. Faulks relates :– “His Company was doing advance guard, and consequently had to push on in front of the others. We subsequently got into the Turkish trenches, and I hope it will be some consolation to you to feel that your son gave his life, not in a vain attempt, but in one that was very successful, and was probably more responsible than anything else for the fall of Gaza. Men who show his spirit can ill be spared.” Pl. xxiv.

FENN, Pte. Richard John Percy, 8th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., was the elder of the two sons of Mr. Richard Fenn of Ryhall, lost in the war. He was a native of this village, being born on the 15th May, 1896, and joined up on the 21st October, 1914, and proceeded to France on the 28th November, 1916. Like his brother his actual fate is unknown, being reported “missing” between the 20th and 28th April, 1917. Pl. xx.

FENN, Pte. Thomas Henry, 7th Batt. Leicester Regt., was one of two sons of Mr. Richard Fenn of Church Street, Ryhall, reported “missing.” He was born at Ryhall on January 3rd, 1898, and before his enlistment on the 3rd July, 1916, was a moulder. He went out to France on the 26th October, 1917, and was reported as “missing” from the 21st March, 1918. Pl. xx.

FENWICK, Capt. Anthony Lionel, 6th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., attached 6th Batt. Border Regt., son of the late Mr. Walter Lionel Fenwick and Mrs. Millicent Fenwick, Tixover Grange, Stamford, was born at Storrington on the 16th December, 1896. He was an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and received his Commission in the Lincolnshire Regt. in August, 1914, on the outbreak of war. He was promoted captain in 1918. He proceeded on foreign service on the 19th June, 1915, and took part in the landing at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli, on August 5th. At the capture of Chocolate Hill on the 21st of that month, Lieut. Fenwick was attached to the 6th Batt. Border Regt. and, the commanding officer being wounded, Lieutenants Fenwick and Durlacher obtained a stretcher and were carrying him to a place of safety, when he was hit again and killed. These two officers, then under heavy rifle fire, rescued five or six men from the scrub which had been set on fire. For his conduct on that occasion Lieut. Fenwick was recommended for the M.C. Later in the day, as all the senior officers had been killed or wounded, Lieut. Fenwick commanded the battalion, and eventually brought it out of action. He was much beloved in the regiment, and his men would have followed him anywhere. Subsequently, Lieut. Fenwick fought in France and Belgium, taking part in the Battles of the Somme and Ancre in 1916, and the operations during September and October, 1917, which resulted in the capture of Passchendaele, etc. He was killed by machine gun fire while on night patrol duty in “no man’s land” near Hulluch on the 16th February, 1918. He is buried in Philosophe British Cemetery, Mazingarbe, south of Bethune. He was mentioned in dispatches for his work in Gallipoli, and had the 1914-15 Star. Pl. xx.

FISHER, Pte. Herbert Henry Andrews, 11th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt., was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fisher of 41 Dean Street, Oakham. He was born at Oakham on the 25th August, 1897, and received part of his education at Sudborough, Northants, and finished it at Oakham. On leaving school, he first worked for Mr. Charity Baker, with whom he was two years, and then went to live with Mr. Hart, Grocer. He was then for some time on Lord Londonderry’s estate at Springfield, and afterwards was employed by a firm of engineers who were doing work...
for Lord Lonsdale at Barleythorpe. He was only 17½ years old when he volunteered for service, enlisting on March 5th, 1915, being about the first lad to join the 3/5th Leicestershire Regt. He proceeded to Loughborough for training, and when a bugle band was formed in the battalion, he was one of the first to take a bugle. After some months he was sent to Belton Park, where he began the real duties of a soldier, and from there proceeded to Bulwell and Basford, and on to Scorton Camp to finish his training. He went out to France on July 1st, 1916, and, after a time at the base, he was put into an entranching battalion attached to the 5th Leicesters, and ultimately transferred to the 11th Royal Sussex Regt. He was sent to the Somme, and it was whilst in an engagement near Beaumont Hamel that he was severely wounded by shrapnel in the left hip. After some days he was sent down to the 3rd Canadian General Hospital, Boulogne, but his wound had become infected, and he passed away in hospital on October 30th, 1916. From information received by his parents he was buried with Military honours by the chaplain-in-charge at the hospital, in the Eastern Cemetery, Boulogne. In a sympathetic letter a nursing sister said:—“He was a dear boy, and every inch a soldier; never a word of complaint of what he was going through.… I feel proud to think I belong to such a noble race.” Pl. xvi.

FISHER, Acting-Sergt. John William Dalby, 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was the elder brother of the above, being born on October 27th, 1895. He was educated at Sudborough, Northamptonshire, and on leaving school returned to Oakham and entered the employment of the late Lady Augusta Noel at Catmos. He was in the gardens there for two years, and then went to Springfield as gardener in the service of Lord Londonderry. After remaining there two years, he entered the employment of the Midland Railway Co. as a labourer in the engineers’ department, where he was working when the war broke out. He was a Territorial, having joined the Oakham Company on July 12th, 1912, and was also a bugler in the 5th Batt. Bugle Band. The Company was in training when war was declared in August, 1914, and they at once returned home, after two days left Oakham (on August 6th) for Loughborough. From there they went to Luton for training, where they formed part of the 1st North Midland Division. After a few months training they proceeded to Sawbridgeworth, leaving there on February 26th, 1915, for Southampton and embarked for France two days later. Sergt. Fisher was in several engagements, including Ypres, Hill 60, Hohenzollern Redoubt, and Lens. He gained his first promotion, lance-corporal, in November, 1915, was made corporal in September, 1916, and rose to lance-sergeant in May, 1917, and transferred to “D” Co. He was in an engagement near Liéven on June 8th, 1917, and after it was over was trying to get his men back to their own trenches, when he was hit in the head by a sniper, and killed instantly. The Rev. C.B.W. Brick, Chaplain to the 1/5th Leicesters, in a sympathetic letter to Sergt. Fisher’s parents, said:—“The funeral (at Bulby Communal Cemetery Extension) was taken by myself and was the full service of the Church of England. Many of his friends were present. He has a grave to himself in a very nice little cemetery, specially reserved for English soldiers. There is a cross at the head giving full details.” Pl. xvi.

FORD, Lance-Corp. Alfred, husband of Mrs. Emily Ford of 12 New Street, Oakham, was a native of Morcott, and was born on the 13th September, 1892. He was a shoe operative, and enlisted on the 17th September, 1915, in the 7th Batt. Leicestershire Regt. He was promoted to corporal’s rank on the 21st November, went out to France on the 17th February, 1916, and, after taking part in the principal Somme engagements about that time, was killed in action, at a place not known, on the 14th July. He leaves one child. Pl. xv.

FOUNTAIN, Corp. Frank, of Cottesmore, was a member of the 1st Batt. Rutland Volunteer Regt., “C” Co. He had been medically examined and classified A. (fit for general service as soon as trained), on 31st March, 1917, and was expecting to be called up in due course when he was struck down with epilepsy and died May 15th, 1918. He was working as head horseman on the Cottesmore Ironstone Mines, and actually drilled the Company the night before he died. He leaves a widow and two children. His age was 28. Pl. i.

FOWLER, Sapper Alfred Parkinson, Royal Engineers, was the son of Mrs. Fowler, Shacklewell Cottages, Empingham, and was born at Thorpe Satchville on the 29th November, 1895. He was a wheelwright before enlisting in January, 1916, and after training at Chatham, went out to France on the 2nd of October following. He took part in the engagements on the Somme, at Arras, and elsewhere, and was killed on the 8th May, 1917, at Monchy, being hit by a shell while lying in a trench waiting to go up. He was buried in the Military Cemetery at Feuchy, and a wooden cross was erected by his fellow-sappers. Deceased, before joining up, was a well-known worker in connection with the Wesleyan Church. The major of his company writes:—“He was an excellent soldier, and I had particularly noticed his intelligence and keenness. Such men are more than ever wanted. He was doing his duty nobly.” Pl. vii.

FRANCIS, Pte. Henry, Lincolnshire Regt., was the son of Mr. Ephraim Francis, The Square, Ryhall, at which place he was born on the 30th March, 1895. He was a farm labourer, and enlisted on the 4th January, 1915. He served in France from the 30th September that year to the 14th February, 1916, and was discharged from the Army as no longer physically fit for war service on the 28th April following. He died at Ryhall on the 10th September the same year, and was buried in his native village. Pl. xx.

FRANCIS, Pte. Tom, 1/4th Lincolnshire Regt., another son of Mr. Ephraim Francis of Ryhall, was born on the 2nd April, 1892. He was a farm labourer before enlisting on the 26th October, 1915, and proceeded to France on the 1st March the following year. He was wounded in the month of October, and came over to England, returning to France in May, 1917. He was mortally wounded by shrapnel in the head and right leg at Brie, on the 28th September, 1918, succumbing two days later at the 48th Casualty Clearing Station, France. He was buried in the British Cemetery at Brie. Pl. xx.

FRANKS, Sergt. Edward Cartwright, 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Franks, 27 Northgate Street, Oakham, was a native of the town, and was born on September 24th, 1893. At the age of twelve he left the Oakham National Schools, having gained a Rutland County Council Scholarship, tenable at Oakham School for two years, and whilst there won a Senior Scholarship, thereby completing a course of five years. He was a member of the local Scouts,
They beckon us up the gleaming height's to whose summits they have climbed.
KETTON

Pte. H. Woods.
Pte. J. Woods.
Pte. T. B. Barfield.
Pte. A. Wright.
Pte. W. Redmile.
Pte. G. T. Burrows.
Pte. C. G. Dicks.
Pte. G. W. Knoxs.
Pte. A. Bailey.
Pte. A. Skinner.

Pte. R. Groom.
Pte. E. Burbidge.
Pte. T. Downings.
Pte. C. Downing.
Pte. R. A. Yate.
Pte. W. C. Close.
Lieut. G. E. Hercock.
Lieut. W. C. Close.

Weep not for these, they and their deeds still live.
and in January, 1911, joined the 5th Batt. Leicestershire (Territorial) Regt., in which he had served almost four years when he went on war service. He was by profession a Post Office lineman, and was formerly employed in the P.O. Engineering Department, Melton Mowbray, and at the outbreak of war, had just been appointed lineman at Uppingham. He went out to France in February, 1915, having been promoted to the rank of sergeant the previous month, and died of wounds received in action at the Hohenzollern Redoubt on the 15th of October the same year. He was at first officially reported “wounded in action,” but could not be traced to a hospital, and subsequent enquiries show that he was first wounded in the hand, but after having it temporarily dressed he continued fighting, and the last that was seen of him was when he was lying wounded, and although search was afterwards made for him, it was in vain.  

FREEMAN, Pte. William Henry, 7th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Freeman of Market Overton, was born at that village on the 22nd April, 1894. He was in the engineering profession before, joining up on September 1st, 1914. He proceeded to France on the 29th of June, 1915, and was first reported as wounded and missing on the 13th July, 1916, then, later, reported as having died of his wounds on the 23rd July. Inquiries were made through Red Cross and other sources with a view to ascertaining his actual fate, but no particulars could be obtained. It was in the Battle of the Somme he lost his life.  

GALLAHER, Pte. John Henry, whose widow resides at 41 King’s Road, Oakham, was a native of Ireland, and was born on March 25th, 1878. He was a groom employed at the Army Remount Depot, Sysonby, Melton Mowbray, and enlisted on October 16th, 1916, in the 4th Dragoon Guards, and after reaching France on December 14th, was transferred to the infantry, and attached to the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He went through the battle for Messines Ridge in June, 1917, and lost his life at Ploegsteert on September 4th, 1918, being killed by a machine gun bullet. His officer spoke of him as a “good and gallant soldier.”  

GARNER, Pte. Frederick Ernest, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Garner of 32 Penn Street, Oakham, was a native of Oakham, but when war broke out was a certificated assistant at the Church of England School, Stony Stratford, previous to which he was both a scholar and teacher at the Oakham Council School. He was also a member of the Oakham Church Choir, and for some time acted as Secretary. He enlisted November 5th, 1915, in the 91st Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., and went out to France January 26th, 1916. After some very heavy work in July he contracted trench fever, and recovered sufficiently to become convalescent, but cerebral meningitis setting in, he passed away October 18th, 1916, in the hospital at St. Omer. He was within two days of 27 years of age, and leaves a young widow.  

GIBSON, Pte. Francis William, 2nd H.L. Infantry, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gibson, Whissendine, was born on the 27th December, 1898. He enlisted in the 9th Leicestershire Regt. on the 12th November, 1915, and afterwards transferred to the H.L.I. He served on the Somme front in France during 1916. He was drowned at Holyhead on January 4th the following year.  

GIBSON, Corp. John, Leicestershire Yeomanry, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Gibson, Highfield House, Oakham, and was born at Sedgefield, Co. Durham, on the 18th May, 1895. He was educated at Oakham School, and subsequently became a student at the Royal Veterinary College, London. He was here at the outbreak of the war in 1914, and at once mobilised with the Leicestershire Yeomanry of which he had been a member for two years. He went out to France in October, and was in the great battle around Ypres in May, 1915, when the Leicestershire Yeomanry suffered terrible losses, including the C.O., Col. the Hon. P.C. Evans-Freke, and numerous other officers and men. Corp. Gibson came out of this historic engagement unharmed, but was mortally wounded by a rifle grenade near Vermelles on the 6th February, 1916. He was wounded in the head, and died before he reached the advanced dressing station, to which he was being accompanied by a comrade, Sergt. Major Turner. He is buried in the British Cemetery at Vermelles. High tribute to Corp. Gibson's gallantry and devotion to duty were paid by the officers of his regiment, Major Ricardo, and the late Major (then Captain) Hanbury. In conveying to the parents the sad news of Corp. Gibson's death: “A brave soldier,” “He never saw fear,” “He even did not know what it was to be frightened,” are typical of the expressions used concerning him, and one who was brought into intimate connection with him in his school days, wrote:—

“He was one of the few people that we meet who inspires you with affection.” A deeply impressive memorial service to Corp. Gibson was held in All Saints Church, Oakham, on the Saturday following the receipt of the news of his death, a very large and representative congregation assembling. It was conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Hamilton Charles, R.D., and the Rev. R.G. Bisseker.  

GIBSON, Pte. Walter, Sherwood Foresters, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibson, Stapleford Road, Whissendine, was born there on the 6th October, 1876. He was, before enlisting, a sub-ganger on the Great Central Railway, and lived with his wife and four children at Calow Green, near Chesterfield. He joined up in November, 1914, proceeding to France on July 5th, 1915. He had been out barely a year before he was killed, this being on the 1st July at Albert. He was shot in the hand during an advance, and then while attempting to crawl back to his lines, according to a friend’s narrative, the enemy’s machine guns completely riddled him with bullets from their position on the parapets.  

GILBERT, Lance-Corp. Walter Charles, King’s Royal Rifle Corps, was the husband of Mrs. C. Gilbert of Belmisthorpe, and there is one child. He was a native of St. Neots. He joined the Army on December 31st, 1907, and served in Egypt. He went to France the day after the war broke out on August 5th, 1914, and was killed by a shell at Loos on the 25th September.  

GOODWIN, Pte. Frederick John, 6th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., the fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. John Goodwin of Ayston, and brother of Pte. John Goodwin, was born at Ayston on the 3rd April, 1885. He enlisted on the 1st March, 1916, and went to France on August 4th of that year. On the 26th September, in an attack on Guedecourt (the day after his brother was killed) he was wounded by a shell which fractured his spine. He was brought to England, and died in the Red Cross Hospital, Netley, on the 12th October. He was laid to rest in Ayston Churchyard four days later. Before joining the Army Pte. Goodwin acted as an orderly at the Uppingham V.A.D. Hospital.
GOODWIN, Pte. John, 9th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Goodwin of Ayston, was born at that village June 9th, 1888. He was for some time before joining the Army, on the 4th March, 1916, engaged at various camps, including Belton Park, as electrical engineer. He went out to France with a draft of his regiment on August 9th, 1916, and on September 25th, was killed in the advance on Guedecourt. A comrade stated he was close by Pte. Goodwin at the time in a bit of sunken road they came to after going 200 yards or more. He was hit by three machine gun bullets, and killed instantly. The objective was taken, but not until next day. Pl. ii.

GORE, Pte. George, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gore of Morcott, had been farming in Canada five years when the war broke out. That call of the blood - that sacred and indissoluble attachment, which nature had implanted in every breast towards the country from whence birth is derived - caused George Gore to enlist in the 177th Canadian Batt. in June, 1916. He was under training when taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and was removed to hospital ; his condition became worse, and he passed away November 23rd, 1916, at Barrie, Ontario, without being able to strike a blow for his beloved country. Pl. iii.

GOSLING, Pte. Albert George, 10th Batt. Essex Regt., was the grandson of Mrs. Geo. Williamson, Langham, who had made a home for him from a child, his father dying from enteric fever in the South African War in 1900. He was born at Kentish Town, London, on the 26th June, 1899, and was engaged in farm work for Lord Ranksborough before joining up on the 26th July, 1917, prior to which he was a member of the Rutland Volunteer Corps. He first went into the Notts, and Derby Regt., and was transferred to the Essex Regt. He went out to France on August 8th, 1918, and was killed by machine gun fire on the 29th October, at Buseys. He was much respected. Pl. xi.

GOUGH, Major Harry Percy Bright, was born at Llanelly Carmarthenshire, January 18th, 1880. He was educated at Llandovery College, and at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. At the time the war broke out he was Science Master at Oakham. He was gazetted to the 17th Batt. Welsh Regt., went out to France June 2nd, 1916, and was Captain July 1st, 1916, and subsequently Major and Acting Lieut. Colonel. He was awarded the Military Cross in August, 1917, and a bar in November of the same year. He took part in engagements at Welsh Ridge, Bourlon Wood, and died at a Casualty Clearing Station on April 22nd, 1918, from shell wounds received on April 13th. He was buried at Arneke Military Cemetery. His widow, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Fullerton, Shellfield, Ramelton, Co. Donegal, is left with two children. Born at Stamford on September 29th, 1871, he was a gardener, and enlisted on the 5th June, 1916. He went out to France on the 24th May, 1917, and was killed on November 22nd the same year by a shell near Langemarck. He is buried near there. Pl. xix.

GRANT, Trooper William, 20th Hussars, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Win. Grant, Brooke Farm, Exton, and was born on the 4th January, 1884. He was a butcher by trade, and enlisted in January, 1916. Going out to France in the following November, he took part in the Vinny Ridge and Cambrai engagements of 1917, and in the Somme offensive of the early part of 1918. His death from shell shock occurred on March 28th of the latter year, at Noyon, and he was buried at Diges-le-Pont, near Noyon. Pl. viii.

GRAVES, Driver Francis William Bond, son of Mrs. Louisa Graves of 19 South Street, Oakham, was a chauffeur, and joined up as an ambulance driver May 4th, 1917. He was sent to the French Red Cross Society and, says the French Government, in a parchment to his mother, “always displayed great courage and untiring devotion to duty. He has often distinguished himself in most difficult and perilous situations. He was mortally wounded by the bursting of a shell on the 19th October, 1918, whilst undertaking the evacuation of wounded men from an advanced ‘Poste de Secours.’” He received two decorations : Croix de Guerre (French War Cross), one with star and one with palm, both of which are treasured by his mother along with the parchment mentioned above. Pl. xixa.

GREEN, Pte. Charles Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Green of Tinwell, joined the R.A.S.C. April 23rd, 1915. He was sent to Salonica July 10th, 1916, where he succumbed to malarial fever September 26th, 1918, and was buried at Bralo Cemetery. Pl. x.

GREENAWAY, Pte. Charles William, son of Mr. George and Mrs. Greenaway of Tickencote, enlisted in the 9th Leicesters in September, 1914. He went to France 19th July, 1915, and was killed in action in Polygon Wood on October 1st, 1917, during the third Battle of Ypres, in which the battalion gained a splendid and most important success. Previous to joining the Army he was a footman and became a soldier servant to his company commander, who was also killed on the same day. All who knew Pte. Greenaway had great admiration and affection for him and the officers all spoke well of him and his work. Pl. vi.

GROOM, Pte. Joe, 6th Batt. Northants Regt., whose widow Mrs. Mary Groom, lives at High Street, Ketton, was left with two children. Born at Stamford on September 29th, 1871, he was a gardener, and enlisted on the 5th June, 1916. He went out to France on the 24th May, 1917, and was killed on November 22nd the same year by a shell near Langemarck. He is buried near there. Pl. ix.

HACK, Pte. Robert, 2nd Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., was the son of Mrs. T. Hack of Greetham, of which place he was a native. He had served 12 years with H.M. Forces before the Great War (including India), and joined up again when it broke out, answering his country’s call. He was killed by shrapnel on the 16th May, 1915, and was buried in Le Touquet Cemetery. Pl. xiv.

HAINES, Pte. William Arthur, of Market Overton, was born at Croft, near Leicester. He was a rope runner by trade, and enlisted in January, 1916. Going out to France in the following November, he took part in the Vimin Ridge and Cambrai engagements of 1917, and in the Somme offensive of the early part of 1918. His death from shell shock occurred on March 28th of the latter year, at Noyon, and he was buried at Diges-le-Pont, near Noyon. Pl. viii.

HALES, Pte. Charles William, 10th Hampshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hales of Edithweston, was born on the 17th February, 1895. He was a footman before joining up in September, 1914, and in June, 1915, proceeded to the Dardanelles. He was reported missing on the 21st August the same year, and it was afterwards presumed by the War Office that he was killed on or about that date. Pl. vii.
HALES, Pte. Wallace John, brother of Charles William, was born November 24th, 1896. He was a gardener, and joined the 1st Grenadier Guards January 7th, 1915. He went out to France October 13th, 1915, and took part in the Battle of the Somme, at Cambrai, and fell in action during the third Battle of Ypres, August 6th, 1917. He lies buried at Boesinghe. Pl. vii.

HALL, Capt. Douglas Alexander, the only son of Major Douglas Hall, late 1st Life Guards, and Mrs. Hall of Burley-on-the-Hill, was born October 27th, 1894, at Colchester. He was educated at Oakham School, where he won the three and one mile races and, while serving in England, took part in many cross-country races, and was generally well placed. He joined the Leicester Regt. at the age of 19, as a private, in August, 1914, and was promoted to 2nd lieutenant in the Yorks. and Lancs. Regt. the following December. He went out to France in September, 1915, and was in action on many occasions, at Loos, Armentières, Arras, and other places. After being wounded at Armentières at the end of 1915, he returned to the front the following summer, and was invalided home with fever in November, 1916. He again returned to the front on March 14th, 1917, and at once took part in the operations at the Battle of Arras. While in command of his company, leading them in an attack on the 23rd April, 1917, he was shot in the head by a machine gun bullet, and death was instantaneous. The following telegram was received by Major Hall:—“The King and Queen deeply regret the loss you and the Army have sustained by the death of your son in the service of his country, and their Majesties truly sympathise with you in your sorrow. Keeper of the Priory Purse.” Letters from brother officers expressing their deepest sympathy at the loss of “a most gallant officer” were received. Our photograph, the only one available, was taken in the trenches by a friend. Pl. i.

HALLIDAY, Pte. Alfred Bernard, 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. J. Halliday of 77 Stamford End, Exton, was born on the 29th September, 1895. He was a farm labourer and entered the Army on the 27th June, 1915, fought at Loos, and was killed on the 13th October the same year at Hohenzollern Redoubt. Pl. viii.

HAMMOND, Pte. William Bent, 1st Leicestershire Regt., was a native of Ely, Cambs., and his widow and one child reside at Mill Lane, Empingham. He was born on the 6th April, 1881. He was a horseman on a farm before joining up on the 5th November, 1915. He went to France on the 29th November, 1916, and served until November 30th, 1917, when he was killed by a shell. Pl. vii.

HANBURY, Major Evan Robert, only son of the late Mr. Evan Hanbury and Mrs. Hanbury of Braunston Manor, Oakham, was born May 5th, 1887, and educated at Oakham, Cheam, Eton, and New College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours. On leaving the University he entered Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton’s Brewery, in which his family were largely interested, and after a brief period, received a seat on the Board of Directors. At the outbreak of war he held a Commission in the Leicestershire Yeomanry, and at once joined his regiment, which was called up for service at the front. In 1915 he was wounded at Ypres, and was for some time invalided home. Returning to France, he became attached to the 14th Division of the Machine gun Corps, and served with that force until March 23rd, 1918, when he was reported “wounded and missing” near Hamel. He was mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig’s dispatch of April 18th, 1918. Prolonged and minute inquiries failed to elicit more definite information of his actual fate, and in March, 1919, it was presumed that he either was killed or died of his wounds.

Alike at work or play, at school or college, in business or the Army, Major Hanbury displayed a spirit of indomitable vigour and energy, which made him prominent in every enterprise he joined. He was also endowed with a degree of courage which amounted almost to a reckless indifference to danger. From Cheam, where he was captain of the football team, his headmaster writes:—“He was always a boy of great courage and as straight as a die. I had the highest opinion of him.” Similarly, his house master at Eton says:—“He was always remarkable for his vitality and vigour. His originality and love of fun and absolute fearlessness made him lots of friends. His good abilities took him up the school quickly, and he was in the “First Hundred” some time before he left Eton. He was a dashing, if somewhat unorthodox batsman, a fine football player, and junior keeper of the School Fives.”

He early distinguished himself as a horseman. Inheriting a love of fox hunting from his father, who was for many years Master of the Cottesmore Hounds; he became Master of the Drag at Oxford, and he was well known as one of the boldest riders to hounds in Leicestershire. He gained many successes on the steeplechase course; at Oxford he carried off the Billington Cup; and the Inter-University Challenge Cup in 1907; later, he rode often at the Melton Hunt Races, and gained, amongst other successes, the coveted Ladies Purse in 1909, the Melton and Oakham Town Purse (1911), and the Tally Ho Steeplechase (1912), the last two on his father’s good horse Tipperary.

Such are some of the qualities which he devoted to his country’s service in her hour of need, and they endeared him alike to his brother officers and his men. Others, of a more intimate kind, have enshrined him in the memory of his own family and of many life-long friends. In 1912 Major Hanbury married Olive, daughter of Capt. Jacobson, and leaves a son. Pl. iv.

HARDEN, Pte. George Harry, 1/4th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., was the son of Mr. Alfred Harden of Tinwell, where he was born on the 5th April, 1896. He was a fitter by trade, and joined up on the 9th November, 1914. He went out to France on June 24th, 1915, and was killed at the Hohenzollern Redoubt on the 13th October following. A friend of Pte. Harden’s, writing to the latter’s father, stated that he was shot in the neck, and he put a bandage round it and dragged him to a place of safety, thinking he might be picked up. He was never seen again, however, and it is thought he may have been buried by shell fire. The chaplain, in a letter to Mr. Harden, informing him that his son was reported missing, stated he took part in the attack on the 13th October, and had not since been heard of, and he feared he must be numbered amongst the gallant men who fell in that part of the line which later on had to be evacuated. Pl. x.

HARRIS, Gunner Joseph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harris of Pilton, was born on April 16th, 1896, and enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery January 22nd, 1916. He went out to France in April of the same year. The following extracts from a letter to his sister, sent by a comrade in the same
Company, who made some inquiries as to his movements, will give some insight into the life led by our boys at the front and needs no comment:—

“I have been round to a few of the old boys, but hardly any of them remember the exact time “Joe” joined them, but as far as I can gather it was about September or October, 1917. He got his first baptism of shell fire at a place called “Steenbeek,” which is on the left of Ypres. He must have been broken into it very abruptly for Steenbeek was a terrible place at the best of times, even when things were “supposed to be quiet.” Christmas, 1917, the Division was out on “Rest” at a village called “Legingham,” after which they went back into action pretty near the old place, but a little to the right called “Langemarck.” Everyone who has ever been to France knows these two places. A piece of poetry was written by a soldier, who had been badly wounded, about a duck board track which led up to the “line.” It is called “The Fatal Wooden Track.” Scores of times I have been up and down that track, and I don’t think I have ever seen it complete, or without a few killed lying by it, above half-a-dozen times. A working party was continually putting down new duck boards. Then the Germans advanced and our division was sent to a place called Bray, on the Somme. From here we gradually retired until “Jerry” was held at a place called Braille. Then things quietened a bit and the battery went into position near Senlis. This was in May, 1918, and it was here I joined them. In June we entreated at Doullens and got out at Argues. After a few days’ travelling, we went into action at Dickebusch, and from there to just in front of Mount Kemmel. Here again I left the battery for fourteen days’ leave. I was in the ‘Tank Gun detachment’ and when I was sent down for a few days’ rest and went on leave, Joe was sent to take my place. When I came back Mount Kemmel had been taken by our boys. From there we went into a “silent” four-gun position at a place called “Belgian Battery Corner,” between Vlamertinghe and Ypres. We had a couple of guns active about a quarter mile from the silent position. From here we used to fire a few hundred rounds each night on Jerry’s machine gun emplacements. Joe was one of our detachment, there were four of us. It was here that the first preparations for the final big stunt were made. September 6th, 1918, we moved at midnight to Ypres, near the Gas Works. We laid low during Friday, not moving away, else we should have been seen. Friday night we got about a thousand rounds ready and at 5-31 a.m. Saturday we started to send them over. The rest of the tragedy you know.”

Pte. Harris was killed by a shell October 1st, 1918, and was buried at Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, near Poperinghe. Pl. iii.

HARRIS, Pte. George Daniel, 8th Somersetshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Harris of Great Casterton, was born there August 13th, 1894. He enlisted in September, 1914, and went to France September 10th, 1915, and at once went forward with the battalion in the Battle of Loos, which opened on the 25th of that month. For several hours their position, in the road lining the Chalk Pit Wood, was maintained under a heavy and deadly fire. An officer says:—“The shells ploughed the men out of their shallow trenches as potatoes are turned from a furrow.” Pte. Harris was reported “missing” after this incident, and has not since been heard of. Pl. xixa

HARRISON, Gunner Thomas William, Heavy Battery (East Cheshire) R.G.A., was born at Great Casterton, where his widow and one child reside. He was a coal carter before enlistment. He was killed by an aeroplane bomb on October 14th, 1917, near Bluct Farm, Belgium. A comrade describing the occurrence, stated that they were proceeding with a number of horses to a battery, and when they had got about two-thirds of the way, they were attacked by about seventeen enemy aeroplanes with bombs. One bomb wounded Gunner Harrison so severely that he died in about half an hour. Three other drivers were wounded and only two escaped. Pl. vi.

HARRISON, Pte. Wilfred Harry, Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harrison, of Great Casterton, was a native of that village, and engaged on farm work before joining up on the 4th January, 1915. He went on foreign service on the 21st October the same year, and was killed in the third Battle of Ypres, July 31st, 1917. Pl. vi.

HAYES, Gunner Thomas Bernard, Royal Garrison Artillery, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hayes of Whissendine. He was born on the 4th of June, 1895, and assisted his father as butcher and grazier, prior to enlistment on the 17th August, 1916. He proceeded to France on the 10th of January, 1917, and took part in engagements at Arras and Ypres. He was severely gassed at the latter place in August, but went up the line again on Christmas Day. He was again gassed in August, 1918, and received his discharge the following January. He died at home on the 2nd April, 1919, from the result of gas poisoning. When a boy Gunner Hayes was in the Parish Church Choir for several years, and on his death a memorial service was held. Pl. xxiv.

HEALEY, Pte. Thomas Edward, 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Healey of Whitwell, and was born at Exton on July 20th, 1894. He was in private service up to enlisting in September, 1914. Proceeding to France in June, 1915, he fought on the Somme, at Ypres, Verdun, Hooge, and Loos, before being killed by a sniper’s bullet at Bullecourt on the 4th May, 1917. Pl. viii.

HELSDON, Corp. William, was born at Oakham August 18th, 1883. He was a member of the Oakham Detachment of the Leicestershire T.F., and on the outbreak of war at once gave his name for foreign service. He went out to France November 28th, 1914. On the morning of March 10th, 1915, the regiment made an attack on Neuve Chapelle, the company to which Corp. Helsdon belonged entered the village and entrenched themselves beyond it. Helsdon was sitting in a small ditch smoking, with two other men, when suddenly he fell over and, on examination, it was found he was dead, a bullet having gone through his arm and stomach. His death was instantaneous ; he had been shot by a sniper in the village. The sniper was afterwards killed by one of the British officers. He lies buried on the battlefield near where he fell. He leaves a widow and one child. Pl. xviii.

HELSDON, Pte. Frank, 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., brother of Mrs. Munday of 4 Gas Street, Oakham, was a native of Oakham, and was born on the 9th July, 1898. He worked in the boot factory before joining up on the 28th February, 1917. He did not serve out of England, his death taking place.
KETTON TINWELL, TIXOVER.

To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die.

Campbell

Pl. x.
We have a new vision of youth in these days. The world has turned to young men as the saviours of liberty.
from sickness at Hull, on the 20th July, 1917. He is buried at Oakham. _Pl. xix._

**HERCOCK, Lance-Corp. George Edward,** whose parents live at Holme Farm, Castor, Peterborough, was residing at Ketton and was a chauffeur when the war broke out. He joined the Royal Navy in October, 1914, serving in H.M.S. “Fingelen,” which was employed in submarine hunting on the transport route between Portsmouth and Le Havre. In April, 1915, he transferred to the A.S.C. Motor Transport, and was sent to France immediately, where he did excellent service until November 5th, 1918, when he died from influenza and is buried in the Don Communal Cemetery, Anneoullin, near Lille. His age was 24. _Pl. ix._

**HETTERLEY, Sister Helen,** daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hetterley of 31 Penn Street, Oakham, was born May 4th, 1891. Two years before the war she became a hospital nurse, and when the war began was stationed at the Military Hospital, Canterbury. In the execution of her duties she contracted tuberculosis and was sent by the Rutland County Council to the Devon and Didsworthy Sanatorium. Unfortunately, the disease had obtained too great a hold and, after three months, it was found that nothing could save her. She, therefore, returned home, where she died May 30th, 1917, and was buried in Oakham Cemetery. Age 26. _Pl. xvii._

**HETTERLEY, Sergt. Joseph, A.S.C. (M.T.),** 2nd Northumberland Field Ambulance, was born at Oakham on the 13th November, 1888, and his widow resides at 1 Cross Street, in that town. He was a motor mechanic before joining up on the 29th March, 1915. He was made corporal in April, and promoted acting sergeant in June. He went out to France on April 19th that year, and served there and in Belgium, including the second Battle of Ypres, and was killed by a shell at Armentières on the 19th July, all within four months of his enlisting. He was buried at that place. Lieut. W. Sutcliffe, in a letter to Mrs. Hetterley, said her husband was killed in action whilst carrying out his duties near the advanced dressing station of the 3rd Field Ambulance, and added:—“Sergt. Hetterley was attached to my company as a motor driver at Grove Park on the 8th April, 1915, and it was not long before his outstanding abilities obtained promotion to rank of corporal. After carrying out his duties in such rank for a short time, a sergeant’s vacancy occurred, and, being the best man available, he was again promoted to rank of acting sergeant, this, afterwards, being more than justified by his devotion to duty, and ever-readiness to carry out orders under most difficult and trying conditions. He had charge of a section of seven ambulances during the second Battle of Ypres, and his conduct during that terrible time was so marked as to warrant its being brought before the notice of the Assistant Director of Medical Services, who, I may say, was greatly grieved upon hearing the sad news. He was trusted by his officers, and regarded by them as the best sergeant in the company, whilst his men always showed devotion... One bright feature is always the thought that he died as a true soldier would for his King and Country. Three officers and two of the drivers in his section bore him to his grave, and an oaken cross is being made by his comrades in the workshops in memory of a great loss. The place of his burial is on a quiet country road near here.” _Pl. xviii._

**HIBBINS, Pte. Robert,** son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hibbins of Melton Road, Oakham, was a native, being born there October 7th, 1895. He joined the 16th Sherwood Foresters January 17th, 1916, and was sent to Ireland during the Rebellion. He served also in France and Flanders. He took part in the fighting at the third Battle of Ypres, and was wounded at Delville Wood, August 26th, 1917. He returned to the front after recovering and, on March 21st, 1918, was with the battalion holding a line of trenches near Heudicourt, a village north-west of Epehy, which lies on the railway between Cambrai and Peronne. This was about the centre of the great offensive which the Germans launched that morning on a fifty-mile front, with the object of capturing Amiens. The enemy advanced in such overwhelming numbers that our front lines were outflanked and forced to retire. For nine days the battalion continued to withdraw, fighting continual rearguard actions. This steadiness in retirement and the fact that the enemy nowhere succeeded in breaking through our line were the main cause of his ultimate failure. The battalion made a stand in Sorel Wood, south of Fins, and thence retired in a south-westerly direction, passing between Clery and Peronne and reaching, on March 30th, the village of Mericourt, lying on the Somme, south of Albert. The colonel commanding the battalion was killed on the afternoon of March 22nd, and its casualties during this long retreat were heavy. As the enemy was constantly advancing and occupying the ground on which our men had fallen, the nature of many of our casualties could never be ascertained. Such is the record of the action, sent by the Red Cross to his parents, in which Pte. Hibbins was posted as missing. An eyewitness said “On the night of March 21st, we left our trenches and withdrew about eight kilometres to the rear, where we dug ourselves in. We stayed entrenched there all the morning under fire, and in the afternoon our colonel was killed by a sniper. A few minutes afterwards the order was given to retire, and we left without bringing away his or other bodies.” Another eyewitness stated, “On Saturday afternoon, March 23rd, south of Clery, the Germans attacked us. I was wounded and captured, and my pal was killed outright, while looking over the parapet. His body was, of course, left, as we were retiring.” As no further news came to hand up to February, 1920, it has been assumed that Pte. Hibbins was killed in this action - one of the many thousands of our brave fellows who found an unknown grave in defence of the homeland. _Pl. xix._

**HICKSON, Lance-Corp. Benjamin,** son of Mrs. Hickson of Preston, was born at Minting July 11th, 1898. He was a farm labourer and joined the 2/4th Leicestershire Regt. May 17th, 1916. He went to France December 26th, 1917, and was reported missing. He was presumed killed March 25th, 1918. Doubtless he took part in the second Battle of the Somme, when the Leicesters were engaged, and Col. Stewart and a large number of men lost their lives. _Pl. xxi._

**HICKSON, Pte. William, of Stretton,** whose mother now resides at Preston, enlisted in the 2/5th Durham Light Infantry March 13th, 1916, and went out to France July 7th, 1916. He was killed in the Battle of the Somme on September 16th, 1916, when the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, by a bold advance, laid hold of the northern trench of the quadrilateral down to within a hundred yards of the Ginchy-Morval road. He was buried on the battlefield. _Pl. xiv._
HILL, Pte. Harold, son of Mr. J.G. and Mrs. Hill now residing at Skegness, was born July 4th, 1892, at Morcott. He was one of six brothers who all joined up in the autumn of 1914, five going into the Army and the youngest brother into the Navy. Mr. Hill, the father, holds a letter of congratulation from His Majesty the King on this record. Harold was an assistant school master, and joined the 8th Lincolns the first week in September, 1914, but transferred later to the 11th East Yorks. Regt. He went to France in August, 1915, took part in the Battle of Loos in September, 1915, and was wounded in the Battle of the Somme July 1st, 1916. At the fighting for Hoppy Wood he was reported missing May 3rd, 1917, and has not been heard of since. Pl. iii.

HILL, Gunner Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hill of Tinwell, was born at Empingham, September 8th, 1889. He joined the R.F.A. as driver May 8th, 1915, and was promoted to gunner in September, 1917. He left for France December 20th, 1915. He took part in the Battles on the Somme, Lys, and on the Aisne, and was killed instantly by a shell on October 10th, 1918. He was buried on the battery position between Le Cateau and the village of Reumont. Pl. iv.

HILL, Corp. Ralph, brother of Harold mentioned above, was born at Morcott February 10th, 1896, and, prior to joining the 2/5th Leicesters in September, 1914, was a draper's assistant at Messrs. Furley and Hassans, Oakham. He went to France early in July, 1915, and took part in the fight for the Hohenzollern Redoubt, where he was killed on October 13th, 1915, it is supposed by machine gun fire. Ralph Hill kept a diary which began on June 11th, 1915, and the last entry is dated September 20th of the same year. The notes breathe a spirit of doggedness and good humour under the most depressing conditions. The last entry says:—“We went in Fifty Trench where we lived in hell for three days owing to the shelling and aerial torpedoes which we received. Several casualties resulted, including two officers, Capt. Griffiths, and Lieut. Farrow, both slightly wounded. We were very pleased to be relieved by the 4th Lincolns. We went to some new huts (Dickebusch), which were very unsuitable for tents. The trench was in a terrible state, and the night was spent at the huts only too short. Now for the trenches again, to-night!!!! Pl. iii.

HILL, Trooper Robert Johnson, another brother of the above, was born at Morcott May 15th, 1894. He took up farming and, early in September, 1914, joined the Northants Yeomanry. He went to France November 7th, 1914, and took part in the Battle of Neuve Chapelle in the spring of 1915. He was transferred from the Yeomanry to the Infantry, the 7th Northants, in August, 1917. He met his death for the Hohenzollern Redoubt, which had been taken over by the Coldstream Guards. After a heavy bombardment, which lasted for four hours, there was a determined rush of German bombers, who broke into the section of trench held by the 3rd Coldstreams, but they were repulsed by the Guards bombers, who pelted the Germans out of the trench. The Guards lost 100 men in this action, many of them blown to pieces by the bombs, but they entirely cleared the trenches and regained every inch of lost ground. It was in this action that Pte. Hinman lost his life. Pl. v.

HINCH, Pte. Walter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hinch, was born at Lyddington 12th February, 1890. He served six and a half years in the 2nd Leicesters and came from India (Delhi) with the first expeditionary force for action in France. On November 23rd, 1914, he was wounded in his right shoulder by shrapnel, and in his right ankle by a bullet. After recovering from his wounds he was sent with the regiment to the Persian Gulf, where he was killed in action, January 13th, 1916. Pl. vii.

HINMAN, Pte, Charles Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Hinman, of Braunston, enlisted in the 3rd Batt. Coldstream Guards November 2nd, 1914. He went out to France in June, 1915, and took part in the Battle of Loos. On September 27th, he was slightly wounded but carried on his duties. On October 8th the Germans made a big effort against a trench called “Big Willie” running out of Hohenzollern Redoubt, which had been taken over by the Coldstream Guards. After a heavy bombardment, which lasted for four hours, there was a determined rush of German bombers, who broke into the section of trench held by the 3rd Coldstreams, but they were repulsed by the Guards bombers, who pelted the Germans out of the trench. The Guards lost 100 men in this action, many of them blown to pieces by the bombs, but they entirely cleared the trenches and regained every inch of lost ground. It was in this action that Pte. Hinman lost his life.
He was shot through the head, and when the action was over, having lasted two hours and a half, in the course of which 9,000 bombs were thrown by the British, he was carried away and buried by the side of his mates. His superior officer writes:—“Never was there a straighter soldier or one more trustworthy and attentive to his duties than he. He was respected by all.” Age 21.

HINMAN, Pte. Thomas Henry, brother of the above, was born at Braunston May 17th, 1891. He joined the 1/4th Batt. York. and Lancaster Regt. on his 25th birthday, and went on foreign service to Belgium January 5th, 1917. He took part in the operations in the Arras sector, and the third Battle of Ypres. On April 2nd, 1918, he was wounded in the abdomen, thigh, and both arms with shrapnel, and died soon after his admission to the Casualty Clearing Station. He was buried, with full Military honours, at Lijssenthoek Cemetery, Poperinghe. The chaplain, writing to his mother, said:—“It will always be a comfort to you to remember that he was a brave man and that he did his duty. I am sure that God must have something very good in store for him and for all, who, like him, have made the Great Sacrifice in the cause of Right.” Pl. iv.

HIRCOCK, Pte. James, 17th King’s Liverpool Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hircock of Ayston, where he was born on the 13th April, 1891. He was a cabinet maker with a Liverpool firm at the time of his enlistment in February, 1915, in the 13th King’s Liverpool Regt. He went out to France in March, and took part in many of the principal battles of that period and was wounded. He was killed somewhere about 31st July, 1917, it is believed near Messines. He took part in an attack on that date, since which time he was not seen or heard of again. He was eventually notified as killed, but no authentic information has been forthcoming. The manager of the works where Pte. Hircock was employed prior to the war, forwarded to his parents a photograph of a memorial placed in the front office to his memory as a token of the respect and esteem in which he was held by the Directors and his fellow workmen. Pl. ii.

HOLLICK, Driver Charles Edward, 2/4th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Hollick, Tinwell Cottages, near Stamford, and was born at Huntingdon in 1898. He was a labourer before joining up on the 6th September, 1914. He and his brother, Pte. J.W. Hollick, enlisted together and their father also served in the same regiment and was seriously wounded in the head. The deceased soldier went to France at the beginning of February, 1915, and got through safely until the 5th December, 1917, when both he and his brother were badly wounded and Pte. C.E. Hollick succumbed the following day. In a letter to his mother, written by the matron of the 48th Casualty Clearing Station, France, she said:—“It is with the greatest regret I have to be the bearer of such bad news to you. It is this, that two of your sons were brought in here yesterday to this hospital badly wounded, and one poor lad, Pte. C.E. Hollick, has succumbed to his wounds this day. He was badly wounded in head, face, and leg, and was mercifully unconscious from the time he was brought in till his death. His poor brother, Pte. J.W. Hollick, did not know the other was in the same ward as himself till sister asked him if Pte. C.E. Hollick was any relative of his... This terrible news will be a fearful blow to you... Your late son will be laid to rest in the Military Cemetery near here (Rocquigny).” Pl. x.

HOLMES, Pte. John Charles, son of Mrs. Holmes of Whissendine, was born at Somerby, Leicestershire, May 5th, 1895. He joined the 6/7th Royal Scots Fusiliers on January 2nd, 1915, and went to France September 23rd of the same year. He took part in the operations on the Ypres front and in the Battle of the Somme. He reached home safely on demobilisation, but succumbed to sickness caused by the hardships on active service January 23rd, 1920, and was buried at Whissendine. Pl. xixa.

HOPKINS, Pte. Harry, 4th Worcestershire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hopkins, Barrowden, where he was born on the 14th December, 1895. He was an ironstone labourer, and enlisted in the South Staffordshire Regt. on the 5th May, 1916. He went to France in September the same year, and was killed the following 18th November. He was engaged in making a “dug-out” when he was hit by a German sniper. “He was one of my best men,” wrote his platoon commander, “and a very willing worker, and he was, I am sure, a son to be proud of... It was his first time in the trenches.” Pl. xii.

HORTON, Pte. Herbert, 3rd South Staffordshire Regt. (22nd Labour Company), youngest son of Mrs. Mary Ann Horton of Langham, was posted missing near Arras since April 28th, 1917, and no further tidings of him having been received, he is presumed dead. He was born at Oakham on the 19th November, 1885, and was a shoe-hand by trade. He joined up on the 13th March, 1916, and went on foreign service on the 16th March the following year. The actual date of his death is believed to be March 31st, so that he had only been out a very short time. Pl. xi.

HOYLES, Corp. Frank, Military Medallist, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hoyles, 4 Braunston Road, Oakham, was born at Luton on January 5th, 1895, and was one of two brothers (the other being Sergt. Joseph Hoyles, Rifle Brigade) who won the Military Medal. Corp. Hoyles as a lad belonged to the Oakham Boy Scouts and was a member of the Oakham Parish Church Choir. He was employed at Oakham M.R. Station until removing to Peterborough, where he acted as stocktaker, also on the Midland Railway. He enlisted from Peterborough in the 6th Batt. Northants Regt. on the 1st September, 1914, and went out to France in June, 1915. He was made, lance-corporal in September, 1916, and corporal in February, 1917. He fought at Moutauban, Trones Wood, Waterlot Farm, Thiepval, Regina Trench, Mirremout, Boon Ravine, etc., gaining the Military Medal on the 14th July, 1916, at Trones Wood, when, acting as captain’s orderly, he had to pass backwards and forwards between two fires to bring up reinforcements. He also received two parchments for gallant conduct and devotion to duty, one for July 14-15th, 1916, and the other for 26th September, 1916. He was reported missing on the 17th February, 1917, and subsequently notified by the War Office as presumably having met his death on that date. Pl. xv.
HUBBARD, Corp. George Henry, D.C.M., 1st Northants Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hubbard of 12 Belton Street, Stamford, late of Tinwell, was born at Alconbury Weston, Huntingdonshire, on the 13th April, 1894. He was a farm labourer before joining the Army on the 1st January, 1913, and he proceeded to France with the original British Expeditionary Force on the 12th August, 1914. He fought at Loos, Ypres, Mons, Aubers Ridge, Givenchy and in several other engagements, and was awarded two distinctions, the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Russian Medal of the Order of St. George, these being won on the 9th May, 1915, for bravery in voluntarily taking important messages to officers under fire and at great risk to himself and for binding up the injuries of wounded men, one of whom he carried to a place of safety, although himself exposed to the fire of the enemy. The late Corp. Hubbard’s own version of the exploit given in a letter home, when he said :– “On the morning of the 9th May, the regiment had orders to take the German trenches at Aubers Ridge. We arrived at the trenches on the 8th and had to carry several ladders and lots of other things for the purpose of getting out of the trenches. We had two companies in the front line of trenches, and two in reserve. I was doing orderly to the adjutant when the first two companies went over, and the other two took their place in the front line. While we were going along the communication trench Col. Dubbin was hit with a hard piece of earth which was thrown from the burst of a shell, and we all thought he was wounded. I had a piece hit me at the same time, but it did no damage. The regiment tried to take the German trench, but found that the barbed wire was not cut, and we could not get through. The colonel gave the adjutant a message to be sent to the officer out between our lines and the Germans, and he asked me to take it if I thought it was possible. I took it, and when I reached the captain I found him and his servant dead, so I crawled about until I found another officer, and I gave him the message, and as soon as he got it he was wounded in the foot. He sat up to cut his boot off, and was shot again in the chest, but he signed my messages, and I crawled back again to the colonel. While I was doing so, I found several of the wounded up, and the colonel saw me and said he would do what he could for me. As soon as ever I got back the adjutant asked me if I would try and take another one, and I told him I didn’t want to, but I would try. I managed to find another officer, and gave him the message, and, coming back, brought a wounded man back with me, and then when I got into the trench I helped to bind the wounded up. Then the regiment of the Black Watch had a go at taking the trench we couldn’t take and they found the same obstacle as our... That is how I got the medals.” Corp. Hubbard was killed by a shell at the Battle of Givenchy on the 31st July, 1917. He was married at St. Laud’s Church, Sherington, Bucks., to Miss Lucy Robinson, on the 19th August, 1916. Pl. x.

HUBBARD, Pte. Edwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. W.W. Hubbard of Wing, was a native of that village, being born there December 24th, 1894. He joined the 1st Notts and Derbys, January 27th, 1916, and served in Ireland during the Rebellion and also in France. He was killed in action October 20th, 1916, during the Battle of the Somme, but the place of his death is not known. Pl. xixa.

HUDSON, Pte. Ernest, 51st Batt. Sherwood Foresters, attached Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hudson, senior, South Luffenham, was a native of that village and was born on the 19th May, 1899. While at school at Luffenham, he won a Rutland County Council Scholarship, and completed his education at Stamford Grammar School. He was engaged as clerk in the Stamford offices of Messrs. Ellis and Everard, Ltd., at the time of enlistment, on the 20th June, 1917. He joined the Sherwood Foresters, but after going abroad, on April 2nd, 1918, he was attached to the Lincolnshire Regt. He fought in the Battle of Kemmel Hill in the same month, and was killed by a sniper on the 22nd August following, at Miramont, in the Albert-Bapaume advance, which commenced two days previously. He is buried at Miramont. A memorial service was held at St. Mary’s Church, South Luffenham, a few days after the receipt of the news of his death. Pte. Hudson was one of four brothers who served with the Colours, and was the sixth and youngest son.

HUGHES-ONSLOW, Major Arthur, of Braunston, was born August 24th, 1862, at Alton Albury, Girvan, Ayrshire. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst, he was originally gazetted to the 5th Lancers as a lieutenant on May 10th, 1882, but did not join that regiment for duty, having obtained a transfer to the 10th on September 6th, 1882, which regiment he went out to join at Lucknow. He obtained his troop January 4th, 1890, and was promoted to the field rank February 16th, 1898. Leaving for England in 1884, his ship was stopped at Aden, and the regiment was ordered to Suakin, to join the Soudan expedition under Sir Gerald Graham with whom Major Hughes-Onslow had experience of active service at El Teb Tamazi. For this he received the medal and clasp. He also served in the South African War, 1899-1900, and was awarded the Queen’s medal with three clasps. Unfortunately, he fell a victim to the epidemic sickness prevalent during the war, and it was necessary to send him home. Here he soon assumed the command of the large depot of the regiment in England, where the duty of training men for the service squadrons demanded, and was accorded, that untiring energy and thoroughness characteristic of him at all times.

He retired from the Army on January 14th, 1903, having completed twenty years and 249 days service, and came to reside at Braunston. He quickly established himself in general esteem and popularity, not only as the keenest and most genial of riders to hounds, but one of the cleverest and best of steeplechase riders.

Immediately upon the outbreak of war Major Onslow at once placed his services at the disposal of the War Office, and was appointed a Remount Officer at Southampton. Of his qualifications for such a post there could be no shadow of a doubt. One of the finest of horsemen as well as a fine judge of the animal itself, no one could have been selected more adapted for the appointment. All honour to the man who, though a brilliant military career was looked upon as ended, volunteered in the country’s emergency to again take up the reins of duty. He was one of the first to pay gallant toll of his life in the Great War, for on the 17th August, 1914, while on board ship crossing from England to France, he suddenly succumbed to sickness, and his body was conveyed to Le Harve.

Major Hughes-Onslow was a skilful exponent of every kind of sport appealing to the cavalry soldier; racing, cricket, polo, hunting. He quickly showed his ability as a steeplechase rider, for on his first appearance in the
Pl. xii.
They gave their lives for the cause of Liberty, Honour and Freedom.

Pl. xiii.
saddle at the Melton meeting in 1882 he won a couple of steeplechases in one afternoon. It was, however, in the Grand Military Gold Cup that he scored his principal successes, having set up a record for the event by winning it three times in four attempts - a feat which has yet to be equalled or beaten; while he was also on the back of the winner of the Irish Grand Military on three occasions. The Maiden Military Steeplechase fell to the gallant soldier's prowess on five occasions, while on his favourite battleground, Melton, the Ladies' Plate was accounted for three times within four years, and the Leicestershire Steeplechase twice. During his residence in Braunston he was one of the most ardent followers of the Cottesmore Hounds and neighbouring packs. He was also very fond of cricket, and, as a member of the M.C.C., frequently figured in the teams against the local clubs, and also played for Oakham, Egerton Park (Melton), and Burghley Park (Stamford).


HUNT, Gunner Edward, son of Mr. Henry and Mrs. Hunt, The Old House, Caldecott, was an architect by profession, and joined the Royal Field Artillery, 50th Division Trench Mortar Battery, on August 1st, 1916. He went on active service to France May 30th, 1917, and took part in the operations in the Arras sector. On July 3rd, 1917, he was awarded the Military Cross in the latter year. He met with his death resulting from drowning, which took place on the 21st of July, 1917; he died five days later, and was buried in Grévillers British Cemetery, near Bapaume. He was 33 years old, and leaves three children. Pl. x.

JACKSON, Pte. George Everett, was a native of Ketton, where his widow resides in Redmiles Lane. He joined the Leicestershire Regt. November 3rd, 1916, and went out to France two months later, where he was wounded by shrapnel which entered his back on the 19th, 1917; he died five days later, and was buried in Grévillers British Cemetery, near Bapaume. He was 33 years old, and leaves three children. Pl. x.

JARVIS, Pte. Charles Cordley, Connaught Rangers, was the son of Jas. Jarvis, Essendine, and was born at Ketton. He was a platelayer on the railway before joining up on the 12th August, 1914, and in June the following year went out to the Dardanelles. He was killed in action on the Gallipoli Peninsular on the 27th August, 1916. Pl. vi.

JEFFS, Pte. Ernest Henry, son of Mr. Frederick and Mrs. Jeffs of Caldecott, prior to enlisting worked at the Corby Ironstone Works. He joined the 9th Leicesters September 4th, 1914, went out to France July 26th, 1915, and was killed in action July 11th, 1916, at Mametz Wood. An officer has described how he used to gaze from afar upon the immense bulk, the vast denseness and darkness of Mametz Wood, and wonder, knowing the manifold dangers which lurked beneath its shadows, whether it was within human power to take it. It was a terrible task, and it was done, but one out of every three men who did it found the grave or the hospital before the survivors saw the light shine between the further tree trunks. Never has the quiet, steadfast courage of the British soldier been put to a more searching test than in those haunts of gloom and horror. As boy and man Ernest Jeffs was a member of the Church Choir, his father being the parish clerk. Pl. v.

JERWOOD, Major John Hugh, M.C., Artists' Rifles, was the son of the Rev. Canon Jerwood, Little Bowden Rectory, Market Harborough, and brother of the Rev. F.H. Jerwood, Chaplain of Oakham School. Born at Little Bowden on the 1st September 1889, Major Jerwood was educated at Oakham School (where he was head prefect, 1907–8, captain of XI and captain of XV, 1907–8), and Jesus College, Cambridge (where he stroked Head of River (Lent) 1910, 1911, and Head of River (May) 1912). At Henley he rowed in the Final Heat Grand Challenge, 1910 and stroked in the Ladies Plate again at Henley, 1912. He was by profession a school master, and enlisted as a private in the Artists’ Rifles on the 14th August, 1914, ten days after the war broke out. He was given a 2nd–lieutenancy in the following month, and went out to France on the 15th May, 1915. In June of that year he was promoted 1st–lieutenant, in August, 1916, to the rank of captain, and, in November, 1917, to major. He was awarded the Military Cross in the latter year. He met with his death in action, probably by a bullet, near Cérisy, on the 21st March, 1918. Pl. xviii.

JOHNSON, Pte. Albert, 1st Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Johnson, Aldgate, Ketton, was born at that village on the 28th July, 1883. He joined the Army in April, 1901, and served ten years in India. He went out to France in August, 1914, with the original Expeditionary Force, and took part in the historic Retreat from Mons. He was wounded by a shell, and died in Netley Hospital on November 14th the same year. Pl. x.
JOYCE, Pte. Edmund Alfred, the only son of Mr. John and Mrs. Joyce of Morcott, was called up June 5th, 1916, and entered the Leicesters, but was transferred in October to the 17th Yorks. Regt. He was undergoing training at Oakeland Park, near Chelmsford, when he was suddenly taken ill, February 18th, 1917, was admitted to hospital and, two days afterwards, succumbed to cerebral spinal meningitis. His body was conveyed to Morcott where he was buried in the new burial ground. Several members of the Rutland Volunteer Regt. were in attendance. Deceased was a member of the Baptist denomination and a Sunday School teacher, of a quiet and lovable disposition, and much respected by everybody in his native village. Age 20. Pl. iii.

JOYCE, Pte. George William, 9th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was the second son of the late Mr. Thos. Joyce of Wytchley Warren, Ketton, and Mrs. Joyce, Edith Weston. He was born at Ketton on the 1st June, 1890, and before joining up on the 11th January, 1915, in Kitchener's Army, was engaged in farm work. He went out to France on the 22nd July that year, and on the following 4th September was killed by a bullet from a German sniper while on sentry duty in an advanced post in the trenches. Lieut. A.S. Bennett, commanding Pte. Joyce's platoon, wrote:—“By a piece of great misfortune he placed his head over the parapet for a fraction of a second instead of using the periscope, and a German sniper fired at him... He was the kindest and most unselfish lad in my platoon, and leaves a gap in the ranks which will take a long time to refill. He was exceedingly popular among his comrades, and earned the respect of both the non-commissioned officers and officers by the willing and painstaking manner in which he performed his various duties. He was buried on the Sunday morning, his grave being the first to be dug in a new cemetery situated south-west of Bien Villers.” Pl. vii.

JOYCE, Pte. Neville Edmund, Royal Naval Air Force, son of the late Mr. Alfred Joyce and Mrs. Joyce, Morcott, was born at that place on the 25th October, 1892, and a baker by trade. He joined the R.N.A.F. on the 18th October, 1918, and died in the R.N. Hospital, Chatham, on November 7th the same year. He was buried at Morcott. No portrait available.

KETTLE, Corp. George, 6th Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Kettle, Burley Wytchley, was born at Bidwell Lodge on the 27th August, 1891. He was employed as a coal carter up to enlisting on the 16th September, 1914, in the 7th Leicestershire Regt. He went out to France on July 27th, 1915, and after a leave home in July the following year, was transferred to the Royal Warwickshires, with which regiment he served up to the time of his death on the 16th April, 1917, at Epéhy. He was killed during a night attack on a German post, being shot in the heart and neck within a few yards of the post. His Officer, writing of his death says:—“As usual, he behaved splendidly.” He was buried west of Epéhy, nine miles north-east of Peronne. Pl. i.

KILLIPS, Pte. Cecil, Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Killips, North Luffenhain, was born at Lismay, Co. Galway, Ireland, on the 12th April, 1897. He was a footman in the service of Lord Ranksborough. He went out to France as a corporal in July, 1915, and a month later was promoted to sergeant's rank. He took part in the Somme and other battles, and met with his death on July 14th, 1916, at Bazenin-le-Petit Wood, a shell bursting right on top of him. He was a very popular N.C.O. Pl. xi.

KILLIPS, Pte. William, Leicestershire Regt., was another son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Killips of North Luffenhain, lost in the war. He was born on the 31st August, 1891, at Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, Ireland, and was a railway booking clerk. He enlisted on the 11th November, 1915, and went out to France on the 25th August the following year. He took part in engagements in France and Belgium, and was killed in action exactly a month after he had gone abroad, on the 25th September. Pl. xii.

KIRBY, Pte. Ernest, 1/5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was born at Morcott on the 28th March, 1896, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. John Kirby. In farm service, he joined up on the 27th September, 1914, and went to France on the 27th June, 1915. On the 5th August following he was sniped in a trench, and died on the field, this being at Sanctuary Wood, close to Hill 60. Pl. iii.

KNIGHT, Corp. Charles Ernest, 5th Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Knight of Uppingham, was born there on January 16th, 1893. As a boy at Uppingham National School, he secured one of the first scholarships offered by the Education Committee of the Rutland County Council, and went to Stamford Grammar School, following up his initial success by winning a Senior Rutland Scholarship tenable there. After passing a year as a student teacher in Uppingham National School, he held an appointment as assistant master at a school in Oxfordshire, and subsequently was engaged as a certificated assistant master at St. John's School, Worksop, where he enjoyed much popularity. He was a keen and accomplished cricketer, footballer, etc. He was at home on holiday on the outbreak of war in 1914, and on the 25th September, together with his comrades, enlisted in the 5th (Territorial) Batt. Leicestershire Regt. He proceeded to France on the 9th February, 1915, having a few days previously been made a Lance-Corporal, and he was promoted to corporal's rank on the 6th August following. About the 16th October the same year he was badly shot in the arm, and poisoning set in. The limb was amputated, but it failed to save him, and he died on that date at a Casualty Clearing Station near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. He was buried in the English Cemetery near there. Pl. xiii.

KNIGHT, Pte. Stephen Beasley, Durham Light Infantry, of Whissendine, was born there December 15th, 1898. He joined up in March, 1917, and went to France February 26th, 1918. He was killed in action on March 21st, 1918, but no further particulars are known, he having been reported missing. On the day named the Durham Light Infantry made a dashing counter attack and swept back the German advance when it tried to penetrate between Epéhy and Chapel Hill, and doubtless it was in this attack Pte. Knight lost his life. Pl. xxiii.

KNOTT, Sergt. Ernest, 9th Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mrs. W. Finch (formerly Knott), Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray, and was born at Edmundthorpe, on the 17th January, 1891. Prior to his enlistment in August, 1914, he was a footman in the service of Lord Ranksborough. He went out to France as a corporal in July, 1915, and a month later was promoted to sergeant's rank. He took part in the Somme and other battles, and met with his death on July 14th, 1916, at Bazenin-le-Petit Wood, a shell bursting right on top of him. He was a very popular N.C.O. Pl. xi.
KNOX, Lance-Corp. William, 11th Duke of Wellington's Light Infantry was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Knox of Geeston, Ketton, and was born there on the 5th January, 1890. He was married, and, before joining the Army, was a journeyman milkman with the Attercliffe (Sheffield) Co-operative Society. He enlisted in September, 1914, and in July the following year proceeded abroad, and served in France and Belgium. He was in the Battle of the Somme in 1916, and was killed on July 30th that year, being struck by a shell. He lived until the Aid Post was reached, and was remarkably cheerful on the way, observing to his platoon sergeant as he was being carried off, “Well, Jim, lad, I have beat you to Warthclif after all.” It was only a day or two previously that he had been promoted lance-corporal. “He was a good, honest, straightforward, and clean soldier,” wrote his sergeant to Mrs. Knox, “never shirking in his duties, and often volunteering for jobs which most people would not very well relish the idea of undertaking.” Pl. ix.

LACK, Pte. Arthur Harry, was born at Seaton, May 22nd, 1889, where his widow and infant child reside. He joined the Yorkshire Regt., April 27th, 1917, but was later transferred to the 507th Agricultural Labour Corps, and was engaged at Common House Farm, Helmsley, York, where he was attacked by influenza followed by bronchopneumonia, from which he died December 28th, 1918. He is buried at Common House Farm, Helmsley, York, when he was 28 years of age. He was an assistant master at Oakham School, and had had considerable experience as officer in command of the O.T.C. and previously at King Edward VII. School, Sheffield. He joined the 5th Leicestershire Regt. (T.F.) and received his Commission as lieutenant August 5th, 1914. He went out to France February 22nd, 1915, and was slightly wounded in the trenches the following September and was gazetted captain soon after, dating from July 3rd. He was killed while leading an attack on the Hohenzollern Redoubt on October 13th, 1915. The record states that the bombing attacks went on with varied fortunes, a company of the 5th Leicesters bombing its way for more than two hundred yards up “Little Willie” Trench before its supplies ran out and it had to retire. A number of mixed units were crowded into the redoubt all under heavy fire and at one time the men, finding themselves practically without officers, began to fall back, but were splendidly rallied by Colonel Evill, of the 1st Monmouths, and a few other survivors. The advent of two companies of the 5th Leicesters retaining their disciplined order helped to avert the danger, and the line was formed again along the western face of the redoubt. Another account says: “By the time they reached the front line the company commander (Captain Langdale) was leading them himself. Walking along with his pipe in his mouth, Capt. Langdale might have been at a Field Day, as he calmly signalled his right platoon to keep up in line, with “Keep it up, Oakham,” as they crossed our trench. The line was kept, and so perfectly that many of the stragglers who had come back turned and went forward again with them. But once more as they were reaching the German front line came that deadly machine-gun fire, and their gallant commander was one of the first to fall, killed with a bullet in the head.” His colonel writes: “We feel we have lost a fine man and an excellent officer. His duty was to lead his men to the attack and no men were better led, or went more willingly under such a commander.” He was married on August 6th, 1914, to Dora Janet, daughter of Mr. G.E. and Mrs. Barnett of Berwyn, Oakham, and left an infant daughter. His age was 32. Pl. xvi.

LANE, Pte. George William, of Geeston, Ketton, joined the 2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey's March 1st, 1917. He was sent to France June 2nd. and took part in the general advance and capture of Messines Ridge. The 2nd Royal West Surrey were engaged in the heavy fighting east of Ypres towards the Passchendaele Ridge, on October 26th, 1917, and it was here that Pte. Lane met his death. How, is not known, as he was noted as missing. An eyewitness of this attack speaks of the difficult and exposed nature of the ground and tells how hard it was for the wounded to reach the dressing station, half a mile back along duckboards, with a heavy German barrage on. All the ground between the lines was covered by machine gun and shell fire. Pte. Lane leaves a widow and two children. Pl. x.

LANGDALE, Capt. Edward George, was the only child of Mr. W.F. and Mrs. Langdale, late of Croydon and Kingston-on-Thames, now of 17 Earls Court Square, London, S.W. He was educated at Eastbourne College and Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated with honours. He was captain of his school cricket eleven for two years, and captain for one year of his college boat, and rowed once in the Merton Eight at Henley. At the outbreak of the war he was an assistant master at Oakham School, and had had considerable experience as officer in command of the O.T.C.

LEE, Trooper William Matthews, son of Mr. T.W. and Mrs. Lee of Messingham, near Gainsborough, was born at that place February 8th, 1890. He was educated at Thorne Grammar School, and came to farm at Wychley Warren in April, 1907, where he was at the time he joined the Leicestershire Yeomanry in December, 1914. He was brother of Mrs. Edward Makey of Edith Weston. He went out to France.
on March 28th, 1915, and took part in the famous engagement on May 13th, 1915, during the second Battle of Ypres, when the Leicestershire Yeomanry, with other dismounted cavalry regiments, took over the lines just in time to meet the brunt of what was the most severe attack of all. It was here, north of the Ypres–Menin Road, that this division was exposed for fourteen hours to a perfectly hellish fire, which blew to pieces the trenches in front and the shelters behind and, although suffering severely, they hung on to the trenches, hurled back the enemy advance, and actually advanced and attacked with the bayonet. Trooper Lee met his death on March 9th, 1916, at Aire-sur-la-Lys, from a wound in the leg by a rifle grenade, followed by amputation and subsequent septic poisoning. He was buried in the Communal Cemetery at Aire-sur-la-Lys. Pl. vii.

LEETON, Pte. Robert William, Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mrs. J. Leeton of Great Casterton, was born at Stamford. He enlisted in the Lincolnshire Regt. and, after being reported as missing, has since been presumed to have been killed. Pl. iv.

LEWIN, Pte. Edward, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Lewin of Braunston, enlisted in the 17th Sherwood Foresters February 7th, 1915. He was sent out to Gallipoli and took part in the evacuation of the troops at Suvla Bay. He was in the desperate fighting round Lens when the Germans tried to drive back the British by a series of counter attacks from the Lens-Bethune Road, when the Sherwood Foresters met with considerable losses, both of officers and men. His sergeant writes:—“He stuck to his post bravely under heavy shell fire and was caught by a piece of shell, his death being instantaneous. He was a good lad, and was always willing to do his bit cheerfully under trying circumstances.” His death took place June 21st, 1917. Age 24. Pl. iv.

LEWIN, Pte. Thomas William, 9th Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Ellen Lewin of Ayston, and was born at Empingham on the 18th June, 1895. He was a farm labourer and milkman before joining up on the 1st March, 1916. He proceeded to France the following June, and took part in all the engagements with his regiment up to the 15th June, 1917, when he was killed in action. Pl. ii.

LEWIN, Pte. Walter Albert, 1/4th Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewin of 30 Northgate Street, Oakham, was a native of that town, and was born on February 23rd, 1897. He was a groom, and joined the Leicestershire Yeomanry in March, 1916, just after reaching the age of nineteen. He was transferred to the infantry regiment, and went abroad with a draft on December 21st, 1917. He was killed in action during a short but intense bombardment on the 21st April, 1918, and was buried, with some others by his comrades, in Mazingarbe Communal Cemetery, near Vermentelles, two days later. The chaplain, in a sympathetic letter to Pte. Lewin’s parents, wrote:—“They have laid down their lives in the course of bravely and faithfully doing their duty to King and Country, and, as we believe, in the cause of God and Right.” Pl. xvi.

LIQUORISH, Pte. Frederick William, Durham Light Infantry, was born at Uppingham on March 23rd, 1882. He was a groom, and leaves a widow and one child, who live in Roman Road, New Birstall, Leicester. He joined up on the 26th June, 1916, and went abroad on the 27th July, serving both in Italy and France. He died on the 15th October, 1918, from a machine gun wound, at No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station, France, and was buried at Poperinge. Pl. xxii.

LLOYD, Corp. William, Henry, 1st Batt., Grenadier Guards, was the son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton of Whitwell, and was born at Rhostyllen, near Wrexham, on the 25th March, 1888. He joined the Army on the 29th January, 1907, and was a fine athlete, particularly in football and boxing, in the latter pastime winning more than one welter-weight competition. When the 2nd battalion of the regiment went out to Belgium on the 12th August, 1914, immediately after the outbreak of war, Corp. Lloyd accompanied it, and his wife and young family went to live with her parents. Corp. Lloyd was killed at Ypres by a shell on the 7th November the same year. He was posthumously awarded the 1914 Star. He left three children. Pl. viii.

LOVE, Corp. Cyril Bertie, Military Medallist, 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was a son of the late Mr. J.T. Love of Uppingham, and was born on the 21st June, 1891. His wife and child (posthumous) live at Castle View, Bringhurst. He was residing at Great Easton when war broke out, and enlisted on the 4th September, 1914. He went out to France on the 28th February following, and fought at Neuve Chappelle, Ypres, Hill 60, Hohenzollern Redoubt, and in other engagements, and was wounded three times, and also experienced gas poisoning. He was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in rescuing wounded comrades whilst wounded himself, and for conspicuous gallantry on other occasions. He was discharged through incapacitation on September 13th, 1917, and the following November he acquired the butcher’s business at Uppingham of the late Mr. Rowland Turner. In December the same year he married Miss Margaret Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. T.S. Clarke, Bringhurst, with whom he served his apprenticeship. Corp. Love died on November 9th, 1918, from septic pneumonia following influenza. He is buried in Uppingham Cemetery. Pl. xxii.

LOVE, Pte. Joseph Arthur, 4th Batt. Coldstream Guards, was the only son of Mr. Wm. Love of 37 Gaol Street, Oakham. He was a native of the town, and was born on the 7th February, 1882. In his boyhood he belonged to the Oakham Church Lads’ Brigade, and then joined the old Volunteer Force, and was a member of the Oakham Territorial Company (in which he was drummer), being in camp with the latter at Bridlington in the first week of August, 1914, when war was declared. He volunteered for active service, and went to France on February 26th, 1915, with the 5th Leicestershire Regt. He was there for eighteen months, during which time he was wounded, and then on the expiration of his time, he left the Army, and went into munitions. He subsequently rejoined the Army, this time enlisting in the Coldstream Guards, and went over to France a second time on the 8th July, 1917. About a year later he was attacked with pleurisy, and came over to England, his death taking place in the 2/1 Southern General Hospital, Birmingham, on the 23rd July, 1918. Pte. Love was well known in local cricket and football circles, acting as groundsman for the Oakham Cricket Club for some seasons, and he also kept goal for the Oakham Football Club. He was given full Military honours at the funeral, which took place at Oakham,
Peace was bought by blood and tears,
Which the boys of our hearts had to pay.

Pl. xiv.
It is in accepting death — and in laying down his life for his friends, that the hero and patriot of all time has become the glory and safety of his country.

Ruskin

Pl. xv.
RUTLAND AND THE GREAT WAR
the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, Major-General Lord Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O., being among those who attended it. Pl. xviii.

LOWE, Pte. Charles, 9th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mrs. Martha Ann Palmer, of Frampton West, by Boston, and was born at Tetford on January 31st, 1886. He was a farm labourer at Barleythorpe when he joined up in September, 1914, and went to France in June the following year. He fought on the Somme, and was killed by the bursting of a shell on the 14th July, 1916. He was in a machine gun team, and a comrade writing to his mother says, “to find a better soldier and chum you would have to go a long, long way.” This writer ascribes Pte. Lowe’s death to being hit by a bullet, the previous statement being the War Office version. Mrs. Palmer also lost a younger son in the war. Pl. xi.

LOWE, Pte. Reginald, 16th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, brother of the above, was born at Haselthorpe. He was an engine driver, and enlisted while living at Barleythorpe, on May 29th, 1915. He served in the Royal Engineers until January, 1918, and then transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He had been in France since the 18th April, 1916. He was wounded on the 22nd April, 1918, and lay on the battlefield three days and nights wet through. He was brought to England, and taken to the Countess of Lytton’s Hospital, 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, W., where his mother visited him. Double pneumonia supervened as the result of his exposure on the field, and he died on the 2nd May.

He is buried at Frampton. Pl. xi.

Lubbock, Capt. The Hon. Harold Fox-Pitt, of the Old Hall, Langham, was the fourth son of the first Baron Avebury and his second wife, Alice, daughter of General Fox-Pitt-Rivers, and was born in London June 10th, 1888. He was educated at St. Aubyns, Rottingdean, and afterwards at Eton. In due course he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as Master of Arts in 1909. On leaving the University Mr. Lubbock followed the hereditary family profession of banking, and after some years’ experience, became a partner in the firm of Coutts and Co., with which his father, the first Lord Avebury, and his brother, the present peer, have been so long associated.

Always fully alive to the duty which attaches to every patriot of taking part in the defence of his country, he held for several years a commission in the West Kent (Q.O.) Yeomanry. At the outbreak of war he was at once called up with his regiment and, when despatched to form part of the unfortunate Gallipoli expedition, he accompanied them as adjutant.

He took part in all the hardships of that strenuous campaign, from the time he landed at Cape Hellas until the evacuation which closed that disastrous chapter in our military history, only redeemed by the heroism and resourcefulness of the officers and men who composed the expedition. He afterwards saw some active service in Egypt and Palestine, and while there was promoted to the rank of captain.

In July 1917 he transferred to the Grenadier Guards and on December 28th went out to the 2nd battalion of the regiment in France. He took part in the fine resistance to the great offensive on March 21st in the second Battle of the Somme. He was killed instantly by a shell in the front line on the morning of April 4th 1918, south of Arras and was buried near Ticheux. A brother officer writes:—

“Wherever he went he introduced the most valuable element. Whatever the conditions he was always alert, quick and keen, and strongly infected others with the same qualities. War was repulsive to him in every way, yet he never showed it, and so the vitality and charm which he radiated was not merely a natural joie de vie, but sprang from a heart of real courage and fortitude.”

All who knew him testify to his splendid qualities both as a man and an officer. He seems to have been fearless to a fault, and as sound and capable as he was brave.

The urbanity and charm which characterised his father, the first Baron Avebury, better known to his own generation as Sir John Lubbock, the eminent scientist and author, were reproduced in his son, who inherited the keen business instincts of his race.

He was devoted to hunting and, before coming to Langham, hunted several seasons with the V.W.H. Captain Lubbock married, on June 10th, 1914, Dorothy Charlotte, elder daughter of the Right Hon. H.W. Foster, M.P. He left two children; John, born May 13th, 1915, and Ursula Moyra, born December 5th, 1917. Pl. xi.

MACGREGOR, Pte. Donald George Francis, was born at Wing, May 10th, 1896. He was a farm pupil, and as soon as he turned 19 went up for enlistment in the A.S.C., but was rejected owing to deficient eyesight and deafness. He joined the Rutland Volunteers, and was called up for re-examination in July, 1917. He passed B II. and was sent to Catterick and Scotland with the West Yorks, attached to the K.O.S.B., finally being transferred to the 51st Agricultural Company, in which he was serving at the time of his death. He contracted septic gastritis from which he died January 3rd, 1919. Pl. xiii.

MANSSEL-CAREY, 2nd Lieut. Spencer Lort Mansel, elder son of Mr. S.W.S. and Mrs. Mansel-Carey of Chesterton, Uppingham, was born at Uppingham March 12th, 1893. He was educated at Uppingham and Magdalen College, Oxford. After one year in residence he obtained his Commission in the 8th Batt. Devonshire Regt. in December, 1914, and joined his battalion at the front in October, 1915. He took part in five months’ trench warfare at Festubert, Albert, and other places and fell mortally wounded in the trenches before Fricourt by the bursting of a shell near him during a bombardment on February 24th, 1916.

The President of Magdalen College, Sir Herbert Warren, writes:— “Amiable, modest, good all round, playing for his house in all games, a conscientious worker, a fair classic, and a prize winner in Mathematics and English, he was a valuable and valued influence at school and not less so in his short time at college.” “No sweeter natured boy,” writes the tutor who knew him best, “ever walked this earth, nor one who loathed violence and brutality more. Of such are the ‘conscientious protectors’. His father’s profession, which he had intended to follow, lost much by his removal.”

His colonel writes of him:—“We all feel his death very much: he was such a favourite in the battalion - always so cheerful. The battalion will miss him much as a soldier. His work was always so thorough and he inspired his men with such confidence.”

A fellow officer writes:— “In the swamp at ------ his men did the best work in the company, and I knew I could rely on him to see it carried out, at a time when supervision meant a heart-breaking wallow in icy mud and water. I am sure
the platoon, which was his for so long, will suffer severely from his loss. Two days before the fatal Thursday we had a severe bombardment, and though we suffered very lightly, it was a trying experience; but I am told he rose splendidly to the occasion, and no doubt it was in trying to get artillery retaliation to protect his men that he was hit two days later.

His captain writes:—”Since October last he has been my second-in-command, and his death has been a very real blow to me. I relied much on his common sense and his keenness. I knew that he had a good hold upon his men, so that, from the professional point of view, I feel myself robbed of my chief assistant, whose place it will be hard to fill.” Pl. xxi.

MANTON, Pte. Frederick Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Manton, Ridlington, was born January 20th, 1894, at Ridlington. He was an attendant at Berrywood Asylum before enlisting in the 1st Northants Regt. on September 1st, 1914. He went out to France January 27th, 1915, and was killed in action on May 9th the same year, in the Battle of Aubers Ridge. Pte. Manton formerly belonged to the Parish Church Choir at Ridlington, was a member of the village Choral Society, and a member of the local Cricket Club. Pl. ii.

MASON, Air Mechanic Clarence Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Mason of 4 West Road, Oakham, joined the R.F.C. as 2nd class air mechanic August 4th, 1914. He made excellent progress while at the Royal Flying Corps camp at Farnboror and was recommended for promotion to corporal only a few days before he was taken ill and died, March 2nd, 1915. He was buried at Oakham. Pl. xvi.

MASON, Pte. Thomas, 1st Cambridgeshire Regt., was the husband of Mrs. Grace Lois Mason of 17 Simper Street, Oakham, and leaves one child. He was born at Stoke on the 27th of May, 1885. He was a carter, and enlisted on the 4th April, 1917, going to France on the 20th August, 1918. His death occurred at Murlu, France, on the 6th August, 1919. Pl. xvii.

MATHIAS, Lance-Corp. Edward Morgan, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was the son of the Rev. Edward M. Mathias, late Vicar of Greetham. He was educated at the City of London School, and would have joined the “Citizen” Corps had he been tall enough. He was an excellent linguist, capable of conversing in Portuguese, Spanish, French and German. He had held several important appointments in Portugal, West Africa, and Para. He refused a Commission, preferring to join up as a private. He had served nearly a year, when, on the night of the 10th May, 1916, while on active service, he nobly volunteered with four others to do a most hazardous duty in repairing the barbed wire entanglements in the front of their trenches. After he had been out about an hour, while in a crouching position, he was mortally wounded, a bullet entering the right side of the small of the back and coming out at the left shoulder. He was immediately carried to the comparative safety of the trench, and received first-aid treatment, and from thence conveyed to Calais Hospital, where, after lingering in great suffering for nine days, he passed away quietly. His superior officer bore the highest testimony of his gallantry and geniality, which, as he said, endeared him to the whole company and he would be greatly missed by them. The chaplain and sister spoke in the highest terms of his remarkable patience under such severe suffering, and his very exceptional gratitude for all that was done for him. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a widow and a little son and daughter. Pl. xiv.

MAYES, Lance-Corp. Arthur, son of Mrs. Emma Mayes of Mill Street, Oakham, was born at Egleston, in the year 1887. He enlisted in the 1st Northampton Regt. at the age of 18, and served in India for several years. On the expiration of his period of service he took up the trade of saddler, but on the outbreak of war rejoined his regiment, and went to France with the first draft of the Expeditionary Force in August, 1914. He was in the retreat from Mons and the re-advancement to the Aisne, and was killed by a shell on about September 17th, 1914. This shell wiped out eleven others of the “B” Company, to which he belonged, as well as wounding several others. They were buried on the spot. A cross was put on the grave with the words:—”Here lies half a section of “B” Company of the 1st Northants.” Pl. xviii.

MEAD, Pte. Arthur William, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mead of Simper Street, Oakham, was born at Mildenhall, Suffolk, May 2nd, 1893. He joined the Bedfordshire Regt. in November, 1915, and went out to France July 5th, 1916, where he took part in the Battle of the Somme. He died of wounds received in action June 3rd, 1917, and was buried at Vlamertinge Cemetery, between Ypres and Poperinge. Pl. xix.

MEADWELL, Pte. Arthur, Leicestershire Regt., died from wounds received in action in the Eastern theatre of war. Prior to enlisting he was in business as a tailor on West Road, Oakham. His widow is a daughter of Mr. J. Wilkinson of Oakham, the caretaker of the Oakham Institute. No photo available.

MEADWELL, Pte. Robert Samuel, second son of the late Mr. Wm. Meadwell of Glaston, and Mrs. Meadwell of Morcott, was born August 21st, 1890, and enlisted in the 1st Leicestershire Regt. January 1st, 1915. He went out to France the following May, and was in the fighting at Loos and at Ypres. He was wounded in the wrist by a bullet, and invalided home in November, but went out again and was in the Battle of the Somme, where he was killed at Morval September 15th, 1916, by a machine gun bullet. Prior to the war Pte. Meadwell was employed by Guy Fenwick, Esq., The Elms, Morcott. He had a cheery word for everyone and made himself greatly liked. Pl. iii.

MEADOWS, Pte. John Robert, youngest son of Mr. Robert Henry and Mrs. Meadows of Braunston, joined the Army February 23rd, 1917. Before joining up he was a gardener employed at the Manor House, Braunston. After a period of training at Rugeley, Hornsley, and Chelmsford, he went to France January 16th, 1918, where he was killed in action at the fighting on the Somme, March 26th, 1918, Age 19. In a letter of sympathy to his parents Mr. Evan Hanbury, his employer, writes:—”He was a most steady, hard-working lad, always anxious to do his best, and it was for this reason that he was so soon sent to fight for his country.” Pl. iv.

MIDDLETON, Gunner Thomas Ernest, Royal Garrison Artillery, was the son of the late Mr. T. Middleton and Mrs. Middleton of Lyddington, and he leaves a widow and three children, who live at Coningsby, Lincs. Gunner Middleton, who was born at Lyddington on the 16th August, 1879, was in the employ of his father (farming)
when called up on the 16th January, 1917. He had already seen war service, going out to South Africa with the Leicestershire Yeomany in the Boer War. Enlisting this time in the R.G.A., Pte. Middleton went out to France on October 1st, 1917, and a few weeks later, on November 19th, died in Rouen Hospital from wounds received in the right knee and left hand, the injured leg having to be amputated. When the news of his serious condition reached Gunner Middleton’s parents, his octogenarian father lay on his death bed, and predeceased his son several days. Gunner Middleton’s wife was attending her father-in-law’s funeral at the time the sad tidings reached her of the death of her husband. Pl. v.

MILES, Pte. Alfred, 7th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L.E. Miles of Belmisthorpe, was born at Selston, Notts., on June 30th, 1893. The family came to Belmisthorpe in 1900, and he was educated at Ryhall and the Stamford Endowed Schools. He was apprenticed in June, 1909, to Messrs. Blackstone’s, Stamford, as an ironmoulder, and completed his apprenticeship on June 30th, 1914. He enlisted on September 4th, a month after the war broke out, and trained at Tulworth Bovington, in Dorset, and Winchester. He went to the front on July 14th, 1915, and took part in the trench warfare then being carried on. He was killed on the 15th February, 1916, his death occurring under the following circumstances, as narrated by Lieut. A.W.S. Cowie, formerly classical master at Stamford Grammar School, who performed one of the unrecorded acts of bravery in trying to assist Pte. Miles after he received his mortal wound, and was himself shot in the shoulder whilst with him, but managed to get to a dressing station. The 7th Lincolnshire’s had been holding what was known as the International Trench, and were relieved by another regiment. A few hours later the trench was captured by the Germans, mainly through the explosion of mines, and the 7th Lincolnshire’s were recalled to retake the trench. After fierce fighting they were so reduced in number that it was necessary to send for reinforcements, and Pte. Miles was sent with a message to headquarters. In order to get there as quickly as possible, it was necessary to go along a trench which was dominated by the enemy posted on a high embankment called The Bluff, on which were a number of snipers who could fire straight in the trench. Pte Miles kept steadily on his way until he came to a part of the trench which had been blown in by the terrific bombardment, and it was whilst climbing over the debris which filled the trench that he was shot ; dying later in the day. Beyond the attempt of Lieut. Cowie, his comrades were unable to render any assistance owing to the sniper’s fire. When a party could eventually recover the body, they had to bury him in the trench where he fell. Pl. xx.

MILLER, Pte. George, Machine gun Corps, son of Mr. George Miller, 11 Crown Street, Oakham, was born at Keyworth, Notts., on the 2nd December, 1886. He was a shepherd before enlisting in the 6th Batt. Leicestershire Regt. on the 17th July, 1916. He was subsequently transferred to the M.G.C. He went to France in October of the year named, and was killed by a shell on the 31st August, 1918. Lieut. Walker, describing the occurrence, wrote to his parents :- “During the recent fighting your son was one of a gun team in position in the vicinity of Furtive Farm, near La Clyte, behind Kemmel village. Before advancing we were subjected to some artillery fire, and one large shell fell on his position. It was only a moment before we were on the spot, but only to find that your son and four other members of the team had been killed instantly. We buried them in all honour in the little yard of this ruined building before advancing immediately afterwards, and our padre has since visited the spot… He had not been long in my section, but long enough for me to find out his qualities. He was ever a very willing and steady soldier in action.” Pl. xix.

MOLYNEUX, Driver Herbert, was a native of Brooke, his widow, Mrs. Sarah Ann Molyneux, lives at Newton Green, Alfreton, Derbyshire. He was a coal miner, and enlisting on the 15th January, 1915, in the R.F.A., went out to France on August 20th that year. He was killed in action on the 22nd July, 1917, and lies buried in the Canada Farm British Cemetery, near Elverdinghe, Poperinge. He leaves three children. Pl. iv.

MOODY, Lance-Corp. William, whose widow, Mrs. Florence A. Moody, lives at 8 Penn Street, Oakham, was a native of Hull, and was born on the 22nd December, 1877. He was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Morton and Moody, organ builders, Oakham, and joined as a sapper in the 2/1 London Field Co., Royal Engineers, on the 29th December, 1915, being promoted to lance-corporal in the following September. He went out on foreign service on the 3rd January, 1917, and was in the fighting both in France and Belgium, being killed by a shell on the 12th September that year. He was asleep in a dug-out at the time when an enemy shell exploded in it, he and a comrade meeting with instantaneous death. Pl. xiv.

MORETON, Pte. Percy Charles, of Stratton, joined the 1/4th King’s Shropshire Light Infantry in September, 1914, at the age of 19. He trained for some months in various camps in England, and was drafted to France 21st September, 1915. He took part in the Battle of Loos. He also took part in a brilliant affair when the Shropshires retook a trench near Langemarck. Though it was almost unapproachable on account of the deep mud, they waded out in the dark up to their waists in slush and turned the enemy out with the point of the bayonet. The mud was so deep that many men were engulfed and suffocated, and the main body had to throw themselves down and distribute their weight to prevent being sucked down into the quagmire. The rifles were so covered and clogged with mud that shooting was out of the question and only bombs and bayonets were available for the assault. On July 25th, 1917, having been wounded in the shoulder, he was sent to hospital at Tunbridge Wells. On recovery he went to Ireland as a drill instructor, having gained his certificate at Portsmouth. He was sent to France again on February 6th, 1918, and was killed in action by a piece of shrapnel on March 23rd, 1918, near Bertincourt. He was a fine, tall soldier, being six feet four and a half inches in height, and previously to joining the Army was a gamekeeper to Mr. Fleetwood Hesketh of Stratton. Pl. xiv.

MORRELL, Pte. Thomas, 9th South Lancashire Regt., of Whissendine, was born there April 12th, 1884. He joined the Royal Field Artillery September 21st, 1916, and was sent to Ireland. He transferred to the South Lancashire’s and was sent to Salonica January 25th, 1917. He was reported missing September 18th, 1918, and after six months or so
a communication was received from the British Red Cross stating there was no doubt he was killed in action on the date named. The communication goes on to say: “In the dispatches published on January 23rd, 1919, after describing the position to be assaulted by the British as one of exceptional strength, General Milne goes on to say.”

“On the left the 66th Infantry Brigade, which had been detailed to lead the attack on the “P” Ridge, advanced with consummate self-sacrifice and gallantry. Here the enemy had established three strong lines of defence, teeming with concrete machine gun emplacements, from which they could sweep and enfilade the whole front. After severe fighting the 12th Batt. Cheshire Regt. and the 9th Batt. South Lancashire Regt., supported by the 8th Batt. King’s Shropshire Light Infantry, succeeded in reaching the third line of trenches. At this point they came under devastating machine gun fire and, unable to make further progress, were eventually compelled to fall back to their original position.”

It was undoubtedly in this attack that Pte. Morrell lost his life, sacrificed like thousands of others in the cause of justice and freedom. Pl. xxiii.

MUGGLETON, Pte. Dick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, Muggleton of Lyddington, was born there August 15th, 1890. He joined the 2/4th Leicestershire Regt. March 3rd, 1915, and went to France six months afterwards. He took part in the fighting round Lens when the 4th Leicesters were to the fore, and was killed by a shell April 17th, 1918. Nothing further is known of the place where he was buried, except that it was near the 36th Dressing Station. He was 28 years of age and unmarried. Pl. v.

MUNFORD, Pte. Frederick James, Royal North Lancashire Regt. (T.F.), of Langham, was severely wounded in the trenches on June 16th, 1915, and died on the 28th August following. He was buried on the 1st September, at Langham, with full Military honours. His age was 19. Pl. xi.

MUNFORD, Pte. Henry, 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Munford of Casterton and brother of the above, was born at East Wretham, Norfolk, on the 16th February, 1892. He was married during the war to a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Addison, Walk Farm, Little Casterton, where he was well known and highly esteemed. He was a farm labourer and horseman before joining the Army in January, 1911. At the outbreak of the war in 1914 he was with his regiment in India which at once proceeded to the Western Front. He took part in the memorable battle and retreat at Mons, and for this he was awarded the Mons Star and Ribbon. He was wounded on two occasions and, after recovering, returned to the firing line. He was killed in action on the 18th September, 1918 after serving practically throughout the campaign and just a couple of months before the armistice was signed. His widow and two children, now live at 3 Frisby’s Buildings, Scotgate, Stamford. Pl. vi and vii.

MUNTON, Pte. Arthur Porter, of Little Casterton, previous to joining the Army Service Corps, Mechanical Transport Section, was a gardener. He enlisted June 5th, 1917, but never went abroad. He contracted fever from which he died at the Hither Green Hospital, Lewisham, August 1st, 1917, leaving a widow and one child. His captain writes: “He proved himself a willing soldier, performing his duties cheerfully and winning thereby the good feeling of all N.C.O.s and men.” His age was 31. Pl. vi.

NAYLOR, Pte. Archibald, Lincolnshire Regt., whose widow, Mrs. Mary Alice Naylor and mother, Mrs. Lucy Naylor, live at Preston, was born at Preston on the 14th June, 1883. He was engaged in factory work when he joined up on the 17th July, 1916. He was sent to France on the 16th August, and returned to the front from leave on the 2nd November, 1917, and on the 19th of the same month was wounded and admitted to No. 2 Australian Hospital, where he died on the 21st. He is buried at Wimereux. He leaves two children. Pl. xiii.

NAYLOR, Frederick William, Signaller of the 2nd Division Canadian Signal Corps, was a native of Preston. Just before the war started he was on a visit home and got back to Canada as soon as possible, but too late to join the first Canadian Army coming over. He went into training in Canada in November, 1914, and returned to England with the Second Army, arriving here in May, 1915, and left for the front in September of the same year. While repairing some telephone wires, which had been cut by the enemy shell fire the previous day, the Germans again shelled the neighbourhood, this time killing and wounding several of the men, among whom was Signaller Naylor, who was wounded in the face, neck and leg. As these were only flesh wounds they were not considered very serious, but it was evident that he received also internal injuries, for he gradually grew worse, and passed away January 7th, 1916, at the Boulogne General Hospital. He was very highly spoken of by his commanding officer. Pl. xiii.

NAYLOR, Lance-Corp. Leonard, son of Mr. William Hy. and Mrs. Naylor, of Preston, was born on November 18th, 1895, and joined the 2/5th Leicestershire Regt. November 14th, 1914. He was killed in the third Battle of Ypres by a shell on September 26th, 1917. Age 22. The cheerful way in which our boys took things as they came is reflected in a letter to his parents, dated August 19th, 1917. He said:— “I expect you will be busy harvesting now. It would be a great change to see the cornfields again. There is nothing to see here except shell holes and trenches, which are not very cheerful. But we keep on at our job, day by day, still longing and praying for the war to finish. I expect we shall be here another winter, up to the knees in mud and water, but we take it all in good part, in fact, it is no use grumbling as that will make it no better.” Pl. xiii.

NEAL, Pte. Charles, 8th North Staffordshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Neal, of Kelsby, near Bourne, and formerly of Normanton Cottages Empingham, was born at Sudbrook, Lincs., on the 31st July, 1886. After joining up, he proceeded to France on August 15th, 1917, and his death occurred from dysentery on the 19th of October the same year. He was buried at Etaples, France. Pl. vii.
Oakham

Pl. xvi.

All the bright company of Heaven. Hold them in their high comradeship.
Oakham

"Blow out your bugles, over the rich dead. Theres none of these so lonely and poor of old. But dying has made us rarer—gifts than gold."

Pl. xvii.
NEAL, Pte. James Herbert, 8th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Neal of Whissendine, and was born at Hambleton on the 19th November, 1891. He was an agricultural labourer before joining up on the 7th September, 1914. He went out to France on the 10th September the following year, and was killed in action at Loos fifteen days later. *Pl. xxiv.*

NEAL, Pte. John Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Wm. Neal of Oakham, was born there June 18th, 1893. He enlisted in the 9th Welsh Regt. at the outbreak of the war, and was drafted to France in December, 1914. He was twice wounded in the head and came to England each time, going out again a third time. He was killed by a sniper’s bullet at Wytschaete, June 7th, 1917. His C.O. writes:—“He was always cheerful and willing, and liked by all. He will be missed very much by his platoon.” *Pl. xix.*

NEEDHAM, Pte. Arthur Richard, Scots Guards, was born in London on September 23rd, 1886, and his widow and child reside at 11 Dean Street, Oakham. He was a son of the late Mr. John Needham of Oakham. He joined the Scots Guards in July, 1909, and was stationed at Wellington Barracks before the war. He proceeded to the front with the First Expeditionary Force which crossed to France, on August 11th, 1914, and was wounded in October the same year. After being in hospital at Boulogne, he recuperated at a convalescent home at Coventry before returning to France. On the 26th September, 1915, Pte. Needham was found dead on the battlefield at Loos by a search party, having received a bullet wound in the head. It was by means of letters found in his pockets that his identity was discovered, and his wife and relatives notified of his death. *Pl. xvii.*

NEEDHAM, Pte. Harry, of Oakham, was born there on the 16th November, 1883, both his parents are dead. He was a railway employee, and enlisted in the South Staffordshire Regt., going out to France June, 1918. He was killed in action about the following October 10th, at a place unknown. *Pl. xv.*

NEEDHAM, Pte. William, was a native of Oakham, but was in Winnipeg at the outbreak of war. He enlisted in the 8th Batt. Winnipeg Rifles on June 2nd, 1915, and left Winnipeg for France March 27th, 1916, with the 27th Canadians. He was killed by a bullet near Hill 70, while helping a comrade who was wounded, and was buried at Chocques. He leaves a widow and two children, who reside at 147 Brooke Road, Oakham. *Pl. xix.*

NEILSON, Capt. Donald Francis, son of the late Mr. W.F. Neilson and Anna Helen Neilson (nee Hodge), of Lyddington, was born at Oakham May 3rd, 1892. He was at Oakham School (1901-1902), then at Door House, Westgate (1903-1906). After leaving there he was at St. Bees (1906-1911), where he soon won his way to the Vth., got his higher certificate, and finished with an open scholarship at Keble College, Oxford. He joined the 1st Batt. Lincolnshire Regt. 15th August, 1914, as 2nd-lieutenant, and went on foreign service in December of the same year. He took part in the fighting at Mametz Wood, Loos, Hooge, Givinchy, Delville Wood, Cambrai, Neuve Chapelle, on the Somme, and in the German attacks March 21-28th, 1918, for which he received the D.S.O., and met his death at Wytschaete, under Kemmel Hill on April 15th, 1918.

He had been invested with the Military Cross by the King in January, 1917, and the Times D.S.O. list for 26th July, 1918, contained the following:—“When in charge of a company he met an enemy break through by forming a defensive flank and checked it. With much cheerfulness and courage he organised several bombing attacks, and held his original trenches intact. Subsequently, during the retirement, he was conspicuous for good leadership, carrying out difficult operations with complete disregard for personal danger. Later he held an exposed forward position completely isolated from his brigade, and the stubborn resistance he made was of incalculable value to the success of the operation.”

The above makes no mention of what was only seen by two or three, namely, the placid and calm way in which Donald Neilson fought through it all, and it was this serenity and calmness of temper which was such a characteristic of his whole life.

This was, however, only one of the many scenes in which he showed courage, resource and imperturbability in most difficult positions. The verdicts of those in command of him were:—“He was a man of great worth and charm. It would have been as hard to upset the balance of his character as the serenity of his temper.”

“Nothing could depress him, and no circumstances arise with which he was not able to deal. He was always in the thick of the fight, and never spared himself in any way. His death will be a terrible loss to the division and the nation.”

“He had before him a career of great promise, and the charm of his personality, the strength of his character, and the high level of his ability would have carried him a long way.” *Pl. v.*

NEILSON, Major Malcolm Arthur, brother of the above, was born at Kettering, September 3rd, 1894. He entered Oakham School in 1908, and when the war broke out was a student at Ontario Agricultural College, Canada. He at once joined the 2nd Canadian Infantry Batt., as sergeant, and left with the battalion for France in January, 1915. He received his Commission a few months afterwards, and was promoted to Major in the autumn of 1916. He was in the fighting round Ypres in April, 1915, when the Germans first used poison gas and the Canadians faced it without masks. Major Neilson met with a serious accident while teaching in a grenade school in France on December 28th, 1915. He was invalided home, but returned to the front in September, 1916. The Battle of Arras began on the 9th April, 1917, and we are told that in this the whole might of Canada was drawn together in the four divisions which lay facing the historic Vimy Ridge - a long, gradual slope, which reaches a height of more than 450 feet at the summit. Sweeping onwards with irresistible fury, they overran three lines of German trenches, including the famous La Folie Farm, captured the village of Farbus and secured the splendid total of 70 officers and 3,500 men as prisoners. It was quite early in this attack that Major Neilson was killed by a shell while helping his servant who had previously been hit. A brother officer, writing of him, says:—“He was not only admired and respected - he was loved. It was generally conceded..."
that he was one of the most able and efficient officers in the battalion. But to those of us who knew him intimately, who lived and worked with him, he was not only an exceptionally able soldier, but a gentleman of the first water. He lived his life with a definite purpose for usefulness. He was clean in thought, word, and action. He had a clear conception of the obligations of life, and, with benefit to all who came in contact with him, he tried with success to carry them out.” He lies buried in the cemetery at Ecoivres. Pl. v.

NEWTON, Pte. George, 1st Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was a native of Oakham, and his home was at 4 and 5 Lees Yard, Northgate Street. He was married, and by occupation a bricklayer’s labourer. He enlisted on the 18th October, 1915, going abroad on the 20th July of the following year. He served in France and Belgium, taking part in the battles of the Ancre and Somme, also the Cambrai engagements of 1917, and went through the March fighting of 1918, up to the date when he was killed, September 25th, 1918, between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Pte. H. Exton, a comrade, writing to Mrs. Newton, said:— “He was killed instantly by a shell in the trench they had taken the day before. The shell wounded six more men.” Pte. Newton was buried in a little village just below where he was killed, along with some others. Pte. Exton added that “the deceased was well liked and respected by all the lads in his platoon, and was sadly missed.” In September, 1916, Pte. Newton was in Bath War Hospital for 14 weeks, returning to France about the following May. Pl. xvii.

NIXON, Corp. William John, whose mother resides at 34 King’s Road, Oakham, was born in that town in 1885. He enlisted in the 1st Leicestershire Regt. and served seven years in India. When the war broke out he was auxiliary postman in Oakham and, being in the Reserve, went out to France with the regiment in September, 1914. He was killed on October 25th, 1914, at Armentières, when so many men of the Leicesters lost their lives. He left a widow to mourn his loss. Pl. xvii.

NOEL, Capt. The Hon. Robert Edmund Thomas More, third son of the Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Park, was born April 10th, 1888, and educated at Downside and Clare College, Cambridge. He obtained a Commission in the Royal Fusiliers, was promoted lieutenant 13th July, 1912, and captain 2nd February, 1915. At the outbreak of the war he was Assistant Commissioner of Police at Lagos, Nigeria. Like men of his class, ever uppermost in his mind was the duty he owed to his homeland, considering no sacrifice too great to suffer for her. He, therefore, volunteered for active service in East Africa and took part in the operations during the taking of the Cameroon and the conquest of German East Africa. He contracted malaria while on active service, and died February 2nd, 1918, at Massassi, where he was buried.

The following extracts from a few of nearly 300 letters received by his parents from friends he made in different parts of the world give some insight into his character and his real popularity with all sorts and conditions of men.

The choir master of Downside Abbey (now director of Westminster Cathedral choir) where he sung during his five years’ stay at Downside School, says:— “His high principles commanded one’s respect and his bright, sunny disposition enlisted one’s affection.”

A Fellow of Clare College says:— “There have been few men in my experience who were more popular at sight with the very many varied friends of my own college who used to meet in my rooms at the time when he was up.”

His commanding officer, while in the Royal Fusiliers, says:— “He was one of the best subalterns I ever had, a keen and plucky good soldier, and popular with all officers and men, and with none more so than myself. He was always cheery and ready to do anybody a good turn.”

The Nigerian Pioneer says:— “As an officer of the Police Force, his conduct towards his inferiors was always characterised by that gentleness of bearing inherent in the gentleman born and bred.”

An officer of his company says:— “As my company commander I cannot speak too highly of his ability as a soldier, his cheerful disposition at all times, and his wonderful consideration and love of his men.”

On the social side the following was characteristic of him on all occasions:— “He was always so thoughtful and helpful at our dances. He used to volunteer to take dowagers to supper and, no doubt, made them enjoy it much more, and was always asking if he could help, so unlike the majority of young men, who think they are honouring you by coming.”

He was a Gentleman Usher at the Coronation of King George V. Pl. viii.

NORTHEN, Corp. Frederick Herbert, 6th Berkshire Regt., was one of two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Northen of Thorpe-by-Water, who lost their lives in the great war. He was born at Thorpe on August 30th, 1891, and educated at Market Harborough Grammar School. He entered Messrs. Barclay’s Bank at Peterborough when he was 16 years of age, and afterwards removed to Newark. At both towns he was a prominent member of the leading cricket clubs, and was also a devotee of hockey. On the outbreak of war in August, 1914, he at once joined the 7th Lincolshire Regt., and went on foreign service in France and Belgium in July, 1915. He fought with the Lincolshires until December of that year, and then with the 6th Berkshires from August, 1916, to the date of his being mortally wounded, August 11th, 1917, at Glencorse Wood, in the great struggle of that period for Ypres. He died on the following day in No. 44 Casualty Clearing Station. He was buried in the Military Cemetery at Brandhoeck. Capt. N.B. Hudson, 6th Berkshires, writing of Corp. Northen, says:— “Both as a soldier and a man I had the greatest regard and affection for him, as also, I know, did every officer and man in his company. He did his duty splendidly and cheerfully, and no man could have been more trustworthy. I knew he had been hit badly, but thought he would pull through, and it was a truly great blow to me to hear of his death… I shall always miss him, both as a personal friend and a loyal and brave non-commissioned officer.” Second-Lieut. H.R. Hooper, Platoon Commander, who was wounded on July 31st, writes:— “It will be some consolation to know that his life was not thrown away, for our battalion attacked and captured very valuable ground in one of the worst parts of the line under very difficult circumstances. I never wish to have a better or braver man in my platoon, and if he had been spared he would have become sergeant, or taken a commission.” Pl. v.
NORTHERN, Pte. George Edward, 7th Lincs. Regt., brother of Corp. FG. Northen, was born at Thorpe-by-Water, on the 20th October, 1889. He, too, was educated at Market Harborough Grammar School. He was a butcher, and at the outbreak of war was living at Ryhall. With his brother, the late Corp. F.H. Northen, he joined the Lincolnshires directly the war started, while another brother, Lieut. T.H. Northen at the same time enlisted in the 8th Leicestershire Regt. as a private. Pte. G.E. Northen went to France in July, 1915, and both there and in Belgium fought in the whole of the engagements in which the regiment took part, until his death on March 2nd, 1916. In a letter to his father, Lieut. W.R. Parsloe, of "B" Company, 7th Lincs., states :- "I have to inform you that your son, Pte. Geo. Northen is now reported as "missing." believed killed." He was one of a bombing party which I commanded during the recapture of some trenches on March 2nd, and was wounded in the foot by a fragment of shell. As the bombardment was intense, without binding his wound I hurried him out of the trench, giving him my stick, and telling him to report to the first dressing station he could reach. He was accompanied by others, and I know that he reached a dressing station of the Suffolks, and was dressed there. Beyond that point I have been unable to trace him, and it seems almost certain that he must have been killed by shell fire later… He was a good soldier, and one whose loss I deplore. When wounded he was quite cool, and during all the time preceding was of great assistance to me. It is an honour to fight with men of his stamp." Lieut. T.H. Northen, his brother, who received his Commission in 1916, was severely wounded in 1915, afterwards returning to active service, and served through the whole of the campaign on the Western front. Pl. v.

NOWERS, Acting-Corp. John Anthony, 26th Royal Fusiliers (Bankers Batt.), of Tinwell, son of the late Rev. E. H.T. Nowers, of Stamford, and of Mrs. Nowers, The Hall,Billingborough, was a native of Market Harborough. He was a bank clerk prior to enlisting on the 5th September, 1915. He went on foreign service on the 4th of May the following year, and fought in France and Flanders, including the Battle of Flers and Messines Ridge, being killed in the latter engagement on the 7th June, 1917, by a shell, while lying wounded, waiting to be carried down. Pl. x.

NUTT, Lance-Corp. Benjamin, 6th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mrs. Eliza Nutt, of 4 Adderley Street, Uppingham, was born at Uppingham on the 10th April, 1893, and was employed at Martin's Iron Foundry, Stamford, when war was declared. He enlisted on the 29th August, 1914, and went out to France in July, 1915. He was killed in action by a shell declared. He enlisted on the 29th August, 1914, and went out to France January 10th, 1917, and was in the fighting line at the third Battle of Ypres. He was taken prisoner April 18th, 1918, and died on October 29th, 1918, in the Reserve Hospital II. Hammonia, at Aachen, whilst a prisoner of war in German hands. He leaves a widow and three children. Pl. xiv.

PAGE, Pte. Albert Gordon, son of Mr. Joseph Page, of Orange Lane, Uppingham, was born at Drayton, Leicestershire, June 14th, 1893. He enlisted in the 7th Leicestershire Regt. November 14th, 1914, and went to France in March, 1915, where he took part in the serious fighting on the Vimy Ridge. He also went out to Egypt, and was in the Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, Hants., where he died of heart failure on September 14th, 1919. He was buried at Uppingham. Pl. xxiii.

PALMER, Pte. Robert Percy, of Uppingham, 7th Batt. Northamptonshire Regt., was an assistant to Mr. Hawthorn, Stationer and Bookseller, of Uppingham, at the outbreak of war, and enlisted at once. He went out to France, but caught cold in the trenches and was sent to Norwich Hospital, where, after three weeks, he died from nephritis. He was buried at Uppingham. Age 21. Pl. xxii.

PALMER, Pte. William, 8th Leicestershire Regt., whose widow and family of six children live at Langham Pastures, was a native of Langham, born on the 7th May, 1880, and before enlistment, worked as a farm labourer for Lord Ranksborough. He volunteered in the spring of 1915, when 35 years of age, and went to France in August, 1916. He was reported wounded and missing on the 3rd May, 1917, at Bullecourt, and no further tidings having been heard of him, his death on that date has been presumed. He was a steady, hard-working, reliable man in civilian life, and highly respected. Pl. xi.
PARKER, Pte. Albert John, “D” Company, 8th Lincolnshire Regt., was a native of Seaton, and born on the 13th March, 1883. He was married and had five children. He was employed at the brickyard at Seaton before enlistment. Going out to France in September, 1915, he died from shell wounds on the 18th March the following year, and lies buried in Bon Jean Cemetery, France. Pl. v.

PARTINGTON, Capt. John Bertram, 2/4th Batt. Devon Regt., son of the late Rev. Thomas Partington of Netherfield Vicarage, Sussex, and Mrs. Partington, was born there May, 1884. He was educated at “Summerfield,” Oxford, Radley, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he went with an exhibition in 1903, and took Honours in the Classical Tripos in 1907. He was a master at Oakham School for several years. He obtained a Commission October 9th, 1914. During 1915 he was sent to Australia in command of a Military escort in charge of German prisoners, and returned to India, October, 1916, when the regiment was ordered to Mesopotamia. He took part in the advance on Kut and in the fierce fighting which ensued at Shatt el Hai, and was killed on February 3rd, 1917. He probably succumbed to shell shock and heart failure, as he was found dead and unwounded in a Turkish trench, with almost all his men, wiped out by an explosion, lying near him. Pl. xvi.

PAWLETT, Lance-Corp. John Thomas, who was born at Burley-on-the-Hill and lived at Hambleton, joined the 1/5th Leicestershire Regt., and went out with them in February, 1915. He went through the operations at the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Vimy Ridge, Gommecourt, Hill 65, and was killed by a shell December 5th, 1917, but where is not known. Pl. xxiii.

PAWLETT, Pte. Samuel, brother of the above, also lived at Hambleton, and enlisted in the 10th Leicestershire Regt. on August 2nd, 1915. He went out to France the following November, and was killed July 6th, 1916. Further information cannot be obtained. Pl. xxiii.

PEPPER, Lance-Corp. Joseph Edwin Swann, 9th Batt. Royal Fusiliers, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sewell Pepper (both deceased), of Hinckley, where he was born on the 22nd March, 1874. He lived from a child at Barrowden with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pepper. He was an assistant schoolmaster at one time, and the last that was heard of him before enlistment was that he was living in South Africa. He went to France in 1917, and was in the Bullecourt attack, and it is presumed he was killed by a shell on the 3rd May the same year. Pl. xii.

PHILLIPS, Pte. Horace Lefevre, was born at Uppingham, April 6th, 1891. He was the son of the late Mr. Abel Phillips and Mrs. S. Phillips of High Street, and prior to the war was a market gardener. He joined up in August, 1914, being in the Machine gun Section, 8th Leicester Regt. He went out to France in July, 1915, and fell at Bazentin, when the Leicesters put up such a grand fight on July 14th, 1916. A comrade writes:—“Poor old Horace! If there’s anyone I miss it’s Horace, latterly he was more or less like a father to several of us, he was the boss of our clique. A great big, red-faced giant amongst us. He presided at our feeds in billets, and was a general favourite. In the trenches last winter, he was the life and soul of our gun team, and he was about the only one who wasn’t always grousing about the mud and the cold.”

The sergeant of the team writes:—“In my team at the time of the attack was a big chap named Phillips of Uppingham, one of the best, most generous, most gentlemanly, straightforward fellows in the world. While we were waiting in a wood, just before going over the top a big shell came over and badly wounded Phillips and others. I was about a yard away at the time. He died soon after on the way to the dressing station. I lost a big chum in him.”

His C.O. writes:—“He was one of my best men and steady as a rock.” Pl. xxi.

PICKERING, Pte. Albert James, 2/5th Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mr. Chas. Pickering of Wing. A butcher, he joined up on the 12th October, 1915, his death, from sickness, occurring in Dunstable Hospital on the 18th July, 1916. Pl. xiii.

PICKERING, Pte. John Charles Glenn, 1st Batt. Leicestershire Regt., another son of Mr. Chas. Pickering of Wing, was a farm labourer, and joined up in April, 1915. He went to France in November the same year, and fought in the Battles of the Somme, being killed by a shell on the 29th September, 1916. Pl. xii.

PINCHIN, Corp. William Henry, of Ashwell, was for nine and half years prior to his enlistment stud groom to Miss Duncombe, The Old Hall, Ashwell. He joined the 17th Batt. Royal Scots Guards, June 1916, and went out to France in December the same year. He was awarded the D.C.M. for a display of great courage and presence of mind during an engagement with the enemy, in which he was wounded. The official account is as follows:—“At Gullemont Farm, on the 6th August, 1917, about 3-30 a.m., when a strong raiding party of Germans surprised the garrison in a thick fog, this N.C.O. was in charge of a Lewis gun team in the forward end of the sap, about forty yards from the enemy. He was attacked from front and rear. He formed a block across the sap, in the rear of him, and kept off the enemy in his front. He for a time also succeeded, with the aid of bombs and rifle fire, in keeping off the party attacking in the rear, and in spite of the fact that he himself and four of his team were wounded, collected them, got out of the sap, and firing his Lewis gun from his hip, made his way into ‘No Man’s Land’, and fought his way through the enemy. Finally, reopening his company in the rear of the position, he again brought his Lewis gun into action. This N.C.O. showed the greatest courage and presence of mind.”

He came to England after recovering from his wounds and, after short leave, returned to France, October 5th, 1917, and was killed in action at St. Julian on October 20th. He was buried in a shell hole near where he fell. He leaves a widow and two children. His widow was presented with the medal won by her husband. Pl. i.

POLLARD, Pte. George, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Pollard of Barrowden, joined the Grenadier Guards September 28th, 1916, and was sent out to France in March the following year. He went through the fighting with the Guards at the third Battle of Ypres and was in the attack when they drove their way through Bourlon Wood in spite of a desperate resistance from a German line, including several battalions of Prussian Guards, which resulted in gaining a valuable stretch of the Hindenburg line. He was killed instantly by shrapnel near the village of Ribecourt, September 28th, 1918, and
Not once or twice in our rough island story,
The path of duty was the way to glory.
—ennyson
"The blood of heroes is the seed of freedom."
was buried in Hill Cemetery, north-west of Flesquieres, near Cambrai. His C.O. writes to his parents:—“Your son behaved most gallantly under very trying circumstances.” Pl. xii.

PORTER, Pte. George Henry, was employed as a groom at Ashwell Hall and, immediately on the outbreak of war, joined the 1st Royal Bucks. Hussars, and went out to Egypt with the regiment. Falling sick, he was left at Cairo when the regiment was ordered to Gallipoli, and succumbed to pneumonia on August 15th, 1915. Pl. i.

PRESTON, Pte. Albert Edward, 8th Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Preston of Hambleton, was born there on the 25th February, 1892. He was footman in the service of Colonel Blair of Ashwell Hall prior to enlisting on September 9th, 1914. He went to France on July 15th, 1915, and took part in the Battle of the Somme. He was reported as wounded and missing on July 15th, 1916, and has since been presumed killed on that date. Pl. iv.

PRESTON, Pte. John William, Leicesters Regt., was the son of Mr. Amos Preston of Market Overton, of which place he was a native. He was a gamekeeper before enlisting on the 14th March, 1917. He went to France shortly after, and was eventually discharged from the Army through illness, his death taking place a month later, on the 14th May, 1918, at Market Overton. No portrait available.

PYKETT, Pte. Frank, 1st Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Pykett of Ayston. He was born on the 14th January, 1890, and, before joining the Army on February 8th, 1916, was a gardener. He served in France, and was killed in action on October 8th, 1918. Pl. ii.

PYKETT, Lance-Corp. Harry, 2nd London Regt., the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pykett of Ayston, was born at Wardley. He was a horseman before enlisting in the A.V.C. on March 28th, 1915, being subsequently transferred to the infantry. He served both in Egypt and Palestine, and died of wounds in the latter country on May 8th, 1917. He lies buried on the Mount of Olives. Pl. ii.

PYKETT, Pte. James, 9th Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Pykett of Ayston, was born there on December 29th, 1884, and was a yardman. He enlisted on March 1st, 1916, and saw active service in France until his death in hospital from wounds on November 23rd, 1917. He is buried at Aubigny. In a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Pykett, an Army chaplain wrote:—“We can only say that God’s will is best, for, had he lived, his life must have been one of great suffering. He was unconscious when I saw him, and the end came quite peacefully... It is indeed a sad time for all at home when they hear that those they love have been called upon to make the great sacrifice.” Pl. ii.

PYKETT, Corp. Tom Downs, 12th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pykett, of Ayston, was born at Wardley, and a carrier’s assistant. He joined up on the 31st March, 1916, and served in France, where he was killed in action on the morning of the 15th September the same year. Pl. ii.

RATE, Pte. George, 3/4th Northumberland Fusiliers, was one of six sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rate of 23 Finkey Street, Oakham, who were all serving in H.M. Forces at the same time. He was born at Wing on the 15th May, 1887, and was in the service of E. Riddle Blount, Esq., Cheeseburn Grange, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as footman, at the time of enlisting on the 13th September, 1915. He went into training at Hexham, and proceeded to France on the 7th March, 1916. He was in several engagements, but escaped being wounded, and was eventually transferred to the Lewis Gun Section,
12/13th N.F. He was home on leave in August, 1917, and had returned about five weeks when the sad news of his death on October 4th was received by his parents. A comrade, in a letter describing the attack that was being made at the time, says their company left the east side of Polygon Wood at 6 a.m. on October 4th to reach an objective about 1,500 yards away. They had nearly succeeded, when they sought the shelter of a shell hole to adjust or refill their gun. Pte. Rate was the first to emerge from the shelter, and was instantly shot down by a sniper, death being instantaneous. The comrade who wrote this was wounded in the shoulder at the same time. He added that the deceased was buried as decently as circumstances permitted, but inquiries sent to the Graves Registration Secretary have been answered that the grave has not been located. Pl. xvi.

RATE, Sidney, of the five other sons of Mr. and Mrs. Rate who served in the war, M.T. Driver Sidney Rate was in service at Cresco, Scilly Isles, at the outbreak of hostilities. He joined his group under Lord Derby’s scheme at Penzance, and was attached to the King’s Royal Rifles on January 24th, 1916. He went into training at Aldershott, and was drafted to France the following July. He was only out about five weeks when he received a severe shrapnel wound in his right shoulder. He was sent to England and received treatment at Rochdale Infirmary, Lancashire. He was afterwards occupied in various ways, eventually being trained to motor driving, and attached to the M.T. Section, A.S.C. He was drafted to Mesopotamia, January 7th, 1918, the last letter from him being written in August of that year and received in November, and since that date his parents have had no news of him. No portrait available.

RAWLINGS, Pte. John Charles, 9th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was born at Braunston on the 26th February, 1892. He enlisted on the 23rd November, 1914, and went on foreign service the following year, and fought in France and Belgium, including the Battle of the Marne. He has been missing since May 3rd, 1917. Pl. iv.

REDDMILE, Sergt. William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Redmile of Ketton, was born there August 24th, 1891. He was a draper and joined the Leicestershire Regt. in March, 1916, being transferred to the 10th Rifle Brigade. He was promoted sergeant in August, 1917. He went on foreign service to France August, 1916, was wounded by gunfire, and died in the ambulance November 22nd, 1917. He was mentioned in dispatches on August 4th, 1917, for volunteering for patrol work and bringing in very useful information near Langemark. Pl. ix.

READ, Lance-Corp. Charles Henry, of Empingham, whose widow now resides at Hoby, near Leicester, was born in 1892, and previous to the war, was a horsekeeper. He joined the 8th Lincoln Regt. September 4th, 1914, and went on service to France September 3rd, 1915. He was in action at the Battle of Loos, and received gun-shot wounds in the right arm and chest on October 2nd, 1915. Recovering from these wounds, he went out again and, on March 1st, 1916, was wounded in the left elbow. On leaving hospital he transferred to the 5th Royal Berks., and took part in the gaining of Thiepval Ridge, where he was again wounded on September 25th, 1916. He was sent to England for hospital treatment and, on recovery, went to Cork for three months, when he again went out to France, where he took part in the Battle of Cambrai. He was recommended for gallantry on the field in the attack on November 20th, 1917, but was killed near Bleak House, on November 30th, by a shell. The officer commanding his company, writing to his widow, says:—

“I can only partly realise the sorrow you must feel at the loss of one who will be missed so much, but at the same time must feel proud of his gallant deeds and splendid life. He was an excellent N.C.O., and would have gone far in promotion, as he had been recommended for gallantry in the attack on November 20th.” He leaves three small children. Pl. vii.

REEVE, Capt. Charles D’Arcy Edmund Wentworth, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth Reeve, Livemere Park, Bury St. Edmunds, who were occupying Hamletton Hall at the outbreak of the war. He was born at Owden Hall, Newmarket, September 5th, 1894. He joined the O.T.C. while at Hamletton, and entered Sandhurst in November, 1914, was gazetted 2nd-lieutenant, Suffolk Regt., and attached to the Royal Flying Corps, March, 1915, Lieutenant October 1st, 1915, Flight Commander and temporary Captain May 1st, 1916. He went out to France August 22nd, 1915, and did a considerable amount of flying work both there and in Belgium, being in the fighting at the Battle of Loos, for which he received the 1915 Medal, and the operations round Ypres in the early part of 1916. An officer of great promise, he unfortunately met his death in England, being killed July 18th, 1916, when flying from Hounsdown. He was buried at Livemere. Aged 22. Pl. xxiii.

REEVE, Pte. Charles Edward, son of Mrs. Mary Reeve, Belton, was born there on the 7th December, 1889. He was an ironstone worker before enlisting in the Coldstream Guards in November, 1916. He went out to France in October, 1917, and, on November 30th the same year, only a little over a month, he met with his death at Cambrai. Pl. ii.

REEVE, Lance-Corp. Robert, No. 3 Company, 2nd Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherard Reeve, Martinsthorpe Park, Manton, was born on the 6th August, 1889, at Westhorpe Farm, Wing. He was a member of the Leicestershire Imperial Yeomanry before emigrating to Canada, sailing in the S.S. “Tunisian” on February 10th, 1913. He resided with Mr. H. Weldon of Bounty, Saskatchewan, until war broke out, when he joined the colonial forces on October 10th, 1914. He came to England with the first Canadian contingent, and finished his training at Shorncliffe Camp. He went on foreign service on August 6th, 1915, and fought in France and Flanders, being killed behind Hill 60 at 8 o’clock on the morning of the 2nd June, 1916, by a trench mortar shell, after ten months in the trenches. He lies buried at Verbranchon Molan, Belgium. It is interesting to note that the deceased’s great grandfather, Mr. Thomas Reeve, of Wing, was in the greater part of the Peninsula War, serving nearly eight years. He was presented with the Queen’s Medal, with six clasps, for the following engagements, viz.:- Nievé, St. Sebastian, Vittoria Salamanca, Badajoz, and Corunna. He was also in minor engagements in Holland. He died May 11th, 1868, at the age of 81 years. Pl. xiii.

RICHARDS, 2nd-Lieut. Julian David Eaton, third son of the Rev. J.F. and Mrs. Richards of South Luffenham, was born May 13th, 1886. He entered Sherborne School with a scholarship in 1899, and in 1903 won an open classical scholarship at Wadham, Oxford. A year after taking his
degree, viz., in 1909, he passed tenth in the Civil Service Entrance Examination, and accepted an appointment in the Post Office and, at the outbreak of war, was a surveyor in that Service. He eagerly sought and obtained a Commission in the Royal Engineers (Postal Section) and proceeded to France on September 11th, 1914. After some weeks of busy work, he began to feel the call for somewhere else. He wrote in his diary on November 6th, “I cannot shake off an illogical feeling of repugnance whenever I turn my back upon the neighbourhood of the fighting, to return to the peace and serenity of rail head (my post of duty after all) or Corps headquarters. It feels too much like running away.” On the 15th he wrote briefly, “Wrote to colonel about a transfer to the line.” With the New Year he got his wish, and joined the 2nd Royal Sussex. He was in the Battle of Richebourg-Festubert on May 9th, when the 1st Northamptons and 2nd Sussex were in the lead, and the ground between the armies was littered with their bodies as a result of the withering fire of German machine guns. He lost his life at the Battle of Loos on September 25th, 1915, by a bullet, “killed while gallantly leading the machine gunners of whom he was in charge.” wrote his colonel, who also said: “He will be greatly missed by us all, both professionally and socially. He was very keen at his work, whilst his personality and sense of humour had endeared him to us all.” The colonel further speaks of his “gallantry” in the operations on May 9th, both during the action and in going out for the wounded. Another officer says: “We were all so fond of him, and admired him so much for his pluck, bravery, and many good qualities. We miss him much, and his short but brilliant service with the regiment will long be remembered by those who knew him.” He was buried at Le Rutoire Farm, Vermelles. Pl. xii.

RICHARDSON, Pte. Henry James, was a native of Oakham, where his widow resides at 50 Dean Street. He was a member of the Oakham Company (T.F.), having joined it in 1912. He went out to France February 26th, 1915, and took part in the fighting at Hill 60, and also at the Hohenzollern Redoubt. He was killed by an accident on the railway, his head striking a bridge, January 8th, 1916. He lies buried (by the French Military Authorities) at the cemetery at Pierrelatte, near the Aid Post which was blown up, and the medical staff killed in the action. He was killed by a shell fired by a German gunner of whom he was in charge,” wrote his colonel, who also said: “He will be greatly missed by us all, both professionally and socially. He was very keen at his work, whilst his personality and sense of humour had endeared him to us all.” The colonel further speaks of his “gallantry” in the operations on May 9th, both during the action and in going out for the wounded. Another officer says: “We were all so fond of him, and admired him so much for his pluck, bravery, and many good qualities. We miss him much, and his short but brilliant service with the regiment will long be remembered by those who knew him.” He was buried at Le Rutoire Farm, Vermelles. Pl. xii.

RICHARDSON, Pte. William Kimpton, son of Mr. Benjamin and Mrs. Richardson of Barrow, was born at Exton January 31st, 1889. He enlisted in the 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt. June, 1911, and was two years in India before being drafted to France with the Expeditionary Force. He died of wounds received in action on November 20th, 1914, and was buried at the Eastern Cemetery, Boulougne. Pl. i.

RIDDLE, Pte. Eric Charles, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Riddle of Southsea. His father, up to his retirement, was on the Uppingham postal staff. Pte. Riddle was born at Uppingham, September 15th, 1895, and was by trade a silversmith. He joined the Leicestershire Regt. December 30th, 1912, and transferred to the R.A.M.C., went to Aldershot for training, and, after a year or so, was drafted to the military hospital at the Curragh, where he stayed until the outbreak of war. Early in August, 1914, he was attached to the Hussars, went to France on the 15th of that month, and was among the brave men at the Battle of Mons and the famous retreat, during which he lost his unit and was picked up by another company of the Hussars, with whom he remained. Eventually he was attached to the 3rd Cavalry Field Ambulance. His death on the 30th December, 1917, from pneumonia was a sad shock to his parents. One of his comrades wrote saying: “He was to many of us as a brother, so amiable and cheerful, even in the most trying and depressing conditions, and by his death the unit has lost their most respected and popular comrade.” His age was 22. He was buried in the Césiry-Gaill New French Cemetery, near Bray-sur-Somme. Pl. xii.

RIMMINGTON, Bombardier Ernest, son of Mr. Charles and Amelia Rimmington of Cottesmore, was born October 21st, 1895, and prior to the war was a Midland railway dining car attendant. He enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery, September 3rd, 1914, and went to France in July, 1915. He was mortally wounded by a shell which burst in a trench, and died next day, October 3rd, 1916, and is buried in the Military Cemetery, near Corbie on the Somme. His C.O. writes: “I was afraid he had no chance of recovery as his wounds were too severe, but in spite of them he was most cheerful, and behaved splendidly like the gallant fellow he was. He was deservedly popular with officers and men, and we miss him greatly.” Pl. i.

ROBINSON, Pte. Ernest Thomas, 4th Worcestershire Regt., was the only son of Mr. John Robinson of Greetham, at which village he was born on the 19th October, 1891. He was employed as a cowman by Mr. J.M. Stokes, Twyford, Melton Mowbray, prior to his enlistment on May 3rd, 1916, in the 10th Batt. South Staffordshire Regt. After several months’ training he went to France on October 5th of the same year, and was transferred to the Worcestershire Regt. He was wounded in the field on April 24th, 1917, and has been presumed killed since October 9th that year. Inquiries by the Red Cross Society show that at this date the 4th Worcesters had only two of the forty-two men who went out to France, and that of these two only one was still alive. The other had been killed in action on the 14th July, 1916. He was buried at Fricourt Cemetery. His death on the 30th December, 1916, and is buried in the Fricourt Cemetery. His death on the 30th December, 1917, from pneumonia was a sad shock to his parents. One of his comrades wrote saying: “We were all so fond of him, and admired him so much for his pluck, bravery, and many good qualities. We miss him much, and his short but brilliant service with the regiment will long be remembered by those who knew him.” He was buried at Le Rutoire Farm, Vermelles. Pl. xii.

ROBINSON, Pte. Frederick, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, Belton, was a native of Carlton, Beds., and was born on the 5th May, 1894. He enlisted on the 18th September, 1914, in the 6th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., and proceeded to France on July 29th, 1915. He acted as runner and observer to officers, and took part in the Somme among other engagements, being killed by a shell at Fricourt Wood, on the 14th July, 1916. He was buried at Fricourt Cemetery. Pte. Robinson was a good athlete, having won an eight-mile cross country championship and in France was first in a championship cross-country race. Pl. ii.
RODGERS, 2nd-Lieut. Joseph Edward, 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rodgers of Whissendine, where he was born on the 6th December, 1880. He was married and leaves a widow and two young children, who reside at 22, Corporation Road, Peverel Road, Plymouth. He joined the 3rd Batt. Coldstream Guards in October, 1900, and in three years rose to the rank of sergeant. He was then transferred to the Military Foot Police and, as corporal in this force, proceeded to Gibraltar, where he stayed about four years. Returning to Aldershot, he was placed in charge of the plain clothes section of the M.P., and again rose to sergeant’s rank. He went out to France with the original Expeditionary Force in 1914, and was with the General Staff at St. Omer. He shortly afterwards received a Commission in the 1st Coldstream Guards, but died in hospital in France on the 25th January, 1915, from bullet wounds. A letter from a fellow officer at Aldershot to his parents says:—‘‘The Army has lost a splendid man in your son. He was honoured by all, even by those who differed from him. You will know of his fine work at Aldershot. The wrong ‘uns feared him. At the last Petty Sessions a number of magistrates and officers paid a tribute to your son’s integrity and uprightness.’’ Pl. xxiv.

ROSLING, Pte. Robert, 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rosling of 2 Normanton Cottages, Empingham, of which village he was a native. He was a painter, and enlisted on January 14th, 1915, and went abroad about September, and served in France, Egypt, and Mesopotamia, being killed while fighting on the Tigris bank on the 16th January, 1916. Pl. vii.

ROUSE, Pte. George Alfred, Royal Naval Division, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Rouse of Market Overton, at which place he was born on the 21st July, 1888. He was a baker prior to joining up on the 19th October, 1914. He arrived in France on January 1st, 1918, and was reported killed in action on the 5th of April following. Pl. xiv.

ROUSE, Trooper Martin Herbert, “B” Squadron, 2nd Life Guards, was one of two brothers who lost their lives in the war. He was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Rouse of Market Overton, and was born there on the 14th November, 1894. At the age of 18, in April, 1913, he enlisted in the Life Guards, having previously been in the employ of Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart., Withcot Hall, as groom. On the outbreak of war he proceeded to France, about the 14th October, 1914, and on the 31st of the same month he was reported “missing, believed killed.” Pl. xiv.

ROUSE, Pte. Tom Arthur, 9th Batt. Notts. and Derbyshire Regt., was another son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Rouse of Market Overton. He was born at that village on the 1st February, 1890, and was a gardener, being four years in service at The Quarry, Lincoln. Enlisting on the outbreak of war in August, 1914, from Col. Johnson’s, Farnak Hall, Derbyshire, he went on foreign service about the 3rd July, 1915, proceeding to the Dardanelles, and took part in the Suvla Bay landing, being reported “missing, believed killed,” on the 21st August the same year. Pl. xiv.

ROYCE, Pte. Joseph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Royce, Brooke, was born at Gunby, on the 5th February, 1892. He followed the farming profession up to his enlistment on the 9th May, 1915, his regiment being the 7th Northants. He went out on foreign service to France on September 2nd the same year, and after the Battle of Loos on the 26th of that month, was posted as missing. Pl. iv.

RUDKIN, Pte. Charles iliffe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sarah Rudkin of Ridlington, was born December 30th, 1883, at that place. He was a gardener prior to his enlistment on March 16th, 1916, when he joined the 12th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., being subsequently transferred to the 1st Batt. He went out at the end of August the same year, and served in France and Belgium. His death on September 14th, 1918, was the result of an apoplectic stroke, and occurred at the 41st Casualty Clearing Station, France, and he lies buried in Proyart Communal Cemetery Extension, south of Bray-sur-Somme. Previous to joining the Army, Pte Rudkin was a loyal member of the church, and served as choirman, bell-ringer, and in various other capacities. Pl. ii.

RUDKIN, Pte. George William, 14th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rudkin of Ryhall, was born at that village on the 10th April, 1896. He was in service as a footman prior to joining up on the 19th October, 1914. He went out to France on the 23rd June, 1915, and died of wounds at No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station on October 14th, the same year. He was buried in the Cemetery at Chocques. Pl. xx.

RUDKIN, Sergt. Lovick, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rudkin of Empingham, enlisted in the East Yorks. Regt. in September, 1914. He was made sergeant very soon after joining up, and went out to France, July 13th, 1915. In July, 1916, he was wounded at the Battle of the Somme, and was invalided to England. While in France he unfortunately contracted tuberculosis, and died at Cannock Chase Hospital, March 24th, 1917, from pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis. His remains were brought to Empingham, where he was buried with Military honours.

Three other sons of Mr. and Mrs. Rudkin also joined His Majesty’s Forces and served their King and Country. Pl. vii.

RUDKIN, Sergt. William, son of Mr. Josiah and Mrs. Rudkin of Exton, was born at that village July 5th, 1895, and prior to the war was a gardener. He joined the 2/5th Leicestershire Regt. in September, 1914, and was stationed in Ireland for over a year, where he rapidly rose to first-class instructor at the grenade school and the rank of sergeant. He went out to France in February, 1917, took part in the fighting round Lens, and was killed by shell fire during the third Battle of Ypres, at Bank Farm, east of Wielte, on September 26th, 1917. He was only 22 years of age. The lieutenant of his platoon writes:—“He was a very fine man, one who was liked by everyone, I feel his loss very keenly, for he had been my main stay ever since coming out here last February; always most willing and most keen on his work.” The letter was, in addition, signed by nine N.C.O.s. Pl. viii.

SADDINGTON, Pte. Joseph, 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., whose widow lives at 54 King’s Road, Oakham, was a native of North Luffenham. He was born March 19th, 1875, and served with the 3rd Northants in the Boer War, and held the Queen’s Medal, with two bars, for that expedition. Having served a period of three and a half years in the Special Reserve, he joined the Oakham (“C”) Company in 1910, and volunteered for active service, going out to France with the regiment on February 27th, 1915.
OAKHAM

G. CASTERTON.

RY HALL.

NOTHING IS PERMANENTLY HELPFUL TO ANY RACE OR CONDITION OF MEN BUT THE SPIRIT THAT IS IN THEIR OWN HEARTS, KINDLED BY THE LOVE OF THEIR NATIVE LAND.

RUSKIN.

WING.

BARLEYTHORPE.

WHISSENDINE.

KETTON.

PTE. R. HIBBINS

PTE. J. H. R. COLE.

PTE. F. J. CLIFFORD.

PTE. E. C. BURROWS.

PTE. C. T. BOLTON.

PTE. A. W. MEAD.

PTE. W. NEEDHAM.

PTE. E. E. DOWN.

PTE. E. HUBBARD

Sgt. J. W. BREAKSPEAR

PTE. J. C. HOLMES

PTE. F. OSEY

Pl. xixa.
RUTLAND AND THE GREAT WAR

Pl. xx.
His son, also having joined the Territorials, went out at the same time, and they were fighting in the trenches together. He was killed by a bullet through the head early in the experiences of the regiment, near Bailleul, and buried in the Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, May 30th, 1915. Pl. xix.

SADDINGTON, Pte. George Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Saddington of North Luffenham. Little is known of him. He joined the Leicestershire Regt. and went out to France, but nothing has been heard of him since. Pl. xxiii.

SANDERS, Pte. Alfred Edwin, Coldstream Guards, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sanders, Lime Cottages, Barrowden, of which village he was a native, being born on the 23rd December, 1892. When the war broke out in 1914, he was employed in the engineers' department of the L. and N.W. Railway Company at Rugby, and joined up on August 14th, ten days after the outbreak. He went out to France on November 20th the same year, and on the following December 30th he was shot in the head in the trenches and died six hours later. He was spoken of by his company sergeant-major as “a good soldier, who always did his duty well, and never gave the slightest trouble.” Pl. xii.

SARGEANT, Pioneer Walter, Royal Engineers, was the son of Mr. William Sargeant (age 82), and Mrs. Sargeant (age 76), of Pickworth, where he was born on the 8th April, 1887. He was married, and his widow and one little girl live at Ludbrooke, Lincolnshire. He was a member of the Lincolnshire Constabulary, and joined the Army from Ludbrooke on the 18th August, 1917. He enlisted as a motocyclist in the Royal Engineers, but was later transferred into a special company. He went out to France November 1st the same year, and was accidently killed by the explosion of a trench mortar bomb on March 18th, 1918. In a letter of sympathy to the widow, Pioneer Sargeant’s officer spoke very highly of his merits as a soldier and a comrade. The deceased’s brother, Pte. Frank Sargeant, of the M.G.C. was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in Egypt. Pl. vi.

SAUNDERS, Pte. Ernest John, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Saunders of Cemetery Road, Stamford, was employed as afootman at Empingham. He enlisted in the 2/5th Durham Light Infantry on April 5th, 1916, and went out to France January 25th, 1918. He was posted as missing on March 21st, 1918, and it was later presumed that he met his death on that date. His parents received a letter of sympathy from His Majesty the King in gratitude for his sacrifice to the Cause of Freedom and Justice. Age 20. Pl. vii.

Savage, Lance-Corp. Robert, 6th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Savage of Aldgate, Ketton, was a native of that village, and born on the 16th February, 1893. He was a machinist by trade, and joined up on the 28th August, 1914. He was the first man to enlist at a recruiting meeting held at Ketton, giving up a good post in the works of Messrs. Blackstone and Co., Ltd., Stamford. On the 1st July, 1915, he went out to Turkey, and took part in the landing and fighting in Gallipoli. He was made lance-corporal on the 7th August, and on the 17th of the same month died as the result of a shell wound at the 19th General Hospital, Alexandria. He is buried at the Chalby Military Cemetery. Pl. ix.

SCOTCHBROOK, Pte. Tom Nicholls, 20th Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Scotchbrook of Chapel Lane, Ketton, at which village he was born on the 29th November, 1893. He was a gardener prior to enlisting on the 20th January, 1916, in the West Yorks. Regt., and in April that year proceeded to Malta, and subsequently served in France. About March, 1917, he was transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers, and his death, from cause unknown, is presumed to have taken place on the 5th June following. The notification of his death, after Pte. Scotchbrook had been reported missing from that date, was sent on the 15th March, 1918. Pl. x.

SCOTT, Lance-Corp. Walter, Leicestershire Yeomanry, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott, Pine House, High Street, Uppingham, and was a native of that town. He was born November 18th, 1883, and a carpenter and joiner by trade. Previous to joining up in September, 1914, he had, for several years, been connected with the Volunteers and Leicestershire Yeomanry, having only left the latter after the period of training in the spring of 1913. After the war broke out in August, 1914, he joined up with his old regiment as a volunteer, and on September 10th went into training at Leicester and Melton for a few weeks. In October he joined the Yeomanry at Diss, and while out scouting with the late Major Hanbury, he had the misfortune to get kicked by a carthorse when riding up to take a fence after Major Hanbury, and broke his right leg below the knee. He was taken to a V.A.D. hospital at Diss, and from there was sent to the 1st General Hospital at Cambridge, where he remained about six weeks. He went home for a period of convalescence, and then returned to Leicester, and from there again to Melton for further training. He went out to France on Whit Monday, 1915, and through the winter of 1915-16 served with the infantry in the trenches. In April, 1917, he was invalided home with septic poisoning in his hand and arm, and was sent to Lincoln Hospital, and subsequently to Skegness for about six weeks. After the usual leave, he was sent to the Cavalry Depot at Aldershot, and engaged chiefly riding cavalry remounts through the winter of 1917-18. He was married on February 4th, 1918, to Miss Nellie Cranfield, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Cranfield of Sherington. In March he was again sent out to France at the time when things looked rather critical. He was transferred to the Queen’s Own Oxford Hussars, and with this regiment served until later in October, when he met with an injury to his foot, and was sent down to the base. From there he was taken to the 2nd Canadian General Hospital, Le Treport, where he developed influenza and bronchial pneumonia, to which he succumbed on November 3rd. He was buried at Mont Huon on the 5th, with full Military honours having voluntarily served his King and Country for just over four years. Pl. xxii.

SHARMAN, Trooper Herbert, 1/5th Leicestershire Regt., was the husband of Mrs. Marion Sharman of Braunston. He was born at Leesthorpe on the 24th August, 1884, and was a haytrusser with Mr. A.M. Bradshaw of Oakham. He joined the Leicestershire Yeomanry on the 12th April, 1916, and after serving with them for eight months was transferred to the 1/5th Leicestershire Regt. He went on foreign service to France on the 15th December, 1916, and was killed by a bullet in the vicinity of Lens on June 8th, 1917. Pl. iv.
SHARPE, Pte. George Ernest, 3rd Batt. South African Infantry, son of Mrs. Jane Sharpe, Whissendine, was born at Edmundthorpe, on November 5th, 1874. He had spent twenty years in South Africa, where he was a relief railway foreman. He felt it his duty to join the colours, and enlisted in the South African Force in the early part of 1917, landing in England in May of the same year, and proceeded to Belgium in July. He was killed on the 20th September following. He was a widower with one child. Pl. xxiv.

SHARPE, Pte. Joseph, was the husband of the late Mrs. S.L. Sharpe of Burley, Morcott, was keen to go and fight for his country. He was only 17 when he enlisted in the 10th Leicesters, March 3rd, 1915. He also gained a prize in a six-mile race, in which about 200 competitors started, and he was an expert dumb-bell operator and took part in the physical drill competition of the 6th Poonah Division (1908), one of the winning teams. He was killed in action (place unknown) July 15th, 1916. But we now know that on July 14th the 110th Brigade from the 37th Division, consisting entirely of the Leicesters, broke through the second line in the Battle of the Somme at Bazentin-le-Petit village, and fought their way with splendid steadiness through the wood of that name, gained their objective through a murderous machine gun fire from a redoubt, destroyed this strong point, and consolidated and firmly held it for four days, when they were withdrawn for a rest. Doubtless this is where our young hero met his fate. Pl. iii.

SILLS, 2nd-Lieut. Charles Caldwell, who was born in London, December 24th, 1893, was the son of George Turner Sills, Barrister-at-Law, H.B.M.'s Magistrate at Zanzibar from 1909-15; the grandson of George Sills, Recorder of Lincoln, and great-nephew of Colonel J.F. Caldwell and of Major General Adcock of the 24th and 16th Regts. South Wales Borderers. He was educated at Oakham School 1906-12, and entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1912, being gazetted thence to a 2nd-lieutenancy in the 1st Batt. of the South Wales Borderers (24th Regt.) in September, 1913. He proceeded to France with the 1st Division of the Expeditionary Force, and was present at the battles of Mons, the Marne, and the Aisne. In the latter he was killed on September 26th, 1914, near Vendresse, while his battalion was engaged in repelling a German attack in force on the trenches. The records state that a German battalion attacked in front of the 1st South Wales Borderers and penetrated the line at one point but after a hot fight they were driven back. The Germans lost very heavily, eighty of them being picked up on the very edge of the trench. The Borderers also had numerous casualties, which totalled up to seven officers and one hundred and eighty-two men, half of whom were actually killed.

At school he was captain of the cricket eleven in 1911 and 1912, and was also in the rugby fifteen, and won the junior and senior Fives Challenge Cups twice each. He was a successful athlete, having been a double Blue at Sandhurst in 1913 for the high jump and cricket, and he scored in the same year 103 for Sandhurst and Woolwich. When at Aldershot he played regularly at cricket and rugby football for the Aldershot command. He was a member of the M.C.C. Medals; Mons (1914) Star and General War Medal. Pl. xviii.

SKILLETT, Pte. George, King's Royal Rifle Corps, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Skillet of Barleythorpe, and was born at Lowther, Westmoreland, on the 22nd October, 1896. He was well known in both Langham and Barleythorpe, and was a member of the choir of Langham Church. He was a footman prior to enlisting in November, 1915. He was wounded in action in August, 1916, and fought on the Somme, being killed by a shell at Warlincourt on October 3rd, after being out only about two months. He was buried on the battlefield. Pl. xi.

SKINNER, Sergt. Drummer Harold, was the husband of Mrs. Skinner of 38 King's Road, Oakham, and was born at Barleythorpe on the 27th June, 1886. He leaves a family of two. For eighteen years a postman at Oakham, and a member of the Oakham Territorials, he was in camp at Bridlington with the 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., to which the Oakham Company was attached, when war broke out. He proceeded to France in February, 1915, and on his time expiring came home, but was called up again, and went out to France a second time in June, 1917. He had been through the Loos and other notable engagements. He lost his life on August 25th, 1917.
while acting as a stretcher bearer, being engaged with a comrade conveying a stretcher down the trenches when an enemy shell caught them, and they were killed at once. He was buried in a British cemetery one and a quarter miles south of Vermelles. Sergt. Skinner was a twin son of Mr. J. William Skinner of Mill Street, Oakham. Pl. xv.

SKINNER, Pte. Aubrey, son of Mrs. A. Sivers of Ketton, was born at Collyweston, July 1st, 1894, and joined the 6th Leicestershire Regt. February 17th, 1916. He went to France August 19th following, and took part in the fighting on the Somme, and was killed August 17th, 1916, at Flers. On that day the Leicesters rushed a trench and bayoneted fifty Germans in a hand-to-hand conflict, and carried a very difficult position. Pte. Skinner with some others of his platoon, was digging a trench at the time, in a very dangerous place, when an enemy shell fell and killed him instantly as well as four of his comrades and wounding many. He was buried on the spot where he fell. He was only 22 years of age, and a sad feature is that he had only been married six months. Pl. ix.

SMITH, Pte. Bryan, of Barleythorpe, 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards, whose widow, Mrs. Clara Smith and one child live at 346 Croft Road, Stockingford, Nuneaton, was born at Welham, Leicestershire, November 12th, 1889. He was a butcher’s assistant before enlisting on the 25th August, 1916. He went to France on the 30th January, 1917, and was killed in action at Cambrai on the 30th November. He is buried in the New British Cemetery, Gouzeaucourt. Pl. xi.

SMITH, Sergt. Charles, Military Medallist, Leicestershire Regt., was born at Whitwell on the 26th December, 1893, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Smith of Buswick Lodge, Cottesmore, and from the age of two until he was nineteen he was brought up by his grandmother, Mrs. Lucy Naylor of Preston. He was a railway porter up to enlisting on the first day of the war, August 4th, 1914. On December 4th he was made lance-corporal and corporal on the 20th, and promoted to rank of sergeant on February 7th, 1916. He went to France on May 4th, 1915, and was awarded the M.M. for bravery in the field. He was killed by a shell on the 28th June, 1917, and is buried in Philosophische British Cemetery, Vermelles. Pl. xii.

SMITH, Pte. David, 11th Batt. King’s Own Royal Lancaster Regt., was a twin son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, of Ryhall, where he was born on the 28th May, 1898. He was engaged in agriculture up to the time of his enlistment on the 14th September, 1916, in the Leicestershire Regt. He went to France on the 23rd December the same year, and was later attached to the K.O.R. Lancaster Regt. as a sniper. He was killed on the 25th November, 1917, at Grancourt, Cambrai, a letter from an N.C.O. of the same regiment stating that he was killed instantly by the bursting of a shell while he was carrying a message to the firing line - a duty he had undertaken voluntarily during what was his term of rest. The writer added that Pte. Smith was always a “cheery boy,” and died a hero’s death. A memorial service for the deceased was held in Ryhall Church. Pl. xx.

SMITH, Pte. Jeremiah, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith of Buswick Lodge, Cottesmore, enlisted in the R.G.A. May 24th, 1914. He was in the 62nd Battery, 3rd Brigade, 28th Division, and was drafted to France in January, 1915, where he was engaged in the fighting until the following December, when he went to Salonica, and remained there until the end of hostilities. He was returning to England on leave, when he was admitted to a Military hospital somewhere in France, suffering from appendicitis on January 17th, 1919, and passed away on the 29th of the same month. He was buried in the British Military Cemetery, near the hospital. Age 26. Pl. i.

SMITH, Gunner John Charles, Royal Field Artillery, son of Mr. Wm. Smith, Langham, was born on the 14th February, 1895, and engaged in farming before enlisting on the 17th May, 1916. He went out to France on the 9th November following, and his death took place on the 3rd October, 1917, in St. John’s Hospital, Etaples, from gun-shot wounds in his thigh. His sergeant described him as “a good lad, honoured and respected by both officers and men.” Pl. xi.

SMITH, Pte. Leonard, son of Mrs. B. Smith of Park Lane, Oakham, was born there in July, 1894. He was a member of the Territorials before the war, and joined the 10th Leicesters, but did not go abroad, as he was attacked by consumption in 1916. He died and was buried at Oakham. Pl. xix.

SMITH, Gunner Percy Albert, 160th Howitzer Brigade, R.F.A., was the son of Mrs. Emma Wright of Langham, and was born on November 2nd, 1890. He was a member of the Leicestershire Constabulary, and was transferred from headquarters at Leicester, to Oadby, in August, 1914. He joined the Army in June, 1915, and went out to France January, 1916, being killed in action 11th August the same year on the Somme. He was buried at Beaucourt Wood Cemetery in France. Another of his Police comrades was badly injured at the same time and died next day. The Oadby Urban Council passed a vote of sympathy with Gunner Smith’s mother, and the chief constable of Leicestershire (Mr. Ed. Holmes), also expressed his condolences with her, and said her son, while in the Police Force, won the respect of all who knew him. Pl. xi.

SMITH, Sergt. William, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, of Buswick Lodge, Cottesmore, was born at Exton, July 19th, 1875. He joined the Royal Field Artillery in July, 1893, and was drafted to France in August, 1914, where he took part, for nearly three years, in the strenuous fighting. He was wounded by a shell and died in Glasgow Military Hospital in July, 1917. He leaves a widow. Pl. i.

SNARY, Gunner Ernest William, 256th Siege Battery, R.G.A., was a twin son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Snary of Whissendine, and was born September 21st, 1897. He attended the village school until he was fifteen, and endeared himself to his teachers by his exemplary conduct and attention to his work. On leaving school, he went as assistant to Mr. Grocock, Grocer, Whissendine, and was known to the villagers, and all round as a very obliging boy. He was a member of the Whissendine Cricket Club, and a very promising cricketer. He joined the Army, September 6th, 1916, proceeding to France February 8th, 1917, and was killed in action on October 4th of that year, by a bursting shell whilst sheltering in a dug-out. A letter to the parents from the major in command says: “Gunner Snary was a very popular soldier owing to his cheerfulness and willingness to help his comrades in everything, and all express their condolence with you in your loss.” Pl. xxiv.
SNODIN, Gunner John, Royal Field Artillery, was the son of Mrs. Mary Ann Snodin of Uppingham, and was born at Braunston on the 20th August, 1891. He was a butcher before joining up on June 14th, 1915. He proceeded to France the first week in January, 1916, and was killed by a shell on the 1st July following, at Albert. He is buried in the cemetery at that place. Pl. xxii.

SOUTHWELL, Pte. Harry, 1/6th Batt. West Yorkshire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Southwell of Queen Street, Uppingham, and was born at Nottingham on the 5th May, 1899. He was a gardener by occupation, and joined up on the 5th June, 1917, going out to France on the 11th June the following year. On the 12th October he was admitted to the 33rd Casualty Clearing Station suffering from a severe gun-shot wound in the chest. Everything possible was done for him, but he died in the early morning of the 16th. He was buried the same day at Ficheuse Military Cemetery. Pl. xxii.

SPRING, Pte. Wilfred Chappell, 3/4th Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Spring, South Luffenham, was a native of that village. He was a footman before he enlisted on the 16th November, 1915. His death took place on the 24th June, 1916, from cerebral meningitis, at Saltfleet, near Grimsby. He was interred in South Luffenham Cemetery. Pl. xii.

SPRINGTHORPE, Lance-Corp. Herbert Cecil, 2nd Batt., Lincolnshire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wm. Springthorpe of Whitwell, and was born there on the 30th May, 1887. He was married. Pte. Springthorpe enlisted in the Regulars in 1903 in the regiment named, which, two years’ later, was ordered to India, and he completed his three years service. On his return to England he obtained a position as porter at Skipton station, and after about five years he went to Canada. On the outbreak of war he returned from Vancouver, being still on the Reserve, and rejoined his old regiment in September, 1914. They were drafted from Vancouver, being still on the Reserve, and rejoined his old regiment in September, 1914. They were drafted to France in November, and on the 12th March, 1915, he was killed in action at Neuve Chappelle. Prior to leaving Vancouver for England in 1914, a memento, with an address, signed by a number of his neighbours, was presented to Mr. Springthorpe, and in the latter the following sentiments were expressed: “We appreciate the fact that you are to be our representative in the defence of our country, flag, and honour. As a neighbour we shall miss your cheerful outlook on life, but when duty calls, manhood must respond.” Pl. viii.

SQUIRES, Pte. Alfred, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Squires of 14 West Road, Oakham, was born 28th January, 1891. He enlisted in the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers in March, 1916, and the following June was sent out to France. He was twice wounded, the first time in the left arm and on the second occasion in the leg, when bringing in his wounded sergeant under heavy fire. He returned to France August 28th, 1918, and was killed by a piece of shell on September 27th, 1918, at Cambrai. Pl. xvii.

STAFFORD, Pte. Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stafford of the Green, Ketton, was born there July 28th, 1881. He volunteered and went to South Africa, and held the King and Queen's Medal for service in the war prior to joining “Kitchener’s Army,” which he did in September, 1914, while he was employed at Messrs. Blackstone Company’s works, Stamford. He went out to France on March 9th, 1915, with the 1st Lincolnshire Regt., and took part in the desperate fighting at the Richebourg-Festubert operations in which the Lincolns met with heavy losses. They lost eight officers and two hundred and fifty-eight men in this battle, the whole brigade having over 4,500 casualties. When it is stated that the same battalions, only two months before, had been cut up so terribly at Neuve Chappelle we can but marvel at the iron nerve which enabled them once again to endure so searching a test.

Pte. Stafford was killed by a sniper’s bullet on June 16th, 1915, on the Menin Road, north of Ypres, as he was taking a message to headquarters. Two of his brothers, Jack and Mark, went on foreign service. It is a sad coincidence that Mark was the first Ketton man to be wounded and Harry the first to be killed. Pl. x.

STANTON, Pte. George Robert, 2/5th Lincolnshire Regt., was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stanton of Whitwell, and was born at Aslackby Fen, near Folkingham, on the 26th January, 1885. He joined the Lincolns on June 26th, 1915, having previously been in the employ (for five years) of Mr. Naylor, of Middle Rasen, Lincs. After training he was sent to Ireland during the Rebellion, and went out to France on the 23rd February, 1917. On the 20th April following, his death took place from pneumonia at the 48th Casualty Clearing Station, France. He was in the trenches up to two days before his death, thus sticking to his post until the last possible moment, and was so ill when admitted to hospital that no hopes of his recovery were entertained. He was buried in Bray Cemetery. Pte. Stanton was of a quiet, good-natured disposition and well respected. Pl. vii.

STANSMORE, Pte. George, 1/4th Essex Regt., son of Mrs. William Stansmore, Tickencote, was by trade a baker and confectioner. He was born at Baston, on July 14th, 1880. Enlisting on the 2nd July, 1915, he proceeded to Egypt on October 9th the same year, and was killed in action in the Eastern theatre of war on the 26th March, 1917. Pl. vi.

STEELE, Pte. James Leonard, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Steele of North Luffenham, was born on August 11th, 1895, at that village, and joined the 1st Coldstream Guards January 5th, 1915. He went out to France the following October. He took part in the terrible fighting on the Somme, where he was wounded August 16th, 1916, and again May 4th, 1917, at the third Battle of Ypres. He died December 1st, 1918, from influenza aggravated by his wounds, and is buried at North Luffenham, leaving a widow to whom he had been married only five weeks. Age 23. Pl. xii.

STIMPSON, Pte. Sidney Albert, R.M.L.I., son of the late Mr. Fred Stimpson of Langham, was a hero of the Jutland Naval Battle, on May 31st, 1916, in which he lost his life. He was born on the 31st June, 1897, and was educated at Langham School, and was a member of Langham Church choir. He commenced work as under-gardener for Lord Ranksborough, and then took up the trade of wagon builder with the Midland Railway Company at Long Eaton. On the outbreak of war he enlisted in the R.M.L.I., and was put on H.M.S. “Black Prince,” on which ship he was killed in the Jutland fight. Pl. xi.

STOKES, Pte. Harold Percival, son of Mr. Josiah Stokes of Caldecott, was just three days over 19 when he joined the Army Veterinary Corps, August 31st, 1916. He was sent to France within ten days and died at No. 16 General Hospital,
Sacrifice still exists everywhere, and everywhere the elect of each generation suffers for the salvation of the rest. Amiel.
Without a sign his sword the brave man drew
And asks no omen but his Country's cause

Pl. xxii.
Le Treport, September 11th, 1917, from cerebro-spinal meningitis. His father was sent for and arrived only to find that his son had passed away about two hours before his arrival. Pte. Stokes was buried in Mont Huon Cemetery, Le Treport. Pl. v.

STOKES, Pte. John Thomas, East Surrey Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas Stokes of 43 West Road, Oakham, was a native of the town, born on June 12th, 1899. He was a motor mechanic and fitter, employed at Mr. Himman's garage, Mill Street, Oakham, before he enlisted. He joined up on November 27th, 1917, and proceeded to France on August 7th, 1918, and fell at Ronssoy on September 18th, being killed by a shell during the great September advance. His body was found by Gnr. C.L. Morris, 7th F.A. Brigade, Australia Imperial Force, who, with other members of the same battery, gave him a proper burial, and erected a cross above his grave. Gnr. Morris, writing to his parents, said:— "Your son died as I am sure he would have wished during one of the most victorious advances made by the British troops in this war. Great as will be the blow to you, I am sure it will be softened by the knowledge that your son died a soldier and a man, having sacrificed his life in a great cause. We paid him the last and best respects within our power, and buried him in such a place that his grave will be kept and honoured, and serve as a memory to those who pass, of one who gave his all in such a place that his grave will be kept and honoured, and the last and best respects within our power, and buried him in such a place that his grave will be kept and honoured, and serve as a memory to those who pass, of one who gave his all for his home and country." Pl. xix.

STOKE, Pte. Frank, 28th Company, Royal Engineers, was the husband of Mrs. Ellen May Stooke of Belmisthorpe, and there are three children. He was born at Devizes on February 19th, 1895. He joined the 2nd Batt. Sherwood Foresters, January 24th, 1916, as soon as he was 19 years of age, and was sent to Ireland at the time of the Rebellion, and in September, 1916, went with the regiment to France, where the battalion took part in the capture of the Thiepval Ridge and in the Battle of the Ancre. In the operations round Lens he gained the Military Medal, having distinguished himself on May 28th, 1917, in a raid on Hairpin Craters, where he "displayed great bravery in bringing back a wounded man to the lines through a very heavy barrage"; unfortunately, the man died the same day. On the 1st July he gained a bar to the Medal for, at Lens, during an attack on an enemy position "showing great courage under dangerous and difficult conditions, when on a reconnaissance to ascertain the position of the battalion on the right flank." He was killed in action May 13th, 1918, at Dickebusch, in Belgium, and was buried in the Nine Elms British Cemetery. The O.C. of his platoon writes:— "He was a plucky boy, and one of whom you are no doubt very proud." Pl. x.

STOREY, Pte. Albert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Storey of Geeston, Ketton, was born at Ingthorpe, in the Parish of Tinwell, February 19th, 1895. He joined the 2nd Batt. Sherwood Foresters, January 24th, 1916, as soon as he was 19 years of age, and was sent to Ireland at the time of the Rebellion, and in September, 1916, went with the regiment to France, where the battalion took part in the capture of the Thiepval Ridge and in the Battle of the Ancre. In the operations round Lens he gained the Military Medal, having distinguished himself on May 28th, 1917, in a raid on Hairpin Craters, where he "displayed great bravery in bringing back a wounded man to the lines through a very heavy barrage"; unfortunately, the man died the same day. On the 1st July he gained a bar to the Medal for, at Lens, during an attack on an enemy position "showing great courage under dangerous and difficult conditions, when on a reconnaissance to ascertain the position of the battalion on the right flank." He was killed in action May 13th, 1918, at Dickebusch, in Belgium, and was buried in the Nine Elms British Cemetery. The O.C. of his platoon writes:— "He was a plucky boy, and one of whom you are no doubt very proud." Pl. x.
He delighted in nature and was a keen observer of bird life. A letter from his company commander tells us how, before the advance, he kept his men in hand under a heavy shell fire. We know the sort of encouragement he would have given, and almost seem to hear the words: next we see him leading his platoon over ‘No Man’s Land’. There the picture ends. To say more is mere vain repetition; besides a voice from somewhere seems to say: ‘Oh, chuck it!’ or something similar. We’ll leave him there; but never a braver soldier fell, never was mounded a dearer friend.

Lieut. Street was among the first to go. Who shall say how many waverers he carried with him, or appraise the worth of such a man in such a corps. He fell a full lieutenant at the age of brigadiers, but at the school from which he flew to arms his noble name will never die. Pl. xxii.

STORY, Pte. Herbert Henry, whose father resides at North Luffenham, was born December 26th, 1899, at Ketton. He was a coal miner before joining the Notts and Derbys. The only information available is that he was wounded in action and died October 21st, 1916, in King George’s Hospital, London, and was buried at Nunhead Cemetery. No portrait available.

STUBBS, Pte. Henry Job, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Stubbs of Ashwell, was born March 21st, 1891, and previous to the war was a railway signalman. He enlisted in June, 1915, joining the 5th Leicestershire (T.F.), and after being in training at Loughborough, Belton Park, Basford, and Bulwell, went to France at the end of March, 1916. He was wounded by shell splinters in the right hand and left thigh on July 4th, 1916, and died next day in the Casualty Clearing Station at Wartnincourt Halte. His colonel wrote:—”I know that he was a well behaved, quick, and thoroughly conscientious man, and I have had good reports of him from his officers.” Pl. i.

SULLIVAN, Pte. Joseph, Notts. and Derby, Regt., was the adopted son of Mr. Edward Bottomley, 73 Stamford End, Exton. He was a railway servant before enlistment. He served in France and was reported missing on 20th September, 1917, on which date he is presumed to have been killed. Pl. viii.

SWANN, Pte. Albert, of Seaton, was born at Bisbrooke, January 31st, 1877. He was a Reservist in the 1st Leicestershire Regt., which he joined December, 1902. He served three years in India and his nine years in the Reserve virtually expired the day he was killed. He went out to France September 3rd, 1914, and was killed at Armentières on October 23rd. A cousin of his, who was in the trench with him, says:—”I saw a shell hit him. It either knocked him right into the earth or blew him into fragments. I was next man to him and was knocked unconscious for half an hour. When I came to my senses, where the poor fellow stood, was a large hole; nothing was ever seen of him again. I was talking to him less than five minutes before he was hit. He had been talking about his baby.” Another eyewitness says:—”I saw him killed, a sight I shall never forget the longest day I live. A shell hit him and blew him into thousands of bits.” His widow is left with two children, the youngest, a daughter, having been born after the father rejoined his regiment. No portrait available.

SWANSON, Sergt. John George, 1st Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Swanson of Ryhall, was a native of this place, and was born on the 9th June, 1875. He was a labourer, and in May, 1893, joined the Militia Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regt. at Grantham. In June the same year, he enlisted in the 1st Batt. (Regulars), and had a long and varied career of service. He first went abroad in February, 1894, to Malta, where he remained for two years, and from there proceeded with his regiment to Egypt and took part in the Sudan rising of that period. From Egypt he embarked for India, where he spent several years, coming back to England with his regiment in 1913. He had by this time risen to the rank of sergeant, and was for a time acting-sergeant-major at Fort Garner, from there proceeding to Portsmouth, where he would have finished his 21 years’ service but for the declaration of war with Germany in 1914. His battalion was one of the first of the original British Expeditionary Force to proceed to France, this of course being in August, and he took part in the retreat from Mons. He was reported wounded and missing on the 26th August, at Inchy. He was left behind on the ground severely wounded, and was subsequently reported as supposed to have died at the time. In Egypt he took part in the Atbara campaign, and the fight for Khartoum, and had the Egyptian medal and two clasps, and Queen Victoria’s Medal, Sudan. Pl. xx.

TAVENER, 2nd Lieut. Arthur Frederick, King’s Shropshire Light Infantry, son of the Rev. Frederick John Winder Tavener and Mrs. Tavener, Wing Rectory, was born at Loughborough on July 25th, 1897. He was educated at Stamford Grammar and Oakham School (1909-15). At the latter he gained his first eleven and first fifteen colours, and he was also a prefect during his last year. He was given a Commission in the 9th K.S.L.I. in September, 1915, and went out to France in the following June. On July 25th, 1916, (his 19th birthday), he was transferred to the 1st Batt. and was hit by a machine gun bullet whilst in command of a working party on the night of October 10th, 1916, and died on the 11th, at Albert. He lies buried in the Grove Town British Cemetery, Méaulte. Pl. xiii.

TAWN, Corp. Frank, a native of Uppingham, whose widow resides at “Rockleigh,” Uppingham, joined the 2/4th Lincolnshire Regt. in October, 1914. He was sent to Ireland during the Rebellion, and then served in France. On September 29th, 1917, he was killed at Vlaminghe, Belgium, by a bomb dropped from a German aeroplane. A friend of his writes:—”I heard the news about two hours later on coming down the line. When we went up the last Monday, Frank was left behind. Many good boys were killed up the line and it seemed so hard that he was behind should be killed also. He always did his duty most thoroughly, and I have much to thank him for his kindly influence in my recruit days when I first made his acquaintance.” He was buried in the English Cemetery in the village in which he was killed. His widow is a Red Cross nurse. Pl. xxi.

TAYLOR, Pte. George Edward, whose parents reside at 24 Finkey Street, Oakham, was a member of the Oakham Company of the Leicestershire T.F., having joined when the Company was first formed. He volunteered for active service at the outbreak of war, and went out with the battalion on November 27th, 1915, taking part in all the fighting in which the battalion was engaged until he was invalided home in 1918. He died of pneumonia, November 1st, 1918, and was buried at Oakham Cemetery. Age 29. Pl. xix.
TAYLOR, Pte. John Charles, son of Mrs. A.E. Rawlings, of 18 St. John Street, Oakham, was born at Oakham, July 2nd, 1893, and worked on the Midland railway as platelayer. He joined the 9th Leicesters August 8th, 1914, and went to France July 30th, 1915. He was killed by a shell near Bazentin Wood on July 14th, 1916, in the great advance on that place, during the Battle of the Somme. The Leicesters distinguished themselves by carrying the wood against intense machine gun fire, which proved that the British soldier never fights better than in his first engagement; for this was the first action in which the 9th Batt. took part. Pl. xix.

TAYLOR, Pte. William Edward, Army Service Corps, was the son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Taylor and Mrs. Taylor of Manton, and was born there on the 17th February, 1888. He was a carpenter before enlisting in November, 1915, and went out to France in September the following year. He died on the 2nd October, 1918, from enteric fever, at the 37th Casualty Clearing Station, France. He is buried at Bronfay Farm Military Cemetery, Bray-sur-Somme. Pl. xiii.

TERRELL, Rifleman Victor James, 2/5th City of London Rifles, London Rifle Brigade, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rd. Terrell, School House, Great Casterton, was born at Farningham, Kent, on January 22nd, 1888. Formerly an assistant master in St. Martin's Boys' School, Stamford, in September, 1912, he went for two years' training at the London County Council Training College, at Islington. On leaving college in July, 1914, he was appointed assistant master in St. Mary's Boys' School, Rotherhithe, London, which post he held until he enlisted on May 11th, 1915. He served in Belgium and France, and his death on the 1st July, 1916, is thus described by a comrade, Rifleman Sidney Lause, a returned prisoner of war:—“He was killed by the same bomb that wounded me. We had got into the German line on the attack, but had to retire. We had got to a shell hole when a bomb was thrown in by a German. Vic. was killed by my side.” Pl. vi.

THOMSON, Lance-Corp. Rupert Archer, 3rd Batt. Canadians, was a son of the Rev. M.A. Thomson of Thistleton Rectory, where he was born on the 23rd January, 1887. He was an accountant by profession and enlisted originally in the 9th Canadian Batt., changing later into the 3rd. He came over to France in 1915, and served on the Western front until June 17th, 1918, when he was killed in the charge at Givenchy, a bullet entering his forehead. He is buried in the Military Cemetery, six hundred yards from the trenches where he fell. Pl. xiv.

THORNTON, Pte. Charles Edward, 6th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. Lewis Thornton of North Luffenham, where he was born on December 20th, 1895. He was a baker by trade, and employed at Wragby, Lincs., and was the first one to enlist from that place after the declaration of war in August, 1914. He proceeded to Turkey in August the following year, and received his death wound, it is believed, at Suvla Bay on the 30th of that month. No photograph available.

THORNTON, Lieut. Frank Cecil, son of Mr. G.H. Thornton of South Street, Oakham, was a clerk in the Rutland Education Office when war broke out. He joined the 11th Leicestershire Regt. as a private September 9th, 1914, and gained a commission September 10th, 1915, being raised to the rank of Lieutenant July 1st, 1916. He went to France May 4th, 1916. While instructing his men in throwing live bombs, he was killed almost instantly by the premature bursting of a faulty bomb which he had just thrown. Six of his men were unfortunately wounded also. His C.O. writes:—“I cannot express the regret I feel at such a disaster... I feel most severely the loss of such a promising officer, he was always keen about his work and very painstaking, and for his future I had great hopes.” He was buried with full military honours in the Ferme Olivier Cemetery, Elverdinge, July 15th, 1916. Pl. xiii.
THORNTON, Gunner Frederick William, brother of Lieut. F.C. Thornton, was 17 years old when he joined the R.N.V.R. at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, with other Oakham boys, in November, 1915. He served in the A.D.M.S. and was first-class gunner in “S.S. Hellenes.” He made many journeys to America and Italy, and on two occasions engaged submarines in the Atlantic. He contracted influenza, pneumonia following, while on active service from which he succumbed October 2nd, 1918, at Mill Road Infirmary, Liverpool. He was buried in Anfield Cemetery, honours being accorded by a Naval Detachment. Pl. xvi.

THORPE, Sergt. Arthur Reginald, 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Thorpe, Beast Hill, Uppingham, was a native of that town, and was born on the 8th February, 1888. He was a schoolmaster by profession, being first a pupil teacher at Uppingham, afterwards assistant master at Luton, and then at Westerham, Kent. Some years later he returned to Uppingham as assistant master in his old school. He joined the army on March 1st, 1916, and went out to France in July the next year. After serving abroad six months, he was invalided home through an injury. He died from heart failure, following influenza, on November 4th, 1918, at the V.A.D. Hospital, Cottingham Road, Hull. He was buried in the New Northern Cemetery, Hull. The deceased belonged to the Uppingham Church Choir, and both as a vocalist and cello player was extremely popular in the district. Pl. xxi.

THORPE, Pte. Edward Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thorpe, of Edith Weston, the eldest of a family of nine, was born February 17th, 1889. He left school at the age of 12 determined to earn his own living. He wished to become a gamekeeper and entered the service of the Earl of Ancaster at Normanton Park where he made good progress, but at the age of 16 his father met with a serious accident. He was, therefore, called on to help his father in his business as a carting contractor and assist in bringing up his younger brothers and sisters, which he did with characteristic cheerfulness and self-sacrifice. Previous to the outbreak of the war he had been for four years a member of the Oakham Territorial Force, and on September 12th, 1914, joined the 1/5th Leicestershire Regt. with his brother John. He experienced many narrow escapes in the fighting in Belgium, where he was sent February 27th, 1915, but ultimately met his fate by an explosive bullet which entered his chest, and he died in hospital near Ypres, July 24th, 1915. His C.O. writes: “He was, at the time he was hit, nobly defending his trench. He was much liked by everyone. I personally always looked upon him as one of my best soldiers. He was always cheerful and very popular amongst his comrades.” Pl. vii.

THORPE, Gunner George William, whose widow resides at West End, Uppingham, before joining the Army, was a bootmaker, and succeeded Sergt. Bunn, who was killed while on active service, in the Armoury at Uppingham School. He was in the 237th Siege Battery, R.G.A., which he entered in July, 1916, being drafted to France the following January, and was fatally wounded by an aerial bomb near Poperinge, and died October 21st, 1917. He lies buried in Gwalia Cemetery, near Poperinge. He was 35 years of age and left five children, the eldest being only 12 years old. Pl. xxi.

THORPE, Pte. John Willie, 3/5th Leicestershire Regt., son of Mrs. S.A. Thorpe, Ashwell Road, Whissendine, was born at Northborough, Market Deeping, April 7th, 1889. He enlisted in the Leicestershire Regt. in June, 1915, and went out to France on March 25th, 1916. He fought on the Somme front, and died of wounds at a Casualty Clearing Station on July 6th the same year. He lies buried at Warlimont Halte Military (British) Cemetery, Saulty. Three other brothers have served in the Army, and one was a prisoner of war in Germany. Pl. xxiv.

THORPE, Pte. Paul, 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was a native of Oakham, and his widow, Mrs. Minnie Thorpe, and four children, reside at 23 John Street. He was the second son of Mr. C. Thorpe, near Braunston Gate House, Oakham, and was employed in the shoe trade before joining up in October, 1916. He went on foreign service to Mesopotamia on the 12th May, 1917, and his death took place from dysentery and heat stroke in No. 32 General Hospital, Amara, on the 13th August following. In a letter of sympathy to Pte. Thorpe’s widow, one of the nursing sisters wrote:— “He often mentioned you and the dear children, and we were so hoping to be able to send him home to you again. It seems so terrible our men dying so far from all their loved ones. They certainly are doing their bit for their country, and I admire all your brave women who spare, your men.” No portrait available.

THORPE, Pte. William, 11th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt., grandson of Mrs. Ellen Thorpe, Langham, by whom he was brought up, was born at Langham on the 27th May, 1894, and was a baker in the employ of Mr. Edwin Mantle of that village, before joining up on the 2nd December, 1915. He went to France on the 5th June, 1916, and was reported “missing” from the 21st October the same year. He has since been officially reported dead on or after that date. Pl. xi.

THRAVES, Trooper William Joseph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thraves, of Manor House, Stretton, was born December 6th, 1890. He joined the 1/1st Staffordshire Yeomanry, and went out with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, and took part in the operations in Syria. He died of malaria October 22nd, 1918, on the hospital ship “Dunbar Castle,” at Beirut. Age 28. His C.O. writes:— “He was my troop sergeant, and a nicer and kinder man I have never met. He was very much liked by his men, and I had the highest confidence in him; it is a great loss to me, apart from military duties. During the last operations his cheerfulness under, at times, very trying conditions, was a fine example to all who were associated with him. It is such splendid fellows as these that have enabled us to bring this war to such a victorious conclusion.” Pl. xiv.

THROSBY, Chief Petty Officer Charles E., was born October 25th, 1890, at Leicester. By trade he was a butcher. He served in the Royal Navy from August, 1908, to August, 1913, when he came to live at Egleton with his sister, Mrs. E.M. Martin. He had started in business as a butcher at Greetham only a few months when war broke out and, being in the Royal Fleet Reserve, was called up. He was sent to Antwerp with the Naval Brigade, and took part in that expedition, which was ill-equipped, against the inexorable German guns and ended in a total loss to the British troops.
by death and internment of about 2,500 men. He went with the Naval Brigade to Gallipoli and then to France with the Royal Naval Division. Here he gained promotion and was acting chief petty officer and was bringing up rations to the men when he was hit in the head by a bullet at 2 a.m. on August 14th, 1916. He was taken to the hospital, but never regained consciousness, and was buried in Barlin Cemetery, near Arras. Age 26. Pl. iv.

**TIBBERT, Pte. George Alfred**, 6th Dorsetshire Regt., was born at Pickworth on the 19th February, 1888, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tibbert, live at New Wood, Empingham. He was a horseman on a farm before joining the 5th Leicestershire Regt. in February, 1911. He was subsequently transferred to the 12th West Yorks. and later to the 6th Dorset Regt., in which he was serving at the time of his death. He went out on the 26th February, 1915, and took part in, among other engagements, the Battle of Loos (Oct., 1915) Ypres, Arras, Hill 60, Messines Ridge; and was killed north-west of Albert on the 3rd August, 1918. He was hit by a bullet from a German aeroplane, and, though carried down to the Aid Post with all possible speed, died just as the bearers got there. He is buried in Harponville Communal Cemetery, Albert. Pl. xv.

**TILLEY, Pte. Herbert William**, 2nd K.O.Y.L.I., only son of Mr. Herbert Tilley, Queen Street, Uppingham, was born in that town on the 8th March, 1894. He was a butcher before enlisting on the 29th March, 1916, went to France the same year, and fought in numerous engagements. He was once buried by a shell, and subsequently had blood poisoning, and was next gassed, before, on the 24th August, 1918, he received a fatal bullet wound in the head, and died at No. 53 Casualty Clearing Station, France. He is buried at Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, near Amiens. From a letter from the Company S.M., it appears that Pte. Tilley was hit by a sniper while he was putting a magazine on his Lewis gun, of which he was the No. 1. “He was a very good soldier, and one that could be relied upon at all times to do his duty.” The letter continues: “And I cannot remember even one occasion of him grumbling at any work he had to perform. As regards being a ‘fighter’ he was one of the best, and a capable man with his Lewis gun.” Pl. xxii.

**TOOLEY, Pte. Arthur Thomas**, son of Mr. Thomas Tookey of Uppingham, was born there April 8th, 1881. He enlisted in the 3rd Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry in April, 1915, and transferred to the 4th Worcestershire Regt. later. In June, 1915, he was sent out to Gallipoli, and took part in the attack on Suvla Bay, where he was reported missing and, later, presumed killed August 4th, 1915. Pl. xxiii.

**TOOLEY, Corp. Frederick Thomas**, brother of the above, was born at Uppingham December 12th, 1889. He joined the 6th Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry in February, 1915. He went on foreign service July, 1915, and took part in the fighting on the La Bassee-Ypres salient, and was wounded at the taking of Guillemont on the Somme, in September, 1916. He was wounded during the third Battle of Ypres when attacking a German position, and was presumably killed in trying to reach an advanced dressing station. His death was presumed as taking place September 20th, 1917, and the place Langemarck. Pl. xxiii.

**TOOLEY, Lance-Corp. George William**, 15th Batt. Notts. and Derby Regt., whose widow and one child reside at Great Casterton, was a native of Harby, near Lincoln, and was born September 18th, 1890. He was a waggoner before enlisting on the 24th February, 1915, at which time he was living with his wife at Whitwell. He was sent out to France on January 31st, 1916, and took part in engagements at La Bassee, the Somme, and elsewhere. He died from a shell wound in the chest on the 25th February, 1917, and is buried in the Cérisy Gailly French Military Cemetery, four miles W.S.W. of Bray. Pl. vi.

**TRYON, Capt. Henry**, brother of Richard (see below), was farming in British Columbia when war broke out. He let his farm and came home at once, and began training in Major G. Tryon’s Grenadier Guards’ school of instruction at Chelsea Barracks. He was given a Commission as lieutenant in the 15th Batt. Rifle Brigade December 1st, 1914, and trained with them until August 7th, 1915, when he was sent out to France and posted to the 8th Batt. Rifle Brigade, which formed part of the 14th Division then holding the Ypres salient. On the night of November 23rd, Lieut. Tryon was on patrol with three men, one was hit and had to be helped back by another of the party. A little later Lieut. Tryon was shot through the neck. Corporal Alfred Drake, who was with him, bound up the wound, regardless of the enemy’s fire. Later a rescue party crawling near the German lines found Lieut Tryon and the corporal, the former unconscious but alive and bandaged, and Corporal Drake beside him dead and riddled with bullets. He had given his own life and saved that of his officer. The V.C. was awarded to Corporal Drake. Of the rescue party Lieut. Gorell Barnes received the D.S.O.; Lieut. Backus the M.C.; and the two men Rfn. J.E. Beazley and Rfn. W. Hobday, the D.C.M. for their bravery and devotion on this occasion.

Lieut. Tryon recovered from his wound and returned to light duty again in France, July 26th, 1916. He was promoted to captain in September, and took part in the fighting on the Somme. It was here that the Tanks made their first appearance in the war. On September 15th, the 15th Division, to which the 8th Batt. Rifle Brigade was attached, advanced to the attack at 6-20 a.m. from Delville Wood, and they won their final objective. The trophies on this occasion amounted to 13 machine guns, 3 field guns, 3 heavy howitzers, and about 700 prisoners. But the loss was a terrible one, for only 150 men were left out of 600 who started that morning, and later these 150 were found to have taken the trench alone, and were holding it in face of the enemy. Of their 12 officers Capt. Tryon and 8 others were killed and 3 were wounded. His colonel wrote: “It was owing to the way Capt. Tryon led his men and the glorious example set by him that they went on after he fell and accomplished what they did that day.” Pl. xv.

**TRYON, Capt. Richard**, was the eldest son of the late Capt. Richard Tryon, of the Lodge, Oakham. He was born May 17th, 1868, educated at Harrow, and was gazetted to the King’s Royal Rifles (in which his father served from 1854 to 1867) from the Northamptonshire Militia, January 17th, 1891, and joined the 3rd Batt. at Jullundur. He became lieutenant September 3rd, 1892, and retired November 27th, 1895, joining the Northamptonshire Yeomanry and the Reserve of Officers.
When the war broke out he was in South Africa, where he had interests in a gold mining property. He came home at once and joined the 6th Batt. Rifle Brigade, being gazetted captain under Colonel Dawson October, 28th, 1914. He went out to France December 2nd, and was there attached to the 2nd Battalion.

Capt. Tryon's first engagement was on December 16th, when he had command of 400 men, and he took part in all the subsequent fighting near Givenchy La Bassee, until January 10th, 1915, when he was killed. The action in which he met his death is described by a brother officer as follows:— "There was a railway line with a fairly high embankment on which, previous to December 31st, 1914, we held an advanced post about 50 yards from a strong German position. Behind this, about 100 yards, we had an observation post, and on December 31st the Germans drove out our men and occupied it and the railway embankment between. It became necessary to try and dislodge the enemy from this position, and we were ordered to attack in small parties. I lost six out of my ten men, and was being heavily attacked by what others, placed at 40 Germans. The observation post was also under, heavy German machine gun fire. More men were sent up, led by Capt. Tryon, who at once realised my party was in great danger and tried to come to my assistance. To do this he and his men had to go along the 100 yards of railway line which was exposed to a heavy fire from the German machine guns. He was the only one who got up to my position but was not there many seconds when he was shot through the head and killed instantly. The remainder of my men were killed or wounded. I myself was wounded but our forward fight allowed our people to strengthen the other post, so that it held against further attack. About 100 rank and file were killed and wounded. Of six officers who took part, three were killed and three were wounded."

He was a nephew of Lieut. Henry Tryon, who fell so gloriously in the attack on the Russian advanced posts before Sebastopol on the night of November 20th, 1854, and also by what others, placed at 40 Germans. The observation post was also under, heavy German machine gun fire. More men were sent up, led by Capt. Tryon, who at once realised my party was in great danger and tried to come to my assistance. To do this he and his men had to go along the 100 yards of railway line which was exposed to a heavy fire from the German machine guns. He was the only one who got up to my position but was not there many seconds when he was shot through the head and killed instantly. The remainder of my men were killed or wounded. I myself was wounded but our forward fight allowed our people to strengthen the other post, so that it held against further attack. About 100 rank and file were killed and wounded. Of six officers who took part, three were killed and three were wounded."

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Pl. xxiii.
WAISSENDIN

L.CPL. E. BAINES

CAPT. T. B. HAYES

2ND LIEUT. J. E. RODGERS

CAPT. A. R. THOMPSON

PTE. F. BRADSHAW

PTE. F. W. BOULTON

PTE. C. H. FAULKS

PTE. F. W. GIBSON

PTE. C. E. SHARPE

PTE. J. H. NEAL

So right is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man:
When duty whispers low "Thou must,"
The youth replies "I can."
WADE, Acting-Sergt. Albert, of Oakham, was an under foreman on the railway. He enlisted in the 11th Leicesters May 31st, 1915, and went to France January 15th, 1918. He took part in the fighting near Arras, and was reported missing. He has never been heard of again. He leaves a widow and four children. Pl. xix.

WADE, Rifleman William Harold, King’s Royal Rifles, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wade of 33 Penn Street, Oakham, of which town he was a native, being born on the 12th April, 1897. He enlisted on the 11th May, 1916, prior to which he was a footman in the service of Lady Cicely Cathorne Hardy, Lennox Gardens, London. After four months training at Seaford, he went out to France on the 26th September, and was killed on the 24th May, 1917, at Dickebusch, being struck by a fragment of shell which burst near him. The major of deceased’s company, apprising the parents of his death, wrote:—“You have the satisfaction of knowing that he died doing his duty. For over five months your son had been my personal servant, and a more faithful one never lived. He was certainly the most honest and conscientious boy I know, and a great favourite with all his comrades.” In a letter of sympathy Lady Cathorne Hardy said:—“The Colonel and I were very fond of your boy, and I think he was happy with us.” And Lord William Neville, expressing his grief at Rifleman Wade’s death, said:—“I liked him better than any boy I had ever had in my service, and that is saying a good deal, as we have had many during the 28 years we have been married. I was really fond of him… He has done his bit for his country, the greatest any man can do, and though your sorrow must be great you must be very proud to think you had a son who had died, as he has, the most honoured death any one can die.” Pl. xx.

WAGSTAFF, Pte. Robert (Bob), son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wagstaff, 18 Church Street, Oakham, was born at Higham Ferrers, Northants, on December 6th, 1895. He was apprenticed to Mr. R. Green, Confectioner, High Street, Oakham, and was working for Mr. H. Gosling, Pastry cook, Wisbech, at the date of his enlistment in August, 1914, being one of the first of “Kitchener’s Men.” He joined the 6th Leicestershires, and went to France in July, 1915. He was wounded on the Somme in July, 1916, and came over to England, returning to the front the following November, being then transferred to the 9th Battalion. He was killed in action by a shell on the 3rd May, 1917. Pl. xvi.

WAKEFIELD, Lance-Corp. Charles Cornelius, 6th Batt. Lincolnshire Regt., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Wakefield, of 9 Station Road, Essendine, and was born at Peterborough on the 8th July, 1896. He was a butcher by occupation, and enlisted on the 2nd September, 1914. On the 1st July, 1915, he proceeded to Gallipoli and took part in the Suvla Bay landing, and fought at Achi and Baba in Southern Gallipoli. He also served in Egypt on the Suez Canal, and was then sent to France, and took part in the Messines Ridge and Passchendaele Ridge engagements. His death occurred as the result of machine gun bullet wounds in the 13th General Hospital, Boulogne, on the 22nd August, 1917. Lance-Corp. Wakefield was wounded in the Gallipoli fighting, and, writing home while on board a hospital ship in the Mediterranean said:—“He had a bullet put through his left arm just below the elbow.” He added, “there are lots of the Lincolns and other regiments of our Brigade on the ship wounded. We advanced across a piece of flat open ground, and captured a hill with the bayonet. We were attacking at daybreak the next hill, and they had us weighed up. We got into their position and were nearly surrounded, being shot from front and sides, and I don’t think there were many Lincolns to come back. I was about the first in our platoon to get wounded… The fighting where we were is not trench fighting, but open running fights, and it is much more deadly and quicker.” Pl. xv.

WAKEFIELD, Pte. George, 9th Batt. Norfolk Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Wakefield, Ryhall, was a native of this parish and born on the 1st December, 1897. He was a bricklayer at the date of his joining up, 12th December, 1916, enlisting originally in the 1st Leicestershire Regt. He went on foreign service to France on the 5th April, 1917, and came home suffering from trench feet and fever. He returned to France on the 3rd April, 1918, and was transferred to the Norfolk Regt. From the 15th of the same month he has been missing. Pl. xx.

WAKEFIELD, Corp. George, 2/5th Lincolnshire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wakefield, Great Casterton, born on the 3rd May, 1894, was with his father on a small holding before enlisting on September 8th, 1914, in the 7th Lincolnshire Regt. He proceeded to France about March, 1915, was wounded on the Somme, and met with his death in the great German attack on March 21st, 1918, receiving a bullet through the head. A comrade, in a letter to the Rev. J. Scott Ramsey, wrote:—“I was wounded myself at the time. I happened to be in the same trench as him when I was hit. After I had laid where I was wounded for some time, I managed to crawl a little further along the trench in search of water for myself and a comrade who was also wounded. The first one I saw was Corp. Wakefield lying dead in the bottom of the trench, having been shot through the head. I saw he was quite dead, as I tried to move him, but got no answer, so I took his water-bottle which happened to be full, and crawled back to my comrade as best I would.” Pl. vi.

WALKER, Pte. James William, Machine gun Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walker, 4 Normanton Cottages, Empingham, was born at Normanton, on the 26th August, 1892. He was a butcher and joined up on the 9th March, 1916, enlisting in the A.S.C., and being transferred to the M.G.C. in January, 1917. He went to France on August 26th, and fought in the Cambrai Sector. He was wounded on September 29th, and killed on the 22nd November, all in the same year - 1917. Pl. vii.

WALKER, Pte. Thomas, son of Mrs. E. Walker, of Lyddington, was a native of that village, born October 31st, 1876. He enlisted in the 15th Durham Light Infantry in 1915, and went out to France in August, 1916. He was killed in an attack on the Gird Trench, during the Battle on the Somme, September 16th, 1916, when the 15th Dursachs suffered very heavy losses from enemy machine gun fire. Pl. v.

WALKER, Pte. Thomas Henry, son of Mr. Thomas Walker of Edith Weston, was 20 years of age when he enlisted in the
2/6th Sherwood Foresters, February 27th, 1916. He went to Ireland in May, 1916, and took part in the quelling of the Irish Rebellion. He went to France May 10th, 1917, and took part in the fighting round Cambrai, Bapaume and Passchendaele. On April 16th, 1918, he died from the effect of a revolver wound in the abdomen, received during the action at Kemmel Hill, and was buried at Haringhe (Bandaghem) Military Cemetery, near Poperinge. Pl. vii.

WALKER, Sergt. William, 1st Rifle Brigade, was a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. John Pateman, of Empingham, and was brought up by them. He was born at Ketton, on November 9th, 1889, and was a carpenter by trade before joining the Rifle Brigade on the 12th November, 1906, and had been in the Army nine years at the time of his death. He was awarded the Third Class Certificate of Education in December, 1906, and a Second class in March, 1907, and also gained a First at the School of Military Engineering in February, 1910. He was promoted to pioneer sergeant the same year. He was in France from August, 1914, until November, 1915, when he was invalided to England, proceeding to Netley Hospital. He was discharged in March, 1916, and died at Empingham on the 2nd July the same year. He is buried at Empingham. Pl. vii.

WALPOLE, Pte. John Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. JT. Walpole of Aldgate, Ketton, was born there December 17th, 1895. He was a gardener and a member of the Territorial Force, having joined in May, 1914. He went out to France February 25th, 1915, and took part in the terrific fighting for the Hohenzollern Redoubt. He was killed by a bullet October 13th, 1915, and is buried at Vermelles. His C.O. writes:—“He was always ready to do anything wanted of him. He died the death of a true soldier, and his devotion to duty was splendid.” His parents were the recipients of a touching letter of sympathy from the members of the Northwick Lodge of Oddfellows, of which Pte. Walpole was a member. His age was 20. Pl. x.

WARBOYS, Corp. Harry, Queen’s Royal West Surrey Regt., was the son of Mr. Simeon Warboys, of Belmisthorpe. He was born at that place on the 14th February, 1892. A platelayer, he joined up in 1915, and proceeded to France the same year. He fought in several engagements previously to being killed on July 3rd, 1916, by machine gun fire in the Battle of the Somme. Pl. xx.

WARNER, Pte. Fred, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Warner, of Lyddington, was born there January 18th, 1896. He enlisted in the 4th Leicesters, 27th May, 1915, but was transferred to the Manchester Regt. He went out to France in February, 1916, and was killed by a shell April 23rd. It is not known where he is buried. Pl. v.

WARRINGTON, Lance-Corp. John Robert, son of Mrs. Warrington, of Preston, was a gardener, and on November 4th, 1914, joined the 5th Leicestershire Regt. He was sent to France July, 1915, and took part in the Battles of Loos and the Somme. He met his death near Chocques, from wounds and gas poisoning, on June 21st, 1917. Pl. xiii.

WATERS, Pte. Harry, son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Waters, of Tickencote Lodge, enlisted in the 7th Northants, January 13th, 1915, and went to France the following August. He took part in the Battle of Arras, was twice wounded, and also suffered from frostbitten feet. He met his death November 10th, 1917, during the bombardment of the British lines by the Germans during the third Battle of Ypres. His commanding officer writes:—“He was one of my best men, and I feel the loss of him very much.” Age 22. Pl. vi.

WEBB, Sergt. Abram, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Webb, Belton, had considerable military experience before the war. Born at Belton on the 31st October, 1887, he enlisted on the 13th May, 1906, in the King’s Royal Rifles, and, after serving the first twelve months in England, proceeded to Malta, where he was transferred to the 1st Suffolks, and went to Egypt with his new regiment. While there he attained the rank of corporal. His regiment returned to England in November, 1914, and went out to France in January, 1915. He had only been there three weeks when he was invalided home with frost bite. He stayed in England until the following July, and was then made sergeant in the 8th Suffolks. He was home on leave February, 1916, and was killed on the 19th July that year, by a piece of shell while waiting to go forward with his men some two miles from Fricourt. A comrade speaks of Sergt. Webb as “a fine soldier, who always set a good example to his men.” Pl. ii.

WEBSTER, Pte. William Edward, of Tinwell, whose widow lives at 1 St. Peter’s Terrace, Tinwell Road, Stamford, enlisted in the 7th Leicestershire Regt. August 31st, 1916, and went out to France December 5th following. He was wounded on May 3rd, 1917, and after being treated in a Welsh hospital and given sick leave he returned to the firing line on January 6th, 1918. He was reported as having been taken prisoner by the Germans on the Western Front, on May 27th, 1918, that he had been badly wounded, and was in hospital in Germany; but subsequently, a communication from the Records Office stated that he died from shattering of the left foot in the Field Hospital at Chateau Porciens, France, on June 24th, 1918, and was buried in the Military Cemetery there. During the war his widow patriotically served her country as a postwoman at Stamford. Pl. x.

WEED, Lance-Corp. William, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Weed, of Ketton, was born at Sutton Bridge June 15th, 1891. He was an expert gardener, having passed examinations which entitled him to the distinction of being a Fellow of the Horticultural Society. He held a good post at Llanfair, in the Isle of Anglesey, at the time the war broke out, and previously was with his father in the gardens at the Priory, Ketton. He joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, November 4th, 1914, and was promoted to lance-corporal in February, 1915. He went out to France December 1st, 1915, took part in the Battle of the Somme, and was killed by a shell in the terrible fighting in Marmetz Wood, July 10th, 1916. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers did that day deeds that covered them with undying glory. Before going into action they sang a hymn in Welsh, upon which the colonel addressed them, saying:—“Boys, make your peace with God! We are going to take that position, and some of us won’t come back. But we are going to take it.” Tying his handkerchief to his stick, he added, “This will show you where I am.” He was hit as he waved them on with his impromptu flag; but he rose, advanced, was hit again, and fell dead.
At 6-30 that evening the south end of the wood had been cleared, and the Welshmen, flushed with success, were swarming out at the central ride. Lance-Corp. Weed was a member of the Church of England's Men's Society and the Llanfair members sent his parents an illuminated memorial card. His C.O., writing to his parents, said:—“He was an excellent soldier and fought as such. In your sorrow you have one consolation - your soldier son died fighting for his country in history's greatest war.” A comrade writes:—“He was a hero, a silent hero, one of those who have paved the way to the British victory.” Pl. xxii.

WRIGHT, Pte. Vere Edward Roberts, 52nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., was the younger brother of the above, was born at Manton on the 10th June, 1900, and was apprenticed to Mr. F. Skillington, Draper, Market Overton. His business taking him to the villages round, he was well known in the district, and a great favourite with everyone. He was a member of the Church Choir. Previous to enlisting on the 26th June, 1918, on reaching the age of 18, he was a lance-corporal in the 1st Batt. Rutland Volunteers, joining this before he was 17. He was in training in Brocton Camp, Cannock Chase, when, on the 11th February, he was knocked down by a motor taxi in camp while proceeding to officers' quarters, the evening being very foggy. He was taken to the Military Hospital, where Major Machie performed a marvellous operation, but internal haemorrhage setting in for a second time, he succumbed three days after the accident. He is buried at Market Overton. Pl. xiv.

WIGNELL, Pte. Arthur Joseph, son of Mr. John and Eliza Wignell, of Caldecott, was born December 1st, 1894. Previous to joining up he worked on his father's farm. He enlisted on March 13th, 1916, in the 25th Durham Light Infantry, and was in training at Retford. He came home on draft leave about the end of June, 1916, and expected to go to France early in July, but met with a cycling accident, was picked up unconscious, and taken to the V.A.D. Hospital, Uppingham, where he remained six weeks. When discharged he was sent to Catterick Camp, Yorkshire. He went to France October 13th, 1916, was taken ill with diphtheria near Bethune about November 23rd, was taken to hospital at Etaples, and invalided home to England, where he arrived January 1st, 1917, being taken to Wallasey Hospital and then to Blackpool Convalescent Home. Going out to France again May 16th, he was wounded in the arm and leg June 16th, but was back in the trenches about the middle of August, attached to the 12th Field Company, Royal Engineers, for work on Hill 70. He was killed by a shell in a trench between Lens and Loos, September 8th, 1917, and buried in Philosophe British Cemetery, Mazingarbe. Pl. v.

WILKINSON, Corp. James, Army Service Corps, whose widow lives at 24 Barleythorpe Road, Oakham, died of influenza at the 60th General Hospital, Salonica, on the 3rd November, 1918. Lieut. Barker, in a letter to the widow, sympathising with her in her loss, wrote:—“He was in my section, and a more trust-worthy and hard-working corporal it would have been hard to find. Capable as he was, he will be a great loss to the company, and to me in particular. He never knew defeat, and, indeed, he worked after he should have gone into hospital, but he made no complaint at all till it was too late, and the illness had taken too great a hold on him.” Pl. xviii.

WILSON, Pte. Charles Parker, son of Mrs. S.A. Wilson, of Edith Weston, was born at Empingham, January 27th, 1892. He joined the 1st Grenadier Guards, January 11th, 1915, and went out to France in October the same year. He took part in the fighting on the Somme, and was wounded when the Guards were operating on the German trenches between Guedecourt and Lesboeufs. He met his death on September 4th, 1917, at the third Battle of Ypres. His sergeant writes:—“We were occupying a position in an advanced post, and after a very restless night had settled down for a quiet day, when the enemy began to shell our post, one of the shells striking the dug-out occupied by your son and another lad. I regret to say that he was instantly killed. We buried him the following night shortly after midnight, the chaplain reading the service, and such of us as could be spared were present. We all regret the loss of a good man and a brave soldier.” Pl. vii.
Wilson, Pte. Thomas William, of Essendine, before joining the Army was a gamekeeper in the employ of the late Lord Kesteven. He was born February 8th, 1882, and enlisted in the Army Service Corps July 17th, 1916, being transferred to the Royal Engineers November 13th the same year. He went out to France 21st April, 1917, and met his death May 31st, 1918, by a splinter from a shell from one of our own anti-aircraft guns, which pierced his heart. He was at the time guarding a dump of high explosives near Bethune. He was buried in the Cemetery at Labouvriere. Pte. Wilson leaves a widow and three children. Pl. xx.

Wing, 2nd-Lieut. Vincent Sladen, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sladen Wing, of Market Orton, and 21 Sheyne Gardens, Chelsea, was born May 4th, 1898. He was educated at Hildersham House, Broadstairs, and Rugby, and gained an exhibition at Clare College, Cambridge, which, owing to the war, he was unable to take up. He attested under the Derby scheme on May 11th, 1916, and the same day was sent for his firing course to Lark Hill, Salisbury Plain, Brigade, R.H.A., at St. John's Wood, and in February, 1917, had himself by his manner and excellent work not only to all the officers whom he had met out here, but also to the men of his section in the battery, with whom he was in close sympathy.

His captain writes that “he showed great bravery in rescuing wounded men from a very tight corner and total disregard for personal danger.”

Lieut. Wing was a cousin of Major General F.V. Wing, C.B., R.A., who was killed in action in October, 1916, when commanding a Division. Pl. xiv.

Woodcock, Pte. Samuel, 2nd Northants Regt., was the son of Mr. John M. Woodcock, of Dean Street, Oakham. He was born in 1887, at Warminster, near Oundle, and enlisted in 1906. He went on foreign service in 1908, and was in Egypt, Malta, and India, going to France on the outbreak of war. He arrived there on November 10th, 1914, and fought at Mons and Neuve Chappelle, being killed at the latter place by a shell on the 9th May, 1915. No photograph available.

Woodcock, Lance-Corp. Thomas Frederick, 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., another son of Mr. John Matthew Woodcock, of Dean Street, Oakham, was born at Brampton, Huntingdonshire, in 1893. He joined the 5th Battalion (T.F.) on the 12th May, 1913, and went out to France on the 26th February, 1915. He took part in the Hohenzollern Redoubt engagement on October 13th that year, and fought on the Somme, and at Loos and Lens, and was killed by a shell at Merville on the 25th August, 1917. He was buried at Merville. Pl. xviii.

Woodruff, Lance-Corp. James Roland, Army Service Corps, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Woodruff, of Great Casterton, was a native of Bury, Hunts., and was born on the 2nd January, 1892. He was a horseman before joining up as a driver in the A.S.C. on March 1st, 1915. He went out to Egypt on the 23rd June the same year, but died from dysentery and enteric fever at Alexandria on the 13th February, 1916. He is buried in Alexandria Cemetery. Pl. vi.

Woodruff, Lance-Corp. John George, North Staffs. (late Lincolnshire Regt.) son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Woodruff, of Great Casterton, was born at Thorney, Cambs., on September 13th, 1894, and leaves a widow and one child. He was employed as horseman up to joining “Kitchener’s Army” on February 10th, 1915. After four months training at Grimsby, he was sent to France, where he served with the 1st Italian Staffs. on leaving Ireland, he was made corporal on March 29th, 1918 ; was dangerously wounded on the 8th August following, and after undergoing a series of operations, succumbed to his injuries on the 31st of that month, at No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station, France. Pl. vi.

Woods, Pte. Herbert, 1st Batt. Leicestershire Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods, High Street, Ketton, was
WOODWARD, Pte. James, son of Mr. George Woodward, of Morcott, was 33 years of age when he joined the 9th Leicesters on September 14th, 1914. The splendid patriotic spirit with which he was imbued caused him to volunteer for service in the South African War, where he put in two years work, receiving the Victoria South African Medal with two bars. He was speedily sent out to France, and took part in all the fighting with the 9th, having several narrow escapes. On one occasion a shell dropped and killed the man in front and the one immediately behind him, only blowing him down. On another occasion a bullet hit his ammunition and knocked two clips out of his bandolier and made a hole in his tunic. “Killed in action at a place not known, September 25th, 1916,” was the official notification. But in the Battle of the Somme the Leicesters, on September 25th, made a fine advance on the “Gird” system of trenches which connected up with Flers, they pierced it, and made their way beyond it. The 64th Brigade was held up by uncut wire, which they could not penetrate. The result was that the Leicesters, being heavily counter attacked, and having their flanks open, were forced back as far as the Gird Trench, to which they clung. “He fought to the last,” said one who was near him, and doubtless this was the fight in which he received the bullet which killed him. Pl. iii.

WOODWARD, Pte. John Thomas B., son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Woodward of Great Casterton, was born in London May 23rd, 1891. He enlisted in the 9th Suffolk Regt. January 8th, 1915, and went to France August 29th of the same year. He went through the Battle of Loos, and carried his wounded colonel off the battlefield, had his wristwatch shot off, but escaped without a scratch. Subsequently he was invalided home with “trench feet,” and, coming over on the hospital ship “Angelia,” was torpedoed. He had on a lifebelt which he took off and gave to a nurse, who was married, his wife being Mrs. Ethel Maud Woods, and there is one son. Pte. Woods was a native of Ryhall, and was born on the 7th November, 1882. He was a gamekeeper before enlisting on the 31st March, 1916, and he went to France on the 12th September that year. He was killed by a bullet on the 21st April, 1917, and was buried at Philosophical British Cemetery, Mazingarbe, south-west of La Bassee. Pl. ix.

WRIGHT, Pte. Fred, son of Mr. and Mrs. G.W. Wright, was born at Barrowden, June 18th, 1891. He joined the 1st Yorks. Regt. January 17th, 1917, and went out to India in March the same year. His death took place at Peshawar, November 4th, 1918, from influenza. No photograph available.

WRIGHT, Corp. George Samuel, 1st Queen’s Royal West Surrey Regt., was a son of the late Mr. John F. Wright, and was born at Barrowden on the 16th October, 1881. He was married, with two children, Mrs. Wright living at Stanton Hill, Ticknall, near Derby. Pte. Wright served for six years in the Militia, and was a machinist at the time of his enlistment in the West Surreys, on the 19th February, 1917. He went out to France on June 1st, and fought on the Ypres front and elsewhere. He was killed in Meteren on the 13th April, 1918; his officer describing how it happened in the following terms:—“Corp. Wright was on a daylight patrol, and was entering a farm when a German sniper shot one of his men in the head, killing him, Corp. Wright was beside him seeing if he could do anything for him, when the sniper fired again, killing him instantly.” Corp. Wright was buried about half a mile south of Meteren. Before proceeding on active service, the deceased was for years a member of the Barrowden Church Choir, and was also captain of the village cricket club. Pl. xii.

WYMAN, Pte. George William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wyman, of Ridlington, was born 3rd March, 1891, at Ridlington. He was employed on the land and joined up on December 29th, 1914, in the 1/7 Leicestershires. He served in France, and his death took place from wounds received in action on August 14th, 1916, at the 11th Stationary Hospital, Rouen. He was buried in the Saint Sever Cemetery, near the hospital. Pl. ii.
YATES, Pte. Arthur Richard, was a native of Ketton, where he was born October 22nd, 1885. He was a motor driver, and joined the 13th Middlesex Regt. January 26th, 1917, went to France June 21st the same year, and met his death “killed in action,” August 25th, 1917, near Ypres. He left a widow and two children. Pl. ix.

YOUNG, Pte. Joseph Cyril, 2nd Batt. Bedfordshire Regt., was the son of Mr. Hy. Young, of 94 Exton. He was born on the 29th March, 1887, and was a groom before enlisting on September 14th, 1914. He went out to France in 1916, and took part in fighting at Arras, Messines Ridge, Ypres, and on the Somme, and was killed on the 8th September, 1917. He was buried at Outtersteene Communal Cemetery Extension, Bailleul. Pl. viii.
The Scott Family of Soldiers' Sons

Hold the living dear and honour the dead.

Capt. J. S. Scott
Mr. J. W. Scott
Mrs. Scott
L. H. Scott
S.Q.Ms. J. W. T. Scott
Sgt. C. D. Scott
Maj. W. N. Scott
L. C. R. M. Scott
L. C. F. Scott
THE SCOTT FAMILY OF SOLDIER SONS.

Mr. J.W. Scott, who was for many years manager of Messrs. Barclay’s Bank, Oakham, and Mrs. Scott, are to congratulated on the splendid record of services rendered to King and country, by their eight sons, during the Great War.

His Majesty sent his congratulations, early in the war, to Mr. Scott in a letter as follows:

Buckingham Palace. 29th November, 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the King has heard with much interest that you have at the present moment seven sons serving in His Majesty’s Forces.

I am commanded to express to you The King’s congratulations and to assure you that His Majesty much appreciates the spirit of patriotism which prompted this example, in one family, of loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign and Empire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F.M. Ponsonby,
Keeper of the Privy Purse.

The following is a brief record of the services of this family of soldiers of which their parents may be proud.

SCOTT, John Sebastian, H.M.I., private 5th Durham L.I. (T.F.) April 10th 1916 ; corporal, June, 1916 ; Cadet No. 2, Cadet Battalion, Cambridge ; commissioned 2nd-lieutenant 6th Durham L.I., October 25th, 1916 ; lieutenant, April 25th, 1918 ; graded as staff captain, November 15th, 1918 ; attached G.S. Intelligence, Salonica (Interpreter) February 10th, 1917 ; worked with Allied Control in Old Greece, March to September, 1917 ; assistant telegraphic censor, Salonica, September, 1917 ; chief telegraphic, censor, Salonica, November, 1918 ; demobilized, March 25th, 1919 ; awarded Order of the Redeemer (Chevalier) by Greek Government, February, 1918 ; mentioned in dispatches, March, 1919 ; entered Oakham School, 1894.

SCOTT, Joseph William Turner, served seven years in Natal Mounted Police, assisted during Zulu rising at the outbreak of the Boer War, obtaining the Zulu Medal ; served in later stages of the Boer War, receiving the King’s Medal ; enlisted in the Royal Engineers and was serving in Malta at the outbreak of war ; proceeded to France in 1915, and is still with the Army of Occupation, as staff Q.M.S. in the X. Army Corps, H.Q. ; awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre, and Order of Leopold II. ; Meritorious Service Medal (King’s Birthday Honours), 1919 ; entered Oakham School, 1893.


SCOTT, Samson Scott, enlisted in 19th Royal Fusiliers (2nd Public School Batt.), 28th September, 1914 ; commissioned, May 12th, 1915 ; instructor in musketry at No. 4 Artillery Training School, High Wycombe, December 20th, 1915, to November 30th 1916 ; served in India (Deolati) March 18th, 1918 – March 2nd, 1919, with 1st Garrison Batt. South Staffordshire Regt. ; returned from India, 24th March, 1919 ; still serving in H.M.F. June 17th, 1919 ; lieutenant, Loyal North Lancashire Regt. four years, nine months’ service ; Oakham School, 1893-1901.
SCOTT, Walter Nedham, Lieutenant, 1/4th Lincolnshire Regt. (T.F.); Temporary Major General Staff whilst holding appointment of D.A.Q.M.G.; wounded in France, May 20th, 1917; 1914-15 Star and Cross of Merit of War (Italy); M.B.E. (Military Division); four and a half year's service in France and Italy; Oakham School, 1896-1902.

SCOTT, Claude Douglas, served five years in North West Mounted Police (Strathcona Horse); came over from Canada with draft of the 3rd Canadian Army Corps; remained in London, serving as Sergeant on the staff of the A.P.M. Canadian H.Q. until his death from pneumonia, November 30th, 1915; entered Oakham School, 1899.

SCOTT, Colin Francis, Private, 4th Batt. Lincs. Regt., August 24th, 1914; Lieutenant, 8th Leicestershire Regt., November 17th, 1917; Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Special Brigade; France, Campaigns, 1914-1918; 1914-15 Star, 1 wound stripe; served four years and five months; entered Oakham School X'mas Term, 1908.

SCOTT, Charles Reginald Malcolm, Gunner 176th Leicester Howitzer Brigade R.F.A., 11th June, 1915; Bombardier, 1st July, 1915, Corporal, August, 1915; commissioned to 3rd Northumbrian Brigade, R.F.A. (T.F.), October, 10th, 1915; proceeded to France 2nd February, 1916 with 3rd Durham Battery R.F.A. and took part in the second battle of the Somme; invalided home on account of sickness, November, 1916; returned to France, April 1917, joining the 311th Army Brigade, R.F.A. and took part in the battle of Messines where he was gassed and sent to hospital at Etaples, June 10th, 1917; sent to Base, July 1917 and, after being in hospital twice, was sent home to hospital at Reading. After being stationed in several camps and in hospitals was discharged from the Army on account of ill health at Colchester Hospital, August 8th, 1918.
**ASHWELL.**

**ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES**

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<th>Rank</th>
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<tr>
<td>Beaver, Charles Ernest</td>
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**ROLL OF HONOUR**

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* See list of Honours and Distinctions.
AYSTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Goodwin, Frederick John  Private  6th Leicesters
Goodwin, John  Private  9th Leicesters
Hircock, James  Private  17th King’s Liverpool Rt.
Lewin, Thomas W.  Private  9th Leicesters
Pykett, Frank  Private  1st Leicesters
Pykett, Harry  L/Corporal  2nd London
Pykett, James  Private  9th Leicesters
Pykett, Tom Downs  Corporal  12th Leicesters

ROLL OF HONOUR

Dale, Thomas Henry
Goodwin, Ernest
Goodwin, Sidney
Harrison, William
Hircock, George Edward
Jarman, Harry
Langley, Frank W.

Marsden, Rev. B. Anderton (C.F.)
Pykett, Arthur
Smith, George
Smith, Thomas
Smith, Walter
Surridge, John R.
Wakefield, Jas. Fred
### BARLEYTHORPE.

#### ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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#### ROLL OF HONOUR

Allen, Charles Cecil  
Bates, Cyril  
Bates, Gilbert Frederick  
Bates, Reginald C.  
Bates, Ronald  
Bates, Lionel  
Birch, Arthur Leonard  
Birch, Sidney  
Breakspear, George  
Bryant, Richard Eli  
Burditt, Frederick  
Collins, Edward  
Collins, William  
Flowers, Arthur  
Hammond, Chas. Richard  
Humphrey, George  
Humphrey, William John  
Hurley, Harry  
Kirby, John  
Lee, Joseph  
Lander, Walter Ernest  
Linsley, Wm. Hugh  
Potts, Wm. Harrison  
Sharpe, Ernest  
Sharpe, Albert  
Sharpe, Albert H.  
Sharpe, William  
Shepherd, George  
Sherlock, Henry  
Skillett, John  
Skillett, Thomas  
Skillett, William  
Snow, Albert  
Snow, Frank  
Snow, William  
Thompson, Hiram  
Tomblin, Frank V.  
Young, Frederick
BARRow.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Richardson, William K.  Private  2nd Leicesters

ROLL OF HONOUR

Ashton, Thomas
Clare, Harry
Else, Frank
Else, Herbert
Gibson, W.
Heel, Charles P.
Pollard, Robert
Richardson, Benjamin
Richardson, Benjamin, Junior
Winterton, Albert
**BARROWDEN.**

**ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES**

Bryan, George  
Clarke, Arthur William  
Clifton, William Geo. E.  
Curtis, Albert Howell  
Curtis, Horace  
Curtis, Harry Reginald  
Dexter, Ernest Stephen

Private  
Private  
Private  
Private  
Private  
Private

7th Sherwood For.  
K.O.Y.L.I.  
4th Lincolnshire Ter.  
8th Royal Fusiliers  
9th West Yorks.  
11th Royal Welsh Fusiliers

Hopkins, Harry  
Pepper, Joseph Edwin S.  
Pollard, George  
Sanders, Alfred Edwin  
White, Harry  
Wright, Fred  
Wright, George S.

Private  
L/Corporal  
Private  
Private  
Corporal  
Private

4th Worcesters  
9th Royal Fusiliers  
Grenadier Guards  
Coldstream Guards  
Sherwood Foresters  
1st Yorks. Regt.

**ROLL OF HONOUR**

Bates, Albert George  
Brandon, Herbert Cyril  
Brandon, Wilfred John Thomas  
Braybrook, William  
Bryan, Alfred James  
Clifton, Harry (R.N.)  
Clipson, Isaac  
Dexter, Charles John  
Dexter, Harry  
Dexter, Horace David  
Dexter, Thomas Fred.  
Fawkes, George  
Foster, George

Foster, John Thomas  
Hopkins, Walter Jesse  
Hunt, William  
Hunt, William George  
Jenks, Bertie James  
Jesson, Edgar Horace  
Middleditch, Albert Victor  
Middleditch, Sydney  
Miller, Arthur  
Pepper, Gleed  
Pickard, Jesse  
Pickard, John S.  
Pickard, John Thomas

Pollard, David  
Pollard, Rowland Oliver  
Pridmore, Frank  
Pridmore, William  
Rowlett, Francis Munton  
Rowlett, Harold George  
Ruskin, Alex.  
Saunders, John William  
Sismay, George Clifford  
Smallbone, Robert S.  
Sparks, E.E.  
Springthorpe, John L.  
Springthorpe, Richard  
Springthorpe, W. Edward

Taylor, Thomas Charles (R.N.)  
Thompson, Frank T.  
Tingay, Frederick Victor  
Tomlin, John Thomas  
Tomblin, Reginald Alfred  
Trueblood, Charles  
Wade, Thomas Edward Henry  
Waterfield, Albert Arthur  
Wood, Leslie William  
Woolman, Herbert  
Wooton, Arthur  
Wooton, Charles  
Wooton, Ralph  
Wyman, George

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
BELTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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Betts, Harold William
Betts, William
Bindley, Frederick Thomas
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Browett, Arthur Ernest
Browett, Frederick
Browett, Harry
Brown, Alfred
Brown, James
Brown, William
Buxton, Edward
Buxton, John
Buxton, Stephen
Buxton, Thomas
Buxton, William
Buzzard, Arthur Boughton
Buzzard, Bernard
Buzzard, Charles
Buzzard, George William
Buzzard, Henry Leonard White
Buzzard, John Howard
Buzzard, William Junr.
Camm, Arthur
Camm, Frederick Charles
Camm, William
Clarke, George
Coles, Arthur Jas.
Coles, John Sidney
Cooper, Thomas J.
Cox, J. Alee
Dawson, Guy R.F.
Dodd, Frank
Hudson, Andrew
Hudson, George
Hudson, John Francis
Jakes, Harry
Jakes, Leonard
Jelly, William Cecil
Kendall, Harry
Marlow, Alfred
Marlow, Arthur
Marlow, Charles
Marlow, Ernest
Marlow, Frank
Mawson, Cecil A.G. (Lieut.)
Mawson, Wm. Willmott (Capt.)
Ovens, James
Ovens, James Hatton
Ovens, William
Reeve, Francis William
Reeve, George Henry
Ringrose, Archibald T.
Stevenson, George Henry
Tarr, Samuel Frank
Tarr, Samuel James
Uphill, Arthur James
Wadd, George
Wadd, George Edwin
Wadland, Philip
Webb, Frederick
Webb, John
Webb, John William
Webb, William
Wilford, James Joseph
Wilson, Frederick

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
BISBROOKE.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Burdett, Francis Henry
* Evans-Freke, The Hon. P.C. Colonel Leicestershire Yeomanry

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* See List of Honours and Distinctions
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Allen, William
Atton, Fred James
Atton, Herbert William
Barrett, Tom
Beadman, Harry
Beadman, Joseph
Bilsdon, Herbert
Bothamley, John
* Brewin, F.G.
Burfield, Stanley
Cheney, George
Cooper, Arthur
Cooper, Hubert
Core, George
Crabbe, H.A.
Cramp, John Ed.
Critchley, George Thomas
Freeman, Harry William
Freeman, Hubert S.
Gamle, Arthur
Garner, J.A.
Green, Robert Wm. John
Hackett, Samuel John
Hackett, William
Hackett, William Junr.
Hinman, Robert Edward
* Hughes-Onslow, G. (Lieut. R.N.)
Lander, Walter
Lee, Alfred Leslie
Lee, Henry Cecil
Lewin, James
Meadows, David Junr.
Meadows, Francis E.
Meadows, Frank
Meadows, Walter Henry
Morton, Charles
Oldfield, Robert
Radford, Frank
Ramsden, W.
Rawlings, Bertram Noel
Rawlings, Tom William
Rawson, Wallace S.
Roberts, Reginald Rudkin
Rowley, J.
Sharpe, Albert (R.N.)
Sharpe, William
Simpson, John
Smith, Albert
Smith, Alfred
Smith, Chris
Smith, Harry
Smith, T.W. (Sergt.)
Smith, Walter
Smith, Wm. Septimus
Stimson, W.H.
Tyrell, Neville
Vendy, Frank
Vendy, Frederick
Vendy, Reville
Wakefield, J.F.
Wakefield, William
Walter, Arthur Edward
* Walter, Arthur Henry
Watson, Walter
Wilson, B. (Lieut.)

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
BROOKE.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Burfield, Sidney Herbert  Private  Border Regiment
Molyneaux, Herbert  Driver  R.F.A.
Royce, Joseph  Private  7th Northants

ROLL OF HONOUR

Alton, Frank  Jones, Frank
Hudson, Alfred Charles  Molyneaux, Samuel
Hudson, George  Raft, Charles William
Johnston, David (Capt.)  Stimson, John
Jones, Edward  Stinson, Wilfred Horace
BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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Roll of Honour

Barrett, Charles
Bennett, Frederick James
Bennett, P.
Borrill, J.
Brader, T.
Breakspeare, George
Charity, Bertie Francis
Cooper, Rowland F.
Cudd, Obee James
Dawson, Alfred
Dawson, John William
Dawson, Frank
Dawson, Leonard

Easson, William
Faulks, Charles Hugh
Faulks, H.
Faulks, Harry Lee
Finch, W.M.
Ford, John
* Guest, The Hon. F.E. (Capt.)
Harrison, F.J.
Healey, G.
Healey, William
Hill, Rowland Junr.
Hinman, J.
Hinman, James Henry
Hinman, Percy
Hodgson, J.J.
Hoy, George
Hutchinson, Alexander
Hutchinson, F.
Hutchinson, George
Johnson, Tom
Kettle, Thomas C.
Landor, W.
Lane, Arthur Edward
Munton, James Warren
Norris, R.
Perry, John Thomas
Porter, Cecil
Porter, Percy
Redden, Robert
Riggs, A.
Shears, George Wm.
Steel, Charles
Stone, F.C.
Tucker, Arthur
Tucker, Frederick
Underwood, C.A.
Ward, J. H.
Watson, Geo. Edmund

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
CALDECOTT.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Brown, George Fawcett    L/Corporal    1st Batt. Royal Fusiliers
Chambers, Frederick      Private      1/5th Leicesters
Chambers, George Robert  Private      Northants Regt.
Day, John Thomas         Private      9th Leicesters
Harris, George Daniel    Private      8th Somerset Regt.
Hunt, Edward             Gunner       50th T.M.B., R.F.A.
Jeffs, Ernest Henry      Private      9th Leicesters
Stokes, Harold Percival  Private      Army Veterinary Corps
Woodward, John Thomas B. Private      Suffolk Regt.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Brooks, George
Brown, Thomas Walter
Burditt, George Arthur
Burditt, L.H.
Chambers, E.C.
Chamers, Horace Pridmore
Chambers, Milborn (R.N.)
Chambers, Thomas
Chapman, Frederick W.
Claypole, G.B.
Close, Alfred (R.N.)
Close, George Robert
Davies, J.A.
Day, W.
Jeffs, A.E.
Keighley, Christopher
Marlow, George
Musk, Henry Arthur Wm.
Page, T.W.
Pocock, S.R. (Rev.)
Redshaw, F.A.H.
Rimmington, Francis Wm. (Major)
Sarson, W.E.
Sharman, Thomas Leonard
Smith, William
Stapleton, Joseph
Stokes, G.
Stokes, Horace A.
Tee-Boon, George (R.N.)
Vice, Leonard
Ward, Albert W.
Ward, Arthur Edwin
Ward, Cyril Andrew
Ward, Herbert
Ward, James Henry
Ward, John
Ward, J.R.
Wheeler, Percy Arthur
Wignell, Frederick Joseph
Wignell, J.H.
Wignell, Joseph Wigfall
Wignell, Walter William
Wilford, Ernest E.H.
Woolley, J.
Wright, Albert Charles
Wright, J.J.
Wright, K.P.
GREAT CASTERTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Branston, John T. Private M.G.C. Leicestershire Regt.
Chappell, Herbert Private 8th Lincs. Regt.
Harris, George Daniel Private 8th Somerset Regt.
Harrison, Thomas W. Gunner East Cheshire R.G.A.
Harrison, Wilfred H. Private Lincolnshire Regt.
Leeton, Robert W. Private Lincolnshire Regt.
Munford, Fred Private Leicestershire Regt.
Munford, Henry Private 2/5th C. of Lon. Rifles
Terrell, Victor James Riflem’n 15th Notts & Derbys
Tooley, George W. L/Cpl. 2/5th Lincs. Regt.
Wakefield, George Cpl. 8th North Staffs.
Woodruff, John G. L/Cpl. A.S.C.
Woodruff, James R.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Adams, Henry Percy
Addison, Ben
Barwell, Frank
Barwell, Frederick Charles
Barwell, Frederick William
Barwell, James
Branston, John Thomas
Bruce, Urban Vigors
Bryan, John Joseph
Bryan, William
Burgess, Thomas Henry
Carter, Herbert
Chappell, George Henry
Chappell, Herbert
Chappell, Walter Richard
Charlesworth, Fred
Crowson, Alfred
Crown, Sidney Wm.
Dawson, Isaac W.S.
Fenn, Alfred
Fenn, Neville
Goodwin, Sydney G.
Harrison, George Ezra
Harrison, Thomas Wm.
Harrison, Wilfred Harry
Haynes, Thomas Wm.
Hillyer, G.W.
Inwood, William Charles
Johnson, Walter
Lattimore, Robert
Leeton, Robert
Lone, Henry William
Lone, Samuel
Mumford, William
Parker, Ernest William
Roberts, Archibald
Rowlatt, Robert
Saunders, Albert
Scarborough, W.
Slingsby, Charles
Smith, Thomas W.
Smitheringale, Charles
Spencer, J. Wm.
Spriggs, George
Taylor, Edward
Taylor, John
Taylor, Stephen
Thurlby, Arthur
Turney, George
Ward, Robert H.
Want, Ernest Thomas
Webster, Arthur
Williams, Rowland Wm.
Woodruff, Joseph Wm.
Wright, Cyril Bertie

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
LITTLE CASTERTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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CLIPSHAM.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Alexander, Charles William
Blow, Charles Nicholson
Bryan, Parker
Buckingham, Ernest
Burnham, Harold Edgar
Burnham, Walter
Burnham, W.W.
Cox, John Thomas
Cox, Josiah
Davenport-,Handley-Humphreys, John (Captain)

Cox, Ernest Halford
Private
2nd Lincolns
Connaught Rangers

Jarvis, Charles
Private
Connaught Rangers

Foster, Charles
Groves, George
Groves, Tom
Jarvis, George
Matthews, Frederick
Medwell, Walter
Osborn, Harry
Peters, Arthur (Captain)
Thorold, Charles
Thorold, G.W.
## COTTESMORE.

### ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
EDITH WESTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Amrose, Albert
Corporal
5th Leicesters

Annis, George
Corporal
R.F.A.

Annis, Percy John
Corporal
8th M.G.C. Leicester Yeo.

Hales, Charles William
Private
10th Hampshires

Hales, Wallace John
Private
13th Grenadier Guards

Joyce, George William
Private
9th Leicesters

Lee, William Matthews
Trooper
Leicestershire Yeomanry

Thorpe, Edward
Private
1/5th Leicesters

Walker, Thomas Henry
Private
2/6th Sherwood Foresters

Wilson, Charles Parker
Private
14th Grenadier Guards

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
EGLETON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Carpendale, Reuben A.B. H.M.S. “Black Prince”
Throsby, Charles C.P. Officer Naval Brigade

ROLL OF HONOUR

Bland, Richard Wm. Rockley, Herbert
Bryan, Frank Sewell, Herbert W.
Casterton, Chas. W. Shelton, Fredk. Wm.
Durward, John Young (Gunthorpe) Stanger, William
Frisby, Frederick Wm. (R.N.) Stevenson, Enoch
Gregory, Thomas Wm. Stevenson, John
Hooper, Arthur Taylor, Edward P.
Jones, Albert (Gunthorpe) Wade, Percy
Meadows, John Samuel Woodcock, Matthew
Mc.Nally, James Woodcock, Thomas
# EMPINGHAM.

## ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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<tr>
<td>Walker, George William</td>
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**EMPINGHAM - continued**

**ROLL OF HONOUR**

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<td>Beet, Ernest</td>
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<td>Lambert, Horace R.</td>
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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
ESSENDINE.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Unit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mee, France Neville</td>
<td>Driver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moor, George Avery</td>
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<td>6th Lincolnshire Regt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wakefield, Charles C.</td>
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<td>Royal Engineers</td>
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Roll of Honour

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<td>Jarvis, George</td>
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<td>Kiely, Joseph</td>
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EXTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Bottomley, Edward  Sergt.  5th Leicesters  Halliday, Alfred B.
Bottomley, Thomas  L/Cpl.  6th Leicesters  Higgins, Percy
Bullimore, William  Private  4th Leicesters  Rudkin, William
Corner, Richard E.  Private  1/5th Leicesters  Sullivan, Joseph
Dalby, Cyril  Private  1/5th Devons  Tyler, Alfred
Grant, William  Trooper  20th Hussars  Young, Joseph Cyril

Private  5th Leicesters
Driver  British Red Cross
Captain  6th Bn. R. Fusiliers
Sergt.  2/5th Leicesters
Private  Notts and Derbys
Private  2/6th Sherwood For.
Private  2nd Bedfords
EXTON – continued

ROLL OF HONOUR

Andrews, Arthur
Barnes, Wallace
Bell, George
Bell, Walter
Bentinck, Robert Charles
Bottomley, George
Bottomley, Charles
Bottomley, John William
Brown, William
Bullimore, Frederick
Bullimore, Chas. Harold
Bullimore, Edward George
Bullimore, Harry
Bullimore, Herbert C.
Bullimore, John
Bullimore, Joseph Chas.
Burden, Gilbert
Campden, Viscount Arthur Ed. (Major)
Carter, R.
Castle, Thomas Henry
Clayton, Alfred
Clements, Wm. David
Clifton, Charles
Cole, Hubert Edward
Crisp, Frank Nathaniel
Cross, Christopher
Cusden, Edwin Wm.
Dawson, Charles Wm.
Dawson, Henry James
Dawson, Joseph
Dalby, Edwin
Dalby, Edwin Harry
Dalby, Oliver Cecil
Dalby, Thomas
Dobey, Reuben
Exton, Alfred
Fitzwilliam, Eric
Ford, John
Ford, Percy
Foster, Bertram
Grant, Thomas
Gray, Frederick Lewis
Green, William
Groat, John
Gruer, Francis Jos.
Gruer, Frank
Gruer, James Leo
Gruer, William
Halliday, Edward
Halliday, Thos. Edward
Harrden, Henry E.

Healey, B.R.
Healey, John Robert
Healey, T.E.
Hibbitt, Charles
Hibbitt, Frederick
Hibbitt, John William
Hibbitt, John Wm. Jnr.
* Higgins, John Richard
Higgins, Thomas B.
Jones, Ernest
King, C.M. (Capt.)
Lamert, Arthur Edward
Lambert, Joseph
Lloyd, Thomas
Lloyd, Thomas Wm.
Maiden, George
Maiden, Wm. Jos.
Martin, Thomas
Newey, Charles
Newey, Charles Wm.
Newey, F.
Newey, Tom
Noel, The Hon. Charles (Capt.)
Rose, Cecil H.
Royce, William Jnr.
Sanders, John Norman
Sanders, Henry James
Sanders, John Philip
Savage, George
Skellett, Charles Henry
Skellett, George Walter
Smith, Joseph
Snarey, Chas. Cecil
Stafford, Leonard
Sykes, Ernest William
* Tooke, John William
Tyler, Albert E.
Tyler, Frank
Tyler, Francis
Tyler, Gordon Harry
Tyler, Richard
Tyler, Thomas George
Tyler, William
Wallace, Arthur Reginald
Wallace, Wm. Henry
Ward, Frederick Arthur
Ward, John
Whittington, John
Williams, Charles Benjamin
Wilson, Percy
Young, Harry

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
GLASTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Dexter, Sydney
Bombardier
R.H.A.

Tyers, Cecil Henry
Private
Highland Light Infantry

ROLL OF HONOUR

Berridge, George Shelton
Breakspear, George
Britton, John
Browett, Horace
Browett, Richard Andrew
Browett, Thomas Leonard
Brown, George
Brown, Sydney Joshua
Burns, John Marsh (Lieut.)
Clayton, Joseph
Collin, Robert S.
Cooper, John William
Davies, John Edward
Davis, Thomas Victor (R.N.)

Dexter, Harold
Fletcher, N. Joseph
Glenn, Wesley
Goodacre, Charles Herbert
Green, Arthur
Green, Ernest Ezra
Green, Joseph Jnr.
Jennings, Arthur
King, George Jnr.
Kirkby, J.H.
Liquorish, John Thomas
Liquorish, Wm. George
Marnia, John William

Shelton, John Henry
Simms, William
Smith, William Foster
Storey, John
Thurston, Fredk. Victor
Thurston, Samuel Edward
Tyers, Leonard Arthur
Wadland, George
Wadland, John Thomas
Williams, John Thomas
Woods, Cecil Charles
Woods, John Ernest
Woods, Wm. Henry
Greetham.

Roll of Fallen Heroes

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<td>Brown, Walter John</td>
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<td>2nd Lincolns</td>
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<td>Robinson, Ernest</td>
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Roll of Honour

Bagshaw, Henry Orritt
Bagshaw, W.
Bearman, Arthur
Bettinson, Joseph
Brown, W.J.
Butcher, Albert Victor
Carr, Thomas Henry
Clarke, John Robert
Crampton, Arthur
Crampton, Ernest Isaac
Crampton, Fredk. Daniel
Cunnington, James Hy.
Dalby, Charles
Dalby, George Lewis
Dalby, J.
Dalby, Richard Thos.
Dolby, Arthur
Evinson, Sydney Rose
Evison, Albert
Flint, John
Hack, Charles
Halliday, Thos. Edwin
Hodgkins, Matthew
Hollis, Albert
Hollis, Archibald Hugh
Hudson, John
Mills, B.
Newey, H.
Pick, Charles Wm.
Pick, James Henry
Pick, H.
Preston, Reuben Edward
Price, Thomas
Pykett, G.
Revill, A.J.
Revill, John Wm.
Rippin, Thomas
Sharpe, George
Shelton, Thomas
Slater, Thomas Robert
Smith, C.
Spencer, Arthur
Spencer, H.
Spriggs, George

Stowe, A.
Stowe, George
Stubbs, Herbert Wm.
Thorold, Albert Edward
Throsby, C
Tunnell, Herbert
Wakefield, Walter Albert Wright
Wallace, A.

Wallace, R.
Weston, John Edward Hayes
Winterton, Albert
Woodcock, C.
HAMBLETON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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<td>Reeve, D’Arcy Wentworth</td>
<td>Captain</td>
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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Allen, George Herbert F.
Baglow, Harry
Baines, Arthur
Baines, Ernest
Baines, George, Jnr.
Baines, George Wm.
Baines, Walter Edward
Bayliss, Joseph
Bowly, Wm. Arthur T. (Lt.-Col.)
Burton, Colin (Lt.-Col.)
Carling, William
Chandler, W. Samuel
Christian, Hugh
Clarke, Arthur
Cooper, Stephen C.R. (Capt.)
Cooper, Wm. Cyril (Lieut.)
Davies, Thomas

Fenton, Robert
Garner, John Allen
Goodman, Harry George
Green, John Henry
Hall, John
Halliday, Samuel
Halliday, Wm. Henry
Harvey, Fred
Harvey, Henry H. (R.N.)
Harvey, Herbert (R.N.)
Hibbitt, Albert
Hibbitt, Amos
Higgins, John R.
Higgins, Thomas
Ireland, Wm. Alfred
Jenkins, Charles Rd.
Jones, Albert E.
Marsh, John. Robert
Marsh, Cyril M.
Morton, Horace
Parker, John Robert
Pitt, Amrose N.
Pitt, John W.
Reeve, John Talbot (Lt.-Col.)
Steele, John W.
Symonds, James
Wade, Charles Fredk.
Waldron, Humphrey C. (R.N.R.)
Walker, Albert
Walker, John
Walker, Sydney
Wheatley, Harold Albert
Wiblin, A.
Wormall, Herbert Wm.
KETTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Bailey, Arthur
Barfield, Harold B.
Bartley, Charles
Boyall, Geo. Wm.
Brown, Robert
Burbidge, Thomas E.
Burrows, Thomas
Carpendale, John W.
Close, William Colin
Crowson, Claud
Cunnington, B. John
Dicks, Robert George
Dowling, Cyril
Groom, Joe
Hancock, George E.
Jackson, Albert E.
Jackson, George E.
Johnson, Albert

Barfield, Harold B.
Private
4th South Staffs.

Bartley, Charles
Private
North Staffords

Boyall, Geo. Wm.
Sergt.
Lincoln Regt.

Brown, Robert
Sergt.
1st Lincolnshire Regt.

Burbidge, Thomas E.
Private
9th Devons

Burrows, Thomas
Gunner
R.F.A.

Carpendale, John W.
Private
5th Leicesters

Close, William Colin
2nd L.
1/5th Lincs. Regt.

Crowson, Claud
Private
K.O.L.L.I.

Cunnington, B. John
Private
2/4th Leicesters

Dicks, Robert George
Private
5th Leicesters

Dowling, Cyril
Private
6th Northants

Groom, Joe
Private
Motor T., A.S.C.

Hancock, George E.
Private
5th Leicesters

Jackson, Albert E.
Private
Leicestershire Regt.

Jackson, George E.
Private
1st Leicesters

Johnson, Albert
Private
1st Lincoln

Bailey, Arthur
Private
4th South Staffs.

Bartley, Charles
Private
North Staffords

Boyall, Geo. Wm.
Sergt.
Lincoln Regt.

Brown, Robert
Sergt.
1st Lincolnshire Regt.

Burbidge, Thomas E.
Private
9th Devons

Burrows, Thomas
Gunner
R.F.A.

Carpendale, John W.
Private
5th Leicesters

Close, William Colin
2nd L.
1/5th Lincs. Regt.

Crowson, Claud
Private
K.O.L.L.I.

Cunnington, B. John
Private
2/4th Leicesters

Dicks, Robert George
Private
5th Leicesters

Dowling, Cyril
Private
6th Northants

Groom, Joe
Private
Motor T., A.S.C.

Hancock, George E.
Private
5th Leicesters

Jackson, Albert E.
Private
Leicestershire Regt.

Jackson, George E.
Private
1st Leicesters

Johnson, Albert
Private
1st Lincoln

Kay, William
L/Cpl.
11 D. of Well. L.I.

Knox, William
Private
2nd Q.R.W. Surrey

Lane, George W.
Private
8th Leicesters

Osey, Frederick
Sergt.
Leicestershire Regt.

Redmile, William
L/Cpl.
6th Lincoln Regt.

Savage, Robert
Private
Northumberland Fus.

Scotchbrook, Tom N.
Private
6th Leicesters

Skinner, Aubrey
Private
1st Lincoln Regt.

Stafford, Harry
Private
2nd Sherwood For.

*Storey, Albert
Private
1st Leicesters

Towell, Arthur G.
Private
Leicestershire T.F.

Walpole, John T.
L/Cpl.
Royal Welsh Fus.

Weed, William
Sergt.
Lincolnshire Regt.

Whittaker, Thomas G.
Private
1st Leicesters

Woods, Herbert
Private
Leicestershire Regt.

Wright, Arthur
Private
9th Leicesters

Yates, Arthur R.
### KETTON – continued

#### ROLL OF HONOUR

| Andrew, Arthur | Davidson, William       |
| Andrew, Charles | Dawson, Sidney         |
| Andrew, Ernest Henry | Dennis, Harry         |
| Andrew, George | Dunford, John James   |
| Andrew, James Ernest | Freeman, Ernest  |
| Andrew, Robert | Garfield, Albert E.  |
| Andrew, Samuel | Green, Ernest          |
| Andrew, Samuel David | Green, Frank R.  |
| Arno, Joseph George | Green, Harvey Joseph |
| Astin, Edward | Green, John Henry      |
| Barfield, Alfred | Green, Tom              |
| Barfield, Henry Baden | Green, Walter Cecil Baker |
| Barfield, Lionel Harry | Goodman, Cecil M. |
| Barsby, Arthur Samuel | Greetham, John Thomas  |
| Barwell, Thomas Charles | Halford, Alfred    |
| Bennett, Fredk. | Hall, Joseph C.         |
| Berridge, Charles E. | Hard, Percy             |
| Berridge, George | Harrison, Thomas James |
| Berridge, John Robert | Hibbins, George Wm. |
| Berridge, Robert | * Hill, Arthur         |
| Berwick, — | Hough, David R. Wm.    |
| Biden, Wm. Mervyn (Capt.) | Hough, Geo. Richard |
| Blades, Fredk. James | Ingrey, Claud      |
| Bond, Robert Wm. | Jackson, Geo. Everett  |
| Bonner, Fred | Johns, F. Theo.         |
| Bowley, James Arthur | Johnson, Albert Edward |
| Brown, Arthur | Johnson, Ernest        |
| Brown, Frank | Johnson, Harry         |
| Brown, Robert | Johnson, Joseph Hy.    |
| Brown, Samuel | Johnson, Ronald J.      |
| Brown, Samuel David | Johnson, Thomas W. |
| Brooks, Alec J. | Kingston, Edward       |
| Brooks, Stanley | Knox, Arthur            |
| Burbidge, Tom | Knox, John Alexandra   |
| Burdett, Arthur | Lacey, David            |
| Burdett, Harry | Lamb, Samuel Percy     |
| Burroughs, Chas. Fitzpatrick (Capt.) | Lee, Albert              |
| Burroughs, Harry | Lemon, Charles Alfred  |
| Burroughs, Henry Neville (Capt.) | Lemon, Geo. Robert  |
| Burrows, Arthur | Lemon, Wm. Henry        |
| Burrows, Douglas | Maidment, Mark         |
| Burrows, Richard Levi | Maile, Spencer R.A.   |
| Burrows, Wm. Douglas | Maitland, Crichton-Coventry (Commander R.N.) |
| Camme, George Thomas | Mardlin, Isaac G. |
| Carpendale, Arthur Hy. | Munton, George      |
| Chappell, Ernest | Needham, Geo. Hy.     |
| Clarke, George Edward | Parker, Albert John   |
| Clarke, John | Pearson, John          |
| Coleman, Ernest | Popple, Percy         |
| Cox, John Henry | Postance, Frank       |
| Creamer, Charles Thomas | Pratt, —            |
| Cross, Amos G. (R.N.) | Redmile, Rowland, Jnr. |
| Crowson, Alfred W. | Reeve, Warren        |
| Crowson, George | Reeves, —             |
| * Culpin, Alfred Hosea | Richardson, Albert |
| Culpin, Harold | Robinson, Richard     |
| Culpin, Jasper Myers | Russell, Tom          |
| Culpin, Jesse | Scotney, Charles W.A.  |
| Culpin, Wm. James | Scotney, Arthur       |
| Cuthbert, Herbert | Scotney, Hy. Claud Stanley |
| Scotney, Stanley | Scotchbrook, Harry    |
| Scotchbrook, Henry Wm. | Scotchbrook, John George |
| Shakescape, Walter Thomas | Sharmans, Charles James |
| Sharpe, Arthur | Sharpe, Charles Henry  |
| Sharpe, Christopher John | Sharpe, Leonard     |
| Sharpe, Robert Arthur | Sivers, Aubrey        |
| Skellett, Arthur Charles | Smalley, Chas. Septimus |
| Smith, Charles | Smith, Fredk. James  |
| Smith, George | Smith, John Wm.       |
| Stafford, Herbert (R.N.) | Stafford, James |
| Stafford, Mark | Stafford, Percival W.  |
| Stanyon, Wm. | Stevenson, John Bernard |
| Storey, William T. | Tebbit, George       |
| Thomas, Alfred John | Thomas, Edward Hy.    |
| Thomas, Robert Wm. | Thompson, Arthur M.    |
| Thompson, Cyril Geo. | Thompson, Geo. Clarke  |
| Thompson, Wm. Dearmer | Tubby, Glencoe       |
| Thorpe, Francis John | Underwood, John       |
| Thorpe, Frank | Vernon, Fredk. Edward  |
| Thorpe, James | Walker, Claud W. Gordon |
| Tibbert, William | Walpole, Albert Edward |
| Tomblin, Allen Chas. | Walpole, Frank         |
| Tomblin, Geo. Wm. | Walpole, Frederick     |
| Towell, Percy Richd. | Walpole, Herbert       |
| Tubby, Glencoe | Walpole, Herbert Dexter |
| Underwood, John | Weightman, Geo. Wm. Victor |
| Vernon, Fredk. Edward | Wellsted, Wm. Cyril (Lieut.) |
| Walker, Claud W. Gordon | Westley, William     |
| White, Geo. Jesse | Whittaker, Jas. W.S.  |
| Whittaker, William | Woddvet, Edward      |
| Woolley, John Robert | Woolley, Rowland, Wm. |
| Woolley, Rowland, Wm. | Yates, Arthur Richard |

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
## RUTLAND AND THE GREAT WAR

### LANGHAM.

#### ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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<tr>
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<td>Adeans, Henry Robert A.</td>
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Cole, Richard  
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Conder, Joseph  
Cousins, A.  
Cousins, Frank  
Cox, Harry  
Cramp, William  
Davenport, Edward Wm.  
Davenport, David Walter  
Dawson, A.E.F. (Colonel)  
Duffy, John  
Edwards, Ronald  
Faulks, Frank  
Faulks, George  
Faulks, Jim  
Gale, George  
Goodacre, John Henry  
Gosling, Albert G.  
Grimley, T.J.  
Harris, George  
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Hollingshead, Hedley  
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Hubbard, Tom Robert  
Isaac, Robert George  
Jackson, Geo. Laban  
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Lee, Wm. James  
McClelland, Jos. Vincent (2nd-Lt.)  
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Munday, Newton  
Munday, Lan  
Munday, T. Jnr.  
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Nourish, Joseph  
Nudds, C.  
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Peet, Horace  
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Royce, Herbert  
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Shillaker, Thomas V.B.  
Shillaker, Victor  
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Sickling, Herbert  
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Smith, Charles Wm.  
Smith, Danzey  
Smith, John Henry  
Smith, John Wm.  
Smith, Stafford  
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Steele, Herbert Clifford  
Steele, Leslie James  
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Stimpson, Harold (R.N.)  
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Taylor, Harry  
Thompson, William  
Turner, James  
Vincent, Albert Harry  
Vincent, Rodney  
Veasey, C.  
Veasey, William  
Wade, Albert  
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Ward, Ernest  
Warwick, Edward  
Watson, Frederick  
Watson, Wm. Thomas  
Weston, George  
Wilkinson, Geo. Wm.  
Williamson, Fred  
Williamson, Geoffrey  
Williamson, Jesse  
Williamson, J.H.  
Williamson, Martin  
Williamson, Philip  
Worsdale, James  
Worsdale, Thomas

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
## ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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## Roll of Honour

| Adams, William                           | Phillips, Robert Hy.          |
| Arrowsmith, James                        | Popple, Francis Horne         |
| Baines, Ernest Wm.                      | Popple, Frank                |
| Bartram, Jos. Wm.                       | Price, Wm. Alfred Chas. Arbour |
| Benson, Luke                            | Randall, Horace E.           |
| Bertridge, Horace                        | Remnant, Ernest              |
| Bertridge, Wm., Snr.                    | Roberts, Robert              |
| Bertridge, Wm. Henry                    | Robinson, Percy              |
| Boothby, Alfred (R.N.)                  | Saddlington, Charles         |
| Boothby, Edward John                    | Saddlington, Herbert         |
| Broughton, William                      | Saddlington, James           |
| Charity, Fred                           | Saddlington, John Thomas     |
| Chase, Frederick                        | Sewell, Daniel               |
| Childs, William                         | Smith, Arthur (R.N.)         |
| Cole, Herbert                           | Smith, Charles               |
| Cole, Reginald John                     | Spencer, Mark                |
| Coppell, Frank                          | Starbuck, C.B.               |
| Dalby, Albert                           | Steele, Jabez                |
| Dickens, Charles Wm.                    | Steele, Wilfred Gilbert      |
| Dolby, Albert Hy.                       | Summer, Charles              |
| English, Reg. Westell (Lt. R.N.)         | Swann, Albert W.             |
| * Fenwick, Ernest Guy (Major)           | Swann, George                |
| Gale, Willie                            | Thornton, William            |
| Gordon, William, Jnr.                   | Todd, James                  |
| Hawker, Arthur J.                       | Walker, Albert               |
| Howell, Robert Alfred                   | Walker, Alfred               |
| Howlett, Charles                        | Walker, George               |
| * Irons, Arthur Innes (Colonel)         | Walker, Frank                |
| Killips, Harry                          | Walker, John Thomas          |
| Killips, John McIlhagga                 | Walker, Sidney               |
| Killips, Robert Erwin                   | Ward, Lawrence               |
| Killips, Thomas George                  | Wigginton, Geo. Fredk.       |
| Kirby, Charles                          | Wigginton, John              |
| * Liddimore, Frank                      | Wigginton, Wm. John          |
| Liddimore, John                         | Wilson, Archie               |
| Mills, Ernest Edwin                     | Woods, Cecil Charles         |
| Morby, George Hy.                       | Wood, Walter                 |

*See List of Honours and Distinctions.*
### SOUTH LUFFENHAM.

#### ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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### ROLL OF HONOUR

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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
**LYDDINGTON.**

**ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES**

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**ROLL OF HONOUR**

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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
LYNDON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Wright, James Francis Private Sherwood Foresters

ROLL OF HONOUR

Bartlett, Charles
Bream, Charles Wm. (Capt.)
Burdett, H.W.
Burdett, Walter
* Cole, Arthur
Conant, R.J.E. (Lieut.)
Corby, John Henry
Fawkes, Reuben
* Hodge, E.H. Vere (Major)
* Hodge, H.S. Vere (Capt.)

Hodge, J.D. Vere (I.C.S.)
Kent, Frank
Kent, H.
Kent, J.
Poulton, Henry John A.
Rayson, Neol Trengrove
Stettams, T.
Tomblin, Robert
Walker, Amos

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
## MANTON.

### ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
MARKET OVERTON.

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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
MORCOTT.

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<td>* Thompson, Mrs. Marion (Red Cross Nurse)</td>
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<td>* Wilson, Albert Edward</td>
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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
NORMANTON.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Botwright, George
Brown, Ernest Edwin
Chaplin, Harry (R.N.)
Cole, E. (M.M.)
Gill, Edgar
Gower, Irving Henry
Gower, Wm. Henry
Haynes, William
Head, Thomas
Ingleby, Ernest James (Capt.)
Jackson, T.W.
Lennard, Arthur
Mattin, Horace
Newman, Alfred Wm. (R.N.)
Pepper, Ernest
Simmonds, James
Smart, William
Taphouse, George F.
Taphouse, J.F.
Taylor, Thos. Charles
Walker, T.H.
Willoughby, The Hon. Claud H.D. (Colonel)
Wood, Leslie
OAKHAM.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<th>Regiment/Unit</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adcock, Alfred</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3rd South Staffs.</td>
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* Indicates non-combatant deaths.

Durham Light In. Hampshire Regt. Rifle Brigade Royal Engineers
5th Leicesters T.F. Sherwood Foresters 8th Leicesters
R.F.A. R.F.A. 1st Leicesters
5th Leicesters D. of Well. R.L.C.
### ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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### ROLL OF HONOUR

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* Indicates a Captain
ROLL OF HONOUR

Bland, Benjamin
Bland, Richard William
Bloud, Fred
Boon, S.A.
Booth, Albert
Booth, Enoch
Booth, John
Boston, John H.
Borley, Fredk. Charles
Bottom, Albert Edward
Bottom, Samuel
Bottomley, Fred (Lieut.)
Bottomley, John Henry
Bouverie, Geo. Pleydell (Area Comdt.)
Bowder, A.E.
* Brewin, Frederick Garner
Brewster, Ernest (R.N.)
Bromhead, Thomas J.
OAKHAM – continued

ROLL OF HONOUR

Brooke, John William
Brooks, Joseph
Broom, Walter
Browett, James Charles
Browett, Joe
Brown, Charles Edward (New St.)
Brown, Charles Edward (King's Road)
Brown, Henry
Brown, Henry James
Brown, Herbert A.
Brown, Herbert R.
Brown, Wm. Royce
Bryan, Frank
Bryan, Jos. John
Bull, Alfred Ernest
Burbeck, Fred
Burbeck, Harry
Burbeck, John Walter
Burdett, John George
Burrows, Harry Wm.
Burton, Alfred William
Burton, Arthur Henry
Burton, Charles William
Burton, Edward (R.N.)
Burton, Edward Eli
Burton, Ernest
Burton, Fred
Burton, Harry
* Burton, John Thomas (Sg.-Major)
Burton, John Thomas
Burton, John Wm. (Dean Street)
Burton, John Wm. (Northgate St)
Burton, William
Burwood, Charles Harold
Butcher, Albert Edward
Buttress, Arthur J.
Buttress, Herbert Henry
Buzzard, Frederick
Byrne, Christopher
Campbell, Josephine
Carter, Arthur, Jnr.
Carter, Ernest
Chalkley, Edward Ernest
Chalkley, William Thomas
Chambers, Rupert Ernest
Charlton, Percy
Charlton, William Henry
Charlton, William
* Clapperton, Thomas (Cpt.)
Clarke, David E.
Clarke, Ernest Alfred
Clarke, Frederick Wm.
Clarke, George Ernest
Clarke, George Harold
Clifton, Henry Wood
Cograve, Wilfred
* Cole, A.
* Coleman, Frank
Coleman, Wm. Cecil
Coles, William
Coney, Paul Gerald
Collins, Harry
Collins, John William
Cook, John
Cooke, Christopher
Cooper, Albert Edward
Cooper, Albert Henry
Cooper, William George (R.N.)
Cosens, Francis Robert S. (Major)
Cousins, Horace C.
Coverley, William
Cox, George Henry
Crisp, Frank N.
Crocker, John
* Crook, Amos Wm.
Crook, Edward (R.N.)
Cunnington, Edward John
Cunnington, Edward George
Cunnington, Herbert H.
Cunnington, James C.
Cunnington, Ralph
Cunnington, Thomas
Cunnington, Wm. (Cross Street)
Cunnington, Wm. (Simper Street)
Cushing, Edmund Amos
Cushing, Edmund Charles
Cushing, Walter G.
Cutting, Bertie W.
Cutting, Charlie
Dalby, Eric
Dalby, George Henry
Dalby, Thomas Edwin
Darby, John
Davis, Harry
Davis, Christopher
Davis, John William
Davis, Robert
Dawson, Cecil
Dawson, E.W.
Dawson, Helen Maud (Y.M.C.A.)
Dennison, James
Dennison, John Robert
Dennison, Joseph Brooke
Dexter, John Henry
Dexter, Topley
Dinsdale, Frank A
Dinsdale, George Herbert
Dobney, Geo. Herbert Edward
* Dobney, John
Dobney, John Henry
Dolby, Arthur
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Downs, G.
Downs, H.
Dowsett, Fredk. John
Drake, Geoffrey
Draycott, Geo. Wm.
Dunford, Frank Cecil
Dunkley, Horace Walter
Dunn, John William
Durham, John M.
Dutton, Charles
Earp, George
Edwards, Samuel
Edwards, Wm. John
Ellam, Arthur
* Ellam, George Newman
Ellicott, George Lewis
Ellicott, John Edward
Ellicott, Percy Anthony
Ellingworth, Charles
Ellingworth, Ethel Emma (Nurse)
* Ellingworth, Harry
* Ellingworth, Marshall John Wm.
Ellingworth, Wm. Henry
Elsey, Ernest
Emerson, Walter P. (R.N.)
Endall, Charles Aubrey
Exton, Arthur
Exton, Edward Ernest
Exton, Henry
Exton, Wm. Edward
Farmer, Frank
Farmer, Steven George
Farr, Sherrard Geo. Cecil
Faulkner, Arthur
Faulks, Geoffrey
Faulks, Ronald
Firman, John Charles
Fisher, Frank
Flecknor, Alfred W.
Figgie, August
Ford, Albert Edward
Ford, Fred
Ford, Harry
Ford, Walter
Fowler, Sydney John (Capt.)
Fowkes, George Thomas
Fox, Julian W.
Franks, Thomas D.
Frisy, C.W.
Furley, Margaret E. (Nurse)
Gale, James Valentine
Gardner, Alfred Francis
Garner, John Henry (R.N.)
Garton, Tom
Gatehouse, Henry Percy
Gazeley, Horace
Geeson, Ernest John
Geeson, George E.
Geeson, George Hy.
Gibson, William
Gilbert, Leonard
Glew, Henry George
Goodwin, Alfred Henry
Green, Arthur Charles
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Green, Robert
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Gregg, George
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Gregg, William
Gregory, William
Grimmer, Henry
Grinter, Reginald Coulam
Gunby, Fred
Hall, Charles
Hall, Herbert
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OAKHAM – continued

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Powling, John Alexander
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Pulley, Arthur Edward
Pullinger, Sidney R. (Capt.)
Raine, Robert
Rate, Bertie
Rate, Fred
Rate, Harry
Rate, Sydney
Rawlings, Cecil Hy.
Rawlings, Ernest Wm. (R.N.)
Rawlings, Geo. Gilby
Rawlings, John H.
Rawlings, John Wm.
Reeves, Charles
Reilly, William
Rice, Wm. Charles
Richardson, John Henry
Richardson, Tom Alec
Rimmington, Robert
Robinson, Charles Hy.
Roughead, Wm. Wallace
Rowell, Leonard G.
Royce, William
Saddington, Joseph
Saddington, Jos. Wm.
Saunders, J.N.
Scott, Arthur Alfred
Selby, C.E.
Sewell, H.
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Sharman, H.
Sharp, Frank
Sharp, Owen
Sharp, William
Sharpe, Albert Taylor
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Sharpe, A.W.
Sharpe, Herbert
Sharpe, J.W.
Sharpe, Randolph
Shears, Ernest Matthew
Shelton, D.
Shelton, Wm. Butler (Lieut.)
Shepherd, J.
Sills, Arthur
Sills, Edith Susan (Nurse)
Simmonds, John
Simmonds, Reginald E.
Simpson, Alex. (R.N.)
Simpson, G.A.
Smith, Adam
Smith, Albert
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Smith, Edward Daniel
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Smith, Frank Hy.
Smith, George Hy.
Smith, Gosford
Smith, Harry
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Smith, H.B.
Smith, John Eli (2nd-Lieut.)
Smith, John Hy.
Smith, John Hy. Sands
Smith, Jos. Ernest
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* Smith, Walter Leonard
Smith, William
Smith, Wm. Septimus
Snart, Frederick
Snow, Albert
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Snow, William
Sooby, Guy Goulton (Capt.)
Sowerby, Wm. D.
Spencer, Charles
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Squire, Thomas
Stabler, John
Staff, George
Stafford, H.
Standley, Herbert John
Stanger, Frederick
Staley, Daniel Oliver
Starmer, John S.
Stevens, Robert Tyler (Lieut.)
Stokes, Henry
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Stone, John
Suter, George Thomas
Taylor, Albert E.
OAKHAM – continued

ROLL OF HONOUR

Taylor, Alfred
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Thompson, Charles
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Thompson, Woods
Thornton, Charles Henry
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Thorpe, Albert
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* Townend, A.

Trigg, Charles
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Turner, John
Twyman, Henry
Tyers, Albert
Tyrrell, Neville
Ulyatt, Harry
Underwood, Cecil Arthur
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Veasey, A.
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Wade, Allan
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Wade, Horace Wm.
Wagstaff, Frank (Submarine)
Wakefield, Leonard
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Wright, Reginald A.
Wright, Richard
Wyer, William

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
PICKWORTH.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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Booker, Arthur  
Britton, John William  
Christian, Hugh  
Fowler, John  
Francis, Ernest Edward  
Goodman, Thomas Wm.  
Herod, Joseph Silace  
Lee, William  
McLoughlin, Eugene Joseph  
Sargeant, Frank  
Witcher, James Fitzalwyn  
Woodruff, James Rowland
PILTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Harris, Joseph

Gunner

Royal Field Artillery

ROLL OF HONOUR

Austin, George Henry
Fawkes, Frank
Grant, Thomas Edward
Hoskin, Herbert J.
Packard, Thomas
Pickering, William Thomas
Pollard, Frederick
Scott, John
PRESTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Clements, George A.  L/Corp.  9th Yorkshire Regt.  Smith, Charlie  Sergt.  Leicestershire Regt.
Dumford, Arthur  L/Corp.  2nd Leicesters  * Tyler, Bertie Hugh  Corporal  Royal Engineers
Naylor, Archibald  Private  Lincolnshire Regt.  Tyler, Frank Raymond  Private  9th South Staffs.
Naylor, Frederick W.  Signaller  2nd Div. Can. Corps  Warrington, John R.  L/Corp.  5th Leicesters
Naylor, Leonard  L/Corp.  2/5th Leicesters

ROLL OF HONOUR

* Astley, Herbert
* Bird, Harry
  Buckby, Albert
  Buckby, Alfred
  Buckby, Harry
  Buckby, Samuel
  Burnham, Thomas Ernest
  Chapman, Alfred Harry
  Codrington, Sir A.F. (General)
* Codrington, Geoffrey R. (Major)
  Codrington, John Alfred (Lieut.)
* Codrington, Wm. Melville (Capt.)
  Crook, Amos William
  Duffin, Herbert
  Ford, Charles Henry
  Goddard, Joseph
  Harris, L.W.
  Harris, Wm. Arthur
  Hickson, John
  King, John
  Lawrence, Wm. Turner
  Naylor, Ralph
  Naylor, Walter Oliver
  Seaton, Cecil
  Seaton, Charles
  Seaton, Walter, Wm.
  Shipton, Harry
  Smith, Cecil
  Smith, Charles
  Smith, Heneage
  Smith, Walter
  Spencer, Hugh Frank
  Stevens, Oliver Oswald
  Thurston, Arthur Wm.
  Turner, Albert
  Tyler, Harry Gordon
  Tyler, John
  Tyler, Thomas Wm.
  Tyler, William
  Wackett, Arthur
  Wallace, Gilbert
  Warrington, Geo. Fredk.
  Warrington, William
  White, Fredk. Lawrence
  Wright, Joseph Donald

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
RIDLINGTON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Caudren, Charles William  Private  King’s Yorkshire
Cole, William Henry  L/Corporal  2nd Leicesters
Manton, Frederick Charles  Private  1st Northants
Rudkin, Charles Iliffe  Private  1st Leicesters
Wyman, George William  Private  1/7th Leicesters

ROLL OF HONOUR

Allen, George William  Rudkin, Arthur Sidney
Baines, Ernest  Rudkin, Frank
Cole, John  Rudkin, Robert
Corbridge, Absolem  Rudkin, Wm. Ernest
Corbridge, Cecil  Russell, Alfred
Corbridge, John  Scott, Amos William
Dicken, James  Scott, Arthur
Drury, Herbert  Sharp, Geo. Maurice
Fox, Geo. Andrew  Spencer, Henry F.
* Hollis, Arthur Henry (Lieut.)  Turner, Aubrey (Lieut.)
Hollis, Charles James  Wyman, Arthur
Mason, Chas. Edward  Wyman, Herbert
Mason, George Robert
### RYHAL AND BELMISTHORPE.

**ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES**

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<tr>
<td>Stooke, Frank</td>
<td>Private</td>
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<td>Swanson, John George</td>
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<td>Wakefield, George</td>
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<td>Warboys, Harry</td>
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<td>Corporal</td>
<td>Queen’s Ryl. W. Surrey R.</td>
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RYHALL AND BELMISTHORPE – continued

ROLL OF HONOUR

Allan, T.
Allbones, Samuel
Allen, Wm. James
Bailey, Cecil George
Bailey, Chas. Edward (R.N.)
Baines, John Thos. Ringe
Baines, Samuel
Barber, Harold George
Bone, Albert Edward
Boughton, Frederick
Bull, Morris Wm.
Casterton, Edward
Cole, Arthur
Couzens, Ernest
Couzens, Horace Arthur
Coy, Alfred
Davey, Arthur
Davies, Wm. Ewart
Dolby, Francis Cecil
Downs, Ernest Albert
Draper, Thomas Edward
Draper, Sidney Ward
Draper, Geo. Oswald
Drury, Alfred John
Fenn, Bertie G.
Fenn, Geoffrey W.
Fenn, Murray
Footitt, Arthur S.
Francis, Richard
Francis, Tom
Fry, A. Wilfred
Gilbert, Herbert Edward
Gilbert, Herbert G.
Gilbert, John Wm.
Harris, John
Hodgett, George
Ingham, Jabez
Ivett, Walter
Jarvis, George
Johnson, Charles
Johnson, George
Johnson, Harry
Johnson, Thomas
Joyce, Wm. Henry
Kent, John
Large, Leonard
Laughton, Joseph
Laws, Benjamin
Manton, John Edward
Mills, Alfred
Mitchell, John Thomas
Mould, Walter
Munton, Arthur
Munton, George
Naylor, Allen Edward
Northern, George
Pacey, Albert Edward
Palmer, James Thomas
Parker, John

* Peasgood, A.
* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
## SEATON.

### ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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<td>Lack, Arthur Harry</td>
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<td>Parker, Albert John</td>
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<td>Swann, Albert</td>
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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.

### ROLL OF HONOUR

- Baines, Augustus Cecil
- Baines, Charles Douglas
- Baines, George Philip (Capt.)
- Baines, Horace Amos
- Beasley, Harry
- Bird, Albert Arthur
- Bird, Colin
- Brewster, John Edward
- Brewster, William
- Cartwright, Richard Bernard (Major)
- Chapman, Frank
- Crowden, Ernest
- Crowden, Thomas John
- Crowden, Wm. Edward
- Dams, Ernest
- Drury, Ernest
- Hippey, Charles F.
- Lack, James R.
- Manton, Edward Cecil
- Manton, John Tirrell
- Parker, George William
- Pepperday, George
- Rate, Thomas F.
- Tomblin, Arthur James
- Tomblin, Edward Fox
- Watkin, Herbert
- Watkin, John Henry
- Woods, John William
STOKE DRY.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Blackwell, Harold
Cox, Arthur Edwin
Craythorne, Dennis
Lester, Francis Vaughan
Marlow, George
Tomblin, Ernest
Wright, Albert Charles
Wright, John Alfred
Wright, John Henry
## STRETTON.

### ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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<td>Morton, Percy Charles</td>
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<td>Peacock, Robert Henry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thraves, William Joseph</td>
<td>Trooper</td>
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### ROLL OF HONOUR

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<td>Walmsley, F.</td>
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TEIGH.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Haines, W.A.  Private  6th Leicesters

ROLL OF HONOUR

Carter, Frederick Charles
Gillson, Bertie
Gillson, George Gilbert
Gillson, Joseph Wilson
Goodman, Wm. Garner
Hawding, Henry
Jolly, Charles Percy
Jolly, Peter
Rawding, Henry
Scott, Edward Maurice
Skellett, John William
Smith, Isaac
Tidd, Ernest
Tidd, Isaac
Tidd, John
Tidd, William
Turner, Esau
THISTLETON.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES
Thomson, Rupert Archer L/Corporal 3rd Canadian Battalion

ROLL OF HONOUR
Barnett, W.H.
Downes, Thomas. H
Exton, J.W.
Exton, R.
Exton, T.
Frith, Wm. Nelson
Goodacre, John Charles
Marriott, Geo. Stephen
Pollard, William
Smith, Frederick
Smith, Robert
Stubley, M.
Thomson, George E.
Thomson, S.J.
Thomson, Wm. Ernest D'Oyly
Tidd, W.
Wallhead, Joseph R.
Watts, H.
Wilkinson, A.C.
Wilkinson, Benjamin F.
THORPE-BY-WATER.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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<td>Northen, Frederick Herbert</td>
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ROLL OF HONOUR

Browett, Charles William
Chapman, Charles
Stagg, Albert W.
### TICKENCOTE.

#### ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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<th>Unit</th>
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<td>1st Leicesters</td>
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<td>Cunnington, Anthony</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2/1st Oxford and Berks. Light Infantry</td>
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<td>Greenaway, Charles Wm.</td>
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<td>9th Leicesters</td>
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<td>Starsmore, George</td>
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<td>1/4th Essex</td>
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<td>Waters, Henry</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>7th Northants</td>
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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.

#### ROLL OF HONOUR

- Beadle, William George
- Carter, Herbert
- Crofts, John
- Crofts, Robert
- Cunnington, Charles
- Cunnington, John W.
- Cunnington, Thomas A.
- Durand, James A.
- Greenaway, George
- Prestridge, Sergt.-Major
- Sammons, Alfred
- Vincent, Alfred Harry (R.N.)
- Vincent, Rodney
- Wingfield, John M., D.S.O. (Major)
- Wright, Jas. F.
TINWELL.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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ROLL OF HONOUR

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<td>Ulyatt, John Norman</td>
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<td>Ward, Edgar Wm.</td>
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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
TIXOVER.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Fenwick, Anthony Lionel  2nd Lieut.  6th Batt. Lincolnshire Rt.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Lemon, Charles
Lemon, George
Lemon, William
O’Brien, Horace Hy. S. (Major)
Peet, Edward Henry
Peet, Frank
Peet, George
Peet, Robert
Watson, G.
Weaving, Thomas Wm.
ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Aris, Charles, William  L/Corp. 5th Leicester Regt.
Arnsby, Cecil Catlin  Private  Durham L.I.
Baines, John Jarvis  Sapper  Royal Engineers
Brewster, Frederick  Private  5th Leicester Regt.
Bunn, Alfred Charles  Sergeant  Lord Strathcona's Hse
Chapman, Bertie  Sergeant  Royal Air Force
Chapman, Henry  Private  Norfolk Regt.
Crick, George G.  Private  1st Leicesters
Dorman, Arthur Ed.  Bomb.  Royal Field Artillery
Dorman, Charles Percy  Trooper  8th S. Cantby Mt. Rfls. N.Z.
Draper, Robert E.  Private  1/4th Wilts. Regt.
Edwards, Joseph T.  Private  5th Leicesters
Ellingworth, C.H.  Private  Australian Im. Force
Franks, Edward C.  Sergeant  5th Leicesters
Knight, Charles E.  Corporal  5th Leicester Regt.
Liquorish, Frederick W  Private  Durham L.I.
Love, Cyril Bertie  Corporal  5th Leicester Regt.
Nutt, Benjamin  L/Corp.  6th Leicester Regt.
Nutt, David  Private  7th Leicester Regt.
Oberhoffer, George  Private  18th Royal Fusiliers
Page, Albert Gordon  Private  7th Leicester Regt.
Palmer, Robert Percy  Private  7th Northants
Phillips, Horace L.  Private  8th Leicesters
Porter, George  Private  9th Leicesters
Porter, Sidney  Private  16th Notts & Derby R.
Riddle, Eric Charles  Private  Hussars, 3rd Cavalry Fd. Am.
Scott, Walter  L/Corp.  Royal Air Force
Snodin, John  Gunner  Royal Field Artillery
Southwell, Harry  Private  1/6th W. Yorks. Regt.
Street, Frank  Lieu.  18th Royal Fusiliers
Tawn, Frank  Corporal  2/4th Lincoln Regt.
Thorpe, Arthur R.  Sergt.  3rd Leicesters
Thorpe, George W.  Gunner  R.G.A.
Thorpe, Leonard C.  Gunner  R.F.A.
Tilley, Herbert W.  Private  King’s O. York. L.I.
Tooke, Arthur  Private  14th Worcester Regt.
Tooke, Frederick  Corporal  6th Oxford & Bucks. L.I.
Tyers, Harry  Private  Durham L.I.
White, Ernest C.  S/Serg.  R.A.M.C.
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RUTLAND AND THE GREAT WAR

ROLL OF HONOUR

UPPINGHAM – continued

Thorpe, George Thomas
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Thorpe, Joseph W.
Thorpe, Percy
Tilley, Charles Alfred
Tilley, Charles Frederick
Tilley, George
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Tilley, George Herbert
Tilley, Henry
Timms, H.M.
Tomlinson, John Arthur
Tooke, Frank Wm.
Trace, Albert
Turner, Wm. Henry
Tyers, Alfred
Tyers, Amos
Tyers, Daniel
Tyers, Frank
Tyers, Fred Amos
Tyers, George
Tyers, John W.
Tyers, Joshua George
Tyman, Robert
Waghorn, Sidney
Wakefield, John Thomas
Walker, Samuel John Allin
Wallace, Frederick Herbert (Capt. R.A.M.C.)
Warner, William Enos
Waterfield, Arthur
Watson, George Edward
Watson, William
Waugh, Frederick Arthur (Capt.)
Waugh, Samuel Ernest
Webster, Alfred Percy
Wheeler, Percy Arthur
Whitaker, James
White, William G.
Wignell, Arthur Jim
Wignell, Robert
Williams, Arthur
Winkley, Arthur
Winkley, Bentley
Winkley, Charles Edward
Winkley, Francis Wm.
Worley, Hedley
Wright, A.
Wright, John Thomas
Wyles, Archibald B.
Wyles, Cyril James
Wyles, Hugh William
York, A.L.
Young, Alfred

* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
WARDLEY.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Allen, Eli Era
Allen, Leonard
Bottomley, Frank
Dale, Merrington
Williamson, Arthur
Williamson, George Henry
Williamson, Walter
WHISSENDINE.
### ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

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* See List of Honours and Distinctions.
WHITWELL.

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ROLL OF HONOUR

Brudenell, Harold
Fox, Harry (R.N.)
Healey, B.R.
Healey, Frank Henry
Jolly, Charles Percy
Jolly, Peter
Munford, William
Springthorpe, Thomas Wm., Jnr.
Stanton, Thomas
Woodhouse, Brierley (Capt.)
WING.

ROLL OF FALLEN HEROES

Bagley, Brian Carpendale
Private 16th Manchester Regt.

Baines, Arthur
L/Corporal 2nd Highland L.I.

Burdett, Thomas William
Private Royal Marine L.I.

Carter, George Wellesley
Private “B” Co., 7th Leicesters

Hubbard, Edwin
Private Notts and Derbys

MacGregor, Donald Geo. F.
Private 511th Agricultural Corps

Pickering, Albert James
Private 2/5th Leicesters

Pickering, John Charles G.
Private 1st Leicesters

Taverner, Arthur Frederick
2nd Lieut. King’s Shropshire L.I.

Atkinson, John Robert

Bagley, Arthur Percival

Bagley, Francis George

Bagley, Walter

Baines, Arthur Ernest

Baines, John Henry

Banham, Edward

Bexon, John

Birch, Frederick

Buckby, Albert John

Buckby, Walter

Burdett, Walter

Carter, George

Clarke, Ernest

Clarke, Wm. Richard

Cockerill, Albert Edward

Cockerill, Fredk. Charles

Cook, Samuel

Dexter, Harold

Dixon, Fred

Duggan, James

Ford, Charles H.

Fox, Arthur

Fox, Ernest Frederick

Fox, Leonard

Fox, Wm. Henry

Gates, Arthur Wm.

Goodman, Arnold Harry

Green, Thomas

Greenwood, Robert

Hickling, Arthur Raymond (Lt.)

Hickling, Harold (Lieut., R.N.)

Horsley, Frederick George

Horspool, George Wm.

Houlden, George

Hubbard, Frederick

Kinahan, Fredk. Wm. (Cmdr.R.N.)

Norcott, Hugh Burton (Capt.)

Norcott, Wm. John Walter

Phillips, William

Pickering, Glenn

Pickering, Thomas Taylor

Pickering, Thomas Wm.

Presgrave, Charles

Presgrave, Herbert

Price, Wm. Frederick

Roberts, Albert Edgar

Roberts, Gerald (2nd-Lieut.)

Scott, William

Seddia, Henry Robert

Sharman, Harry

Simpson, John Wm.

Symonds, James Hy.

Taverner, Rodger Lewin (Lieut.)

Tugwood, Wm. Joseph

Walker, Charles George

White, Albert Victor

Worrall, Philip (Lieut.)

Wyman, Herbert
OFFICERS OF THE 1st BATTALION RUTLAND VOLUNTEER REGIMENT
RUTLAND VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS.

The first steps taken in Rutland to organize a “Home Defence Corps” were the result of a meeting held in Oakham in September, 1914, when it was decided to take up the movement in the Oakham, Uppingham and Ketton areas, and officers of the various companies were appointed by Lord Ranksborough, the Lord Lieutenant.

Drilling was at first carried out under difficulties as there were no instructors, except in the larger places, where training was started with the help of old soldiers and territorials. The numbers during the first six months reached nearly 200, but drilling was suspended during harvest in the villages, and the want of encouragement by the Government led to considerable falling off in the numbers, especially as the call for special constables was responded to by a large number of those who had at first joined the Volunteers.

Still some good work was done, although the great difficulty of raising and maintaining a Battalion in a scattered area like Rutland soon became apparent.

Through the assistance of Lord Ranksborough a grant was made to the corps for the purchase of rifles and ammunition. Uniform of a grey green colour was purchased by the men themselves and adorned by the official armlet, in red, with the letters G.R.

Musketry, outpost work, route marches, became the order of the day. Camps at Exton Park were held during Easter and Whitsun in 1915, and much training was done. During the scares caused by enemy aircraft and Zeppelins, the V.T.C. patrolled the streets at night, controlled lighting, maintained order, as well as protecting property, and earned the thanks of the Authorities and of the public for their work.

In May, 1916, through the influence of the Lord Lieutenant, the Volunteers of Rutland were officially recognised as a Battalion under the title of the 1st Battalion Rutland Volunteer Regiment. Under the new auspices Col. C.H.B. Norcott, C.M.G., was appointed County Commandant. He was enthusiastic and the corps soon forged ahead under his guidance.

The area was organised by companies and covered all the villages in the County.

A Co., Oakham; B Co., Uppingham; C Co., Cottesmore; D Co., Ketton.

Officers were appointed to temporary commissions. These were chosen by the Lord Lieutenant. The Rev. C.A.C. Bowler, of Normanton, was gazetted Commanding Officer. Sergt.-Major J.G. Kernick, who had recovered from wounds received in France, was appointed Adjutant, the late Sergt.-Major H.S. Davenport, who had been at the front, was appointed to the Staff, together with Sergt. Hartopp as Musketry Instructor Sergeant. Mr. H.J. Whitehouse was appointed Regimental Q.M. Sergt., and Mr. C.S. Dalgliesh, Quartermaster.

Recruiting was carried on energetically in nearly every village in the area and, ultimately, when the Regiment was inspected by Field Marshal Lord French on May 13th, 1917, to which special reference will be made at a later stage, the total strength reached nearly 700.

Many officers and men attended courses of musketry, bombing, machine gunnery, anti-gas, at York, Grantham, Otley, and as showing the thoroughly serious manner in which the training was taken up, the Rutland Battalion, notwithstanding its scattered nature, had the highest percentage of efficiencies of any Battalion in the Country.

When the call came for volunteers to go for three months coast defence work so as to release troops for overseas at the critical period of the war in June, 1918, forty men and four officers of the Rutland Battalion responded, many of them leaving one-man businesses, and others giving up situations to go.

It may be of interest to note that of the Old Oakham Company of the V.T.C., which Capt. P.C. Nichols commanded, thirty per cent. of them joined the colours, three of its members held commissions in the Army, one being a Major, while nine became Volunteer Officers, and there is no doubt that in other of the original County corps a similar record in proportion could be claimed. Of the whole Volunteer Battalion 194 joined the Forces, and it is recognised that all found their previous training extremely useful.
OAKHAM VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS. – 1915
ROLL OF THE FIRST BATTALION RUTLAND VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Staff.


“A” COMPANY.

Oakham—continued

Green, W. Smith, C.J.
Gregg, H.W.G. Smith, T.E.
Laxton, W.P. Spencer, C.E.
Towell, F.C. Weston, G.
Trigg, A. Wheatley, W.
Tyers, G.W. Wileman, J.H.
Walker, T.L. Wilson, A.
Watts, I.E. Woodcock, H.
Webster, G. Woodcock, W.C.

N.C.O.'s.

Turner, C.C. Oakham, R.Q.M.S. Starling, E.
Perry, A. Oakham, C.S.M.
Boston, A.W. Oakham, C.Q.M.S.

Bromhead, J.T. Oakham: Sergeant Atton, J.L.
Dale, F.C. Oakham: Sergeant Beardman, J.
Dennison, W.A. Oakham: Sergeant Clarke, H.
Jarman, M.S. Oakham: Sergeant Cooper, P.
Meadows, R.H. Braunston: Sergeant Dawson, H.
Needham, R.W. Oakham: Sergeant Freeman, W.
Rawlings, A. Oakham: Sergeant Hanbury, E.
Baker, W. Oakham: Sergeant Charles, F.
Fox, C.H. Langham: Corporal Baines, G.
Leaf, G. Barleythorpe: Corporal Almond, C.
Moss, W.H. Whissendine: Corporal Billson, B.
Oldfield, R. Braunston: Corporal Burdett, D.
Royce, W.P. Langham: Corporal Colbourne, W.
Smith, E.C. Oakham: Corporal Conder, H.
Spackman, W.G.B. Oakham: Corporal Cox, C.P.
Bryant, E. Langham: Corporal Crane, W.E.
Grundy, F.B. Oakham: Corporal Faulks, John
Hawkins, F. Langham: Corporal Faulks, Jos.
Leach, A. Whissendine: Corporal Almon, C.
Roberts, W.W. Oakham: Corporal Bullock, H.
Smith, J.W.S. Langham: Corporal Burdett, D.
Steele, W. Oakham: Corporal Colbourne, W.

Privates.

Oakham.

Adam, E.A. R.C.B. Lambert, R.H.
Bailey, J. Faulks, R. Merritt, A.
Baines, A.H. Findley, C. Munton, W.R.F.
Beaver, J. Flecknor, A.W. Needham, F.
Benny, H.B. Flint, H. Newton, A.
Betts, T.E. Ford, J.C. Newton, G.H.
Burton, G.W. Furborough, W.T. Pawlett, S.E.
Burton, W. Glazier, F. Pawlett, W.K.
Burton, W.J. Helford, J.H. Pearce, A.J.
Buttress, W.A. Hetterley, C. Peasgood, T.
Challis, G. Higgs, W. Peet, W.
Chambers, T.S. Higgs, W.E. Perry, H.J.
Clarke, T. Houlsden, W. Pitter, F.
Cooper, J.M. Hubbard, J.H. Pye, H.W.
Cunnington, A. Hunter, G.T.W. Reed, W.G.
Cunnington, T. Hydes, T.K. Rowell, P.E.

Barleythorpe.

Wright, T.

Braunston.

Hill, C. Rawlings, W.P.
Hinman, J.W. Rawson, F.F.
Ideson, T. Stimpson, E.A.
Judd, W.G. Walker, A.
Meadows, J.S. Wakefield, H.
Meadows, S. Wakefield, H.F.
Rawlings, F. Wright, A.F.

Brooke.

Dennison, F. Molyneux, T.

Hambleton.

Gregory, H.R. Jenkins, C.J.

Langham.

Harris, A. Sewell, W.J.G.
Healey, G. Sewell, W.S.
Hollingshead, M.C. Shilliker, H.B.
Leaver, S. Shilliker, H.G.
Lindsey, W. Stacey, O.
Mante, M. Thompson, J.
McClendon, J. Tidd, D.
Nourish, T.W. Walker, J.
Papworth, R.C. Williamson, F.W.

Lyndon.

Speechley, T.A.

Manton.

Partridge, A.F. Tyler, W.

Pilton.

Steele, W.H.

Preston.

Tyler, J.T.

Whissendine.

Hayes, W.F. Veasey, W.
Rising, W. Wale, J.M.
Sharpe, E. Wiggington, G.
Sleigh, W. Wiggington, W.J.
Thompson, W. Willden, J.W.
Underwood, A.J.

Wing.

Rimes, J.W. Scott, J.
Seaton, G.H. Symonds, G.C.
Sewell, W. Walker, A.W.

Oakham.

Pitther, F. Asst. Adjt.
Captain, C.O.

C.apt. and Adjut.

2nd Lieutenant.
**RUTLAND VOLUNTEERS. “B” COMPANY, UPPINGHAM AND DISTRICT**

**“B” COMPANY.**

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Nutt, J.D.</td>
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<td>Woodcock, A.</td>
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<td>York, T.W.</td>
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**Ayston.**

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<tr>
<th>Jasper, J.H.</th>
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<td>Bond, H.J.</td>
<td>Towlson, H.J.</td>
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<td>Grocock, J.</td>
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<td>Dalby, S.</td>
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<td>Claypole, J.T.</td>
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<td>Hunt, H.</td>
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<td>Berridge, A.</td>
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<td>Berridge, C.F.</td>
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<td>Baines, J.E.</td>
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<td>Bellamy, W.</td>
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<td>Bilsdon, G.</td>
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<td>Jackson, L.T.</td>
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<td>Jones, A.E.A.</td>
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<td>Thompson, V.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
“C” COMPANY.

Officers.

Robins, T. Captain, C.O. Oakham
Charlton, J.S. Lieutenant Burley-on-the-Hill
Clow, C.F. Lieutenant Market Overton
Woodcock, W.S. Lieutenant Oakham
Chiester, P.C. 2nd Lieutenant Exton
Whittle, F. 2nd Lieutenant Oakham

N.C.O.'s.

Brewster, A. C.S.M. Ashwell
Woods, T.W. C.Q.M.S. Cotteesmore
Collard, A. Sergeant Cotteesmore
Finch, G.E. Sergeant Market Overton
Sellars, J.W. Sergeant Greetham
Stanage, S.H. Sergeant Greetham
Whittle, W.B. Sergeant Whitwell
Coulston, J.H. Sergeant Wymondham
Francis, J.W. Sergeant Cotteesmore
Beaver, G.A. Sergeant Ashwell
Bennett, T.C. Sergeant Cotteesmore
Munns, W. Sergeant Market Overton
Cole, J.W. Sergeant Greetham
Hinch, H. Sergeant Greetham
Liquorish, E.A. Sergeant Exton
Stow, W. Sergeant Wymondham
Morley, J.A. Sergeant Cotteesmore
Whiles, J.M. Sergeant Teigh

Privates.

Baines, C.H. Parker, H.L. Ashwell
Beaver, G. Rippin, J.R.S. Cotteesmore
Birchwood, W. Ward, H.D. Cotteesmore
Darby, A.E.B. Dalby, J. Burley-on-the-Hill
Allen, G.E. Summers, T. Lightning
Allen, H.G. Dalby, W.H. Hawkins, F.
Dawson, S. Hawkins, W.J. Hawkins, W.J.
Burnham, W. Miles, G.H. Miles, G.H.
Elson, J.H. Burren, H. Naylor, J.T.

Cottesmore.

Ireland, W. Barnes, H. Cotteesmore
Jarman, G.F. Bond, C. Cotteesmore
Lee, R. Broom, D. Cotteesmore
Maddison, C.H. Fountian, F. Cotteesmore
Rimington, C. Garfoot, F.G. Cotteesmore
Rimington, C.H. Garfoot, J. Cotteesmore
Herring, G.B. Dalby, L. Cotteesmore

Exton.

Green, A.E. Bardwell, J. Exton
Halliday, J. Blakeman, R. Exton
Healey, J.H. Bottomley, J.E.H. Exton
Healey, T. Collis, F.W. Exton
Hibbitt, F.G. Dalby, H.H. Exton
Royce, T.R. Dalby, L. Exton

Greetham.

Saunders, H. Ailmore, C. Greetham
Savage, G. Baines, W.H. Greetham
Tyler, J.W. Bland, E. Greetham
Wallace, E.F. Carr, J.W. Greetham
Wallace, J. Carrier, F.E. Greetham
Wilford, A.W. Crampton, D. Greetham

Market Overton.

Peet, G.F. Arling, S. Market Overton
Preston, A.H. Bell, H. Market Overton
Pridmore, J.W. Finch, W.H. Market Overton
Skins, H.T. Freeman, F. Market Overton
Whittle, E.O. Hall, A. Market Overton

Stretton.

Richie, H.V.O. Barry, W.H. Stretton
Wilson, W.H. Bubbidge, R.W. Stretton

Teigh.

Woolley, R. Barry, H. Teigh

Thistleton.

Leeton, G.W. Atkinson, A. Thistleton
March, F. Bainbridge, J. Thistleton
Ofield, J. Birch, H. Thistleton

Whitwell.

Fox, W. Bisseker, R.G. Whitwell
Munford, C. Cook, J. Whitwell
## D " COMPANY.

### Officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potter, A.D.</td>
<td>Captain C.O.</td>
<td>Ketton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nichols, E.</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
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<td>Walker, F.N.</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
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### N.C.O’s.

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Popple, P.</td>
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<td>Brookes, J.</td>
<td>C.Q.M.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baxter, F.</td>
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<td>Belmisterthoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, T.H.</td>
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<td>Gt. Casterton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freeman, A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wallhead, W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Downing, C.</td>
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<td>Johnston, T.W.</td>
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<td>Broughton, R.J.</td>
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### Privates. Ketton.

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**Volunteer Smoking Concert at Oakham.**  

In April, 1919, a regimental smoking concert, in connection with the Rutland Volunteers, took place at the Victoria Hall, Oakham. As a social re-union of present and past members of the Regiment, it proved an unqualified success. In addition to the Volunteers, silver badge men and others at present serving in H.M. Forces in the County, were included in the invitation, and the company present altogether mustered about 350. The giving of the concert was rendered possible by the proceeds of a regimental ball held at Oakham at the end of February. Chief among those responsible for the arrangements was Lieut. and Q.M. H.J. Whitehouse, who, as on the occasion of the ball, carried out the secretarial duties, while the Committee comprised Capt. F. Robins, Lieut. and Asst. Adjt. Sills, Lieuts. F. Whittle, Skingley, F.W. Nichols, and H. Hassan, while Regt.-Q.M. Sergts. C.C. Turner and Banton, Regt.-Sergt.-Major Howard, and Musketry Instructor S.M. Forsyth and Sergt. Steele (Langham) were responsible for the decoration of the Hall. The Uppingham N.C.O.’s, by their help in making a success of the ball, indirectly did so with regard to the concert, and it was a pity that the railway facilities debarred them, together with the rank and file from that part of the County, coming over in greater numbers. The Lord Lieutenant of the County, Major-General the Lord Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O., honoured the concert with his presence, and amongst the other guests were several officers of the Regular Army, some of whom had done service with the Volunteers. These guests included Capt. A.B. Phillips, Capt. Clapperton, Lieuts. Thomas, R.A.F. R. Wright, A. Hassan, C. Ball, R.T. Stevens, Sweatman, Oakham School O.T.C., and C.S. Dalglish, Leic. Vol., and Messrs. J.C. Barnett, C. Matkin, A.C. Pope, J.E. Whitehouse, and others. The chair was taken by the O.C. Rutland Vol. Regt., Capt. P.C. Nichols, and the other officers of the regiment present were Capt. Robins, Capt. Turner (Cadets), Capt. and Adjt. Hayes, Lieut. and Asst. Adjt. Sills, Lieuts. H. Hassan, F.W. Nichols, Shelton, Clowe, F. Whittle, C.S. Skingley, and Lieut. and Q.M. H.J. Whitehouse.

The last-named was responsible for the programme, which, for considerably over two hours kept the company highly entertained and amused. During an interval in the proceedings, Lord Ranksborough, in a short address, said he was proud to see so many Rutland men there that night, and he noticed many of them were silver badge men, while a number of them were still in the service, and all had gained honour. He had hoped to be in a position to make a statement as to the future of the Volunteers and Territorials, but the matter was not quite ripe yet. No doubt, when complete, there would be no lack of Rutland men to fill up the rank and file. He had recently attended a meeting with regard to this, and in conversation with the Secretary of State for War was proud to find that no words could be too strong to describe the appreciation felt in high quarters of the work of the Territorials in the war. Capt. Nichols said he was pleased to see so many present, especially the service and ex-service men, particularly as he had been associated with most of them either as a Territorial, Scout, V.T.C., or Volunteer, and he extended a hearty welcome to them. He would like to have seen more Volunteers there, but the greatest drawback of their Battalion always had been the scattered nature of the detachments, and the dearth of railway communication. It was remarkable, under such circumstances, that the Battalion had the greatest number of efficiencies of any Battalion in England. He was sorry neither Col. Norcott nor Col. Bowlker could be present, as they had taken the keenest interest in the movement since its inception; in fact, they were two of the prime movers in it. As they knew, Lieut. and Q.M. Whitehouse and his committee worked wonderfully hard for the successful ball held a short time ago, and the profits of that were devoted to this concert, in organising which a lot of work was entailed. Lieut. Whitehouse was one of the hardest workers in the whole Battalion, and it was largely owing to his efforts these highly successful functions had been brought about. The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.
RUTLAND VOLUNTEERS AND SPECIAL CONSTABLES
INSPECTION BY FIELD MARSHAL LORD FRENCH AT OAKHAM, MAY 13th, 1917
RUTLAND SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The Rutland Special Constables, some 800 to 900 in number, were originally brought into being in connection with the scheme, prepared by the Central Emergency Committee (under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant of the County) for dealing with refugees, cattle and vehicles, which it was expected would pass through the County from the East Coast in the event of a hostile invasion that, at the time, was considered very probable.

Their duties (under this scheme), in conjunction with the Regular Police, consisted of guiding the streams of traffic into the roads set apart for that purpose, and seeing that the roads reserved for military use were kept clear of other traffic.

To arrange for, and attend to the feeding of the refugees, during their passage through the County.

The collection of picks, shovels and other implements for entrenching purposes; the felling of trees across the roads to impede the progress of the enemy.

To prevent the destruction of bridges and railways, and to see that the telegraph plant was not tampered with by unauthorised persons.

To act as dispatch riders and stretcher bearers on emergency.

This scheme was complete to the smallest detail and every man was earmarked for his allotted position had the emergency arisen.

These men were constantly patrolling the several towns and villages, under the direction of their section leaders, to see that the provisions of the various Lighting Orders were carried out.

On receipt of prearranged warnings they were called out on sixteen occasions when it was notified that Zeppelin or other hostile air-craft were approaching the County; and on those occasions they rendered good service by seeing that all lights were efficiently screened, thereby undoubtedly saving the County from receiving “Visiting Cards” from the enemy in the shape of incendiary or other bombs.

Quite unknown to the ordinary public they put in a considerable number of hours’ duty, often in very inclement weather. The Oakham Specials, in this connection, fared rather better than their colleagues in other parts of the County, inasmuch as a “pot” of hot coffee and other refreshment was provided through the generosity of Mr. D.N. Royce, Messrs Sleath, Dennison, and a few other friends who gave the necessary funds for this purpose.

Later the Special Constables were allotted the duty of providing men to man the observation posts at Oakham and Uppingham, thus releasing a number of regular soldiers for other and more important duties.

On May 13th, 1917, some 550 to 600 Special Constables from all parts of the County assembled in the School Cricket Field at Oakham, and were inspected by Field Marshal Lord French, who complimented them on their fine turnout.

In 1916 the men were issued with a gilt enamelled badge, with the County crest in the centre, surrounded by the words “Rutland County Special Constables, 1916,” and doubtless the Authorities will allow them to retain these badges as a souvenir of the part they took in the Great War.

ROLL OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

Ashwell.
- Baines, Clarence Horace
- Beaver, John
- Francis, Leonard
- Ofield, Joseph
- Osborne, John
- Rippin, John R. Slater
- Turner, Francis
- Wilson, William
- Young, James Edward

Barleythorpe.
- Baker, Richard Westbrook
- Gray, John

Barrow.
- Allen, John
- Jackson, Arnold
- Stafford, Ebenezer
- Stubbs, Frank

Barrowden.
- Billson, Geo. Joyce
- Brearley, John
- Cave, Robert
- Coulson, George
- Dexter, Samuel
- Foster, George
- Foster, John

Hopkins, Alfred Henry
Hopkins, John
Hutchings, Rev. A.E.
Kirby, William
Mason, Edgar William
Pepper, William
Pickard, Frederick
Pridmore, Augustine
Sisney, William
Stapleton, Edward Geo.
Taylor, Henry Charles
Wade, Henry James
Waddington, Jas. Dion
White, Herbert
White, Horace
Woods, John Thomas

Belmistrope.
- Boughton, William
- Briggs, Bassett Rowell
- Cousins, Francis
- Harvey, John Henry
- Ridge, Edward

Belton.
- Bradley, James
- Crabbe, Ralph
- Gowing, Ed. Adolphus
- Irons, George
- Jackson, John James
- Mawson, Cecil A.G.
- Pattison, Rev. Geo. James
- Stevenson, Henry
### ROLL OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES — continued

**Bisbrooke.**  
Arnsby, William  
Barnett, Fred  
Burlett, Alfred  
Clarke, Chas. Conway  
Joyce, Charles  
Smith, Frank  
Smith, Frank Clark  
Swann, John Thomas  
William, George

**Braunston.**  
Atton, John James  
Beaman, George  
Clarke, Herbert  
Cooper, Percy  
Houghton, Thomas Hy.  
Iddeson, Thomas  
Lee, John Herbert  
Meadows, Albert  
Meadows, Robert Hy.  
Meadows, Samuel  
Norton, Arthur  
Rawlings, Noel  
Rawson, Fred. Fowkes  
Rippin, Thomas Edward  
Roberts, Thomas Edward  
Saxby, Alfred  
Suter, William  
Wakefield, Herbert Fred.

**Brooke.**  
Charles, Fred.  
Johnston, Thomas

**Burley-on-the-Hill.**  
Charlton, James Shepherd  
Cunnington, William  
Grooby, John  
Hutchinson, William  
Lane, Arthur  
Perry, John

**Caldecott.**  
Brooks, John  
Brooks, John Henry  
Brown, George  
Burditt, Isaac  
Chambers, Thomas Wm.  
Hunt, Henry  
Lord, Arthur  
Peach, Edward  
Pocock, Rev. S.R.  
Spriggs, John Henry  
Stapleton, John Thomas  
Stills, Charles Thomas  
Ward, Ernest John  
Ward, Robert James  
Wignell, Henry  
Wignell, Richard

**Great Casterton.**  
Branston, Richard  
Chappell, Joseph  
Harrison, Joseph  
Harrison, Richard  
Haynes, William  
Jarman, Frank  
Knight, Edward Geo.  
Mount, Alfred  
Shead, Frederick Geo.  
Terrell, Walter Rd.  
Williams, Henry  
Woodstone, William Hy.

**Little Casterton.**  
Aldwincle, John  
Crane, Henry  
Cox, Frank  
Fisher, Matthew  
Johnston, David  
Lamb, Geo. Arthur  
Michelson, Geo. Henry  
Sargant, James  
Swaby, John  
Turnill, Willingham  
Warrington, Fred

**Clipsham.**  
Bryan, Thomas  
Burnham, William  
Clayton, Robert  
Cox, John Thomas  
Drake, Edward Bingham  
Foster, Charles  
Groves, Thomas  
Nicholls, Isaac  
Sharman, Wm. Taylor

**Cotesmore.**  
Berridge, Leland  
Bodington, Geo. Fred.  
Buttress, Frank  
Chamberlain, William  
Crowe, John  
Earp, John  
Fryer, Henry  
Glover, Benjamin  
Glover, William  
Hare, Geo. William  
Ireland, John Henry  
Isaac, Robert  
Osborne, Henry Fryer  
Osborne, James  
Perry, Thomas  
Walker, Horace

**Edith Weston.**  
Ball, John Wilson  
Bland, Ben  
Hammond, Hawley Cooper  
Healey, George  
Healey, Henry  
Jarvis, James  
Makey, Edward  
Needham, Richard  
Stafford, Amos  
Thompson, Lewis  
Thorpe, John  
Tibbet, Benjamin  
Ward, Harry

**Egleton.**  
Barnett, John Charles  
Bradshaw, Fred Montgomery  
Bradshaw, Robert Lee  
Hammond, John Thomas  
Neal, Peter  
Seaton, Ernest  
Seaton, William  
Sewell, Reuben  
Sharp, Harry  
Stevenson, William  
Taylor, Ed. Pilgrim  
Ward, Ernest

**Empingham.**  
Baker, John  
Belton, Harry  
Bland, Austin  
Brown, Fredk. James  
Brown, Mark  
Clare, Tom  
Cooper, Geo. Stevenson  
Corby, George  
Cunnington, Geo. Ed.  
Dale, Richard Bethells  
Downs, Robert  
Eason, Thomas  
Easton, John Thomas  
Forsythe, William  
Fox, Samuel  
Grant, John Henry  
Grummitt, Charles  
Healey, James John  
Healey, James William  
Hibbitt, Charles Ed.  
Hudson, George  
Joyce, Henry James  
Lambert, Thomas  
Leeton, John Robert  
Masters, Harry  
Mills, Luke Parker  
Oliver, Leopold  
Pateeman, Jonathan  
Peasgood, Geo. Aquilla  
Perry, William  
Pretty, John  
Pugmore, Thomas Hy.  
Redshaw, Reuben  
Rosling, Albert  
Sneath, Henry  
Stafford, Herbert  
Thompson, John Henry  
Thorpe, John  
Tilson, Frank  
Tyers, David  
Tyers, Thomas  
Vickers, John Henry  
Wallhead, William  
Willerton, Joseph Wm.  
Wright, Thomas

**Essendine.**  
Briggs, John  
Clarke, George  
Fielding, James  
Mountain, Farndon G.  
Richards, George  
Smith, Albert Anthony  
Webster, Edward  
Wilson, Charles  
Woods, Richard

**Exton.**  
Bardwell, Edmond  
Bell, Joseph Arthur  
Cattell, Charles  
Chamberlain, Philip  
Collis, Rev. Fredk. Wm.  
Cross, John  
Dawson, Michael  
Gray, Frederick  
Healey, Alfred Geo.  
Healey, Thomas  
Hibbitt, Amos Cecil  
Martin, John  
Paling, Anthony  
Royce, William  
Tyler, Alfred  
Tyler, John  
Wallace, William  
Young, Harry

**Glaston.**  
Barnett, Frank  
Barnett, Joseph Henry  
Garratt, George  
Garratt, Malcolm Geo.  
Shelton, Thomas  
Thurston, William Geo.  
Tyers, Arthur Henry  
Williams, Frederick

**Greetham.**  
Ailmore, John  
Bland, John Thomas  
Baines, William Henry  
Butcher, Charles  
Clare, Henry  
Dixey, William  
Dolby, John  
Edwards, Alfred  
Exton, George  
Matthews, Edward  
Messam, John Perry  
Pick, Thomas  
Sharpe, James  
Spriggs, Thomas Wm.  
Winterton, Arthur C.

**Hambleton.**  
Gregory, Herbert Robert  
Halliday, Wm. Henry  
Ireland, Edward Smith  
Jenkins, Charles  
Sharpe, Thomas Jackson  
Wakerley, Geo. Botherway  
Williamson, John Thomas

**Ketton.**  
Andrews, Eddie  
Andrew, Robert Henry  
Austin, James Robert  
Barfield, Lionel  
Barsby, Charles  
Bedford, Arthur  
Berridge, Charles  
Berridge, Edward  
Boyll, Joseph  
Brown, Alfred  
Buckworth, John  
Burdett, John Thomas  
Burrows, Thomas  
Burrows, Thomas Love  
Burrows, William  
Capendale, Arthur  
Charity, John Robert  
Cliffe, Daniele  
Cliffe, Henry  
Cliffe, William Henry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Luffenham</th>
<th>South Luffenham</th>
<th>Market Overton</th>
<th>Morcott</th>
<th>Oakham</th>
<th>Lyndon</th>
<th>Langham</th>
<th>Pickworth</th>
<th>Pilton</th>
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</thead>
</table>
ROLL OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES — continued.

Preston.
Atkins, Arnold
Bilsdon, George
Freestone, John
Harris, Joseph
Lawrence, Thomas Wm.
Manton, Charles Ed.
Naylor, Philip
Naylor, William
Payne, Robert
Scott, John
Stephens, Fredk. Oliver
Stubbs, Wm. Gilford
Wells, William
Wing, John Wm.
Wright, Francis Kelham

Ridlington.
Grocock, John Wm.
Lount, Arthur
Mackley, William
Rudkin, William
Russell, Frank

Ryhall.
Anderson, Wm. Pratt
Broughton, Robert John
Brown, Edward
Conington, Edward
Cunnington, Harry
Davies, William
Dawson, George
Dickens, Charles Ed.
Downs, Alfred
Fenn, William V.
Hanslip, Mark
Making, Robert
Naylor, Allen
Smith, William
Stevenson, Thomas
Swain, Alfred
Watson, Henry

Seaton.
Baines, Cecil
Baines, Charles
Baines, Percy
Chapman, Arthur
Dams, John Thomas
Dudley, Wm. Wood
Thompson, William

Stoke Dry.
Cox, George
Taylor, George
Wright, Charles
Wright, David

Stretton.
Bell, Walter
Burbidge, Richard Wm.
Campbell, John
Corner, Alfred
Corner, James
Preston, John
Sheffield, John
Stewart, Arthur
Thaves, Joseph
Todd, William
Wilson, John
Young, Edward

Teigh.
Gillson, Thos. Jos.
Hinman, Alfred
Matthew, David Joyce
Morley, Alfred Jos.
Woolley, John Thomas

Thistleton.
Atkinson, Arthur
Hinch, Harry
Jackson, Thomas
Pettifer, John
Smith, Robert

Thorpe-by-Water.
Brewster, Frank Clark
Chapman, James Geo.
Coe, William
Goodwin, Alfred
Northen, John Marsh
Northen, Thomas
Northen, William
Richardson, Charles
Ward, John Thomas

Tickencote.
Cunnington, Edward Geo.
Greenaway, George
Harry, Thomas
Laker, Albert John
Vincent, Wallace

Tinwell.
Baines, Frank
Bellamy, Arthur Wm.
Cole, William
Dalby, James
Daniels, George Henry
Harris, Walter G.
Hercog, George
Hill, Harry
Middleton, George
Middleton, Richard
Naylor, Wm. Henry
Partridge, James
Thompson, Wm. Edmund
Ventors, Wm. Henry

Tixover.
Barley, Charles
Lemon, George
Peet, Arthur
Peet, Edgar
Peet, Henry
Peet, John
Peet, Michael
Strickland, John Wm.

Uppingham.
Adkins, John C.
Ainsworth, Harold Ashton
Armsby, Edward Sewell
Atton, Nathaniel
Badley, William
Baines, Edward Senior
Baines, Frederick
Baldwin, Charles
Barber, Charles
Barfield, Alfred
Barnes, Arthur George
Barnett, Charles
Binley, George
Blakey, Samuel Gerard
Bollands, Thomas
Bradshaw, Cecil James
Brown, William T.
Cant, Benjamin
Chapman, John Robert
Clark, William
Dalby, Albert
Dalton, Thomas Robert
Dolphin, George
Drake, Adolphe Francis
Drake, Harry
Durant, John
Dyer, Joseph
Dyer, William
Edgson, William
Emms, John
Foster, Joseph
Gibson, Frank
Glenn, John Henry
Greatorex, Philip
Green, Fredk. Arthur
Gregory, William
Hammonds, Joseph
Haseldine, James
Hayr, Robert
Holmes, William
Love, John Joseph
Lunt, William
Marlow, Thomas
Mear, William
Middleton, Arthur
Moss, Henry Harper
Oakley, John William
Peach, Robert
Peach, William
Porter, George B.
Samuel, Harry
Scott, Frank
Scott, George William
Skellan, George
Snowden, Charles B.
Southwell, Harry
Stapleton, J.T.
Steward, Alfred
Stocks, Wm. Jos. White
Tabram, John Thomas
Thorpe, James
Thorpe, John
Thorpe, Jos. Wethers Y.
Ward, William
Watts, Richard Benj.
Wells, Reginald
Wright, George

Wardley.
Carter, Frank
Williamson, Richard

Whissendine.
Brisley, George
Dobney, Robert
Dyer, Arthur
Ellis, Richard
Gibson, Ernest
Hayes, Edward
Hayes, John Bryan
Hickin, Frank
Knight, Arthur
Manton, Joseph Holmes
Norman, George
Reeves, William
Shelley, Frederick
Snary, Harry
Stafford, Frank
Thompson, Charles
White, Arthur Henry

Whitwell.
Healey, Robert
Healey, Thomas
Woodward, John

Wing.
Adnett, Reuben
Dewey, Eustace Fred
Gates, Arthur George
Greensmith, Robert
Lake, John James
Miller, George
Pridmore, Ernest
Tyler, John Henry
Wright, Joseph
### RUTLAND A.S.C. MOTOR TRANSPORT.

#### Officers.
- Gibson, G.E. Oakham Captain C.O.
- Kernick, J.C. Oakham Capt., 2nd in C.
- Barnett, A.R. Thistleton 2nd Lieutenant
- Fisher, R. Dingley 2nd Lieutenant

#### N.C.O.’s – SERGEANTS
- Adam, B.A. Oakham Partridge, A. Oakham
- Baines, W.E. Oakham Peasgood, G.A. Empingham
- Briggs, V. Pickworth Rimington, H. Oakham
- Burn, B. Uppingham Sleath, F. Oakham
- Conant, P. Lyndon Turnbull, W. Oakham
- Hollis, W.H. Cottesmore Underwood, G. Barleythorpe

#### CORPORALS -
- Gilman, F.G. Pickworth Makey, E. Edith Weston
- Glenn, W. Uppingham Wilkin, J. Wymondham

#### Privates.
- Adam, E. Oakham
- Allen, A. Oakham
- Allen, L. Oakham
- Beisiegel, P.K. Uppingham
- Bradshaw, A.M. Oakham
- Broadley, S.A. Wymondham
- Burbidge, Geo. Oakham
- Clarke, A.W. Uppingham
- Dalby, A. Exton
- Dolby, N. Oakham
- Ellingworth, A.J. Uppingham
- Finley, W.T. Wymondham
- Furborough, W.J. Oakham
- Goodyear, H. Lt. Casterton
- Griffin, J. Empingham
- Grummitt, Chas. Empingham
- Hawkins, J.D. Ketton
- Healey, Jas. Jos. Empingham
- Hefford, J.H. Oakham
- Hinch, A. Lt. Casterton
- Hinman, Jos. Burley
- Hinman, R. Oakham
- Hollis, J.C. Thistleton
- Manton, J.H. Whissendine
- Matthews, Walter Exton
- Mount, A. Gr. Casterton
- Oakley, J.W. Uppingham
- Phillips, Geo. Oakham
- Samuel, H. Uppingham
- Sensecall, H. Manton
- Smith, A. Barleythorpe
- Smith, H.H. Uppingham
- Strawson, A. Tickencote
- Tilson, F. Empingham
- Turner, J.R. Oakham
- Tyler, G.T. Edithweston
- Ward, Edward Ashwell
- Weed, Jos. Empingham
- Weed, W.F. Empingham
- Whittle, F. Oakham

#### MOTOR CYCLISTS : PRIVATES –
- Appleton, Geo. Oakham Garratt, N.G. Glaston
- Alderwood, J. Oakham Higgs, P.E. Oakham
- Allen, H.G. Burley Mason, E. Barrowden
- Butress, A.M. Oakham Royce, R. Brooke
- Chambers, H. Oakham Seaton, W. Egleton
- Chapman, T.R.E. Oakham Sharpe, C. Oakham
- Eyres, G.V. Manton Watson, J.E.B. Oakham
- Fowler, F.W.S. Luffenhall
### UPPINGHAM SCHOOL

#### WAR RECORD.

Total number of past members of Uppingham School who served in His Majesty’s Forces (approximate) 2500
Killed in action or died of wounds 451

**Honours Awarded.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medal</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Cross</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. G.A. Malling, R.A.M.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieut. T.H.B. Maufe, R.G.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. A.M. Lascelles, M.C., Durham Light Infantry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. T.S. Collings-Wells, D.S.O., Bedfordshire Regiment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight Commander of the Bath</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commander of the Bath</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knight Commander, Order of St. Michael and St. George</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commander, Order of St. Michael and St. George</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distinguished Service Order</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Cross</td>
<td>267</td>
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<td>Foreign Orders</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert Medal in Gold</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert Medal</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distinguished Service Medal</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distinguished Conduct Medal</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Medal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Mentioned in Dispatches</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevet promotions for service in the field</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among many distinguished Old Boys it may be mentioned that:
- Lt. General Sir P.H. Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., was for a time C.-in-C. of Mesopotamia Force, etc.
- Flight Commander K.S. Savory, D.S.O., R.N.A.S., took part in the long flight to Constantinople.
Agricultural Work.

In 1916, 1917, and 1918 the headmaster of Uppingham School, the Rev. R.H. Owen, offered to the farmers living in the neighbourhood of Uppingham as much labour as they required in the afternoons during term time, and several farmers availed themselves of this offer. Every afternoon during the summer term parties of boys went out into the fields and often as many as seventy boys at a time were working on the different farms, each party being in charge of a master. In 1918, owing to the presence of German prisoners in the neighbourhood, there was less need of assistance from the School.

In August and September of 1917 and 1918, School Harvest Camps were held at Cockermouth, Cumberland, under the charge of the Rev. C. Creighton, one of the masters of the School. In 1917 fifty boys were employed in this work, in 1918 one hundred and fifty.

All remuneration for this work was devoted to War Funds.

Munition Work.

All the work done in the metal shop after 1916 was war work, the boys being employed upon shell base plates, cartridge dies, cartridge punches, plunger bolts for mines. Over 14,000 of these were turned out by the shop. In the wood shop the chief work was upon splints, bed tables and lockers for hospitals.

War Economies.

Various war economies were carried out in the School. Prizes for work and athletics were discontinued and by these means over £100 was sent every year to the Public Schools Hospital.
OLD UPPINGHAMIAN ROLL OF HONOUR, 1914-1918.

N.B. – “T” printed before the date of death signifies the day on which the same appeared in the “Times.”

Abel, J.D., 2nd Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders ; killed in action, March 26th, 1918.


Alexander, H., 2nd Lieut., Grenadier Guards ; killed in action, October, 1915.

Allen, W.R. Capt., R.A.M.C., died March 12th, 1919.


Anderson, C.F.E., Cadet, O.T.C. for Qn’s R.W.S.Reg't.; Disp. ; died, January 9th, 1918.

Archer, R.H. Capt., Northumberland Fusiliers; died of wounds, December 21st, 1917.


Aytoun, R.M.G., Lieut., A. and S. Highlanders; Disp.; killed in action, September, 1914.


Averdieck, G.G. Lieut., Rifle Brigade; died of wounds, September 14th, 1916.


Balloch, H.C., 2nd Lieut., Gordon Highlanders; died, June 2nd, 1915.

Bamford, E.S., Capt., Yorks. and Lancs.Reg't.; Disp.; killed of wounds, April, 1915.

Bancroft, N., 2nd Lieut., Durham I.I.; Disp.; killed of wounds, June 7th, 1917.

Barnsley, A.A., Capt., Lancashire Reg't.; Disp.; killed of wounds, November, 1914.


Beck, B. Capt., King's Liverpool Reg't.; M.C.; killed in action, August 18th, 1916.


Beer, A.H., Lieut., R.A.F. (T.); M.C.; died of wounds, April 22nd, 1918.

Bennett, H., Capt., 3rd Gurkha Rifles; killed in action, date unknown.

Benning, M.S., Lieut., East Surrey Reg't.; killed of wounds, November, 1914.

Bernard, J.E., Cadet, R.E.; died, December 1st, 1918.

Bewicke, C.G., 2nd Lieut., Welsh Reg't.; killed in action, T August 4th, 1916.

Bishop, C.G., Major, R.E. (T.); Disp., D.S.O.; killed in action, October 30th, 1917.


Bolland, T. G., Major, Liverpool Reg't.; killed in action, T. May 17th, 1915.

Bolus, G.W., 2nd Lieut., 2nd Rhodesian Reg't.; killed in action, March 12th, 1916.

Booth, P.J., M.C., Lieut. R. Scots Fusiliers; died March 3rd, 1920.

Borrer, J.N., 2nd Lieut., Sussex Reg't. (T.); died, September 9th, 1917.


Brandon, A.C., Capt., Hampshire Reg't. (T.); killed in action, January, 1916.

Brandreth, L., Lieut.-Col., Royal Fusiliers; Disp.; killed in action, June, 1915.

Brewis, A.P., Capt., Northumberland Fusiliers, attd. East Lancashire Reg't.; Disp.; killed of wounds, June 1st, 1917.


Briggs, C., Pte., P.S.B., Royal Fusiliers; killed in action, September 1917.

Bright, A.V., Lieut., Sherwood Foresters; killed in action, June 7th, 1917.

Brittain, E.H., Lieut., Sherwood Foresters; M.C.; killed in action, June 15th, 1918.

Broad, A.E., Lieut., Dorset Reg't.; Disp., M.C.; died of wounds, February, 1916.

Broadbent, E.R., Capt., Hussars (Staff); Disp., M.C.; died, October 31st, 1918.

Brock, G.S., Capt., M.B., I.M.S.; died, October 12th, 1918.

Brodie, P.W., Capt., Seaford Highlanders, attached R.A.F.; died, November 18th, 1918.

Brooks, L., 2nd Lieut., West Yorkshire Reg't. (S.R.); killed in action, September 25th, 1915.

Brown, A.W.S., Lieut., Rifle Brigade; killed in action, August 18th, 1916.

Brown, H.M., 2nd Lieut., East Lancashire Reg't.; killed in action, April 9th, 1916.

Brawn, R.W., 2nd Lieut., Wiltshire Reg't.; killed in action, April 9th, 1917.

Browning, C.S., Capt., 129th Baluchis; killed in action, December 9th, 1916.

Bryson, G.L.U., Capt., Royal Warwickshire Reg't.; killed in action, July 30th, 1916.


Burne, N.O., 2nd Lieut., 40th Pathans; died of wounds, October 27th, 1917.


Callard, S.E., 2nd Lieut., East Yorkshire Regt.; killed in action, September 2nd, 1915.
Chaloner, R.G.H., Capt., Wiltshire Regt.; accidentally killed, T. April 7th, 1917.
Chambers-Hunter, C.A.J., 2nd Lieut., Gordon Highlanders (S.R.); killed in action, April 1916.
Chappell, G., 2nd Lieut., South Lancashire; killed in action, June 27th, 1916.
Charlton, J.M., Capt., Northumberland Fusiliers; Disp.; killed in action, July 1st, 1916.
Charlton, R., Capt., South Staffordshire Regt.; M.C.; died of wounds, September, 1917.
Checkland, M.B., 2nd Lieut., West Somerset Yeomanry attached Somerset L.I.; killed in action, August, 1917.
Chester, L.C.B., 2nd Lieut., Lancashire Fusiliers; killed in action, May 5th, 1918.
Chipman, R.B., Lance-Corporal, Scottish Rifles; killed in action, July 31st, 1916.
Christmas, D.V., Capt. (Staff), Suffolk Regt. (T.); M.C.; killed in action, August, 1917.
Clegg, R.L., 2nd Lieut., Lancashire Fusiliers; killed in action, August, 1917.
Cliff, G.T., Major, Dragoon Guards, attached Lincs. Yeomanry; Legion of Honour, Croix de Chevalier; accidentally killed, February, 1918.
Cole, N.E.F., 2nd Lieut.; killed in action, October, 1917.
Collinge, W.R., 2nd Lieut., King’s Liverpool Regt. (T.); died of wounds, August 7th, 1917.
Constantine, H.N., Lieut., Yorkshire Regt.; M.C.; killed in action, May 27th, 1918.
Cook, G.T.R., Lieut.-Col., Hussars; Disp.(2), D.S.O.; C.M.G., Croix de Guerre; killed in action, T. April 20th, 1918.
Cowan, J.O.C., Capt., Royal Scots; attached South Lancashire Regt.; Disp.; killed in action, August 14th, 1917.
Cree, J.F., 2nd Lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers; killed in action, September 2nd, 1918.
Croft, B., Capt., London Regt. (T.); killed in action, November, 1918.
Crosby, J.L.P., 2nd Lieut., King’s Liverpool Regt.; died of wounds, January 21st, 1918.
Crosley, C., 2nd Lieut., Royal Irish Rifles; Disp., M.C.; killed in action, August 16th, 1915.
Cumming, F.K., 2nd Lieut., Black Watch; killed in action, October 23rd, 1918.
Currey, V.F., Capt., Suffolk Regt.; killed in action, October 13th, 1915.
Cutts, T. B., Capt., Sherwood Foresters; killed in action, July 29th, 1916.
Dalziel, G.N.C., Capt., London Regt. Disp.; killed in action, April, 1918.
Darbishire, L.C., Lieut., Canadian Corps.; killed in action, July, 1917.
Dickinson, D.C.D., 2nd Lieut., South Wales Borderers; killed in action, August, 1918.
Dickson, W.T., Capt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; died of wounds, T. July 31st, 1916.
Dow, W., 2nd Lieut., Camerons (T.); killed in action, December 20th, 1915.
Dunn, G.M., 2nd Lieut., West Riding Regt.; died of wounds, March. 1917.
Dunn, P.M., Capt., Royal Welsh Fusiliers; killed in action, February 3rd, 1917.
Dust, F.W., Major, R.F.A. (T.); M.C.; killed in action, April 23rd, 1917.
Eiloart, C.H., 2nd Lieut., Irish Guards; killed in action, September 27th, 1918.
Emsley, J.A., Major, West Yorkshire Regt.; died, December 1st, 1918.
Fawcett, L.G.F.E., Lieut., Lanarkshire Yeomanry (T.); killed in action, November, 1917.
Fawcett, R.H., 2nd Lieut., Bedfordshire Regt.; killed in action, April 26th, 1915.
Feilden, O.H., Capt., Leicestershire Regt. (T.); died of wounds, September 29th, 1917.
Field, S.H., 2nd Lieut., South Lancashire Regt.; killed in action, August, 1917.
Forster, C.J., Lieut., Worcestershire Regt.; killed in action, October, 1914.
Francis, J., Capt., Warwickshire Regt. (T.); killed in action, June 11th, 1915.
Frear, H.H., Lieut., Yorks Regt.; killed in action, March 27th, 1918.
Freeman, E., Capt., Royal Welch Fusiliers; killed in action, March, 1916.
Gaffkin, G.H., Major, Royal Irish Rifles; Disp.; killed in action, July 1st, 1916.
Garvey, I.H., Capt., Connaught Rangers; M.C.; died of wounds, February 19th, 1917.
Geary-Smith, A., Capt., West Yorkshire Regt.; killed in action, date unknown.
Gemell, K.A., Lieut., King's Liverpool Regt.; killed in action, date unknown.
Gemell, S.S., 2nd Lieut., Cameron Highlanders; killed in action, April 4th, 1917.
Geoghegan, W.G.R., 2nd Lieut., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (S.R.); Disp.; died of wounds, April, 1917.
Gilpin, E.H., Capt., Durham L.I.; killed in action, March 21st, 1918.
Glaisby, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A. (T.); killed in action, November 1st, 1917.
Glover, R.B.G., Captain, London Regt., (T.); Disp.; killed in action, November 5th, 1915.
Greenhill, T.W., Lieut., Dragoon Guards; Disp.; killed in action, February 11th, 1916.
Greenwell, T.W.M., Lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers; killed in action, July, 1918.
Gwynne, E.C., American Air Force; killed accidentally flying, October, 1918.
Hackforth-Jones, A., Lieut., Gloucestershire Regt.; Disp.; killed in action, August 8th, 1918.
Hadley, R.B., Capt., S.W. Borderers; killed in action, date unknown.
Hamilton, G., Lieut., Scots Guards; died of wounds, November 26th, 1917.
Harrison, C.C., 2nd Lieut., Worcestershire Regt.; killed in action, October, 1914.
Harrison, C.G., 2nd Lieut., South Lancashire Regt.; died of wounds, October 12th, 1918.
Harrison, D.G., Pte., Middlesex Regt.; killed in action, July 26th, 1917.
Headington, A.H., Capt., Berkshire Yeomanry (T.); killed in action, November 27th, 1917.
Healey, R.E.H., 2nd Lieut., Royal West Kent Regt. (S.R.); killed in action, July 22nd, 1916.
Heath, T., Capt., Cheshire Regt.; killed in action, August 10th, 1915.
Hedderwick, G., 2nd Lieut., Royal Scots; killed in action, October 3rd, 1916.
Henderson, D.F., Capt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, attached E. Kent Regt.; killed in action, August 9, 1916.
Herron, W.F., 2nd Lieut., Dragoon Guards; accidentally killed, April 3rd, 1916.
Heywood, S., Lieut., Manchester Regt. (T.); killed in action, June 7th, 1915.
Hickling, J.C., 2nd Lieut., Middlesex Regt. (T.); killed in action, April 16th, 1916.
Hill, P.A., Capt., South Wales Borderers (T.); killed in action, April 23rd, 1917.
Hilman, L.H., 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade; died of wounds, July 31st, 1917.
Hind, O.A., Trooper 1st Australian L.I.; killed in action, November 12th, 1917.
Hobson, O.E., Capt., Bedfordshire Regt.; Disp.; killed in action, August 28th, 1918.
Hodding, H.E., Lieut., Sherwood Foresters; M.C.; died of wounds, November 8th, 1918.
Holmes, R.E., Capt., Scots Guards; killed in action, June, 1918.
Holt, L., Capt., London Regt. (T.); killed in action, March 11th, 1918.
Hooley, B.T., Capt., Tank Corps.; M.C.; died, October 28th, 1918.
Hopkins, C.R.I., Lieut., Cameronians; killed in action, December 16th, 1914.
Horridge, J.L., Capt., R.A.F.; killed accidentally flying, November, 1918.
Horsfall, C.F., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt. (T.); killed in action, September 18th, 1916.
Hume, G.M., 2nd Lieut., R.E. (T.); killed in action, June, 1915.
Huntriss, H.E., Capt., Bedfordshire Regt.; killed in action, June 7th, 1915.
Huntriss, W., Lieut., West Riding Regt., attached Gold Coast Regt.; died, October 23rd, 1918.
Inglis, R.C., Lieut., South Wales Borderers (S.R.); died of wounds, July 5th, 1916.
Jalland, S., Lieut., East Yorkshire Regt.; killed in action, March 1916.
Kennon, W.A., Major, 13th Hussars; Disp.(2), D.S.O.; died, October 30th, 1918.
Knight, P.C., 2nd Lieut., Somerset L.I.; killed in action, July 1st, 1916.
Knights-Smith, B.A., Lieut., Rifle Brigade; killed in action, September 4th, 1915.
Knights-Smith, P.A., 2nd Lieut., Res. Regt. of Cavalry; died, April, 1918.
Lawson, O.H., Major, 26th Punjabs; died, t. April 4th, 1916.
Leach, G., 2nd Lieut., Scots Guards; Albert Medal in Gold; died as a result of the deed which won his distinction, August 3rd, 1916.
Leake, G.A., 2nd Lieut., Australian Light Horse; killed in action, September, 1915.
Lennard, E.S.R., 2nd Lieut.; R.A.F.; killed in action, September 14th, 1917.
Lloyd-Jones, J., Capt., Yorkshire Regt.; Disp., M.C.; died of wounds, April, 1916.
Lord, E.G., 2nd Lieut., M.G.C.; died, June 25th, 1918.
Lumgair, R.M., Capt., K.O.S.B.; killed in action, April 19th, 1917.
MacDaniel, F.G.V., Lieut., Royal Munster Fusiliers; killed in action, November 20th, 1917.
Mackirdy, C.D.S., 2nd Lieut., 11th Hussars; died of wounds, March 22nd, 1918.
McClaren, K., Bombardier R.F.A.; died prisoner of war, September, 1918.
Malinson, C.G.H., Capt., East Lancashire Regt.; killed of wounds, prisoner, 1918.
Mann, R.L., Lieut., 7th Dragoon Guards; killed in action, date unknown.
Mansergh, C.J.C., Australian Imperial Force; died, April 19th, 1918.
Marriage, A.W., Rifleman, London Regt. (T.); killed in action, April 28th, 1915.
Marriott, F.E., 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade; killed in action, July 30th, 1915.
Marriott, N.C., Capt., Leicestershire Regt.; killed in action, August 17th, 1917.
Martin, J.S., Lieut., Irish Rifles; killed in action, May 18th, 1915.
Mason, G.W., Lieut., King's Liverpool Regt.; killed in action, t. April 23rd, 1917.
Mather, N.E., 2nd Lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers; killed in action, April 26th, 1915.
Mathieson, K.R., 2nd Lieut., Irish Guards; killed in action, November, 1914.
Maxwell, H.H., 2nd Lieut., Cameron Highlanders; died of wounds, October 26th, 1918.
Merriman, G., Nyasaland F.F.; Disp.; died of wounds, September, 1914.
Michelmore, J.E.M., Lieut., East Surrey Regt.; killed in action, April, 1918.
Millar, R.C., Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders; killed in action, September 25th, 1915.
Milne, E.S., 2nd Lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers; killed in action, October 28th, 1917.
Milward, P.H., Capt., Rifle Brigade; died of wounds, December 7th, 1915.
Morgan, G., Hamilton, Major, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; killed in action, November 23rd, 1917.
Morgan, G., Hungerford, Lance-Corp., Canadian Infantry; killed in action, August 15th, 1917.
Morgan, R.C.W., 2nd Lieut., South Wales Borderers (S.R.); died of wounds, July 28th, 1917.
Moyes, W.B., Sergt., Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.; M.M.; died of wounds, March 23rd, 1918.

Myln, E.L., 2nd Lieut., Irish Guards; M.C.; died of wounds, September 28th, 1916.

Napier, Sir W.L., Bart., Major, South Wales Borderers; killed in action, August 13th, 1915.


Neame, E.G., 2nd Lieut. East Surrey Regt.; killed in action, April, 1917.


Nimmo, W.L., 2nd Lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers; killed in action, date unknown.

Newton, W.T., 2nd Lieut., North Stafforshire Regt.; killed in action, October 15th, 1915.


Nicholson, H.W., Capt., Lincolnshire Regt. (T.); killed in action, October 13th, 1915.

Nicholson, A.G., Lieut., Cheshire Regt. (T.); killed in action, August 10th, 1915.

Nicholson, G.V., 2nd Lieut., Irish Guards; M.C.; died of wounds, March 23rd, 1918.

Ransome, H.F., Lieut., R.A.M.C.; died, November 14th, 1917.


Ratcliffe, J.E., 2nd Lieut., Royal Warwickshire Regt.; killed in action, October 20th, 1914.


Reeves-Smith, D., 2nd Lieut., R.E.; killed in action, October 1st, 1915.

Richardson, V., 2nd Lieut., Royal Sussex Regt.; M.C.; died of wounds, June 9th, 1917.


Ridgway, H.A., Capt., North Staffordshire Regt. (T.); killed in action, October 30th, 1915.


Roberts, J.T., 2nd Lieut., Royal West Surrey Regt.; died of wounds, July 17th, 1916.


Robinson, F.B., Capt., Sherwood Foresters (T.); killed of wounds, July 4th, 1916.

Rohde, H.T., Lieut., 89th Punjabis; killed in action, April 12th, 1916.

Boughton, T. H., Lieut., Lancashire Fusiliers (S.R.); M.C.; died of wounds, ¯. April 9th, 1918.

Rowley, G., Capt., Cheshire Regt.; M.C.and 2 bars; died of wounds, October 15th, 1918.

Royle, J.B., Major, South Wales Borderers; killed in action, January 15th, 1917.


Salter, G.C.T., Lieut., East Yorkshire Regt. and M.G.C.; M.C.; killed in action, date unknown.

Scholey, C.H.N., Capt., Rifle Brigade; killed in action, September 26th, 1915.

Scrutton, H.U., 2nd Lieut., Northumberland Fusiliers; Disp. (2); M.C.; killed of wounds, September 16th, 1916.


Selwyn, C.W., 2nd Lieut., Leicestershire Regt. (T.); died of wounds, May 19th, 1915.


Shaw, R.S.S., 2nd Lieut., North Staffordshire Regt. (T.); killed in action, July, 1916.
Slater, W.T., Pte., Canadian Infantry; killed in action, August, 1917.
Smalley, J.D., Lieut., Cambridgeshire Regt. (T.); killed in action, March, 1915.
Smith, D.V., Lieut.-Col., London Regt. (T.); Disp. (3), D.S.O.; died of wounds, April 13th, 1917.
Smith, H.S., 2nd Lieut., Royal Scots; killed in action, April, 1917.
Smith, R.H., 2nd Lieut., King's Liverpool Regt.; killed in action, July 30th, 1916.
Snowdon, H.F., Capt., London Regt. (T.); killed in action, September 1st, 1915.
Stedman, P.B.K., Capt., London Regt. (T.); Disp. of wounds, August 19th, 1916.
Stevenson, H.B., Capt., R.Aiput L.I.; killed in action, August 8th, 1918.
Swanwick, R.K., Lieut., Gloucestershire Regt.; killed in action, September 14th, 1914.
Sweet, R.T., Lieut., 7th Gurkha Rifles; Disp.(3), D.S.O.; died of wounds, December 5th, 1918.
Sykes, A.W., Capt., York and Lancaster Regt.; killed in action, October 12th, 1917.
Symondson, V.F., Capt., 13th Hussars and R.A.F.; killed accidentally, November 13th, 1918.
Symons, H.W., Capt., Yorkshire L.I.; Disp.; killed in action, November 30th, 1914.
Tatham, G., Capt., Rifle-Brigade; M.C.; killed in action, April, 1918.
Teteley, A.S., Lieut.-Col., R.M.L.I.; Disp. (2); died of wounds, November 15th, 1916.
Thomas, D.C.W., Capt., A. and S. Highlanders; killed in action, November, 1914.
Thomas, R.R., P.O., R.N.D. Armoured Cars; killed in action, July, 1915.
Thompson, J.C.C., Lieut., Scots Guards; killed in action, date unknown.
Thomson, K.C., Lieut., Royal Scots Fusiliers; Disp.; died of wounds, December, 1914.
Thomson, S.P.D., 2nd Lieut. Leicestershire Yeomanry; died of wounds, May 18th, 1915.
Thurburn, E.J.P., 2nd Lieut., Scottish Rifles; killed in action, April 19th, 1917.
Tillie, J.A., 2nd Lieut., Royal Highlanders; killed in action, July 19th, 1918.
Townsend-J.V., Lieut., Yorkshire Regt.; killed in action, September, 1918.
Townsend-Green, H.R., Capt., London Regt. (T.); killed in action, March 2nd, 1915.
Tresidder, C.T., Capt., Gloucestershire Regt.; killed in action, April 17th, 1916.
Tryon, F.C.H., Major, Canadian Infantry; died of wounds, November 24th, 1916.
Tryon, G.A., Major, K.R.R.C.; disp., M.C.; killed in action, November 7th, 1918.
Turner, M.A., Capt., Suffolk Regt. (T.); killed in action, July 16th, 1916.
Turton, T.C., 2nd Lieut., King's Liverpool Regt.; killed in action, May 8th, 1917.
Tyrwhitt-Drake, H.W., Pte., 19th Hussars; died, March, 1915.
Vaughton, G., 2nd Lieut., Essex Regt.; killed in action, 1917.
Vinton, C.A., 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade; killed in action, April, 1917.
Vine, C.A., 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade; killed in action, April, 1945.
Walker, S., Dispatch Rider, R.E.; killed in action, May 7th, 1915.
Wallace, G.R., Capt., Worcestershire Regt. (T.); Disp., M.C., and Bar; killed in action, August 27th, 1917.
Ward, F.S., Capt., King's Liverpool Regt. (T.); Disp.; died of wounds, July 31st, 1917.
Wardle, J.R., Major, Queen’s Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry; killed in action, January 2nd, 1916.
Wearne, K.M., 2nd Lieut., Royal West Surrey Regt.; killed in action, September 20th, 1917.
Webster, J.R., Capt., London Regt. (T.); killed in action, September 10th, 1916.
Weeks, F.M., Capt., Northumberland Fusiliers, attached Durham L.I.; Disp.; killed in action, April 11th, 1918.
Wheatley, R., 2nd Lieut., Sherwood Foresters; killed in action, T. November 29th, 1916.
Whitson, H.T., Capt., King’s Liverpool Regt.; died of wounds, September 5th, 1918.

Woods, E.J., 2nd Lieut., West Yorkshire Regt.; killed in action, October 9th, 1917.
Wynne, E.E., Capt., Leicestershire Regt. (T.); killed in action, June 28th, 1917.
Young, R.A., 2nd Lieut., Royal Munster Fusiliers; killed in action, December 24th, 1914.
OAKHAM SCHOOL WAR RECORD.

Number of Old Oakhamians who served in His Majesty's Forces (approximate) ... 390
Killed in Action or Died of Wounds ... 59
Masters Killed in Action ... 3

HONOURS AWARDED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Honours Awarded</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commander of the Bath</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander, Order of St. Michael &amp; St. George</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinguished Service Order</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Cross (2 Bars)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Cross (1 Bar)</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Cross</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knight Commander, Victorian Order</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinguished Service Medal</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Medal</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentioned in Dispatches</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander of the British Empire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order of the British Empire (Military)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Decorations</td>
<td>11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

OAKHAM SCHOOL O.T.C. INSPECTED BY FIELD MARSHALL LORD FRENCH, AT OAKHAM, MAY 13th, 1917
### Record of Services Rendered During the War by Old Oakhamians and Masters of Oakham School

N.B. – Year following name signifies date of entering school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Unit and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agar, W.H.</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Seaforth Highlanders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albrecht, C.E.R.</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Lieut.</td>
<td>2nd South Lancashire Regt.; Belgium, missing, died of wounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldred, A.D.R.</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Royal Engineers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldred, M.</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Major, N.Z.</td>
<td>Auckland Mounted Rifles; Egypt, wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleby, L.C.B.</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Major, 8th Sherwood</td>
<td>Foresters; home service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atter, C.F.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Lieut., 5th, later 1st</td>
<td>Leicestershire Regt.; France, wounded, killed in action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atter, J.E.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Pte., 5th Leicestershire Regt.; France, killed in action.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagnall, Rev. F.W.</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>C.F., attached 1st Rifle Brigade; 4th Division R.F.A.; Etaples; France, mentioned in despatches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey, J.H.</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Batt. Lieut.-Col., 2nd King’s Shropshire L.I.; France, Salonica, mentioned in despatches (4).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baines, C.J.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Sapper, R.E.; Gallipoli, killed in action.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber, G.C.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Capt., 5th Yorkshire Regt.; France, killed in action.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Batters, T.W.</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Pte., R.A.F., 34 Squadron; Italy.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Batts, W.H.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Lance-Corp., 4th Hampshire Regt.; Mesopotamia, wounded, prisoner at Kut, died as prisoner of war.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Batts, H.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Sapper, Royal Engineers; France.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Beale, W.B.</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Lieut., East Kent Regt. (Buffs.), attached R.A.F.; France, Mesopotamia, India, Egypt, wounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford, D.J.</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Capt., R.A.M.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, C.W.</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Major, 4th Lincolnshire Regt.; home service.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bent, F.B.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Lieut., R.E. Signal Service, attached 46th Heavy Artillery Brigade; France.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besch, A.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Pte., 9th London Regt. (Queen Victoria Rifles); France, wounded.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Besch, R.C.F. M.C.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>A/Capt., 28th London Regt. (Artists Rifles); France.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird, J.C.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Lieut., R.N.V.R.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Birkin, A.A.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Cadet, O.C.B.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackstone, L.C.</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Capt., R.A.M.C.; Salonica.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankley, R.M.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Rifleman, 9th London Regt. (Queen Victoria Rifles); France.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blatherwick, R.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Capt., 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, attached R.A.F.; France, wounded (2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolus, G.</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Capt., 4th Leicestershire Regt.; France, wounded (3).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bracken, R.T.O.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Capt., 3rd Gordon Highlanders; German E. Africa, France.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bradley, J.H.H.</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Pte., West Yorkshire Regt.; home service, died.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brewill, B.H.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>A/Capt., 7th Sherwood Foresters; France.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bromhead, T.J.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Sergt., 19th London Regt.; France, wounded.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown, R.H.</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Sergt., Canadian Army; France, wounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryan, H.</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Col., 9th Northumberland Fusiliers, Assistant Director of Labour, Third Army, Assistant Adjut.-General, G.H.Q., Salonica; France, Salonica, mentioned in dispatches (6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdett, J.C.</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Lieut.-Col., 6th Leicestershire Regt.; France, bar to M.C., mentioned in dispatches, Chevalier Legion d’honneur.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgess, R.</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C.; 24th Field Ambulance; mentioned in dispatches (2), Croix de Guerre, wounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byggott, R.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Trooper, Australian Light Horse; wounded.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapman, H.E.</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Capt., 5th Leicestershire Regt.; France.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlton, R.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Pte., 2nd Sherwood Foresters; France, killed in action.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian, E.</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Pte., Canadian Army; wounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchhouse, P.F.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Cadet, O.C.B.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke, W.V.</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Col., A.M.S. (T.), A.D.M.S., North Midland Division.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke, E.F.</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Lieut., 1st West Kent Yeomanry, Leicestershire Yeomanry; France, wounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman, A.V.</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Capt., 1st Leicestershire Yeo; 4th Leicestershire Regt., 3rd, later 19th, Tank Corps France.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cooper, F., 1911, Pte., R.A.S.C. (M.T.)
Cooper, C.J.A., 1911, Pte., R.A.V.C.
Cordeaux, E.K., C.B.E., 1881, Lieut.-Col. 10th Lincolnshire Regt., 12th Devonshire Regt. (O.C. Labour Corps), Staff 19th Army Corps (Labour Commandant) O.C. Hazebrourk Sub-Area; Croix de Guerre, France, Belgium, mentioned in dispatches (2).
Cosen's, F.R.S., 1910, Cadet, Indian Army; Quetta.
Crawford, J., 1901, Capt., Leicestershire Yeomanry.
Crossley, B.J.F., 1895, Capt., Sherwood Foresters; killed in action.
Daf, G., 1897, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A.
Davis, J.R., 1890, 2nd Lieut., London Regt.; Palestine, killed in action.
Dean, L.T., 1894, Capt., R.A.M.C.; Malta, German E. Africa.
Dewhirst, W.H.L., 1886, Pte., 8th Royal Fusiliers; France, killed in action.
Doudney, G.W., 1910, Capt., 38th K.O.G.O., Central India Horse; France, Palestina, wounded.
Douglass, G.C., 1892, 2nd Lieut., R.A.
Drew-Brooke, G., 1913, Cadet, R.A.F.
Drew-Brook, M., 1913, Canadian Engineers; France.
Dymoke, H.L., 1908, Capt., 1st Hunts. Cyclists; France.
Eayrs, W.F., 1894, Corp., 7th Cavalry Brigade, R.E.; France.
Eking, H.T., 1889, Capt., Lincolnshire Regt.
Ellwood, W.J., M.C., 1907, Capt., 2nd Canadian F.A.; France, wounded (2).
Eyles, E.G., 1903, Corp., South African Aviation Corps; German S.W. Africa.
Farrer, A.G.D., 1895, Cadet, O.C.B.
Folkes, Rev. F.A.S., 1880, Lieut.-Col., S.C.F., E.M.B., 74th Division; Gallipoli, Palestine, mentioned in dispatches.
Filsell, G.V.P., 1901, 2nd Lieut., Welsh Regt.; France, Egypt.
Finch, J., 1888, Lieut., Niger M.I., Frontier Force; Cameroons.
Frank, F.D., 1906, 2nd Lieut., Leicestershire Yeo.
Frank, J.H.P., 1907, Cadet.
Geare, W.G., 1891, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A.
Gibson, J., 1905, Corp., Leicestershire Yeomanry; France, killed in action.
Gibson, W., 1905, Corp., 1st King Edward’s Horse; R.A.V.C., 15th Warwickshire Regt.; France, Italy, wounded.
Gillies, J.H., 1898, 2nd Lieut., R.A.S.C.
Gimson, A., 1895, Lieut., M.G.C.
Gordon, H.S., 1906, A/Major, 8th Gurkhas; Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, mentioned in dispatches.
Graham, E.C., 1901, Capt., R.E.
Gray, F.M., 1897.
Hardy, H.E., 1890, A/Capt., 4th Northamptonshire Regt.; Palestine, mentioned in dispatches.
Hardy, R.D., 1890, Trooper, Leicestershire Yeomanry; wounded.
Harvey, F., 1910, Pte., R.A.M.C.; home service.
Heathcote, R.E.M., D.S.O., 1892, Lieut.-Col., 2nd, later 17th Royal Scots Fusiliers; France, wounded (2), mentioned in dispatches (4).
Heycock, C.C., 1896, Lieut.-Commander, R.N.
Heycock, C.T., 1869, Lieut.-Col., Cambridgeshire R.
Hill, W.R., M.C., 1911, Lieut., Durham L.I.; M.C. with bar, France, died as prisoner of war, at Stralsund.
Hodge, Rev. C.E.V., 1891, C.F., C. of E., R.A., Ch.D.
Hodge, E.H.V., 1891, Major, I.M.S., attached Pathans; France, German E. Africa, mentioned in dispatches.
Holliis, C.H.B., 1907, Capt., 11th Tank Corps; France, wounded.
Holliis, G.T., 1907, Lieut., 4th East Yorkshire Regt.; France, prisoner of war, wounded (2).
Holman, W.M., 1898, Lieut., R.G.A., 374th Siege Battery; France, wounded.
Hope-Murray, H.C., 1915, 2nd Lieut., 8th Hussars.
Horsley, C.C., 1900, Lieut., 4th North Staffordshire Regt.; France.
Hope-Murray, H.C., 1915, 2nd Lieut., 8th Hussars.
Hargrave, D.E., 1892, Lieut., 26th L.L.I. (B.C.); France, wounded (2), died of wounds.
Hose, C., 1907, Pte., 1st Prince of Wales’s Own Volunteers; France, killed in action.
Hose, W.E., M.C., 1898, Lieut., London Regt.; Bar to M.C.
Hubbard, R.C.W., 1913, Pte., R.A.F.
Humfrey, A.A.P., M.C., 1897, Capt., 23rd Royal Fusiliers; Bar to M.C., France.
Huskinson, E.A., M.C., 1889, Capt., 8th Sherwood Foresters, Staff Capt. 138th Infantry Brigade; France.
Huskinson, P.L., 1885, Cadet, O.C.B.
Jackson, F.H., 1892, Capt., Connaught Rangers; France, killed in action.
James, W., 1894, Sergt., R.E.
Jay, C.F., 1900, Pte., Northamptonshire Regt.; home service.
Jerwood, J.H., M.C., 1898, Major, 10th Durham L.I., attached 6th Somerset L.I.; France, wounded (2), killed in action.
Johnson, W.L., 1895, Capt., 4th Lincolnshire Regt.; France, wounded (2), died of wounds.
Kent, F., 1912, Pte., 4th Leicestershire Regt.; France, wounded.


Metcalfe, H. C., D.S.O., 1880, Lieut.-Col. 3rd Northamptonshire Regt., attached 21st Middlesex Regt. ; D.S.O. with bar, France, wounded, mentioned in dispatches (3).

Metcalfe, J.C. P. E., M.C., 1909, A/Major, Lancashire Fusiliers ; France, wounded.

Mitchell, E.A., 1908, 2nd Lieut., 2nd South Lancashire Regt. ; France, killed in action.

Mogridge, B.F.W., 1910, 2nd Lieut., 4th Leicestershire Regt. ; France, killed in action.

Taylor Morgan, G.W., M.C., 1891, Lieut., R.F.A., 74th Brigade Guards Division ; Aden, France, wounded.

Morris, C.R., 1893, Trooper, Lothian Border Horse.

Morris, W.C., 1882, Corp., Australian Army ; home service.


Murray-Browne, O., 1899, Pte., 14th Canadian Infantry ; France, killed in action.

Musk, J.C.S., 1893, Major, Hunts Cyclists, attached 20th Middlesex Regt. ; France.

Musson, H.M., M.C., 1899, 2nd Lieut., R.N.D., Hawke Batt. ; Italy, wounded.

Neilson, D.F., D.S.O., M.C., 1901, Capt., 1st Lincolnshire Regt. ; France, wounded, killed in action, mentioned in dispatches.

Neilson, H.V., 1898, Lieut., 1st Sherwood Foresters ; France, wounded.

Neilson, M.A., 1908, Major, 1st Worcestershire Regt. 2nd Canadian Infantry ; France, killed in action.

Nevinson, H.K.B., 1900, 2nd Lieut., 1st S.A. Mounted Rifles, Egypt, Gallipoli, died of wounds.


Nickels, C.R., 1905, Capt., Liverpool Rifles ; mentioned in dispatches.

Nortcott, H.B., 1906, Capt., Rifle Brigade ; France.

Norton, W.J.W., 1902, 2nd Lieut., Lord Strathcona's Horse, 5th Rifle Brigade.

Norman, A.C., 1887, Major, 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Mesopotamia, N.W. Frontier.

Norman, H., 1893, Pte., Royal Fusiliers.

Noton, G.W., 1904, Sapper, R.E., 37th Infantry Brigade ; France.

O'dell, H.O.C., 1907, 2nd Lieut., R.F. ; France, killed in action.

Owen, G.M., 1909, Capt., South Wales Borderers ; Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, mentioned in dispatches.

Palmer, R.H., D.S.O., 1884, Lieut.-Col., Canadian Army ; France.

Parker, H. W., C.B., 1884, Commodore, R.N., H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth" ; North Sea, Jutland.


Pawlett, F., D.S.O., 1894, Lieut.-Col., 128th Canadian Batt., attached Irish Guards, 2nd West Riding Regt. ; France, mentioned in dispatches.

Pawlett, F.W., 1887, Major, D.A.D.V.S., R.A.V.C., 69th Division ; France, U.S.A., with the British Remount Commission, mentioned in dispatches.


Perry, C.G., 1890, Pte., Public School Corps.


Pigott, O.T., 1911, 2nd Lieut., R.A.F. ; home service.


Porter, E.G.L., 1900, Pte., Canadian Army ; wounded.

Potter, T., 1892, Capt., South Lancashire Regt. ; France, killed in action.

Power, C.A., 1914, 2nd Lieut., R.M.


Preston, H., 1911, Pte.


Ravenhill, H.L., 1903, Pte., Canadian Army ; France, killed in action.

Robinson, B.S., 1907, Lieut., Royal Berkshire Regt. ; France, killed in action.

Robinson, C.P.W., 1912, A/Capt., 54th Sikhs ; France, wounded.


Rosenberg, M., 1914, Pte.


Rusmer, H.F., 1908, 2nd Lieut., Norfolk Regt. ; wounded.

Ryan, D.W., 1904, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Northamptonshire Regt. ; Germany, wounded.

Salisbury, L.C., 1900, 2nd Lieut., 1st S.A. Mounted Rifles, 20th City of London Regt., M.G.C. ; German S.W. Africa.

Sanders, G.P., 1890, Lieut.-Col., Gurkhas ; Mesopotamia mentioned in dispatches.

Sanderson, G., 1900, 2nd Lieut., Gurkhas ; France, killed in action.

Saxon, W.S. ; 1895, Lieut., 21st Punjabis ; N.W.F.P.


Scott, C.D., 1899, Sergt., Strathcona's Horse, Canadian Army ; England, died.

Scott, C.F., 1908, Lieut., 4th Lincolnshire Regt., 8th Leicestershire Regt., R.E. Special Brigade ; France, wounded.

Scott, G.S., 1893, Lieut., 19th Royal Fusiliers, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., 1st (Garrison) South Staffordshire Regt. ; India.

Scott, J.S., 1894, Capt., 6th Durham L.I. ; Salonica, G.S. (Intelligence Interpreter), mentioned in dispatches, Order of Redeemer (Chevalier, Greek).

Scott, J.W.T., 1893, Q.M.S., Royal Engineers ; France, Croix de Guerre, Order of Leopold II. (Belgian).


Scott, T., 1897, Major, R.E. ; France.


Sharp, V.H., 1901, Major, R.F.A.; France, Dardanelles, Egypt, wounded.
Sharrock, C.W.I., 1902, Corp., Warwickshire Regt., R.A.F.
Shutes, F.W.S., M.C., 1895, Major, Royal Fusiliers wounded, mentioned in dispatches.
Sidney, R.J.H., 1907, Capt., The King's (Liverpool Regt.) ; Salonica.
Sills, A., 1885, Pte., Yorkshire and Lancashire Regt.; home service.
Sills, C.C., 1905, 2nd Lieut., 1st South Wales Borderers; France, killed in action.
Skelton, R.S., M.C., 1901, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A.
Skevington, A.K., 1885.
Skevington, F.K., 1901, Corp., 8th Rifle Brigade; France, wounded.
Sleigh, Rev. A.B., 1895, C.F.
Smith, C.C., 1913, 2nd Lieut., 2nd (Reserve) Hussars; home service.
Smith, C.R., 1911, Lieut., 1st Middlesex Regt.; France, Italy; Salonica, Caucasus, wounded (2).
Smith, E.A., M.C., 1899, Capt., Tank Corps; France.
Smith, G.H.S., 1900; home service.
Snodin, T.G., 1892, 2nd Lieut., R.A.S.C.
Snepp, E., 1896, Major, R.A.S.C.
Snaith, E.G., M.C., 1904, Capt., 4th Leicestershire Regt.; France, mentioned in dispatches, wounded.
Snaith, G.T., D.S.O., 1886, Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C.
Snaith, E.G., 1899, Capt., Tank Corps; France.
Snaith, M.C., 1901, Capt., The King's (Liverpool Regt.) ; Salonica.
Steeds, P.M., 1910, Pte., 2nd Canterbury, N.Z. Force; Egypt, France, killed in action.
Stevens, H.J.H., 1898, Capt., R.E. (1st Welsh Field Company); Gallipoli, German E. Africa, mentioned in dispatches.
Tanner, G.W., M.C., 1905, Capt., 2nd Leicestershire Regt., 90th Punjabis; France, wounded.
Taylor, C., 1896, Lieut., 9th, later 1st, King's Own Shropshire L.I.; France, died of wounds.
Taylor, C.H., 1890, Lieut., 2nd Lieut., King's Own Shropshire L.I.; home service.
Taylor, A.D.V., 1895, Capt., R.A.M.C.
Taylor, H.V., 1895, Lieut., R.A.M.C.
Teakle, Rev. S.G., 1897, C.F., attached R.A.M.C., 2nd London Hospital.
Thompson, B.C., T.D., 1884, Major, 4th Lincolnshire Regt.; France.
Thompson, I.D., 1911, Cadet, R.N.V.R., H.M. Transport "Baron Napier."
Thompson, W.E., 1891, Corp., Artists' Corps; France.
Thompson, W.E., 1909, Rifleman, 3rd Durham L.I., 5th, later 9th, Scottish Rifles; France, wounded.
Thornton, C.H., 1890, Sapper, R.E., 604th Portsmouth Fortress Company; home service.
Tuck, S.A., 1896, Capt., 2nd North Staffordshire Regt.; India, N.W.F.
Tweed, H.R., 1911, Pte., R.A.S.C. (M.T.); Palestine.
Walker, E.G.S., 1899, Capt., R.F.C.
Warden, H.F., D.S.O., 1882, Major, 6th Queen's Regt. France, mentioned in dispatches (2).
Weatherell, C.R., 1902, Sergt., R.F.A.
Webster, J.D., 1889, R.A.F.
Webster, R.E., 1893, Trooper, 12th Canadian Mounted Rifles; home service.
Webster, T.H., 1896, 2nd Lieut., Leicestershire Regt.; France, Medina.
Welby, A.E., 1882, Capt., Royal Canadian Engineers, R.E.; France.
Welby, R.M., 1895, Lieut-Comdr., R.N.; North Sea, Mediterranean.
Wellington, M., 1893, Lance-Corp., Australian A.M.C.
Whittle, F., 1910, 2nd Lieut., R.A.F.; Egypt.
Willan, G.T., 1893, Trooper, 12th Canadian Mounted Rifles.; home service.
Willan, Reginald W., 1895, Capt., R.A.M.C.; Camelons.
Willan, L.H., 1895, 2nd Lieut., R.A.M.C., R.E.; German S.W. Africa, Mesopotamia.
Williams, D.L.G., 1900, Capt., G.H.Q., Judge Advocate General's Staff; France.
Williams, Canon W. H., 1883, C.F.; home service, Richmond.
Wilson, J., 1910, Lieut., Leicestershire Yeomanry, I.A. 30th Lancers; Afghanistan.
Wingrove, R.W., 1897, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A.
Wood, B.V., 1900, 2nd Lieut., 6th Royal West Kent Regt.; France, wounded, killed in action.
Woodhouse, F.R.V., 1911, Capt., 55th Cokes Rifles; Mesopotamia, Palestine, mentioned in dispatches.
Wright, A.E., 1881, Lieut.-Col., R.A.S.C. (T.)
Wyer, O.G., 1900, Trooper, Leicestershire Yeomanry.
Yeld, R.B., 1902, Capt., 8th Manchester Regt.; Gallipoli, Egypt.


Gough, H.P.B., M.C., A/Lieut.-Col., Welsh Regt.; bar to M.C., France, died of wounds.
Halliday, Rev. J.W.G., C.F., attached Tank. Corps; France, mentioned in dispatches
Langdale, E.G., Capt., 5th Leicestershire Regt.; France, mentioned in dispatches, killed in action.

Masters – Past and Present.

Partington, J.B., 2nd Lieut., Devonshire Regt.; India, Mesopotamia, killed in action.
Penny, G.S., Lieut., Interpreter; Salonica.
Thompson, H.W., M.C., Lieut., A.O.D.
Turner, J.T., Capt., I.A.; Persia.
WOMEN’S WORK ON THE LAND.

To do justice to the really splendid work done by women on behalf of agriculture in the County of Rutland, headed by the pioneer and founder of the Women’s Legion, the Marchioness of Londonderry, D.B.E., whose Rutland residence is at Springfield, Oakham, with Miss Sylvia Brocklebank, Wing Grange, as a most able lieutenant, would require a “Record” of its own. The Women’s Legion was inaugurated in July, 1915, with the object of banding together a body of trained and capable women to undertake work of national importance during the war. How magnificently this work has been achieved in many directions is well known. Not the least important branch of the Legion was the Agricultural Section, started in February 1916. A meeting was held at Oakham on the 7th of that month, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant of the County, when the movement was explained by Lady Londonderry and others, and steps taken for its introduction. It was announced that the Countess of Gainsborough had consented to become president of the Rutland branch, the County being divided into districts, with headquarters at Oakham, each district having an honorary secretary. The executive committee consisted of Mrs. Blair, Miss Brocklebank, Mrs. Conant, Miss Duncombe, the Hon. Mrs. Evans-Freke, Miss Finch, the Hon. Mrs. Gretton, Mrs. Hanbury, the Countess of Lonsdale, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and Mrs. Crichton Maitland with Mrs. Molesworth as honorary secretary.

From the date of inauguration until March, 1917, the Rutland branch of the Legion, with Miss Brocklebank as commandant, undertook the training of women for all branches of field and farm work, and placing them with employers whose male workers had been called to the colours. It took a great deal of time, patience, and
quiet perseverance to wear down the prejudices of farmers against the employment of women on the land. But the excellent work carried out by many of them had far-reaching effects. Agriculturists generally began to appreciate their labour, and it is safe to say that the old biased view was, by the force of example, swept away altogether, and farmers became more and more willing, as time went on, to employ women. The Women’s Legion Agricultural Committee, in the spring of 1917, was merged into the Rutland Women’s War Agricultural Executive Committee, with the addition of Mrs. S.E. Morris as organising secretary. The Agricultural Section of the Legion was then known as the Horticultural Section, with Lady Londonderry as chairman, Miss Brocklebank, commandant, and Mrs. Harvey-Dixon, Gunthorpe Hall, honorary secretary; while the Horticultural Section became the Herb Section, of which the Hon. Mrs. Evans-Freke, Bisbrooke Hall, was chairman, Miss Duncombe, The Old Hall, members and others, and the first tractor was started in June, 1916, under the management of the commandant, Miss Brocklebank. It proved such a success that another was added for Rutland in the following September, and, owing to very generous donations received by Miss Brocklebank from America through Mr. Westinghame, eight others were purchased for different parts of the country. This work has been much praised by the inspectors of the Board of Agriculture, and the motor-tractor is now an invaluable — in fact — an indispensable item of agricultural machinery. Among other efforts of the Legion was a market garden co-operative scheme, which was started in 1917. An agreement was made with the Navy and Army Canteen Board by which the Legion was authorised to make contracts with local growers for fruit and vegetable supplies to certain camps. A motor van was procured for collecting and marketing, a representative of the Legion being appointed for these duties under the direction of Miss Brocklebank. Lord Lonsdale and the Hunt committee lent Lady Londonderry the whole of the premises of the Cottesmore Hunt Kennels, near Oakham, for the use of the Legion for the duration of the war, and these were turned into a most comfortable hostel. There was accommodation for about thirty women, who were trained in dairy farming and gardening under superintendents and instructresses responsible to Miss Brocklebank, who took a personal interest in their training.

A series of agricultural competitions, open to women workers throughout the country, was held on land adjacent to Lord and Lady Londonderry’s Rutland residence, Springer, Oakham, on September 27th, 1917, and attracted widespread interest. An exceptional distinction was conferred on the event by the presence of Her Highness...
AT THE WOMEN’S LEGION AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION AT SPRINGFIELD, OAKHAM, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1917
AT THE WOMEN'S LEGION AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION AT SPRINGFIELD, OAKHAM, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1917
Princess Helena Victoria, who had consented to become patroness of the Agricultural Section. It so happened that the competitions were held on the day fixed for the holding by His Majesty the King, at Buckingham Palace, of the first investiture of the newly-constituted Order of the British Empire, and one of the Dame Commanders of the Order, Lady Londonderry, honoured for her invaluable services as the founder and president of the Women's Legion, after being invested, journeyed from London to Oakham, and on arrival on the competition ground was accorded a great ovation. The competitions themselves included butter making, milking, ploughing, hedge trimming, straw pitching and loading, driving and riding, and attracted an entry of over two hundred and this number would have been larger still but for railway restrictions preventing many from a distance making the journey. The County held its own in the various sections, although there were competitors from all parts of the kingdom.

The butter making and milking contests, as might be expected, produced some first class all-round work, and the judges were loud in their praise of it generally. The greatest satisfaction was felt by the Rutland people present that the silver championship cup, presented by the Marchioness of Londonderry to the competitor obtaining the largest number of marks in the two sections, was won by a competitor from the county, Miss D. Crowden, of Seaton, and she also carried off the special prize of £3 3s. given by Sir A.J. Fludyer, Bart., to the competitor residing in the County, securing the highest marks.

The milking competition, from the judges standpoint, was much better than they expected, and it was gratifying to find that some of the local milkers were far the best, five in one section being prize winners or “highly recommended.”

In the ploughing contest, in which each competitor was required to set a ridge and plough half a rood of land at a depth not exceeding four and a half inches, in an hour and a half, the competitors were placed at some disadvantage by having to work with both strange horses and ploughs, but this only served to enhance the quality of the ploughing generally.

The majority of it was well done and reflected great credit upon the young women.

The first prize was won by Miss Agnes Brackenbury, of Lyndon, who also took the silver championship cup presented by Lady Londonderry, as well as a special prize of £2 2s. offered by General Sir Alfred Codrington, to the competitor obtaining the greatest number of marks, working in the County of Rutland; this stood well out as a fine piece of ploughing.

In hedge trimming the work was generally good, the hedges being topped very level and straight, the first and second were, however, outstanding winners. Miss L.M. Walker, of Waltham, gained the premier award as well as the champion prize of £2 2s. presented by the Earl of Lonsdale, and the special prize of £2 2s. given by Miss Brocklebank to the Rutland competitor obtaining the greatest number of marks went to Miss Rosetta Fawkes, of Langham.

In the pitching and loading class, the judges confessed that the work could not have been done better, all the competitors completing work within the hour, some did it in three-quarters of an hour, and the fact that only one load slipped out of the fourteen done proved the excellence of the work generally. The winners, the Misses Wass, of Teigh, took also the special prize of £2 2s. presented by the Women's Legion.

The driving and riding competitions took considerable judging, the competitors in each case having to harness their horses and attach to wagon or plough gear, and carry out the various details they would have to perform in their ordinary work. Miss Neilson, of Wressle, Howden, Yorks., gained the silver championship cup presented by Lord Desborough, for the competitor obtaining the greatest number of marks in the two sections.

A ploughing demonstration by motor-tractors proved a very attractive and interesting feature of the proceedings, eight tractors and ploughs taking part in it, including those of the Rutland Women's Legion and the War Agricultural Committee.

At a luncheon on the ground, the president of the Rutland branch of the Legion, the Countess of Gainsborough, was in the chair, and speeches were made by the Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P., Colonial Secretary, Viscount Chaplin and others. The prizes were distributed by Princess Victoria. It was a most successful day, and fully demonstrated the great advance made by women in all branches of the farming industry.

The competitions met with warm encouragement from the Board of Agriculture, the following letter being received by Lady Londonderry, from Mr. Prothero, President of the Board:—
WOMEN'S LEGION AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION AT SPRINGFIELD, OAKHAM, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1917

Rt. Hon. Walter Long M.P.  Countess of Gainsborough  Lord Ranksborough  Viscount Chaplin  Mr. J.E. Corby, High Sheriff
Marchioness of Londonderry

Princess Helena Victoria
“Dear Lady Londonderry, - I wish that I could have come to Oakham on September 27th to congratulate you on the valuable service which the Women’s Legion has done to farmers and the nation by enrolling, training, and placing in employment such large numbers of women as agricultural workers. I regret that my engagements made it impossible for me to be present. So I shall venture to write to you what I should have liked to say.

“In almost every part of England and Wales there are now some 200,000 women who are doing a real national work on the land. They are carrying on to the farms the same patriotic enthusiasm which inspires their men folk by land and sea. Like them, they have cheerfully borne their share of hardships and discomforts. Like them, they have set up a high standard of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty. They are truly helping their husbands, sons, and brothers to win the war.

In entering on what is to many women an entirely new sphere of work they had to overcome many prejudices and encounter some ridicule. No one laughs now except at the prejudices. In the management of horses, in the care of livestock, in milking and dairying, in thatching and in the hundred and one jobs about a farm, women can hold their own. If in other forms of work their success depends more largely on their physical strength, farmers have learnt that women can do as well as men most things to which they have set their minds.

Seeing is believing. If any doubters of women’s capacity to do agricultural work still survive in England and Wales, I hope they will attend the Oakham competition. I wish you all a most successful day on September 27th.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) ROWLAND E. PROthero.”

The promoters were fortunate in enlisting the services of Mr. G.E. Gibson, M.R.C.V.S., of Oakham as honorary secretary, who had carried out highly successful work in a similar capacity in connection with the Rutland Agricultural Society, ensuring that nothing would be wanting in the matter of thorough organisation and completeness of detail, and these duties were fulfilled to the letter, and contributed in the highest degree to the success and smooth working of everything connected with the occasion.

The Herb Growing and Collection Section, organised by the Legion developed into quite an important industry in the County. The herb drying was done under the direction of Miss Duncombe, the commandant, who had a great knowledge of the work, in a drying shed at Springfield, presented by Lord Londonderry. Herbs were brought in the green state by growers or by school children and others who collected them in fields and woods. They were properly dried, sorted, and packed by voluntary workers, and then despatched to London to be sold to the herb brokers supplying druggists all over the kingdom. Very good results were achieved, and many hundred weights of dried herbs sent away.

Fruit bottling was also carried out on a large scale in the autumn of 1917 by Mrs. Henry Noel, at Catmos, Oakham, and under her direct personal work and supervision 1,000 7 lb. bottles of fruit were provided for the Army. The Market Garden Supply Committee of the Legion supplied over four tons of fruit for the above purpose from local growers.

It is computed there were upwards of 400 women engaged in various agricultural pursuits in the County, almost wholly owing to the efforts of the Women’s Legion and Women’s War Agricultural Executive Committee.

In the early part of 1918, the chairman of the Women’s Agricultural Executive Committee having resigned, the Hon. Mrs. Gretton accepted the position.
Rutland cannot boast of vast training grounds for troops, or huge munition making centres, for its area is purely agricultural. But this very fact, as the war proceeded and the nation's food supply became as vital an essential for ultimate victory as anything else, gave even the tiniest shire its part to play in the great and complex issue being decided.

Like all agricultural districts, however, Rutland's corn growing acreage had declined for years, until its pasture lands far exceeded its cereal area; but with imperative necessity for producing our own bread in our own country, as far as was humanly possible, the plough came into its own again and nearly 4,000 more acres of corn land were spread over the County than was the case before the war started. This was accomplished by the farmer, generally speaking, under very considerable difficulty, for having lost the bulk of his farm hands, who went either on active service or found more lucrative employment on munitions, he was hard put to it to carry on, even on pre-war conditions and methods, while, when the demands for greater corn production came upon him, he found his troubles largely accentuated.

As time went on some of these troubles were, to some extent, mitigated largely through the agency of the County War Agricultural Executive Committee, who arranged for the introduction of soldier labour and the provision of motor tractors for ploughing, etc. In this connection the splendid efforts of the Agricultural Section of the Women's Legion, whose work was later merged into the Women's War Agricultural Executive Committee, deserve full recognition, as has been given in another part of this record, for not only organising and providing female labourers on the land, but also in the matter of machinery for cultivation purposes. In various other directions the women of Rutland, high and low, rich and poor, rendered war service of the most patriotic and invaluable character.

It is questionable whether any other national industry was harder hit, by the depletion of labour through the war, than was farming. Never overstuffed, as a rule, at any time, the drain on agricultural labour by voluntary enlistment in the Forces; the calling up of men in their classes; the exodus of others into occupations of a more remunerative character; all tended to place the farmer in a dilemma. It was bad enough to carry on through the 1914 harvest, but with the approach of the spring of 1915, matters became so crucial that the Government had to take action for the provision of labour on the farms.

It must be confessed that when the introduction of female labour was first seriously proposed, agriculturists generally, and those of Rutland were no exception, looked upon the prospect with unfavourable mien, to say the least of it, and many roundly asserted, in language more forcible than polite, that they would have none of it. How this view soon changed the part of this record dealing exclusively with women's work on the land reveals.

At the annual meeting of the Rutland Branch of the Farmer’s Union, held at Oakham, on March 15th, 1915, the chairman (Mr. W.B. Shelton) dealt with the serious position of the agricultural community with respect to the labour problem and it was decided to send a requisition to the Education Committee of the County Council to give farmers leave to employ school boys of suitable age, with the consent of their parents, where no other form of labour was available.

On December 6th of the same year a largely attended meeting of agriculturalists convened by the County Branch of the National Farmers’ Union and the Rutland War Agricultural Committee was held to discuss matters affecting farming interests arising out of war conditions, more particularly relating to the labour and recruiting problems and the pressing need for increased food production in the country. Mr. Thomas Hacking, who, in addition to acting as Agricultural Organiser for the County of Leicester, had just been appointed to a similar post for Rutland, pointed out that the Government had thought it necessary to do something for agriculture, and had appointed committees to enquire what should be done, assuming that the war extended over the harvest of 1916. The Local War Committees had been formed specifically and intentionally with the view of dealing with the difficulties against which farmers had to contend, including the primary one of labour.
The County War Agricultural Committee, of which the late Mr. Alderman Heathcote, of Manton, was chairman, as originally constituted, had a very limited scope for action. It was unable to do more, during the summer of 1916, than arrange for a batch of soldiers which the officer commanding the Northern Command placed at the disposal of various counties. About one hundred men from the Army were employed in the County under the scheme, chiefly in connection with the corn harvest of that year and the assistance thus given proved very acceptable as far as it went.

Meanwhile, recruiting tribunals kept “nibbling” away at the manpower remaining in the County until matters reached such a stage that in November an Army Council Order was issued stating that, in order to maintain the production of food supplies, to allow of the autumn cultivation and generally to review the agricultural situation, no more men from among those at that time employed in agriculture would, till January 1st, 1917, and in the case of men whose whole time employment on a holding was necessary for maintaining milk production, till April 1st, 1917, be called to the colours, except in return for men released from the colours for work at agriculture. Farmers were, however, urged to strain every nerve to prepare for changes which might become necessary during the period January to April, and to do their utmost to further the scheme framed in the national interest, with a view to enable the land to be cultivated, and the head of stock maintained, while releasing men who were fit for general service.

A further meeting of agriculturalists was held at Oakham on December 4th, to discuss the Army Substitution Scheme. Major Douglas Hall, the military representative for Rutland, said he considered that, with few exceptions, labour on the land had been reduced to a minimum so far as this County was concerned. The meeting decided to accept “Substitution.” As one farmer present said: “There was only one thing for them to do and that was to give the scheme a chance. They were in desperate straits as regarded labour and if they found substituted men not quite so good as they had lost, let us try and encourage them, and not throw cold water on them. Let us hang together and get the thing to go as well as we can under the circumstances.” Here was the Rutland farmer at his best, determined to make good under the most adverse circumstances. Ruskin says: “There are soldiers of the ploughshare as well as soldiers of the sword,” and these men did their level best to help to win the war although they never touched a rifle.

In the early part of 1917 an Executive Committee of the Rutland War Agricultural Committee was constituted, having for its chief object the organisation of increased agricultural production in the County. Colonel John Gretton, M.P., who had served at the front as Commanding Officer of the 6th North Staffordshire Regt. and been invalided home at the end of May, 1915, and afterwards Commanded the 3rd North Midland Reserve until April, 1916, undertook the duties of chairman, with the following as committee:—The Earl of Ancaster, Mr. W. Watchorn, Mr. Makey, Mr. R.W. Turnbull, Mr. J.M. Northen and Mr. W.H. Hollis. The last named was appointed temporary executive officer and was succeeded in the spring of 1918 by Mr. W. Turnbull. Mr. Frewen Sleath undertook the arduous duties of secretary, and acted in this capacity until the executive was dissolved, in June, 1919, in a purely honorary character. Mr. E.D. Hinman was appointed horse supply officer, Mr. W. Baines tractor representative, and Mr. H. Whitley tractor supervisor.
The executive, in pursuance of powers invested in them under the Cultivation of Land Order, dated January 19th, 1917, issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, in accordance with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, became quickly engaged in making preparations for the supply of labour, manures, motor tractors, steam cultivators, etc., to secure that the largest possible area of arable land should be cropped. Their efforts met with considerable success in the spring of 1917, and renewed exertions, in the same direction, in the spring 1918, resulted in an increase in acreage and renewed exertions, in the same direction, in the spring of 1918, resulted in an increase in acreage by March 31st of 3,447 acres, i.e., of grass land ploughed up for corn and cereal production. The War Agricultural Committee, on its own initiative, took over 150 acres in Exton Park which was ploughed up and drilled for the 1918 harvest.

Tractor ploughing considerably increased. In addition to those belonging to the Women’s War Agricultural Committee (referred to elsewhere) and privately owned machines, the War Executive Committee by September, 1917, had received five tractors, which were soon at work in various parts of the County on land ordered to be broken up. Another tractor was added in November, and work was continued with these until the end of 1917 with fairly good success. Early in 1918 additional tractors were forwarded to the Committee and the ploughing of 1,212 acres of land ordered by the Committee was completed. The result of the tractor work in the County was considered satisfactory.

There were, in addition, fifty horses at work, provided through the agency of the War Agricultural Executive Committee per the Food Production Department. The Committee was, further, able to partially meet the great and growing scarcity of labour by granting certificates to men employed exclusively upon agricultural work since the 1st of June, 1917, and the difficulty was further overcome by assistance from the Army Labour Centre, Leicester, which speedily and efficiently responded to applications forwarded from time to time. Many farmers were placed in a better position to carry on, in some cases it meant the return of a low category man who had previously gone from the district, or it might even be a son or a brother. Upwards of 200 soldiers were engaged in various occupations on farms in the County during this period.

With regard to allotments. There was a good and increasing demand for garden ground each successive year in both town and country areas. Oakham had an Allotment Society, and through the efforts of the Oakham Urban Council two or three fields on the outskirts of the town were broken up. The demand in the villages was fully met by offers to plough up land for the purpose. A potato “boom” was started in the spring of 1918, at the instigation of the Food Controller and the President of the Board of Agriculture, for although Rutland is essentially given over to husbandry it failed to grow sufficient potatoes for its own consumption. For example, in 1917, 1,400 tons of tubers were grown, but 1,800 tons were consumed, showing a deficiency of 400 tons. A call was, therefore, made on farmers, gardeners, allotment holders, indeed, everyone who had or could obtain a plot of ground to ensure that this deficit was wiped out the following year, and, so far as the smaller growers were concerned, they devoted their attention largely to potato growing, while farmers, in many instances placed extra land under potato cultivation.

The prices of agricultural produce in the County were similar to those operative in other districts seeing that most articles comprising food products were at controllers figures. There are no regular corn markets at either of the two Rutland Towns, Oakham and Uppingham, and agriculturalists when they do not sell privately at home use either Stamford, Peterborough or Melton Mowbray markets. When the new corn of the 1914 harvest began to be threshed, wheat was selling up to about 38s. or 40s. the quarter, barley 34s. and oats 24s. In 1915, when the new corn came to hand 45s. and 46s. per quarter was paid for wheat, barley up to 47s., and oats 26s. to 29s. A year later new wheat was making from 60s. to 63s., barley from 58s. to 64s., and oats 32s. to 34s. Up to the period when Government regulated prices, in the spring of 1917, wheat had reached 90s. per quarter, barley was making up to 78s., and oats 65s. and 66s.

The Victory Horse Show.

In August, 1919, after four years interval, the Rutland Agricultural Society resumed its annual show of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, etc., under the title of the “Victory” show, being the 86th anniversary, and at one bound returned to its pre-war standard of excellence and success.

Over 4,000 persons were present, and among a distinguished company who sat down to luncheon was included Admiral Sir David Beatty, who had that week had an earldom conferred upon him by His Majesty the King for his services in the Fleet during the war and who was accompanied by Lady Beatty.
THE "VICTORY" HORSE SHOW, OAKHAM, AUGUST, 1919
The president of the Society for the year was the High Sheriff of the County, Mr. J.E. Corby, who had evinced the greatest interest in its welfare and by that support and generosity which characterised the whole tenure of his shrievalty earned the enthusiastic vote of thanks which was accorded to him at the luncheon over which he presided.

The Committee, responsible for carrying out the details, were Mr. H.R. Finch, chairman; Major General the Lord Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O.; Brigadier General H. Grenfell, Major Henry Noel, Messrs. J.W. Blood, E. Makey, W. Watchorn, A.R. Barnett, T. Johnson, H.H. Marriott, N. Rowell, J.R. Bradshaw, P.C. Chichester, C. Harvey-Dixon, P.J. Bradshaw, R.P. Christian, and W.H. Hollis. In Mr. G.E. Gibson, M.R.C.V.S., the Society had an ideal secretary; capable, indefatigable, and courteous, and much of the success, not only of the "Victory" show, but of past shows during his term of office, must be attributed to his efforts. Other officials of the Society, were Mr. J. Littler, M.R.C.V.S., honorary veterinary surgeon; Mr. D.N. Royce, auditor, and Mr. A.C. Pope, manager of the Oakham Branch of Messrs. Barclay’s Bank, treasurer.

The extent to which the show covered agricultural interests may be gauged by the fact that there were nine local and six open cattle classes, half-a-dozen district sheep classes, thirteen local classes for shire and other heavy types of horses, and six for hunters, with two open classes for the latter. There were district hack and pony classes, and, for the first time in the history of the Society, six classes for pigs, of the large black breed, but, unfortunately, owing to the district having been declared a swine fever infected area, this had to be cancelled.

There was a premium offered for the best cultivated farm within a certain radius and prizes for shepherds and labourers, whose master was a member of the Society, residing in Rutland, who raised the greatest number of lambs in proportion to the number of ewes. The first prize in this competition was taken by Noah Collins, with Mr. W. Turnbull, Great Casterton, who, raised 174 lambs from 80 ewes and 47 theaves, three dead and two barren. There were also hedge cutting and root and vegetable competitions.

The longevity of agricultural labourers and the length of time they stay on the same farm is brought out by the offering of a premium to the farm labourer who is and has been employed the longest time, without intermission, on the same farm or with the same master or mistress, and who has never received parochial relief.

On this occasion the following were awarded:—Rowland Hill, 54 years on the farm of Mr. H.G. Allen, Burley-on-the-Hill; Frederick Tyler, 53 years on the estate of the Earl of Gainsborough, Exton; Thomas Lay, 52 years and 8 months on the farm of Mr. J.T. Bradshaw, Tinwell; William Lewin, 50 years and 3 months on the estate of Sir Arthur J. Fludyer, Bart., Ayston.

Notwithstanding the difficult conditions which prevailed during the war years when farmers had so many calls made upon them to lay down more land for corn and those which arose over scarcity of labour there was a capital entry all round; 94 cattle, 22 sheep, 134 shire horses and 132 hunters, etc., making a total entry of 382 animals.

There was an excellent show in the cattle section, despite the fact that several animals in the open classes failed to reach Oakham owing to difficulties of railway transit and the breaking out of foot and mouth disease in Warwickshire.

The reputation which the show always held in regard to the shire horse section did not seem to have suffered by the war, judging from the numbers which entered the ring, the general all-round quality of the exhibits being well maintained.

There was no question that the show of hunters was one of the best ever seen at Oakham, one of the judges remarking that he thought they could not be beaten at the Royal or any other show in England.

In the course of his remarks, when replying to the toast of the Navy at the luncheon, Admiral Sir David Beatty said:—"In the great assembly at the show he saw very strong resemblance to the sea. The colour was green, and the contours around were rolling, but there was even more than that, the hearts of the people in this agricultural district of England were the same as the hearts of those officers and men who had manned His Majesty’s Fleet during the past war. They had the same generous outlook, the same loyalty and patriotism, and they realised that without the Navy England could hardly exist. They also realised that so far as united effort and comradeship won the war, it was necessary to remain united and comrades to win the peace.”

The president, Mr. Corby, in the course of his remarks said:—"British pedigree cattle were still the best in the world. The demand for pedigree stock was very great from all parts of the earth, and it was shows such as this that gave encouragement to the farmer and breeder to go on producing it so that they would always have the very best obtainable.
Labour troubles might be great, but he had faith that the heart of the labouring and working man was still sound, and today they had no better type of men in the country than the farmer and farm labourers. He advised farmers to combine, to scrap old ideas, bury old fallacies, be receptive of new ideas, and if they would play the game they would have a better chance on the land than they ever had before, and would earn their due reward.”

**Patriotic Agricultural Efforts.**

The farmers of Rutland, in common with their kinsmen all over the kingdom were not behind hand in their efforts on behalf of the Red Cross and other patriotic movements for our own and the Allied causes. As early as February, 1915, a “jumble sale,” organised by the Rutland Branch of the National Farmers’ Union, was held at Oakham, for the Serbian and Belgian relief funds, each receiving 45 per cent of the proceeds, the remaining 10 per cent being given to Lord Chas. Beresford’s Fund for British Sailors. Mr. W.B. Shelton, chairman of the Branch, Mr. W.H. Hollis, honorary secretary, and the committee worked hard for the success of the venture. The financial result at the end of the sale was £210, and this was subsequently considerably augmented by further monetary contributions.

In November of the same year a more ambitious effort was organised by the Rutland Agricultural Society in aid of “The National Fund for the Restoration of Agriculture in the Allied countries,” these latter at the time including Belgium, Poland, Serbia and Northern France. A subscription list was opened which met with hearty support and another “jumble sale” was arranged. This proved a great attraction, nearly 600 lots of the most diversified character being sent in. An interesting feature on this occasion, arranged as a “side show” was the exhibition of a dozen of the Royal carriages belonging to H.M. the King of the Belgians, which, with others, as well as His Majesty’s stud of horses had been located at Barleythorpe Hall, the Rutland seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, since the Belgian Court removed from Brussels in the early stages of the war. The net proceeds of the jumble sale, together with subscriptions on behalf of the fund, amounted to £1,035 15s. 9d.

In the month of November, 1916, the agriculturalists of the Uppingham side of the County arranged a sale and canvassed for subscriptions in aid of the Uppingham Auxiliary Military Hospital. The sale itself was spread over two days – successive Wednesdays – and the success achieved was most gratifying, something like £800 being realised. As at the two sales at Oakham already referred to, Messrs. Royce conducted the auction department without fees. The honorary secretary for the Uppingham centres were Mr. W.W. Dudley, of Seaton, and Mr. E.E. Walker, of Uppingham.

In 1917 the demands upon the time of the agricultural community through the shortage of labour caused the idea of a further sale to be abandoned, but a County collection for the Farmers’ Red Cross Fund was organised and carried out by the Hon. Mrs. Gretton. An appeal was made to each town and village, and the total amount subscribed was £378 12s. 6d. A cheque for £300 was forwarded to the treasurer of the Central Fund, and the balance allotted to local Red Cross Funds.

Agricultural jumble sales at Stamford, a market largely used by Rutland farmers, were well supported by them.
ON the outbreak of war Rutland found itself not only well prepared but admirably equipped for the work in which the country as a whole became involved in the matter of Ambulance and First Aid. This proved of immense assistance and value in dealing with the many cases of wounded soldiers who passed through the various V.A.D. hospitals established in the County.

A Rutland Voluntary Aid Detachment of the British Red Cross Society had been personally inaugurated, in September, 1910, by Sir Fredk. Treves, the president of the Society. From that time until war was declared the members of the various units, into which the Detachment was divided, had thrown themselves into the work with such zeal and keenness and had acquired such proficiency that when called upon their help was found of the greatest service and utility.

Official inspections of the Detachment were made from time to time at different centres in the County by Surgeon-General W.N. Kenney, P.M. O. (Northern Command) and Lieut.-Col. Beevor, D.A., D.M.S., of the North Midlands (Territorial) Division, late Scots Guards. On one occasion manoeuvres were arranged, illustrating an emergency field hospital in time of war, with stretcher parties, improvised ambulances, dressing station, beds in a barn, operating theatre, field kitchen, Quartermaster’s tent, etc.

Another time they took the form of a full-equipped miniature hospital; everything, including cookery, being done as in a regular hospital.

At each demonstration the inspecting officer, while offering some helpful criticism on the operations in general, was loud in his praise of the manner in which the work as a whole had been carried out. The experience thus gained while not put into practice in actual first-hand treatment of the wounded, except by those of the Detachment who went on active service – and quite a number of both male and female members did so – stood them in good stead when dealing with the wounded fighting men who were sent to the local hospitals established during the war.

As in other departments of war work so in its Red Cross efforts and the provision and maintenance of V.A.D. hospitals for wounded soldiers, the County’s record is one that entitles it to the fullest credit. Rutland may feel proud in having nobly taken its share in the great work. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 a meeting of the Rutland Red Cross Society was held, under the chairmanship of Lord Ranksborough, in the absence of Lady Ranksborough the president, when a committee of ladies was formed to deal with all matters in connection with the County fund for working parties, etc. Subsequently for reasons of health Lady Ranksborough resigned the presidency,
which was accepted by the Hon. Mrs. Gretton and Mrs. Muntz, of Whissenthorpe, most assiduously discharged the duties of County secretary. A record of the immense amount of work done by a number of working parties in various parts of the County in making hospital garments and dressings is given under another section.

In August, 1916, the late E.W.P. Conant, Esq., of Lyndon Hall, became County director, in succession to Dr. Clapperton, of Oakham, who had held the appointment since Dr. Cosens was called up on the outbreak of war.

Mrs. Blair, Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Fludyer, Lady Alice Willoughby; committee, Mrs. Selby-Bigge, Miss Bouverie, Dr. Wallace, Mrs. Bowlder, The Lady Clare King; divisional secretary, Miss Maud Dawson.

During the first fortnight of the war the two Uppingham detachments of the society took steps to provide accommodation for sick and wounded soldiers, and in the month of September, after many suggestions being made for finding suitable hospital buildings, the Archdeacon of Oakham, the Ven. E.M. Moore, who was Rector of Uppingham, approached the Uppingham Board of Guardians on the possibility of obtaining leave to use a vacant block of the Uppingham workhouse. This, owing to the strong interest and personal influence of Sir Arthur J. Fludyer, Bart., chairman of the Board, was granted, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, which after much correspondence, was obtained. Many thanks are due to the Archdeacon for valuable help and advice with respect to the necessary alterations; bath room, lavatories, having to be added, and two empty rooms fitted with gas stoves as kitchens. All this was done by voluntary subscriptions, in addition to a small sum the Detachment had in hand, raised by private theatricals. On November 30th, 1914, the Detachment were mobilised by telegram and on the evening of December 1st, every available bed was filled by thirty Belgian patients who arrived from Leicester.

In anticipation of the hospital being required, steps had been taken by the Quartermaster, Miss Moore, to obtain promise of equipment from the residents of Uppingham and neighbourhood, and unbounded gratitude is due to all those who sent in, at once, everything required. Dr. Wallace as Commandant of the Hospital selected his staff from among the V.A.D.’s. Mrs. Norcott was appointed matron, and the temporary services of a fully trained nurse-in-charge, Miss Rendel, who happened to be on a visit to Uppingham, were procured, who did valuable work in placing everything on a professional footing.

On January 12th, 1915, Sister Barclay was appointed permanent sister-in-charge, under whose supervision an operating theatre was arranged, and the hospital settled down to do valuable work. On February 15th, 1915, the hospital was taken over for use of British and Colonial troops.

During the summer and autumn of 1915 urgent requests were sent by the War Office for more accommodation, but a difficulty was experienced in
obtaining leave from the Local Government Board to occupy the whole of the Workhouse buildings. A small sanatorium, belonging to Uppingham School, was lent by the trustees, enabling the hospital to take in twenty more patients. Owing, however, to the inconvenience of the situation this arrangement was only temporary, and the Local Government Board was again urged to grant permission for the use of the whole of the Workhouse buildings. Consent was finally obtained, in November, 1915, and steps were immediately taken to transform the building into an Auxiliary Hospital for one hundred and twenty beds; the War Office undertaking to pay for the structural alterations. A fully qualified matron was appointed, and a hostel provided and furnished for the accommodation of the enlarged nursing staff. Grateful thanks were given to Dr. Williams, of Billesdon, and Mrs. Blackett, of Manton, who kindly sent a large supply of equipment from their hospitals which were being given up. The equipment included an X-ray installation and a gymnasium, the appliances of the latter being entirely made, provided, and kept in repair by Mr. E.E. Walker.

A formal opening took place in June, 1916, previous to which the hospital was inspected by Surgeon-General Faunce, who expressed entire satisfaction with the arrangements. In Sept., 1916, the Leicester Base Hospital urgently called for a still further increase of beds and as there was no more available space in the building a large tent, to accommodate thirty more, was erected on October 14th, 1916, making the total accommodation 150 beds. This tent was occupied for a year when it was taken down, October 1st, 1917, but on the request of Leicester was re-erected in April, 1918.

It being impossible to find a recreation room for the large number of men in the building, the Y.M.C.A. generously gave a hut, fully furnished, and placed it in the grounds. The hut, which was capable of holding 400 people, was formally opened by Sir Arthur Yapp, December 29th, 1916, and proved an inestimable boon to the patients. Concerts, whist drives, and other forms of amusement or recreation were provided, while basket work, leather work and wood carving was taught, in which some of those whose stay was rather prolonged became quite proficient. A ladies’ committee undertook the management of the canteen.

On the commandant, Dr. Wallace, being called up for service with the Royal Air Force, Dr. Beaumont took his place, Dr. Dunn being appointed second medical officer.

In the last report of the committee, which covers the work done during the four years, 1914-1918, special attention is drawn to the generosity of J.E. Corby, Esq., High Sheriff of Rutland, Col. Bouverie and E.P. Conant, Esq.,
County director, who by their continued support enabled the committee to meet their large financial liabilities. The total amount of money raised for Uppingham Hospital was £3,052. Of this sum £1,104 came from County Red Cross Funds. Local donations provided £1,948, and of this sum no less than £815 was raised by the Farmers’ Jumble Sale at Uppingham “May-Day” collections by the school children in Rutland and “Our Day” collections totalled, between them, over £1,000 in the four years and indicates a spirit of self-denial which cannot be forgotten. The total number of sick and wounded British soldiers treated in the Uppingham Hospital during the War was 4,111, besides 38 Belgians.

In connection with the Uppingham Hospital, we must not forget to mention that, in addition to the matron, Miss Griffiths, whose health broke down under the heavy strain, after eighteen months service, and a large staff of trained nurses, masseuses, cooks and V.A.D.’s who gave their services voluntarily, the honorary secretaries, Mrs. Harvey-Dixon, Mrs. Norcott and Miss Graham gave valuable assistance in keeping the accounts and getting out the numerous returns required by the War Office.

The names of Miss E.L. Gibson, who succeeded Miss Griffiths as matron, and Miss Travis, who acted as superintendent of the nurses hostel from June, 1916, must not be omitted from this record. The various decorations are mentioned elsewhere.

Towards the end of 1915, through the kindness of Mrs. Astley Cooper, a Red Cross V.A.D. hospital for the accommodation of twenty-five patients was opened at Hambleton Hall. Mrs. Selby-Bigge, of Oakham, was appointed commandant, Miss Maud Dawson, honorary secretary, and the management was in the hands of the joint committee of the Rutland Red Cross and V.A.D. After working six months it was taken over by Mrs. Cooper as a private hospital. A great loss was sustained by the death of Mr. Evan Hanbury, of Braunston, who took a deep interest in this hospital. The hospital was staffed by a Red Cross Sister and the V.A.D. nurses in this part of the County gave their valuable help.

For a considerable time the Hambleton Hall Hospital Pierrot Party enjoyed quite a big reputation in the district, giving a number of entertainments in aid of various objects.

The Hon. Mrs. F. Guest opened a hospital for convalescents at Burley-on-the-Hill in October, 1914, which continued for three months. It was again opened for officers in the following spring and autumn.

In August, 1918, Burley Hall was taken over by the War Office and a large hospital for convalescent officers was opened under the management of Major Ashton, R.A.M.C., and Miss M.A. Gadsden, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R., matron. Most of the general service members, so-called to distinguish them
from the nursing members, of the Rutland Reserve Detachment of the British Red Cross Society who were residents of Oakham and neighbourhood were engaged at this hospital during the time it was open.

Mrs. Blackett (whose husband, Capt. W.S. Blackett, Grenadier Guards, died of wounds at Poperinghe, Belgium, November 24th, 1914), opened a hospital at her residence, Manton Grange, in the early part of 1915 which worked continuously for nine months.

The Countess of Kingston had a small hospital at Ashwell for a time, for patients requiring special electrical treatment.

Mention also can fittingly be made in this record of the Hon. Mrs. Gretton’s hospital at Stapleford Park, near Melton Mowbray, for although the Hall is in Leicestershire, it is scarcely a mile over the Rutland border, and Col. and Mrs. Gretton’s associations with the latter County are so intimate that the hospital might almost be regarded as a Rutland institution. It was opened in 1915 and accommodated a large number of patients.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Strawbridge, wife of Mr. R.E. Strawbridge, the American, who was Master of the Cottesmore Hunt at the time the war broke out, a sum of £675 was subscribed by members of the Hunt which enabled a fully equipped motor ambulance to be sent to the front, with enough to maintain it for six months.

The Voluntary Aid Detachments did splendid work right through the war at the various hospitals opened in the County and also in other parts of the Country and abroad. Several of them were registered at the War Office at the outbreak of war. They were only intended to come into action in case of invasion and in that event were to be mobilised as detachments under the Territorial Force Associations. There was no invasion, the detachments were not mobilised, yet a very large demand came from the military authorities for the service of V.A.D. members, especially for the nursing service. It may be remarked that of the male members of the detachments throughout the County practically all joined the Forces. As stated above, a large number of nursing members gave their services both in this country and abroad. Among the many places may be mentioned the Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester; the 3rd Southern General Hospital, Cambridge; the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum; the 1st Eastern General Hospital, Cambridge; the 2nd Central Eastern Hospital, Brighton; St. Thomas’ Hospital, London; the Leicester Hospital, the Military Hospital at Alma Park, Manchester; the Military Hospital, Minster, Thanet; the V.A.D. Hospital, Ramsgate; the Red Cross Hospital, Fairfield, Broadstairs, and the Connaught Hospital, Aldershot. Three men acted as orderlies on a French hospital train, and other nurses worked under the French Red Cross at La Panne.
Many, of course, were only able to give part-time service, but a large number worked steadily through the war. The following served for a long period abroad: Miss Constance Moore, Uppingham; Mrs. Bowlker, Normanton, and Mrs. Guy Fenwick, North Luffenham, all of whom received both French and Belgian decorations.

It has been impossible to obtain a record of all those who undertook work, but the following all served long periods: Miss Pleydell Bouverie, Miss Edith Sills, Miss Rhoda Brewster, Miss E. Ellingworth, Miss M. Furley, Miss R. Walker, all of Oakham; Miss W. Welch, Miss M.E. Parmiter, Miss E. Freer, of Uppingham; Miss M. Mathias, Greetham; Mrs. M. Thompson, Morcott; Miss M. Butler, Shacklewell; Miss A. Curtis, Barrowden.

The work of the British Red Cross Society will loom large in the pages of the first full history that is written of the Great War. It had to improvise an enormous staff at a moment’s notice to operate in France as well as in England, and those who know most about its work are just those who marvel most at what it has accomplished for the wounded. Its fleets of motor ambulances, hospital ships and trains; its armies of doctors, nurses, and orderlies, not only working in France and Flanders but on all the battle fronts; its huge consignments of stores, appliances and comforts, which were daily shipped in bulk to the ever-expanding theatres of operations overseas; its hospitals, both at home and abroad, so wonderfully organised for the wounded, whose broken lives found in them havens of compassion and care; all told of scenes of tremendous and increasing activity, from the commissioners to the last-joined orderly, who bore a noble and unflinching part and who by their consideration for others and forgetfulness of self, set an example to all of us.

Rutland may well be proud of the share she has taken in upholding, with works of mercy, which are nobility’s true badge, the honour and glory of the motherland. To all those members of the Rutland Red Cross and V.A.D. who by their sacrifice of time, money and devoted service helped
to alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded; to the nurses who soothed with loving hands the pain racked frames of our heroes and whose very presence acted as a stimulant and tonic to their minds; to all those who laboured in any way to bring comfort and help to the thousands who passed through our local hospitals; not only the County but the country owes a deep debt of gratitude which, while fully acknowledged can never be liquidated. Such sacrifices will never be effaced from the memories of those, now scattered far and wide, who for a time rested within our borders. They will be recalled as sanctifying the dark tragedy inflicted on humanity and will remain on record as radiant lights which illuminated the gloom of war and ushered in the dawn of the Day of Victory and Peace.
IMMEDIATELY on the outbreak of hostilities steps were taken for the management of the patriotic movements in the interests of those gone or going on active service, and the first of these was to reconstitute the Rutland Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association. A meeting was held in the County town on August 14th, 1914, under the chairmanship of the Lord Lieutenant, Col. Gretton, M.P., for the County being appointed as chairman of the subsequent organising meeting and starting the fund with a subscription of £100. The Countess of Gainsborough was appointed president, the Dowager Countess of Ancaster, Lady Ranksborough, Lady Fludyer, and the Hon. Mrs. Gretton, vice-presidents, with an influential committee, Mr. A.C. Pope (Messrs Barclay’s Bank, Oakham,) undertaking the dual post of honorary secretary and treasurer. A correspondent was chosen to act as officer of the Association in each parish in the County.

On September 3rd, a largely attended meeting, convened by the Earl of Gainsborough, as chairman of the Rutland County Council, was held at Oakham for the purpose of appointing a representative County committee to consider the needs of the County arising from the distress caused by the war and to organise the collection of funds and co-ordinate the distribution of such relief as might be required. The meeting was called at the request of the committee constituted by the Local Government Board to arrange for County committees, the Board considering it important in order to prevent overlapping between various funds, that all which might be raised locally should, in the first instance, be merged into the National (Prince of Wales') Fund, to be available for the relief of distress in any area where such might arise.

The outcome of this meeting was the formation of a County Distress Committee. The Lord Lieutenant, with the consent of the Committee of the National Relief Fund, issued an appeal for subscriptions to the Fund to be administered in the County in co-operation with the Prince of Wales’ Fund, and his lordship headed the list with a donation of £100, Col. Gretton, M.P., contributing a like amount, and Mr. E.G. Fenwick, the High Sheriff, £50.

About the same time an Oakham Patriotic Relief Fund was inaugurated, towards which Mr. D.N. Royce, J.P., chairman of the Urban Council, subscribed £100, Mrs. John Royce, £50, and there were several amounts of £25 and under. It was subsequently decided that a substantial amount of the sum collected should be remitted to the National Fund inaugurated by the Prince of Wales.

In practically every other part of the County immediate steps were taken for raising money for both local and national objects concerned with the war and these efforts in many varied and always successful forms were carried on right throughout.

Innumerable entertainments in the way of open-air fetes, whist drives, concerts, dances, were held practically in every parish, as well as “Flag” days, “Pound” days and similar methods of raising money. There were appeals for the Allied countries, France, Belgium, Serbia, and of course, Russia, before her withdrawal from the war; the Prisoners of War Funds were benefitted in numerous instances, while our horses, through the Blue Cross Fund, were not forgotten.

The soldiers at local hospitals were all well looked after, and before the food restrictions came into operation were frequently entertained. Through the efforts of Mrs Selby-Bigge and other ladies, weekly fruit and vegetable collections were made for both Uppingham and Hambleton Hospitals and these were invariably well supported.

A feature which became almost general at Christmastide was the organised gift collection made in practically every parish, indeed every hamlet, for seasonable greetings, either in money or in “kind” for the men serving from each particular place and from the tone of the hundreds of letters received in acknowledgement this form of gift was greatly appreciated.

On behalf of King George’s Fund for Sailors a big effort was made throughout Rutland in the latter part of 1917, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant, with Mr. B.A. Adam as honorary treasurer, Mr. W.T. Bobart, honorary secretary, and Mr. T. Robins, honorary assistant secretary. The amount realised by subscription was £699.

A large number of Belgian refugees were given sanctuary and hospitality all over the County for many months until proper arrangements for their support was made.
Other patriotic efforts made by farmers and on behalf of Red Cross and other undertakings will be found in various parts of this record.

The War Savings Campaign.

It was not until April, 1918, that Rutland, as a whole, was properly organised for War Savings. But prior to this time an immense amount of work had been done in this direction. The Rev. C.A.C. Bowlker, of Normanton, must be credited with starting the Rutland War Loan Club in 1914. This club had branches in nine villages and over £10,000 was invested in War Loan. In July, 1916, a War Savings’ Association was started by Mr. T. Robins for the Oakham Church of England schools, in August of the same year another was started at Wing by the Rev. F.J.W. Taverner and Miss E.M. Snowden formed one at Cottesmore. About this time Mr. E.E. Walker, the manager of Barclay’s Bank, Uppingham, although not acting as secretary of any association, started them in several villages in the Uppingham district and used to walk from twenty to thirty miles each week to supervise and assist, on pay nights, the various local secretaries. These branches did remarkable work, having in April, 1918, raised upward of £4,000 which, together with the amount of War Loan subscribed through the local banks and post offices, amounted to over £202,000 when the County committee came into existence at the request of the National War Savings Committee.

At a conference held in the Victoria Hall, Oakham, April 11th, 1918, the County scheme was fairly launched. The chair was taken by Lord Ranksborough, supported by J.E. Corby, Esq., High Sheriff. After detailing the circumstances which led to the conference and the patriotic offer of Mr. Corby to finance the scheme, the chairman, further announced that the High Sheriff was prepared to give 5,000 sixpences on the first 5,000 War Savings Certificates taken up by the children in the elementary schools in the County. Mr. Wm. Schooling, of London, explained the objects of the War Saving Associations and at the close of his address it was resolved to set up War Saving Associations throughout the County and appeal to all the inhabitants to respond to the call of the Government for further funds to carry on the war. As an incentive Mr Corby announced that if the response reached £2 per head of the population by October 1st he would give £200 to the Rutland Red Cross Funds. Mr John Royce Turner, on behalf of himself and Mrs. John Royce, offered the sum of £50 to be given in prizes to the four village schools which raised the most money per head by October 30th, 1918. Mr. A.W. Hickling, of Wing, generously offered to subscribe £1,000 to the Rutland Sailors and Soldiers Help Society, for enabling disabled men to earn an honourable livelihood, if the County responded in a fair manner to the appeal. Over £7,000 was raised in the room for War Loan.

The provisional committee consisting of the Lord Lieutenant, the High Sheriff, Mr. B.A. Adam, treasurer, with Mr. Geo. Phillips as County organising secretary, was constituted the Rutland, War Savings’
Committee with power to co-opt representatives from the War Savings Associations already existing or to be formed from time to time in the County and, at a subsequent meeting, the following gentlemen were added to the committee:– Rev. C.A.C. Bowlker, Mr. E.E. Walker, Mr. D.N. Royce, Mr. W.L. Sargant, Mr. John Royce Turner, Mr. J.C. Kernick, Mr. Geo. Burbidge and Dr. Beaumont.

Right from the start matters went with a swing, and by the middle of June, 29 new associations had been formed, making a total of 38 in the County, and by the end of October there were 47, in addition to the nine branches of the Rutland War Loan Club.

An appeal from London to organise a “War Weapons” week, June 24th-29th, 1918, within ten weeks of the inauguration of the County committee, met with a ready response, and it was decided to attempt to raise the County quota of £2 10s per head, which was fixed at £50,000. This was a huge success, no less a sum than £66,443 10s. 6d. being subscribed during the week. It is needless to say that the result of this week alone served to secure Mr. Hickling’s £1,000 for disabled soldiers and the High Sheriff’s £200 for the Red Cross.

Oakham, in order to name an aeroplane, had to raise £10,000; the result was £21,634 19s. 6d. Other smaller places did well. Barleythorpe (quota £500) raised £595 5s. Burley-on-the-Hill (£500) £590 9s. 6d. Cottesmore (£1,140) £1,148 17s 6d. Egleton (£300) £946 2s. Empingham (£1,600) £1,621 16s. 6d. Exton (£1,530) £2,702 18s. 6d. Preston (£600) £808 19s. Ridlington (£550) £1,352 16s. 6d. All these places had weapons named after them.

In order to create as much interest as possible patriotic demonstrations were held in several places during the week and at Oakham and Uppingham arrangements were made with the C.O. of the nearest aerodrome for flights of aeroplanes to manoeuvre over the towns at intervals. A big howitzer, captured from the Germans, was lent by the Government, and displayed in several villages. To finish up the week a grand parade, organised by Mr. Geo. Burbidge, was held in Oakham, when the Volunteers, Oakham School O.T.C., Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and members of Friendly Societies paraded the town. Fifteen pounds in War Savings Certificates was given as prizes by the Marquess of Londonderry, Lord Ranksborough, Col Gretton, M.P., D.N. Royce, Esq., J.P., and W.L. Sargant, Esq., J.P., for tableau and tableaux vivant.

A mass meeting was held in the Market Place, which was addressed by Major Rigg, J.P., D.L., OBE., and others, and it is safe to say that no such crowds had ever been seen in Oakham before, nor such enthusiasm in a National Cause.

The interest in War Savings kept up right throughout the war. By October, 1918, the 5,000 sixpences given by the High Sheriff had been exhausted, the children in the schools having taken them up. The prizes for the best averages were taken by Cottesmore Infants’ School with £7 11s. 9d. per head; Cottesmore Mixed School £2 13s. 6d.; South Luffenham School £1 8s. 1d.; Oakham Boys 10s. 8d. It may be remarked that several of the associations are still flourishing, Cottesmore, a village of 450 inhabitants, having completed four years (August 17th, 1920) with War Savings Certificates to their credit and over £4,000.

Twenty-five thousand pounds was raised in the County for the Victory Loan.

The following is a list of the War Saving Associations formed in the County, together with the names of the secretaries. To these patriotic workers, who made great sacrifices of time and labour, must be attributed any success which the local Associations gained.
Ashwell, Miss L.G. Taylor  
Barleythorpe, Mrs. Watchorn  
Barrow, Miss M.L. Bennett  
Barrowden, Mr. John MacLachlan  
Belton and Wardley, Rev. G.J. Pattison  
Bisbrooke, Rev. J.J. Wilson  
Braunston and Brooke, Miss E.A. Sherwin  
Burley-on-the-Hill, Miss L. Bowker  
Casterton, Great, Mr. W.R. Terrell  
Clipsam, Mrs. S.E. Taylor  
Cottesmore, Infants, Miss E.M. Snowdon  
Cottesmore, Mixed, Mr. T.W. Woods  
Cottesmore, Village, Miss E.M. Snowdon  
Edithweston, Mrs. D. Dodd  
Egleton and Gunthorpe, Miss A.M. Orson  
Empingham School, Mr. W. Forsythe  
Empingham Village, Miss Barrow  
Essendine, Miss E.J. Stooke  
Exton, Village, Rev. F.W. Collis  
Exton, C. of E. School, Mrs. D. Stafford  
Exton, R.C. School, Sister Kennedy  
Glaston, Miss M.A. Martin  
Greetham, Mr. W. Munns  
Hambleton, Mr. John Hall  
Ketton, Mr. T.W. Tassell  
Langham Village, Rev. W.A. Mandell  
Langham School, Mr. J. McClelland  
Luffenham, N., Mr. P.E. Higgs  
Luffenham, S., Miss A.M. Smith  
Lyddington and Stoke, Miss Tristram  
Manton, Miss A. Lambert  
Market Overton, Mr. A.O. Pittaway  
Morcott, Mr. E. Farrant  
Normanton, Rev. C.A.C. Bowler  
Oakham C. of E. School, Mr. T. Robins  
Oakham Town, Mr. Geo. Burbidge  
Oakham Women’s Institute, Mrs. Reader  
Preston, Miss E.A. Atkins  
Ridlington, Rev. A.E. Jones  
Ryhall, Miss V.H. Talman  
Seaton and Thorpe, Miss M.M. Northen  
Teigh, Miss E. Booth  
Tickencote, Miss G. Woolley  
Uppingham, Mr. H. Ellingworth  
Whissendine School, Mr. G. Bartlett  
Whissendine Village, Rev. E.T. Glasspool  
Whitwell, Rev. R.G. Bisseker  
Wing, Miss S.A. Walker  

The County and the country owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. J.E. Corby for his splendid generosity in financing the scheme; for although a certain amount of expense entailed in carrying out the campaign was recoverable from the National Association in London, this was small compared with the actual expenses entailed which Mr. Corby generously provided.

**Queen Mary’s Needlework Guild.**

Much good was done throughout the County by various branches of Queen Mary’s Needlework Guild and other organisations. The Oakham Branch of the Q.M.N.G. was particularly active right through the war, being organised in succession by Mrs. Henry Noel, Mrs. McNeile, the Hon. Mrs. Gretton and Mrs. Blair. Mrs. E.H. Hassan undertook the onerous duties of secretary. Working parties were arranged in the Ketton division (Lady Alice Willoughby), Whissendine (Mrs. Bouvierie), Ashwell (Mrs. Barnes), Toolethorpe (Mrs. Dove), Thistleton (Mrs. Thompson), Braunston (Mrs. Hanbury), Preston (Mrs. Belgrave), Stretton (Mrs. Fleetwood-Hesketh), who undertook to arrange for meetings of workers and the despatch of parcels to Q.M.N.G. and the Red Cross. The Countess of Gainsborough undertook the organisation of Exton, Cottesmore, and Market Overton; Lady Alice Willoughby, Normanton; Miss O’Brien, Tixover; Miss Goddard Jackson, Tinwell; Lady Fludyer had a working party at Ayston Hall, Mrs. Owen one at the School House Uppingham, Whissendine village, under the guidance of Mrs. Bouvierie, got up a jumble sale and whist drive, spent the proceeds in materials, had them made up and despatched to Q.M.N.G. as also did Ashwell under the direction of Mrs. Barnes. Mrs. Hickling, of Wing, organised work parties at her house, Mrs. Ruddle, of Langham, and Miss Painter, of Hambleton, did good work. The Mothers’ Union of Empingham were not behind and even the school children of Bisbrooke and Glaston, organised by the Hon. Mrs Evans-Freke, made socks for the Rifle Brigade.

In all, during the war, over 14,000 garments in the way of shirts, pyjamas, socks, mittens, etc., were made and distributed to Queen Mary’s Guild, the British Red Cross Society, St. John’s Ambulance Association, Leicestershire Regt., Leicestershire Yeomanry, Belgian Refugees, Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Families Association, Rifle Brigade, St. Dunstan’s, Brighton, the Indian Soldiers’ Fund, St. Thomas’ Hospital, the Hospital Unit for Serbia, the Serbian Red Cross and other organisations.

In all cases materials were purchased with funds provided by personal donations, or the proceeds of concerts, entertainments, whist drives and other functions got up for the purpose.

Mr. Burton, of Oakham, an old gentleman of over 70 years, during the time the Oakham Branch of Q.M.N.G. was in existence, knitted 261 pairs of socks and operation stockings. He was awarded the medal of the organisation.

In addition to this work a War Hospital Supply Depot, 1918-1919, Q.M.N.G., was organised by Miss Finch, and through the kindness of Mrs. McNeile sixty working parties were held at the Lodge, Oakham. Over twenty ladies assisted with the result that 2,075 surgeon’s operation coats,
caps, swabs, dressings, bandages, jackets, etc., were made and despatched. Mrs. Alfred Brocklehurst was honorary secretary, and Miss Watson did the cutting out and fixing.

The indefatigable work of so many ladies was acknowledged by the Queen in a letter of thanks to each worker.

National Egg Collection.

The scheme for collecting eggs for wounded fighters which “caught on” so well throughout the country, soon after the war started, was speedily taken up in Rutland, and while the actual number cannot be stated, it would be well within the mark to say that it would approach 160,000. There were three centres to which eggs were forwarded and from there despatched, with the exception of a certain percentage for the local military hospitals, to the National Egg Collection headquarters in London.

For the Uppingham district the Rev. A.E.A. Jones, late Rector of Ridlington, acted as organiser, the receiving depot being the establishment of Mr. W. Mear, Ironmonger, Market Place, Uppingham. A continuous register of the numbers sent in week by week was kept, and in the first fifteen weeks the total reached 10,500, while by the end of 1915, the aggregate was approximately 20,760. By the middle of 1916 30,720 eggs had been counted, and at the close of that year 48,377. The 50,000 mark was passed by March, 1917, and by January, 1918, the total had been increased to 59,330, while at the beginning of May 62,500 had been contributed.

For Oakham district Miss Daniell was organiser. An average of nearly 1,000 eggs per week were sent in, 10,740 being the number for the first ten weeks, 20,705 in twenty weeks, by the end of forty weeks (which included the worst laying period of the year) 30,087 had been collected, at the expiration of sixty-four weeks 40,097 had been sent in. By the middle of 1917 the 50,000 total was attained, but, unfortunately, after that time a register was not kept. While there was an undoubted falling off from that time the County hospitals were kept well supplied and the aggregate probably reached about 60,000.

The Stamford district was organised by Mrs. Cartwright, and several Rutland parishes on that side of the County sent their contributions of eggs through that source. From this depot at times nearly 3,000 eggs were despatched weekly, of which number Rutlanders gave a good proportion.

In addition to the egg collection, many monetary subscriptions were given for the purpose of purchasing eggs. With no desire of making any invidious distinctions in the excellent efforts made in the villages generally, the parish of Braunston may be given as an instance of consistent good work in this particular direction. A place of less than 350 inhabitants, it contributed, per Miss Freeman, the local collector, 5,974 eggs in the first year and maintained a nearly as good record right throughout. To select another parish on the opposite side of the County, Barrowden, with a population of about 450, up to June, 1917, had provided no less than 12,000 eggs, and was “going strong” at the time of the armistice.
In November, 1915, an Act of Parliament was passed to make better provision for officers and men who had been disabled in the Great War, and also for their dependents.

A Statutory Committee of the Royal Patriotic Corporation was constituted for dealing with pensions, grants and allowances; and this committee, for the purpose of assisting it in the execution of its duties, established in every county and county borough a local committee to deal, on the spot, with applications for such pensions and grants.

There was misapprehension in some quarters, in the first instance, that the Local War Pensions Committee was a kind of charitable organisation; but it was not long before it was made clear to everybody concerned that members of such committees voluntarily gave their time and experience to the work in order to see that disabled men and the dependents of those who had fallen received the benefits to which they were justly entitled.

The constitution of the local committee is based on a scheme framed by the County Council and is of such a character that there is substantial representation from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, and includes at least two disabled men who have been discharged from Naval or Military service, and a woman, who is in receipt of a pension as the widow or dependent of a man who has died from causes arising out of his service during the war. Labour is also represented.

The Rutland committee was instituted June 22nd, 1916, and is, at present, constituted as follows:—Col. Gretton, M.P. (chairman), who was appointed in April, 1919, on the resignation of the first chairman, S.P. Bouverie, Esq.; the Hon. Mrs. Gretton, Mrs. Harvey-Dixon, Mrs. E. Hockcliffe, Mrs. Kernick, Mrs. Langdale, Lady Alice Willoughby; Messrs. A. Crooke, T. Franks, J. Healey, J.C. Kernick, S. Meadows, G. Phillips, A.C. Pope, Rev. C.J.B. Scriven, John Royce Turner, E. Tyler, and E. Worral.

Mr. J.C. Kernick, who had recovered from wounds received on active service, was appointed the first secretary, and on his resignation in May, 1919, Capt. S.J. Fowler, who had also seen active service in France, was appointed and still holds the office.

Local Committees have many powers and duties. Since its inauguration the Rutland committee has dealt with upwards of one thousand cases. These have been considered, in the first instance, by the members of the subcommittees who meet once a month, or oftener if required, and their decisions are reported to the quarterly meetings of the full committee. These cases covered a wide range. It was the business of the committee to look after a man's wife and family or any dependent of his while he was away fighting, and to look after the man himself when he came back. To help discharged disabled men to get medical treatment, or training combined with treatment, if the man could not resume his former work. They inquired into delays in receiving discharge papers or errors in same. They paid temporary allowances and grants pending assessment of pension or award of disablement gratuity. They dealt with claims of disabled men and widows to alternative pensions, which are based on the pre-war earnings. They investigated applications for supplementary or special allowances.

They gave advice on the preparation of appeals and applications for review of pension. They arranged for treatment of all kinds—hospital, convalescent or home treatment, and the supply of extra nourishment under certain conditions. They dealt with the payment for loss of remunerative time whilst undergoing treatment. They provided for nursing attendance at patients homes.

In cases of paralysis, neurasthenia, blindness or deafness, arrangements were made for treatment in hospitals or institutions. They dealt with applications for mechanical chairs, hand-propelled tricycles, artificial limbs, surgical boots, appliances, etc.; renewals and repairs.

They arranged for massage and dental treatment. They dealt with educational grants for the children of deceased soldiers and sailors. They made grants, in certain circumstances, to meet funeral expenses on the death of a discharged disabled man.

They dealt with applications for grants from the King's Fund which may run from £35 to £150 for plant, machines, tools, appliances, instruments or books to enable a man to set up in business or some profession.
They give the fullest consideration to all cases of delay or hardship and assistance to men, widows, and dependents who required advice regarding pensions or allowances.

The amount of work done by the members of the Pensions Committee and the attention which is given to each case is not generally known by the public. Their time is given without fee or reward except that which comes from the satisfaction of knowing that they are doing what lies in their power to lighten the burden of those who have been fighting for King and Country overseas.

So long as this aftermath of the Great War continues, so long will the Pensions Committee continue its work. There will always be found both men and women self-sacrificing enough to give their time and talents to see that those of our fighting men who were disabled in the war receive what is their due, and that the special provision made by the State for the dependents of those who have sacrificed their lives is properly administered.
THE COTTESMORE HUNT AND THE WAR.

The Cottesmore Hunt is one of the oldest hunts in the kingdom. The hounds were purchased in 1732 by Mr. Thomas Noel of Exton Park from Viscount Lonsdale, who for many years previously had hunted the country, which became known, after Mr. Thomas Noel bought the hounds; as the “Cottesmore.” The Lowthers, who resided at Lowther Castle, Westmorland, for many years used to take the hounds to some kennels close to Fineshade, Northamptonshire, and hunted all over this country and parts of the Quorn, and even into the Belvoir. The hounds sold to Mr. Thomas Noel by Viscount Lonsdale formed the original of what is now the Cottesmore pack.

In the year 1788 Sir William Lowther (created Earl of Lonsdale in 1807) took over the Cottesmore pack from Mr. Thomas Noel and the hounds were kennelled first at Stocken Hall, near Stretton, and afterwards at Cottesmore. He held two masterships of the Cottesmore Hunt, from 1788 to 1802 and from 1806 to 1842. It was said by one who knew:—

“Perhaps the oldest fox hound blood in England at this time is to be found in the kennel of the Earl of Lonsdale, at Cottesmore. The venerable peer himself has now superintended the pack for nearly fifty years.”

Lord Lonsdale’s long reign was divided by Sir Gilbert Heathcote’s short mastership of four years, when the hounds were kennelled at Normanton Park. The first Earl of Lonsdale kept the Cottesmore hounds until he was eighty and died two years after resigning the mastership. Sir Richard Sutton, Mr. Henley Greaves and Sir John Trollope (afterwards Lord Kesteven) followed, the latter holding office fifteen seasons, from 1855 to 1870.

In 1870, when Lord Kesteven resigned the mastership, Colonel Henry Lowther built kennels and stabling at Barleythorpe. He succeeded to the title, on the death of his uncle, as third Earl of Lonsdale, 4th March, 1872, and died August 15th, 1876. Sir George Henry, the fourth Earl of Lonsdale, was in office for two seasons. The hounds and kennels were then lent to Lord Carrington on condition that he maintained the hunting and that if any of the Lowther family wished to return to Barleythorpe they should have the country, which latter condition was however, not fulfilled.

The pack was presented to the Cottesmore country and in 1880 Mr. William Baird came from the North of England to be master and held the office for twenty years. New kennels, roomy enough to hold a hundred couples of hounds, with stabling for fifty horses, besides houses for the huntsmen, whips and stud groom, were built by the members of the hunt in the vale between Ashwell and Oakham. They cost over £11,500. On his retirement, after twenty years’ mastership, numerous subscribers in the country presented Mr. Baird with a life-size equestrian portrait of himself, by John Charlton, which was exhibited in the Royal Academy.

Mr. Baird’s successor, in 1900, was Mr. Evan Hanbury, of Braunston, and on his resignation in 1907, a general meeting of subscribers was held and the only name put forward for the mastership was that of Hugh Cecil, fifth Earl of Lonsdale, who was unanimously elected. That the Cottesmore should again be ruled by one of a family in which the mastership had been held for so many years was a cause of great congratulation to the whole countryside. The hunt stables were filled with over a hundred hunters to carry the master and hunt staff; they were all chestnuts and of a thoroughbred pattern, with long tails and their manes cut off. So far as hounds were concerned it was always a rule with Lord Lonsdale to have in his kennels the best hounds procurable and his first care on taking over the mastership of the Cottesmore was to purchase a pack of fifteen couples of bitches, bred by Mr. Reginald Corbet, and hunted by him in the North Cheshire Country. The full price of the purchase was over 2,000 guineas, and the combined sixty-four couples placed the Cottesmore kennel in the front rank of the kennels of the day.

Lord Lonsdale was master for five seasons. Lord Ranksborough followed from 1911 to 1913, then Mr. R.E. Strawbridge, the American M.F.H., was elected master, resigning in 1915.

The famous hunt was in rather a critical condition, there had been twelve months of war and no one knew what was likely to happen. But Lord Lonsdale came to its rescue and agreed to hunt the country free of any expense whatsoever so long as the war lasted. This splendid generosity saved the situation and will never be forgotten in the shires.
"VICTORY" MEET, OAKHAM, BOXING DAY, 1919
“VICTORY” MEET, OAKHAM, BOXING DAY, 1919
During the years of war, under Lord Lonsdale’s mastership, hounds were hunted four days a week and sport was very good, although the days were short. In the absence of the master they were under the command of the Hon. Lancelot Lowther. The farmers always found in Lord Lonsdale a very practical friend and they reciprocated by sending in no claims for damage to poultry during the war.

The Cottesmore kennels having been lent to the Women’s Legion during the war for a hostel, the hounds were kennelled at Barleythorpe. The pictures accompanying this article were taken on Boxing Day, 1919, when the “Victory Meet” was held in Oakham.

Lord Lonsdale has expressed his intention to resign as from the end of the season 1920-21. His retirement will be a great loss to the Cottesmore hunt, whose traditions are so closely bound up with those of the House of Lowther, but his mastership will remain a pleasant memory of unselfish devotion during the stress and strain of four war years in the chivalrous and successful endeavour to keep alive the sport with which Rutland is so closely identified.
THE KING OF THE BELGIANS STABLES IN OAKHAM.

ONE of the many instances which brought the effects of the war home to the people of Rutland, and especially to the inhabitants of Oakham and the surrounding neighbourhood, was the removal of the whole of the horses and state carriages, liveries, harness, and motor cars belonging to His Majesty the King of the Belgians from Brussels to Oakham and Barleythorpe for safety.

On the night of October 14th, 1914, Major Quinaux, Crown Equerry to the King of the Belgians, having got the whole of the material under his charge to Ostende shipped it on an English transport named “Prince of Orange” and the vessel started for Southampton. But the ship was not to get there without difficulty, for the Germans, having obtained information of what was taking place, sent some aeroplanes which dropped many bombs around the vessel, fortunately without effect. The “Prince of Orange” was, however, at a later date, torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea and perished with all on board.

After three days and three nights of the greatest fatigue and anxiety the vessel put into Southampton docks and the whole of the cargo was landed. Major Quinaux telephoned at once to Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister in London, asking for instructions; who replied that “Lord Lonsdale, one of the richest and most generous earls in England, had offered to take the whole service into his hunting place at Barleythorpe, Oakham.”

On October 17th two special trains were chartered and transferred everything to Oakham, and it will readily be understood that the arrival caused quite a sensation in the little country town. Lord Lonsdale was at the station and managed everything, and with his well-known generosity wished to keep the horses at his own expense, but Major Quinaux stated that it was the desire of His Majesty that all expenses be paid by him and this was done.

About a year afterwards, Mr. Strawbridge, the Master of the Cottesmore Hunt, having resigned, Lord Lonsdale took over the hounds and, the stables at Barleythorpe being required, on November 1st, 1915, all the King’s horses were removed and stabled in Oakham, and the carriages, some thirty in number, stored in the Poultry Hall and part in the Riding School, by the kindness of Major and Mrs. Henry Noel. The motor cars were kept in Lord Lonsdale’s garage at Barleythorpe, where they stayed until they returned to Belgium, in January, 1919.

The “Carrosses de gala,” with their gold and red colours, the bright liveries and harness have a very smart appearance. One especially beautiful carriage (see illustration) was used for the King and Queen and the Princesses’ weddings and is also used whenever crowned heads visit Belgium. They were very much admired by visitors, to whom they were always kindly shown by Mr. Godean, the livery keeper, Mr. Hanssens, and the Coachman Duchene.
One of the carriages which especially interested visitors was that presented by Queen Victoria to King Leopold I., of whom Her Majesty was very fond.

During the time they were in Oakham Major Quinaux and his family and staff made many friends. Madlle. Gabrielle Quinaux joined the Women’s Legion in 1916 and devoted herself to the growing and drying of medicinal plants in the horticultural section, which had headquarters at Springfield. Her musical talents were freely given at the many concerts and entertainments got up for providing funds for patriotic purposes.

Knowing the difficulty farmers had in obtaining men the grooms were allowed to work on the land in their spare time, and they were welcomed and appreciated by all who used their services. When these men came to England they practically knew not one word of English, but before they left the country they had all picked up a very serviceable knowledge of the language.

From a commercial point of view the £500 a month spent by the Crown Equerry on the upkeep of the stables was a welcome addition which the tradespeople of Oakham appreciated.

When they departed from Oakham, on July 30th, 1919, practically the whole town turned out to give them a “send off” from Oakham station. We are personally assured by Major Quinaux and his family that “they will remember that day as long as they live,” and particularly wish to convey to the inhabitants of Oakham their warmest thanks for all the many kindnesses tendered to them during their over five years enforced exile from their native land.

Since this was written we have heard with great regret that Major Quinaux died, from a sudden heart attack, at his home in Brussels, February 16th, 1920. He was 78 years of age.
HONOURS, DISTINCTIONS, AND RECOGNITION
OF SERVICES.

COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL
AND ST. GEORGE.

JONES, Col. Chas. Herbert, C.O. 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regt. (T.F.), Master at Uppingham School. Served in South African War as second-in-command to Capt. Harrison. At that time Col. Jones was a lieutenant. He has also been twice wounded while serving in France. Col. Jones had also conferred upon him, by the President of the French Republic, for distinguished service, the Legion d'Honneur, Croix d'Officer.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.


CODRINGTON, Major Geoffrey Ronald, Leicestershire Yeomanry, son of General Sir Alfred Codrington, Preston. (Also mentioned is dispatches.)


HEATHCOTE, Col. R.E.M., Royal Scots, son of the late Robert Heathcote, Esq., and Mrs. Heathcote, Manton.


DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.


HUGHES-ONSLOW, Lieut. Geoffrey R.N., of Braunston for services rendered in mine sweeping.

MILITARY CROSS.

BAINES, Capt. Geo. Philip, Durham Light Infantry, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Baines, Manor House, Seaton.

BARNETT, Capt. George, A.S.C., only son of Mr. and Mrs. G.E. Barnett, Berwyn, Oakham.


GOUCH, Major H.P.B., Welsh Regt., Science Master at Oakham School (died of wounds).


MOORE, Capt. Noel, Coldstream Guards, Uppingham.

NEILSON, Capt. Donald Francis, Lincolnshire Regt., son of the late Mr. W.F. Neilson and Mrs. Neilson, Lyddington (killed in action).

NEWTON, Capt. Charles Noel, Grenadier Guards, son of C.S. Newton, Esq., Catmos Cottage, Oakham.

NOEL, Lieut. Tom Cecil, King's Own Scottish Borderers, son of Cecil Noel, Esq., and Mrs. Noel, Cottesmore House.


DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

BOOTH, Gunner H., 12th Battery, R.F.A., Oakham; killed.


CANT, Pte. Arthur, attached R.F.C., Uppingham; also bar to D.C.M.


DALBY, Corp. W., 9th Leicestershire Regt., Bisbrooke.


HUBBARD, Corp. George H., 1st Northamptonshire Regt., of Tinwell (also Russian Medal of Order of St. George, for bravery on the battlefield); killed.

LIDDMORE, Lance Corp. Frank, 1st Batt. Royal West Kent Regt., of North Luffenham.

PEASGOOD, Col.-Sergeant-Major A., Lincolnshire Regt., of Ryhall.

PINCHIN, Corp. W.H., Scots Guards, of Ashwell (killed in action).


MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.


COLE, Colour-Sergt.-Major, late of North Luffenham.

EAYRES, Corp. Frank,

7th Signalling Troop, Roya Engineers, of Manton.


RIMMINGTON, Battery Sergt.-Major F.W., Mobile A.A. Brigade, R.F.A., of Uppingham.

WILLIAMSON, Sergt. G., 14th Hussars, of Oakham.

MILITARY MEDAL.

ALFIN, Sergt. W. H. Delisle,
1st Middlesex Regt., of North Luffenham (killed in action).


BAGLEY, Gunner W., R.F.A., attached to Bengal Rocket Troop as signaller, of Morcott.

BARWELL, Sergt. F.C., Lincolnshire Regt., Great Casterton; also two bars to M.M.


BUXTON, Sergt. S., R.G.A., Belton.
BUXTON, Sergt. W., King’s Royal Rifles (M.G.C.), Belton (also Parchment Certificate for meritorious work).

COLE, Corp. A., South Staffordshire Regt., Oakham.


DRAKE, Corp. J.R., Royal West Kent Regt., Morcott.


FREER, Sergt.-Major (Lieut.) Gerald B., 1st Australian Batt., son of the late Mr. Benj. Freer, of Uppingham. (Also twice mentioned in dispatches.)

HARDY, Sergt. C., 1/5th Sherwood Foresters, Oakham.


HIBBITT, Corp. A.W., 6th Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Oakham.

HINES, Corp. J., R.A.S.C., of Ashwell, formerly rural postman at Oakham; awarded French Croix de Guerre.

HODGE, Capt. Humprey Vere, I.M.S., son of the Rev. Vere Hodge and Mrs. Hodge, of Lyndon Rectory; mentioned in General Deventer’s list from German East Africa for meritorious conduct in the field.

HODGE, Capt. Hugh S. Vere, T.F., of Lyndon, unattached; mentioned for valuable services rendered in connection with the war.

LANGDALE, Capt. E.G., Leicestershire Regt., Master at Oakham School; mentioned in dispatches; killed in action.

LEWIS, Lieut. H.V., 129th Baluchis (Indian Army), of Oakham; recommended for gallant and distinguished service.

LONDONDERRY, Major The Marquess of, M.V.O., Springfield, Oakham; recommended by Field Marshal Sir John French for gallant and distinguished service in the field.

LOWOTHER, Capt. The Hon. Lancelot, of Ashwell, formerly of the Border Regt., a King’s Messenger; mentioned in dispatches from Sir Archibald Murray in connection with the operations in Egypt.

PLANT, Sergt. A.A., A.S.C., of Uppingham; mentioned in dispatches.

RIBUEL, Major R.P., Leicestershire Regt., Assistant Master at Uppingham School; C.O. of Uppingham School O.T.C.; mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig’s dispatches for distinguished services abroad.

SMITH, W.H., Royal Engineers (Signal Section), Oakham Postal Staff.

STOREY, Pte. Albert, Sherwood Foresters, Ketton, (also bar to M.M.); killed in action.

THORPE, Farrier Staff-Sergt. Chas. Philip, A.S.C., of Oakham; awarded Croix de Guerre (French).

TOWNEND, Trumpeter A., Leicestershire Yeomanry, formerly rural postman at Oakham; awarded French Military Medal for bravery.

WALTERS, Corp. Harry, Dragoon Guards, of Braunston; awarded Croix de Guerre (French).

GUEST, Capt. F.E., Burley-on-the-Hill; mentioned by Field Marshal Sir John French in early dispatches.

HEATHCOTE, Major R.E.M., 17th Royal Scots, son of the late Mr. Robert Heathcote, Manton Hall; mentioned in dispatches by Sir Douglas Haig.

HUDSON, Driver Charles H., 7th Leicesters, South Luffenham; awarded Distinguished Conduct Certificate.

HODGE, Major E. Humphrey Vere, I.M.S., son of the Rev. Vere Hodge and Mrs. Hodge, of Lyndon Rectory; mentioned in General Deventer’s list from German East Africa for meritorious conduct in the field.

HODGE, Capt. Hugh S. Vere, T.F., of Lyndon, unattached; mentioned for valuable services rendered in connection with the war.

LANGDALE, Capt. E.G., Leicestershire Regt., Master at Oakham School; mentioned in dispatches; killed in action.

LEWIS, Lieut. H.V., 129th Baluchis (Indian Army), of Oakham; recommended for gallant and distinguished service.

LONDONDERRY, Major The Marquess of, M.V.O., Springfield, Oakham; recommended by Field Marshal Sir John French for gallant and distinguished service in the field.

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PLANT, Sergt. A.A., A.S.C., of Uppingham; mentioned in dispatches.

RIBUEL, Major R.P., Leicestershire Regt., Assistant Master at Uppingham School; C.O. of Uppingham School O.T.C.; mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig’s dispatches for distinguished services abroad.

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STOREY, Pte. Albert, Sherwood Foresters, Ketton, (also bar to M.M.); killed in action.

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TOWNEND, Trumpeter A., Leicestershire Yeomanry, formerly rural postman at Oakham; awarded French Military Medal for bravery.

WALTERS, Corp. Harry, Dragoon Guards, of Braunston; awarded Croix de Guerre (French).
DAME OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDONDERRY, The Marchioness of, Springfield, Oakham, as founder of the Women’s Legion and for services connected with the war.

COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

CODRINGTON, Major Geoffrey Ronald, D.S.O., Leicestershire Yeomanry; (also mentioned for distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty), of Preston.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BARNES, Rev. S.R., Chaplain of the Forces, Ashwell Rectory; (also mentioned in dispatches).

CARTWRIGHT, Major Bernard, of Seaton.

FENWICK, Major E. Guy, British Remount Commission of North Luffenham Hall.

HALL, Major D., late 1st Life Guards, Burley-on-the-Hill; King’s Birthday Honours, 1919.

WRIGHT, Mr. Hugh, Chief Meat Agent, Ministry of Food, a native of Langham.

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Red Cross Awards.

FLUDYER, Lady, Vice-President, Uppingham Division, Red Cross Society, Ayston Hall.

MATTHIAS, Miss, late of Greetham.

Royal Red Cross.

CORBY, Miss Sylvia, Q.A.I.N.S., of Seaton; for services on hospital ship “Dunlace Castle” (1917).

OTHER DISTINCTIONS.

BAKER, Miss E.M., of Langham, a former member of the Rutland (10) V.A.D.; mentioned for valuable services in connection with the war at the 2nd Eastern Hospital, Brighton.

THOMPSON, Mrs. M., of Morcott, formerly at the Auxiliary Military Hospital, Uppingham, and also at Brighton; mentioned for valuable services during the war.

NAMES BROUGHT TO THE NOTICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY AND THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM FOR VALUABLE RED CROSS SERVICES DURING THE WAR:–

CHALONER, Mr. J.W., Uppingham Auxiliary Hospital.

COOPER, Mrs., Hambleton Hall Hospital.

JACKSON, Mr. G.M., Uppingham Hospital.

MUNTZ, Mrs., Whissenthorpe.

NORCOTT, Mrs., Uppingham Hospital.

TRAVIS, Miss E.E., Uppingham Hospital.

WALKER, Mr. E.E., Uppingham Hospital.

WALLACE, Dr., Uppingham Hospital.

WRIGHT, Miss E., Uppingham Hospital.

NAMES BROUGHT TO THE NOTICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR FOR VALUABLE SERVICES RENDERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF SOCIETIES, ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MILITARY FORCES:–

HAZZAN, Mrs. Hugh, of Oakham, Queen Mary’s Needlework Guild.

HOCKLIFFE, Mrs. E., of Uppingham, Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Help Society.
OUR LOCAL WAR MEMORIALS.

In nearly every parish of the Country – and there are few that have not lost someone in the war – there is a great desire to perpetuate the memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice, by means of a visible symbol, which will stand as a witness to the heroism called forth in England’s hour of danger.

This is not mere sentiment. No single memorial for the country, or one placed somewhere in a county, would effect the object desired. The British temperament causes us to hide our grief as far as possible from the public eye. And while there is in our hearts a great sense of pride at what “our boys” have done, we miss them so much that our pride is mixed with unutterable sorrow. It may be that these conflicting emotions make us long for a little time of silent thought, at the side of the cross erected in the village churchyard, or before the tablet in the church or chapel, whereon is inscribed the name of the one who is dearer than ever to us in his absence.

Hence comes the desire that whatever memorial is erected should be of a local character. The majority of those who have lost their dearest in the war cannot make a pilgrimage to a foreign country, but the local war memorial, containing the name of that loved one, will represent the hallowed ground where their bodies lie and enable friends to lay a floral memento, from time to time, near it.

To all those who mourn there is this consolation, that though the body lies in some corner of a foreign field, the spirit is not dead – there is no death – and that spirit will await the passage, to the other side, of those they loved most dearly in their earthly life and be united again.

To all those who see these memorials let it be a reminder of the self-sacrifice and fidelity to a noble cause of those who gave their all that we might live. We cannot all fight. We cannot all serve our country in the same way, but each may do his best, according as God has endowed him. And we may rest assured that “when our names are blotted out, and our place knows us no more, the energy of each social service we have undertaken will remain.”

The following is a list of memorials which have been erected, or of proposed schemes, particulars of which are to hand.

ASHWELL.

It is proposed to erect a cross on the churchyard wall so that it may be seen from the village street.

On November 2nd, 1919, a handsome flag was dedicated and hangs in the church, presented by the Countess of Kingston, in memory of the gallant lads who fell in the war and in commemoration of peace.

AYSTON.

A memorial tablet, in white marble, has been erected in the chancel of the church. “To the Glory of God, in proud memory of the brave lads of Ayston who gave their lives for their country.” The tablet contains the names, regiment, date, cause of death, and age of the eight men who fell from this village, and contains the epitaph, “Faithful unto Death”; it was unveiled by Sir Arthur J. Fludger, Bart., and dedicated by the rector, the Rev. B.A. Marsden, in May, 1919, and was the gift of Lady Fludger.

BARROWDEN.

Here in the church is a memorial shrine in memory of the fourteen fallen soldiers from the parish. It was dedicated by the rector, the Rev. J.A. Hutchings, on October 10th, 1919. The triptych is handsomely carved, painted, and gilded, having a banner, in the form of a Union Jack, over the top. The panels on each side bear the names, lettered in raised oak and gilded. On the central panel is written, “He died that we might live,” and “Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.”

BELTON.

The memorial scheme here includes a cross on the village green and a tablet in the parish church, at an estimated cost of £250.

A memorial in connection with the St. Peter’s Guild of Change Ringers, Belton, was placed in the belfry of the church, and unveiled on December 6th, 1919, by Col. C.H. Jones, C.M.G., of Uppingham. The memorial is enclosed in an oak frame, with a genuine horse-shoe (the County emblem), attached, and records the names and regiments of the members of the Guild who served with the colours or were killed or wounded in the great war, as follows:–


BRAUNSTON.

Memorials to the late Major Evan Hanbury, the late Lieut. George Barrett, and all who fell in the great war, and also to the late Mr. Evan Hanbury, of the Manor House, Braunston, erected in the church, were dedicated by the Rev. E. Vere Hodge, Rector of Lyndon, on October 30th, 1919.

The memorials consist of two beautiful stained-glass windows in the chancel, the gift of Mrs. Evan Hanbury; a commemorative alabaster tablet to the late Major Hanbury,
by his mother, and a brass tablet from the then vicar of Braunston, the Rev. B. Barrett and Mrs. Barrett to the memory of their son.

The window placed in the chancel is of threefold memorial character, having three lights. The central one depicts St. Michael overcoming the Evil One, and in the glasswork are the following inscriptions:—“Fellow citizens with the Saints and of the Household of God,” and “Remember ye Evan Robert Hanbury, dearly loved and only son of Evan and Gwendoline Hanbury, to whose memory his mother dedicates this window, A.D., MCMXIX.”

The west light of the window represents St. Dunstan, and this is inscribed, “Remember ye George Barrett, who fell in the Great War, reported missing, Gallipoli, 6th August, 1915.”

The east light has for its subject St. Martin, Bishop and Warrior, and the inscription on this reads, “For a remembrance before God of all those who went from this parish and fell in the service of their country in the Great War; Gwendoline Hanbury dedicates this window, A.D. MCMXIX.”

The alabaster tablet in the east wall of the north nave, on the left-hand side of which is a representation of St. George and the Dragon, reads “In proud and loving memory of Evan Robert Hanbury, Major, Leicestershire Yeomanry, attached to Machine gun Corps, who was killed in action near St. Quentin, 23rd March, 1918.” This tablet is placed here by his mother, “More life and fuller.” Above the tablet is hung Major Hanbury’s sword.

The brass tablet on the north of the nave is inscribed, “To the Glory of God and in ever loving memory of George Barrett, Lieutenant, 12th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the younger and dearly loved son of Benjamin and Emily Barrett; born at Braunston Vicarage, May 19th, 1890, educated at Marlborough and University College, Oxon, and killed in a bayonet charge near Krithin, on the Gallipoli Peninsular, on August 6th, 1915. “Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.”

**CALDECOTT.**

It has been decided to erect a memorial tablet in the parish church in memory of those brave boys from the village who fell in the war, at an estimated cost of £50.

**CASTERTON, GREAT.**

The war Memorial here consists of a stone archway at the churchyard entrance, having bronze panels on each side. The inscription reads, “To the Glory of God and in honourable memory of the men from Great Casterton who died for their King and Country in the Great War, 1914-18.” The panel on the other side contains the names of the fallen.

**CASTERTON, LITTLE.**

The proposed memorial here is to take the form of a carved oak tablet, to be fixed in the north wall of the parish church, “In memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice,” and “In honour of those who served in the Great War.” The names in each case to be inscribed.

**CLIPSHAM.**

A memorial tablet of Clipsham stone for the fallen is in course of preparation and will be placed in the church. Also as a Thank Offering for Peace the Organ in the parish church has been remodelled and in part renovated. The cost is £130, and has been raised by sales and garden fete.

**COTTESMORE.**

Here is a churchyard cross, which was dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough on July 21, 1919. The cross, which is of stone, and stands fifteen feet high, bears the following inscription:—“To the Glory of God and in proud memory of Geoffrey T.L. Ellwood, Lieutenant, 6th Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, killed in action at Bazentin, in the Battle of the Somme, July 14th, 1916, aged 24 ; son of the rector, who erected this monument to him and to the following parishioners who fell in the war.” Then follow the names of the fallen and “Their name liveth for evermore.”

**EDITHWESTON.**

The war memorial here takes the form of a bronze tablet, on Clipsham stone, erected in the church in memory of the ten men who fell from this village during the war. The dedication ceremony took place on Sunday, April 11th, 1920, the memorial being unveiled by Major General Lord Ranksborough, who referred to Rutland’s great share in the crusade of right against might. The inscription is “In grateful memory of (then follow the names), men of Edithweston, who died for their country in the Great War, 1914-1918.”

**EMPINGHAM.**

Here is erected a cross to the memory of the fallen, in the cemetery. Tablets recording the names of all who have served are to be placed in the church and chapel.

**ESSENDINE.**

Here the memorial to the fallen is an oak lectern and bible and marble tablet. At the foot of the lectern (inlaid) is the date 1920. On the bible are the words, “This Bible was given to the Church of St. Mary, in grateful memory of the men of Essendine who gave their lives for their country.” The tablet is inscribed as follows:—“The Lectern was placed, in this church in grateful memory of the Men of Essendine who fell in the Great War.” Here follow the names. The memorials were dedicated by the Ven. The Archdeacon of Oakham, the Rev. Canon Whittingham, on September 3rd, 1920, and the cost was £90 ; raised mostly by a sale of work.

**EXTON.**

Here it has been arranged to place a stained-glass window and a tablet containing the names in the “Soldiers’” chapel in the parish church.

**GLASTON.**

A tablet has been placed in the church perpetuating the memory of the Glaston men and also Lieut.-Col. The Hon. P.C. Evans-Freke, of Bisbrooke Hall, who fell in the war.

**GREETHAM.**

The proposed memorial here is to re-hang the church bells, at an estimated cost of £600.

**HAMBLETON.**

Here is a churchyard cross, in Clipsham stone, erected, “To the Glory of God and in memory of the men from Hambleton who, fighting for their King and Country in the war for the world's freedom, passed through the Valley of the Shadow of Death and reached life beyond.” The cross was dedicated by the vicar, the Rev. U.H. Allen, and unveiled on June 27th, 1920, by Major-General Lord Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O., Lord Lieutenant.
On the west side are the names; on the east side, “The Glorious Dead, 1914-18. R.I.P.”, and the epitaph on the north side, “Their name liveth for evermore.” The cost was £73 16s. 0d., raised by subscriptions among the parishioners.

**KETTON.**

It is proposed to erect a churchyard cross on the south side of the parish church.

**LUFFENHAM, NORTH.**

Here it is proposed to place a tablet on the south wall of the church, at the cost of £37.

**LYDDINGTON.**

It is proposed to erect a tablet in the church in memory of the fallen, at a cost of £80.

**MANTON.**

This memorial, erected in the churchyard, is in the form of a pure Celtic cross of rough-hewn Cornish granite. The Crusader’s sword carved on the cross is in memory of the custom of the old Crusaders to strike the point of the sword into the ground and kneel before it as before a cross. The dedication service was held on Sunday afternoon, April 11th, 1920; the Ven. The Archdeacon of Oakham, Canon Whittingham, reading out the names of those to whose memory the cross was erected. The Lord Lieutenant, Lord Ranksborough, unveiled the memorial, and gave an address in which he referred to the Crusader’s sword, pointing out that all soldiers, who had been to the East, were like the Crusaders of old, except that they had succeeded where the Crusaders of old had failed in gaining possession of the Holy Land for the Christians again.

**MARKET OVERTON.**

It has been decided to erect a lych-gate at the east entrance to the churchyard, the estimated cost of which is £120.

**MORCOTT.**

Here, in the new churchyard, is a cross of beautiful design of Sicilian marble, erected in a quadrangle formed by a kerb of York stone, with small corner pillars. The bulb in the centre of the cross contains the sacred monogram “I.H.S.” and on the column and base is inscribed “To the Glory of God and in proud and grateful memory of those who died for their country in the Great War, 1914-1918. Erected by subscription, 1919.” Then follow the names. It was dedicated on Sunday, November 29th, 1919, after a united service held in the church by the rector, the Rev. M.S. Kemmis.

**OAKHAM.**

It was decided, at a public meeting, that the memorial to the fallen should be a cross, erected in the churchyard, at an estimated cost of £1,000, from the design of Mr. N. Comper, on similar lines to the Uppingham memorial, with the exception that it will stand on a three-step octagonal base, which will contain the names of the 102 Oakham men who fell in the war.

It is also proposed to purchase the freehold and renovate the Institute buildings, for a club for the use of those who have returned from the war, at an estimated cost of £1,000. The Money for both schemes is being raised by public subscription.

A memorial tablet to those who fell in the war who were connected with the Oakham Baptist Church was unveiled by Mrs. John Royce on December 15th, 1919. It is of brass, mounted on polished English oak, and bears the following inscription:—“To the Glory of God and in sacred memory of the under-mentioned members of this church and congregation, who gave their lives in the cause of Freedom during the Great War, 1914-18.” Then follow the names, and “Greater love hath no man than this.”

**PILTON.**

The memorial here is to take the form of a marble tablet in the church, on which is to be inscribed the names of the fallen. The estimated cost is £35.

**PRESTON.**

The memorial here, which is a singularly beautiful cross of Clipping stone, 12 feet high, was dedicated by the Bishop of Leicester about the middle of May, 1920. The unveiling ceremony was performed by General Sir A.E. Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., and the roll of names was read by W. Belgrave, Esq. Two drummers of the Coldstream Guards sounded the “Last Post” and, after an impressive service in the church, the “Reveille” was sounded outside.

**RIDLINGTON.**

A tablet in white marble is erected here on the south wall inside the church. In relief on the left is a soldier on guard with arms reversed, on the right a bugler sounding the “last post.” The inscription reads, “To the Glory of God and in grateful memory of the men from this parish who gave their lives in the Great War, 1914-1919.” It was dedicated on, January 2nd, 1920, by the Rev. E.A. Jones, Rector, and unveiled by Lord Ranksborough, Lord Lieutenant. The cost was £72 and was raised by public subscription.

**RYHALL.**

The memorial here is to be in the form of a bronze tablet set in oak, with central cross. On either side of the cross are the names of the fallen “who gave their lives for their country in the Great War.” In the oak frame are niches on either side containing the figures of St. Michael and the Good Shepherd. It is to be erected before Christmas, 1920, on the north side of the nave in the parish church. The approximate cost is £120, which has been raised by voluntary subscriptions. The tablet is from the design of Mr. H.F. Traylen, of Stamford.

**SEATON.**

On May 18th, 1920, a memorial tablet was unveiled and a clock dedicated in the church to the memory of the men of Seaton and Thorpe-by-Water who fell in the war. The clock has a five-feet solid dial, with gilded figures, and strikes the hours on the tenor bell, the tablet is various coloured marble, and is inserted in the north wall of the nave. The inscription reads:—“To the Glory of God and in grateful memory of men of this parish (then follow the names) who gave their lives in the Great War, 1914-1918. Their names shall remain for ever.”

**STRETTON.**

A memorial tablet, of Portland stone, was erected in the church, and dedicated by the Archdeacon of Oakham, the Rev. Canon Whittingham, June 6th, 1920, “In memory of those from this parish who gave their lives for their King and Country in the Great War, 1914-1919.” “Greater love hath no man than this.”
TICKENCOTE.
A mural tablet in Repoussé Brass is placed on the south wall of the nave of the church “To the Glory of God and in grateful remembrance of Tickencote men, who in the Great War 1914-1918, laid down their lives for England and Honour.” “Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.” It was dedicated on July 18th, 1920, by the Ven. The Archdeacon of Oakham, Canon Whittingham. The cost was £22 10s.

TINWELL.
The memorial here takes the form of a marble tablet with freestone base in the parish church, and bronze tablets let into the stone churchyard gate posts. The former contains the names of those who fell, with the inscription, “This tablet was erected by the parishioners of Tinwell and Ingthorpe, in memory of the men of this parish who laid down their lives for their King and Country during the Great War (then follow the names), ‘Greater love hath no man than this.’” On the bronze tablets in the gate posts is the Roll of Honour of “Officers and men of this parish who served in H.M. Forces during the Great War, 1914-1918.” The tablets were unveiled on January 11th, 1920, by Lord Ranksborough, Lord Lieutenant. The total cost was £87, and was raised by subscriptions.

UPPINGHAM.
This memorial, which cost approximately £500, is a cross 19 feet 6 inches high, of Clipsham stone, in harmony with the surroundings, and is erected in the bottom corner of the old churchyard, at the cross-roads, the base being built in the graveyard wall, wherein it now forms the angle. The summit of the cross contains panels, in lantern form, on the four sides of which are beautifully sculptured representations of St. Michael, St. George, the Holy Mother and Child, and the Crucifixion. Engraved on the base is “In memory of the men of Uppingham who gave their lives in the Great War, 1914-1918,” the names of the forty-two soldiers following. The cross was dedicated on Monday July 19th, 1920, by the Ven. E.M. Moore, late Archdeacon of Oakham, and unveiled by Major-General Lord Ranksborough, who gave an address in which he called attention to the great distress suffered by returned soldiers, and made a strong appeal for support to the fund started by Lord Beatty and Lord Haig. The “Last Post” was sounded and numerous beautiful floral tributes were deposited at the foot of the cross.

WHISSENDINE.
Here it is proposed to erect a monument and a village hall. The vicar, the Rev. E.T. Glasspool, has recorded the names of the fallen in the parish register, which dates back about the year 1500.

WHITWELL.
Here it is proposed to restore the side chapel in memory of the fallen, at an estimated cost of £50.

WING.
The memorial to the fallen from Wing consists of a clock, fixed in the church tower, and tablets for the church and chapel. The dedication took place on Friday, February 13th, 1920, being performed by the Rev. Canon Ashby, M.C., Rector of Market Deeping, Dean of Stamford, and a former chaplain of the Forces. An oak tablet in the church records the names of those who fell in the war from this village.

A tablet, which is a replica of that in the parish church, was unveiled on March 5th, 1920, in the Wesleyan church here, by Mr. A.W. Hickling, of Wing Old Hall.