

Rushmoor men who died during the Battle of the Somme

Compiled by Paul H Vickers, Friends of the Aldershot Military Museum, January 2016

Introduction

To be included in this list a man must be included in the *Rushmoor Roll of Honour: citizens of Aldershot, Farnborough and Cove who fell in the First World War* as a resident of Rushmoor at the time of the First World War. The criteria for determining residency and the sources used for each man are detailed in the *Rushmoor Roll of Honour*. From the *Rushmoor Roll of Honour* men were identified who had died during the dates of the battle of the Somme, 1 July to 18 November 1916. Men who died up to 30 November were also considered to allow for those who may have died later of wounds received during the battle. To determine if they died at the Somme, consideration was then given to their unit and the known locations and actions of that unit, whether the man was buried in one of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) Somme cemeteries or listed on a memorial to the missing of the Somme, mainly the Thiepval Memorial, or who are noted in the *Roll of Honour* details as having died at the Somme or as a result of wounds sustained at the Somme.

The entries in this list are arranged by regiment and battalion (or battery for the Royal Artillery). For each man the entry from the *Rushmoor Roll of Honour* is given, and for each regiment or battalion there is a summary of its movements up to the start of the Battle of the Somme and its participation in the battle up to the time the men listed were killed. It is not suggested that the individual named took part in all these actions from 1914 onwards, as many would not have been serving from the outbreak of the war. For most men it is not known when they would have been posted to the battalion on active service after enlistment and training, but the information on the battalion actions is provided for background and context to their participation in the Battle of the Somme. Following the main regimental list is an alphabetical list of names and details of sources used.

At the start of the war the regular soldiers were the first to deploy, amongst the first were Aldershot's resident units, the 1st and 2nd Infantry Divisions and the 1st Cavalry Brigade. Before the war an infantry regiment usually had two regular battalions and a number of Territorial Force (TF) battalions. As the TF grew some battalions split to create new battalions but they retained the original battalion numbers, hence formations such as 1st/4th and 2nd/4th Battalions of the Hampshire Regiment. From the huge number of recruits who came forward after the outbreak of the war, many new battalions were added to the infantry regiments for the duration of the conflict, which were named the "Service Battalions". These were in turn grouped into new Divisions from which Kitchener formed the "New Armies" who deployed as they were trained, equipped and ready.

This list identifies 52 men from Rushmoor who died at the Somme. As would be expected, the largest number, 13, are from the Hampshire Regiment, and there are 4 from the Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment and 4 from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). The remainder are spread across a wide range of regiments and corps, reflecting the way soldiers were posted at this point in the war to whichever regiments needed men.

Although this paper concentrates only on the Rushmoor men who died during the Battle of the Somme, there were many more who fought in the battle but survived, some lost their lives later in the war and some lived to return home. There were also many local men serving during this period in other theatres, including other parts of the Western Front, in Mesopotamia and the Middle East, in the Mediterranean theatre, in the Royal Flying Corps, or at sea serving in the Royal Navy.

Guards

Scots Guards

1st Battalion (2nd Guards Brigade, Guards Division)

Moore, George William

Serjeant. 1st Bn. Scots Guards. Died 15 September 1916. Age 31. Born in Middlesex, George enlisted in Chichester but is listed by *Soldiers Died in the Great War* as resident in Farnborough. His widow was living in Hove when dealing with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. George was killed in action and is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

When war was declared, 1st Battalion Scots Guards was stationed in Aldershot as part of 1st (Guards) Brigade of 1st Division. They left Aldershot on 13 August and arrived at Le Havre the next day. After the retreat from Mons they were in the battle for Vendresse on 14 September, and in October and November were in the first battle of Ypres. The winter and first half of 1915 were spent in trench warfare around Bethune and later between Rue du Bois and Loos. In August 1915 1st Scots Guards returned to Bethune to become part of the newly formed Guards Division. They were next in action at the battle of Loos in September, in which they suffered heavy casualties. In March 1916 the battalion moved into trenches in the Ypres area, from where they went to the Somme in July, arriving at Lucheux on 26 July. Through August it did tours in the trenches at Auchonvillers and Hebuterne, until moving to Morlancourt on the Ancre for a period of training. On 12 September they moved back to the front, at Bernafay Wood, and thence to Ginchy which was the assembly point for the next attack by the Guards Division, towards Lesboeufs. The attack, led by 1st and 2nd Guards Brigades, began at 06.20 on 15 September, and was soon involved in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. On this day 1st Scots Guards lost 3 officers and 36 other ranks killed, 7 officers and 179 other ranks wounded, and 63 missing. Sergeant Moore was probably amongst those killed in this assault. The battalion was relieved on 16 September and withdrawn for rest and refit.

Cavalry

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars

(1st Cavalry Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division)

Lingard, Albert S.

Private. 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. Died 11 October 1916. Age 40. Albert's parents lived in Birmingham but his widow, Winifred, lived at 91 Alexandra Road in Aldershot. He is buried at Pozieres. Albert is remembered on St Michael's church war memorial.

At the outbreak of the war, the 11th Hussars were part of 1st Cavalry Brigade and were stationed in Warburg Barracks, Aldershot. They departed for France on 15 August 1914, and the cavalry met the German advance at Mons. Following the retreat from Mons the 11th Hussars fought in the cavalry battle at Nery, after which it moved to the Aisne. The regiment fought at the first battle of Ypres and was moved to the Messines area where it was involved in fierce fighting. From June 1915 the cavalry was held in reserve, ready to exploit any breakthrough of the enemy line. At the end of June 1916, 1st Cavalry Brigade was moved to the Somme, tasked to follow the infantry if they broke through in the first attacks, but the expected quick success was not to be. For the rest of the battle the cavalry was kept close to the front and were involved in various small-scale actions but no major attacks, so the circumstances of Private Lingard's death are uncertain.

Royal Artillery

Royal Field Artillery

A Battery (70th Brigade RFA, 15th (Scottish) Division)

Capper, John Beausire Copeland, M.C.

Second Lieutenant. A Battery, 70th Bde. Royal Field Artillery (RFA). Died 27 September 1916. Age 20. His father was Major General Sir John Edward Capper. John is remembered in the Lady Chapel at St Mark's Church in Farnborough, on the old Belgrave House school war memorial which is now in the church. John is buried at Flatiron Copse Cemetery. His father lived at Highcliffe, Alexandra Road, Farnborough, and was for many years in charge at the Balloon Factory, where he worked with Samuel Franklin Cody amongst others.

70th Brigade RFA were part of the Divisional Artillery for the 15th (Scottish) Division. This was one of the new divisions in the Second New Army and was formed in Aldershot in September 1914, moving out to Bramshott in November. The Division moved to France in July 1915 and was in the battle of Loos. In spring of 1916 they were in action in the Hohenzollern sector, before moving south to the Somme in July, going into the line on 8 August. For four days every gun in the Divisional artillery bombarded the German trenches south of Martinpuich in preparation for the Division's attack on 12 August, in which the success of 45th Brigade's assault was largely due to the excellence of the artillery barrage. Operations continued for the rest of the month, and in September Martinpuich itself was attacked, the assault again preceded by a barrage from all Divisional artillery, and the village was taken on 15 September. The Division was relieved on 18 September, except for 70th and 71st Brigades RFA, who remained in the line. Second Lieutenant Capper was killed when a German shell came through the roof of his unit's Mess on 26 September. One officer was killed immediately, Capper died of wounds the next day, and a third officer was wounded.

Royal Horse Artillery

F Battery (XIV Brigade RHA, 7th Division)

French, Henry

Bombardier. F Battery, Royal Horse Artillery (RHA). Died 5 September 1916. Age 31. Henry's widow, Isabel, lived at 84, C Square, Stanhope Lines in Aldershot. He is remembered at Thiepval.

F Battery was part of XIV Brigade RHA, which was part of the Divisional Artillery for 7th Division. XIV Brigade had been disbanded in June 1913 but was reformed with 7th Division which assembled at Lyndhurst from 31 August 1914 and sailed for France on 4 October. They were first in action around Antwerp on 9-10 October, and fought in the first battle of Ypres. In 1915, 7th Division fought in the battles of Neuve Chapelle, Aubers Ridge (where F Battery fired 1,141 rounds in one day), Festubert, Givenchy and Loos. In December 1915 the Division moved south to the Somme valley, but had a period of rest before returning to the front line opposite Mametz and Fricourt in February 1916. Prior to the opening of the Somme offensive the artillery carried out a major bombardment, and in the attack on 1 July the RHA supported the assault by 20th Brigade at Mametz, and from 15-20 July the attacks on Bazentin and High Wood. In the four weeks up to 20 July the RHA Brigade had fired 4,200 rounds per gun and nearly 2,800 rounds per howitzer. After this battle the Division went into reserve. The Divisional Artillery was back in action on 21 August, ahead of the infantry, supporting the artillery of 5th Division at Delville Wood. From 2 to 7 September the Division launched repeated attacks on Ginchy but could not take it against stubborn German resistance and heavy fire. During this battle the German artillery increased its counter-

battery fire believing this was an effective way to stop attacks, and the Divisional Artillery suffered 300 casualties at Ginchy, among whom was presumably Bombardier French.

Z Battery (V Brigade RHA, 8th Division)

Franklin, B.

Gunner. Z Battery, RHA. Died 3 November 1916. Age 30. His widow, Jessie, lived at 26 The Grove in Aldershot. Gunner Franklin is buried at Dantzig British Cemetery. The 1911 census shows a Bertie Franklin of the correct age working as a cook and living in Wellington Lines.

Z Battery was part of V Brigade RHA, which was part of the Divisional Artillery for 8th Division. The Division was formed in September 1914, initially at Southampton and then at Hursley Park, near Winchester, before crossing to France in November. The Division was in action at the battles of Neuve Chapelle, in 1915 at Fromelles and Bois Grenier, and moved south to the Somme in March 1916. Preparatory to the start of the battle of the Somme, 8th Division was in the Ovillers sector and the Divisional Artillery began its bombardment of the German lines on 24 June. After suffering terrible losses in the initial attacks on 1 July, 8th Division was relieved by 12th Division, except for the artillery which remained in action under command of 12th Division. After a short period of rest 8th Division continued to do tours in the front line through September and into October, and then was moved to the southern sector of the battle, opening its headquarters at Bernafay Wood on 20 October. On 23 October the Division attacked at Le Transloy behind a creeping barrage laid down by the Divisional Artillery. Once again the Division suffered heavy casualties, and was relieved on 30 and 31 October by 17th Division, once again except for the 8th Division Artillery which remained in action. Gunner Franklin appears to have been killed serving with this artillery which continued fighting for some time after the rest of the Division had withdrawn.

Infantry

Bedfordshire Regiment

2nd Battalion (89th Brigade, 30th Division)

Carter, George

C Coy, 2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regiment. Died 30 July 1916. Age 30. George is remembered in the Lady Chapel and old Church Hall war memorial at St Mark's Church in Farnborough. His widow, Elizabeth, lived at 16 Park Road in Farnborough. George is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

When war broke out the 2nd Bedfordshire were in South Africa and mobilised in Pretoria on 10 August 1914, before being shipped to England and thence to Belgium, where they arrived on 7 October. At the end of 1914 they were in the first battle of Ypres, then in 1915 in the battles of Neuve-Chapelle, second Ypres, and Festubert. The battalion was on the Somme with 30th Division for the start of the battle. Although on the first day the 2nd Bedfordshire was in a supporting role, they were in the attack on Trones Wood on 11 July where there was heavy fighting, and on 30 July took Maltz Horn Farm, as part of a larger offensive around Guillemont. Casualties in this attack were 6 officers and 186 other ranks, amongst whom was presumably George Carter.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

1st Battalion (95th Brigade, 5th Division)

Galsworthy, Maurice Richard

Private. 1st Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (DCLI). Died 3 September 1916. Age 24. Born and resident in Farnborough, Maurice appears in the 1911 census living at Victoria Villa, Cambridge Road in Farnborough with his parents and two sisters. He was a builder's improver, his father was a retired builder's agent. His widow, Ruby, lived at 'Clovelly' in Reading Road. Maurice was killed in action and is buried at Delville Wood Cemetery. He is remembered in the Lady Chapel and the old Church Hall war memorial at St Mark's church, as well as Devereux House in Farnborough.

Knight, Thomas

Private. 1st Bn. DCLI. Died 4 September 1916. Age 27. Born in South Hawley in 1890, Thomas enlisted in Aldershot and is shown in *Soldiers Died in the Great War* as living in Farnborough. His parents, William and Elizabeth, lived at Glencoe Villas in Cove. An estate labourer before the war, Thomas appears to have died during an attack on German positions at Guillemont. He is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial and on the Devereux House and St John's church war memorials.

When war was declared the 1st DCLI was at the Curragh in Ireland. After mobilisation they departed on 13 August 1914, arrived at Le Havre on 15 August, and were in action at the battle of Mons on 23 August. The battalion fought in the battles of Le Cateau, the Aisne, and St Eloi. On 4 August 1915 1st DCLI, with 5th Division, arrived on the Somme, where they remained during the winter of 1915 and into spring 1916. However, at the start of the battle of the Somme the battalion had been rotated out of the front line and was resting, but it went back into forward positions on 19 July and was in action at Delville Wood the next day and continued until the end of the month. At the end of August 5th Division, including 1st DCLI, returned the front line around Guillemont. On 3 September, 1st DCLI were one of the lead battalions in 95th Brigade's attack on Leuze Wood. The objectives were taken but the battalion had suffered heavy casualties in the assault, and it was probably in these attacks that Private Galsworthy was killed. The next day 1st DCLI dug-in to hold their positions, which they did under heavy enemy shell fire, so it is likely that this caused the death of Private Knight. The battalion held its position until relieved on 6 September.

East Surrey Regiment

8th (Service) Battalion (55th Brigade, 18th (Eastern) Division)

Cullen, James E.

Private. 8th Bn. East Surrey Regiment. Died 30 September 1916. James was born in Aldershot around 1886 and in 1911 was a canteen worker living at Oudenarde Barracks. He is buried at Mill Road Cemetery in Thiepval and is remembered on the war memorial at Holy Trinity church in Aldershot.

8th Battalion East Surrey Regiment was formed as part of the Second New Army at Purfleet on 10 September 1914. After training at Purfleet, Aveley and Colchester the battalion embarked for France on 26 July 1915, and moved into the trenches east of Albert on 22 August. It remained in the Albert area for five months before moving to Vaux on the River Somme, where it moved into the line on 19 March 1916. On 1 July the battalion was in trenches near Carnoy, and in the first attacks of that day the battalion famously issued each company with a football which was kicked across no-man's-land during the assault. They reached their objective but at a cost of 7 officers

and 140 other ranks killed, 7 officers and 272 other ranks wounded, and 20 missing. The Brigade was withdrawn from the line on 14 July, and after a period of rest 8th East Surreys went in to the trenches near Armentieres on 4 August. They returned to the Somme area on 25 August where they underwent further training until being part of the reserve for the attack on Thiepval on 23 September. Heavy fighting continued around the Schwaben Redoubt, and on 30 September 8th East Surreys were ordered to attack from the south face of the Redoubt to the north. After fierce fighting the battalion gained its objectives of the north and east faces of the Redoubt but at terrible cost, with some 70 per cent of those engaged becoming casualties. Five officers and 43 other ranks were killed, 4 officers and 234 other ranks wounded, and 34 other ranks missing. Private Cullen was presumably among those who were killed in this action.

Gloucestershire Regiment

1st/6th Battalion TF (144th Brigade, 48th (South Midland) Division (TF))

Sylvester, William

Private. 1st/6th Bn. Gloucestershire Regiment. Died 3 November 1916. Age 25. William Sylvester grew up in Cove with his grandparents while his mother lived in Farnborough. He is shown in the 1911 Census living in Farnborough. On 30 June 1915 William Sylvester got married at Shrewton and was recorded as a postman who was a resident of Aldershot. It is not known why he changed the spelling of his name at this time. The CWGC lists him as Sylvester. In May 1915 William enlisted in Farnborough and probably arrived in France in August 1916. William is remembered on the Thiepval memorial, the Aldershot District Postal Memorial, and on the war memorials at Devereux House, St Peter's and St John's (as William Silvester).

At the start of the war the 6th Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment, one of the regiment's territorial battalions, was based at Bristol. The 1st/6th was brigaded with the 1st/4th Gloucestershire and the 1st/7th and 1st/8th Worcestershire regiment to form the Gloucester and Worcester Infantry Brigade, later the 144th Brigade. The brigade was part of 48th (South Midland) Division which concentrated around Swindon before moving to the Chelmsford area where they undertook training until they deployed to France at the end of March 1915. In April 1st/6th Gloucestershire went into the line at Ploegsteert Wood, in June to Messines, and in July to Hebuterne, on the left flank of the Somme sector. In January 1916 they moved to Serre, and were still in the trenches in that area at the start of the battle of the Somme. On 15 July 144th Brigade took over a portion of the line in front of Ovillers. The 1st/6th attacked at Pozieres on 23 July, but were beaten back with heavy casualties from machine gun fire, and in August were back in trenches north of Ovillers, where there was fierce fighting on 22/23 August. At the end of the month they moved to trenches at Auchonvillers, which they held until 3 September. In the middle of October the battalion was back in the Hebuterne sector, and on 1 November it went to Scott's Redoubt east of La Boisselle, a strongpoint which had been captured in July and by this time was used as a British camp. As there were no major attacks at the time of Private Sylvester's death it is not possible to say how he was killed, probably a victim of the many dangers inherent in the front-line trenches.

Hampshire Regiment

1st Battalion (11th Brigade, 4th Division)

Denham, George

Private. 1st Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 19 August 1916. Age 20. George's parents lived at 192 Newport Road in Aldershot. He is buried at Authuille Military Cemetery. He is listed on the war memorial for old boys of St Joseph's school, located at St Joseph's church.

Gayleard, Douglas Vincent Clifford

Private. 1st Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 1 July 1916. Age 21. Born in Odiham, Douglas enlisted in Winchester but was living in Aldershot by the time of his death on the first day of the Somme. CWGC describe him as a native of Farnborough. Douglas was killed in action and appears on St Michael's church war memorial in Aldershot. He is buried at Colincamps.

Gledhill, Henry

Serjeant. 1st Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 1 July 1916. Age 25. Henry was born and lived in Aldershot but had enlisted at Winchester. He was killed in action on the first day of the Somme. His parents lived in North Town. Henry is buried in Redan Ridge Cemetery no. 2, Beaumont-Hamel.

Hook, Allan Charles

Private. 1st Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 1 July 1916. Age 29. A victim of the first day of the Somme, Allan was born and lived in Aldershot but enlisted in Winchester. His parents, William and Martha, lived at 22 Victoria Road in Aldershot. He is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial. He was also remembered on the war memorial at the now demolished East End School.

Hoppitt, Charles

Private. 1st Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 23 October 1916. Charles Hoppitt was born and enlisted in Aldershot. In the 1911 Census the 13 year old Charlie Hoppitt is living with his family at 3 King's Road in Aldershot. He is remembered on the Thiepval memorial and on the St Michael's Church war memorial in Aldershot.

Warren, William Frederick

Lance Corporal. 1st Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 1 July 1916. William was born in Farnham and lived in Aldershot. He may also have lived in Farnborough for a time, as in 1911 a 17 year old of this name, born in Farnham, was a golf caddie living with his widowed mother and older brother at 1 Lavender Cottages, Queens Road, Farnborough. William was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme and he is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

The 1st Hampshires had been stationed in Aldershot with 2nd Division from October 1910, but in October 1913 they were transferred to Colchester and came under 4th Division. Mobilising on the outbreak of war, 4th Division initially remained in Essex to defend against a possible German attack until relieved by the Special Reserve, and it could then sail to join the British Expeditionary Force in France. The 1st Hampshires sailed on 22 August 1914, and reached Le Cateau in the early hours of 25 August, going into action the next day. After further actions on the Aisne the battalion was moved north to Flanders in October, where it was involved in fighting for Ploegsteert Wood. In 1915 it was in the Second Battle of Ypres, following which it moved south to join Third Army, taking positions on the Ancre. After a number of moves, including spells out of the line for rest and training, the battalion was back in the front line north-west of Beaumont-Hamel from 26 June 1916. On the first day of the Somme, 1 July 1916, 1st Hampshires started their attack against the German lines at Beaumont-Hamel at 07.40, following up the 1st East Lancashires, but both battalions suffered terrible casualties and hardly any men reached the German line. On 1 July the 1st Hampshires lost 11 officers and 310 men killed or missing, and 15 officers and 250 men wounded. It is reasonable to assume that Private Gayleard, Serjeant Gledhill, Private Hook, and Lance Corporal Warren died in these attacks.

1st Hampshires were pulled back until returning to the lines at Beaumont-Hamel on 9 July, even though only 6 officers were available for duty. On 23 July the battalion entrained for a move north, and took up positions in the Ypres salient once again. It remained there until 17 September, when it was pulled back to Amiens and spent the rest of the month in training. At the beginning of October it returned to the Somme with 4th Division and was back in action on 7 October. The Division was on the extreme right of the British line and attacked east of Lesbœufs on 12 October,

although at this time 1st Hampshires were held in reserve. A fresh attack was scheduled for 23 October, this time with the 1st Hampshires leading, supported by the Rifle Brigade. The attack began at 14.30, under heavy fire. Once again the battalion suffered heavy casualties, 6 officers and 86 men killed or missing, and 5 officers and 137 men wounded. Private Hoppitt was presumably among those lost in this attack. After holding out all next day, 1st Hampshires were relieved on 25 October and taken out of the line for 6 weeks to rest, re-fit and take in their new drafts. The battalion did not return to the Somme.

Private Denham died during the period the 1st Hampshires were in the Ypres Salient. However, he is buried in Authuille Military Cemetery which is a Somme cemetery, 5 kilometers north of Albert. Although *Soldiers Died in the Great War* shows him as killed in action, it is unlikely his body would have been brought back to the Somme if he had died around Ypres. So he has been included in this list in the likelihood that he was in one of the actions in July and died of wounds a few weeks later.

2nd Battalion (88th Brigade, 29th Division)

Cooper, Henry (Harry)

Private. 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 13 October 1916. Age 23. Born and resident in Farnborough. His mother, Juliana, lived at 2 Belle Vue Cottages, Tower Hill, Cove. Before the war both she and Harry worked at Truman's Laundry. He enlisted around 1915 and was sent to Gallipoli in December 1915. Afterwards Harry was sent to France and was killed in action at the Somme. Harry is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial, at Devereux House and St John's Church.

Foxon, Alfred George

Private. 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 26 July 1916. Age 27. Born and resident in Aldershot, Alfred had been a Post Office messenger boy before he enlisted. His mother lived at 55 Grove Place, Newport Road in Aldershot. Alfred was wounded and brought back to England, after recovery he returned to France but sustained fatal injuries on 6th July 1916. He is buried at Etaples Military Cemetery and is remembered on St Michael's church war memorial in Aldershot. He was also remembered on the war memorial at the now demolished East End School.

In 1915 2nd Hampshires had been in the expedition to Gallipoli. After the withdrawal at the end of the year, 2nd Hampshires arrived in Egypt on 13 January 1916. Under 600 men had left Gallipoli, but reinforcements of over 450, including 200 from the battalion's own convalescents, brought numbers back up to establishment. The battalion sailed to France in March, where 29th Division was now allotted to Third Army. 2nd Hampshires were in Divisional Reserve until 23 April when they took over the line opposite Beaumont-Hamel. On 1 July the leading battalions of 88th Brigade, from the Essex and Newfoundland Regiments, were so badly mauled in the initial attack that the Divisional Commander stopped the follow-up battalions, 2nd Hampshires and 4th Worcesters, leaving the British Lines. The battalion moved to the front line at Mary Redan on 3 July where they spent the next 10 days repairing trenches and recovering arms and equipment, under persistent shell fire. During this time 1 officer and 13 other ranks were killed, and 2 officers and 84 other ranks were wounded. It is likely that Private Foxon was among those wounded, and he later died from his injuries.

On 27 July the 2nd Hampshires were taken out of the line ready for a move to the north, and they arrived in the Ypres salient on 30 July. They suffered badly in a gas attack in August, but the battalion was back in the front line in September. On 8 October 88th Brigade was rushed down to the Somme to reinforce 12th Division, who were attacking the German lines just north-east of Guedecourt and whose initial attack had been repulsed. The 88th Brigade attacked on 12 October, with the Essex and Newfoundland battalions leading. They took their first objective, Hilt Trench, but were driven back from their second objective, Grease Trench. That evening the 2nd Hampshires relieved the Newfoundlanders in Hilt Trench, which they held for the next 3 days under heavy

shelling which cost the battalion 150 casualties, presumably Private Cooper was amongst these. On 18 October the 2nd Hampshires and 4th Worcesters attacked Grease Trench, which they took and then successfully held against heavy German opposition.

11th Battalion (Pioneers) (Divisional Troops, 16th (Irish) Division)

Chubb, Alan Travers

Second Lieutenant. 11th Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 9 September 1916. Age 26. Alan had enlisted in a Public Schools Battalion in the early days of the war but was commissioned into the Hampshire Regiment in January 1915. He went to the front a year later and was killed leading a charge. Alan is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial and the war memorials at St Peter's and Devereux House in Farnborough. His parents lived at 'The Ridges' in Farnborough but moved to Dormansland after his death. Alan had been received into the church by the Salesian fathers in 1914. A requiem mass was held for him at Our Lady's Church in Farnborough.

11th (Service) Battalion (Pioneers), the Hampshire Regiment, was attached as Divisional Troops to 16th (Irish) Division. At the end of 1914 it was decided to add Pioneer Battalions to the New Army Divisions. The 11th Hampshires were chosen as pioneers so had to train in military engineering as well as infantry fighting, and were attached to 16th (Irish) Division, with whom they trained in Ireland until early September 1915 when they came to Aldershot to complete their training. The Division was ready towards the end of 1915, and on 18 December the 11th Hampshires sailed from Southampton to France, and went into the trenches around New Year. The battalion was moved to the Somme ready for the start of the battle on 1 July 1916, and in July were in the fighting for the Loos Salient. On 23 August the Division was withdrawn from the line and the 11th Hampshires sent south to work under 5th Division on the extreme right of the British line, until rejoining their original division on 4 September for the attack on Ginchy. The assault was on 9 September, the 48th Brigade attacking Ginchy itself while the 11th Hampshires joined the 6th Royal Irish in attacking German trenches south-east of the town. 2Lt Chubb was killed in the assault.

14th (Service) Battalion (1st Portsmouth) (116th Brigade, 39th Division)

Medhurst, Edwin David

Private. 14th Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 7 November 1916. Age 29. Born in Brighton, Edwin enlisted in Winchester but lived in Aldershot. His widow, Ethel, lived at 206 Newport Road in Aldershot. Edwin is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial and on St Augustine's church war memorial in North Town.

Tiltman, Charles

Private. 14th Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 1 November 1916. Age 30. Charles is listed in the 1911 Census living at 2-6 Wellington Street, Aldershot, as a boarder. He was a draper by trade and had been born in Rye. At the time of his death Charles was married and his wife lived in Holly Road, Aldershot. He went to France on 1 September 1916 and died just two months later. Charles is remembered at Thiepval and on the war memorial at St Augustine's church in North Town.

Williamson, Bertram Elmar (Bert)

Private. 14th Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 3 September 1916. Bert was born and lived in Aldershot. He died of wounds. Bert was remembered on the war memorial at the now demolished East End School.

The 14th (Service) Battalion was raised in Portsmouth by a local committee in 1914, who undertook all responsibility until the battalion was ready for inspection and approval by the War Office, who

then take it over. It was complete by April 1915 and allotted to the newly formed 39th Division. Shortages of weapons and equipment delayed training, so that they only received their service rifles at the beginning of 1916 and did their musketry course at Aldershot. The division mobilised in February 1916 and moved to France in March. It was attached to First Army and took up positions opposite Aubers Ridge, where raids were carried out in June as diversionary operations prior to the start of the Somme battle. On 1 July the 14th Hampshire were with 39th Division on the right bank of the Ancre. The battalion was in action at Cuinchy in July and Givenchy in August, and on 3 September were one of the leading battalions in the attacks on the German line south of Beaumont-Hamel. The attack failed, against strong enemy firepower, and the 14th Hampshire suffered huge casualties. Out of 570 men in action, 17 officers and 440 other ranks were casualties. Private Williamson was presumably among those who died in this attack. Despite this repulse, 39th Division was not relieved and on 14 September the 14th Hampshire were back in the line, reinforced by drafts of nearly 300 men. On 17 October the 14th Hampshire relieved 12th Royal Sussex in the Schwaben Redoubt, which they held in cold and wet conditions against German attacks and heavy shelling for four days, until relieved by 17th King's Royal Rifle Corps (KRRC). However, as the KRRC were under-strength, D Company of the Hampshire remained behind and took part in an attack the next day, again with heavy losses. The battalion remained in the area and was back in the Redoubt on 10-12 November, and on 13 November were part of Fifth Army's final attacks. With the dates of death of Private Medhurst and Private Tiltman it is probable that they were killed in the actions around the Schwaben Redoubt.

15th (Service) Battalion (2nd Portsmouth) (122nd Brigade, 41st Division)

Peirce, William Alfred

Private. 15th Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Died 15 September 1916. Age 26. William's parents lived in Alton, however his widow, Lily, lived at 95 Grosvenor Road in Aldershot (Grosvenor Road has been subsequently re-numbered). William is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

15th (Service) Battalion (2nd Portsmouth), Hampshire Regiment, was raised during 1915, the second battalion to be raised in Portsmouth, and assigned to 41st Division in September. Shortages of equipment and weapons held up training and it did not receive rifles until October 1915 when it moved into barracks in Aldershot. 41st Division concentrated in Aldershot in February 1916 for final training, then moved to France in May, with 15th Hampshire in the trenches around Meteren from 10 May, before moving to Ploegsteert, where they remained until 9 August. The battalion moved to the Somme on 5 September, arriving at Dernancourt. On 15 September the 15th Hampshire were one of the leading battalions in the next big attack, from Delville Wood towards Flers. The attack cleared a series of German trench lines and reached Flers, but, although the 2,000 yards advance was a success, casualties had been high. For 15th Hampshire, out of 18 officers and 557 other ranks who had started the attack, 8 officers and 97 men were killed or missing, including Private Peirce, and 3 officers and 197 men were wounded.

King's Royal Rifle Corps

2nd Battalion (2nd Brigade, 1st Division)

Hawthorne, Frederick

Serjeant. 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps (KRRC). Died 15 August 1916. Age 35. Born at St Pancras, Frederick enlisted in London but is recorded as an Aldershot resident at time of death. Frederick appears on the war memorial at St Michael's church in Aldershot and at Thiepval.

At the start of the war 2nd Battalion KRRC was at Blackdown, part of 2nd Brigade of 1st Division. They mobilised with the Aldershot Command and embarked for France on 12 August 1914. They were soon in action and fought at the battles of the Aisne and First Ypres. In 1915 2nd KRRC fought at the battle of Aubers Ridge where they suffered heavy casualties, and at the battle of

Loos, where not only did they lose men from enemy fire but also from British poison gas which blew back on them when the wind changed. The battalion remained in the Loos sector into 1916, and on 30 June led an attack on The Triangle, one of a number of subsidiary attacks before the main Somme offensive. 2nd KRRC began its move to the Somme on 8 July, and on 18 July went into positions west of Bazentin-le-Petit Wood. They were in an attack at Pozieres on 23 July, in which they again suffered heavy losses including the Commanding Officer. On 14 August the battalion was at Mametz Wood, from where they moved forward to positions west and north-west of High Wood, where there was fierce fighting on 20 August when the Germans counter-attacked. Sergeant Hawthorne was probably killed during the move forward from Mametz Wood.

Lincolnshire Regiment

1st Battalion (62nd Brigade, 21st Division)

Barnett, Sidney

Company Serjeant Major. 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regiment. Died 3 July 1916. Age 34. Born in Lincolnshire though he enlisted in London, Sidney is listed by *Soldiers Died in the Great War* as resident at Farnborough. His parents lived in Minley. He is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

In August 1914, 1st Lincolnshires were stationed in Portsmouth, where the battalion mobilised and embarked for France on 13 August. They were in action at the battles of Mons, the Aisne, La Bassee, and Messines, spent some time in the trenches around Ypres, until transferred to the Somme area on 31 March 1916. On the first day of the battle of the Somme, 62nd Brigade was in reserve and 1st Lincolnshires were on carrying duties, moving ammunition up the forward line. Later they consolidated their position in the captured Crucifix Trench, which they held through heavy shelling on 2 July. At 09.00 the next day, 1st Lincolnshires attacked Birch Tree and Shelter Woods, during which action they came under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, but secured their objectives by 16.30 that afternoon. In the attack 3 officers and 34 other ranks were killed, amongst whom was presumably CSM Barnett; 6 officers and 191 other ranks were wounded; and 9 missing.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

2nd Battalion (5th Brigade, 2nd Division)

Evetts, Alexander Levi

Bugler. 2nd Bn. Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (Ox and Bucks LI). Died 13 November 1916. Alexander Evetts appears on the war memorial at St Michael's church. The 1911 census lists a 14 year old of this name living with his family at Stanhope Lines, employed as a milk boy. Levi, his father, was a barracks warden at Stanhope Lines. A combination of his father's name and the fact that he had been born in Buckinghamshire suggests he is this man. Alexander is remembered at Thiepval.

At the start of the war, 2nd Ox and Bucks LI were stationed in Albuhera Barracks, Aldershot, part of 5th Brigade of 2nd Division. They left for France on 13 August 1914 and were soon in action in the early battles of Mons, the Marne, the Aisne, and First Ypres. After a winter in the trenches, in Spring 1915 2nd Ox and Bucks LI were in the battle of Festubert, in which they suffered heavy losses, and in September in the battle of Loos where their casualties, although fewer than Festubert, were still severe. In the spring of 1916 the battalion was in trenches at Angres, and moved to the Somme in July, arriving on 28 July at Waterlot Farm. On 31 July they made successive attacks on Guillemont Station, in which they lost 14 officers and 205 other ranks as casualties. After being relieved 2nd Ox and Bucks LI spent a period in reserve before moving to Ailly-sur Somme and from there back into the front line in the Beaumont section at the beginning of September, and in October to Serre. On 25 October they took over trenches in the Redan Section

between Serre and Beaumont Hamel, and it was from here that the battalion launched an attack on the German lines on 13 November, the first day of the battle of the Ancre. The attack met fierce resistance and there was hand-to-hand fighting as the battalion reached the enemy trenches. The battle continued until 17 November, and in the period between 13 and 17 November the 2nd Ox and Bucks LI lost 13 officers and 235 other ranks, of whom 10 were killed, 149 wounded and 76 were missing. As Bugler Evetts is remembered on the Thiepval memorial, he was presumably among the missing who were lost at the Ancre.

Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment

2nd Battalion (91st Brigade, 7th Division)

Moore, Arthur William

Private. 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment. Died 14 July 1916. Born and resident in Aldershot, Arthur was killed in action and is remembered at Thiepval.

When war was declared the 2nd Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment was stationed at Pretoria in South Africa. They sailed from Cape Town on 22 August 1914 and reached England on 19 September, spent a few weeks at Lyndhurst and embarked for Belgium on 4 October, landing at Zeebrugge. The battalion was soon in action in the first battle of Ypres in November, and the following year were in the second battle of Ypres and the battle of Loos. At the beginning of 1916 2nd Queen's moved to Bray-sur-Somme where they remained until 30 June, when they moved to the assembly point for the start of the battle of the Somme. On 1 July the battalion was one of the lead units in the attack on Mametz Wood and were in action until relieved on 4 July, having suffered casualties of 46 killed, 233 wounded and 41 missing. 2nd Queen's returned to Mametz Wood on 14 July. The brigade was ordered to launch an attack that evening, and 2nd Queen's advanced towards High Wood at around 19.00. At 20.45 they reached the edge of High Wood, under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, and dug in. The battalion remained in position until ordered to evacuate in the early hours of 16 July, and by 03.30 all were clear of High Wood. In this action 1 officer and 47 other ranks were killed, 10 officers and 221 other ranks wounded, and 47 were missing, amongst whom was presumably Private Moore.

6th (Service) Battalion (37th Brigade, 12th (Eastern) Division)

Lake, Henry Leslie

Lance Corporal. 6th Bn. The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment. Died 16 July 1916. Age 22. Born in Clapham, Henry lived in Farnborough where he worked as a greengrocer, but enlisted in Guildford. His parents, Ben and Laura, lived in South Farnborough. Henry is buried at Abbeville Communal Cemetery and is remembered on the old Church Hall war memorial at St Mark's in Farnborough.

The 6th (Service) Battalion of The Queen's Royal Regiment was one of the first units of the New Army to be raised from the volunteers who came forward in August 1914. Nine months of training followed and the battalion was in Aldershot in May 1915 when it received orders to prepare for deployment. They departed for France on 6 June 1915 and during July-September were in billets near Le Bizet or in the trenches around Le Touquet. The battalion's first major action was the battle of Loos, September-October 1915. Winter and the following spring were spent in trenches near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, until they began the move to the Somme at the end of June 1916. 6th Queen's arrived in trenches north-west of Albert on 1 July, and on 3 July were in an unsuccessful attack towards Ovillers, suffering casualties of 304 killed, wounded or missing. On 7 July the attack on Ovillers was resumed, with 37th Brigade providing covering fire to an attack by 36th Brigade. On 8 July the Division was withdrawn and was out of the line until 20 July when it returned to the Beaumont Hamel area, then on 4 August it moved to the Arras sector. As LCpl Lake died during

the period the battalion had been withdrawn from the front it is uncertain how he died, whether from wounds received earlier, accident, illness, or some undocumented enemy action.

7th (Service) Battalion (55th Brigade, 18th (Eastern) Division)

Younger, Harry

Private. 7th Bn. The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment. Died 1 July 1916. Harry was resident in Aldershot, living with his family at 3, Perowne Street in the town. He voluntarily enlisted on 8 September 1914, his parents' wedding anniversary, at Stoughton Barracks, Guildford, together with two friends. Harry was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme. He had just turned 22 when he was hit in the heart by a bullet that passed through a wallet he had in his pocket. The family still owns the wallet. Harry is remembered on the war memorial at St Michael's Church in Aldershot.

The 7th Battalion of the Queen's Royal Regiment was formed soon after the outbreak of war, and on 11 September 1914 was posted to 55th Infantry Brigade, 18th Division of the Second New Army. The first detachment left for France on 26 July 1915, the remainder followed the next day. At the beginning of August they arrived on the Ancre, from where they moved to Dernancourt and went into action in the trenches for the first time. With the 18th Division they remained in the Somme area during the winter of 1915-16, and on 1 March 1916 the Division was transferred to XIII Corps of the Fourth Army. On the first day of the battle of the Somme XIII Corps was on the right of the Army, and 55th Brigade was given the objective of capturing a trench line about 200 yards north of the Montauban-Mametz road. The attack began at 07.30 and the Queen's found their advance checked at the German second line by heavy machine-gun fire, which caused many casualties. Sufficient survivors were rallied to launch an attack on the German line, and the final objective was reached after 12 hours of fighting. 7th Queen's had lost 7 officers and 174 NCOs and men killed, 9 officers and 284 other ranks wounded; and 58 men missing. Private Younger was initially reported as missing, notification of his death arrived on his father's birthday. On hearing of his son's death his father, a retired army veteran, attempted to re-enlist but was sent home by the Recruiting Officer.

8th (Service) Battalion (72nd Brigade, 24th Division)

Wooderson, George

Private. 8th Bn. The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment. Died 15 August 1916. Age 30. Born and resident in Aldershot. His parents, William and Emma, lived at 54 Waterloo Road in Aldershot. George is buried at Carnoy Military Cemetery and is remembered on the war memorial at St Michael's church in Aldershot. He was also on the war memorial of the now demolished East End School.

The 8th Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment was embodied in September 1914 and trained at Shoreham and Worthing, although shortages of uniforms and rifles caused delays to training. Finally full equipment was received in spring 1915 and at the end of June they moved to Blackdown, from where they trained with other units in the Aldershot area. The battalion left for France on 31 August 1915, and moved into the trenches near Vermelles on 25 September. The 8th Queen's fought in the battle of Loos where it suffered heavy losses, with 12 officers and 409 other ranks becoming casualties. Although new drafts started to be received, the 8th Queen's numbered only some 400 men when it went back into the front line near St Omer in November. It was not until June 1916, when the battalion was in the Dranoutre area, that it received sufficient reinforcements to return to full strength, but on the night of 16-17 June it was subject to a prolonged poison gas attack which caused 83 casualties. After a period out of the line the battalion moved to Meteren, and on 24 July began its move to the Somme, arriving at Morlancourt on 31 July. On 10 August they moved into the front line trenches near Guillemont, and its first major

attack was on 21 August. Although there was no significant action on the day of Private Wooderson's death, the battalion was in the front line at this time so he was probably killed as the result of the many low-intensity actions which were a constant feature of trench fighting.

Royal Berkshire Regiment

8th (Service) Battalion (1st Brigade, 1st Division)

Claringbold, Robert

Private. 8th Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment. Died 18 August 1916. Born in Portland, Dorset, Robert enlisted at Reading but was an Aldershot resident. He is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

The 8th (Service) Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, was formed in Reading towards the end of September 1914. After initial training in the Reading area, it moved to Sutton Veney, near Warminster, in May 1915, before embarking for France on 7 August. It first went into action on 25 September 1915 in an attack on the German position east of Hulloch, and between 24 September and 4 October lost 12 officers and 56 other ranks killed, 5 officers and 176 other ranks wounded, and 268 missing. After receiving reinforcements over the winter, on 2 May 1916 the battalion was in an attack near the Double Crassier. It moved to the Somme on 6 July, and on 10 July took over trenches near Lozenge Wood in the Albert area. Two days later they drove the enemy out of Pearl Alley. At the beginning of August the battalion spent 12 days out of the line, before returning to the trenches north of Mametz Wood. On 18 August they relieved the Black Watch north of Bazentin-le-Petit and launched an attack on the German Intermediate Line. The attack began at 14.45, but the enemy artillery and machine-gun fire was so heavy that at 16.00 the 8th Berkshires were forced to dig-in about 150 yards short of the German line. In the attack 7 officers and 160 other ranks were casualties, among them presumably Private Claringbold. On 20 August the battalion returned to the support trenches north of Mametz Wood.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)

9th (Service) Battalion (36th Brigade, 12th Division)

Clegg, Cyril Thompson

Private. 9th Bn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Died 4 August 1916. Born in Bromyard, Cyril lived in Farnborough and enlisted in Aldershot. He was killed in action and is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial. A man of this name appears on a memorial plaque that was rededicated at a Wesleyan church in Scunthorpe in 2013 after being lost for 50 years.

Deacon, Henry (served as Kelk, Henry)

Private. 9th Bn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Died 25 July 1916. Age 25. His mother, Mrs. H. Deacon, lived at 1 Eland Road in Aldershot. Henry is buried in Aldershot Civil Cemetery. He was remembered on a war memorial at Aldershot Presbyterian Church, this is now in St Andrew's Garrison church.

9th Battalion Royal Fusiliers was formed in August 1914, and after training at Colchester and Aldershot sailed for France at the end of May 1915. In October 1915 it was in action at Hulloch, and on 2 March 1916 the battalion was in the attack on the Hohenzollen Redoubt, where it was involved in fierce fighting. At the Somme, the battalion went into action on 7 July in an attack on Ovillers, in which they suffered heavy casualties with only around 180 men remaining at the end of the action. On 4 August the 8th and 9th Battalions Royal Fusiliers were in an attack on Ration Trench near Pozieres. After the trench had been taken, the 9th was subjected to a determined German counter-attack which was beaten off, but the battalion was subjected to a constant bombardment for the next two days until it was relieved. During the three days at Pozieres the

battalion lost 12 officers and 281 other ranks killed, wounded or missing. Private Clegg almost certainly died in the fighting on the first day of the attack. It is not possible to be sure about the circumstances of Private Deacon's death. As he is buried in Aldershot and not in France, it is likely that he was wounded and brought back for treatment but died of his wounds. Other causes of death cannot be ruled out, but he is included on the balance of probability that his death was a result of action during the battle of the Somme.

22nd Battalion (99th Brigade, 2nd Division)

Bailey, Samuel

Private. 22nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Died 28 August 1916. Samuel was born in Handsworth and enlisted in Horsham but is listed in *Soldiers Died in the Great War* as an Aldershot resident. He was killed in action. Samuel is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

23rd Battalion (99th Brigade, 2nd Division)

Jackson, Stanley Suckling

Private. 23rd Bn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Died 27 July 1916. Age 27. Born in Poole, Stanley lived at Farnborough and enlisted in Aldershot. His parents lived in Eastleigh. He was killed in action and is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

22nd (Service) Battalion (Kensington), The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), was raised by the Mayor of Kensington and formed up in September 1914. After training at White City, Horsham, Clipstone and Tidworth, it sailed for France on 15 November 1915.

23rd (Service) Battalion (1st Sportsman's) was raised by Mrs Cunliffe-Owen, who offered to raise a "complete battalion of upper and middle class men, physically fit, able to shoot and ride, up to the age of forty-five". When recruiting began it was not, however, confined to the upper and middle classes, the men came from all parts of the world and "every grade of life was represented, from the peer to the peasant, class distinctions were swept away". Such was Mrs Cunliffe-Owen's success that a second battalion (24th (Service) Battalion (2nd Sportsman's)) was also raised, and both handed over to the War Office on 31 July 1915.

At the battle of the Somme there were four City of London battalions in 2nd Division, 17th (Empire) and 24th (2nd Sportsman's) in 5th Brigade, and 22nd (Kensington) and 23rd (1st Sportsman's) in 99th Brigade. They took over the line at Longueval Alley on 25 July and were in the attack on Delville Wood on 27 July, the 22nd and 23rd battalions fighting together in the hard struggle on the right of the wood. Private Jackson presumably died in this attack. After days of further action, 22nd Battalion moved into Delville Wood on 1 August with 23rd Battalion in support, where they remained until relieved on 3 August. The battalions went into the reserve until returning to trench duty on 29 August. As Private Bailey died on 28 August it is difficult to suggest the likely cause, possibly he died of wounds sustained in an earlier action. Both battalions later took part in the attacks on 13 November during the battle of the Ancre, north of Beaumont-Hamel.

Royal Sussex Regiment

12th (Service) Battalion (2nd South Down) (116th Brigade, 39th Division)

Sloman, Herbert

Private. 12th Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment. Died 12 October 1916. Age 26. Herbert was born in Australia and his parents lived in London, but in the 1911 Census he appears as a boarder at 101 High Street in Aldershot. Although there is a slight discrepancy in ages this is probably a

transcription error given the unusual surname. Herbert is buried at Euston Road Cemetery in Colincamps. He was remembered on the Roll of Honour at the Rotunda Church in Victoria Road. This was moved to the sister church in South Street, Farnham when Rotunda Church was demolished.

The 12th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment was one of three battalions founded by Colonel Claude Lowther MP, originally under the name of the South Down Battalions. The 2nd South Down Battalion was officially raised on 3 November 1914 and, with the other new battalions, began training at Cooden Camp. On 1 July 1915 the battalions were officially taken over by the War Office and designated as the 11th, 12th and 13th Battalions of the Royal Sussex Regiment. That month they moved to Maidstone, then to Malplaquet Barracks in Aldershot, and finally to Witley, where training continued until 4 March 1916 when they embarked for France. The battalions went into the trenches at Fleurbaix on 12 March. At the end of June all three battalions were at the Boar's Head opposite Richebourg l'Avoue, and on 30 June they were ordered to launch an assault as a 'holding attack' prior to the main Somme offensive. In this action 12th Royal Sussex lost 145 killed, 243 wounded and 125 missing. They were retired to rest and re-organise, before moving back to the Somme area at the end of August, and 12th Royal Sussex were in the front line at Auchonvillers on 10 September. From 6 October the battalion was in rotation in the front line near Auchonvillers until moving to the Schwaben Redoubt on 15 October, and it was during this period that Private Sloman was killed.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment

14th (Service) Battalion (1st Birmingham) (13th Brigade, 5th Division)

Vint, Stanley Arthur

Private. 14th Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Died 23 July 1916. Born and resident in Aldershot, Stanley was killed in action and is remembered on the Thiepval memorial.

The 1st Birmingham battalion was one of the new units formed from volunteers who responded to Kitchener's call for volunteers in August 1914. By October the battalion was ready to begin training, and moved to Sutton Coldfield, and while there it received its official designation as the 14th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment. In May 1915 the battalion moved to Wensleydale, then in August to Salisbury Plain, where in October they were at last issued with service rifles. On 21 November 1915 the 14th Royal Warwickshire embarked for France and marched to Abbeville, before going into the trenches near Bray in December. At the beginning of 1916 an outbreak of German measles in the battalion meant that it was kept in isolation for two months at Vaux sur Somme, until returning to the lines near Arras in March. At the start of the battle of the Somme, 5th Division were in reserve and 14th Royal Warwickshire were training near Magnicourt. On 13 July they moved into the Somme lines, and on 20 July went into action at Bazentin Ridge. To support the attack on Pozieres, 14th Royal Warwickshire and 1st Royal West Kent were ordered to attack the Germans at Wood Lane, near High Wood. The attack began at 22.00 on 22 July but was a disaster. The German machine gun fire was intense and 14th Royal Warwickshire were forced to fall back to their start line. In the attack the battalion suffered 485 casualties, 194 of whom were killed, and it is likely that Private Vint was among these casualties. On 30 July 14th Royal Warwickshire were in a second attempt to take Wood Lane, which was also repulsed with 171 casualties, after which they were relieved and moved to Pommiers Redoubt for a period of rest.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers

1st Battalion (22nd Brigade, 7th Division)

Williams, James Alfred

Private. 1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers (RWF). Died 29 August 1916. Born in Ash, James enlisted in Wrexham but was resident at Farnborough at the time of his death. He was killed in action and is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

At the start of the war, 1st RWF were in Malta. They returned to the UK in September, and in October landed at Ostend, from where they marched to Ypres and were in action near Zonnebeke. In May 1915 the battalion was in the battle of Festubert, where in one day they lost 19 officers and 559 other ranks. In September they were in the battle of Loos, in which they suffered 454 casualties. On the first day of the Somme the 1st RWF were in reserve, and were moved up to Mametz Wood on 3 July, where they took part in an attack on 5 July, and on 14 July attacked at Bazentin-le-Petit. A few days later they were in another assault at High Wood, after which the battalion moved to Derlancourt. On 28 August 1st RWF drove the enemy from Ale Alley at Delville Wood. Overnight they tried to consolidate their positions but were under heavy shelling until relieved on 29 August. It is probable that Private Williams was killed in this bombardment. The battalion was in further assaults around Delville Wood until it was removed to Airennnes on 8 September.

9th (Service) Battalion (58th Brigade, 19th (Western) Division)

Lawes, Charles Gilbert (Bert)

Lieutenant. 9th Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Died 27 October 1916. Age 24. His parents, James and Emma, lived at Woodford House, Cargate Terrace in Aldershot where 'Bert' was born. In 1911 he was employed assisting his father in his business as a cycle and motor agent. Bert initially served in France in 1914 with the Army Service Corps, no doubt because of his familiarity with motor vehicles, but requested a transfer to the infantry. He is remembered at the Thiepval Memorial and on the war memorial at Holy Trinity church in Aldershot.

The 9th Battalion RWF was raised in August 1914. At the battle of Loos the battalion attacked on 25 September 1915 but suffered when poison gas, which had been meant to cover their attack, was blown back over them. On the first day of the battle of the Somme the 9th RWF were in reserve, but on 2 July they were sent into action to take the village of La Boisselle, having to fall back next day with 164 casualties after the Germans counter-attacked. For the rest of July they were in the area of Mametz Wood and Bazentin, until moved out to Bailleul in August. After a period of rest they returned to the Somme and arrived at Ovillers on 11 October. After the main attack at the battle of Ancre Heights on 26 October, 9th RWF moved into the support line of the Regina and Hessian Trenches, still under heavy shell fire. In this action Lieutenant Lawes and 11 other ranks were killed, and 4 officers and 29 other ranks wounded.

Welsh Regiment

2nd Battalion (3rd Brigade, 1st Division)

Jackson, Frank John

Corporal. 2nd Bn. Welsh Regiment. Died 9 September 1916. Frank was born in Bengal but enlisted in Cardiff. He was an Aldershot resident at the time of his death from wounds and is buried at Millencourt Communal Cemetery.

In August 1914 the 2nd Battalion the Welsh Regiment were stationed in Martinique Barracks at Bordon. They mobilised with 1st Division and embarked for France on 12 August. As one of the first formations to go into action, they fought at the battles of Mons, Aisne and First Ypres in 1914, where they suffered heavy losses. The following year 3rd Brigade led the attack at Aubers Ridge against heavy enemy fire which caused 60% casualties. Later in 1915 at the battle of Loos they were in reserve at the start of the action, but were in an unsuccessful attack on the village of Hulloch on 26 September. At the start of the battle of the Somme 1st Division were in reserve, but went into action on 14 July. 2nd Welsh attacked south of Bazentin-le-Petit Wood on 15 July and were engaged for three days before being relieved. They were back in the front line south-east of Pozieres on 25 July and the next day suffered 132 casualties attacking Munster Alley. In August they were at Mametz Wood and from 21 August were in action between Bazentin-le-Petit and High Wood until relieved on 29 August, having suffered 267 casualties. In September they were still in the same area, and on 8 September, with 1st Gloucestershire, attacked High Wood, causing 208 casualties in 2nd Welsh, and the next day they were back at Mametz Wood. It is likely that Corporal Jackson received his fatal wounds in the attack of 8 September and died the next day.

West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)

9th (Service) Battalion (32nd Brigade, 11th (Northern) Division)

Dempster, Gilbert

Corporal. 9th Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own). Died 14 October 1916. Born in Newcastle, Gilbert enlisted in Camberley but lived in Farnborough. He died of wounds received on the Somme on 14 September 1916, and is buried in Farnborough. Gilbert is remembered in the Lady Chapel and on the old Church Hall war memorial at St Mark's church, as well as Devereux House, Farnborough.

Raised in 1914, the 9th West Yorkshire Regiment trained at Witley Camp, Godalming, until 1 July 1915 when they moved to Liverpool and from there sailed east as part of the Gallipoli campaign, arriving on 10 July off Mudros Bay. On the night of 6 August, 9th West Yorkshire Regiment landed at Suvla Bay, and were involved in heavy fighting until 11 August, during which time they suffered heavy casualties. Later in the month they were part of the attack on Scimitar Hill, and the cumulative losses meant that by 1 September the battalion could muster only 4 officers and 185 other ranks. The battalion was evacuated in December 1915 and went to Egypt where it remained for six months until sailing for France, landing at Marseilles on 1 July 1916. They moved to the Somme and were in the lines from August, but not in any major offensive until 14 September, when the 9th West Yorkshire Regiment was part of an assault on Turk Street and the Wonder Work, parts of the defences around Thiepval. The attack was successful but the battalion suffered heavy casualties from enemy artillery fire, and also lost some men to "friendly fire" owing to the closeness of the British artillery bombardment. Eight officers and 33 other ranks were killed, four officers and 240 other ranks wounded, and 33 other ranks were missing. It is likely that Corporal Dempster was among the many wounded in this attack, his injuries proving fatal after he had been returned to the UK.

13th (Reserve) Battalion

Jaye, Harold Conway

Lieutenant. 13th Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own). Died 9 July 1916. Age 24. Harold's parents lived at 'The Beeches' in Cargate Avenue, Aldershot. The University of London Officer Training Corps Roll of Honour records that he was leading reinforcements up to a captured position in a trench when he was wounded, and he died four days later. Harold is buried at Heilly Station Cemetery. He is remembered on the war memorials at Holy Trinity and St Michael's churches in Aldershot. A font cover was donated to St Michael's in his memory, and is still in use today.

The 13th (Reserve) Battalion was originally formed in York in October 1914 as a Service battalion, and came under the orders of 90th Brigade, originally 30th Division. On 10 April 1915 it became a Reserve Battalion, and on 1 September 1916 was converted into 8th Training Reserve Battalion in 2nd Reserve Brigade.

Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's)

6th (Service) Battalion (58th Brigade, 19th (Western) Division)

Soane, William

Private. 6th Bn. Wiltshire Regiment. Died 26 October 1916. Age 19. Born and resident in Cove, William enlisted in Winchester in February 1916. His parents, William Snr. and Emily, lived at 'Glencot', Fleet Road in Cove. William died of wounds, probably sustained in the Battle of Ancre. He is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial, at St John's church and at Devereux House in Farnborough.

The 6th Battalion Wiltshire Regiment was formed at Tidworth in September 1914 from a cadre drawn from the 5th Battalion. After training at Tidworth, Basingstoke and Weston-Super-Mare it sailed for France in July 1915. They went into the line in August and made their first attack on 25 September, during the battle of Loos. They were in the trenches in the Neuve Chapelle area until the middle of April 1916, when they were withdrawn for a period of training before moving to Albert on the Somme. On 2 July, 6th Wiltshire Regiment were in the assault on the village of La Boisselle and shortly afterwards moved to Mametz Wood. After suffering 380 casualties in two months, the battalion was relieved at the end of August for a period of reorganisation. In September they were on the Messines Ridge, and were then moved to the River Ancre, north of Thiepval. They were in action in the area of the Stuff Redoubt on 26 October, which is probably where Private Soane was killed.

Worcestershire Regiment

1st Battalion (24th Brigade, 23rd Division)

Barker, Henry

Company Sergeant Major. 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regiment. Died 10 July 1916. Born in Worcester, Henry had served for 21 years and lived at 3, Canning Villas in North Town. Henry was killed in action and is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial. He appears as H. Barker on the St Augustine's war memorial.

At the start of the war the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment was stationed in Egypt. They left Egypt on 30 September 1914, arriving in the UK on 16 October for a period of training before embarking for France on 5 November. In 1915 the battalion was in the battles of Neuve Chapelle and Aubers Ridge, and at the beginning of 1916 was in trenches between Armentieres and Bois Grenier, before moving south at the beginning of March to Vimy Ridge. In June the 1st Worcestershire joined the concentration on the Somme. They were in reserve at the start of the battle, but on 6 July were one of the leading battalions in the attack on Contalmaison, in which they suffered heavy losses. The battalion was relieved on 9 July and went into reserve in Lozenge Wood, from where they moved westward on 11 July, and on 15 July entrained to move north to join 8th Division. In the fighting for Contalmaison 1st Worcestershires lost 348 all ranks, so as CSM Barker died on 10 July it is likely that he died from wounds received in this action.

2nd Battalion (100th Brigade, 33rd Division)

Christie, Albert William Ernest

Second Lieutenant. 2nd Bn. Worcestershire Regiment. Died 27 September 1916. Age 34. A Boer war veteran, Albert came from a military family. He went to France on 8th August 1914 and was severely wounded on 10 September 1914. After spending nearly a year in hospital he was ruled unfit for foreign service but managed to get this overturned. He was gassed on 21 July 1916 and then killed on 27 September. His death was prominently covered by the *Aldershot Military Gazette* as a local man. He is buried at Foncquevillers Military Cemetery.

When war was declared the 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment was at Corunna Barracks, Aldershot, as part of 5th Brigade, 2nd Division. They left for France on 13 August 1914, and were in action at the battle of Mons on 23 August. The battalion subsequently fought in the battle of the Marne, where they came under artillery fire on 10 September which is presumably how 2Lt Christie received his first wounds. They also fought at the battles of the Aisne and First Ypres, after which it went onto reserve to recuperate and receive reinforcements. The battalion moved back into the trenches near Festubert at the end of the year, until moving south to Cuinchy in February 1915. In May 2nd Worcestershire were in the battle of Festubert, in September they went to the Givenchy sector, and on 26 September were in a major attack at the battle of Loos, during which 13 officers and over 300 other ranks were killed or wounded. The battalion remained in action until relieved on 30 September, but in October were back at the front, fighting near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. In December 1915 the battalion was transferred to the new 33rd Division. At the start of 1916 2nd Worcestershire was in trenches around the La Bassee Canal. They moved south at the beginning of July, arriving in the Somme sector on 9 July. On 15 July the battalion was in an attack on High Wood which was unsuccessful. They attacked again on 19 July, but next day were driven back by a German counter-attack, and on 21 July came under a bombardment of gas shells, in which 2Lt Christie was gassed. After a period of rest 2nd Worcestershire returned to High Wood, then to Delville Wood, where they made an attack on Tea Trench on 24 August. After another period of rest the battalion returned to the front line trenches near Foncquevillers on 20 September, until relieved a week later. On the last day before being relieved 2Lt Christie was killed. The Aldershot local press said that he was leading a raiding party and had entered a German trench alone, telling the rest of the party to take cover. However, the Worcestershire Regimental history, which is based on the battalion War Diaries, says he was out patrolling at night in "No Man's Land" when he fell down a disused well shaft in the darkness and was killed by the fall.

10th (Service) Battalion (57th Brigade, 19th (Western) Division)

Nunn, Archibald

Private. 10th Bn. Worcestershire Regiment. Died 23 October 1916. Born and resident in Farnborough, Archibald was killed in action and is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial and at Devereux House. Archie Nunn appears on the old Church Hall war memorial at St Mark's church, assumed to be the same man.

The 10th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment was raised in autumn 1914 as part of the Second New Army, and after training it departed for France on 15 July 1915. After further training in trench warfare, they took over the section of the front line by La Quinque Rue crossroads in August, and in the autumn they were in trenches near Loos, moving to the Neuve Chapelle area in early 1916. In May it moved to the Somme region, and in June took up positions near Dernancourt on the River Ancre. On 1 July the battalion was due to take part in the attack on La Boisselle, but owing to confusion in the trenches the attack was delayed until 3 July. There was intense close fighting until the battalion was relieved on 5 July. Later in July the 10th Worcestershire was in further attacks around Bazentin le Petit, until withdrawn from the Somme in August and moved to Messines. After a period of training in Flanders in September, they moved back to the Somme in October, in the trenches on the Ancre Heights. For three weeks the battalion did tours of duty at the front and in

the support line, until relieved on 11 November. It is probable that Private Nunn was killed during one of the many small actions over this period.

York and Lancaster Regiment

2nd Battalion (16th Brigade, 6th Division)

Chappell, Willie

Private. 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment (Yorks and Lancs). Died 12 October 1916. Age 27. Born in Yorkshire, Willie enlisted in Rotherham. He was an Aldershot resident at the time of death. Willie was killed in action and is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

Chase, Jack

Sergeant. 2nd Bn. Yorks and Lancs. Died 25 September 1916. Jack was born in Aldershot and still resident at the time of death. He enlisted at Blackdown and was killed in action. Jack is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial and on the war memorial at Holy Trinity Church in Aldershot. He was also remembered on the war memorial at the now demolished East End School.

The 2nd Battalion Yorks and Lancs was stationed in Limerick when war broke out, but it quickly left Ireland on 14 August to join the 6th Division which was concentrating around Cambridge and Newmarket. They sailed for France on 8 September and moved to the Aisne. The battalion was in action at Radinghem and Le Touquet, and at the end of May 1915 moved to Ypres, leading an attack on Hoge on 9 August. 2nd Yorks and Lancs remained in the Ypres Salient until 2 August 1916, when it moved south to the Somme and went into the trenches north of Beaumont Hamel on 12 August. On 15 September they were part of an attack on the Quadrilateral near Leuze Wood, which stalled under heavy enemy fire and had to be resumed on the 18th. On 25 September the battalion was part of a major attack on Morval, which was successful and all objectives were taken, but the battalion suffered heavy losses. Two officers and 46 other ranks were killed, 2 officers and 287 other ranks wounded, and 23 missing. Sergeant Chase was presumably among the casualties in this action. After Morval the battalion was relieved, but was back in action in October when it moved into trenches south-west of Gueudecourt. On 12 October 2nd Yorks and Lancs was in an attack on the German trenches north of Le Transloy but again suffered heavy casualties from intense enemy machine gun fire. In this attack they lost 4 officers and 57 other ranks killed, 3 officers and 130 other ranks wounded, and 1 officer and 33 other ranks missing. It is likely that Private Chappell was amongst the casualties in this attack. The Brigade was withdrawn to Trones Wood on 13 October and the attack on Morval was continued by the 18th and 71st Brigades.

Machine Gun Corps (Infantry)

88th Company (88th Brigade, 29th Division)

Stephens, Frederick Henry

Corporal. 88th Coy. Machine Gun Corps (Infantry). Died 4 July 1916. Age 27. Frederick was born and enlisted in Aldershot. His parents lived at 63 Queen's Road, and he attended the West End Schools. A professional soldier, Frederick had served for nine years. He is buried at Knightsbridge Cemetery in Mesnil-Martinsart, and is remembered on the war memorial at Holy Trinity church in Aldershot.

At the start of the war each infantry unit had its own machine gun section of two guns. However, these were inadequate to cover the wide front of a battalion attack, so in October 1915 a specialised Machine Gun Corps was created. The 88th Company joined 88th Brigade of 29th Division in France in 1916. 29th Division had been assembled between January and March 1915 and in April had sailed to Gallipoli, where it fought for the remainder of the year. In January 1916

the Division sailed to Egypt and from there went to France in March, moving immediately to the Somme sector between Auchonvillers and Beaumont-Hamel. On 1 July 1916 the Division attacked Beaumont-Hamel with the 86th and 87th Brigades and 88th Brigade in reserve. As the leading Brigades suffered terrible losses 88th Brigade was sent into the attack, but this also endured severe casualties without any success in taking the objective. 29th Division were relieved on 24-25 July and moved north to the Ypres salient. Corporal Stephens was almost certainly among the casualties of 88th Brigade in the fighting for Beaumont-Hamel.

Royal Engineers

5th Field Company RE (Divisional Troops, 2nd Division)

Mathias, Richard John

Corporal. 5th Field Coy, Royal Engineers. Died 27 September 1916. Age 36. Born in Frimley, Richard lived in Cove and enlisted in Aldershot. His widow, Ethel, and their daughter lived at 3 Anchor Cottages, Highfield Road in Cove. His parents were also resident in the village. Richard served from 1903-1906 before entering the Reserve. He was recalled to the colours at the start of the war. He was wounded by shrapnel from an exploding shell on the 25 September 1916, underwent an unsuccessful operation and died of his wounds. Richard is buried at Couin British Cemetery and is remembered at Devereux House in Farnborough and St John's church in Cove. He is presumably the R.J. Mathias who is listed on the Aldershot District Post Office war memorial in Aldershot.

At the start of the war 5th Field Company Royal Engineers were in Gibraltar Barracks, Aldershot, as part of the Divisional Troops for 2nd Division. The Division left Aldershot on 12-13 August 1914 and was in action at the battle of Mons on 23-24 August. They went on to fight at the Aisne in September, and at the first battle of Ypres in October. In 1915 they were in the battles of Cuinchy, Neuve Chapelle, Festubert and Loos, after which the Division had a period of rest and re-organisation. In early 1916 it returned to the line, serving in the areas around Cuinchy, Aix and Lens, before moving to the Somme on 20 July 1916. In the battle of the Somme the Division was in action at Delville Wood in July, an attack on Guillemont in August, and in trench warfare in the Ancre sector in September and October. Throughout this period the Engineers were engaged in repairing roads, opening communications, constructing strongpoints and working in trenches, all exposed to enemy fire. Corporal Mathias was presumably killed while working with the Division on the Ancre.

105th Field Company RE (Divisional Troops, 25th Division)

Walker, Reginald

Major. 105th Field Coy, Royal Engineers. Died 5 September 1916. Age 39. Reginald had married in 1914 at Sherbourne and his widow lived at Brightstone House in Farnborough. Reginald was Mentioned in Despatches and is buried at Contay. He is listed on the war memorial at St Peter's church and old Church Hall war memorial at St Mark's church, Farnborough.

The 25th Division was one of the New Army Divisions and it assembled during September 1914 near Salisbury. In October the Division moved to Bournemouth, in early May 1915 to Romsey and at the end of May to Aldershot to complete their training. Shortages of officers, instructors, arms and equipment had delayed training. Equipment began to be received while they were in Aldershot but it was not until August that they received service rifles. The Division embarked for France on 25 September 1915, and in May 1916 saw action at Vimy Ridge before moving to the Somme in the third week of June. 25th Division went into the line on 3 July in the battle of Albert, from 14-16 July they fought at Bazentin Ridge, and in August at Pozieres Ridge. On 3 September an attack was launched at Monquet Farm but casualties were very heavy and the objectives not reached.

The Division was relieved on 7 September for a short period of rest before returning to the battle of Ancre in October. Major Walker probably fell during the fighting around Monquet Farm.

Army Chaplain's Department

Guthrie, D. M.

Chaplain 4th Class, Army Chaplain's Department, attached to the 8th Bn. East Lancashire Regiment. Died 21 November 1916. In the 1911 census 29 year old Dano Guthrie was resident at Farnborough Abbey. Dom D.M. Guthrie is buried at Varennes Military Cemetery and is remembered on the war memorial at Farnborough Abbey.

At the Somme Padre Guthrie was attached to the 8th (Service) Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, part of 112th Brigade, 37th Division, but it is not known when he had joined this battalion. The 8th East Lancashire, formed in September 1914, had gone to France in August 1915. Over the winter of 1915-16 they were in rotation in the trenches around Foncquevillers. Although in the line at the Somme on 1 July the battalion did not take part in the attack but provided support on the flank of 46th Division near Gommecourt. However, on 15 July 8th East Lancashire was in a major attack at Pozieres, where they suffered 374 casualties in two days of fighting. In August they fought at Bazentin-le-Petit and Mametz Wood, before being relieved and moving to the Loos area. In November they returned to the Somme, going into the line between Beaumont-Hamel and Serre on 15 November. Here they launched an attack on Munich and Frankfort trenches, but the attacks failed with severe losses, and they withdrew on 16 November. The next day they were relieved for a period of rest and recuperation. It is not certain how Padre Guthrie was killed. He is buried in Varennes Military Cemetery which was laid out by the 39th Casualty Clearing Station in August 1916, during the Battle of the Somme, and the first burials were made during August and September by mobile divisional Field Ambulances. The 4th and 11th Casualty Clearing Stations then used the cemetery from October 1916. This suggests Padre Guthrie was wounded during the battle, probably during the disastrous actions of 15-16 November, and died of his wounds at the Casualty Clearing Station.

Alphabetical list

Name	Rank	Regiment / Corps	Date of death	Page
Bailey, Samuel	Private	22 nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)	28 Aug 1916	15
Barker, Henry	Company Sergeant Major	1 st Bn. Worcestershire Regiment	10 Jul 1916	19
Barnett, Sidney	Company Sergeant Major	1 st Bn. Lincolnshire Regiment	3 Jul 1916	11
Capper, John Beausire Copeland	Second Lieutenant	A Battery, 70 th Bde. Royal Field Artillery	27 Sep 1916	3
Carter, George		2 nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regiment	30 Jul 1916	4
Chappell, Willie	Private	2 nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment	12 Oct 1916	21
Chase, Jack	Sergeant	2 nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment	25 Sep 1916	21
Christie, Albert William Ernest	Second Lieutenant	2 nd Bn. Worcestershire Regiment	27 Sep 1916	20
Chubb, Alan Travers	Second Lieutenant	11 th Bn. Hampshire Regiment	9 Sep 1916	9
Claringbold, Robert	Private	8 th Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment	18 Aug 1916	14
Clegg, Cyril Thompson	Private	9 th Bn. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)	4 Aug 1916	14
Cooper, Henry	Private	2 nd Bn. Hampshire Regiment	13 Oct 1916	8
Cullen, James E	Private	8 th Bn. East Surrey Regiment	30 Sep 1916	5
Deacon, Henry	Private	9 th Bn. Royal Fusiliers	25 Jul 1916	14
Dempster, Gilbert	Corporal	9 th Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment	14 Oct 1916	18
Denham, George	Private	1 st Bn. Hampshire Regiment	19 Aug 1916	6
Evetts, Alexander Levi	Bugler	2 nd Bn. Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry	13 Nov 1916	11
Foxon, Alfred George	Private	2 nd Bn. Hampshire Regiment	26 Jul 1916	8
Franklin, B	Gunner	Z Battery, Royal Horse Artillery	3 Nov 1916	4
French, Henry	Bombardier	F Battery, Royal Horse Artillery	5 Sep 1916	3
Galsworthy, Maurice Richard	Private	1 st Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	3 Sep 1916	5

Gayleard, Douglas Vincent Clifford	Private	1 st Bn. Hampshire Regiment	1 Jul 191	7
Gledhill, Henry	Serjeant	1 st Bn. Hampshire Regiment	1 Jul 191	7
Guthrie, D. M.	Chaplain 4 th Class	Army Chaplain's Department	21 Nov 1916	23
Hawthorne, Frederick	Serjeant	2 nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps	15 Aug 1916	10
Hook, Allan Charles	Private	1 st Bn. Hampshire Regiment	01 July 1916	7
Hoppitt, Charles	Private	1 st Bn. Hampshire Regiment	23 Oct 1916	7
Jackson, Frank John	Corporal	2 nd Bn. Welsh Regiment	9 Sep 1916	17
Jackson, Stanley Suckling	Private	23 rd Bn. Royal Fusiliers. (City of London Regiment)	27 Jul 1916	15
Jaye, Harold Conway	Lieutenant	13 th Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment	9 Jul 1916	18
Knight, Thomas	Private	1 st Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	4 Sep 1916	5
Lake, Henry Leslie	Lance Corporal	6 th Bn. The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment	16 Jul 1916	12
Lawes, Charles Gilbert	Lieutenant	9 th Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	27 Oct 1916	17
Lingard, Albert S	Private	11 th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	11 Oct 1916	2
Mathias, Richard John	Corporal	5 th Field Coy, Royal Engineers	27 Sep 1916	22
Medhurst, Edwin David	Private	14 th Bn. Hampshire Regiment	7 Nov 1916	9
Moore, Arthur William	Private	2 nd Bn. The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment	14 Jul 1916	12
Moore, George William	Serjeant	1 st Bn. Scots Guards	15 Sep 1916	2
Nunn, Archibald	Private	10 th Bn. Worcestershire Regiment	23 Oct 1916	20
Peirce, William Alfred	Private	15 th Bn. Hampshire Regiment	15 Sep 1916	10
Soane, William	Private	6 th Bn. Wiltshire Regiment	26 Oct 1916	19
Sloman, Herbert	Private	12 th Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment	12 Oct 1916	15
Stephens, Frederick Henry	Corporal	88 th Coy. Machine Gun Corps (Infantry)	4 Jul 1916	21
Sylvester, William	Private	1 st /6 th Bn. Gloucestershire Regiment	3 Nov 1916	6
Tiltman, Charles	Private	14 th Bn. Hampshire Regiment	1 Nov 1916	9

Vint, Stanley Arthur	Private	14 th Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment	23 Jul 1916	16
Walker, Reginald	Major	105 th Field Coy, Royal Engineers	5 Sep 1916	22
Warren, William Frederick	Lance Corporal	1 st Bn. Hampshire Regiment	1 Jul 1916	7
Williams, James Alfred	Private	1 st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	29 Aug 1916	17
Williamson, Bertram Elmar	Private	14 th Bn. Hampshire Regiment	3 Sep 1916	9
Wooderson, George	Private	8 th Bn. The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment	15 Aug 1916	13
Younger, Harry	Private	7 th Bn. The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment	1 Jul 1916	13

52 names

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