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11



**KING'S HEATH LOCAL HISTORY
SOCIETY**

**KING'S HEATH
IN THE
FIRST WORLD WAR**

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The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austro Hungary in far off Sarajevo on 28th June 1914 probably raised little interest amongst the majority of people living in Kings Heath. Unfortunately, the chain of events sparked by it would have a profound effect on them. A month later, with Serbia defying the punishing and impossible demands made by the Austro-Hungarian empire, the emperor declared war on the tiny state; Russia declared its support for Serbia, the Germans came in on the side of Austria. Europe and its empires began spiralling into war. France came in on the side of Russia, and on 3rd August 1914, Germany declared war on France and marched on its old enemy trampling through the tiny neutral Belgium. Britain had signed a treaty that promised to protect Belgium and so, at midnight on the 4th August 1914, Britain declared war on Germany. The invasion of Belgium had given Britain a moral reason for fighting and propaganda ensured that the whole country was in support of the government. World War I had begun.

At 5.30 am on the 4th August, even before war had been declared the Territorial Army (T.A.) was ordered to mobilise and by the next day the Warwickshire unit was at 98% strength – 147 officers and 4987 other ranks. They entrained at Snow Hill and were seen off by a big crowd. Everyone believed that it would all be 'over by Christmas.' Before then, however, there would be fighting at Mons, the retreat to the Marne, fighting at Ypres and the digging of defensive trenches which would eventually stretch from the channel to Switzerland. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment which included many men from Kings Heath, left for France in 1915 and were to be involved in some of the bitterest fighting.

In Birmingham in August 1914 extra recruiting centres had to be set up at the town hall and the art gallery and such were the numbers enlisting that the authorities ran out of uniforms and weapons. At the end of August a Birmingham Pal's Battalion was raised. It was to be equipped by the city and funded by donations. Eventually three Battalions were formed, the 14th, 15th and 16th Royal Warwicks. The 16th trained at Springhill College in Wake Green Road. In Kings Heath a meeting, chaired by Major Cartland, was held in All Saints parish hall for local recruiting. It was preceded by a brass band parading through the local streets and speakers included Neville Chamberlain and Councillor Eldred Hallam.

One of the first casualties of the war was sport. Moor Green, All Saints, Moseley and Kings Heath football clubs were suspended as most of the team members had joined up! The Baptist church football club continued with mostly underage players. The bowling club was also able to carry on – possibly as many of its members were over age – continuing to meet in the park and taking part in the Parks' League Tournament.

Consideration was given as to whether concerts should continue. They did so, and provided not only entertainment but also a good source of revenue for various charities, including the Prince of Wales Fund for relieving distress among civilian populations. Other entertainment was provided at the Ideal Cinema where films such as "The Unwelcome Throne" and "In the Days of Trafalgar" were shown. For home

entertainment Powell and Edwards of Poplar Road advertised British made patriotic records.

By the end of October 1914 Birmingham was receiving large numbers of Belgian refugees and the Belgian Refugee Committee appealed for accommodation. In Kings Heath, Moor Green House, Sorrento in Wake Green Road and Kings Heath House were all used. Weekly entertainment was provided with piano and violin recitals and concerts were given at the Kings Heath Institute to raise money for extra comforts. A Christmas party was given for the refugee children in the middle of December with Father Christmas, presents and party food.

The Baptist Church congregation faced a disappointment on 23rd October, 1914, as they had been promised the treat of hearing the Rev. Marshall preach. He was unable to keep his appointment due to being interned for the duration of the war in Cologne – a bad choice of an August holiday destination that year!

Before the war plans had been drawn up to use Birmingham University as a hospital if necessary, so on the 4th August 1914 the desks had been moved out and beds moved in. The first trainload of casualties arrived on September 1st, brought by ambulance from Selly Oak station – there was no University station at that time. The casualty numbers grew rapidly, and places nearer to Kings Heath were converted into hospitals for the wounded – Highbury, Uffculme, Moor Green House and Moor Green Hall. In 1915 the Colmore Road schools were pressed into service, the children being sent to swell the numbers at Kings Heath school. This certainly had an effect on their education as with such high numbers they were only provided with part time schooling until 1919. The two hundred bed hospital at Uffculme previously Richard Cadbury's home was run by Conscientious Objectors. They also set up an ambulance unit. In Birmingham the attitude to the 'conchies' was mixed owing to the Quaker influence in the city. The tribunal set up to listen to pleas against conscription was chaired by Neville Chamberlain.

Locally, as Christmas approached, Kings Heath demonstrated a patriotic spirit. Mr Fenn of the High Street suggested that the ladies should buy basins from him in order to make puddings for the troops - apart from these lovely puddings, the troops all received a present from Princess Mary, daughter of the King! Skipps of the High Street advertised fruit and poultry – only English birds of course! Other adverts in this early phase of the war included ones for the Umbrella Repair Co. in Moseley, the Court Steam Laundry for remodelling hats and Maison Simpson in Moseley for your manicure, vibro-massage, facial and electrical treatment needs! Life went on. December films at the Imperial Cinema, Clifton Road, included "The Slave of the Poppy" set in an opium den and "The Loss of the Birkenhead" – one of the regular war films shown. "The Wishing Cup" operetta was performed at the Institute by a company of children to raise funds for the Woodlands hospital for crippled children and a play, "The Tight Corner" was performed by the Institute Dramatic Society. 100 elderly people aged 70+ were entertained at Colmore Road School on 6th December by the Kings Heath and Moseley churches – the following year it had become a hospital!



Belgium refugees.



King's Heath House.



King's Heath Institute.



The University of Birmingham became The 1st Southern General Hospital.



Highbury viewed from the rear garden when a hospital.



Colmore Road School as a temporary military hospital 1915 to 1919.

On the war front, the newspapers were full of casualty lists. Some of the men were from Kings Heath – in September 1914 Private (Pte) John Savage was killed, and in November Ordinary Seaman Gilbert Halstead was drowned when HMS Bulwark was torpedoed. Corporal Harold Riddell received a shrapnel wound and wrote home to Kings Heath from hospital that his opinion of German soldiers from what he had seen was not a very high one!

So the first Christmas of the war came without it all being over and Kitchener warned that it might even last two or three years. Already one name in Belgium was well known – Ypres, known to the troops as Wipers – where some of the bitterest fighting had taken place in the autumn and letters from the Front told of the appalling conditions in the trenches with constant flooding, rats and lice. Some letters also told of an amazing truce that had happened on Christmas Day when for a short time the enemies came out of the trenches. It never happened again.

On 3rd January 1915 the Local Volunteer Rifle Corps for Home Defence was formed. A meeting was held at the parish hall, chaired by Major Cartland, and Captain Claude Johnson on leave from France was the speaker. 100 joined and were inspected in Kings Heath school playground. By the end of the month the company was 300 strong. Miss Cartland, the Major's sister, was president of the newly formed NSPCC and of the District Nursing Association. Everyone was encouraged to 'do their bit'.

In April 1915 there was a naval wedding at the Baptist church between A.B. Arnold of HMS Skylark and Miss Eveline Jones – also in April the first wounded soldiers began arriving at Colmore Road Military Hospital. The former school was protected by a fence and guards. Every Sunday one of the clergy from All Saints Church went to take a Communion service, as it was usually too early for the guards they had to climb over the fence. Crowds of people used to come later in the day to stand outside the fence and pass over fruit and other goodies for the patients. A bell was also rung daily at the church at midday to remind people that prayers were being offered for all fighting men.

Fund raising events continued - Mr Cox of Addison Road raised two guineas by charging people to see his dog performing wonderful tricks!

During April anti German feeling intensified as news came through about the first use of gas in the fighting around Ypres, and again, in May, when the liner, Lusitania, was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland and sunk with heavy loss of life of civilian women and children – including some Americans. There were, however, two local survivors. Mr Arter of Moseley jumped into the water and managed to reach a lifeboat and was picked up by a trawler and Mrs Wakefield of Reddings Road was also rescued. Before her marriage she had been on the staff of Camp Hill school.

The war news in the early part of 1915 was dominated by the campaign at Gallipoli. Pte Thomas Russell of Kings Road was killed. His name is on the memorial in Turkey. Two other soldiers killed on the Western Front were Pte Houghton from Addison Road and Sergeant (Sgt) Sanby from Hazelwell Hall.

In August the Kings Heath and Moseley flower show was held in a large meadow belonging to Mr barrow Cadbury. Other entertainments were whist drives, a Dickens recital at the Institute and a sale of work at the Baptist church with musical items in the evening.

In November there was a procession from All Saints to Hazelwell for the laying of the foundation stone of the new church. Major Cartland had given the land and Miss Cartland, despite a fractured wrist, laid the stone. In December the organist at All Saints joined up and his place was taken by Mr Hayes of Woodrough school, Moseley.

As Christmas 1915 approached, the Baptist church organised a party for the Belgian refugees attended by 50 adults and children. From the Methodists came their annual Wesleyan Music Festival on December 12th. There were solo items as well as a quartet and the Cambridge Road Methodist choir.

January 1916 began with storms and heavy snowfall with drifts up to the arms of the lamp posts. As the tops had been removed to comply with the blackout regulations children could jump off the top of the post into the drifts. To add to the difficulties most of the telephone wires were down. A series of successful attacks by German submarines on merchant shipping, meant that there was an increasing shortage of basic necessities. The government refused to authorise rationing but many shops imposed their own with the result that much time had to be spent in queues often with no result at the end as there was nothing left! With the men away more women were working – on the trams, in factories, on the land – and had little time to spare for queuing. The government urged everyone to grow as much of their own food as possible and allotments began appearing in all sorts of places. In Kings Heath a suburban poultry club was founded under the auspices of Miss Cartland, to help increase the supplies of fresh eggs. The programme at the Ideal cinema was "The Grey Horror", "Cricket on the Hearth", "In the Purple Hills" and "The Angels of Mons"; forthcoming attractions included Mary Pickford in "Dream of Tomorrow".

The Midlands suffered its first air raid in that snowy January. London and the Home Counties had been bombed frequently by aircraft but they did not have the range to be able to attack Birmingham. The Zeppelins had, and did. The attack was aimed at the city but Walsall and Dudley were bombed instead. 67 were killed, including Walsall's Lady Mayoress, and 117 injured. There was a limited blackout in that lighted advertisements were banned and the trams and buses had reduced lighting. Warning of an attack was signalled by four short blasts and one long blast on factory hooters. Everyone was advised to shelter in the cellar or under the stairs and domestic lights had to be put out. A guess had to be made about when the raid was over as there was no All Clear.

In February 100 members of the Rifle Corps commanded by Mr Cecil Carriss held their church parade at St Martins. Kings Heath was hard at work doing its bit for the troops; 120 wounded soldiers from Highbury and Moor Green Hall were entertained at the Institute by a matinee performance of a Japanese opera, "Princess Ju Ju" and a concert was given at Colmore Road by All Saints Sunday school teachers. For those interested,

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Bruce Geden R.N. gave a talk about his experiences at Gallipoli the previous year and payed tribute to the Turkish fighting qualities.

The war news in the early part of 1916 was dominated by the German attack at Verdun and the French resistance to it – with appalling casualties on both sides.

In May HMS Birmingham took part in the Battle of Jutland. The ship had been launched in 1913, named by the Lady Mayoress, Mrs Ernest Martineau. HMS Birmingham had seen action in 1914 when it had destroyed a submarine. When it was eventually taken out of commission a massive shield became a football trophy for the elementary schools and was known as the Birmingham Shield.

Also in May 1916, despite much opposition, conscription was introduced for all men aged eighteen to forty-one.

In June a new name was on everyone's lips – John Travers-Cornwell. On 2nd June his ship, HMS Chester, was attacked and, as the citation read, "Though mortally wounded he remained standing at the most exposed part waiting orders until the end of the action with the gun crew dead or wounded around him." For this he was awarded a V.C. He was just 16. His body was brought back to England for burial in his home county of Essex. Almost immediately his name became synonymous with fundraising and Kings Heath school children collected for the Jack Cornwell Fund. The boys also collected money to give to the girls' school in order for them to knit comforts for the troops. A working party from All Saints, which had been meeting since the start of the war reported that they had dispatched 1700 items including 350 pairs of socks to the Front. The congregation at All Saints grieved at news of the death of 2nd Lieutenant Jack Lauria the stepson of the Rev Roxburgh, vicar of the parish until 1912. Also in June the death by drowning was reported of Leading Stoker Harry Wileman of HMS Tipperary from Kings Norton, whose parents lived in Livingstone Road.

On July 1st 1916 a battle began which would last until September – the battle of the Somme. The Warwickshire battalions took a prominent part and many in Kings Heath lost relatives in the carnage. Despite the grief and the daily long casualty lists the living were not neglected. 200 wounded soldiers were entertained at Uffculme by members of the Institute, and the Baptist church opened a soldiers' rest room. It was furnished and supplied with books and newspapers and members of the congregation served light refreshments. The new church at Hazelwell was consecrated and dedicated to St Mary Magdalene.

In October the Ideal showed the official war film of "Battle of the Somme". Some of the sequences had been filmed out of line but others were genuine combat shots. This showed British audiences death in battle for the first time.

A Charlie Chaplin film in November would have provided a little light relief and probably a wry smile was raised by this advert from Bristows Artificial Teeth of Grange Road which promised "painless extractions".

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John Travers-Cornwell, VC.



HMS Chester.

In December 1916, the vicar of All Saints achieved a long-cherished wish as all the pew rents were abolished and a notice to that effect was displayed in the churchyard.

1917 began again with heavy snowfall but there was rejoicing for three families. Pte Stratford of Woodville Road returned home following a shrapnel wound and was discharged as unfit for further service and Pte Edwards and Pte Bacon returned to teaching in Kings Heath having been discharged.

The bowling club held a whist drive at the parish hall and the Orpheus Concert Party held a New Year party in aid of the military hospital. A different sort of entertainment was provided by Canon Parfitt in February at the Institute – an illustrated lecture entitled “Baghdad and the German Intrigue” and later in the month Mr Samuel Wells spoke about “Poland in sunshine and shade”. A Lupino Lane film was showing at the Ideal called “A Wife in a Hurry”, and “Little Miss Nobody” starring little Em German known as the greatest child star in the pictures. The war film was called, “With the Fighting Forces of Europe”.

On 5th April 1917 America declared war on Germany and on 9th April an allied offensive was launched at Arras. The Warwickshire battalions were in action again and there were heavy casualties. 21-year-old 2nd Lieutenant John Harrison of Cambridge Road was one of them. He was killed on 16th April and received a posthumous Military Cross. 2nd Steward Cyril Harwood drowned when his merchant vessel SS Joshua Nicholson was sunk. He was 17. Two soldiers who had died at home of their wounds, Trooper Richard Davies and Pte Thomas Reeves, were buried with full military honours.

In May a meeting was held at the Institute under the auspices of the Kings Heath and Moseley Ward War Savings Association and addressed by the Lord Mayor who urged people not only to put money into war savings but also not to waste food. On the same theme the bowling season opened but instead of the usual luncheon confined themselves to a “War Ration Meal”. Although official rationing would not be introduced until 1918, hotels and restaurants were already having one meatless day per week and by the end of 1917 these had risen to two with ordinary households being urged to do the same.

On 23rd May Lance Corporal Leslie Bayley was killed. He had been recommended for a commission and would have returned home to receive it and also to celebrate his 21st birthday, but was killed before he could do so. Also in May Pte Alfred Pepperell R.A.M.C. of Grange Road was drowned when on his way to Salonica. He was aboard the Transylvania which was torpedoed with the loss of 400 lives. His name is on the Savona Memorial in Italy. It was also announced that Sgt Perry R.A.M.C. of Cambridge Road had won the Military medal for pluck shown in digging out a comrade while under heavy shell fire.

Back in Kings Heath local residents at Alcester Lanes End provided garden seats for use by wounded soldiers. In July an American Tea Party was held at the Priory with the kind permission of Miss Cartland, in aid of the District Nursing Association – although unfortunately the weather was “inclement”. Sgt Major Robinson R.A.M.C. and Lt Fisher

of the North Staffs both received the Military Cross for gallantry. £23 was raised for the Y.M.C.A. by a concert at the Institute by the White Jester Pierrots and two concerts were put on in the park by the Austin Motorworks band in aid of the Colmore Road hospital.

August brought news of a big offensive begun on the 31st July at Ypres. Officially known as the 3rd Battle of Ypres, it later came to be known as Passchendaele after the little village which was first captured on the third day and whose shattered remains were taken finally in November! Unfortunately the fighting coincided with the wettest Autumn ever known and as the fragile drainage system of the trenches had been ruined in the shelling, as many men drowned in the mud as were killed by the shells. One of the men killed was 2nd Lt Howard Hallam son of the late Alderman Hallam who had spoken at the meeting early in 1914. At the same time Mrs Margaret Mason of Station Road received news that her eldest son, Hubert, had died in hospital from wounds. He and a comrade were the only two men left in an exposed position but had fooled the Germans into thinking there was a strong body of men there by the vigorousness of their use of hand grenades and bombs and the attack had failed.

2nd Lt Cashmore won the Military Medal for outstanding bravery and quick thinking during the battle. A gun pit had been set on fire by a shell and the blazing ammunition was likely to give the position away to the enemy, but 2nd Lt Cashmore although coming under heavy shell fire rushed into the blazing pit and by baling water from a shell hole with his helmet succeeded in putting the fire out.

There was another Zeppelin raid on Birmingham in the October of 1917 and a bomb was dropped on the Austin works at Longbridge which was too well lit! Two men were injured.

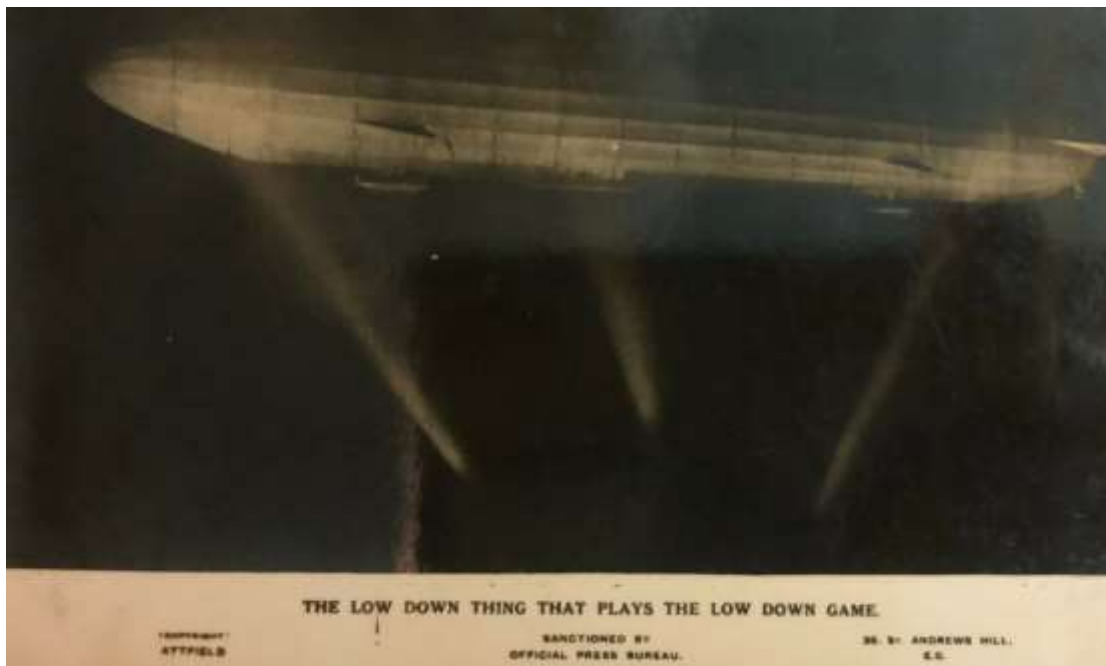
An unexpected Allied victory at Cambrai in November caused the church bells to be rung in celebration, but the joy was short lived and static trench warfare soon resumed.

The New Year once again began with heavy snowfall, adding to the general hardship and misery. The government finally introduced rationing which eased the food shortage a little. A meat card and a food card for fats were issued, but many items had disappeared. Soap was almost unobtainable as was sugar. Hedges the chemist advertised saccharine as a sugar substitute, but there was really no substitute for soap much, it may be supposed, to the delight of small boys! Bread had gone a uniformly grey colour and apparently tasted as grey as it looked. Beer had become 'somewhat thin' and licensing hours had been drastically cut by Lloyd George.

A tank week was held in the city in January when an astounding £6 500 was collected. A tank was on show and everyone, of course, would have wanted to see this new weapon which had been used, with limited success, for the first time on the Somme in 1916.

There were two happy occasions in March. Mr and Mrs Joseph Patrick of Cambridge Road celebrated their Golden Wedding and Lt Barnett-Hunt of Moseley and Miss Dean married at Cambridge Road Methodist Church.

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Zeppelin caught in searchlights.



Propeller blade, 9' 1" long, from Zeppelin destroyed by Lieut. W. L. Robinson, V C at Cuffley on Sunday 3rd September, 1916. Found by Sergt, F. Whiteman Smith, M. T., A. S. C., 60 yards from scene of wreck and submitted to "Home Defences," Horse Guards, Whitehall, London, for inspection.

That was the limit of the rejoicing for some time to come. News from the Western Front told of a big and successful German attack with Allied troops being pushed back and losing all the ground so painfully won in 1916 and 1917. There was, for the first time, a feeling that Germany could win the war. General Haigh's battle order for April 1918 said, "There is no other course open to us but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last man; there must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause each one of us must fight to the end." There was retirement but amazingly the tide turned and the Allies not only stopped the advance but reversed it and returned yet again over the ground so bitterly contested. The casualties were very high. Among them were Pte Norman Mason, younger brother of Hubert who had been killed the previous October and 2nd Lt Cashmore, killed that April – he had been decorated at Buckingham Palace in November 1917. In May, Major Bertram Cartland nephew of Major Cartland and father of Barbara Cartland and her two brothers, was killed. The last week in May must have become very difficult for Barbara and her mother as her father was killed on 27th May 1918, her brother, Tony, on 29th May 1940 and her other brother, Ronald, on 30th May 1940 both on the retreat to Dunkirk.

On 12th April 1918 a Zeppelin L60 came under anti aircraft fire near Coventry. The Zeppelin jettisoned some bombs in order to gain height and dropped the two remaining 500lb ones on Manor Farm, Shirley and Robin Hood golf course. Windows were broken but there were no casualties.

At last, the end of the war came, on 11th November at 11 am when the Armistice came into effect. The Germans had lost. The fighting came to a halt on the Western Front almost at the place where it had begun. On a road outside Mons there is a plaque showing where the first shot was fired in 1914 and, almost opposite, another plaque showing where the last shot was fired in 1918. People interested in numbers also saw that the end was at 11 am on the 11th day of the 11th month '18 which added together makes 51, the exact number of months the war lasted!

There was great thankfulness that it had at last stopped and in some places there were scenes of jubilation but tempered with the realisation of the great losses and the huge numbers of those wounded. 8000 men had been treated at Colmore Road hospital alone, including some Belgians, Americans, and 21 prisoners of war.

Something else that tempered the jubilation was that Kings Heath in common with the rest of the world was in the grip of a virulent form of influenza. Called "The Spanish Lady" as it was believed that it had started there, it finally killed more people worldwide than the war. Little could be done although there were some suggestions as to how to avoid catching it – drink beer instead of tea or coffee or take Bellis Turtle Cup, whatever that might be, or Formamine throat tablets. At Kings Heath school only a third of the boys was present to hear the headmaster on Armistice Day and school closed for Christmas on 6th December because the epidemic had not abated.

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German Bomb Hole
Hall Green
made April 1918

Most likely one of the bomb craters made by the Zeppelin in April 1918.

After the peace celebrations in 1919 every town and village in Britain erected some form of memorial to those who had died with their names either on the memorial or in the local church. On the first anniversary in 1919 the two minute silence was held at 11 am – one minute for remembering the dead and one minute for remembering the injured and the bereaved. In Birmingham the Hall of Memory was dedicated in 1925 to contain the names of all the men killed. Unfortunately the 'war to end all wars' did not, and it now contains the names of all those killed in conflicts since.

The memorial to the men of Kings Heath who had died was placed in the church in 1923. There was a special collection for the cost which was £16 4s 9d.

Post War Commemorations

The two minute silence originated in South Africa and was first used in Britain on 11th November 1919. The Silence was signalled by maroons. In London the ceremony was held at the temporary cenotaph with the laying of wreaths including one from the King and Queen and one of orchids and roses laid by the prime minister. An eye witness said, "Eleven struck and maroons and guns crashed out their signal. Men bared their heads, soldiers stood at salute and women bowed their heads. Traffic stopped and everything became silent." In Birmingham the gathering was in Victoria Square.

Armistice Day 1920 centred on a funeral as the Unknown Warrior was buried in Westminster Abbey; within a week a million people had paid homage. Chosen from four bodies, exhumed from Ypres, Somme, Arras and the Aisne, by a blindfolded officer, the body was returned to Britain on HMS Verdun in a coffin made from oak from Hampton Court Palace. A special train brought him from Dover and he rested in a temporary chapel at Victoria overnight. The pall bearers next day were the chiefs of staff from all three services and 100 V.C.s lined the nave. After the committal the grave was filled with a hundred sandbags of earth from all the main battlefields and a large slab of Tournai marble, a gift from the Belgian people, placed on top, was inscribed with the simple words, "An Unknown Warrior". Prior to the burial the Cenotaph was unveiled.

In Birmingham the Hall of Memory was dedicated in 1925. The Last Post sounded at the beginning of the Silence and Reveille at the end of it. "O God, our help in ages past" was sung and the Bishop of Birmingham led the crowd in the Lord's Prayer. After the National Anthem the civic procession moved to the Hall of Memory to lay wreaths.

The first poppies in aid of ex servicemen were sold in 1921 – made from cotton or silk. In 1927 poppies could be purchased for 1d, 3d, 6d, 1s or 2s 6d.

The Cenotaph ceremony was first broadcast in 1928 and first televised in 1937. There was no ceremony from 1939 and in 1945 consideration was given to changing the date. There were various suggestions but the second weekend in November was agreed upon for the Festival of Remembrance and the Cenotaph ceremony which included the Silence.

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Some of the men killed in World War I

1914

7 th October	Sgt J Savage	Lodge Hill Cemetary
26 th November	Ord Seaman G. Halstead R.N.	

1915

6 th August	Pte T Russell	Helles Memorial
9 th August	Sgt H Sanby	Menin Gate
16 th August	Pte C Houghton	Louvencourt Cemetary

1916

31 st May	Ord. Telegraphist E Wright R.N.	
1 st June	Leading Stoker H Wilman R.N.	
4 th June	Pte O Baker	Arras Cemetary
18 th June	2 nd Lt J Lauria	Bailleul Cemetary
1 st July	Sgt A Sheppard	Thiepval
1 st July	Pte F Sheppard	Thiepval
1 st July	Pte H Emuss	Thiepval
1 st July	Pte H Clements	Thiepval
1 st July	Pte A Tribe	Thiepval
1 st July	Pte W Preston	Serre Rd Cemetary
3 rd July	Corp V Bennett	Thiepval
16 th July	Pte W Finch	Thiepval
23 rd July	Pte J Robinson	Thiepval
23 rd July	Pte T Allen	Caterpillar Valley Cemetary
24 th July	L. Corp. C Birch	Thiepval
27 th July	Pte W Todd	Thiepval
27 th July	Pte J Baker	Thiepval
1 st August	Pte A Clark	Thiepval
22 nd August	Capt W Hedges	Warlincourt Cemetary
3 rd September	Pte T Hawkins	Delville Wood Cemetary
6 th December	Pte W Stockall	Baghdad Cemetary

1917

25 th January	Pte H Silman	Gallipoli
18 th March	2 nd Steward W Harwood Merchant Navy	
28 th March	Pte T Reeves	All Saints churchyard
16 th April	2 nd Lt J Harrison M.C.	Saulcourt Cemetary
23 rd April	Pte H Wright	Lapugnoy Cemetary
25 th April	Pte F Perks	Lapugnoy Cemetary
4 th May	Pte A Pepperall	Savona Memorial, Italy
8 th May	Pte G Wood	Orchard Dump Cemetary
10 th May	Pte W Ewings	Arras Memorial
23 rd May	Lance Corp. A Bayley	Arras Memorial
11 th June	Gunner H Barnacle	Brandwood End Cemetary
27 th July	Pte E Noon	Perth Cemetary
31 st July	Pte A Anney	Menin Gate
4 th October	2 nd Lt H Hallam	Tyne Cot
9 th October	Pte H Talbot	Tyne Cot
12 th October	2 nd Lt H Mason	Dozinghm Cemetary
26 th October	Pte J Beale	Tyne Cot
26 th October	Pte S Poole	Tyne Cot

1918

21 st March	Pte N Mason	Arras Memorial
21 st March	Gunner F Pullin	Feuchy Cemetary
30 th March	Lance Corp. B Rowley	Moreval Cemetary
2 nd April	Sgt G Cashmore	St Sever Cemetary
10 th April	2 nd Lt C Lucas	Tyne Cot
27 th June	Pte T Cope	Aire Cemetary
30 th September	Lance Corp. W Tipper	Grevilles Cemetary
28 th October	Sgt C Hewson	Etretat Cemetary

Chronology

1914

28 th June	Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
28 th July	Austro-Hungary declared war on Serbia
1 st August	Germany declared war on Russia
3 rd August	Germany declared war on France and invaded Belgium
4 th August	Great Britain declared war on Germany
6 th August	Austro-Hungary declared war on Russia
	Serbia declared war on Germany
20 th August	Battle of Mons
28 th August	Battle of Le Cateau
September	Battles on the River Marne
September	Battles on the River Aisne
November	1 st Battle of Ypres

1915

March	Gallipoli
April	2 nd Battle of Ypres – gas used
May	Sinking of the Lusitania
September	Battle of Loos

1916

February	Verdun
May	Jutland
July	Somme

1917

5 th April	U.S.A. declared war on Germany
April	Battle of Arras
July	3 rd Battle of Ypres – Passchendaele
November	Battle of Cambrai
December	Russia sued for peace

1918

March	German offensive
July	Allied counter attack
9 th November	Kaiser exiled to Holland
11 th November	Armistice

1919

30 th June	Peace treaty signed at Versailles
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