

REMEMBERING BOLTON'S WAR DEAD OF THE TWO WORLD WARS



Bolton Memorial Hall

Compiled to commemorate the Centenary Anniversary
of the 1914-18 World War



August 2014

(Revised and expanded January 2017)

Bolton's War Dead

*They went with songs to the battle, they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.*

*They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.
Laurence Binyon*

Introduction

Throughout the years, Bolton as a community has commemorated the 10 men who lost their lives in the two World Wars. With the passing of time, knowledge of the individuals had been lost and sadly they had become but names on the Rolls of Honour. With the approach of the Centenary Anniversary of the First World War, I felt that it was time to find out more about each of the ten men, and if successful to produce some form of permanent record.

Fortunately, in today's world of technology the task was not as difficult as might have been faced by our predecessors. It is easy to access the Commonwealth War Graves Commission web site; but then difficult to decide which of the many men of the same name is the one you are looking for. Fortunately, our local library hosted a major task where volunteers scanned the local newspapers of the time and produced lists of all those men reported to have died during the war. Again, a great help once you know which of the same names you are looking for. In some cases, the associated newspaper reports provided invaluable information – and some leads for the others that I was searching for.

My research started in earnest in September 2013 and thanks to several very helpful responses to letters asking for help in the Cumberland and Westmorland Herald, I was able to get off to a flying start. We know that the Cumberland and Westmorland Herald newspaper is widely read throughout the county; but it came as a big surprise to get very quick responses from distant parts of the country including Worcestershire and Shropshire.

Within a very short timescale I could get detailed information on 9 of the 10 men and was able at the Remembrance Service on 11th November 2013 to give the assembly much appreciated backgrounds surrounding their deaths.

Tracing the 10th – John Dixon - was a challenge. I had found an individual of the right name who lived in Bolton for a time and who had joined the Border Regiment, but there was no corresponding record of a death that fitted his details. A further letter in the Cumberland and Westmorland Herald resulted in offers of help from two ladies in Workington who in time became equally puzzled. Contact with the Borders Museum resulted in some disappointing news for my research – but good news for that John Dixon – that he had survived the war. Eventually, it came to light that another family of Dixons had lived in Bolton on two occasions and this then led to the tracing of the John Dixon listed in this document.

Clearly, there is no limit to the quantity of information that might be gleaned about each individual and their families. Hopefully, what follows will prove enough to keep memories of each individual alive and set the scene within which each of them lost their life and perhaps give other researchers a good starting point if they seek more information on our War Dead.

Derick Cotton
Glebe Byre
Bolton
August 2014

Update

Since production of the first document, produced for the Centenary Anniversary Remembrance Service on 11th November 2014, Bolton has continued to honour the memory of its fallen heroes by holding very well attended Remembrance Services in All Saints Church. Each service has included participation by children from Bolton Primary School who along with their chosen readings have also laid posies as each man's name was read out.

I felt that it was important not to lose other information discovered during my research and this is now included in this expanded version of the document. I have also incorporated the previously issued separate document that included the report from 1923 when Bolton Memorial Hall was opened.

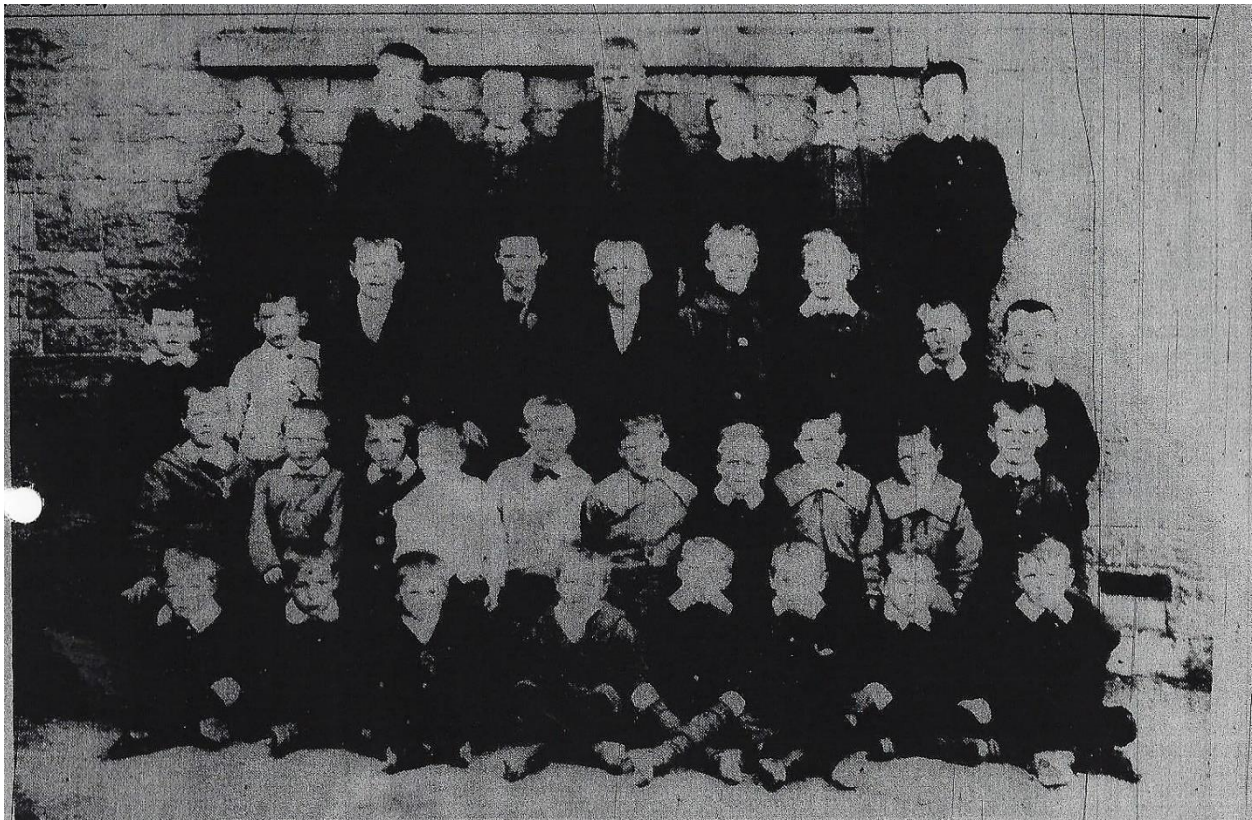
Derick Cotton
Glebe Byre
Bolton
January 2017

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Bolton Scholars of 1904

This picture was reprinted in the Cumberland and Westmorland Herald in June 1984 and includes many of those that served in the First World War and sadly those that were to perish.



BOLTON SCHOLARS OF 1904

This photograph shows a group of Bolton schoolchildren nearly eighty years ago. It was lent to the "Herald" by Mr. John Ellwood, Eden Mount, Kirkby Thore, who himself appears on the picture. Back row (left to right): — —, Harold Simpson, — —, Jonathon Horn, Fred Hullock, — —, Harry Hullock. Second row: Henry Graham, Robert Jackson, George Carruthers, Ramsey Chester, Christopher Thwaites, John Lambert, John Stephenson, William Chappelhow, — Bowerbank. Third row: Lancelot Carruthers, George Jackson, Fisher Simpson, Robert Hullock, — —, — —, Tommy Bowerbank, Mr. Ellwood. Front row: Fred Wilson, John Jackson, Tom Graham, — —, Cyril Carruthers, — —, W. Clark, Tom Robinson and Frank Richardson.

Brass Plaques in All Saints Church



New Memorial Boards produced for the Centenary Remembrance Service 11th November 2014



(Production Derick Cotton, Design Marjorie Gill, Frames Tony Mitchell)

**Commemorative Painting painted and presented by local artist Mrs Marjorie Gill
for the Centenary Remembrance Service 11th November 2014**



Bolton Memorial Field

Bolton's Roll of Honour

World War One

Sydney Bennett died 25th March 1917 aged 29

William Clark died 16th August 1917 aged 20

John Dixon died 31st July 1917 aged 47

John Lambert died 10th April 1918 aged 27

Arthur Savage died 6th October 1917 aged 21

Matthew Savage died 7th June 1917 aged 37

John Stephenson died 15th June 1916 aged 23

Robert Henry Wilson died 4th October 1918 aged 20

World War Two

James Hector Oliver died 6th June 1940 aged 27

Donald Robinson died 11th June 1944 aged 20

Rolls of Honour in Bolton Memorial Hall showing those who were killed and served



Sydney Bennett



Sydney Bennett was born at Troutbeck, Westmorland in 1887. He married Myna Wills (formerly of Crosby Garrett) in 1915. He enlisted at Penrith in 1914 and initially joined the Border Regiment (service number 24936). He later joined the 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment (service number 24270).

Sydney died on 25th March 1917 aged 29 and is remembered with honour at the Basra Memorial in Iraq about 8 kilometres north of Basra. The memorial commemorates more than 40,500 members of the Commonwealth forces who died in operations in Mesopotamia from the autumn of 1914 to the end of August 1921 and whose graves are not known.

Extract from "The 2nd Dorsets in Mesopotamia" by Mark Follis

The 2nd Dorsets found themselves moving through a succession of small towns and villages, with various companies staying behind, before 'F' Company finally arrived at Ctesiphon, scene of their pivotal battle of 1915. With the Turks now regrouping north of Baghdad, the British decided to advance up the Diyala valley in the hope of engaging the 13th Turkish Army Corps. The 2nd Dorsets now found themselves marching north as part of General Keary's Lahore Division of which the 9th Brigade formed a part, arriving at Abu Jisra on March 22nd. The following day they started their advance across difficult terrain towards their objective of securing a position behind the enemies left. Unfortunately, they were spotted and came under sustained fire, which slowed down their progress considerably. The following day it became apparent that the Turkish position was far too strong to be taken without far greater forces, especially artillery, so a retreat was ordered.

The withdrawal was beset by heavy fighting and difficult terrain, so by the time the 2nd Dorsets had managed a full retreat, they had sustained around 220 casualties out of a total of 500 in action. Of these 22 were killed and over 100 missing."

Relatives:

Joe Bennett, Malley Cottage - Nephew

Ian Thompson, 34 Meadoway, Steeple Claydon, Bucks – Grandson

Gillian Davis, 59 Lowther Street, Penrith CA11 7UQ - Granddaughter

John Wills - Nephew

In Memory of

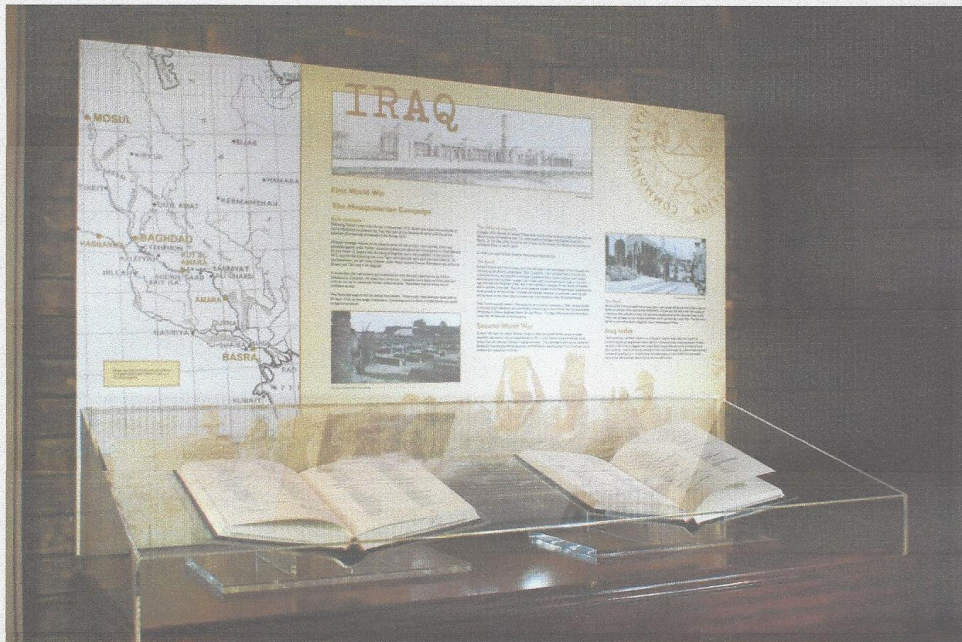
Private

Sydney Bennett

24270, 2nd Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment who died on 25 March 1917

Remembered with Honour

Basra Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission



Basra War Memorial

Location Information

Until 1997 the Basra Memorial was located on the main quay of the naval dockyard at Maqil, on the west bank of the Shatt-al-Arab, about 8 kilometres north of Basra.

Because of the sensitivity of the site, the Memorial was moved by presidential decree. The move, carried out by the authorities in Iraq, involved a considerable amount of manpower, transport costs and sheer engineering on their part, and the Memorial has been re-erected in its entirety.

The Basra Memorial is now located 32 kilometres along the road to Nasiriyah, in the middle of what was a major battleground during the first Gulf War.

Casualties are listed under the regiment they served with in rank order. The Panel Numbers quoted refer to the initial panel dedicated to the Regiment. If a further panel is quoted, this refers to the Prisoners of War panels.

Visiting Information

NOTE: Whilst the current climate of political instability persists it is extremely challenging for the Commission to manage or maintain its cemeteries and memorials located within Iraq. Alternative arrangements for commemoration have therefore been implemented and a two volume Roll of

Honour listing all casualties buried and commemorated in Iraq has been produced. These volumes are on display at the Commission's Head Office in Maidenhead and are available for the public to view.

The Commission continues to monitor the situation in Iraq and once the political climate has improved to an acceptable level the Commission will commence a major rehabilitation project for its cemeteries and commemorations.

Before considering a visit to Iraq the Commission strongly recommends that you check the advice given by the Foreign & Commonwealth Office on the travel section of their website:

www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/travel-advice-by-country/

Historical Information

The Basra Memorial commemorates more than 40,500 members of the Commonwealth forces who died in the operations in Mesopotamia from the Autumn of 1914 to the end of August 1921 and whose graves are not known. The memorial was designed by Edward Warren and unveiled by Sir Gilbert Clayton on the 27th March 1929.

Article from Daily Telegraph 13 November 2013

Iraq cemetery containing graves of British servicemen is destroyed

A First and Second World War cemetery in Basra has been destroyed by vandals and looters



Only a few smashed headstones and memorials remain to mark the cemetery site.

Photo: AMARICF

By Colin Freeman, Chief Foreign Correspondent 8:20AM GMT 10 Nov 2013

A cemetery in Iraq that contains the graves of thousands of British servicemen who died in the two World Wars has been completely destroyed.

The graveyard in Basra has been left without a single one of its 4,000 headstones still standing after repeated vandalism and looting in the years since the fall of Saddam Hussein.

When British troops first took control of the city in 2003, wreaths were laid at the cemetery on Remembrance Sunday for the first time in decades.

Some soldiers even honoured the graves of relatives who had died in action during the Mesopotamian campaign of World War One.

But the growing insurgent threat soon made it impractical for British forces to protect it, and after their withdrawal from the city in 2007, it was too dangerous for the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to send teams to repair the damage.

The scale of destruction dwarfs vandalism of graves in Libya last two years ago and may be the worst damage done to any Commonwealth cemetery - although finally, efforts have begun to bring it back to the immaculate standards of the Commission's estate.

Today, once again, there will be nobody there to mark Remembrance Sunday.

"It is an act of pure destruction," said Baroness Nicholson of Winterbourne, the executive chairman of the Iraq British Business Council, who visited the cemetery recently.

"We think this has been the work of militias over the years, although it's true to say that most of the people in Basra I have spoken to are rather ashamed of what has happened."

Unlike the main British war cemetery in Baghdad, which has remained largely intact, the one in Basra appears to have suffered deliberate sabotage.

Among the items missing from it are the both the Cross of Remembrance and the bronze plaques from the Wall of Remembrance, which carries the names of the fallen. While some of the gravestones have simply crumbled in Basra fierce heat, and some removed by a local caretaker for safekeeping, others are thought to have been stolen by looters and sold for use as building materials.

In one corner of the bare earth, a set of football goals has been erected.

A neighbouring plot, containing mainly Indian colonial servicemen who fought alongside the British, has also had many of its headstones destroyed.

The Basra war cemetery is one of several around southern Iraq that date back to the British Mesopotamian campaign of 1914, when Britain launched an ill-fated assault on what was then a corner of the Ottoman empire.

After initially securing Basra, troops pressed north towards a military disaster in the city of Kut, 100 miles south east of Baghdad, where they were besieged for five months by Turkish troops, with some 20,000 members of the British killed or wounded. Britain then invaded again with an Anglo-Indian army led by Lieutenant General Sir Stanley Maude, which took Baghdad on March 11, 1917.

In total, 2,551 casualties from the First World War and 365 from the Second are buried at the cemetery.



Corporal Ernest Gibbons

Among them is Corporal Ernest Gibbons, of the Royal Field Artillery, who died of pneumonia in October 1918, aged 29. A report from the time in the *Peterborough Advertiser*, his local newspaper, said he had joined up at the outbreak of war and had been drafted to India and then Mesopotamia. It said Cpl Gibbons was “of a very quiet disposition, and was most popular and beloved by his comrades and friends”.

Also buried in Basra is Private Alex Paterson, of the Army Ordnance Corps. Pte Paterson, from Arbroath, Scotland, had gone to India and was then a tailor in Mandalay before joining up in February 1917. He died, in May 1918, of dysentery, aged 33.

Across Iraq, Commonwealth war sites honour some 54,000 servicemen from both world wars, a figure that puts Britain’s modern-day military campaign there into perspective.

In Saddam’s time the cemeteries were still maintained by local caretakers, although around the time of the first Gulf War, the Iraqi dictator did order some war memorials to be moved out of Basra city to a new location in the desert. A Commonwealth war grave in the city of Amarah, 100 miles north of Basra, is currently under threat from plans to build a fairground on part of it. Britain is pressing the local governor to halt the plan.

One source with knowledge of war graves said: “The war graves tend to be on prime land in the cities, and if we don’t do something about it, people will seek to develop on it.”

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission has now started work to renovate the Basra cemetery, with Iraqi security forces guarding it.

Peter Hunt, director of HWH and Associates, a British engineering company based in Basra, which is involved in the work, said: “Work has started to refurbish it six months ago, and with the co-operation of the Basra governor, we hope to eventually restore it to its former glory.”

Peter Francis, a spokesman for the CWGC, said: “Work is ongoing and it is our intention to start restoring the headstones when the security situation permits.”

William Clark



William Clark was born at Bolton, Westmorland on 29 May 1897 and was the only son of John and Alice Anne Clark (nee Waring). He served as a Private (service number 25757) with the 1st Battalion, Border Regiment.

William died during the Third Battle of Ypres on 16th August 1917 aged 20 and is remembered with honour at the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium. The Tyne Cot Memorial is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient

William is also remembered on his grandparents' grave stone in Bolton Churchyard. He had a younger sister Maggie who married Richard Fothergill in 1929. William's grandparents were also Bolton people, William and Christiana Clark (nee Johnstone) 1832 – 1895 and 1839 – 1915 respectively. William's grandfather was descended from a long line of corn millers at mills throughout north Westmorland.

Extract from 1st Battalion Border Regiment in Belgium – The Third Battle of Ypres (1917)
“The battle they had endured was a challenging one for several reasons, but simply owing to the nature of the ground they crossed, as well as fighting a formidable well-trained enemy, ensured they had a difficult time advancing to their objectives and reaching a successful outcome. The ground by its very characteristic, swampy yet “touch and direction were admirably kept throughout and endurance displayed by all ranks was beyond all praise, as the “going” was in appalling state, and during the previous three days the Battalion held the firing line for forty-eight hours and carried out two reliefs under shell fire.” There was no escaping casualties even with the successful outcome. Those who became casualties up to week ending 17th August 1917 amounted to 26 killed, 108 wounded and in addition 23 listed as missing.”

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

Relatives:

Bryan Clark, Saltmoor Barn, Ashford Carbonel, Ludlow, Shropshire – distant cousin

In Memory of

Private

William Clark

25757, 1st Bn., Border Regiment who died on 16 August 1917

Remembered with Honour

Tyne Cot Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Location Information

Tyne Cot Cemetery is located 9 Kms north-east of Ieper town centre, on the Tynecotstraat, a road leading from the Zonnebeekseweg (N332).

Visiting Information

There are two separate registers for this site - one for the cemetery and one for the memorial. The cemetery register will be found in the gatehouse as you enter the cemetery, and the memorial register will be found in the left hand rotunda of the memorial as you face the memorial.

SCHOOL GROUPS: TEACHERS - PLEASE CLOSELY SUPERVISE YOUR STUDENTS, PARTICULARLY AT THE TYNE COT CEMETERY CROSS OF SACRIFICE

Wheelchair access to this cemetery is possible via an entrance at the rear and is signposted from the car park.

For further information regarding wheelchair access, please contact our Enquiries Section on 01628 507200.

Historical Information

'Tyne Cot' or 'Tyne Cottage' was the name given by the Northumberland Fusiliers to a barn which stood near the level crossing on the Passchendaele-Broodseinde road. The barn, which had become the centre of five or six German blockhouses, or pill-boxes, was captured by the 3rd Australian Division on 4 October 1917, in the advance on Passchendaele.

One of these pill-boxes was unusually large and was used as an advanced dressing station after its capture. From 6 October to the end of March 1918, 343 graves were made, on two sides of it, by the 50th (Northumbrian) and 33rd Divisions, and by two Canadian units. The cemetery was in German hands again from 13 April to 28 September, when it was finally recaptured, with Passchendaele, by the Belgian Army.

TYNE COT CEMETERY was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from a few small burial grounds, including the following:

IBERIAN SOUTH CEMETERY and IBERIAN TRENCH CEMETERY, LANGEMARCK, 1,200 metres North of Frezenberg, close to a farm called by the Army "Iberian". These contained the graves of 30 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in August-September 1917, and March 1918.

KINK CORNER CEMETERY, ZONNEBEKE, on the road to Frezenberg, containing the graves of 14 soldiers from the United Kingdom, nine from Canada and nine from Australia, who fell in September-November 1917.

LEVI COTTAGE CEMETERY, ZONNEBEKE, near the road to Langemarck, containing the graves of ten soldiers from the United Kingdom, eight from Canada and three from Australia, who fell in September-November 1917.

OOSTNIEUWKERKE GERMAN CEMETERY, in the village of Oostnieuwkerke, containing the graves of 20 soldiers and 2 airmen from the United Kingdom and two soldiers from Canada who fell in 1915-1917.

PRAET-BOSCH GERMAN CEMETERY, VLADSLOO, in the forest on the road from Kortewilde to Leke. Here were buried six officers of the R.F.C. and R.A.F. who fell in 1917-18.

STADEN GERMAN CEMETERY, on the South-East side of the road to Stadenberg, containing the graves of 14 soldiers from the United Kingdom and ten from Canada who fell in 1915-1917.

WATERLOO FARM CEMETERY, PASSCHENDAELE, 650 metres North-East of 's Gravenstafel, containing the graves of ten soldiers from Canada, seven from the United Kingdom and two from New Zealand, who fell in 1917-18.

ZONNEBEKE BRITISH CEMETERY No.2, on the road between Zonnebeke and Broodseinde, in which the Germans buried 18 men of the 2nd Buffs and 20 of the 3rd Royal Fusiliers who fell in April 1915.

It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery. There are now 11,961 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery. 8,373 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to more than 80 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate 20 casualties whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. There are also 4 German burials, 3 being unidentified.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker. The TYNE COT MEMORIAL forms the north-eastern boundary of Tyne Cot Cemetery and commemorates nearly 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom and New Zealand who died in the Ypres Salient after 16 August 1917 and whose graves are not known. The memorial stands close to the farthest point in Belgium reached by Commonwealth forces in the First World War until the final advance to victory.

The memorial was designed by Sir Herbert Baker with sculpture by F V Blundstone



Gravestone in Bolton Churchyard

John Dixon



In 1871 John Dixon was living at High Swinklebank, Longsleddale, Westmorland with his parents John and Ellen Dixon. In 1881 he was living at Latha (Laitha), Bolton and in 1911 his parents were living at Bolton Hall.

John emigrated to Canada and during the war enlisted (service number 760011) with the 4th Battalion, Canadian Labor Corps. He died on 31st July 1917 aged 47 and is remembered with Honour at La Laiterie Military Cemetery, Belgium. The cemetery is located 7 kilometres south of Ieper town centre and there are 751 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated there.

John had four brothers James, Anthony, Lancelot and Robert and one sister, Alice.

Entry in Cumberland News 25 August 1917:

Private John Dixon, of the Canadians, third son of Mr Dixon, Battlebarrow, Appleby, and late of Bolton Mill (Hall?) was killed in action on July 31st. He was 47 years of age. He went to Canada some years ago, and the family did not know that he was in the Army until they received the notification that he was killed. The whereabouts of another son is unknown.

Labour Battalions

Four Canadian Labour Battalions for work in rear areas were organized in England in December 1916 and January 1917 using men not fit for service in the trenches (B. Category). The intention was to have one battalion attached to each Canadian division in France but, in fact, all were employed in railway construction under the Director of Labour (British). In November 1917 two of the battalions finally went to the Canadian Corps and the other two became battalions of Canadian Railway troops.

The 4th Canadian Labour Battalion was organized at Seaford in January 1917 under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. H. McKinney. Most of the personnel were from reserve battalions in England and the Battalion arrived in France 15 March 1917 with a strength of 12 officers and 976 other ranks.

War Diary entry 31st July 1917

*"Owing to heavy artillery fire, work was practically impossible in the forward area as the result of a new offensive. We had several casualties viz; 633746 Pte Rodgers A, **760011 Pte Dixon J, killed in action**, 766585 Pte Godward E, 53775 Pte Betts J, 463651 Pte McDonald D, 490634 Pte Vickers R, 417152 Pte Jones A, 472759 Pte Letendre J wounded. Railway construction continued."*

The diary indicates that from 12th July the Battalion was undertaking Railway work on the line from Dickebusch to Vorrmegeele

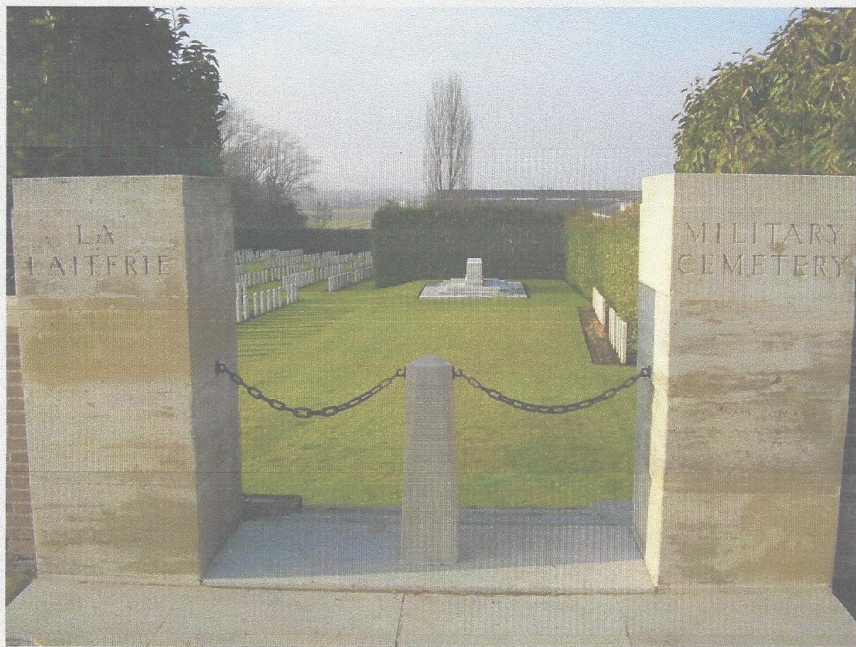
In Memory of

Private

J Dixon

760011, 4th Bn., Canadian Labour Corps who died on 31 July 1917

Remembered with Honour
La Laiterie Military Cemetery



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Location Information

La Laiterie Military Cemetery is located 7 Kms south of Ieper town centre on the Kemmelseweg (N331), connecting Ieper to Kemmel.

Historical Information

The cemetery, named from a dairy farm, was begun in November 1914 and used until October 1918 by units holding this sector of the front. The different plots were, to a great extent, treated as regimental burial grounds; the majority of the graves in Plots II, III and X, for instance, were those of the 26th, 25th and 24th Canadian Infantry Battalions, respectively, and all but one of the graves in Plot VIII are those of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers. On 25 April 1918, the cemetery fell into German hands, but it was retaken at the beginning of September. After the Armistice, graves were brought into the cemetery from the battlefields north and north-east of Kemmel.

There are now 751 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 180 of the burials are unidentified and special memorials commemorate two servicemen whose graves were destroyed in later fighting.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

John Lambert



John Lambert was born at Bolton, Westmorland and was the only son of William and Mary Lambert, White Farm, Bolton. He served as a Private (service number 202899) with the 8th Battalion, Border Regiment. He was killed in action during the Battle of Estaines in France 10th April 1918 aged 27 and is remembered with honour at the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium located 12.5 kilometres south of Ieper (Ypres) town centre. The memorial commemorates more than 11,000 servicemen of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in this sector during the First World War and have no known grave.

John had a sister Isabella.

Extract from local newspaper of the time.

The Toll of War

We record with regret the death in action of Private John Lambert, only son of Mr and Mrs Lambert, of White Farm, Bolton. No details are to hand beyond the bare War Office announcement.

Before the war he assisted his parents on the holding, which they owned, and also helped other farmers in the district. He was an acceptable local preacher attached to the United Methodist Church, conscientiously taking duty twice every Sunday. As a Sunday school and Band of Hope worker, he was a great power for good and in fact he was one of the most useful men in Bolton village. He was widely esteemed for his quiet Christian life and upright dealings.

Extract from 8th Battalion Border Regiment War Diary, April 1918

9th April 1917. Dull – slight mist. Enemy attacked about 5.30 am after heavy bombardment. A Coy practically cut off. B, C, and D Coys returned to reserve line which was soon enveloped and about midday Battalion withdrew with other troops to a North and South Line West of Le Bizet. A further withdrawal to the road Clef de la Belgique-Oosthove was necessitated during the afternoon, and late at night the right flank was swung back to the line Coutre Rue Oosthove- Doudou. Two companies 9th Cheshire's being on our right at Courte Rue, and 2 Companies 9th Cheshire's on our left at Oosthove."

Relatives:

None traced to date

In Memory of

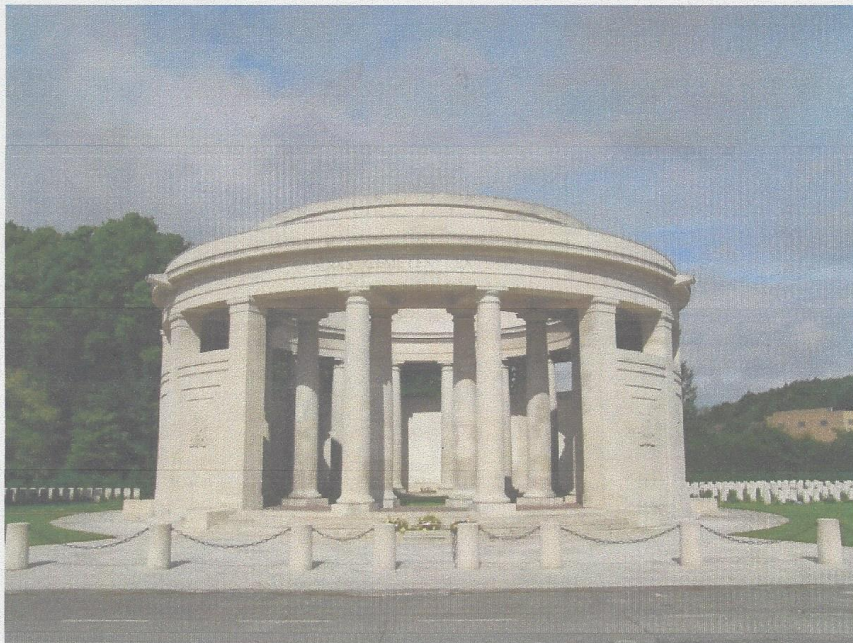
Private

John Lambert

202899, 8th Bn., Border Regiment who died on 10 April 1918

Remembered with Honour

Ploegsteert Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Location Information

Ploegsteert Wood Military Cemetery is located 12.5 Kms south of Ieper town centre, on a road leading from the Rijselseweg N365, which connects Ieper to Wijtschate, Mesen, Ploegsteert and on to Armentieres.

From Ieper town centre the Rijselsestraat runs from the market square, through the Lille Gate (Rijselpoort) and directly over the crossroads with the Ieper ring road. The road name then changes to the Rijselseweg.

2 Kms after Mesen lies the left hand turning onto Rue St.Yvon. Immediately after passing Prowse Point Military Cemetery lies a right hand turning onto a small road track (unsuitable for vehicles). 1.2 Kms after this junction lies the cemetery, along the track leading into the wood.

Visiting Information

This cemetery is located in the wood at Ploegsteert and access is only possible via a track in the woods to which motor vehicles are not allowed - a post is in position preventing vehicle access. If disabled visitors cannot get to this cemetery without being driven by car, they should contact our office in Ieper well in advance of their visit - Telephone (057) 22 36 36, so that arrangements can be made with our local staff to open up the track.

Historical Information

Ploegsteert Wood Military Cemetery was made by the enclosure of a number of small regimental cemeteries.

Plot II was originally the SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY CEMETERY, made by the 1st Battalion in December 1914. The 32 graves it contains, as well as ten in Plot I, are from that battalion.

Plot IV, the BUCKS CEMETERY, was made by the 1st/1st Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, in April 1915. 11 of the 20 graves it contains are from that battalion.

Plot III contains 16 graves of the 1/5th Gloucesters, made between April and May 1915, and in Plots III and I there are 12 graves of the 8th Loyal North Lancs from October to December 1915. However, these plots were known as CANADIAN CEMETERY, STRAND, from the 28 Canadian graves of June to October 1915 in Plot III, and from the trench running nearby.

The cemetery as a whole was used sparingly in 1916, and again by the New Zealand Division in July and August 1917. It was in German hands between 10 April and 29 September 1918.

Ploegsteert Wood Military Cemetery contains 164 First World War burials.

The cemetery was designed by W H Cowlshaw.

8th Battalion War Diary, April 1918

PLACE	DATE	HOUR	SUMMARY OF EVENTS
[? WAERSVELOE] KORTEPYP CAMP	1st		Advance Coy D coy arrived 1.30am & remainder of Bn 5am & embussed for KORTEPYP CAMP - New draft of 170 19 year old boys. Excellent appearance & smart of parade. CAPT J.DAWSON rejoined.
ROMARIN CAMP	2nd		Move to ROMARIN CAMP - 2nd S. Lancs in line - 8 Border support, 11 Cheshire reserves. D coy under Capt DAWSON (Lancashire Support Farm) [co????e - communique?] attaching coy under tactical orders of 2/S Lancs - C coy CAPT BENTLEY A & B coys. ROMARINCAMP with Bn HQrs - Excellent weather.
	3rd		Cleaning up & baths - unsettled.
	4th		Unsettled - cleaning up & inspections - C & D coys withdrawn from support line - preparatory to moving up next day. OC Coys reconnoitred front line. The Bn relieved 3rd Worcestors & 11th Lanc Fusiliers - Bn sector Lys River on right to C4b7.8 on left - C Coy (Capt Bentley) left subsector D coy (Capt Dawson) right subsector.
[T?OUQUET] SECTOR	5th		B coy- support - Grande Rabeque - A coy - Reserve - Le Bizet - Bn HQrs - [Desquieres?] Farm - Relief began 7.30pm & finished 10pm except 3 posts D coy 3am - night wet.
	6th		Fine. Co visited OC's front line coys C & D - Day quiet. Patrols out at night.
	7th		Battn in the line. A little TM activity. Persistent fire by enemy MG all night from FRELINGHEIN.
	8th		do. MG fired from FRELINGHEIN all night. Patrol located strong enemy working party at West end of FRELINGHEIN BRIDGE, they were wiring the Bridge Head. 2nd Sth Lancs on our left relieved by XI Cheshire. A Coy (2nd Lt Allan) moved up from LE BIZET to FRANDE RABEQUE - B Coy side slipping to the right in the RESERVE LINE. Enemy TMs in WARNETON sector heavily bombarded during the afternoon.
	9th		Dull & cloudy. Heavy bombardment on our right - several miles away. Reported GERMAN attack from ARMENTIERES to LA BASSEE. Our sector heavily shelled in afternoon - with Gas, HE & shrapnel. A coy (Lt Allan) relieved C coy (Capt Bentley) in left front. B coy (Capt COXON) relieved D Coy (Capt Dawson) in right front.
	10th		Dull - slight mist - Enemy attacked about 5.30am after heavy bombardment. A Coy practically cut off. B, C & D Coys returned to Reserve line which was soon enveloped & about midday Battalion withdrew with other troops to a NORTH and South line West of LE BIZET. A further withdrawal to the ROAD Clef de la BELGIQUE-OOSTHOVE was necessitated during the afternoon, and late at night the right flank was swungback to the line COUTRE RUE OOSTHOVE-DOUDOU - Two companies 9th Cheshires being on our right at COURTE RUE, and 2 companies 9th Cheshires on our left at OOSTHOVE.
OOSTHOVE	11th		Enemy attacked early morning but was driven off by rifle & LG fire. Position bombarded fairly heavily. About midday a withdrawal on the left necessitated falling back on TRENCH LINE about LE ROSSIGNOL which was held till night. LT STRONG & party of 40 OR captured a MG & restored a temporary gap in the line about BRUNE GAYE in the afternoon. Orders to evacuate NIEPPE SALIENT being received, the Battalion withdrew to CONNAUGHT ROAD at dusk - where it dug in, in support to 75th Inf Bde Group.
CONNAUGHT & KORTEPYP	12th		Day was fine. Beyond little shelling & sniping nothing of great importance occurred during the morning. About 2pm a general retirement was observed on

		our right – which necessitated a further withdrawal to KORTEPYP – where the line was reorganised.
	13th	Very heavy mist in morning. The night had passed quietly. About 6am 6th SWB were seen to be retiring along the NEUVE EGLISE Road & soon after under cover of mist & the heavy bombardment enemy attacked in great strength & forced us back to the line NEUVE EGLISE – TROIS ROIS CABT where elements of 75th Bde Group & the 9th HLI had already dug in. Here a stand was made. Capt COXON ^[1] & LT BOTT ^[2] were both killed making a counterattack on the enemy's flank during the morning. Meantime a position was being prepared from CRUCIFIX CORNER along the ridge in a NORTH EASTERLY direction.
	14th	Morning quiet except for heavy shelling of back areas. About midday enemy began dribbling small parties forward & soon evidence of massing was observed in the valley along the NEUVE EGLISE-DRANOUTRE ROAD about TBC Central. Our barrage & MG fire nipped the attack in the bud. Orders for Bde relief received about 9.30pm.
KOUDOKOT MONT des CATS	15th	Battalion relieved in line by 71st Bde about 2.30 am & marched to KOUDOKOT where it joined the rest of the Brigade. At 2pm the Brigade marched via BERTHEN to MONT DES CATS which was reached about 7pm.
LA LEVRETTE	16th	About 10.45pm Battalion marched via BOESCHEPE to LA LEVRETTE in support to 33rd & 34th Divisions. Bde formed into a composite Battalion under Lt-Col J.B. ALLSOPP. Capt BENTLEY & Lt DUGGAN remained with Battalion. Lt-Col BIRT returned to rear Brigade HQ.
	17th	Still at LALEVRETTE - Shelled rather heavily during the day.
MONT DES CATS	18th	Early morning the Battalion returned to hutments at MONT DES CATS. Major STEWART rejoined Battalion temporarily during the evening. Draft of young boys mostly.
	19th	Snow fell - very cold. Shell burst in C Coys hut killing 5 & wounding 26 OR. ^[3]
	20th	Cold. Cleaning up & refitting. Enemy shelled vicinity fairly heavily. Classes for specialist. Firing on range behind MONASTRY. Inlying piquet established as a safeguard against surprise.
VOXURIE - POPERINGHE	21st	Brigade marched to HIRST CAMP near VOXVRIE-POPERINGHE. Fine.
	22nd	Fine. Classes continued. 18 officers joined Battalion in afternoon & draft of 63 OR.
	23rd	Lewis Gun classes continued. 2nd Lt Mackie joined the Bn and was posted to A Co.
	24th	Specialist classes continued. Lt M. TURNBULL ^[4] joined the Bn. He was posted to D Co and appointed Bn signalling officer.
	25th	The Bn was employed in digging trench line. At 10am orders were issued from Bde warning the Bn to stand by ready to move. Coys were recalled from digging and preparations were made for an immediate move. At 2.30pm the Brigade moved to HOUGRAAF CABARET where the division were ordered to concentrate. At 11pm the DIVISION received orders to counterattack in the vicinity of KEMMEL. The 7th Brigade on the right and the 74th Brigade on the left were ordered to move forward in conjunction with the 39th French Division. The 75th Bde were in close support. The Battalion moved forward and took up a position in the right of the LA CLYTTE-RENINGHELST road about 600 yards E of RENINGHELST at 2AM.
RENINGHELST	26th	

		flank. The remainder of the day was fairly quiet.
IN LINE	27th	During the afternoon the Bn. moved forward and relieved the 10th Cheshires (7th Brigade). In the evening the Bn moved into the front line and relieved the 8th Loyal North Lancs and 3rd Worcesters. Patrols were sent out during the night. Small parties of the enemy were encountered and dispersed.
	28th	Intermittent hostile shelling throughout the day. Otherwise quiet. Lt F.W. DARVELL ^[5] took out patrol during the day and patrolled the whole of the right front. During the night patrols were again sent out and a little wiring was done.
	29th	At 3am the enemy opened a bombardment of Gas shells which at 5am developed into a heavy HE barrage. The SOS was seen going up on the left of the line. At 6.15am the two front coys reported the enemy were massing on the right front and appeared to be attempting to attack down the LA CLYTTE-KEMMIL road. Owing to our artillery MG and rifle fire the attack did not develop. About this time the two front Coys were subjected to heavy MG and rifle fire from the right front. At 10am LT-COL CWH BIRT, DSO, was wounded in the left arm by a shell. Capt A.J. BENTLEY A/Adjt took over command of the Bn. Up to 11am considerable enemy movement was observed on the right front. MG and rifle fire was opened on them and heavy casualties inflicted. Owing to heavy hostile shelling throughout the morning communication with the rear was difficult. At 5.15pm the enemy opened a heavy barrage on our front and support which continued until 6.15 when the enemy again appeared to be attempting to attack along the LA CLYTTE-KEMMIL road. This attack was again broken up by our artillery MG and rifle fire. The remainder of the day was without incident. The following officers were wounded during the morning. CAPT C.W. McLENNAN, Gassed went down to ADS and returned to the Bn. 2 Lts. J.W. ROGERS (B coy) J. GIBSON (B Coy) J.T.R. VAREL (B Coy) J.H. MACKIE (A Coy) on the night of the 29/30 the Bn was relieved by the 2nd Bn South Lancs. On relief the Bn moved back to a position on the LA CLYTTE-RENINGHELST road 800 yds west of LA CLYTTE. There Major H.G. FRASER joined the Bn and assumed command.
LA CLYTTE	30th	<p>The day was fairly quiet. At 6pm the vicinity of Bn HQ was heavily shelled for about an hour.</p> <p><u>HONOURS and awards during the month</u></p> <p>MILITARY MEDAL for Conspicuous gallantry during the retreat on the SOMME</p> <p>32272 Cpl J.S. SEWELL</p> <p>12235 Cpl J.W. BURKIN^[6]</p> <p>9844 Cpl P. CARR</p> <p>24645 L/C J. LEE</p> <p>11884 Sjt J. MACDONALD</p> <p>21036 Cpl H. WISE</p> <p>27434 Pte H. SINGLETON</p> <p>5622 Pte H. FERGUSON</p> <p>18388 Pte. R. LAWRENCE</p> <p>13589 Pte. J. VARIETY</p> <p>16233 L/C B. DUCKWORTH</p> <p>30198 Pte. G. PORTER</p> <p>15597 L/C G. JOHNSTON</p> <p>14509 Pte. J.KELLY</p> <p>15091 Sjt M. CRAYSTON</p>

Arthur Savage



Arthur Savage was born on 25th November 1895 at Bolton, Westmorland and was the son of Margaret Agnes Savage. Matthew Savage was his uncle. He enlisted in November 1914 and served as a Private (service number 16347) with the 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment. He was wounded in an attack on 1st July 1916 and returned to France in April 1917. He was killed in action in Flanders 6th October 1917 aged 21 and is remembered with honour at the Tyne Cot Memorial, one of four memorials which commemorate 11,956 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War of which 8,369 are unidentified.

Previous to enlisting Arthur worked for Mr Richardson, Whitber, Kings Meaburn.

Extract from Cumberland and Westmorland Herald of the time:

Private Arthur Savage, Border Regiment, also of Bolton who was killed in France on 6th October was the nephew of Matthew Savage. He enlisted in the Border Regiment in November 1914 and went to France a year later. He was wounded in the attack on 1st July 1916, and returned to France in April of this year. He was 21 years of age. The sad news of his death was conveyed to his mother in the following letter from a chaplain of the forces:

I am very sorry to write to you about your son, who was killed on the 6th, He laid down his life when the regiment carried all of its objectives and held them in the mud and cold exposed to shells and bullets.

Memorial service at Bolton

A solemn and impressive service was conducted on Sunday evening in the Parish Church, Bolton, in memory of Private Arthur Savage, Border Regiment, of that village, who fell in action in France on the 6th ult., and whose photo appears in this issue. There was a very full congregation, and the service was choral throughout. The introductory voluntary was "O rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn), the organist being Mrs Carmichael. Special psalms sung were the 39th and 90th, and special lessons were taken from the "Wisdom of Solomon" (iii 1-7 and verses 15 and 160, and "Revelation" (vii from verse 9). The hymns which were selected for the occasion by the mourners were reverently sung by the large congregation. The Vicar (Rev TA Carmichael), in his address from the text I Maccabees iii 18, 19 "With Heaven it is all one, to save by many or by few: for victory in battle foundeth not in the multitude of a host; but strength is from heaven." Spoke on three scenes in the life and military service of Judas Maccabaeus, ne of the greatest soldiers in Holy Scripture. The Old Testament Apocrypha, he explained, contained much which the Church teaches us to regard as important "for example of life and instruction of manners." He referred feelingly to the young man who had fallen in action, and who, like Judas Maccabaeus of old, had died "manfully for our brethren's sake." He proffered the sympathy of himself and the congregation to the bereaved relatives of him who had made the great sacrifice, and whose immortal soul had gone to the spirit-world there to await the day of reward.

*"He died as few men get chance to die,
Fighting to save a worlds morality.
He died the noblest death a man may die,
Fighting for God, and right, and Liberty;
And such death is Immortality."*

The solemn service was concluded by the rendering of Handel's "Dead March" in "Saul" during which all the congregation remained standing after which they filed out of the church slowly and reverently.

Relatives:

Mrs E A Page (Nee Bell and born at White House, Bolton), Avalon, Gilberts End, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire

Mrs M J Williams, Crossfell View Barn, Langwathby, Penrith CA10 1LW

Rt Rev James Bell, Stone Croft, Bolton



SAVAGE.—Killed in action, on 6th Oct., Private Arthur Savage, Border Regiment, of Bolton, aged 21 years.

"There is no death! What seems so transition;

This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death."

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I am very sorry to write to you about your son, who was killed on the 6th. He laid down his life on an occasion when the regiment carried all its objectives and held them in the mud and cold, exposed to shells and bullets.

A memorial service will be held at Bolton Church to-morrow evening at 6-30.

They went with songs to the battle, they were young,

Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.

They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,

They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:

Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning

We will remember them.

—Laurence Binyon.

In Memory of

Private

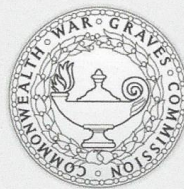
Arthur Savage

16347, 2nd Bn., Border Regiment who died on 06 October 1917 Age 21

Son of Mrs Agnes Savage, of Bolton, Penrith, Cumberland.

Remembered with Honour

Tyne Cot Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

'Tyne Cot' or 'Tyne Cottage' was the name given by the Northumberland Fusiliers to a barn which stood near the level crossing on the Passchendaele-Broodseinde road. The barn, which had become the centre of five or six German blockhouses, or pill-boxes, was captured by the 3rd Australian Division on 4 October 1917, in the advance on Passchendaele.

One of these pill-boxes was unusually large and was used as an advanced dressing station after its capture. From 6 October to the end of March 1918, 343 graves were made, on two sides of it, by the 50th (Northumbrian) and 33rd Divisions, and by two Canadian units. The cemetery was in German hands again from 13 April to 28 September, when it was finally recaptured, with Passchendaele, by the Belgian Army.

TYNE COT CEMETERY was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from a few small burial grounds, including the following:

IBERIAN SOUTH CEMETERY and IBERIAN TRENCH CEMETERY, LANGEMARCK, 1,200 metres North of Frezenberg, close to a farm called by the Army "Iberian". These contained the graves of 30 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in August-September 1917, and March 1918.

KINK CORNER CEMETERY, ZONNEBEKE, on the road to Frezenberg, containing the graves of 14 soldiers from the United Kingdom, nine from Canada and nine from Australia, who fell in September-November 1917.

LEVI COTTAGE CEMETERY, ZONNEBEKE, near the road to Langemarck, containing the graves of ten soldiers from the United Kingdom, eight from Canada and three from Australia, who fell in September-November 1917.

OOSTNIEUWKERKE GERMAN CEMETERY, in the village of Oostnieuwkerke, containing the graves of 20 soldiers and 2 airmen from the United Kingdom and two soldiers from Canada who fell in 1915-1917.

PRAET-BOSCH GERMAN CEMETERY, VLADSLOO, in the forest on the road from Kortewilde to Leke. Here were buried six officers of the R.F.C. and R.A.F. who fell in 1917-18.

STADEN GERMAN CEMETERY, on the South-East side of the road to Stadenberg, containing the graves of 14 soldiers from the United Kingdom and ten from Canada who fell in 1915-1917.

WATERLOO FARM CEMETERY, PASSCHENDAELE, 650 metres North-East of 's Gravenstafel, containing the graves of ten soldiers from Canada, seven from the United Kingdom and two from New Zealand, who fell in 1917-18.

ZONNEBEKE BRITISH CEMETERY No.2, on the road between Zonnebeke and Broodseinde, in which the Germans buried 18 men of the 2nd Buffs and 20 of the 3rd Royal Fusiliers who fell in April 1915.

It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery. There are now 11,961 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery. 8,373 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to more than 80 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate 20 casualties whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. There are also 4 German burials, 3 being unidentified.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker. The TYNE COT MEMORIAL forms the north-eastern boundary of Tyne Cot Cemetery and commemorates nearly 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom and New Zealand who died in the Ypres Salient after 16 August 1917 and whose graves are not known. The memorial stands close to the farthest point in Belgium reached by Commonwealth forces in the First World War until the final advance to victory.

The memorial was designed by Sir Herbert Baker with sculpture by F V Blundstone

2nd Border Battalion War Diary October 1917

PLACE	DATE	HOUR	SUMMARY OF EVENTS
			Reference Maps: Sheet 27 and 28.
	1/10/17		The Battalion marched from camp near RENINGHELST to camp near DICKEBUSCH arriving about 7.30pm
	2/10/17		The Battalion marched to dugouts on Western side of ZILLEBEKE LAKE.
	3/10/17		The Battalion remained at ZILLEBEKE LAKE till 10.30pm when it moved up to assemble for the attack. The role of the Battalion was to leapfrog the 8th Devon Regt on the RED LINE and to take the blue line from J.13.a.35.95. to J.6.c.2.6 and to mop up the ground between the RED and BLUE lines covered by the front companies. A and B were the attacking companies. C Coy "moppers up" and D Coy in reserve.
	4/10/17		<p>The tape was laid out in two lines parallel to the objectives and at 130 yards distant immediately behind the mound at J.10a7.8. By 3.0am the whole Battn was reported in position on the tape. The enemy who seemed to have had his suspicions aroused rained shells on to area behind the mound. It was therefore decided to close up behind the 8th Devon Regt which was formed up 200* in front [* meaning yards]. The Mound was directly in the line of advance and the ground on the far side was little better than a bog on the left side of which was barbed wire – The result was that the troops got much disorganised before the start of the attack.</p> <p>At zero 6.0am the Battn moved forward with the 2nd GORDONS and 22nd MANCHESTERS on the flanks. The intention was that having assumed normal formation, the Battn attacking the 2nd objective should stop 400* inside No Man's Land. The Battns however were completely mixed up and the whole line consisting of Gordons, Devons, Manchesters and Borders went forward to the first objectives as it was impossible to try and withdraw troops from the advancing line. Mopping up was undertaken automatically and the gaps left by the moppers up easily filled up. On arrival at the 1st objective the officers withdrew men of the Battn about 100 yds in rear and reorganised them into platoons. As soon as reorganised the line moved forward close to the barrage, the barrage was so accurate and the line so well defined that the men could go up to it quite comfortably, and the difficulty was not in keeping them up too it, but in keeping them back from getting into it.</p> <p>At 9.40am, the final objectives were reported taken and consolidation in progress. About 40 men under 2nd Lt. LITTLE had had to move to the left to get into trench with 2nd Gordons on the left. About 80 men under 2 Lieut ABRAMS had kept touch with B Coy on the left. A portion of B Coy had got on the right of A Company. A gap appeared between 2nd Lt. ARGLES Company and 2 Lt. ABRAMS company. This was filled by a platoon of D Company under 2nd Lt. J. HARDING.^[1] The frontage held by the Battalion at this time was the entire frontage allotted to the Brigade with the exception of 100* on the right which was held by the 22nd Manchester Regt. The line extended from J.5.b.25.30. to J.6.c.35.10. Consolidation in depth now seemed somewhat difficult owing to the extended frontage. The first step taken was for certain officers to take over certain portions of the line and to reorganise within their frontage.</p> <p>The line was practically held in four subsections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 2 Lieut. LITTLE on the left from J.5.b.25.30 on the left slope of the valley to J.5.b.25.05. (2) 2 Lieut. ABRAMS in touch with him on the left and extending to J.5.a.70.90. (some men of D Coy on the right of 2nd Lieut. ABRAMS Company were apparently absorbed into it). (3) There was a gap between 2 Lieut. ABRAM's right and (4) 2nd Lieut. ARGLES left at J.5.d.95.80.

		<p>Some men of D Company had also been absorbed into 2nd Lieut. ARGLES Company which held the BLUE LINE down to J.6.c.35.10. Each of these Officers collected men of various companies together preparatory to further organisation. Thus 2nd Lieut. ABRAMS collected the men of 22nd Manchester Regt and put out a post on his extreme right in order to get nearer in touch with 2 Lieut. ARGLES and to get the men nearer their own Battn. Next to him he had a part of D Company, then A Company and then B Company on the left. Touch was obtained between the Companies, but the gap between A Coy and C Coy still remained although each had put out post on its extreme flank. About 40 men of D Company were in the trenches in the neighbourhood of JAY COTTAGE.</p>
5/10/17		<p>During the night 4th/5th Oct the reorganisation continued and companies exchanged men getting A Coy all together and C Coy all together. A Coy extended slightly to the right and C Company slightly to the left in order to get nearer into touch but on the morning of the 5th there was still an appreciable gap. During the day some officers came up from Transport and were sent up to Coys. Captain D.A. DEMPSTER was ordered to collect men of B Coy from the various Coys and to fill the gap between A & C Coys. By this time the enemy had got his artillery on to the front line and snipers were also active. Communications with C Coy by day was almost impossible.</p> <p>During the night 5th/6th a post of B Coy was established between C and A Coys and touch was gained along the whole line. Reorganisation was much hampered by the frequent SOS barrages which had to be put down and which caused a great deal of retaliatory shelling by the enemy.</p> <p>During the night the Australian Brigade on the left had been ordered to relieve the 2nd Gordon Hdrs in the position of the line north of crossroads J5.d.10.95. but on the morning of the 6th inst it was found that two Coys of that Regiment had not been relieved nor had 2nd Lieut. LITTLE's platoons which were also North of the crossroads at J.5.d.10.95. A liaison officer was sent to the HQ of the Australian Battn with a request that the 2 remaining Coy of the 2nd Gordon Hdrs and 2nd Lieut. LITTLE's platoons should be relieved by them. This however they were unable to do, as they had not sufficient men.</p> <p>In the meantime the front held by the battalion had been divided into 4 subsections. On the left the portion held by 2nd Lieut. LITTLE known as "L" subsector, next on his right from J.5.b.41. to J.5.d.7.8. B subsector was held by 2nd Lieut. ABRAM with A Company. In the centre down from J.5.d.7.8. to J.6.c. 24. B subsector held by a small party of B Company under 2nd Lieut. HARRISON and 1 platoon of D Company under 2nd Lieut. PAYNTER.^[2] On the right from J.6.c.24 to J.6.c.40 "C" subsector was held by Captain D.B. DEMPSTER who had now been sent to C Company. D Company were in support in the trenches in the vicinity of JAY COTTAGE. The intention was to relieve 2nd Lieut. PAYNTER's party by 2nd Lieut. LITTLE's platoons as soon as the latter was relieved by the Australians. The platoon of D Company so released was to take up a position South of JAY TRENCH and East of the road joining JAY and JUDGE cottages.</p>
6/10/17		<p>By the evening of the 6th it had become clear that the two companies of 2nd Gordons and 2 Lieut. LITTLE were not going to be relieved by the Australians. Further a message from 20th Brigade showed that the relief of the two companies of the Gordons was imperative as they were to become counter attack Battalion. It was therefore decided that they must be relieved by 2 Lieut. HARRISON's party and the remainder of D Company. The term 2 coys of Gordon Highlanders was rather misleading, as when arrangements were made for their relief it was found that they</p>


		<p>had been so reduced in numbers that the relief was effected by 2nd Lieut. HARRISON with 12 men.</p> <p>Touch was gained with the Australian Battalion on the left and it was hoped that by extending 2 Lieut. LITTLE's sector to the left and asking the Australians to extend slightly to the right the line could possibly be consolidated. It was found however that the company of the Australian Battalion which was on the left of 2nd Lieut. HARRISON consisted only of 1 officer and 24 men. It was therefore arranged that each party should send patrols across from post to post during the night. Another platoon of D Coy had to be used to replace 2nd Lt. HARRISON's party on the left of "B" subsector. This relief was somewhat tardily completed owing to the fact that the officer who was sent to make the arrangements for the relief with the Company Commander of the right Company 2nd Gordon Highlanders was mortally wounded while making his arrangements [presumably 2nd Lt. HARDING] and afterwards a heavy barrage delayed it. Relief was completed at 6.45am.</p>
7/10/17		<p>On the night 7th/8th the Battalion was relieved by 20 Manchester Regt. The relief was again rather protracted, the Manchesters arriving with 3 companies instead of 2 and there was consequently slight delay in issuing new orders and obtaining guides. The relief was complete at 11.30pm but the report which was received from OC D Coy included the relief of both front line and support platoons. This was not realised and the relief of the two front line platoons was awaited until dawn when it was discovered that they had already been relieved.</p>
8/10/17		<p>After relief the Battn moved to dugouts on the Western side of ZILLEBEKE LAKE.</p>
9/10/17		<p>The 2nd Queens Regt relieved the Battn which marched to camp near DICKEBUSCH.</p>
10/10/17		<p>The Battn marched to CANORA camp in the WESTOUTRE area, arriving about 7.30pm.</p>
11/10/17 to 22/10/17		<p>The Battn remained in CANORA Camp and carried out training under Battalion arrangements.</p>
23/10/17		<p>The Battn marched to camp near VIERSTRART arriving about 4pm.</p>
24/10/17		<p>The Battn moved from camp at 4.0pm and proceeded via HEDGE ST and DUNBARTON LAKES to the front area South of the MENIN ROAD, relieving the 16th and 17th Sherwood Foresters on a line running from J.21.b.30.12 on the MENIN ROAD to J.21.c.9.7 opposite LEWIS HOUSE. C Coy occupied the front part of this line with D Coy in close support. A and B Coys occupied a line about 350 yds in rear. Battn Hdqrs were established among some pill boxes at J.21.a.5.1. Intermittent shelling of front posts with light shells occurred throughout the night, with heavy shelling of Bn HQ area from 10pm to 3am.</p>
25/10/17		<p>At 6.16am and 6.20am small parties of enemy were seen attempting to enter LEWIS HOUSE. Lewis Gun and rifle fire inflicted some casualties and the parties disappeared. The enemy were fairly quiet throughout the day. The absence of machine gun and rifle fire on our front was especially noticeable. The enemy shelled intermittently all areas around pill boxes, including Battn Hdqrs.</p>
26/10/17		<p>The Battn was ordered to attack and hold a line joining the points J.22.c.70.48 (in GHELUVELT village) and J.22.c.10.05 known as the RED LINE. The attack was part of an operation to be carried out by the 20th</p> <p>INFANTRY BRIGADE. The 8th DEVON Regt and the 2nd QUEENS were attacking simultaneously on the left and right respectively. After the objective had been captured the 2nd GORDON HDRS were to leapfrog and establish a blue line parallel to the RED LINE and about 500 yards forward in advance of it.</p>

Matthew Savage



Matthew Savage was born on 28 September 1879 at Bolton, Westmorland, and was the son of John and Agnes (nee Scott) Savage. He was married to Edith Ellen (nee Armory) Savage. He was the uncle of Arthur Savage.

Matthew served as a Private (service number 32560) with the 8th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. He was killed in action, in Flanders 7th June 1917 aged 37 and is remembered with honour at the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial where the large Hall of Memory contains names of 54,896 Commonwealth soldiers who died on the Salient but whose bodies have never been identified or found.

	<p>He was one of twins, his brother Robert John having been born 15 minutes earlier. They were christened at All Saints Church on 9th November 1879. Before the war, he was a policeman at Gateshead – number 110G. His family at the time of his death was living at 212 Eastbourne Avenue, Gateshead. They had three daughters Evelyn, who married Jack Douglas and they had no children; Elsie who did not marry and Nelly who married Bill Stevenson who had children and grandchildren</p>
---	--

Extracts from 2nd Battalion War Diary, October 1917

6th October 1917: By the evening of the 6th it had become clear that the two companies of the 2nd Gordon's and 2 Lieutenant Little were not going to be relieved by the Australians. Further a message from 20th Brigade showed that the relief of two companies of the Gordon's was imperative as they were to become counter attack Battalion. It was therefore decided that they must be relieved by 2 Lieutenant Harrison's party and the remainder of D company. The term two companies of Gordon Highlanders was rather misleading, as when arrangements were made for their relief it was found that they had been so reduced in numbers that the relief was effected by 2nd Lieutenant Harrison with 12 men. Touch was gained with the Australian Battalion on the left and it was hoped that by extending 2nd Lieutenant Little's sector to the left and asking the Australians to extend slightly to the right the line could possibly be consolidated. It was found however that the company of the Australian Battalion which was on the left of 2nd Lieutenant Harrison consisted of only one officer and 24 men. It was therefore arranged that each party should send patrols across from post to post during the night. Another platoon of D Company had to be used to replace 2nd Lieutenant Harrison's party on the left of "B" subsector. The relief was somewhat tardily completed owing to the fact that the officer who was sent to make the arrangements for the relief with the Company Commander of the right Company 2nd Highlanders was mortally wounded while making his arrangements (Presumably 2nd Lieutenant Harding) and afterwards a heavy barrage delayed it. Relief was completed at 6.45 am.

Relatives:

Mrs E A Page (Nee Bell and born at White House, Bolton), Avalon, Gilberts End, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire

Mrs M J Williams, Crossfell View Barn, Langwathby, Penrith CA10 1LW

Rt Rev James Bell, Stone Croft, Bolton



Commonwealth War Graves Commission

2 MARLOW ROAD MAIDENHEAD BERKS SL6 7DX
Telephone 0628 34221 Telex 847526 Comgra G Facsimile 0628 771208
c 1628

Mr R J Woolfall
156 Perth Road
Ilford
Essex
IG2 6EB

Your Ref:

Our Ref: 30/JS/6

Date: 10 JUN 1993

Dear Mr Woolfall

Private Matthew Savage, 32560, serving with 8th Basttalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on 7 June 1917, age 37. Sadly he has no known grave, and therefore he is commemorated by name, on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium. Members of the York and Lancaster Regiment are commemorated on Panels 36 and 55 of this memorial. He was the son of Agnes Savage of Penrith, Cumberland, and the late John Savage, and husband of Edith Ellen Savage of Gateshead.

Ypres (now Ieper) is a town in the Province of West Flanders. The Memorial is situated at the eastern side of the town on the road to Menin and Courtrai, and it commemorates over 55,000 of the Forces of the Commonwealth and Empire who fell in the Salient and who have no known graves.

I hope this information will be of help to you.

Yours sincerely

J McKelvey-Smith

J McKelvey-Smith (Mrs)
Enquiries Section

MA

On 19th April 1996, Matthew's grand-niece, Mary WOOLFALL, and her husband visited Ypres and located Matthew's name near the bottom of Panel 55.

In Memory of

Private

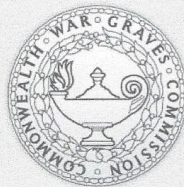
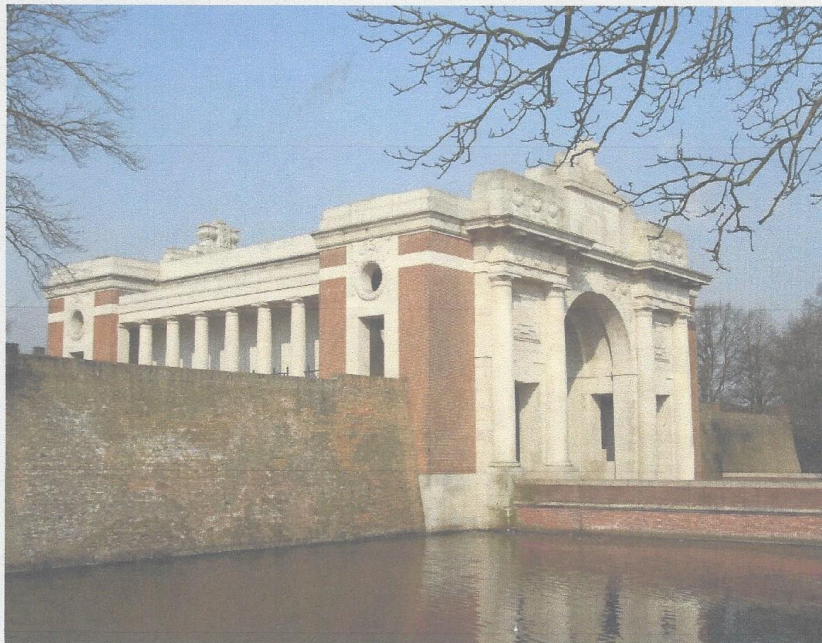
Matthew Savage

32560, 8th Bn., York and Lancaster Regiment who died on 07 June 1917 Age 37

Son of Agnes Savage, of Penrith, Cumberland, and the late John Savage; husband of Edith Ellen Savage, of 212, Eastbourne Avenue, Gateshead.

Remembered with Honour

Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Location Information

Ypres (now Ieper) is a town in the Province of West Flanders. The Memorial is situated at the eastern side of the town on the road to Menin (Menen) and Courtrai (Kortrijk).

Each night at 8 pm the traffic is stopped at the Menin Gate while members of the local Fire Brigade sound the Last Post in the roadway under the Memorial's arches.

Visiting Information

Panel Numbers quoted at the end of each entry relate to the panels dedicated to the Regiment with which the casualty served. In some instances, where a casualty is recorded as attached to another Regiment, his name may appear within their Regimental Panels. Please refer to the on-site Memorial Register Introduction. All odd panel numbers are on the North side of the road and even numbers are located on the South side of the road.

Steps on either side of the memorial leading to the rear of the memorial, make wheelchair access to the rear impossible. There is however, a slope at the side of the memorial which gives wheelchair users some access but due to the incline, it may not be possible to ascend/descend unaided.

Please note that every Friday, all wreaths positioned under the Menin Gate will be checked and removed as necessary, with the exception of those placed on the floral tribute the previous evening.

Historical Information

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war.

The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence.

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

The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September.

The battles of the Ypres Salient claimed many lives on both sides and it quickly became clear that the commemoration of members of the Commonwealth forces with no known grave would have to be divided between several different sites.

The site of the Menin Gate was chosen because of the hundreds of thousands of men who passed through it on their way to the battlefields. It commemorates casualties from the forces of Australia, Canada, India, South Africa and United Kingdom who died in the Salient. In the case of United Kingdom casualties, only those prior 16 August 1917 (with some exceptions). United Kingdom and New Zealand servicemen who died after that date are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot, a site which marks the furthest point reached by Commonwealth forces in Belgium until nearly the end of the war. New Zealand casualties that died prior to 16 August 1917 are commemorated on memorials at Buttes New British Cemetery and Messines Ridge British Cemetery.

The YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. The memorial, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield with sculpture by Sir William Reid-Dick, was unveiled by Lord Plumer on 24 July 1927.

John Stephenson



John Stephenson was born at Kings Meaburn, Westmorland and was the son of Christopher and Mary Ellen Stephenson. John emigrated to Canada about 1912 and enlisted in 1914. He served as a Sergeant (service number A/34136) with the 10th Battalion, Canadian Infantry and died in France 15th June 1916 aged 23. He is remembered with honour at the Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium which is located 12 kilometres west of Ieper town centre. The cemetery contains 9,901 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

Extract from local newspaper of the time:

Bolton Soldier Killed

The sad news reached Bolton, Appleby on Saturday that Sergeant John Stephenson, 10th Battalion Canadians, had been killed in France. His parents, Mr and Mrs C Stephenson, who reside in Bolton, formerly lived at Kings Meaburn, where the deceased was well known. Those who were privileged to know him think of him as quiet, steady, energetic, good-tempered, kind hearted and affable. Four years ago he emigrated to Canada and worked in the Midland Rocky Mountains. He left Canada to take his share in this great war. He came home for a few days' leave last February, and looked in excellent health. His parents received a letter from him on the 12th inst, stating that he was "feeling fine" with a significant postscript "don't worry." On 17th they had a card from him saying he was "quite well." But on the 24th the sorrowful news of his death reached Bolton, and cast a gloom over the whole village. He was taken to a hospital seriously wounded in the head and never regained consciousness. He died in hospital at 8 pm on the 15th inst. His body was buried at a place called Lyssenhock and his grave will be marked with a cross bearing his name.

Extract from 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion June 1916

14th June 1916. In trenches. Enemy bombarded our position steadily all day increasing the fire to an intense bombardment for 10 to 15 minutes every two hours. It was found impossible owing to the heavy and continuous shell fire to do any organised work on the trenches, but in the various sections companies and detachments so far as they could worked at clearing the trenches and opening the communication. A number of wounded Germans and Canadians were found in the trenches and so far as possible these were evacuated, the remainder were collected in safe places to be evacuated as soon as an opportunity occurred. Owing to the trenches, fire and communication, being levelled in places touch could only be maintained at intervals when a slackening of the enemy shelling permitted. It was also found that in the area held by the Battalion isolated units of 2nd and 4th Battalion were stationed and which had not been told of the relief. Arrangements were made to take over the trenches held by these details either at once or at night as circumstances permitted. The whole ground was so ploughed up with shell fire and a network of old and new trenches battered out of recognition that it was impossible to form more than a rough idea of the position of the trenches and the troops holding them.

Over this day the battalion suffered the following casualties:

- *13 Killed in action*
- *20 missing*
- *55 Wounded including Sgt Stephenson who died later of his wounds*

Relatives:

None traced to date but brother of the late William Norman who bequeathed funds for Stephenson's Croft

ATTESTATION PAPER.

A34136
No. 136

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Folio. 23.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.

- (ANSWERS.)
1. What is your name? John Stephenson
 2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born? Westmoreland Eng
 3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? Christopher Stephenson
 4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? Bolton Westmoreland Eng.
 5. What is the date of your birth? 30 Jan 1893.
 6. What is your Trade or Calling? Carriester
 7. Are you married? No
 8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? Yes
 9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? No
 10. Have you ever served in any Military Force? Yes, Cavalry and Westmoreland
If so, state particulars of former Service.
 11. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? Yes
 12. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? Yes
- John Stephenson (Signature of Man).
R. K. Webster (Signature of Witness).

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, John Stephenson, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until legally discharged.

Date 3/1/14 1914. John Stephenson (Signature of Recruit)
R. K. Webster (Signature of Witness)

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, John Stephenson, do make Oath, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will as in duty bound honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of all the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Date 3/1/14 1914. John Stephenson (Signature of Recruit)
R. K. Webster (Signature of Witness)

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

The Recruit above-named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.
The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me, at Carlisle this 31 day of Mar 1914.

Geo. B. Morfitt (Signature of Justice)

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Attestation of the above-named Recruit.

Geo. B. Morfitt (Approving Officer)

Description of John Stephenson on Enlistment.

Apparent Age 21 years.....months.
(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.)

Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease.

(Should the Medical Officer be of opinion that the recruit has served before, he will, unless the man acknowledges to any previous service, attach a slip to that effect, for the information of the Approving Officer.)

Height.....5 ft. 9 1/2 ins.

Chest measurement { Girth when fully expanded.....39 ins.
Range of expansion.....3 ins.

Complexion.....Fair

Eyes.....Blue

Hair.....Brown

Religious denominations. { Church of England.....Yes
Presbyterian.....
Wesleyan.....
Baptist or Congregationalist.....
Other Protestants.....
(Denomination to be stated.)
Roman Catholic.....
Jewish.....

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see at the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him* Fit for the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force.

Date.....27th Dec 1914

Place.....Calgary, Alta.

[Signature]
[Signature]
Medical Officer.

*Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

NOTE.—Should the Medical Officer consider the Recruit unfit, he will fill in the foregoing Certificate only in the case of those who have been attested, and will briefly state below the cause of unfitness:—

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER COMMANDING UNIT.

John Stephenson.....having been finally approved and inspected by me this day, and his Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every prescribed particular having been recorded, I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.

[Signature] (Signature of Officer)

Date.....May 27th 1914. 5

Commanding Unit

In Memory of

Sergeant

J Stephenson

A/34136, 10th Bn., Canadian Infantry who died on 15 June 1916

Remembered with Honour

Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Location Information

Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery is located 12 Kms west of Ieper town centre, on the Boescheepseweg, a road leading from the N308 connecting Ieper to Poperinge.

From Ieper town centre the Poperingseweg (N308) is reached via the Elverdingestraat, then over two small roundabouts in the J. Capronstraat. The Poperingseweg is a continuation of the J. Capronstraat and begins after a prominent railway level crossing.

On reaching Poperinge, the N308 joins the left hand turning onto the R33, Poperinge ring road. The R33 ring continues to the left hand junction with the N38 Frans-Vlaanderenweg. 800 metres along the N38 lies the left hand turning onto Lenestraat. The next immediate right hand turning leads onto Boescheepseweg. The cemetery itself is located 2 Kms along Boescheepseweg on the right hand side of the road.

Historical Information

During the First World War, the village of Lijssenthoek was situated on the main communication line between the Allied military bases in the rear and the Ypres battlefields. Close to the Front, but out of the extreme range of most German field artillery, it became a natural place to establish casualty clearing stations. The cemetery was first used by the French 15th Hopital D'Evacuation and in June 1915, it began to be used by casualty clearing stations of the Commonwealth forces.

From April to August 1918, the casualty clearing stations fell back before the German advance and field ambulances (including a French ambulance) took their places.

The cemetery contains 9,901 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 24 being unidentified. There are 883 war graves of other nationalities, mostly French and German, 11 of these are unidentified. There is 1 Non World War burial here.

The only concentration burials were 24 added to Plot XXXI in 1920 from isolated positions near Poperinghe and 17 added to Plot XXXII from St. Denijs Churchyard in 1981.

Eight of the headstones are Special Memorials to men known to be buried in this cemetery, these are located together alongside Plot 32 near the Stone of Remembrance.

The cemetery, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, is the second largest Commonwealth cemetery in Belgium.

10th Canadian Infantry War Diaries

The following copies of the war diaries can be found on line and give a clear indication of the losses faced.

WAR DIARY or 10th CANADIAN INFANTRY		Summary of Events and Information (Erase heading not required.)		10 th CANADIAN INF. BATTN		Remarks and reference to Appendices
Place	Date	Hour				
June	1		In Brigade Reserve. SWAN CHATEAU, WHITE CHATEAU + GHQ. line H.30.A. Fine day quiet. Working parties to total 325 supplied at night. Q.C.			Wounded from 430617 1824 D0325.
	2.		In Brigade Reserve. Fine day. Considerable hostile activity all round various billets but our billets not shelled. Companies of C.M.R. Battalions belonging to 8 th Can Bde were noticed moving forward during course of morning and it was reported that the Germans were attacking Mount Somme and OBSERVATORY RIDGE. Q.C.			Spent night Older App. 1. Narrative of action 27/3 June. App. 2
	3.		Orders received to move in accordance with instructions already issued for Companies and detachments to move in progress further orders were received altering this position and moving the Battalion into action (See narrative App. 2) Q.C.			Continued June 2 nd on App. 3
	4.		In action holding line in ARNACH WOOD. SQUARE WOOD + LENCOSTER SQUARE see App. 2. Q.C.			
	5.		At 2 AM. Battalion relieved by 1st Can Div Bn and moved back to DICKERBUSH HUTS. Day spent in rest, adjusting rolls, making up complete lists of casualties & lists of deficiencies in kit. Q.C.			
			In reserve at DICKERBUSH HUTS. Orders received 1.20 P.M. to move to CAMP D during afternoon. Orders issued verbally to this effect and more completed 5 P.M. 1875 W. W. 93/856 1,000,000 4/15 J.B.C. & A. A.D.S./Form C.2118 Q.C.			

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs. Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title Pages will be prepared in manuscript.

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118

~~INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY~~

(Erase heading not required.)

10th CANADIAN INF BN

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
June	6		In Reserve at CAMP D (Shot 28 1:40.000. H16C) Moved to trenches and relieved 5 th Bn on Hill 60. Relief complete 12.30 A.M. 15 reinforcements arrived during day, remained at transport lines as arrived too late to move up with battalion. The 5 th Bn had been heavily bombarded with artillery & trench mortars and trenches were severely damaged in some places completely obliterated. 956.	Operation Order 78 See App 4.
	7		In trenches. Wind S.W. fine day. Except for few shells along Railway cutting and at the DUMP very quiet. Parties busy all day clearing trenches and building up where possible during daylight. 98 reinforcements arrived while together with those arriving yesterday were distributed and marched up to trenches. General physique of draft appeared good, but men very exhausted and in very soft condition. 956.	Wounded June 7 148204 P.S.P. PARRINGTON
	8		In trenches. Wind W. showery. Early in morning patrol reported that in an encounter with hostile patrol in trench was one of the enemy had been shot by Corporal WHITNEY and his body recovered. Other of patrol believed to have been hit but taken back by the Com- rader. German prisoner belonged to 115 Hrs. Russian Regt and was seen cross siltton. Hostile Artillery activity intermittent, chiefly on left section of one trench and in Railway cutting. 956.	June 8 Wounded 2555 P.S.T. JAMES P.S.T. 434984 P.S.T. STRECKING. 426194 CR P.H. WHITNEY. 435221 P.S. LANBERT

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II. and the Staff Manual respectively. Title Pages will be prepared in manuscript.

WAR DIARY
or
~~INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY~~

(Erase heading not required.)

10⁵ - CANADIAN INF BN.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
June	9		In trenches Wind S.W. Rain fine later. Enemy artillery more active. Ground in rear of trenches 410-42 being shelled with 5.9 & H.A. Shrapnel. Railway Cutting and the DUMP also came in for attention. Parties working day and night to repair trenches. G.P.C.	Wounded Eng. A34988/499165. STONE 2020175 H. TROUT A34647 75 G. McDONALD A34176 75 G.R. STILET. 438893 75 J. GABINE Killed Young & A56392 75 J. McRAISON Operation Cdn. 79.54 App. - June 10 th Killed A26181/1400. H DONNELLY Wounded 487666 75 E. 2400 2341 75 G. 2400 20181 75 J. WHELE 436576 75 E. R. W. L. FORD. 430610 75 E. 2400 18850 75 G. WOODCOCK A36068 75 H. HENDERSON 431038 75 L RUTLEY A34073 4194 W. CLEWS E 1057 75 E BAVIER
	10		In trenches Wind S.W. Steady rain. Enemy artillery active all day. Heavy reciprocal bombardment 6-7 P.M. Parties working on trenches while one now forward in slope. Relieved by 7 th Bn and moved back to DOMINION LINES coming under orders of 1 st Bde. G.P.C.	Wounded June 10 th 435220 P.S. CH. ALBERT 434413 - G.W. WHITE 22598 - J.G. LAWRIE 22 - 34 - E.H. BRAYLAN 430775 - A.H. FANCLOUGH 430336 - W.J. TAYLOR 436337 - A. MCNEENEY 435321 - S. PRESTON

1875 Wt. W593/856 1,000,000 4/15 J.R.C. & A. A.D.S.S./Forms/C. 2118.

2875 WL W593/826 1,000,000 4/15 J.B.C. & A. A.D.S.S./Forms/C. 2118.

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title Pages will be prepared in manuscript.

WAR DIARY

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required.)

Army Form C. 2118

10th CANADIAN INF. B.N.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
			<p>on the trenches, but in the various sections Companies and detachments so far as they could worked at clearing the trenches and opening up communication. A number of wounded German Canadians were found in the trenches and so far as possible these were evacuated, the remainder were collected in safe places to be evacuated as soon as opportunity occurred. Owing to the trenches, fire and communication, being levelled in places touch could only be maintained at intervals when a slackening up of the enemy shelling permitted. It was also found that in the area held by the Battalion isolated units of 2nd & 4th Bns were stationed, messages which had not been told of the relief. Arrangements were made to take over the trenches held by these details either at once or at night as circumstances permitted. The whole ground was so ploughed up with shell fire and a net work of old and new trenches battered out of recognition that it was impossible to form more than a rough idea of the position of the trenches and the troops holding them. The position of the Battalion at 10 AM. was:</p> <p>YANCOOVER TRENCH. (original British front line) 2 sections Bn trench. 5 other posts from B Coy.</p> <p>WINNIEB. do (all support now front line) 1 Platoon C Company on extreme left near road do do (line immediately in rear ground) (C Company on left line 1 Platoon & 2 sections Bn trench) MONTREAL do (C Company on right line 1 Platoon & 2 sections Bn trench) DAVISON Street A Coy 2 Platoon - 2 sections Bn trench. VALLEY COTTAGES 2 Platoon D Coy. do 2 Platoon I Coy. do 2 Platoon A Coy. Machine guns in WINNIEB trench with two sections Bn trench near VALLEY trench.</p>	

1575 W. W93/846 1,000,000 415 J.R.C. & A. A.D.S.S./Form C. 2118.

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence
Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II,
and the Staff Manual respectively. Title Pages
will be prepared in manuscript.

WAR DIARY

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required.)

Army Form C. 2118

103. 24. 1918. 100 E. 3 N.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
			At 5 P.M. orders were received that the Battalion would be relieved that night and return to Camp East from part of Corps Reserve. The companies in front and immediate support lines being relieved by 265 Bn, D Company being relieved by 24. 10. Bn. Orders to this effect were sent individually to company & detachment commanders. Relief completed 1:15 A.M. The enemy shelling did not abate to any considerable extent during the night and several casualties were sustained while the Battalion was moving out. Casualties during period 2 officers 930 R. G.P.	Complain June 13/14 see app 8.
15.			In Corps Reserve Camp E. Battalion noted. Bats counted, shortages of kit etc made up. 2 sections of M.G. section which could not be found, having had to move on account of shell fire, and so were not notified of relief, returned reported back next. G.P.	
16			In Corps Reserve. Short position order. Company arrangements & special attention being paid to new draft which were trained in bombing and rapid loading. G.P.	
17			In Corps Reserve Camp E. Battalion had use of baths. This and pay passed took up day. Major General L.T. LIPSETT C.M.G. visited billets to say farewell upon assuming command of 3rd Can Div Division. G.P.	

1875 Wt. W993/346 1,000,000 4/15 J.B.C. & A. A.D.S.S./Form C. 2118.

WAR DIARY

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence
Summaries are contained in F. S. Reg. Part II.
and the Staff Manual respectively. Title Pages
will be prepared in manuscript.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required.)

Army Form C. 2118

10th CANADIAN INF BN.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
June	18		In Corps Reserve Camp E. Church parade to Bn at 9.30 AM. to Bn at 11.30 AM. sent Gen Sir Julian BPNB, Commanding Canadian Corps visited billets.	JOINED 185 CAPT. A. M. C. LIEUT. C. H. WATSON LIEUT. C. H. WATSON LIEUT. C. H. WATSON
	19		In Corps Reserve. Short periods under Company arrangements. Moved up to Brigade Reserve as part of Composite Brigade formed of 557th 10th 2nd & 4th Bns. Messes down CHATEAU Companies in C.H.R. line near CHATEAU SEGARD. Relieved 14th Bn. Relief complete 9.50 PM.	Operation Order 83 Sw App 9
	20		In Brigade Support. Quiet day. Working parties to total 300 supplied at night.	
	21		In Brigade Support. Quiet day. Working parties to total 450 supplied.	
	22		In Brigade Support. Enemy shelled CHATEAU SEGARD and C.H.R. line adjacent. Mostly in front of own billets, but some shrapnel over B Coy & C Coy. 390 in working parties sent out.	June 22nd Wounded 2043401947 MORTIMER 447205 2444 846444 135247 2503 WHITE 103048 2514 WHITE
	23		In Brigade Support. Quiet day. 445 at night for working parties.	

1875 Wt. W593846 1,000,000 415 J.B.C. & A. A.D.S.S./Form/C.2118.

INTERPRETING COMMUNITARIANISM

(Erase heading not required.)

10⁴ - CANADIAN INF. BN.

References and
Appendices

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
JUNE	24		2. Brigade Support. Quiet day except for few shells over CHATEAU SEGAZD grounds. Relieved by 3rd Bn and marched to KENORA LINES joining part of Divisional Reserve. Relief complete 12.20 A.M. gfc.	June 24 ^E Grounds 46687 PFA. KENNEDY 43421 P.F.J. JAMERSON 466240 PFC.H. ARNORTHY 43457 PSH. FLETCHER Operation Order N284 AM/9.
	25		2. Divisional Reserve KENORA LINES. No parades. Men rested. No inspections. gfc.	
	26		2. Divisional Reserve KENORA LINES. Parades under Company and detachment arrangements. Bombing classes joined to their new men as much as possible. gfc.	
	27		2. Divisional Reserve KENORA LINES. Parades under Company arrangements. Small bombing classes. Bn had use of Live Bombs. gfc.	
	28		2. Divisional Reserve KENORA LINES. Usual parades. Dinner by officers of 2nd Brigade & Major General C.P. BRISSETT. gfc.	
	29		2. Divisional Reserve KENORA LINES. Moved to Trunkies and relieved by 13th Bn. Possible relief. Relief completed 1.25 A.M. Quir info. gfc. 1875 Wt. 8593825 1,000,000 This T.R.C. & N.D.S.S. Form C 2118 19 Headquarters - all men returned from hospital.	Operation Order P.S. Sept. 11.

WAR DIARY

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regt. Part II. and the Staff Manual respectively. Title Pages will be prepared in manuscript.

(Please heading not required.)

10th CANADIAN INF BN

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
June	30		<p>In trenches Wind W. Rain in morning fine later. Very quiet day no hostile shelling. Only casualties due to premature explosion dirty bomb.</p> <p>955.</p> <p>P. Blunaggs Capt & adjt for Lieut Col Commanding 10th Can Inf Bn</p>	<p>June 30th Wounded 44/255 P.M. BIERCE 401707 P.M. EDWARDS 432962 P.M. W. HERON 21905 P.M. WATT.</p>

Special Operation Order App: 1

(While in Brigade Reserve)

By Lieut. Col. J. L. Rattray D.S.O. Commanding
10th Bn Inf Bn 1st June 1916

I NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

When the Battalion is in Brigade Reserve the normal distribution will be H.QRS. SWAN CHATEAU I. 29. C. 3. 8.

A. Coy. - - - - - H. 30. a - SE. corner of Square
B " - - - - - H. 23. a. 7. 7. GREEN DUG-OUTS
C and D. Coys - - - - - H. 29. a. 5. 8. WHITE CHATEAU
Sig. Sn. M.G. Sn. - - - - - SWAN CHATEAU
BATT. GREEN SN. - - - - - I. 19. b. 4. 2. CANAL DUG-OUTS
MED. DETAILS - - - - - WHITE CHATEAU
SCOUTS and SNIPERS. - - - - - Do Do

II RESPONSIBILITY

When in Brigade Reserve the Battalion is responsible for that part of the G.H.Q. line lying between the following boundaries:-

On the RIGHT (South) H. 29. b. 1. 0 to H. 36. a. 4. 6. to H. 26. b. 9. 6

On the LEFT (North) H. 24. C. 5. 8 to H. 24. d. 6. 5 to I. 25. a. 1. 9 and if ordered to occupy this part of the G.H.Q. line the following will be the distribution

III DISTRIBUTION IN CASE OF ATTACK

A. COY 1 Platoon H. 24. C. 4. 5. 2 Platoons as permanent garrison
DUG-OUTS and FORTS H. 30. a. - NE. quarter of this square.
1 Platoon I. 25. a. SW. quarter of this square in front of BELLEGGED FARM
from I. 25. a. 1. 1. to I. 25. a. 3. 5
B. COY 1 Platoon in DUG-OUTS H. 24. a. 8. 2
3 do G.H.Q. LINE H. 30. b. NE. quarter of square
C. COY 2 do H. 30. C. O. 3. to H. 30. C. 3. 8.
2 do H. 30. C. 15. 0. to H. 30. C. 5. 3 1/2
D. COY 3 do H. 30. a - SE. quarter of square
1 do H. 36. b. 8. 8. to I. 25. C. 7. 1.

MACHINE GUNS 1 Loc with permanent garrison at H. 30. a - NE. quarter of square
2 One with platoon H. 36. b. 8. 8.
3 One with platoon I. 25. a. 1. 1.

BN. GRENADEERS 1, 19. b. 4. 2. CANAL DUG-OUTS at BRIDGE 17. They will not move but stand to and await orders.

COY. GRENADEERS Will be detailed by Coy commanders as tactical situation demands
Company commanders will select their BATTLE HQRS as soon as possible and forward location to Bn H.Qrs.

SIGNALS Two runners per company will report to Bn. H.Qrs.

The Signalling Officer will ascertain best method of communication between the different Coy BATTLE HQRS and the Bn BATTLE HQ.

BN BATTLE H.QRS. will be at H. 30. a. 9. 6

REGIMENTAL AID POST The Medical Officer will select best location for this post and forward location to Bn H.Qrs. SWAN CHATEAU.

AMMUNITION DEPOTS at SWAN CHATEAU

NOTE - When companies recommit their allotted areas ascertain if a depot of ammunition or supplies and notify Bn H.Qrs.

GRENADES at CANAL DUG-OUTS

IV PRECAUTIONS

1 The platoon at H. 36. b. 8. 8. is to protect our right flank should a withdrawal across the CANAL be necessary.

2 The platoon at I. 25. a. 1. 1. is to cover a retirement across the CANAL
This should be made clear to the GARRISON

3 Company and Detachment commanders will see that all their officers and N.C.O.s become familiar with their localities and duties
Company and detachment commanders will issue their orders in accordance with DISTRIBUTION in case of attack.

(Sd) J. L. Rattray Capt Adj.
10th Bn

10th Canadian Battalion
Casualties Action June 14th 1916

MP 8

KILLED IN ACTION

81969	W/pt	Willoughby	W	434515	Pte	Parfitt	R.L.
434307	Pte	Pearson	J.H.	146990	"	Ross	G.R.
18271	"	Wood	G.H.	A34487	"	Mustard	J.
7434	"	Cooper	A.J.	467407	"	Minns	J.A.
81798	"	Simpson	J.	466936	"	McDonald	P.H.
467492	"	Aughes	W.B.	467260	"	Catell	J.
20180	"	Kearns	J.				

MISSING

472238	W/pt	Hansen	J.	431093	Pte	Horth	D.
466705	Pte	Black	J.	466243	"	Hoyle	W.H.
466092	"	Boys	J.	466547	"	Haigh	R.H.
A26431	"	Smith	E.S.	466957	"	Jones	L.
466073	"	Dunn	W.E.	467324	"	Law	L.E.
466318	"	Cook	R.W.	434782	"	Webster	J.
A26039	"	Dawson	J.H.	603193	"	Nichols	J.
A34783	"	Willocks	R.A.	204444	"	Bibby	J.
466429	"	Clarkson	J.H.	400718	"	Apple	J.
466303	"	Esplaine	L.H.	467552	"	Tait	J.M.
A26009	"	Jackson	A.				
467662	"	Fitzgerald	J.				

WOUNDED

20138	Pte	Ager	R.	A26872	Pte	Jewell	J.G.
A34136	Sgt	Stevenson	J.	473150	"	Harvey	G.J.
20206	"	Williams	P.	A26290	"	James	A.J.
20587	"	Lockhart	P.	435213	"	Beable	W.N.
19622	W/pt	Dofco	S.H.	101020	"	Farguharson	D.
430400	W/pt	Campbell	R.	430610	"	Giffin	V.
434959	"	Brander	G.	A26909	"	Herrington	W.
435175	"	Davidson	J.	20051	"	Pasco	A.
81940	"	Webster	J.	435262	"	Stevenson	A.J.
A26192	"	Galloway	J.A.	81505	"	Lucas	G.E.
81202	"	Gurrie	R.J.	A26038	"	Logg	J.S.
435316	"	Dove	A.J.	81374	"	Tait	J.S.
20254	"	Lynn	A.D.	A34537	"	Sinclair	J.R.
21275	"	Lucas	J.B.	20134	"	Adamson	J.
A34815	"	Reid	J.	467276	"	Duffy	J.
A34983	"	Hullard	R.	20128	"	Gillis	W.J.
19840	"	Bennett	R.	466925	"	Fiddis	W.
81295	"	Yomans	A.H.	81628	"	McBreath	A.
622816	"	Frear	J.	A34398	"	Hedges	R.A.
466647	"	Burgess	W.	435205	"	Brook	J.A.
466627	"	Biggs	A.	434573	"	Campbell	W.A.

Sheet II
WOUNDED (continued)

147782	Pt	Davies	W. E.	466221	Pt	Harvey	V.
22067	"	Jenner	J. S.	602967	"	Weston	T.
467614	"	Grills	J. A.	139633	"	Chas Millan	W. J.
466027	"	Matheson	J. A.	466406	"	McDonnell	N.
466882	"	McLennan	A.	A 34894	"	Turner	C.
467593	"	Pudney		A 34502	"	Lewis	D.
44441	"	Ansell	R.	A 34024	"	Dow	C.

Robert Henry Wilson



Robert Henry Wilson was born at Bolton, Westmorland and was the son of Robert and Ann Wilson, Holly Cottage, Bolton. Robert served as a Private (service number 42949) with the 1st Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. He died from wounds received in action in France on 4th October 1918 age 20 and is remembered with honour in the Tincourt New British Cemetery where nearly 2,000 war casualties are commemorated.

Other family members on the 1901 census were Annie (8) and a brother Frederick (1). By the time of the 1911 Census Ann was a widow and had another child Frances Isabel.

Extract from newspaper of the time.

Robert Henry Wilson enlisted at the age of 17 ½ and served in the transport section at Salonika for nearly 2 years. He was sent to France only about two months ago. Before enlistment he was in farm service with Mr Pratt, of Eden Flatt, Warcop.

The 1st Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in 1917 were involved in the capture of Ferdie and Essex Tranches near to Barakli Jum'a, Egypt and then the capture of Barakli and Kumli. In mid-1918 a number of units returned to France including the 1st KOYLI who left the division on 20th June and moved to France via Taranto, Italy. They joined the reforming 151st Brigade in 50th (Northumbrian) Division on the 16th July. They went back into action in the Battles of the Hindenberg Line, the pursuit of the Selle and the Final Advance into Picardy.

Beaurevoir Line

The Beaurevoir Line was the last of a series of German defensive lines known collectively by the Allies as the Hindenburg Line. It was approximately eight kilometres to the rear of the main Hindenburg Line and consisted of thick barbed wire entanglements and well-sited machine and anti-tank gun bunkers. The bulk of the trenches, however, were only partly dug. The original attack on the Hindenburg Line launched on 29 September had been intended to smash right through the Beaurevoir Line as well, but had not succeeded in this objective. Along with the 46th British Division, the 2nd Australian Division was ordered to break through the Beaurevoir Line on 3 October 1918. The Australians were to seize the village of Beaurevoir, and the British Montbrehain. The Australian attack was a success, but was stopped short of the village due to insecure flanks. The British captured Montbrehain, but were unable to retain it. After an ill-fated attempt to capture Beaurevoir on 4 October, the 6th Australian Brigade was launched against Montbrehain the next morning. The village was secure by the end of the day, but came at the expense of 430 casualties - a cost regarded as excessively high for such a limited objective. The action at Montbrehain was the last battle fought by Australian infantry during the war.

Relatives:

Maurice Whitwell, 56 Mountborrow Road, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 9NS – possible Great Nephew

In Memory of

Private

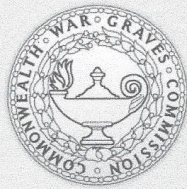
Robert Henry Wilson

42949, 1st Bn., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry who died on 04 October 1918 Age 20

Son of Robert and Annie Wilson, of Holly Cottage, Bolton, Penrith.

Remembered with Honour

Tincourt New British Cemetery



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Location Information

Tincourt is a village about 7 kilometres east of Peronne and Tincourt New British Cemetery is on the west side of the village, just off the D199.

Visiting Information

Wheelchair access to this cemetery is possible with some difficulty. For further information regarding wheelchair access, please contact our Enquiries Section on telephone number 01628 507200.

Historical Information

The villages of Tincourt and Boucly were occupied by British troops in March 1917, during the German Retreat to the Hindenburg Line. From the following May until March 1918, Tincourt became a centre for Casualty Clearing Stations. On the 23rd March 1918, the villages were evacuated and they were recovered, in a ruined condition, about the 6th September. From that month to December 1918, Casualty Clearing Stations were again posted to Tincourt.

The cemetery was begun in June 1917, and used until September 1919; the few German burials, during their occupation of the village, are in Plot VI, Row A. After the Armistice it was used for the reburial of soldiers found on the battlefield, or buried in small French or German cemeteries.

The following were among the graveyards from which British graves were concentrated to Tincourt New British Cemetery:-

BARLEUX FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY No.2, between Barleux and Belloy-en-Santerre, containing the graves of two soldiers of the 1st Loyal North Lancs who fell in February 1917.

BERNES CHURCHYARD (near Roisel, in the Somme), which contained the graves of 18 soldiers from the United Kingdom, one Canadian, and 38 German.

HOWITZER WOOD CEMETERY, CLERY-SUR-SOMME, a French cemetery in the Bois des Ourages, containing the graves of three soldiers from the United Kingdom and one from Australia.

JEANCOURT INDIAN CEMETERY (close to Jeancourt Communal Cemetery), in which 15 Indian cavalrymen were buried in 1917 and to which 541 German graves were concentrated after the Armistice.

LE MESNIL CHURCHYARD GERMAN EXTENSION (at Le Mesnil-Bruntel), which contained the graves of ten soldiers from the United Kingdom and 150 German soldiers.

LE VERGUIER GERMAN CEMETERY, near the Church, containing 292 German graves and those of five soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in April 1918.

LONGAVESNES BRITISH CEMETERY, on the West side of that village, containing the graves of 19 soldiers from the United Kingdom and three American soldiers, who fell in September and October 1918.

MAGNY-LA-FOSSE CHURCHYARD EXTENSION, made by an Advanced Dressing Station in October 1918, and containing the graves of seven soldiers from the United Kingdom and one from Australia and three men of the Chinese Labour Corps.

MANANCOURT CHURCHYARD, which was closed to civil burials in 1865 but was used by both sides during the War. It contained the graves of ten soldiers from the United Kingdom and one from South Africa.

MARQUAIX GERMAN CEMETERY, on the North side of that village, containing the graves of ten soldiers from the United Kingdom, one French and 338 German.

PERONNE COMMUNAL CEMETERY GERMAN EXTENSION, containing the graves of 25 British and 824 German soldiers.

RAMICOURT COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION, made by the Germans and taken over in October 1918, by the British. It contained the graves of ten soldiers from Australia and one from the United Kingdom.

SUZANNE FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY No.1, near the Chateau of Suzanne, containing the graves of one soldier from the United Kingdom, one from Australia, 255 French and one German.

TINCOURT GERMAN CEMETERY, near the German hospitals to the South-West of the village. It was used in the summer of 1918, and it contained the graves of 13 soldiers from the United Kingdom, three from Canada and one from Australia.

VRAIGNES CHURCHYARD, in which three soldiers from the United Kingdom were buried by the enemy in March and April 1918.

VRAIGNES COMMUNAL CEMETERY GERMAN EXTENSION, in which one British and 117 German soldiers were buried.

The graves of 136 American soldiers, buried here in the autumn of 1918, and one who died in December 1917, and those of two Italian soldiers, have been removed to other cemeteries.

There are now nearly 2,000, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, over 250 are unidentified and special memorials are erected to seven soldiers from the United Kingdom and one from Australia, known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of 21 soldiers from the United Kingdom, two from Canada, one from Australia and one from South Africa, buried in other cemeteries, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. There are 151 German burials here, 7 being unidentified.

The cemetery covers an area of 6,149 square metres.

James Hector Oliver



James Hector Oliver is understood to have been an orphan of the village. Initially he was looked after by Polly Howell, Laburnum House. James served as a Private (service number 3599132) with the 4th Battalion, Border Regiment. He Died 6th June 1940 at Dunkirk aged 27 and is remembered with honour on the Dunkirk Memorial. The memorial commemorates more than 4,500 casualties of the British Expeditionary Force who died in the campaign of 1939-40 or who died in captivity who were captured during this campaign and who have no known grave.

James moved to live in a caravan in the orchard of Bolton Mill and worked at British Gypsum prior to enlistment.

The following article was submitted to the BBC "People's War" website and it deals with the experiences of the 4th Battalion the Border Regiment during World War Two.

Fighting on in France in 1940 after Dunkirk

"Now little remembered, regarded and even by-passed in the history of the time, there were men who fought on in France after the main force of the B.E.F. was evacuated. Two whole Divisions, plus many lines of communications and troops were drawn into battle with the Germans. The fighting took place in Picardy, Artois and finally in Normandy.

The two Divisions were the 51st Highland Division and the 1st Armoured Brigade. Line of Communication troops were brigaded together as infantry to act as support to those two Divisions. One of these brigades of infantry was named the 23rd Brigade and attached to the 1st Armoured Division. Part of the new brigade was the 4th Battalion The Border Regiment. This was a regimental formation of men drawn from the towns and villages of Cumberland and Westmorland: Carlisle, Penrith, Keswick, Grasmere, Longtown, Brampton, Hexham, Alston and many others. The HQ of the battalion was in Kendal, then in Westmorland.

The 4th Borders go into action

Moving out from the Brittany towns of Brest, Morlaix and St Malo, and then finally arriving at Aumale, the 4th Border was allotted the task of capturing three bridges west of Amiens on the River Somme. So, following in the footsteps of their fathers and uncles of the Great War, the men of Cumberland and Westmorland went down to the battle alongside the Queen's Bays of the 2nd Armoured Brigade.

The date of the first contact with the enemy was early on the morning of 24th May 1940. This was the old date for 'Empire Day'. The early dawn mist gave way to brilliant unclouded weather as the tanks and infantry moved to the attack.

Mixed fortunes followed: one company was ambushed before they reached their objective and scattered. Another of the companies reached the north bank of the Somme and were engaged in mortar machine gun and rifle exchanges with the Germans. The third company reached their allotted bridge, crossed to the east bank and drove off the enemy. The fighting continued all

day in the beautiful spring day until nightfall when all the companies withdrew, taking numbers of prisoners with them.

The battle continues

Next day the force moved North to regroup. Under orders from the 10th French Army Commander, the 4th Border moved North-West to the line of the River Bresle. Here in the Basse Forêt d'Eu, supported by the artillery of the 51st Highland Division. The 4th Battalion of the Borders were given the task of clearing the woods that were partially held by the Germans. They were also given the task of relieving the Black Watch Battalion who were in the village of Incheville.

Fighting in the Forest continued for two days in support of the 5th Sherwood Foresters. There were varying degrees of success. Finally, while still holding Incheville with 'D Company', the Borders and Foresters were driven back, suffering casualties from heavy German mortaring and shelling.

'D Company' held on to Incheville for several days until they ran short of ammunition. By then, they were surrounded. Many men from 'D Company' of the Borders were killed or captured. There were so many that the newspapers at home dubbed Kendal, the hometown of most of them, 'The Town of Missing Men'.

In Memory of

Private

James Hector Oliver

3599132, 4th Bn., Border Regiment who died on 06 June 1940 Age 27

Remembered with Honour

Dunkirk Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Location Information

The Dunkirk Memorial stands at the entrance to the British War Graves Section of Dunkirk Town Cemetery, which lies at the south-eastern corner of the town of Dunkirk, immediately south of the canal and on the road to Veurne (Furnes) in Belgium.

On entering the cemetery through the columns of the Dunkirk Memorial, two Commonwealth war graves sections will be seen: Plots IV and V from the First World War and Plots I and II from the Second World War.

There is also a further First World War section (Plots I, II and III) in the main part of the cemetery to the right of the main entrance.

Visiting Information

Wheelchair access is possible to the cemetery. There is a disabled parking space marked on the road immediately in front of the Dunkirk Memorial, and a slope has been built to allow wheelchair access from the pavement to the memorial and thus Plots IV and V from the First World War and Plots I and II from the Second World War in the cemetery. Plots I, II and III from the First World War, in the main part of the cemetery, are accessible via the Civil Cemetery entrance.

Historical Information

During the Second World War, Dunkirk was the scene of the historic evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from France in May 1940.

The DUNKIRK MEMORIAL stands at the entrance to the Commonwealth War Graves section of Dunkirk Town Cemetery. It commemorates more than 4,500 casualties of the British Expeditionary Force who died in the campaign of 1939-40 or who died in captivity who were captured during this campaign and who have no known grave.

The memorial was designed by Philip Hepworth and unveiled by Queen Elizabeth II on 29 June 1957. The engraved glass panel, depicting the evacuation, was designed by John Hutton.

Donald Robinson



Donald Robinson was born in 1924 and was the son of Joseph and Sarah Ann Robinson of Bolton Lane Ends, Cliburn, Westmorland. Donald served as a Stoker 1st Class (service number P/KX151561) on HMS Ringdove, Royal Navy. He died on 11th June 1944 age 20 with 3 shipmates as the result of a tragic accident shortly after visiting his father who had died 23 days earlier. He is remembered with honour on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial which commemorates around 10,000 sailors of the First World War and almost 15,000 of the Second World War.

Donald had a twin sister and first attended the school at Cliburn and later the Council school at Appleby. He was engaged in farm work until he joined the Navy.

His Commanding Officer, in a letter of sympathy to his recently widowed mother said *"that Donald was of such a cheerful, contented and helpful disposition that they could not fail to miss him greatly. They all felt a great sense of loss. He had caused his ship to proceed to the scene of the accident and had placed wreaths on the waters. A naval chaplain held a service. They all joined in sending her their deep sympathy."*

Relatives:

Twin Sister and Mrs Doreen Whitwell (niece and daughter of twin sister) 56 Mountbarrow Road, Ulverston LA12 9NS

Margaret Jarvis and Rodney Cook, 4 Howebeck, Maulds Meaburn, CA10 3HR neice and nephew

Donald had 11 brothers and sisters

Minelayer of the Linnet class



In Memory of
Stoker 1st Class

Donald Robinson

P/KX 151561, H.M.S. Ringdove, Royal Navy who died on 11 June 1944 Age 20

Son of Joseph and Sarah Ann Robinson, of Cliburn, Westmorland.

Remembered with Honour
Portsmouth Naval Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Location Information

The Memorial is situated on Southsea Common overlooking the promenade, and is accessible at all times. A copy of the Memorial Register is kept at the Civic Offices in Guildhall Square and may be consulted there.

<http://www.memorialsinportsmouth.co.uk/southsea/naval.htm>

Visiting Information

Visitor Information Panels have recently been installed at the Portsmouth Naval Memorial to provide information about the war casualties commemorated here. Panels are being erected to help raise awareness of First and Second World War casualties in the UK (Feb 2013) ** Disabled access to the World War 2 Section of the Memorial is possible via the Common and the ramps at the rear of the Memorial. For further information regarding disabled access, please contact our Enquiries Section on 01628 507200.

Historical Information

After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave, the majority of deaths having occurred at sea where no permanent memorial could be provided.

An Admiralty committee recommended that the three main ports in Great Britain - Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, which would serve as a leading mark for shipping. The memorials were designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, who had already carried out a considerable amount of work for the Commission, with sculpture by Henry Poole. The Portsmouth Naval Memorial was unveiled by the Duke of York (the future George VI) on 15 October 1924.

After the Second World War it was decided that the naval memorials should be extended to provide space for commemorating the naval dead without graves of that war, but since the three sites were dissimilar, a different architectural treatment was required for each. The architect for the Second World War extension at Portsmouth was Sir Edward Maufe (who also designed the Air Forces memorial at Runnymede) and the additional sculpture was by Charles Wheeler, William McMillan, and Esmond Burton. The Extension was unveiled by the Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother on 29 April 1953.

Portsmouth Naval Memorial commemorates around 10,000 sailors of the First World War and almost 15,000 of the Second World War.

Timeline of World War One

1914		
	June 28th	Francis Ferdinand assassinated at Sarajevo
	July 5th	Kaiser William II promised German support for Austria against Serbia
	July 28th	Austria declared war on Serbia
	August 1st	Germany declared war on Russia
	August 3rd	Germany declared war on France and invaded Belgium. Germany had to implement the Schlieffen Plan.
	August 4th	Britain declared war on Germany
	August 23rd	The BEF started its retreat from Mons. Germany invaded France.
	August 26th	Russian army defeated at Tannenburg and Masurian Lakes.
	September 6th	Battle of the Marne started
	October 18th	First Battle of Ypres
	October 29th	Turkey entered the war on Germany's side. Trench warfare started to dominate the Western Front.
1915		
	January 19th	The first Zeppelin raid on Britain took place
	February 19th	Britain bombarded Turkish forts in the Dardanelles
	April 25th	Allied troops landed in Gallipoli

	May 7th	The "Lusitania" was sunk by a German U-boat
	May 23rd	Italy declared war on Germany and Austria
	August 5th	The Germans captured Warsaw from the Russians
	September 25th	Start of the Battle of Loos
	December 19th	The Allies started the evacuation of Gallipoli
1916		
	January 27th	Conscription introduced in Britain
	February 21st	Start of the Battle of Verdun
	April 29th	British forces surrendered to Turkish forces at Kut in Mesopotamia
	May 31st	Battle of Jutland
	June 4th	Start of the Brusilov Offensive
	June 15 th	John Stephenson died
	July 1st	Start of the Battle of the Somme
	August 10th	End of the Brusilov Offensive
	September 15th	First use en masse of tanks at the Somme
	December 7th	Lloyd George becomes British Prime Minister
1917		
	February 1st	Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare campaign started
	March 25th	Sydney Bennett Died
	April 6th	USA declared war on Germany

	April 16th	France launched an unsuccessful offensive on the Western Front
	June 7 th	Matthew Savage died
	July 31st	Start of the Third Battle at Ypres John Dixon died
	August 16th	William Clark died
	October 6 th	Arthur Savage died
	October 24th	Battle of Caporetto – the Italian Army was heavily defeated
	November 6th	Britain launched a major offensive on the Western Front
	November 20th	British tanks won a victory at Cambrai
	December 5th	Armistice between Germany and Russia signed
	December 9th	Britain captured Jerusalem from the Turks
1918		
	March 3rd	The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed between Russia and Germany.
	March 21st	Germany broke through on the Somme
	March 29th	Marshall Foch was appointed Allied Commander on the Western Front
	April 9th	Germany started an offensive in Flanders
	April 10 th	John Lambert died
	July 15th	Second Battle of the Marne started. The start of the collapse of the German army

	August 8th	The advance of the Allies was successful
	September 19th	Turkish forces collapsed at Megiddo
	October 4th	Germany asked the Allies for an armistice
	October 4 th	Robert Henry Wilson died
	October 29th	Germany's navy mutinied
	October 30th	Turkey made peace
	November 3rd	Austria made peace
	November 9th	Kaiser William II abdicated
	November 11th	Germany signed an armistice with the Allies – the official date of the end of World War One.
	Post-war – 1919	
	January 4th	Peace conference met at Paris
	June 21st	The surrendered German naval fleet at Scapa Flow was scuttled.
	June 28th	The Treaty of Versailles was signed by the Germans.

Report from Cumberland and Westmorland Herald November 2014

REMEMBERING BOLTON'S DEAD

Bolton Memorial Hall was filled to capacity for the Remembrance Service on 11th November 2014. The service also formed part of Bolton's commemoration of the Centenary of the start of World War 1 and utilised much of the research carried out by Derick Cotton to establish more details about those that had died in the two World Wars including:

Sydney Bennett, who died 25/3/17 aged 29; William Clark who died 16/8/17 aged 20; John Dixon who died 31/7/17 aged 47; John Lambert who died 10/4/18 aged 27; Arthur Savage who died 6/10/17 aged 21; Matthew Savage who died 7/6/17 aged 37; John Stephenson who died 15/6/16 aged 23; Robert Wilson who died 4/10/18 aged 20; James Oliver who died 6/6/40 aged 27; and Donald Robinson who died 11/6/44 aged 20.

Derick had also managed to trace relatives living far and wide, and 20 were able to attend the ceremony. He had collected information from various sources on the ten men, and compiled it into a permanent framed record, with help from Tony Mitchell and Marjorie Gill.

The frames were the centre piece of the Remembrance Service, which was led by Church Wardens Judith Cotter and Linda Thomas. Doreen Ridehaugh played the piano for the hymns and the National Anthem. *Children from Bolton Primary School played an active part in the service. Some of the Year 6 pupils did readings, including announcing brief details of the Fallen and laying a poppy spray for those who had no relatives present. Other poppy sprays were laid by family members.* Ian Thompson from Buckinghamshire laid for his grandfather Sydney Bennett. Brian Clark (distant cousin) from Shropshire for William Clark. Mrs Margaret Williams (great niece) and her husband John (Langwathby) for Matthew and Arthur Savage. Maurice Whitwell – great nephew (Ulverston) for Robert Henry Wilson and his wife Doreen Whitwell (niece and daughter of Donald's twin sister who was unable to attend) for Donald Robinson.

The Chairman of the Parish Council, Peter Griffiths, laid a commemorative wreath, and Barbara Davies laid a wreath on behalf of the Parochial Church Council. After the service the sprays and wreaths were moved to All Saints Church for longer display. Other readings/prayers were led by Calum Campbell, (headteacher of Bolton Primary School), Derick Cotton, John Cotter, David Ridehaugh and Ann Shepherd. Derick also produced a booklet with information on each man which was distributed to all known relatives of those that died, Cumbria Archives, Penrith and Carlisle Libraries, Penrith Museum, Bolton Parish and Parochial Church Councils and Bolton Primary School. Further copies of the booklet are available for a suggested donation of £10 to cover printing costs. Any proceeds will be given to Help for Heroes. There was also a large display of information including more details surrounding the death of each of the ten men including in several cases extracts from the war diaries at the times of the deaths. Other information included details of other relatives of villagers who had died and who were remembered on war memorials in other communities. In addition, Marjorie Gill displayed a commemorative acrylic artwork, "Warfare", which she has kindly donated to the Memorial Hall.

The Service was followed by the early opening of the usual Tuesday Bolton Exchange, with a selection of soups, desserts cakes and tea and coffee, prepared by volunteers from the community. Many of the relatives stayed on to participate.

Opening of Bolton Memorial Hall in 1923

Copy of article that appeared on Saturday April 7th 1923 in the Cumberland and Westmorland Herald to record the opening of Bolton Memorial Hall



A WESTMORLAND VILLAGE INSTITUTE - BOLTON'S MEMORIAL TO FALLEN SOLDIERS

Colonel Weston, MP Unveils the Tablet

Bolton is now possessed of one of the finest village halls in Westmorland, and certainly in the northern half of the county no such village of its size has such a commodious and substantial structure. The hall, which was opened on Wednesday by Mrs Weston, Enyeat, Kendal, is the memorial to the men of the parish who died and served in the war, and the large tablet placed on an inner wall was later unveiled by Colonel Weston MP.

Even in pre-war years the villagers felt the want of an institute, and Mr William Graham, Eden Grove, Mr J C Dent and others constantly had in mind a scheme to provide such a building. When after war, the parishioners met to decide on a suitable memorial to the men of the parish who died in the war – eight from Bolton gave their lives – the project was again mooted, and eventually decided upon. Mr Graham generously giving a site for the purpose. Plans were prepared and estimates obtained, and it was found that to carry out the scheme through to a conclusion was going to be too costly, as the £4,000 which was mentioned was, of course a sum beyond the means of the committee.

Some time elapsed and then Midtown Farm, part of the Eden Grove estate, came into the market. A supporter suggested that the property – some cottages, buildings and a field should be bought and as it was considered this was a better and more central site than the one Mr Graham had given, the purchase was effected. Mr Knewstubb, architect Penrith, was consulted, and he prepared plans for the conversion of the building into an institute. This is the scheme that has been carried out to a successful conclusion, and the accompanying photograph gives some idea of the building which has been constructed. A barn has been so altered and enlarged that a spacious hall, 54 feet by 23 feet, with platform, etc, has been erected; a loft has been used as a reading room during the present winter, but, when funds permit, is to be made into a billiard room; and a large stable is to be so altered as to serve as a reading room. The whole building which is of substantial character, is rough-casted, and over the main entrance is an inscription giving the date of building and the object of the hall. Inside a tasteful decorative scheme – the lower parts of the walls are wainscoted and stained dark, the upper parts coloured grey, and the windows curtained with red cloth – adds a

charm to the hall and gives it a cosy and homely appearance. A proper heating system ensures the comfort of people attending entertainments and meetings, and the lighting is by carbide lamps. On the wall at the platform end of the hall is a large tablet, framed in oak, bearing the following inscription: Roll of Honour. Parish of Bolton. In memory of those who served with His Majesty's forces during the Great War. 1914-1918. Killed in action: Sydney Bennett, William Clarke, John Dixon, John Lambert, Matthew Savage, Arthur Savage, John Stephenson, Robert Henry Wilson. Served with the forces: John Bellas, William Ramsey Chester, Joseph Dixon, John Dodd, John G Ellwood, William E Fisher, Edmund R Haig, George Hewetson, Anthony Hodgson, Robert W Jackson, George Jackson, John W Jackson, Alfred William Kirkup, James W Laycock, Joseph Nicholson, William Nicholson, Frank Richardson, Thomas Copley Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Robert John Savage, Harold Simpson, Joseph Simpson, Reginald H Skaife, Thomas Thwaites, Thomas C Wills, James Wilson, Charles W Wooff, Mary Joyce. That such a scheme especially in a small village could not be carried out without a tremendous amount of hard work is apparent, and to the officials and committee great credit is due, first for so pluckily attempting a scheme of such magnitude, and secondly for bringing it to such a successful completion. Mr Graham, as Chairman of the Committee has thrown a vast amount of energy into the work and set a worthy example; in Mr and Mrs J H Dent the committee had two excellent secretaries for, in addition to working hard, they have proved splendid organisers; and Mr Jos Thwaites and Mrs Bell, the joint treasurers, deserve a special word of praise. The purchase of the Midtown property involved the expenditure of roughly £600, part of which was met by a loan of £400, the repayment of which is still owing. The alterations of the buildings into the hall as opened on Wednesday has cost £760, this being without extra expense for furnishings, but as capital in hand the committee are still the owners of the cottages and the field, which are, of course let. It is hoped that later the field may be used as a recreation ground. On the income side, the committee had received up to Wednesday £1,009 15s 8d including £496 from subscriptions, £400 from entertainments, and over £100 from rents. The position before opening ceremony was that, although the loan of £400 is still to pay off, and certain work remains to be done, the committee are the owners of the property other than the hall itself, which is of significant value. Their object is of course, to clear all debts and to improve their premises and it was for this purpose that a sale of work was held after the opening ceremony. The

contractors were: joinery Mr J Russell, Bolton; masonry, Mr J Atkinson, Stainton; plastering etc Mr F Potts, Appleby; heating, Messrs Altham and Sons, Penrith; lighting, Mr J Ellwood, Bolton.

OPENING AND UNVEILING CEREMONIES

Wednesday afternoon's program began with the turning of the key in the door of the Institute by Mrs Weston. There was a large gathering of parishioners and others in front of the building, and when Col and Mrs Weston arrived with Mr W Graham and Col Griffiths CMG (as visitor to Eden Grove) they were introduced to the officials and members of the Committee.

Mr Graham having briefly asked her to perform the opening ceremony, Mrs Weston turned the key and expressed the hope that the hall would be found to be a useful institution in the village. Opening the proceedings inside the hall, Mr Graham said the idea of a public hall had been in mind for many years, and that day saw the completion of the work which had been quietly progressing. It had been one of those times when the parish had risen to the occasion, and there had been an almost unanimous response. By the generous help of friends and neighbours, and also by many entertainments and several sales of work, held, he was pleased to say, in the grounds of Eden Grove, they had been able to build that hall. Having read and explained the financial statement, Mr Graham said they hoped eventually to have, not only the hall, but the land and other property free of all cost, and that would be nice endowment for maintaining the hall in future.

After the singing of the hymn "O God our help in ages past" Colonel Weston unveiled the roll of honour, which had been covered with the Union Jack, and read the following: "In the name of the Almighty God we dedicate this roll of honour to the memory of those men connected to this parish who were killed or died of wounds or disease in the great war, 1914-1918; also the names of all those connected with this parish of Bolton who served in this same war are inscribed on the said roll of honour as an expression of appreciation for the performance of such patriotic duty as they individually were called upon to perform." There was an impressive period during which Mr Graham read the names on the tablet, after which Col Weston gave a brief address. He said Mr Graham had read out some interesting details with regard to the preliminary work in connection with that hall, and it reflected the greatest credit upon the people of Bolton that their efforts had resulted in the provision of such a charming room. He congratulated

Mr Graham, the committee and all concerned o the success of their efforts. On an occasion like this – and he had been to good many of these touching ceremonies – he always looked back to the time in 1914 in Parliament when they began to realise the extraordinary and terrible situation confronting the country, and it was, he thought, proof that Britain had no intention of quarrelling when it was found she was so unprepared for war as not to have rifles to arm the first recruits. Westmorland made as good a response to the appeal for Lord Kitchener’s first hundred thousand as did any other part of the country, and when they listened to the names of those gallant fellows who gave their lives they ought to feel the extent of their sacrifice and honour their memory for all time. A man could do n more than give his life, and those eight men did that. Whenever they who were left entered that hall they would look at the roll of honour and would all feel, ol and yong alike, that they owed a debt they could never repay to those brave men. All honour too, to those who mercifully were permitted to return to their own homes, and he believed if ever again – though God forbid it should ever happen – there was a call similarly to support a cause of righteousness they would respond again. He hoped there never would be such another call – not in his time or the time of any present. Still they had to make some preparation for home defence. The defence forces – the army and navy – had been greatly reduced, and with that reduction he agreed, believing they must trust in Providence for something. If America had acted according to the spirit in which President Wilson came over and propounded certain doctrines which were to be the salvation of Europe, if only he had been backed up by the American nation, the situation would have been altered. He (Col Weston) had great hopes that even yet the League of Nations, which President Wilson sought to make the great arbiter of disputes between nations would some day be the force that would be made use of in order to settle quarrels between nations in a way which was more like the Christian way than an appeal to arms. (Hear, hear.) They had not got to that stage yet – it was no good saying they had – but they could all give a little support to the ideal of the League of Nations and hope that some day it would be the means of settling international disputes. Lord Robert Cecil, the magnificent apostle of the doctrine of the League, had gone to America and many of them had expressed to him their fervent hope that his speeches would do something to bring America into the League. If anybody could convert the Americans, Lord Robert Cecil was the man to do it. Concluding, Colonel Weston expressed the hope that the memorial hall would be

of great utility to the village, would promote good feeling, and would provide the means of pleasant recreation. (Applause).

Reference was made at this stage of the proceedings to the absence of Mr J C Dent, Bolton's "grand old man" who at 83 years of age is still chairman of West Ward Rural Council, and who has been a keen supporter of the memorial hall scheme. He had been looking forward to being present, but was indisposed. Mr Graham suitably expressed the regret of those present at the cause of the absence of Mr Dent, and he also read a letter of apology for non-attendance from Mr and Mrs J Torbock, generous supporters of the scheme. Colonel Griffiths proposed the vote of thanks to the subscribers and workers, and, as an outsider, was able to praise all concerned for their help.

Mr J H Dent, replying for his uncle, on behalf of the subscribers, assured all donors, however small their contributions, that they were equally acceptable. The reason that they had carried this scheme out to such a successful conclusion was that when they realised the sacrifices which had been made by the men who gave their lives in the war they felt it was their duty as citizens to make the lives of those who follow as pleasant and useful as possible. (Applause).

Mr Nathan Simpson, replying for the workers, remarked that he was speaking for the "Labour" party, but Colonel Weston need not be afraid of the opposition. (Laughter.)

A moment or two later Colonel Weston acknowledging a vote of thanks proposed by Mr Jos Thwaites, said he wishes all Labour members of Parliament were as brief and to the point as Mr Simpson. (Laughter.) They might spare some of their compassion for a humble Member of Parliament who had to listen for hours to dreary speeches made for no earthly reason at all except to keep people out of bed until 3 o'clock in the morning. (Laughter.)

Colonel Weston concluded by thanking the Chairman for presiding, and said he believed the building of that hall owed so much to Mr Graham.

The Chairman in thanking the gathering for their thanks, said he had lived in the parish for 45 years, and wherever he might live in the future he would always have kindly thoughts of Bolton and his friends there. He did hope in earlier life, when times were more prosperous, that such a hall would be built under different circumstances, and he could assure them that whatever he could do for the parish would be done cheerfully.

THE SALE OF WORK

Following the opening of the hall and the unveiling of the tablet a sale of work was held, and was opened by Mrs Weston, who congratulated the ladies of the parish on the wonderful manner in which they had worked to raise money for the hall. The way everybody had worked in Bolton was really splendid and it encouraged her to go back to the South Westmorland villages and tell them there what Bolton was doing. A suitable hall for whist drives, concerts and theatricals was an important thing in village life, and here they had a charming room. (Applause.) The stalls and stall holders were: Plain and needlework – Mesdames W Robinson, N Wilson and W Walker. Needlework – Mrs R Butterworth, the Misses Dent (3) and Russell. Cakes Mesdames Clark and Bird, Miss M Clark. Miscellaneous – Mesdames Chapelhow and Atkinson and Miss Thwaites. Fancy Goods – Mr T C Robinson, the Misses Dodd, K Russell, O Balmer, Hodgson and Butterworth, Sweets and toys – Misses Savage, Wilson, J Hodgson, E Dent, Florence Wilson and Mary Graham. Refreshments – Mesdames Dodd, J Simpson, T Howe, J C Butterworth, R M Atkinson, Sowerby, Graham, Savage, Kirkup, Dixon and Threkeld. A gift sale of sheep, pigs, poultry etc, was conducted by Mr T Sisson. In the evening a concert was given by a party from Penrith. Songs, duets etc were contributed by Miss E Kidd, Miss R Armstrong, Messrs J D Johnstone, S Pearson, A P Corner and W Milburn. Mr A H Page gave two dramatic recitals, which were much appreciated and Mr Corner supplied the humorous items of the programme with “Five minutes’ nonsense” and songs at the piano. Mr Graham presided, and sang the popular “Do ye ken John Peel.”

