

**A Memorial Roll of the Officers of  
Alexandra Princess of Wales Own  
Yorkshire Regiment  
Who Died  
1914 – 1919.**

**Compiled by Robert Coulson (1952 – 2008)**

During the Great War the strength of the Yorkshire Regiment rose to twenty four battalions, twelve of which saw service in such diverse theatres as France, Flanders, Italy, Gallipoli, Egypt, Russia and India.

Over 7500 officers and men gave their lives for their country serving with the regiment and on July 13<sup>th</sup> 1921 their memorial in the form of a Celtic cross was unveiled at the top of Frenchgate in Richmond, North Yorkshire.

At the same ceremony Sir Edward Bulfin KCB, CVO handed over a memorial book in the parish church to the rector, Canon Nevill Edgerton Leigh containing the names of the fallen.

From the first to die, Lt Richard Walmesley, who was killed in action at Ypres on October 21<sup>st</sup> 1914, to the last, Captain Tom Bailey who died in northern Russia on April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1919 this is my attempt to put together the stories of the Yorkshire Regiment officers who fell during the Great War. Over ninety years have now passed since the beginning of the “war to end all wars” and over two years since I began the task of compiling this roll.

It is inevitable that there will be some mistakes and omissions in such a venture and all I can ask is that the reader will beg my pardon and be assured that I have gone to great lengths to ensure accuracy in every entry.

I would also ask understanding in that over this passage of time, much as I regret it the information on some few of the men is sadly only brief.

**Bob Coulson**  
Normanby, Middlesbrough  
March 2005.

**Robert Henry Coulson died on 8 November 2008.** His papers were donated to the Green Howards Museum in Richmond, and the work below comes from these papers.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Bernard Abrahams – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A solicitor before the war, Robert Abrahams worked for Roberts, Abrahams and Co in London.

He joined the London University Officer Training Corps in July of 1915 and was commissioned with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in September 1915.

Robert Abrahams lost his life during the Battle of the Somme in the summer of 1916.

In late August and early September the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion were involved in training exercises in the Millencourt area. On September 10<sup>th</sup> they were called into brigade support at Shelter Wood and on the evening of September 14<sup>th</sup> the battalion moved up into their assembly positions in Eye and Swansea trenches for an attack the following day.

They had to move up over open ground as the communication trenches were so crowded. The Germans opened fire on the battalion and caused some forty casualties.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Bernard Abrahams was killed in this action on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 24.

He was the son of Lewis and Millie Abrahams of 6 Stafford House, Maida Hill in London.

His body was never recovered and he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial high on the old Somme battlefield.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Horace Acomb – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion attached to 2<sup>nd</sup> Devonshires.**

Horace Acomb was born in the city of York in 1894.

He served with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the Yorkshires but was attached to the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the Devonshire regiment when he was killed.

The Devons had been involved in the early stages of the Somme battles and were then moved up to the Loos sector in late July 1916.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Horace Acomb was killed in action on August 21<sup>st</sup> 1916 aged 23 after a mine explosion in the Hulluch area as the battalion worked to clear the saps and dig out their buried comrades.

He was the son of William and Elizabeth Acomb of 3 South Parade, York.

Horace Acomb's grave can be visited today at Vermelles British Cemetery to the south west of the village on the road to Mazingarbe.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Peter Aitchison – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Peter Aitchison was born on August 10<sup>th</sup> 1894 and saw service during the war from 1914 to 1917 with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys.

With them he saw action at the battles of 2<sup>nd</sup> Ypres, Loos, where he was wounded and on the Somme.

He was commissioned in January of 1918 and posted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires on May 2<sup>nd</sup> when the battalion were at Ouderdom.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Peter Aitchison was killed in action just six days later on May 8<sup>th</sup> 1918 in fighting at Voormezeele during a heavy, four hour bombardment by German artillery.

Lt Aitchison was 23 years old and he is remembered today on the Tyne Cot Memorial close to the Passchendaele Ridge, his body never being recovered.

He was the son of George and Mary Aitchison of Perthshire and the husband of Helen Frances Aitchison of 16 South Road, West Hartlepool.

**Lt Col Walter Lorenzo Alexander – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Walter Alexander was born at Erindale Co Carlow on September 8<sup>th</sup> 1872, the son of George and Susan Alexander and was educated at Denstone College and Sandhurst. A career soldier he was appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in May 1892, Lt in July 1896, Captain in December 1900, Major in February 1908 and Lt Colonel at the outbreak of the Great War.

He landed with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Zeebrugge on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1914 where they were almost immediately in action during the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres where he was wounded on October 29<sup>th</sup>.

When recovered he rejoined the battalion as its commanding officer on December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1914 and was with the battalion at the battle of Neuve Chapelle in March of 1915.

Lt Col Walter Alexander was killed in action on May 14<sup>th</sup> 1915 during the Battle of Festubert at the age of 42.

Accompanied by Major Stansfeld they had moved up a communication trench to visit "C" and "D" companies in the front line when Lt Col Alexander was killed by a shell fragment believed to be from a British gun.

Mentioned in Sir John French's despatches, he was the husband of Mrs Mabel Alexander of the Thatched Cottage, Northam, Sussex.

His grave can be seen today in Le Touret Military Cemetery four miles north east of Bethune.

Quote from a letter written after his death,  
"All ranks loved, respected and honoured him"

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Benjamin Sydney Appleyard – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Benjamin Appleyard was born in Bradford on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1891.

He served in the ranks of the West Yorkshire Regiment fighting on the Somme in 1916 where he was wounded in action at Guillemont.

He was commissioned in August 1917 and was wounded again at Lens in November of that year.

Benjamin Appleyard was posted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires on May 16<sup>th</sup> 1918 while the battalion was at Mazingarbe.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Benjamin Appleyard was killed in action during the battalion's assault on Epinoy on September 29<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 27, the battalion suffering heavy gas shelling and machine gun fire that day.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Appleyard was the son of Mr J A and Mrs Jane Appleyard of 233 Hall Lane, Bradford.

His grave can be seen today at Chapel Corner Cemetery, Sauchy-Lestree close to Marquion to the east Arras.

**Lt William Appleyard – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A university man, William Appleyard entered Clare College at Cambridge in 1912. He was one of the original territorial officers of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion on the Army List in late 1914. He sailed with the battalion from Liverpool on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 aboard HMTS Aquitania bound for the Dardenelles campaign.

They landed on the island of Lemnos on July 10<sup>th</sup> and then moved to Imbros on July 20<sup>th</sup> for two weeks of training and acclimatisation.

The 6<sup>th</sup> battalion were involved in the landings at Suvla Bay on August 6<sup>th</sup> and moved from the beach to assault Lala Baba hill, mention is made of Lt Appleyard marshalling his platoon during this attack.

Lt William Appleyard was killed in action on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915 as the battalion suffered heavy casualties in the advance on Scimitar Hill inland from Suvla.

Lt Appleyard's body was lost to the battlefield and he is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

**Lt William Harold Armitage MC – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Armitage was not one of the original party of the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion who landed in France in August of 1915 but joined them in a draft later in the year.

He was awarded the Military Cross for an action in early January of 1916 when in preparation for a trench raid he led out a party to cut the enemy wire. Although exposed to German searchlights which brought heavy fire down on them the wire was successfully cut. The raid itself was also a success and Captain Thompson who led the attack and Lt Armitage were both awarded the Military Cross.

In March 1916 the battalion took over part of the line on the Souchez River and during April and May they were involved in the Angres sector where Lt William Harold Armitage MC was killed in action on May 22<sup>nd</sup> at the age of 24.

He was the only son of William Henry and Eleanor Armitage of 34 Rutland Park, Clarkehouse Road, Sheffield.

His grave can be seen today in Tranchee de Mecknes Cemetery at Aix-Noulette to the south east of Bethune.

**Captain Freeman Archibald Haynes Atkey – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Freeman Atkey studied at Cambridge before the war entering Pembroke College in 1901.

Captain Atkey and the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion were not involved during the infamous first day of the Battle of the Somme on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916, as on July 2<sup>nd</sup> they moved up to Albert and on the 3<sup>rd</sup> passed through Albert and into the front line at La Boiselle.

On July 5<sup>th</sup> an attack was made by the West Yorks and Duke of Wellington's regiments and Captain Atkey commanding "A" company of the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion was shot by a sniper as he was observing the progress of the attack.

Captain Freeman Archibald Atkey was killed in this action on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 33.

His grave can be found in Bécourt Military Cemetery two miles east of Albert.

He was the son of Frederick Walter and Ellen Louisa Atkey.

**Lt Henry Ernest Aust – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion and 7<sup>th</sup> East Yorkshire Regiment.**

Henry Aust was born at Reading in Berkshire in 1897.

He attended City & Guilds College and was a member of the London University Officer Training Corps before the war.

He was wounded in action with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion at Eaucourt L'Abbaye during the Somme offensive in early October of 1916 and in 1917 the battalion were involved in the Battles of Arras and later in the year at 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres, Passchendaele.

1918 saw the German Spring Offensive after which much reorganisation and restructuring took place and on July 16<sup>th</sup> the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion were reduced to a training cadre when Lt Aust and the remaining officers and men were dispersed to fill the gaps in other Yorkshire battalions and in some cases to other regiments, Henry Aust being attached to the 7th battalion of the East Yorkshire regiment.

Lt Henry Aust was killed in action with the East Yorks at the Battle of Epehy on September 18<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 22.

He was the son of Thomas and Mary Ann Aust of Carn Brea, Northcourt Avenue, Reading.

Sadly he has no known final resting place and his name can be seen on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial at Haucourt south east of Arras.

**Captain Edward George Clarkson Bagshawe – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Edward Bagshawe was born in Hampstead on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1879, the youngest son of his Honour Judge William Henry Gunning Bagshawe KC.

Edward was a school friend of Mark Sykes who as Lt Col Sir Mark Sykes would be CO of the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion when the Great War started.

Edward Bagshawe served in the Boer War and then resigned his commission in March 1907, only to rejoin at the onset of war and be gazetted Captain on August 29<sup>th</sup> 1914.

He went to France with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion in 1915 but was invalided home only to go out again and rejoin his battalion in the Ypres Salient in 1916.

In May of that year they were fighting at Eecke near Bailleul and from here they moved to Loker for trench work in and out of the line in the Salient.

It is reported that the enemy artillery was very active from July 16<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup>.

Captain Edward George Clarkson Bagshawe was killed in action on July 20<sup>th</sup> 1916 during these actions around Loker at the age of 36.

His grave can be seen today at La Laiterie Military Cemetery at Kemmel to the south of Ypres.

His name is also inscribed on the Sledmere Cross in East Yorkshire at the former home of his commanding officer Sir Mark Sykes.

**Captain Tom Edmond Geoffrey Bailey MC – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Tom Bailey had a university background entering Clare College at Cambridge in 1902.

With the cadre of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion he arrived back in England from the Western Front in June of 1918 where they assembled at Mychett Camp at Aldershot.

Towards the autumn the battalion was reconstituted and allotted the task of supporting the Soviet Russian government against insurrections in northern Russia. Captain Bailey and the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion left Dundee on October 17<sup>th</sup> 1918 but didn't arrive in Murmansk until November 26<sup>th</sup> due to bad weather.

Towards the end of December the battalion was mobilised to move to Archangel where the Bolsheviks were making strong efforts to drive the allies out.

The 6<sup>th</sup> battalion fought many small actions in the early months of 1919 and on April 1<sup>st</sup> A, B and C companies were in position for an attack on the town of Chinova the following day.

Captain Tom Bailey was killed in this action at Chinova on April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1919 aged 35, the last officer of the regiment to fall in the Great War.

He was the son of the late James Battersby Bailey and Louisa F Bailey of 11 Herne Hill Mansions, Herne Hill, London.

Captain Bailey's grave can be found in Archangel Allied Cemetery.

**Captain James Scott Bainbridge – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

James Bainbridge first served as Company Sergeant Major with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion before receiving his commission and rising rapidly through the ranks.

As an officer he was gassed in June 1917 whilst the battalion were in action in the Hindenberg Support Line.

When the German Spring Offensive began on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 Captain Bainbridge and the battalion were moved up to Brie and then had a six hour march to the front line at Hancourt.

At 6-30pm on March 22<sup>nd</sup> the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion Durham Light Infantry on the left of the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires were being pushed back by the enemy and Captain Bainbridge who was by now adjutant of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion went up to try and steady and rally the DLI but was caught in heavy enemy fire.

Captain James Scott Bainbridge was killed in this action on March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918.

His body was never found and he is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial north east of Albert in the heart of the old Somme battlefield.

**Lt Thomas Henry Thriscutt Bale – 7<sup>th</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions.**

Thomas Bale was born on December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1885 in Manchester.

He joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on May 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 and was attached to the Yorkshires on August 20<sup>th</sup> of that year.

He served as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt on the Somme in 1916 with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion and was made lieutenant in July of 1917.

When battalions were reorganised after the German Spring Offensive of March 1918 Lt Bale joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at White Mill camp in the Ypres Salient on April 18<sup>th</sup>. There appears to have been a quiet period towards the end of April with just a few raids and counter raids reported.

Lt Thomas Henry Thriscutt Bale was killed in action during this period on April 25<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 33.

He was the son of Emma and the late Thomas Henry Thriscutt Bale of 4 Trematon Terrace, Plymouth.

His grave can be seen today in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery to the south west of Ypres, the second largest cemetery in the salient.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Oliver Herbert Ball – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Oliver Ball was born at Daybrook in Nottinghamshire in 1892. He joined the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1915 just after they came out of the Battle of Loos.

Early 1916 saw them in preparation for the Somme offensive where the battalion attacked just to the north of Fricourt on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916. They also saw action at Mametz Wood and Bazentin Le Petit in July before moving to the Arras sector on July 22<sup>nd</sup>. September 16<sup>th</sup> found them again back on the Somme and on September 27<sup>th</sup> they were in the line to the south east of Gueudecourt.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Oliver Herbert Ball was killed in action on September 28<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 25.

The battalion history records with regret “the loss of a splendid officer”. Oliver and his brother who is described next were the sons of Alfred Holmes Ball and Emma Ball of Sunnyside, 7 Nelson Road, Nottingham.

Oliver Ball’s grave can be found in Guards Cemetery at Lesboeufs seven miles to the east of Albert.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walter William Ball – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Walter Ball, brother of Oliver listed above was one of the original officers of the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion who landed at Boulogne in September of 1915.

The battalion were almost straight into action seeing service at the Battle of Loos. During the battle 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ball and about seventy men became separated from the rest of the battalion during fierce fighting.

A withdrawal was ordered but Walter Ball and his men didn’t receive the message until the next day but still managed to get back and rejoin the battalion. They went into billets in Armentieres after the actions at Loos and then had spells in and out of the line in this sector.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walter William Ball was killed in action on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 28, he was shot by a sniper while sighting a rifle onto a German working party.

Walter’s parents are listed above in his brothers details.

His grave can be visited today in Houplines Communal Cemetery Extension two miles north east of Armentieres.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Banks – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Henry Banks initially served as a private soldier with the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> battalions of the Yorkshires before receiving his commission.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Banks was killed in action on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 during operations known as the Breaking of the Hindenberg Line in the Arras sector.

Henry Banks' body was lost to the battlefield and his name is remembered today on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial at Haucourt to the south east of Arras.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick William Banner – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frederick Banner was born in Sheffield in 1891.

Serving with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion during the Arras offensive, between the 9<sup>th</sup> and the 11<sup>th</sup> of May 1917 the battalion took over front line trenches north of the River Scarpe.

An attack was planned along the full corps frontage, the 7<sup>th</sup> battalions objective being Cupid, Cash and Charlie trenches. The battalion attacked with the 1<sup>st</sup> East Yorks on their left and the 1<sup>st</sup> Rifle Brigade on their right.

Fierce fighting was reported with 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick William Banner being killed in these actions on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 26.

His body sadly never recovered, his name is inscribed today on the Arras Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens Cemetery in Arras.

Frederick Banner was the son of Elijah Henry and Louisa Banner of 37 Grove Road, Millhouses in Sheffield.

**Captain Geoffrey Carew Barber – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Geoffrey Barber was born at West Ayton near Scarborough on November 1<sup>st</sup> 1890. He was educated at Oakham College and then followed a legal career working for H E Donner of Scarborough before the war.

He was commissioned in 1909 and then made lieutenant in July 1911, making captain in April 1913.

Captain Barber landed with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion in April of 1915, and was to lose his life just over a week later.

The battalion first moved to Steenvoorde and then Brielen and on April 24<sup>th</sup> were in trenches on the Yser canal bank outside Ypres. On April 25<sup>th</sup> the battalion moved via Potijze to the left of the British positions in front of St Julien. A brigade major noticed a farmhouse in front and in order to prevent the enemy occupying it ordered Captain Barber and part of "D" company to move up and hold the position. On arrival they met with heavy shell and machine gun fire.

Captain Geoffrey Carew Barber was killed in this action on April 25<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 24.

His body never found he is remembered today on the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres.

His name is also remembered on the Sledmere Cross and on Ayton village war memorial where the children of the village planted twelve trees in his honour after the war.

Captain Barber was the son of John and Emmeline Barber of West Ayton, Yorks.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Willard Barber – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Willard Barber was born in Sunderland on November 5<sup>th</sup> 1894.

He served in the ranks of the 10<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires from 1915 to 1917 seeing action at Loos and on the Somme.

He was recommended for a commission and gazetted in June of 1917 joining with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in September of 1917.

Early January 1918 saw the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in the Ypres Salient and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Barber with "B" company occupying the Hedge Street Tunnel between Zillebeke and Zandvoorde. In the early hours of January 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 it is believed an electrical fault started a fire in the tunnel which burned so fiercely that the tunnel had to be sealed off to prevent the fire spreading. Eighteen members of the battalion perished in the fire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Willard Barber died during this incident on January 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 24.

He was the son of George and Rebecca Barber of Sunderland.

A CWGC special memorial to him can be seen in Railway Dugouts Burial Ground just to the south of Ypres.

**Lt Lionel Barnett – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Lionel Barnett was born in Bristol in 1886.

He lived in Cheltenham where before the war he worked for Thomas Plant outfitters in the town and where he was a keen member of the local golf club.

He first saw service with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Gloucester regiment before receiving his commission with the Yorkshires in February of 1915.

Lionel Barnett joined the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion in Egypt in February of 1916 after the battalion had been evacuated from the Gallipoli Peninsula. They then moved to the Western Front and fought in the Somme offensive of 1916.

Lt Barnett is reported as “accidentally killed” in the UK on February 6<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 31.

He was instructing a class in bomb throwing when an accidental explosion cost him his life. This incident took place at Prees Heath Camp at Whitcurch.

Lt Barnett is buried in Cheltenham Borough Cemetery and was the husband of Mrs Mabel Barnett of Mill House, Lower Alstone, Cheltenham and the son of Henry and Mrs Barnett of 8 Oriel Place in Cheltenham.

His name is inscribed on both Bishops Cleeve and Southam war memorials near Cheltenham.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Norman Kenyon Barrett – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion attached to 1<sup>st</sup> East Yorks.**

Norman Barrett was born in Bradford in 1888.

He first served as a private soldier with the West Yorkshire regiment and then the Yorkshire regiment before receiving his commission.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Barrett served with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion until it was disbanded in July 1918 and they were reduced to a training cadre. The remaining officers and men were dispersed to other battalions and regiments with Norman Barrett joining up with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the East Yorkshires.

On September 18<sup>th</sup> 1918 they were involved in the Battle of Epehy.

The action opened at 7-00am and the East Yorks were the right hand attacking battalion of the 64<sup>th</sup> brigade. Their objective was Meunier Trench and it was quickly taken and four hundred POW's captured.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Norman Kenyon Barrett was killed in this action on September 18<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 31.

His body never found he is remembered on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial seven miles south east of Arras.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Norman Barrett was the son of Elizabeth and the late Arthur George Barrett.

**Captain Howard Laidlaw Bartrum – “D” Company – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Howard Bartrum was born in Croydon in Surrey in 1879.

Captain Bartrum was in charge of “D” company of the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion for the attack on Fricourt on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916. The battalion advanced at 2-30pm suffering heavy casualties, “D” company alone losing 61 men.

He saw action again at Sailly-Saillisel in February of 1917 and again during the Passchendaele offensive in the autumn of that year.

The battalion disbanded in February of 1918 and Captain Bartrum died at home on July 8<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 39 whilst at the regimental depot at Richmond in Yorkshire.

He was the son of Mrs Lucy Watt, formerly Bartrum, of 3 Wickham Road, Sutton in Surrey and the late Albert Bartrum.

Captain Bartrum is buried in Richmond Cemetery in North Yorks, the home of the Yorkshire Regiment.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Brodie Bass – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Bass sailed with the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion on September 9<sup>th</sup> 1915 when they left Folkstone for Boulogne. The battalion were almost straight away involved in the build up to the Battle of Loos. The battle opened on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1915 and the 10th battalion arrived in the front line trenches east of Loos at dusk on September 25<sup>th</sup>.

The records show that Lt Bass was listed as “wounded and missing” but he was never seen again.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Brodie Bass was killed in this action on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 26 just two weeks after landing in France.

He is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

Charles Bass was the son of Mrs Edith Mary Bass of 25 Perham Road, West Kensington in London and the late Charles William Bass.

**Captain Harold Bass MC – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion attached to 2<sup>nd</sup> West Yorks.**

Harold Bass joined the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion in October of 1915 just after the battalion came out of the Battle of Loos. He served in the Armentieres sector through until the spring of 1916 when the battalion moved down to prepare for the Somme offensive. Captain Bass saw action just to the north of Fricourt on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916, the opening day of the Somme.

He fought at Arras and at Passchendaele in 1917 where he was adjutant to the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion.

In February of 1918 the battalion was disbanded and Captain Bass was attached to the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the West Yorks.

Captain Harold Bass was killed in action with the West Yorks at the “Action of Villers Bretonneux” on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1918.

His body lost to the battlefield, his name is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial on the old Somme battlefield just off the Albert to Bapaume road.

**Captain William Liley Batty – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Captain Batty served on the Somme with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion moving into the battle area in September of 1916.

He was wounded in the battalion's action at Eaucourt L'Abbye in early October but refused to let this hold him back. On the night of 24/25<sup>th</sup> October with the battalion ordered up to the line to provide a relief Captain Batty though still suffering with his wounds remained at duty and moved up with his men. He was killed in this action at the age of 24.

William Batty's body was never found and his name is today inscribed on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing high on the Somme battlefield.

Captain Batty was the son of Tom and Sarah Batty of North View, Drighlington, Bradford

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Batty – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Batty was born in Richmond North Yorks, the home of the Yorkshire Regiment.

He attended London University and was a member of the Officer Training Corps before the war.

He initially served in the ranks (as a Corporal) of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion before receiving his commission.

During the German Spring Offensive of 1918 the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were involved in ten days continuous fighting between March 22<sup>nd</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup> desperately trying to hold back the relentless enemy advance.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Batty was killed in action on March 25<sup>th</sup> 1918 as the battalion fell back around Lincourt and desperate rearguard actions were fought.

His body was never found and he is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial three miles north east of Albert.

John Batty was the brother of Mr R N Batty of 65 Frenchgate, Richmond where the Green Howards Great War Memorial now stands.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ernest Frederick Beal VC – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Ernest Frederick Beal was born on January 27<sup>th</sup> 1883 in Brighton. In September 1914 aged 31 he enlisted as a trooper in the Sussex Yeomanry. He was promoted to sergeant in June 1915 and in September of that year was posted to the Balkans. In December of 1916 he transferred to the 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment. Serving with his new unit on the Western Front he was recommended for a commission and was posted to the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the Yorkshires in September of 1917 and one month later moved to "D" company of the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion as a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant.

March 1918 saw the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion in action at St Leger as the enemy spring offensive began. Held up by an occupied German trench 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Beal and a Lewis Gun team worked along the trench and by bombing and Lewis gunning succeeded in dispersing or killing four enemy machine gun detachments and capturing their guns. On the following morning March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Beal was killed by shellfire at the age of 35. His VC citation appeared in the London Gazette on June 4<sup>th</sup> 1918. His parents received his posthumous VC from King George 5<sup>th</sup> at Buckingham Palace on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1918.

Ernest Beal's body was never recovered from the battlefield and his name is remembered today on the Arras Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens Cemetery in Arras.

He was the son of John and Jane Stillman Beal of 55 East Street in Brighton. The local council later presented Mr & Mrs Beal with an illuminated address in recognition of their son being the first Brighton citizen to be awarded the Victoria Cross.

**Major Victor Louis Sydney Beckett – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A university man, Victor Beckett entered Christs College at Cambridge in 1901. He was one of the original officers of the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion who landed at Boulogne on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1915. The battalion spent the winter of 1915 in the Armentieres sector and the spring of 1916 in and out of the line around Angres and the Souchez river. Major Beckett and the battalion arrived on the Somme on June 24<sup>th</sup> 1916. Their first taste of the front line came on July 3<sup>rd</sup> in the La Boiselle area.

One week later the battalion took part in the attack on Contalmaison during which Victor Beckett was wounded.

Major Victor Louis Sydney Beckett was taken from the line for treatment at the casualty centre at Heilly Station where he died of his wounds on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 34.

Major Victor Beckett's grave can be visited today at Heilly Station Cemetery at Mericourt-L'Abbe, five miles south west of Albert.

His name is also inscribed on Ely War Memorial in Cambridgeshire. He was the son of the late Dr Francis Mears Beckett and Harriet Elizabeth Beckett of St Audreys, Ely, Cambridgeshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Donald Simpson Bell VC – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Don Bell was the only professional footballer to be awarded the Victoria Cross during the Great War.

He was born in Harrogate on December 3<sup>rd</sup> 1890. His schooldays were spent at St Peters School and Harrogate Grammar from where he went to Westminster College in London to train as a teacher. At college he excelled in athletics, cricket, rugby and especially football. After his training he held a masters post at Starbeck School near Harrogate. He played part time amateur football for Bishop Auckland and Newcastle for a while and then to supplement his teachers' salary he became a professional with Bradford Park Avenue in 1912. November 1914 saw Don Bell enlist in the ranks of the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the West Yorks Regiment. He impressed his superiors and in June of 1915 he was commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt and joined the 9<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in November 1915 south of Armentieres in the Bois Grenier area.

They spent the spring of 1916 around the Souchez river and in the Angres sector. The 9<sup>th</sup> battalion arrived on the Somme in late June and on the evening of July 2<sup>nd</sup> they were just outside Albert on the fringe of the battle area. They went into action at 6-00pm on July 5<sup>th</sup>, with the objective of capturing the German position at Horseshoe Trench. A German machine gun was holding up progress so on his own initiative 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bell helped by two others crept forward and then made a dash for the enemy position. Don Bell shot the gunner and blew up the remainder of the enemy with Mills bombs.

He then used bombs again on a nearby trench killing over fifty of the enemy.

His VC citation for these brave deeds appeared in the London Gazette in September 1916. Some five days after his VC action on July 10<sup>th</sup> during the battalion's attack on the village of Contalmaison Lt Bell and his bombers were attached to the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion.

By evening the village had been captured but enemy counter attacks were developing.

At 9-00pm on the Mametz road a German machine gun had been brought up behind a temporary barricade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bell and his party successfully attacked the position and drove the Germans back but 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Donald Simpson Bell was killed in this action on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 26.

Lt Col H G Holmes CO 9<sup>th</sup> battalion wrote

"He was a great example given at a time when it was most needed and in his honour the spot where he now lies and which is a redoubt has been officially named Bell's Redoubt"

His widow Rhoda who he had married just five weeks before he was killed received his VC from the King at Buckingham Palace on December 13<sup>th</sup> 1916.

Don Bell's body lay at Bells Redoubt until 1920 when it was moved to its present position in Gordon Dump Cemetery at nearby Ovillers.

In July 2000 a memorial paid for by the Green Howards and the Professional Footballers Association was unveiled to this remarkable man at Bell's Redoubt with members of his family present.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Donald Simpson Bell was the son of Smith and Annie Bell of Western Flats, Harrogate and the husband of Rhoda Bell of Wilmslow in Cheshire.

His name also appears on Harrogate War Memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Henry Andrew Bell – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Bell was born at Spital Tongue in Newcastle on April 13<sup>th</sup> 1892. He first worked as a clerk with a local firm before enlisting in the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the Yorkshire regiment at Jarrow in 1910.

He sailed to France in the ranks of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion and saw action at the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres in October of 1914. He fought at the battles of Neuve Chapelle and Loos in 1915 and earned a commission for distinguished conduct in the field and was made 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in May 1916.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bell joined the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion and was wounded at Horseshoe Trench on the Somme in July 1916 and was also present at the fighting at Munster Alley in August of that year.

The battalion spent the winter of 1916 in the Ypres Salient and took part in the Battle of Messines in June 1917.

During 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres, the Passchendaele offensive Thomas Bell was wounded fighting at the Battle of the Menin Road on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1917 with a gunshot wound to the head and hospitalised in the Rouen area.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Henry Andrew Bell died from his wounds on October 17<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 25 with his father who had been sent for at his bedside.

His grave can be seen today in St Sever Cemetery two miles from Rouen.

Thomas Bell was the son of John Joseph Bell of Tyne House, Brocklesby Road, South Norwood.

Mr Bell sadly lost three other sons during the Great War.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Geoffrey Ernest Layton-Bennett – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Geoffrey Layton-Bennett was born at West Hampstead on January 4<sup>th</sup> 1888.

He sailed to France in the ranks of the London Rifle Brigade and fought with them at the 2<sup>nd</sup> battle of Ypres in 1915.

He was commissioned in December of 1915 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires serving in the line at Sainly Laurette and Corbie in the early part of 1916.

The battalion then moved down for the Somme offensive where on July 1<sup>st</sup> 24 officers and 688 other ranks of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion attacked the village of Montauban at 7-30am. Lt Layton-Bennett with "B" company advanced across no mans land and immediately came under heavy machine gun fire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Geoffrey Layton-Bennett was killed in this advance on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 at the age of 28.

His grave can be found in Peronne Road Cemetery at Maricourt six miles from Albert.

He was the son of Mr Ernest Layton-Bennett.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Miles Bennison – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Miles Bennison enlisted as a private soldier during the Great War and first served with the Grenadier Guards before receiving his commission and joining with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Yorkshires.

He fought at the Battle of Messines in June 1917 and was with the battalion during the Passchendaele offensive later in that year. September 30<sup>th</sup> 1917 found them in the front line south of Polygon Wood. At 5-00am on October 1<sup>st</sup> the enemy launched an intense artillery barrage and the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion in the Cameron Covert area were forced to withdraw as the enemy infantry followed up the barrage. Lt Bennison and another officer then got the men together and once regrouped they launched a counter attack.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Miles Bennison lost his life in this action on October 1<sup>st</sup> 1917 at the age of 27. His body was lost to the battlefield and he is remembered today on the Yorkshire Regiment panels at the Tyne Cot Memorial.

His name is also inscribed on Middlesbrough War Memorial at Albert Park in the town.

He was the husband of Marion Wright, formerly Bennison of 51 Woodlands Road in Middlesbrough.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur Webb Butler Bentley – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion.**

Arthur Bentley was living in Canada at the onset of war and first served as a private soldier in the 18<sup>th</sup> Canadian Infantry before being commissioned and joining the Yorkshires.

He saw service with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Special Reserve Battalion who served in the UK. Their main duties were to train men for service with the battalions' overseas and providing coastal defences. They had units based at West Hartlepool, Redcar, Seaton Carew and Hartlepool.

Arthur Bentley died in England on December 2<sup>nd</sup> 1918 aged 35.

He was the son of Dr Arthur James Macdonald Bentley and is buried in St Mary's Cemetery at Taunton

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John William Berryman – 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion attached to 2/4<sup>th</sup> KOYLI.**

John Berryman was born in South Shields in 1895.

He first served in the ranks of the Durham Light Infantry before being commissioned into the 15<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires.

The life of the battalion was shortlived however and it was disbanded and removed from the Army List in December of 1916.

Officers and men were dispersed to other battalions and regiments and

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Berryman was attached to the 2/4<sup>th</sup> battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

He fought and was wounded with this battalion at the Battle of Cambrai during the capture of Bourlon Wood in November 1917.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John William Berryman died of his wounds on November 27<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 23 and is remembered on the Cambrai Memorial at Louverval Military Cemetery.

John Berryman was the son of John William and Annie Berryman of 178 Stevenson St, South Shields.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richard Carrington Bethell – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Richard Bethell was one of the original members of the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion who landed at Boulogne on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1915 and spent the winter of 1915 in the Armentieres area.

In March 1916 they took over a section of line on the Souchez river from French units and when out of the line were in billets at Fosse 10 near Angres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richard Carrington Bethell was wounded in action in this sector and died from his wounds on May 22<sup>nd</sup> 1916.

His grave can be visited today at Fosse 10 Communal Cemetery Extension at Sains-en-Gohelle to the south of Bethune.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herman Bysshe Bagshawe Bicknell – 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion attached to 1<sup>st</sup> East Yorkshire Regiment.**

Herman Bicknell was born on January 16<sup>th</sup> 1899 at Northam in Devon.

He was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment in September of 1917 and sailed to France in April of 1918 attached to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herman Bysshe Bagshawe Bicknell was killed in action on May 28<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 19 in fighting near Trigny.

The East Yorks were in danger of being encircled with machine gun and shrapnel shells coming in from the front and the flanks. The action began at 7-00am and by 4-00pm the battalion had to withdraw so weak were their ranks.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bicknell's body was not recovered and he is remembered today on the Soissons Memorial, which commemorates the missing of the Marne and Aisne battles of 1918.

Herman Bicknell was a nephew of Captain E G C Bagshawe described earlier and the son of Harriet Frances Bicknell of Holme Park, Ashburton, South Devon and the late Captain Herman Kentigern Bicknell of the Ox and Bucks LI who had been killed a year earlier in Mesopotamia.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Raymond Louis Binns – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion attached to the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Raymond Binns was born on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1884 at Ipswich in Suffolk. He entered Stonyhurst College in 1897 and quickly showed his talents as an artist and in the sporting field excelling at swimming and hockey. Leaving college he soon made a name for himself with his designs and letterings. In 1913 he married Miss Maud Cartman of Hull. At the outbreak of war he is quoted as saying "I feel the times call for something heroic".

He enlisted into the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on January 29<sup>th</sup> 1915 and was commissioned with the Yorkshires in April of 1915.

In May of 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Binns joined with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion in France, first serving in the Angres sector.

The battalion then moved down for the forthcoming Somme offensive on June 24<sup>th</sup> 1916.

On July 5<sup>th</sup> the battalion took part in the action at Horseshoe Trench and on July 10<sup>th</sup> they assaulted the village of Contalmaison.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Raymond Louis Binns was killed in this action on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 dying instantly from a bullet through the head at the age of 32 as he led a party of bombers forward.

A fellow officer was quoted as saying

"He was perfectly splendid, the men followed him wherever he went. They carried him back to Bécourt Cemetery near Albert and gave him a burial any soldier might be proud of. He was the bravest platoon commander I have had."

Raymond Binns was the son of Dr William Binns of The Cedars, East Bergholt, Suffolk.

His grave can still be seen today where he was laid to rest by his men in Bécourt Military Cemetery to the east of Albert.

**Captain Acting Major William Claud Kennedy Birch MC – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

William Birch was born at Landor in India on August 24<sup>th</sup> 1891.

He was educated at Berkhamstead School, The Hermitage at Rochester and Sandhurst.

A career soldier he was made 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in 1911, Lt in 1913 and Captain in April of 1916. At the onset of war he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps and on a mission was wounded when his plane was hit. He managed to land in a field behind enemy lines and then made his way to Flushing where under the alias of James Buckle worked his passage by sea back to England.

He rejoined the RFC and was twice mentioned in despatches and was also awarded the Military Cross.

Captain Birch rejoined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in March of 1917 and was killed in the fire at Hedge Street Tunnel on January 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 27. For details of the fire see the entry for 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Willard Barber.

Apparently Captain Birch could have escaped the fire coming to the tunnel steps to ask if everyone was out. When told there were still men inside he went back in and so gave his life.

Brigadier G D Goodman wrote – “It was only the day before he died that as I left him I thought how well he was doing in command of his battalion. I had already recommended him for permanent command. He will be much missed both in the regiment and brigade and was a very gallant soldier”.

His old schoolmaster, Dr Fry, Dean of Lincoln wrote of him,

“He always ran so straight. He saved others, himself he would not save”.

Captain Birch was the son of Colonel William James Alexander Birch of the Indian Army.

A Commonwealth War Graves Commission special memorial can be seen to him in Railway Dugouts Burial Ground at Zillebeke to the south of Ypres.

**Lt Henry Bloom – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Henry Bloom was born in Stockton-on-Tees in 1889 and was a practising solicitor in Middlesbrough before the war.

He joined the Durham University Officer Training Corps in late 1914 and was then commissioned into the Yorkshire regiment.

Henry Bloom sailed with the Middlesbrough raised 12<sup>th</sup> battalion “Teesside Pioneers” when they left Southampton on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 to land at Le Havre.

Lt Bloom was the battalion’s machine gun officer and the battalion went to the Loos sector in August of 1916 and by November were on the Somme battlefield where they spent the winter.

In January and February of 1917 they were employed on road repairs in the Clery area.

Lt Henry Bloom was killed on February 14<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 28 by an enemy 5.9 shell in Abode Lane, a communication trench whilst he was in charge of a working party.

His grave can be visited today in Guards Cemetery at Combles ten miles east of Albert on the Somme.

Lt Bloom’s name is also inscribed on the panels of Middlesbrough War Memorial at Albert Park in the town and on a young Hebrew mens’ memorial at Middlesbrough Synagogue.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bernard Bocking MC – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion attached to 11<sup>th</sup> East Yorks.**

Bernard Bocking, a vicar’s son from Stafford was born in Fenton in 1898.

He first served as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt with the London Regiment and joined the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion “Teesside Pioneers” in a draft of replacements in October of 1917 at Moislains.

Despite being a pioneer unit 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bocking and the battalion were in the thick of the fighting at Bourlon Wood in late 1917 and during the enemy spring offensive of early 1918 where they fought on the river Lys.

The break up of the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion began on May 5<sup>th</sup> when 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bocking and other officers and men were returned to the base depot at Calais to be redeployed.

He was then attached to the 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment and was killed in action with them on August 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 at the age of 20.

He fell in bitter fighting for the Outersteene Ridge not far from Bailleul.

Bernard Bocking’s grave can be seen today in Outersteene Communal Cemetery Extension three miles south west of Bailleul.

He was the son of The Reverend John Child Bocking MA and Mrs Sarah Bocking of The Vicarage, Gnosall near Stafford.

His brother, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Webb Bocking was killed on the Somme in 1918 with the Royal Fusiliers.

**Major Reginald Edwin Bond – Yorkshire Regiment & 4<sup>th</sup> Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.**

Reginald Bond was born at Meerut in India on October 28<sup>th</sup> 1870, the son of the late Lt Col C F Bond of the Madras Light Infantry.

After school where he was fond of all sports especially polo and tennis he entered Sandhurst and was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment in January of 1892. He was promoted to lieutenant in June of 1895 and in the following year joined the Indian Army.

In 1909 Lt Bond married Miss Kathleen Gallaher of Belfast and in January of 1910 was promoted to the rank of major.

Major Bond was with the Rajputs in Mesopotamia in early 1915 and close to Ahwaz was with an outnumbered British force, which managed to keep over twelve thousand tribesmen in check.

Major Reginald Edwin Bond was killed in this action on March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 aged 44. His name is remembered today on the Tehran Memorial situated eight miles from the city in Tehran War Cemetery and also on West End Memorial in Hampshire. Reginald Bond was the husband of Kathleen Bond of "Westlands", The Avenue, Alverstoke, Gosport in Hampshire.

**Captain George Hutton Bowes-Wilson – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

George Bowes-Wilson was born in Newcastle on April 26<sup>th</sup> 1877.

He was educated at Clifton College and New College at Oxford and then followed a legal career in Middlesbrough.

George Bowes-Wilson was a Middlesbrough councillor and pre-war territorial soldier with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion. He sailed with the battalion to France landing at Boulogne on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915. They were soon into the bitter fighting of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres around the village of St Julien in late April. He was commended for his work in late May when the battalion came under a heavy gas attack on the Menin Road at Hooge.

"Captain Bowes-Wilson though he did not go to hospital was in a terrible state".

Captain George Hutton Bowes-Wilson was killed by a German sniper some two weeks later on June 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 38 in Sanctuary Wood near Hooge.

A friend of Gertrude Bell she wrote in a letter to her father Sir Hugh Bell of him, "I have had word from Maurice tonight, he says that George Bowes-Wilson is killed, a most gallant and competent officer".

Captain George Bowes-Wilson's grave can be visited today in Vlamertinghe Military Cemetery west of Ypres on the road to Poperinghe.

He is also remembered on Middlesbrough War Memorial at Albert Park and his name was also listed on a memorial tablet in the reading room of the Cleveland Club in Middlesbrough.

He was the son of Thomas and Maria Bowes-Wilson of Enterpen Hall, Hutton Rudby near Middlesbrough and husband of Dulcie Bowes-Wilson of Bedford Row in London.

His brother Lt Col John Hutton Bowes-Wilson was killed in 1917 with the West Riding Regiment.

**Captain Cecil Aubrey Bradford - Yorkshire Regiment attached to the Nigeria Regiment.**

Cecil Bradford was born at Sutcombe in North Devon in February of 1886. Commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in 1906, Lt in 1910 and Captain in 1915 he was seconded from the Yorkshires and attached to the Nigeria Regiment. He saw service in the Cameroons in 1914-15 and was lost at sea when the SS Abosso was torpedoed off Fastnet on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1917 while on passage from Lagos to England. Captain Bradford was 31 years old when he perished. He was the younger son of the late Lt Col Oliver John Bradford and Mrs Mary Ann Ellen Bradford of Welparke, Lustleigh in Devon. His wife was Mildred Ellen Grace Wyatt-Edgell, formerly Bradford of Wolverhampton. Cecil Bradford's name is remembered on the Hollybrook Memorial in Southampton and also on Wolverhampton War Memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Eric William Brodrick – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Eric Brodrick was born at Farnley near Leeds on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1881 and was educated at St Georges School, Roundhay and Bradford Grammar. He went to the Phillipines in 1902 where he worked as a Province Agent and was home on leave when war broke out. He joined the Royal Fusiliers Public Schools Battalion and then transferred to the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps. He was commissioned in March of 1915 and married Miss Lucie Moon at East Keswick near Leeds on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1915. Eric Brodrick joined the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Yorkshires later in 1915. Spring of 1916 was spent by the battalion at various locations around the Ypres Salient including actions at the Bluff and Hill 60. In May they were at Eecke north west of Bailleul where 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Brodrick and the battalion were inspected by General Sir Hubert Plumer, CO of the 2<sup>nd</sup> army. They then moved back into the salient taking part in a large attack against an enemy mine crater on July 10<sup>th</sup>. It was just after this that Eric Brodrick was wounded and captured during a night patrol near Kemmel. He died from his wounds in enemy hands around 22/23<sup>rd</sup> of July 1916 at the age of 35. Eric Brodrick was buried by the enemy in one of their battlefield cemeteries, but today his grave lies in Larch Wood Cemetery at Zillebeke to the south east of Ypres, his body being one of many that were brought in during clearances after the war. Eric William Brodrick was the son of the late Reverend F E Brodrick and his wife Jane of Farnley Rectory near Leeds and the husband of Margaret Lucie Brodrick of East Keswick, Leeds. His colonel later wrote to his parents, "The whole battalion, officers and men sorrow with you. We all loved your son and his men would have done anything for him". Eric Brodrick's daughter Erica was born after his death in September 1916.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Berjew Brooke DSO – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Brooke was born at Brantham in Suffolk on March 7<sup>th</sup> 1895.

Known to his family as Carl he attended Colchester Grammar School and Bilton Grange Prep School followed by Bradfield College. He joined the college's officer training corps and excelled at shooting. Having a liking for languages he studied in Berlin just before the war and returned to England in late July of 1914.

He enlisted in August 1914 and spent time with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Norfolks and 3<sup>rd</sup> Suffolks and in December of that year he was attached to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Queens, Royal West Surreys who he travelled to France with. The Battle of Loos started on September 25<sup>th</sup> of 1915 and Charles Brooke was in action with the Queens.

All officers had been killed leaving him in command at 19 years of age. As they rushed the German trenches encouraged by the young officer they used all their bombs and any enemy bombs they could get hold of before being driven back by withering fire.

Charles Brooke was last to leave emptying his revolver at the advancing Germans and then throwing it at them before retiring. He was wounded in the face and chest during this action and was admitted to the 3<sup>rd</sup> General Hospital at Le Treport and then spent time convalescing in England.

On January 14<sup>th</sup> 1916 he was awarded the DSO for his actions at Loos. The people of his home village made a presentation to him for bringing honour to their village.

In February of 1916 he received his commission with the regular army and returned to France to join the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires. After settling in he was quoted as saying that his new battalion was " quite equal to the Queens" and " I wouldn't be pushed out of this regiment now "

The first day of the Somme battle, July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 saw Charles Brooke leading "A" coy of the battalion in the attack on the village of Montauban. As they advanced into a hail of German machine gun fire Lt Brooke was mortally wounded in the stomach. Picked up by the stretcherbearers he remarked that it was " hard lines being hit in the stomach ". They rushed him back to the Medical Officer but he died just as they got there, he was 21 years old.

Lt Col Walter Young CO 2nd battalion wrote to his mother saying

"He was a great favourite of us all and the cheeriest and best of good fellows".

Charles Berjew Brooke was the son of Charles Berjew and Maud Gwenndolen Brooke of Colne House, Brantham, Suffolk.

Originally buried in Bois de Tallus Cemetery his grave can be visited today in Peronne Road Cemetery at Maricourt, six miles from Albert.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hugh Geoffrey Brooksbank – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Hugh Brooksbank was born at Healaugh Old Hall, Tadcaster on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1893 and did his schooling at Radley College.

Deciding to follow a military career he was gazetted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in February 1913 with the Yorkshire Regiment.

He landed with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Zeebrugge on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1914 and proceeded by train to Bruges. From there they went to Ypres, arriving at noon on October 14<sup>th</sup>. The battalion occupied an outpost line around Ypres in the area of Kruisecke and Gheluvelt leading up to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres, which started on October 19<sup>th</sup>.

The battalion then endured three weeks of almost continuous fighting in a salient formed around the Gheluvelt area. Hugh Brooksbank was in the thick of the fighting and was severely wounded in action by shellfire on November 4<sup>th</sup> in dug- outs to the rear of Gheluvelt.

Evacuated by the casualty clearing train back to England so severe were his wounds he lost his fight for life on December 16<sup>th</sup> 1914 at the age of 21 at Aldford House in Park Lane in London.

Hugh Geoffrey Brooksbank was the son of Sir Edward Clitheroe Brooksbank and Dame Kathleen Brooksbank who brought their son's body back to the Old Hall at Healaugh and laid him to rest in Healaugh St John The Baptist Churchyard.

A senior officer wrote of Hugh,

“A braver lad never stepped the earth. He was in command of “B” coy when all his seniors had been killed and commanded it like a veteran. On two occasions he was responsible for the battalion being saved”.

He was also twice mentioned in Sir John French's despatches.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stamp Brooksbank – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Like his younger brother Hugh described above, Stamp Brooksbank was also born at Healaugh Old Hall on January 16<sup>th</sup> 1887 and was educated at Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which he entered in 1905.

Commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in September 1914 he joined his brother's old battalion, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in January of 1915.

He fought at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle in March of 1915 and also at the Battle of Festubert in May.

On the eve of the Battle of Loos Stamp Brooksbank was with “D” coy of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion under Captain Richardson. The battle opened on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1915 with the battalion attacking towards Hulluch just to the north of Loos. The attack faltered under heavy fire and the battalion had to dig in just short of the village.

At 11-00pm on the 25<sup>th</sup> Lt Brooksbank was sent out with a platoon to clear a pocket of Germans in a nearby quarry. A message got back a short time later to say that Lt Brooksbank had been wounded, he was never seen again and his body was not recovered. There is a possibility that he was captured and died in enemy hands.

Twenty eight year old Lt Stamp Brooksbank is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune – Lens road.

**Captain Ernest Scott Broun – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Ernest Broun was born on December 7<sup>th</sup> 1879 at Carluke near Glasgow and enjoyed a private education.

He served in the Boer War and was later ADC to Sir L Probyn governor of Barbados in 1911. Fond of shooting he was a member of the United Services Sports Club.

An original officer with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion he remained in England when the battalion sailed to France on October 4<sup>th</sup> 1914 to follow with the first reinforcements arriving in mid October.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres opened on October 19<sup>th</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion fought some bitter actions in the Gheluvelt area. After a brief rest Captain Broun and his men received urgent orders to move up to the front line again on October 27<sup>th</sup>.

The 28<sup>th</sup> was spent under heavy shellfire all day, the battalion moving back into reserve that evening. October 30<sup>th</sup> found them back in the line and an officer was quoted as saying “We little knew what a terrible day it was going to be for us”.

During this day the enemy “poured shrapnel into us” and two officers were killed by enemy snipers one of the officers was Ernest Broun.

Captain Ernest Scott Broun died in this action on October 30<sup>th</sup> 1914 aged 35.

In the chaos and confusion of the battlefield Captain Broun’s body was never found and he is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

Captain Ernest Scott Broun was the son of the late James Broun of Carluke and Mrs Broun of St Mary Abbots Terrace in Kensington and was twice mentioned in despatches.

After his death a newspaper correspondent in Barbados wrote,  
“He was a very popular member of society here possessing an exceedingly genial disposition and urbanity of manner. His early death is to be greatly deplored but consolation is to be taken from the fact that he died at the post of honour where a good soldier loves to die”.

**Major Harold Brown DSO MC – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Harold Brown was born in Bournemouth on January 4<sup>th</sup> 1879.

Between 1898 and 1902 he studied at Jesus College, Cambridge from where he left to follow a teaching career.

He enlisted on June 14<sup>th</sup> 1914 and joined the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion sailing with them to France in April of 1915. He fought at 2<sup>nd</sup> Ypres and was involved in the fighting at St Julien when Captain Geoffrey Barber described earlier lost his life.

Harold Brown was awarded the DSO in July of 1915 but the rest of the year saw him invalided home with appendicitis. He returned to duty in November 1915 and in July 1916 he led a raid on the enemy mine crater at Petit Bois.

He was awarded the Military Cross in August 1916 and in September he was wounded in action during an attack between High Wood and Martinpuich on the Somme.

He was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm in December of 1916.

He was wounded in action again in 1917 while spending time with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion and after convalescence he rejoined the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion in August of 1917. He had been promoted to the rank of Captain and Brevet Major by this time and was made second in command of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion who he was with when he was killed in action on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1918 in action around Hancourt.

Major Harold Brown DSO, MC was 39 years of age when he died and is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial on the Albert to Bapaume road.

He was the son of G W Brown of Branksome Park, Bournemouth and the husband of Dorothy Brown of Kingston Lodge, Leigh Woods in Bristol.

Major Brown is also remembered on a memorial plaque inside St Oswalds Church at Filey in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John William Brown – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Brown was born at Northallerton on February 19<sup>th</sup> 1893.

Before the war he worked for a local newspaper as a compositor and was very musical playing cornet in the local band and bell ringing at his local church.

John Brown joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion as a territorial in April of 1912.

He sailed for France with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion as a Lance Corporal and fought with them at St Julien during the 2nd Battle of Ypres and was wounded in this action. He continued to be promoted through the ranks and finally achieved a commission when he joined the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in early 1917.

The 7<sup>th</sup> battalions involvement at 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres, Battle of Passchendaele began when they moved into the sector on October 4<sup>th</sup> 1917.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Brown was killed in action on October 16<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 24 when the battalion were in the front line which consisted of “a series of shell holes with no cover or protection from enemy fire or the weather”.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John William Brown has no known grave and is remembered today on the Tyne Cot Memorial to the missing.

He was the son of Lawrence and Ada Brown of North End in Northallerton.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John William Brown MC – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

John William Brown was born in Leeds in 1893 and initially served in the ranks of the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment, sailing to France with them and arriving in December of 1915.

The first day of the Battle of the Somme, July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 saw John Brown and the West Yorks attack the fortified village of Serre where the battalion suffered grievous losses, John Brown escaping with wounds that day.

He was accepted for officer training after this and was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in April of 1917 joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in June of that year. In preparation for the Passchendaele offensive the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion moved into the line on Observatory Ridge on July 28<sup>th</sup> 1917. Zero hour for the attack was set for 3-30am on July 31<sup>st</sup> when the battalion advanced through Jeffrey Reserve Trench, towards Bodmin Copse.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Brown was wounded in this advance and died of his wounds the next day August 1<sup>st</sup> 1917 at the age of 24.

His grave can be visited today at Mendinghem Military Cemetery near Proven to the west of Ypres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John William Brown was the son of John and Teresa Brown of 2 Nowell Wind, Harehills Lane in Leeds.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John William Brown MM – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion attached to the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Brown first served in the ranks with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion until he received his commission.

He was then with the 19<sup>th</sup> battalion until it was disbanded in February of 1918 when he was attached to the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion who at the time were in the Serques area. When the German spring offensive began the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were ordered up to Brie arriving at 5-00am on March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918.

There then followed ten days almost continuous fighting against the enemy onslaught. After this 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Brown and the battalion had four days rest and reorganisation in Locon.

On April 9<sup>th</sup> they moved up to the front again and dug in just in front of Laventie which the enemy had just occupied.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Brown was wounded in this action and died two days later on April 11<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 30.

His grave lies in Croix Du Bac British Cemetery at Steenwerck and he is also remembered on his home town memorial in Goole, Yorkshire.

He was the son of John and Rebecca Brown of 151 Pasture Road in Gool

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Rowland Brown – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Rowland Brown first served as a private soldier in the West Yorkshire regiment before receiving his commission.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Rowland Brown was killed in action on July 13<sup>th</sup> 1918 and his grave can be seen today in Perth China Wall Cemetery just to the east of Ypres.

**Lt Norman Martin Bruce – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Norman Bruce was from Whitby in North Yorkshire and was born on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1890. He was educated at Winchester College followed by Christ Church Oxford where he studied law and was just about to be called to the bar when war was declared. As a territorial 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt he was one of the original officers of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion in 1914 and by early 1915 he had been promoted to Lieutenant.

Norman Bruce sailed with the 6th battalion on HMHS Aquitania from Liverpool on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 bound for the Gallipoli campaign.

They arrived on Lemnos on July 10<sup>th</sup> and then moved to Imbros on July 20<sup>th</sup> for training and acclimatisation.

Lt Bruce and his men were towed ashore by lighters to land at Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli peninsula on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915. They initially occupied a former Turkish trench on Hill 20 and then moved on to attack the hill of Lala Baba, the cry of "the Yorkshires are coming" being heard as they attacked the Turkish positions.

Lt Norman Bruce was killed in action during this attack on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 25.

His body was never recovered and he is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Lt Norman Martin Bruce was the son of John and Florence Emma Bruce of Hill Crest, Whitby in North Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Buckle – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A Middlesbrough man, William Buckle was born in the town in 1893.

He served in the ranks of Yorkshire regiment as private and corporal before he was commissioned.

William Buckle and the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion moved into the Ypres area in late April of 1917. On the night of June 5<sup>th</sup> they moved up to the line in preparation for the Battle of Messines.

At 3-00am on June 7<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Buckle and his men left the trenches and lay out in front awaiting the explosion of 19 great mines which had been tunnelled under the enemy lines along the Messines Ridge. After the explosions the battalion advanced skirting the craters of the mines as they went.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Buckle was wounded in this advance and died later in the day, June 7<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 24.

His grave lies in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery to the south west of Ypres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Buckle is also remembered on Middlesbrough's war memorial panels at the town's Albert Park.

He was the son of Martha Isabella and the late William Buckle of 24 Crescent Road in Middlesbrough.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Bullock – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Bullock joined the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion from the 7<sup>th</sup> on February 12<sup>th</sup> 1918 while they were stationed in the great chalk tunnels on the Cambrin front.

The opening of the great German Spring Offensive on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 saw the battalion in reserve at Mazingarbe and at once a move was made to the front line. Around April 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bullock was severely wounded whilst in charge of a covering party and he was passed through the casualty clearing chain to a hospital on the channel coast.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Bullock died of his wounds on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 26.

His grave can be seen today at Les Baraques Military Cemetery at Sangatte near Calais, an area that housed many of the base hospitals.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Bullock was the husband of Hilda Bullock of Sheepcote Lane, Glascote, Tamworth in Staffordshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold John Bunker – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Harold Bunker first served as a private soldier with the Royal Army Medical Corps before being commissioned and joining the Yorkshires.

He fought at the Messines battle of June 1917 after which the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion moved into the Dickebusch area to prepare for the their part in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres battle, the Passchendaele offensive.

They went into action with Australian units on September 19<sup>th</sup> 1917 and over a weeks fighting then ensued along the Menin Road, Polygon Wood and Inverness Copse areas.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bunker was killed in action whilst leading "B" coy into an attack to the north of the Reutelbeek Road on September 28<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 23.

His body was lost in the chaos and confusion of the battlefield and he is remembered today on the panels of the Tyne Cot Memorial close to the Passchendaele ridge.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold John Bunker was the son of Hannah Amelia Bunker of 32 Carholme Road, Forest Hill in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Peter Burkett – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

William Burkett was commissioned in January of 1918 for his service in the field with the Royal Irish Rifles and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in February of that year.

When the enemy offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 the battalion were involved in days of continuous fighting in the Roupy and Savy areas.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Burkett and the battalion were then moved out of the line for rest and reorganisation at Sallenelle. They then spent time fighting in the Ypres Salient and moved out of the line again on April 18<sup>th</sup>.

After this William Burkett was at the Divisional Reinforcement Camp when at 11-00pm on April 23<sup>rd</sup> he noticed a man loitering near his billet. Lt Burkett asked the man, an Australian, “what he was doing” to which the man replied “what’s that to you” and pulled a revolver firing at Lt Burkett but missing him.

He then fled and was pursued by William Burkett and another officer and as they caught up with him he turned and fired again hitting Lt Burkett in the head and killing him instantly.

William Burkett was 29 years old when he was murdered on April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1918, the fate of the Australian was never revealed.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Burkett was the son of Mr and Mrs John Edmund Burkett of Clapton Park in London and the husband of Lilian Agnes Burkett of 176 Cassland Road, South Hackney in London.

His grave can be visited today in Ebblinghem Military Cemetery to the west of Hazebrouck.

**Captain Bertram Cunliffe Camm MC – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Bertram Camm was born at Poppleton near York on July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1893. He joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in May 1915 and was commissioned in July 1915 when he was attached to the 7th battalion and joined them in the Ypres Salient.

July 1st 1916 saw the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion attack the village of Fricourt at 2-30pm suffering grievous losses, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Camm being wounded in this action.

Once recovered he was posted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion joining them in January of 1917 at Mondicourt.

In April of 1917 the battalion were involved in the Arras battles and here on April 9<sup>th</sup> saw 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Camm being awarded the Military Cross.

“When the advance was held up by uncut wire he showed great coolness and ability under heavy fire. He directed the digging and reorganised and opened up communications with both flanks and throughout set a splendid example”.

Late 1917 saw the battalion at 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres during the Passchendaele offensive and on January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1918 they moved into the Hedge Street Tunnels between Zillebeeke and Zandvoorde just outside Ypres.

Captain Bertram Camm lost his life in the Hedge Street Tunnel fire on January 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 25. For details of the fire see the entry for Lt Willard Barber.

Bertram Camm was the only son of N C Camm of Brighouse, Poppleton and Scarborough.

A Commonwealth War Graves Special Memorial to him can be seen in Railway Dugouts Burial Ground just south of Ypres.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Greenbank Campbell – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

John Campbell was born at Clapham in Yorkshire on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1893. He served in the ranks during the greater part of the war being attached to a cyclists battalion and then the 18<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment. He was with the West Yorks on the Somme in 1916 and was then gassed at Ypres in 1917.

Commissioned in 1917 he was attached to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in May of 1918.

Just after joining the battalion on May 8<sup>th</sup> they moved up to the line at Voormezeele where at 3-15am the enemy laid down a heavy bombardment on the line, which lasted for four hours. Many casualties were incurred and the trenches almost obliterated.

After this action 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Campbell was listed as wounded and missing but he was never seen again nor his body found, he was 24 years old.

Remembered today on the panels of the Tyne Cot Memorial he was the son of Thomas and Agnes Campbell of Town Head, Austwick, Lancaster.

**Lt Rowland Telford Casebourne – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion.**

An older soldier Rowland Casebourne had seen service during the Boer War. He was with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Battalion of the Yorkshires mainly engaged in training of drafts for the front and coastal defence of the North East coast of England. Due to his experience however he was posted to France and attached to the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment. He was with them in July 1916 when the Somme offensive began and was killed in action on July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1916 as the West Yorks fought at the Schwaben Redoubt, he was 39 years old. His body lost to the battlefield he is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial close to where he fell. A North East man he was the son of the late Charles Townsend Casebourne and Eliza Jane Casebourne of Greatham House, Greatham near Hartlepool and the husband of Eva Gertrude Casebourne of Hartburn Village in Stockton.

**Lt Hugh De Chastelai Casley – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Hugh Casley was born in Newcastle on August 31<sup>st</sup> 1886 and was educated at Coatham Grammar School in Redcar and Charterhouse where he was a member of the Officer Training Corps.

He followed an engineering career and worked for Head Wrightson at Stockton before moving to Dorman Long and Co at Middlesbrough.

One of the original officers of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion Hugh Casley sailed from Liverpool with them on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 aboard HMTS Aquitania.

Bound for the Gallipoli campaign they landed at Mudros Bay on the island of Lemnos on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1915 moving ten days later to Imbros to prepare for action on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

On August 6<sup>th</sup> 1915 they received their orders and Lt Casley and the battalion landed on the beach south of the salt lake at Suvla Bay in the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup>.

They first moved to a Turkish trench on Hill 20 and then moved on to the foot of the hill known as Lala Baba.

Here a charge was ordered on the Turkish positions during which Lt Hugh Casley was killed in action at the age of 28 on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915.

He was buried where he fell by his men at the foot of Chocolate Hill but his grave was subsequently lost and his name is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on Gallipoli and also on a plaque inside Coatham Church in Redcar.

Lt Hugh De Chastelai Casley was the son of Mrs E Casley and the late W J B Casley of 5 St Vincent Terrace at Coatham in Redcar North Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold D'arcy Champney – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion-Teesside Pioneers.**

Harold Champney was born in Scarborough in 1898.

He was educated at Denstone School in Staffordshire where he was a member of the officer training corps and also edited the school magazine, "The Denstonian". From here he went on to study at Bailliol College Oxford.

This young man was commissioned in January of 1917 and joined the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion in late March in the Clery area. He was involved in the fighting at Bourlon Wood in late 1917 and when the German Spring Offensive opened in March 1918 was with the battalion at Heudecourt. They fought on the retreat as the enemy pushed forward and finally held the line at Rue Au Bois on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1918.

April 9<sup>th</sup> found them at Bac St Maur where at 6-00am the battalion "stood to" and at 11-00am moved forward to occupy trenches in front of the village. Soon after midday they were forced to withdraw under pressure and the retirement was covered by 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Champney with 15 men and a Lewis Gun.

"It was largely due to the way in which this officer handled his party that the withdrawal was safely effected".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Champney kept the gun in action himself until the enemy were within twenty yards when he was wounded and captured.

Harold D'arcy Champney was taken back through the enemy lines to a prisoner of war camp in Bavaria where he died of his wounds on April 29<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 20.

The Germans buried him in the nearby Ingolstadt Cemetery but in 1924 when cemeteries were concentrated his body was moved to where his grave can be seen today at Niederzwehren Cemetery six miles south of Kassel.

His name is also inscribed on Scarborough War Memorial.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold D'arcy Champney was the eldest son of Colonel F D'arcy Champney and Mrs Champney of The Valley, Scarborough.

**Lt Col Edward Henry Chapman – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Edward Chapman was born at Budleigh Salterton in Devon on April 25<sup>th</sup> 1875 and educated at Aysgarth School and the United Services College at Westward Ho before entering Sandhurst

A career soldier with the Yorkshire Regiment he made 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in 1895, Lt in 1897, Captain in 1901 and Major in 1911. He was appointed CO of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion at the onset of war.

“The raising of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion was a task for which he was eminently suited. A thorough and conscientious soldier his chief aim was the welfare and correct training of his men”.

He sailed with the battalion from Liverpool on the Aquitania landing at Lemnos and then onto Imbros in July of 1915. On August 6<sup>th</sup> he received his orders and called an officers conference at 2-30pm when maps were issued and he outlined the battalion’s objectives. With his men they landed at Suvla Bay on Gallipoli in the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915. They then moved inland and massed at the foot of Lala Baba hill.

A charge was ordered on the Turkish positions during which bitter hand to hand fighting took place. Lt Col Chapman led from the front and was heard to shout “Come on the Yorkshires”. Sadly just before midnight on the 7<sup>th</sup> a message got back that the “CO was killed”, he was 40 years of age.

The battalion chaplain was by his side soon after he was shot through the neck and wrote later to his father, “He died as he would have wished to die, a gallant soldier leading his men himself at the very front of his regiment”.

His body was recovered and today his grave can be seen in Azmak Cemetery at Suvla.

Lt Col E H Chapman was the eldest son of Edward and Mrs E E Chapman of Carr Hall, Whitby in North Yorkshire, the family also owned property at Ross on Wye in Herefordshire.

A memorial tablet to him can be found in Richmond Parish Church.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Edwin Chapman – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A mathematical scholar at the University of London before the war George Chapman arrived on the Somme battlefield in late August of 1916 to join with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion.

The battalion took part in an attack between High Wood and Martinpuich close to Morval on September 15<sup>th</sup> during which George Chapman was wounded and taken from the battlefield for treatment.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Edwin Chapman died from his wounds on September 27<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 20.

He was the son of Ebenezer and Clara Emma Chapman of The Cottage, Ivy Lane, Woking in Surrey.

His grave can be visited today in Grove Town Cemetery at Meaulte four miles south of Albert.

**Captain Wilfred Hubert Chapman – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Wilfred Chapman was born at Goudhurst in Kent on December 13<sup>th</sup> 1879. He was educated at Eton College where he excelled at athletics and rowing and then went on to Trinity Hall at Cambridge which he entered in 1898 and where he took part in the Boat Race.

He served in the Boer War with the Yorkshires and then retired in 1905 marrying Miss May Campbell at Barkway, Herts in 1909.

When war broke out he was working in India for the Bombay Company and returned to England to rejoin the Yorkshires.

Wilfred Chapman sailed with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion for the Gallipoli campaign from Liverpool in July of 1915 landing first at the island of Lemnos and then moving on to Imbros on July 20<sup>th</sup>.

They landed at Suvla Bay in the early morning darkness of August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 with Captain Chapman in charge of "D" coy. He was killed in action as the battalion charged up the hill of Lala Baba, he was 35 years of age.

He died in the same action as his cousin Lt Col Chapman covered earlier.

His body was recovered and his grave today lies in Azmak Cemetery at Suvla Bay.

Captain Wilfred Hubert Chapman was the son of Mr J J and Mrs Fanny Chapman of Whitby in North Yorkshire and the husband of May Campbell Chapman of Home Farm, Cromer in Norfolk.

**Lt Col Bernard Hedley Charlton MC – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A serving territorial officer with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion when the war started Bernard Charlton arrived at Boulogne with them on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915.

They were pitched straight into the battle of 2<sup>nd</sup> Ypres at St Julien and in May Bernard Charlton was badly gassed in the trenches astride the Menin Road. He took part in the "Bluff" operations outside Ypres in early 1916 and arrived on the Somme with the battalion in September of that year.

He saw action at Eaucourt L'Abbe on the Somme and the battalion spent Christmas at Contay.

Their main actions in 1917 were at the Battles of Arras and when the enemy offensive opened in spring of 1918 the battalion were rushed into the line at Hancourt.

Lt Col Bernard Charlton was killed in action on March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918 as he went up to the line to try and rally the 5<sup>th</sup> DLI on his battalions left as they began to retire.

He was 32 years of age and his grave can be seen today in Roisel Communal Cemetery Extension on the road to Villers-Faucon.

Lt Col Bernard Hedley Charlton was the son of the late William and Frances Elizabeth Charlton JP of West Garth, Guisborough in North Yorkshire and the husband of Mrs D F Money, formerly Charlton of 79 Woodland Avenue, Guildford in Surrey. His name is also remembered on Guisborough War Memorial.

**Captain Thomas Charteris – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Charteris was born in Westminster in London on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1869 and was educated at Westminster School and was the leader of his local Special Constables before the war.

He was gazetted as a Captain with the Yorkshires on November 9<sup>th</sup> 1914.

Thomas Charteris sailed to France with the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion arriving at Boulogne on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1915. After only a short time in camp they were moved on to be part of the reserve on the first morning of the Battle of Loos on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1915.

After Loos had fallen on that morning Captain Charteris in charge of "A" coy and the rest of the battalion moved up and occupied the former German trenches where they dug in for the night. In the early hours of Sunday September 26<sup>th</sup> Major Dent called the officers together in a shed to explain the actions for that day.

At 7-30am the battalion launched their assault up a hill towards the German lines.

"Fighting went on all day and more than once it was hand to hand."

Captain Charteris was killed in this attack on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 45, he had been in France for just sixteen days.

His body was not found and his name is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

Captain Thomas Charteris was the son of David and Mary Little Charteris and the husband of Minnie Charteris of Dinwoodie, Berkhamsted.

His name is also recorded on the Berkhamsted War Memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Joseph Alfred Child – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Joseph Child was born at Liversedge in Yorkshire in 1895.

He first served in the ranks of the Yorkshires and rose to the position of colour sergeant before he received his commission.

Early June 1917 saw the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion preparing for the Battle of Messines and on the night of June 6<sup>th</sup> they moved up to the line for the attack the following morning.

The battalion attacked at 6-50am on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1917 in the Battle Wood area.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Child was killed in this action whilst with one of the Trench Mortar Batteries.

He was 23 years old when he was killed and his grave can be visited today at Bedford House Cemetery at Zillebeke just to the south of Ypres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Joseph Alfred Child was the son of Mary Louisa and the late Ben Child of 6 Moorland Mount, Cleckheaton in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Milburn Clark – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion attached 1<sup>st</sup> West Yorkshire Regt.**

George Clark spent the early part of the war serving with the Royal Highlanders as a colour sergeant before receiving his commission.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Clark joined the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion, Teesside Pioneers at Clery in June 1917.

He took part in the fighting at Bourlon Wood in November of 1917 and was with the battalion in May 1918 when disbandment began.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Clark and other officers and men were sent to the base depot at Calais from where he was attached to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Milburn Clark was killed in action with them on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 24 during an attack in the Ridge Wood area near Elzenwalle Chateau.

His grave lies in Nine Elms British Cemetery to the west of Poperinghe.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Milburn Clark was the son of George and Jane Clark of Craig in Forfarshire.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Henry Fisher Clarke – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

James Clarke was born in 1894 and was a scholar at Worksop College and King Edward VII school in Sheffield.

When he enlisted was studying at Edinburgh University with a view to embarking on a career in medicine.

He arrived at Boulogne with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1915 being wounded in action at the end of the month whilst in the La Clytte area.

He served in the Ypres salient in late 1915 spending time in the Voormezeele area and Christmas Day of that year billeted in the ramparts of Ypres town.

Spring 1916 saw the battalion involved in the Actions of the Bluff just outside Ypres and in June they moved down to the Somme.

On July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Clarke attacked with the battalion towards the village of Fricourt at 2-30pm where “officers and men were literally mown down” he was killed in this action at the age of 22.

His grave lies in Dantzig Alley British Cemetery at Mametz on the old Somme battlefield.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Henry Fisher Clarke was the only son of Mr C Clarke of Hoyland near Barnsley and his name is also inscribed on Hoyland War Memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herbert Clidero – 2<sup>nd</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> Battalions – attached 8<sup>th</sup> West Yorks Regt.**

Herbert Clidero was a Northallerton man and was born in October of 1896. He enlisted as a private with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in 1914 but in May of 1915 was deemed medically unfit and moved to coastal defence work in the UK. He then returned to the front in 1916 serving with both the 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> battalions and in September was wounded in action after which he spent time at Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington in Kent.

In October 1917 he was attached to the Officer Cadet Battalion and was commissioned in January of 1918. He then served with both the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> battalions and was finally attached to the 8<sup>th</sup> West Yorkshires at the end of July 1918.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herbert Clidero was killed in action with them on September 1<sup>st</sup> 1918 at the age of 22 close to Vaulx-Vraucourt and is buried in Vaulx Hill Cemetery four miles north east of Bapaume.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herbert Clidero was the son of Herbert and Dora Clidero of Waverley House, Thirsk Road, Northallerton.

He is also remembered on the town war memorial.

**Lt Frank Pearce Cliff – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Cliff was born in Sheffield in 1895.

Lt Cliff joined the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion in mid June 1916 on the Somme as they prepared for the forthcoming offensive.

On the opening day of the great battle, July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 they attacked just to the north of Fricourt and later saw action at Bazentii le Petit and Mametz Woods.

He fought with the battalion at the Battles of Arras in spring 1917 and towards the end of that year they were moved to the Ypres salient to fight in the Passchendaele offensive.

On October 4<sup>th</sup> 1917 at 1-40am the battalion attacked towards Glencorse Wood and were under "almost continuous shell fire" causing many casualties.

Lt Frank Cliff was killed in this action at the age of 22.

His body was lost to the battlefield and his name is remembered today on the panels of the Tyne Cot Memorial.

Lt Frank Pearce Cliff was the son of Frederick and Ada Betsy Cliff of 949 Abbeydale Road, Millhouses in Sheffield.

**Lt Robert William Mills Close – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Robert Close was a university man entering Selwyn College at Cambridge in 1907. He joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion at Elverdinghe in October of 1917 and they spent the winter in and out of the line in the Ypres Salient.

When the German Spring Offensive opened in March of 1918 the battalion were rushed into the line at Hancourt and fought on the retreat for almost ten days. They were then involved in the Lys battles after which they were sent to a “quiet sector” on the Chemin des Dames ridge.

Lt Close and his men came under an “unexpectedly heavy German attack” on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 about Craonelle on the eastern end of the ridge. The toll of the missing after the attack was so heavy that “the battalion almost ceased to exist.”

Robert Close was listed among the missing after this action but was never seen again and his body never found.

His name is remembered today on the Soissons Memorial just to the north of the town.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur Coates – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Arthur Coates was born at Fulwood near Preston in 1892.

He joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion at Loker on May 26<sup>th</sup> 1916 and went straight into the line in trenches close to Kemmel. In September of 1916 they moved down to the Somme and in the middle of the month were engaged in heavy fighting between High Wood and Martinpuich and also in the attack on Flers.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Coates and the battalion were relieved and moved to billets in Albert on October 3<sup>rd</sup> but on the 24<sup>th</sup> were sent back into the line.

Three days later on October 27<sup>th</sup> 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Coates was killed in action at the age of 23.

The Thiepval Memorial to the Missing carries his name today as his body was lost to the battlefield.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur Coates was the son of Thomas Coates of Fulwood, Preston in Lancashire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Brearley Coates – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Harold Coates arrived with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in Boulogne on July 13<sup>th</sup> 1915.

The latter part of the year was spent in the Ypres Salient in the line at Voormezeele and astride the Menin Road at Hooge. He was with his men at “The Bluff” near Ypres in early 1916 and in June they moved south to prepare for the Somme offensive. When the great battle opened on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Coates led his men into the attack on Fricourt at 2-30pm, the battalion being “brought to a standstill” halfway across no man’s land under withering enemy fire.

Harold Coates died in this action on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 at the age of 20.

Today his grave lies in Dantzig Alley British Cemetery at Mametz.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Brearley Coates was the son of Henry and Julia Coates of 15 Sutherland Avenue, Johannesburg, South Africa.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ernest Cole – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Ernest Cole joined the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion in a draft from the Base Depot in time for the Somme offensive in the summer of 1916.

He took part in the attack on Horseshoe Trench and the capture of Contalmaison in July and on August 6<sup>th</sup> the battalion were ordered to capture and clear a section of German line known as Munster Alley.

Three groups of bombers, all volunteers undertook the attack, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cole leading one of the platoons. In this action Ernest Cole was wounded and taken back for treatment but sadly died of his wounds two days later on August 8<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 28.

His grave can be seen today in Warloy-Baillon Communal Cemetery Extension half a mile east of the village.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ernest Cole was the husband of Florence Cole of 14 Ewhurst Road, Crofton Park, Brockley in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Thomas Cole – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion – att'd West Yorkshire Regiment.**

When the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion were disbanded in early July of 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cole and the other officers and men were distributed out to other Yorkshire battalions and various other regiments.

William Cole was killed in action on July 29<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 23 while attached to a battalion of the West Yorkshires.

His grave today lies in Chambrecy British Cemetery on the Marne eleven miles south west of Reims.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Thomas Cole was the son of Phillip and Annie Cole of 2 Blossomgate, Ripon in North Yorkshire.

**Lt William Henry Coles – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Coles first saw service with the Yorkshire Hussars as a quarter master sergeant before receiving his commission and joining the 5<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires.

Lt Coles and the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion moved back into the Ypres Salient on December 10<sup>th</sup> 1917 after a period of rest and training at St Omer.

They were in the vicinity of Brandhoek when a shell scored a direct hit on "C" companies HQ killing three of the officers.

Lt William Henry Coles died in this incident on December 27<sup>th</sup> 1917 and his grave today lies in Tyne Cot Cemetery close to the great memorial panels to the missing.

**2nd Lt Thomas Theodore Collett – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Collett was born on January 29<sup>th</sup> 1897.

He was commissioned in January of 1916 and joined the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion.

In early February of 1917 the battalion were preparing for an attack on the village of Sailly-Saillisel. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Collett went into the advance at 6-30am on February 8<sup>th</sup> and was wounded and brought back to battalion HQ where the wounded were placed in the cellar. A short while later an enemy shell struck the HQ and many of the wounded were killed. Thomas Collett survived this and was taken to a field hospital but died from his wounds one week later on February 15<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 20.

He was described as "An outstanding young officer."

He is buried in Grove Town Cemetery at Meaulte just to the south of Albert.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Theodore Collett was the only son of the late Rev Thomas Collett MA and Mrs Maude Collett of 12 Garden Road in Tunbridge Wells.

He is also remembered on Tunbridge Wells War Memorial.

**Captain Herbert Norman Constantine MC – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Middlesbrough man Herbert Constantine was born in the town in 1892 and attended Clare College at Cambridge before the war.

He joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in the Ypres area in 1915 and was gassed and wounded in action in May of that year. He was with the battalion at the Actions at the Bluff in early 1916 and in September of that year took part in the Somme offensive.

1917 saw the battalion at the Arras battles and in the autumn involved in the Passchendaele offensive. Captain Constantine fought during the German Spring Offensive in 1918 and also at the Battle of the Lys. After these actions the battalion were moved down to positions near Craonelle on the Chemin des Dames Ridge. Here on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 the Germans launched a surprise attack and the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires suffered grievous losses including Captain Constantine who was killed in this action at the age of 26.

His grave lies in La Ville Aux Bois British Cemetery on the Aisne just north of Reims.

Captain Herbert Norman Constantine MC was the son of Mr J and Mrs M L Constantine of Harlsey Hall near Northallerton in North Yorkshire.

He is also remembered on Middlesbrough War Memorial at the town's Albert Park and was also named on a memorial in the reading room of the Cleveland Club in Middlesbrough.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Edwin Cook – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Cook first served in the ranks of the regiment before receiving his commission and joining the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion at Watten in late November of 1917. The battalion spent the winter in and out of the line in the Ypres Salient. When the enemy Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cook and the battalion were at Hancourt and fought on the retreat for over a week. It was during these actions that William Cook was officially posted as wounded and missing. He was wounded and had in fact been taken prisoner by the Germans. One month later he lost his fight for life while still in enemy hands dying on April 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 24. He was buried by the enemy and his grave can be visited today in Valenciennes St Roch Communal Cemetery one mile north east of the town. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Edwin Cook was the son of William John and Eliza Jane Cook of 121 Bellenden Road, Peckham in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Claude Huntley Cooper MM – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Claude Cooper fought in the ranks of the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Royal Fusiliers during the early stages of the war before being commissioned and joining the 9<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires. In late 1917 the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion were moved from the Western Front to the war in Italy. They first went into the trenches on December 16<sup>th</sup> 1917 taking up a sector on the right bank of the River Piave. In January 1918 efforts were made to find crossing points over the river but the depth and coldness of the water made this extremely difficult.

It was during one of these operations that 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Claude Huntley Cooper was drowned on January 17<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 31. He is buried in Giavera British Cemetery near Treviso in northern Italy. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Claude Huntley Cooper MM was the son of John and Florence Cooper and the husband of Mrs L Cooper of 43 Cranwich Road, Stamford Hill in London.

**Captain Walter Gordon Cope- Yorkshire Regiment & RFC.**

Walter Cope, a Londoner from Hampstead joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on December 28<sup>th</sup> 1914 and was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment on March 25<sup>th</sup> 1915.

After transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, Captain Cope was at No 14 Training Depot Station at Lake Down when he was killed in an accident flying an Avro 504E on September 6<sup>th</sup> 1918.

His grave can be seen today in St Marylebone Cemetery in Middlesex.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hubert Arthur Cornaby – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Hubert Cornaby was born at Hankow in China in 1891.

The 10<sup>th</sup> battalion moved down to the Somme from the Ypres Salient in April of 1916, Hubert Cornaby joining with them in June in readiness for the Somme offensive.

When the battle opened on July 1<sup>st</sup> the battalion attacked just to the north of Fricourt village. They were in the front line until July 4<sup>th</sup> and then withdrew to billets in Dernancourt. The battalion was ordered back up to the line again on July 12<sup>th</sup> where they took part in an attack on Mametz Wood. On July 15<sup>th</sup> a night assault was planned on part of Bazentin Le Petit Wood, which was still in enemy hands.

Hubert Cornaby was crossing no mans land with "C" company when he was cut down by machine gun fire at the age of 26 on July 15<sup>th</sup> 1916.

His body was never recovered and he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hubert Arthur Cornaby was the son of William and Margaret Cornaby of Hankow and the husband of Jessie Cornaby of 1046 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, China. His name is also recorded on the roll of honour for employees of the Brunner Mond chemical works at Winnington in Cheshire.

**Lt Stewart Eberhardt George Corry – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A doctor's son, Stewart Corry was born on August 12<sup>th</sup> 1892 at Rosedale in North Yorkshire and as a young man enjoyed football, boxing and amateur dramatics.

He fought at St Julien in April 1915 as a private soldier with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion and as a result of his actions was promoted to a commission.

He rejoined the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion on July 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 at Pont-de-Nieppe near Armentieres.

Christmas and the early months of 1916 were spent in the Ypres Salient seeing action at Hill 60 and the Bluff.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Corry fought at High Wood and Mametz Wood on the Somme and saw action in April of 1917 during the Battle of Arras.

In June of 1917 the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were in front line trenches west of Fontaine-les-Croisilles and on June 26<sup>th</sup> in conjunction with the 5<sup>th</sup> DLI, Lt Corry led

"A" company into the attack on the German position known as "Rotten Row".

The objective was taken but Lt Stewart Eberhardt George Corry was killed in this action on June 26<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 25.

His body lost to the battlefield his name is remembered today on the Arras Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens Cemetery in Arras.

He was the son of Dr Stewart Corry of Pavilion Square in Scarborough where his name is also remembered on the town memorial.

**Lt Fred Walmesly Crabtree – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Fred Crabtree, a native of Todmorden was born in the town in 1895. He was one of the original territorial officers with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in 1914. They landed at Boulogne in July 1915 proceeding almost immediately to La Clytte. They first went into the line in trenches at Voormezeele on August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 and it was as they were about to be relieved on August 15<sup>th</sup> 1915 that Lt Crabtree was killed by a German sniper. He was just 20 years old and had been in France barely four weeks.

His grave can be visited today in Voormezeele Enclosure No 3 cemetery two miles south west of Ypres.

Lt Fred Walmesly Crabtree was the son of Edward and Lillie Crabtree of The Warren, Clifton Drive in Lytham Lancashire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Edwin Cram MC – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion attd 2/4<sup>th</sup> Duke of Wellingtons.**

John Cram was born at Norton near Malton in North Yorkshire in 1892 and served with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in France and Flanders.

After the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion were disbanded in June of 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cram was attached to the 2/4<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment.

In September 1918 they fought at Havrincourt near Cambrai and in the last days of the month captured two crossing points on the St Quentin canal at Marcoing and Masnieres.

It was during these incidents that 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Edwin Cram was killed in action on September 30<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 27.

His grave can be seen today in Grand Ravine British Cemetery at Havrincourt, six miles south west of Cambrai.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Edwin Cram MC was the son of William and Alice Cram of 61 Wood Street, Norton, Malton in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Crapper MM – 3<sup>rd</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> Battalions.**

An older soldier Charles Crapper was a sergeant with the Royal Army Medical Corps before being commissioned and joining with the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion in the UK doing coastal defence work around the Middlesbrough and Hartlepool areas and training drafts for the front line battalions.

As manpower shortages began to bite later in the war 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Crapper was sent to France to join with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion.

During the ten days of almost continuous fighting in March 1918 during the enemy spring offensive Charles Crapper was wounded in action and sent back to England on a hospital ship.

He died of his wounds at home on April 26<sup>th</sup> 1918 at age of 31.

He is buried in Bradfield St Nicholas churchyard in Peak Park just outside Sheffield.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Crapper MM was the husband of Mrs L Crapper of 8 Cavendish Road, St Johns Wood in London.

**Lt George Ernest Lister Cressey – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

A doctor's son George Cressey was born at Tunbridge Wells in 1895 and entered Christs College at Cambridge in 1914 just before the onset of war.

When war was declared he initially served with the Kent Cyclists Battalion and was commissioned in May of 1915. He joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires just before the opening of the Battle of Loos on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1915.

On the second day of the battle Lt Cressey and his men moved out south towards the Hulluch road. They had not gone far when they were fired on by a party of advancing Germans and had to fall back into a communication trench.

George Cressey was killed in this action on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 20.

His body lost in the chaos and carnage of the battlefield he is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner.

One of his superiors was quoted as saying,

“He was a young officer of much promise whose loss is much to be deplored”.

Lt George Ernest Lister Cressey was the son of the late Dr George Henry Cressey and Mrs Mary Pelham Cressey of Fairoak, Gerrards Cross in Buckinghamshire.

**Captain Randal William Shuckburgh Croft – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Randal Croft was born in Richmond in North Yorkshire in 1890.

As a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt, Randal Croft was one of the original territorial officers of the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in 1914.

Attached to “C” company they landed at Boulogne in July of 1915.

In September of that year while in trenches at Voormezeele it was noticed that the Germans had planted a flag in the middle of no mans land and Lt Croft went out to investigate. He found it booby trapped and cutting the wires proudly brought the flag back to the British lines.

He was in action with the battalion at “The Bluff” in early 1916 and in June of that year they moved down for the start of the Somme offensive.

On July 1<sup>st</sup> when the battalion attacked at Fricourt Captain Croft led “C” company's advance and was wounded during this action. He fought with the battalion at Sainly-Saillisel in February of 1917 after which they moved on for the forthcoming Arras offensive.

On the night of May 11<sup>th</sup> 1917 the men moved up into Clover and Cushion trenches and at 6-30am on May 12<sup>th</sup> the attack began. At 7-30am Lt Wilkinson reported back to battalion HQ, “All objectives taken but Captain Croft is killed.”

Randal Croft died in this action on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 27.

Captain Randal William Shuckburgh Croft still lies out on the battlefield, his body was never found and he is remembered today on the Arras Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens Cemetery in Arras.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Marlborough Evelyn Bedford Crosse – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Marlborough Crosse was born at Lucknow in India on January 28<sup>th</sup> 1894 and was articled to the Birmingham legal firm of Barwell-Ewins before the war.

At the onset of war he enlisted in September of 1914 in the ranks of the Artists Rifles and was commissioned in November of 1914, joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires as the battalion Machine Gun Officer.

March 1915 saw the battalion in billets at Laventie but on March 9<sup>th</sup> they moved up to the line at Neuve Chapelle.

The battalion attacked at 2-30pm on March 10<sup>th</sup> and in scenes of fierce fighting 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Crosse was killed in action "While working his machine gun".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Marlborough Evelyn Bedford Crosse died at the age of 21 at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle and his grave today can be seen in Guards Cemetery at Windy Corner near Cuinchy.

He was the eldest son of Marlborough Crosse of Lahore in India.

**Lt Herbert Waller Cummins – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Herbert Cummins was born on March 18<sup>th</sup> 1880 at Bishop Auckland in Co Durham. He was educated at the North Eastern County School at Barnard Castle and then worked for Barclays Bank in Bishop Auckland and Darlington. In his spare time he was a keen golfer and won the 1913 Durham County Championship.

He was gazetted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in September 1914 and Lt in October 1914.

When the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion landed in France they were immediately in action.

Herbert Cummins and the Yorkshires were moved into the Ypres salient where the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres was raging. They fought at the village of St Julien in April of 1915 suffering heavy casualties. Early May found them in reserve trenches at Brandhoek and on the evening of May 23<sup>rd</sup> Lt Cummins and his men were moved up to the trenches at Hooge astride the Menin Road. On Whit Monday May 24<sup>th</sup> 1915 a great German gas attack fell on the battalion's lines.

"We fought from trench to trench and thank heavens stuck to our task but at great cost."

Lt Herbert Waller Cummins was killed instantly by a Mills Bomb in this action on May 24<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 35 and his body never recovered he is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

He was the son of Jane and the late William John Cummins of Bishop Auckland.

After his death his CO wrote,

"I am sorry to say we have been unable to recover any of the things he had on him. He was a most gallant and brave officer and we all feel his death greatly".

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt David Cunningham – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

David Cunningham was born in Leeds on November 14<sup>th</sup> 1889.

He was educated at Leeds Central High School after which he worked for Finnigan and Co of Manchester

From November 1915 until the start of the Somme offensive in July 1916 he served in the ranks of the Manchester Regiment and was wounded in action with them on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 during the attack on Montauban.

He was commissioned in March of 1917 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in May of that year in the south eastern sector of the Ypres salient.

The battalion were in reserve for the Messines battle in June 1917, and fought in the Passchendaele offensive during July and August and were then moved south to a “quiet sector.”

David Cunningham was wounded near Bailleul on October 26<sup>th</sup> 1917 and died the following day at No 2 Casualty Clearing Station at the age of 28.

His grave can be visited today in Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension on the eastern outskirts of the town.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt David Cunningham was the son of James and Sarah Cunningham of Leeds. His CO wrote, “We all thought your son a very good fellow and I had made up my mind to promote him”.

**Captain George Grafton Currey – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

George Currey was born at Lewes in Sussex on December 12<sup>th</sup> 1891.

He was educated at Tonbridge School and worked for Barclays Bank before the war.

George Currey volunteered on the outbreak of war and was commissioned in September of 1914.

He sailed with the battalion from Liverpool on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 aboard the SS Aquitania, bound for the Dardenelles.

The battalion spent ten days on the island of Lemnos and then on July 20<sup>th</sup> moved to Imbros to prepare for their landing on Gallipoli.

The battalion went ashore in the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 and George Currey was with the battalion in their first action attacking the hill of Lala Baba.

On August 12<sup>th</sup> they were moved back to the coast for rest and reorganisation.

They were then moved inland again to the front lines to prepare for an attack on Scimitar Hill.

The assault went in on the afternoon of August 21<sup>st</sup> and with fighting going on through the night Captain Currey was killed in action on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915 at the age of 24.

His body was never found and Captain George Grafton Currey is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Captain Currey was the son of the late Henry Elliot Currey and his wife Elizabeth of Gainsborough Mansions, West Kensington in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bertram Mitford Cust – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Bertram Cust was born in Kensington in London in 1891.

He was with the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion on its formation on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1914 but didn't sail with the battalion in September of 1915 joining with them after the Battle of Loos on October 10<sup>th</sup> 1915 while they were in Strazeele.

On October 15th the battalion moved to the Armentieres sector where 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bertram Cust was killed in action on November 9<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 24.

It was his first taste of the trenches and he died "while out in front."

His grave today lies in Houplines Communal Cemetery Extension two miles north east of Armentieres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bertram Mitford Cust was the husband of Mrs W M G Cust of 7 Devonshire Place in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Geoffrey Cuttle – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Geoffrey Cuttle was born at Wanstead on April 20<sup>th</sup> 1893.

He served as a private soldier with the Artists Rifles, 1/28<sup>th</sup> London Regiment in the early months of the war and was commissioned on November 14<sup>th</sup> 1914.

He joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in early 1915 where in billets in Laventie on March 9<sup>th</sup> they received their orders for the attack on Neuve Chapelle.

The battalion left Laventie at 2-30am on March 10<sup>th</sup> to move to the assembly positions, the attack going in at 2-00pm that day.

Geoffrey Cuttle was killed in action at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle on March 14<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 21.

He was killed as he was instructing a working party in strengthening the parapet of the trench.

His body was lost to the battlefield and he is remembered today on the Le Touret Memorial four miles north east of Bethune.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Geoffrey Cuttle was the son of George Cuttle of Wanstead who was an employee of the India Office.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Wilson Daglish – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion attached to the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

James Daglish served with the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion in the UK on coastal defence work in the north east of England and training drafts for the front line units.

He was posted to the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion and on February 12<sup>th</sup> 1916 they were moved up to the line at Hill 60 in the Ypres Salient.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Wilson Daglish was killed in action on February 14<sup>th</sup> 1916 when the battalion were heavily shelled and a mine was blown under their line during an afternoon engagement with the enemy.

James Wilson Daglish is buried in Poperinghe New Military Cemetery on the east side of the road from Reninghelst to Poperinghe within the town itself.

**Lt Francis Geoffrey Danby – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Francis Danby first saw service in the ranks of the Yorkshire Hussars before receiving his commission and joining the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion later in the war.

Lt Francis Danby was killed in action in the Ypres Salient on December 28<sup>th</sup> 1917.

He died as a result of a direct hit on the headquarters of "C" company of the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion by an enemy shell.

He is buried in Tyne Cot Cemetery close to the panels recording the missing from this area.

Lt Francis Danby was the son of Lovel and Emma Danby of Brompton By Sawdon near Pickering in North Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Alan Heppell Darling – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Alan Darling was born in South Shields in 1889 and before being commissioned served with the Northumberland Fusiliers before joining the 8<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires.

Prior to the Battle of the Somme the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion were in billets in Bertangles and on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 they moved to Bazieux Wood, then to Albert and on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of July to Tara Hill.

On July 5<sup>th</sup> Alan Darling was in action at the capture of Horseshoe Trench and on July 10<sup>th</sup> at 4-50pm he was with his men when they advanced from Horseshoe Trench to attack the village of Contalmaison.

"Within 500 yards of the village heavy machine gun and rifle fire was opened up on us from the front and left flank".

Alan Darling was killed in this action on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 27.

His grave today lies in Bécourt Military Cemetery at Bécordel-Bécourt.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Alan Heppell Darling was the husband of Elizabeth Darling and son of Henry Darling of Belmont, Westoe, South Shields.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Erasmus Darwin – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Erasmus Darwin was the grandson of Charles Darwin the renowned naturalist and was born in Cambridge on December 7<sup>th</sup> 1881.

He was educated at Horris Hill, Marlborough College and then Trinity College at Cambridge where he specialised in mathematics and mechanical sciences. He then worked for Mather and Platts in Manchester, The Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company and at the outbreak of war was company secretary for Bolckow and Vaughans Ironworks in Middlesbrough.

Erasmus Darwin spent just six days on the Western Front before being killed. The 4<sup>th</sup> battalion landed at Boulogne on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915 and were immediately moved up to the Ypres Salient. At 1-00am on April 24<sup>th</sup> the battalion were by the canal to the east of Ypres and later in the morning they were ordered on to Potijze. From here they advanced through the wire in an attempt to push the Germans back into St Julien.

“The battalion lost heavily crossing the open level ground.”

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Erasmus Darwin died in this action on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 33.

His body still lies out on the fields close to St Julien and his name is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Erasmus Darwin was the son of Horace and Ida Darwin of The Orchard, Cambridge.

His name does not appear on Middlesbrough War Memorial however he was remembered on a memorial tablet in the reading room of the Cleveland Club in the town.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Lionel Adolf David David – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Lionel David was a London man being born in Kensington in 1892.

An original territorial officer of the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion he landed with them on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1915 at Boulogne.

They first went into the line at Voormezeele in August of 1915 and stayed in this area for the rest of the year spending Christmas in Ypres.

February 1916 saw them in action at The Bluff outside Ypres when Lionel David was wounded but he was fit again by June 1916 when the battalion moved south to prepare for the Somme offensive.

Early morning July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 found 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt David and his men in trenches facing the German fortified village of Fricourt. The plan was for the battalion to advance later in the day but for some reason never explained “A” company advanced at 8-20am and were virtually wiped out. A message got back that,

“Major Kent and Lt David were wounded and lying out in front of the wire”

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Lionel David died in front of the British wire at Fricourt on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 aged 25.

His body was recovered and his grave today lies in Dantzig Alley British Cemetery at Mametz.

Lionel Adolf David David was the son of Alexander and Beatrice Marian David of Claremont, Monk Bridge Road, Headingley in Leeds.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Dean MC – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

A Middlesbrough man, Harold Dean was born in the town in 1888. He won the Military Cross for “conspicuous gallantry” during the war but initially served as a private soldier with the Royal Engineers. Harold Dean was commissioned in October 1916 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Bailleul in December of that year. He fought at the Battle of Arras in April 1917 after which the battalion were moved up for the forthcoming Passchendaele offensive. Harold Dean was wounded in action at Observatory Ridge but recovered to rejoin the battalion later. He was killed in the Hedge Street Tunnel Fire on January 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 30. Details of the fire can be found under the entry for 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Willard Barber. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Dean MC was the husband of Dorothy Dean of Tonbridge in Kent and the son of William and Elizabeth Ann Dean of “Thornbury” Grove Hill in Middlesbrough. His grave can be seen in Railway Dugouts Burial Ground at Zillebeke south east of Ypres and his name is also remembered on Middlesbrough War Memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Walton Dean – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Dean was the younger brother of Harold listed above and also initially served in the ranks of the Royal Engineers before being commissioned. He served in the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion and was killed in action at the Battle of Messines on July 7<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 28. The battalion advanced at 6-50am, “snipers and machine gun fire causing many casualties” His body was lost to the battlefield and his name is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres and on Middlesbrough War Memorial alongside that of his brother. Mr and Mrs Dean of Middlesbrough lost their two sons within six months of each other.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Albert Victor Deans – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion attached to the 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Albert Deans was born in Sheffield in 1886 and before the war worked for the railways.

Before receiving his commission he served as a driver with the Royal Engineers.

Albert Deans was with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion when on February 15<sup>th</sup> 1918 its disbandment was confirmed and along with nine other officers and over two hundred men he was attached to the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion.

When the German Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 the battalion were rushed into the line at Hamlincourt and were in action for some seven days before the retreat ended at Rue Au Bois. April 6<sup>th</sup> saw Albert Deans and the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion enter the Battle of the Lys fighting in the Bac St Maur area.

On April 11<sup>th</sup> 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Deans was posted as “wounded and missing” aged 32.

He was not seen alive again and it is believed he died in enemy hands and was buried by the Germans.

His grave can be seen today in Croix Du Bac British Cemetery at Steenwerck four miles from Armentieres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Albert Victor Deans was the son of John and Mary Hannah Deans of Sheffield.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Follansbee Bredin Delap – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

John Delap was born at Paddington in London on January 18<sup>th</sup> 1897.

He was commissioned on December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on July 20<sup>th</sup> 1916 after the attack on Montauban on the first day of the Somme battle.

The battalion stayed on the Somme in and out of the line and on October 17<sup>th</sup> moved up for an attack near the Le Transloy Ridges in the Gueudecoourt area.

On October 18<sup>th</sup> John Delap was posted as “wounded and missing” after an attack on Bayonet Trench. He was never seen alive again although his body was later recovered.

He was killed in this action on October 18<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 19.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Follansbee Bredin Delap was the eldest son of the Reverend Louis Bredin Delap and Jennie Charlotte Delap of Benhall Vicarage, Saxmundham in Suffolk.

His grave today lies in the AIF Burial Ground at Flers on the Somme battleground.

After his death an officer wrote,

“Although one of the youngest he was one of the most valuable officers we have had.

I don’t think he knew what fear was, or if he did he never showed it.”

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Percy Darrell Denman – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Percy Denman was born on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1875.

At the onset of war he was a Sergeant Major with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion being wounded at Givenchy in June of 1915 and again at Hulluch in September of 1915 where he was also mentioned in despatches.

He was recommended for officer training and was commissioned on September 29<sup>th</sup> 1915 being posted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion.

On July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 as the Somme offensive began Percy Denman was in Headquarters Avenue Trench with "A" company. At 7-30am they advanced towards the village of Montauban and after crossing no man's land came under heavy machine gun fire from the left front.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Percy Darrell Denman was killed in this action on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 at the age of 41. His grave today lies in Peronne Road Cemetery at Maricourt on the Somme.

**Major Wilfred Harry Dent – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Wilfred Dent was born at Hunsingore near Wetherby on June 5<sup>th</sup> 1867, the son of the local vicar.

A career soldier he served in India and China and retired with the rank of Captain in 1907.

After war broke out he was appointed temporary Major on November 20<sup>th</sup> 1914 joining the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion. He arrived with the battalion in Boulogne on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1915. Two weeks later they went into action on the opening day of the Battle of Loos, September 25<sup>th</sup>.

The next morning Major Dent called the officers together in a shed and explained to them the actions for that day. At 7-30am they attacked at Hill 60.

Major Dent was killed in this attack on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 48.

His grave can be found in Cabaret Rouge British Cemetery at Souchez.

Major Wilfred Harry Dent was the son of the Reverend Canon Joseph Jonathan Dent and Laura Dent of Red House, Hursley, Winchester.

**Major George Clark Denton – Yorkshire Regiment and 12<sup>th</sup> Indian Pioneers att'd Jind Infantry.**

George Denton was born at St Vincent in the West Indies on April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1881.

He was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment in October 1901 and saw service with the regiment during the Boer War.

He was promoted to lieutenant in June 1904 and in January of the following year transferred over to the Indian Army.

By the outbreak of the Great War George Denton had risen to the rank of major and attached to the Jind Infantry he was killed in action at Kissengeri in East Africa on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 35.

The grave of Major Denton can be seen today in Dar-es-Salaam, Upanga Road Cemetery in Tanzania, three quarters of a mile north of Dar-es-Salaam town centre. George Denton was the son of Sir George Chardin Denton KCMG of Chigwell Row in Essex.

**Captain John Leslie Derrick – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Derrick was born in Cheltenham on September 4<sup>th</sup> 1890 and was educated at Cheltenham Grammar School and Pembroke College Oxford where he studied mathematics and history. Before the war he worked as an Assistant Master at Coatham Grammar School in Redcar.

John Derrick enlisted with the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment at the onset of war and was commissioned in December of 1914. He served in Egypt and arrived on the Western Front in July 1916 and joined with the 6<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in October 1916 at Beaumetz.

In June of 1917 John Derrick fought at the Battle of Messines and was promoted to Captain the following month.

In the Ypres Salient on August 27<sup>th</sup> during the battalion's attack on a German position known as the "White House" near Langemark, a platoon had gone forward suffering heavy losses and losing their officer. Captain Derrick went up to try and assist them and was killed in this attempt. He died on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 27.

His body lost in the chaos and confusion of the battlefield his name is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels of the Tyne Cot Memorial.

Captain John Leslie Derrick was the son of the Reverend John George and Mrs Edith Derrick of 2 Royal Crescent in Cheltenham.

His name is also inscribed on Cheltenham War Memorial.

His CO wrote later, "I can assure you that this battalion has suffered a very great loss and both officers and men greatly feel his death".

**Captain Edward Dickinson – 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.**

Edward Dickinson was born in Burnley in 1886, the youngest son of a local councillor.

He did his Bsc degree at the University College of Wales at Aberystwith, where he excelled at football and was a keen all round athlete.

When war broke out he was employed as a science master at Darlington Technical College and in September of 1914 he enrolled as a private soldier into the Durham Light Infantry. His officer potential soon realised he was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment in October of 1914 and posted to the 11<sup>th</sup> battalion stationed in Darlington.

In May 1915 and by now a captain Edward Dickinson was attached to the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and travelled with them to the Dardenelles on May 25<sup>th</sup>.

Captain Edward Dickinson was killed in action on June 28<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 29 serving with the Royal Dublins on the Gallipoli peninsula.

He has no known grave and his name is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on Gallipoli.

Edward Dickinson was the son of the late Councillor D Dickinson of Burnley and Mrs Dickinson of Lytham.

**Lt Harry Dixon – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

The 9<sup>th</sup> battalion had been fighting on the Italian Front and arrived back in France on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1918.

Harry Dixon was killed in action on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1918 in an attack on the village of Beaurevoir.

Lt Harry Dixon is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery just to the east of Gouy.

**Lt Stanley Raine Dobinson – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion attached to the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Stanley Dobinson was born in Middlesbrough in 1889.

He first saw service in the ranks of the Yorkshire Regiment before he received his commission.

He joined the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion at Marle Les Mines in January of 1917, fighting with them at the Battles of Arras and Passchendaele in 1917.

The 10<sup>th</sup> battalion was disbanded in February of 1918 and Lt Dobinson was then attached to the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in the Ypres sector.

When the German offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion were rushed up to the line at Hancourt. There then followed nearly ten days of fighting on the retreat.

Stanley Dobinson was killed in action as the battalion fell back on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1918 at the age of 29, in fighting close to Boves.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial on the road between Albert and Bapaume and on Middlesbrough War Memorial at the gates to the town's Albert Park.

**Captain Francis Dodgson – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Francis Dodgson was born in Sheffield in 1890 and was educated at Marlborough College followed by Trinity College Cambridge which he entered in 1908.

An original territorial officer of the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion he is listed as a Lieutenant with "C" company in September of 1914. He arrived with the battalion in France on August 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 at Boulogne.

They were first in the trenches at Bois Grenier south of Armentieres in October of 1915 and in the spring of 1916 were fighting at Gouay Servins and in the Angres sector. They moved down to prepare for the Somme offensive in late June.

Francis Dodgson and his battalion were not involved on the first day of the Somme battle but came into the line for an attack on Horseshoe Trench on July 5th 1916. This attack went in at 6-00pm and by later in the evening the trench was secured. July 8<sup>th</sup> found them in trenches in front of Bécourt Wood where the roof of the battalion HQ was blown in causing casualties.

Contalmaison village was the next objective and Captain Dodgson and his men assembled in Horseshoe Trench late morning on July 10<sup>th</sup>.

The advance towards Contalmaison began at 4-50pm on July 10<sup>th</sup> when the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion scrambled out of Horseshoe Trench. Five hundred yards from the village heavy machine gun and rifle fire from the front and left flank and then unexpected fire from the rear caused many casualties among the Yorkshires. Late in the evening the village of Contalmaison did fall to the British troops.

Captain Francis Dodgson was killed in this action on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 27, just weeks before his planned wedding to Miss Marjorie Secretan.

Francis Dodgson is buried in Serre Road No2 Cemetery, the largest on the Somme. He is also remembered on Bovingdon War Memorial and in the local church are plaques to both him and his brother Guy who died in 1918 with the Hertfordshire Regiment. A third brother Phillip also fought and survived the war.

Today just to the west of Contalmaison village stands a private memorial to Captain Dodgson and interestingly his original wooden grave marker can be seen at Salisbury Cathedral.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Arthur Bryan Donkin – Yorkshire Regiment & 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Queens Royal West Surrey Regiment.**

Harold Donkin, the second son of the Reverend Arthur Donkin was born at Sutton Maddock in Shropshire in 1897.

He was educated at a prep school in Folkestone followed by Rugby School after which he gained a place at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Donkin joined the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion at West Hartlepool where they formed part of the Tees Garrison.

Given leave in August of 1916 he spent this at the Burlington Hotel in London and when his leave expired 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Donkin sent a telegram to his adjutant stating that he was ill and unfit to travel to which he was ordered to report back to his unit with a medical certificate to cover his period of absence.

He still failed to return and was reported “absent without leave” and one week later was arrested by police in Brighton and charged,

“That between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1916 he obtained by false pretences from Emma George the various sums of £2-10-0, £5-13-6 and £8, the moneys of the Gordon House Hotel Ltd with intent to cheat and defraud”.

He was bailed by the police and taken into custody by GOC troops for being absent without leave and pending his court appearance returned to the battalion at West Hartlepool.

At his court appearance in Brighton 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Donkin admitted the offences and in mitigation it was said that prior to Sandhurst he had been a “thoroughly good boy” but had then fallen into bad ways and had fallen under the influence of a woman 7 or 8 years older than himself.

After deliberations the Chairman of the Bench bound him over in the sum of £100 for twelve months.

Next came the matter of his being absent without leave and his father sent letters to the War Office asking for leniency.

These pleas were brushed aside however and the GOC Northern Command recommended his dismissal from the army.

On October 8<sup>th</sup> 1916 Harold Donkin resigned his commission,  
“The King having no further use for his services as an officer”.

He then passed into civilian life moving into Semer Rectory near Ipswich where his father now held a stipend.

The local recruiting office in Bury St Edmunds then received a letter from the War Office informing them that since Harold Donkin had resigned his commission he would appear to be now eligible for service under the Military Service Act.

The recruiting officer took the necessary action and Private Harold Arthur Bryan Donkin was duly conscripted into the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Queens, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Private Donkin died of pneumonia in France on December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1916 aged 19 and his grave can be seen today in Grove Town Cemetery at Meaulte, four miles to the south of Albert.

**Major John Charles Edward Douglas – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Douglas arrived at Boulogne on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1915 as a Captain with "C" company of the 10th battalion.

They were almost immediately in action at the Battle of Loos which began on September 25<sup>th</sup>. During this action Captain Douglas and about seventy main became detached from the main body of the battalion and it was not until Monday the 27<sup>th</sup> that they received the order to fall back. They made it but "fighting was more than once hand to hand."

After Loos they had two weeks rest and reorganisation at Strazeele and then towards the end of October were back in the line around Armentieres.

Major Douglas died on December 18<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 39. He was shot through the neck while out inspecting the wire just before dawn, dying later in the day in the Casualty Clearing Station.

A fellow officer wrote,

"His loss was deeply regretted by all. His courage, common sense and keenness all being greatly missed especially by his own company".

Major John Charles Edward Douglas is buried in Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension on the eastern outskirts of the town.

His father was Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas and his mother Lady Douglas was a barrister of Grays Inn.

**Lt Arnold Leslie Duddell – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd from 3<sup>rd</sup> South Staffordshires.**

Arnold Duddell was born at Evesham in Worcestershire in 1897 and was educated at Wolverhampton Grammar School. He was a fine cricketer and was about to start teacher training before the war intervened.

Commissioned into the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the South Staffordshire regiment in August of 1915 he saw action with them during the Somme offensive and in October of 1916 was attached to the 6<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires joining them in a training area at Beaumetz.

Early 1917 saw Lt Duddell and the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion mainly engaged in providing working parties in the Bertrancourt sector before in early May they moved to a camp north of Meteren in preparation for the Battle of Messines where they saw action on June 7<sup>th</sup>.

August found the battalion in the Ypres Salient as the Passchendaele offensive began and the first three weeks of September were spent around Poperinghe. On September 24<sup>th</sup> the battalion went back into the line along the Yser canal and two days later in actions close to Poelcapelle Lt Duddell was shot through the chest. Lt Arnold Leslie Duddell died as he was being taken to a dressing station on September 27<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 20.

His grave today lies in Bard Cottage Cemetery one mile north of Ypres on the west side of the road to Boezinghe.

Arnold Duddell was the second son of Albert and Minnie Duddell of Tettenhall in Wolverhampton.

**Lt Thomas Ernest Dufty – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Dufty was educated at Pocklington Grammar School where he was a keen all round sportsman.

He was a serving territorial Lieutenant with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion at the onset of war in August 1914 and arrived with the battalion at Boulogne on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1915.

Just over a week later in the Ypres Salient they suffered heavy casualties at the Battle of St Julien. They then moved to Steenvoorde where on May 4<sup>th</sup> Lt Dufty and the battalion were inspected by Field Marshall Sir John French who thanked them for their efforts at St Julien.

Two weeks later back in the line at Sanctuary Wood Lt Thomas Ernest Dufty was killed in action on May 19<sup>th</sup> at the age of 35.

His grave today can be seen in Vlamertinghe Military Cemetery to the west of Ypres. Notice came through that he had been promoted to Captain on the day he was killed.

Lt Thomas Ernest Dufty was the son of Arthur and Kate Dufty of Nottinghamshire and the husband of Beatrice Dufty of "Deepdale" Meads in Eastbourne.

His name is also remembered on the Bridlington War Memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Aylmer Eade – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Aylmer Eade, a vicar's son was born at Aycliffe in County Durham on January 28<sup>th</sup> 1892.

In 1910 he entered Trinity College at Cambridge and initially saw war service in the ranks of the Royal Fusiliers before being commissioned in May 1915.

He joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1915 just after the Battle of Loos and was then appointed adjutant to the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion and joined them at Beaumetz in October 1916 on the Somme.

He fought at the Battle of Messines in June of 1917 after which the battalion were involved in 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres, The Battle of Passchendaele.

They fought in August in the Salient and then had a rest period at Poperinghe in early September.

On October 7<sup>th</sup> they moved up to the front again facing the Poelcapelle Line.

At 4-30am on October 9<sup>th</sup> the battalion advance began towards the village of Poelcapelle.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Aylmer Eade was initially posted as "wounded and missing" but in fact had been killed in the attack on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 25.

His body was recovered and today lies in Cement House Cemetery just to the west of Langemark.

He was the son of the Reverend Charles John Aylmer Eade and his wife Constance of Aycliffe Vicarage near Darlington.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Alfred Mitchell Eadon – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Alfred Eadon was one of the original territorial officers of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion when war broke out in August of 1914.

He sailed from Liverpool aboard the troopship "Aquitania" on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 landing on the island of Lemnos. This was followed by a move to Imbros for training and acclimatisation prior to the Gallipoli landings.

On August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 the battalion were towed ashore before dawn landing at Suvla Bay. There then followed an attack on the hill of Lala Baba however 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Eadon was reported "sick and left with the reinforcements on the beach".

Later in the month as the battalion pushed inland Alfred Eadon was in the line for the attack on Scimitar Hill.

He was killed on August 21<sup>st</sup> 1915 during the assault on Scimitar Hill, initially posted as "wounded" and then later "presumed killed".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Alfred Mitchell Eadon was never seen again and his body was never found and his name is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli peninsula.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Fred Eames – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion attached to 1/5<sup>th</sup> Essex Regiment.**

Fred Eames was born at Normanton near Wakefield in 1894.

Before being commissioned he served in the ranks of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

He served with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Yorkshires at home and was then attached to the 1/5<sup>th</sup> Essex for service in Palestine. On September 19<sup>th</sup> 1918 the Essex took part on the first day of the Battle of Sharon. This action was fought across a watercourse known as the Wadi Qana and quite a few of the casualties were as a result of "friendly fire" due to a mix up between the brigade's artillery units.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Fred Eames was killed in this action on September 19<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 24.

His grave today can be seen in Ramleh War Cemetery eight miles from Jaffa.

Fred Eames was the son of Spencer Page Eames and Agnes Eames of "Station House" in Normanton.

He is also remembered on Normanton War Memorial along with his brother who also fell in the war serving with the Northumberland Fusiliers.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur Horwood Eames – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion & 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion East Yorkshires.**

Arthur Eames was born at Pulborough in Sussex on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1894.

At the onset of war he enlisted as a private soldier with the London Regiment, Artists Rifles. After officer training he was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment in April of 1915 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in France just after the battle of Neuve Chapelle.

He saw action with the battalion at Festubert and Givenchy in the early summer of 1915 and then in August was transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the East Yorkshires.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur Horwood Eames was killed in action on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 aged 21 taking part in the East Yorkshires attack on the fortified village of Fricourt during the first day of the Somme offensive.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Thiepval; Memorial to the Missing.

Arthur Eames was the son of Mr L H Eames of Upper Nash, Pulborough in Sussex.

His name is also remembered on Pulborough War Memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ian Ronald Edwardes-Crate MC – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Ian Edwardes-Crate MC served with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion and travelled with them to the Italian Front in November of 1917. In actions around the River Piave in July 1918 he led a platoon against a troublesome enemy position, encircling them and then attacking from behind where “many were killed and a lot surrendered”.

The 9<sup>th</sup> battalion arrived back on the Western Front in late September 1918 to take part in what became known as “The Advance to Victory”.

Ian Edwardes-Crate was wounded in action during an attack on the village of Beaurevoir on October 7<sup>th</sup> and died of his injuries on October 10<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 21.

His grave today lies in Roisel Communal Cemetery Extension, six miles east of Peronne.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ian Ronald Edwardes-Crate MC was the brother of Mrs May Davison of 6 Ash Hill, Hatfield in Doncaster.

**Lt Hugh Elwyn Evans MC – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Hugh Evans was serving with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion when the German Spring Offensive opened on March 21st 1918. The battalion fell back under heavy pressure on the village of Misery on March 25<sup>th</sup> and at 8-00pm that night moved to Ablaincourt and occupied trenches to the east of the village.

At 8-00am on March 26<sup>th</sup> the Germans launched an attack and the order to retire was given but due to a mix up the left and right units retired the centre being left exposed and “the whole of the rearguard platoon was killed or wounded”.

Lt Hugh Elwyn Evans was killed in this action at the age of 20 on March 26<sup>th</sup> 1918. His body was never found and his name today is inscribed on the Pozieres Memorial in the heart of the Somme battlefield.

Lt Evans was the son of Edward Rhys Evans and Mary Evans of 77 Fairlop Road, Leytonstone in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Leslie Montague Evers – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Leslie Evers joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on December 29<sup>th</sup> 1916 and was commissioned into the Yorkshires on August 28<sup>th</sup> 1917.

Leslie Evers was with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion when the German Spring Offensive opened in March 1918. At the time the battalion were in brigade reserve at Mazingarbe and were rushed up to support the line.

The battalion carried out raids to see what the enemy were doing and to ascertain which units were facing them. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Evers was on one of these raids when it was reported that along with another man they were “missing believed killed”.

Leslie Evers died in action on March 30<sup>th</sup> 1918 and his body was never found, he was 20 years old at the time.

His name is remembered on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road and he is also named on Harrogate War Memorial.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Leslie Montague Evers was the son of Arthur Reginald and Clara Litherland Evers of 14 Kenilworth Avenue in Harrogate.

**Captain Gilbert Davidson Pitt Eykyn – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd from Royal Scots.**

Gilbert Eykyn was born at France Lynch parsonage in Gloucester on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1881, the son of the Rev Pitt Eykyn and his wife Charlotte and was educated at Haileybury College and Claysmore School.

A career soldier he was first commissioned into the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire regiment in 1899 and in 1901 transferred to the Indian army.

On service in India Gilbert Eykyn married Miss Constance Norton at Bombay Cathedral on November 28<sup>th</sup> 1902, they would go on to have one son, Duncan born in 1906.

Captain Eykyn saw action during the Boer War and served in India for eleven years where he joined the Royal Scots in 1905 and on February 13<sup>th</sup> 1913 was appointed adjutant to the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires.

Captain Eykyn arrived with the battalion in Boulogne on April 18th 1915 and from there proceeded by train to Cassel followed by a march to Godwaersvelde.

On April 24<sup>th</sup> the battalion moved to the canal bank close to Ypres and then pushed on to Potijze to help beleagured Canadian troops after the first German gas attack. The battalion advanced across heavily shelled ground towards Fortuin and from there advancing in rushes managed to push the German outpost line back into the village of St Julien.

Captain Gilbert Davidson Pitt Eykyn was killed in this action on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 34.

He was buried by his men in a nearby wood but his grave was consequently lost and he is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

Colonel Bell wrote later to Constance Eykyn,

“Remember this, your husband trained the battalion and General Plumer has personally thanked us for our behaviour at a critical point, his is the credit”.

Corporal Wearmouth wrote,

“It is only natural we looked up to our adjutant, he was responsible for our training and he having been through the South African campaign we followed him.”

The Green Howards Gazette in May 1915 said,

“The splendid work he did as adjutant has borne fruit in the gallantry displayed by the battalion in action and the death of this fine officer is deplored by all.”

Captain Eykyn and his family lived at “The Cottage” in Northallerton in North Yorkshire where his name is also remembered on the town war memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Herbert Eyre – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Eyre was born at Keyingham near Hull in 1892.

During the early part of the war he fought as a private soldier with both the Middlesex and Manchester regiments before he was commissioned.

He fought at the Battle of Arras in 1917 with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion and later moved back to the Halloy area for rest and recuperation.

On June 19<sup>th</sup> 1917 they went back into the Arras line with quarters at St Nicolas and held the line from Gavrelle to the chemical works. This was then classed as a “quiet area” but raiding and counter raiding was carried out and “patrols from both sides were very active”.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Eyre was killed in action on July 17<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 25 during a raiding party.

His grave today lies in St Nicolas British Cemetery close to Arras.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Herbert Eyre was the son of Mr T S Eyre of Keyingham Mill.

**Captain Arnold Fairbairns – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion attached to the West Riding Regiment.**

Arnold Fairbairns was born at Harlesden in London in 1892.

He served with the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion and on its disbandment in February of 1918 he was attached to a battalion of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment.

Captain Fairbairns was killed in action during the "Advance to Victory" on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 37.

His grave today lies in Rue-David Military Cemetery at Fleurbaix two miles south west of Armentieres.

Captain Arnold Fairbairns was the son of WH and KM Fairbairns and the husband of Ethel Fairbairns of "Windsmill" Enfield in Middlesex.

**Captain Francis David Farquharson – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd from 5<sup>th</sup> Royal Scots.**

Francis Farquharson was attached to the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in mid June 1917 as a result of heavy officer casualties during the Battle of Arras.

Captain Farquharson served on with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in the Ypres Salient through late 1917 and early 1918.

When the German spring offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> the battalion were in a training area at Ignaucourt and were rushed into the line at Hancourt from where they fought on the retreat for ten days.

On April 2<sup>nd</sup> the battalion moved to Bethune and on the 8<sup>th</sup> were ordered up to Laventie as the Battle of the Lys opened. By April 9<sup>th</sup> Captain Farquharson and his men were holding the line at Sailly sur Lys but the next day were forced to fall back under pressure to a point 300 yards east of the Trou-Boyard to Le Point Mortier road.

It was in this position on April 11<sup>th</sup> 1918 that Captain Francis David Farquharson was killed in action at the age of 23.

His grave today lies in Haverskerque British Cemetery situated between Hazebrouck and St Venant.

Captain Farquharson was the son of Francis William and Janet Farquharson of 71 Spottiswoode Street in Edinburgh.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Fawcett – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

John Fawcett was born on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1895 when the family were living at Great Broughton near Stokesley in North Yorkshire.

He served in the ranks of the 21<sup>st</sup> Battalion Kings Royal Rifle Corps from May 1916 to July 1917 seeing action on the Somme and at the Battle of Messines.

He was recommended for officer training and commissioned in January of 1918 joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on May 2<sup>nd</sup> at Ouderdom.

Six days later the battalion were in trenches at Voormezeele when at 3-15am the enemy launched a four hour artillery barrage followed at 7-15am by a frontal assault.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Fawcett was killed in this action on May 8<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 23.

His grave can be seen today in Voormezeele Enclosure No3 Cemetery near St Eloi.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Fawcett was the son of Robert and Louisa Fawcett of Lowlands Farm near Yarm on Tees.

**Lt William Featherstone – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Featherstone was born at Redcar in North Yorkshire in 1883.

He first served with the Yorkshire Hussars before being commissioned and joining with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion.

He was with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion when it moved into the Somme battle in September 1916 and on the ninth of the month the battalion moved into Lozenge Wood in brigade reserve.

Lt Featherstone was killed as they moved up to Pioneer Alley and Swansea Trench on September 13<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 33.

His grave today lies in Flatiron Copse Cemetery at Mametz and he is also remembered on a memorial plaque in Coatham Church in Redcar.

Lt William Featherstone was the son of John and Mary Ann Featherstone and husband of Ella Featherstone of 56 Newcomen Terrace in Redcar.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Matthew Henry Fell – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Matthew Fell was born in Scarborough in 1891.

He received his commission in November of 1915 after service in the ranks of the Yorkshires and joined the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion shortly after in billets at Outersteene.

In the Ypres Salient just before Christmas 1915 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Fell was wounded in action but recovered to serve at The Bluff and Hill 60 in early 1916.

The 5<sup>th</sup> battalion moved into the Somme offensive in August of 1916 and September 9<sup>th</sup> saw them move up to Lozenge Wood.

Between September 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> they took part in attacks between High Wood and Martinpuich.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Matthew Henry Fell was killed in action during these attacks on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 24.

His grave can be visited today in Adanac Military Cemetery at Miraumont to the north east of Albert.

Matthew Fell was the son of Matthew Henry and Mary Ellen Fell of 14 Alexandra Park in Scarborough.

His name is also remembered on his hometown war memorial in Scarborough.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Vernon Fenton – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Fenton was born in Sunbury on Thames on March 19<sup>th</sup> 1894 and was educated at Cranleigh School.

At the onset of war he joined the Universities and Public Schools Corps and was gazetted on February 8<sup>th</sup> 1915.

His war was very short, arriving with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1915, early September found them in Erquinghem where platoons were sent into the line for instruction and training.

It was during one of these exercises that 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Fenton was wounded and taken to a Casualty Clearing Station where he died of his injuries on September 16<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged just 21. He was the first officer casualty of the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion.

His grave today lies in Bois Grenier Communal Cemetery one and a half miles south of Armentieres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Vernon Fenton was the eldest son of Mr William Henry Fenton JP and Mrs Edith Mary Fenton of Heston House near Hounslow in Middlesex.

Captain Dodgson listed earlier wrote to his mother in October 1915,

“A shell burst just behind the trench and caught poor Fenton who was walking from one dugout to the next. He was badly wounded in the head and died that night”.

**Lt Acting Captain Robert Alastair Field MC – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Robert Field was born on March 13<sup>th</sup> 1895 at Wimbledon in London and was educated at Rokeby School and Dulwich College. In March 1914 he settled at Clearwater, Manitoba and was ranching when news of the war broke.

Rushing back to the old country he joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in November 1914 and was commissioned in March of 1915 joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on October 1<sup>st</sup> 1915 at Le Priol were they were resting after just coming out of the Battle of Loos. The battalion spent Christmas of 1915 in billets at Fienvillers.

Spring 1916 found Robert Field and the battalion moving around several sectors mainly at Bray, Carnoy and Corbie.

They went into action on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 as the Somme offensive opened at 7-30am attacking the village of Montauban and suffering over two hundred casualties as they crossed no man's land.

They were involved again on July 8<sup>th</sup> advancing towards Trones Wood at 8-00am. Trones Alley, a communication trench close to the wood was proving a problem and Lt Field and the battalion bombers attempted to bomb up it but had to fall back under fire from snipers positioned in the trees of the wood.

On July 23<sup>rd</sup> the battalion took part in an attack on Guillemont and then for the month of August were moved out of the Somme fighting.

By October they were back in the line in the area of Gueudecourt where Lt Field and his bombers attacked up Bite Trench and came across a wire block impeding their progress. Lt Field climbed out of the trench and went round the obstacle dropping back into the trench on the enemy side where he shot the first German he saw.

He then had to return to his men "finding the trench uncomfortably full of the enemy"

The battalion were relieved the next day and marched back to Dernancourt.

Robert Field received the Military Cross for his actions that day which was published in the London Gazette on January 10<sup>th</sup> 1917.

The battalion spent the remainder of 1916 in the relatively quiet area around Bailleulmont and around Christmas time Lt Field left for an instructional course.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion were next in the front line around Achicourt in late January 1917 after which they moved to the Arras sector.

March 28<sup>th</sup> found them holding an outpost line west of Henin-sur-Cojeul and the battalion received orders to "squeeze" the Germans out of the village.

On March 31<sup>st</sup> two companies "A" and "B" commanded by acting Captain Field were detailed for the task. They were faced by four hundred of the 99<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Prussian Infantry. This attack was unsuccessful and both companies had to withdraw.

"Captain Field as usual behaved gallantly and performed several feats of daring".

The Yorkshires were then ordered to make a second stronger attack on Henin in the early hours of April 2<sup>nd</sup>.

Captain Field's "B" company along with "C" were to assault the village head on while "A" company were to skirt to the right of the village and "D" were to support the frontal attackers. The 19<sup>th</sup> Battalion Manchester Regiment would act as "moppers up".

After an artillery barrage the attack went in at 5-15am. Fierce fighting ensued that went on for most of the morning and it wasn't until 2-30pm that the CO was able to ring up the brigadier and report that, "Henin was ours".

Captain Robert Alastair Field was killed in this action on April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1917 aged 22. A fellow officer noted – "Captain Field intrepid as ever pushed on and was later found dead lying outside the Town Hall in the village."

The battalion as a whole suffered close to 200 casualties this day, killed, wounded and missing.

Captain Field was nominated for the Victoria Cross but it is believed that owing to some temporary alterations to the rules for posthumous awards his name failed to get accepted.

A brother officer wrote,

"Others in the battalion compelled our admiration but he was our hero. Those of us not called on to fight knew him as he was in billets and behind the lines yet picture him best as he was often described to us passing along a hostile trench with a bomb in each hand and an unknown number of enemy in front. He was the best of companions, cheery and optimistic even in the most depressing of trenches and absolutely fearless in battle. His judgements and decisions were those of an older man yet lacked nothing of the spirit and dash of his years. The battalion grieves for the loss of its bravest soldier, the officers and men the passing of one of the truest of friends"

Colonel C V Edwards wrote to Captain Field's parents,

"Your son was well known in the division and he had the reputation of being one of the bravest men in it. He had received the Military Cross for his bravery on the Somme and we all thought he was likely to get further distinction. His loss is difficult to replace, we now have too few of his kind left. By nature he was all that an English gentleman should be, quiet and unassuming but as brave as a lion. His men would have followed him anywhere."

Captain Robert Alastair Field MC was the son of Joseph Louis and Frances Margaret Field of 18 Lansdowne Road Wimbledon in London.

This brave young man's grave can be visited today in Henin Communal Cemetery Extension five miles south of Arras.

**Lt Col Alexander John Fife – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion & Machine Gun Corps.**

Alexander Fife was born in 1880, the elder son of Major William Henry Fife-Cookson of the 9<sup>th</sup> Lancers and his wife Janet of Lee Hall in Norhumberland.

He entered the army in 1899 serving for eleven years in the Kings Royal Rifles and seeing active service in South Africa where he received severe head wounds and then subsequently served as aide de camp to Lord Gray when he was Governor General of Canada.

By the onset of war Alexander Fife had retired and was farming close to Northallerton when he again offered his services and was gazetted as a major with the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires on September 5<sup>th</sup> 1914.

By 1916 he was in command of a machine gun training centre with the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel and by November of that year was serving at the front. In early 1917 Lt Col Fife contacted pneumonia and was moved to a base hospital on the channel coast.

Lt Col Alexander John Fife died suddenly of heart failure on February 7<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 36.

His grave today lies in Etaples Military Cemetery on the French channel coast.

Lt Col Fife was the husband of Mary Aileen Fife of Langton Hall near Northallerton in North Yorkshire.

**Lt Harold Firth – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Harold Firth died during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres, more commonly known as Passchendaele.

Serving with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion he attacked with his men towards the German held village of Poelcapelle at 5-30am on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1917.

As they entered the village very little opposition was met until they reached the brewery. Here they came under heavy machine gun and rifle fire from enemy positions at String Houses and Meunier House, many casualties resulting from these actions.

Harold Firth was wounded in this action and died later in the day of October 9<sup>th</sup> 1917.

His grave can be seen today in Poelcapelle British Cemetery six miles north east of Ypres.

Lt Harold Firth was the son of Luther Firth of Keighley, Yorkshire and the husband of Dorothy Firth of Walsall.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Percy Firth – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion attached to the 8<sup>th</sup> West Yorkshires.**

Percy Firth was born in Holbeck, Leeds in 1896.

He served in the ranks of the Kings Royal Rifle Corps enlisting in 1914 and fighting with them in France and Flanders from August 1915 until August 1917.

He was then recommended for officer training and was commissioned in February 1918 after which he joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires.

His time with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion was to be short however and he was posted to the 8<sup>th</sup> West Yorkshires in July of 1918.

On July 28<sup>th</sup> the battalion were involved in “The Capture of the Montaigne de Bligny”.

They attacked at 4-30am “the men went forward in splendid style”.

Just as dawn broke rifle and machine gun fire came from hidden emplacements in the hillside.

Percy Firth was wounded in this action and died later in the day July 28<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 23.

His body was lost in the chaos and confusion of the battlefield and his name is remembered today on the Soissons Memorial, one mile north of the town.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Percy Firth was the son of James and Mary Ann Firth of 2 Albert Street, Holbeck in Leeds.

**Captain Frank Edward Fish – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion attached to 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Fish was born at Heaton Chapel, Manchester on March 24<sup>th</sup> 1876.

He was educated at King Edwards School in Birmingham and Askern College at Doncaster.

He was commissioned into the 2<sup>nd</sup> Volunteer Battalion at Scarborough in April of 1901 and was promoted to Lieutenant in May of 1904 continuing to serve until he retired in July 1909.

In March 1912 he married Miss Elizabeth Ackroyd in Southport but sadly she died just over two years later in June 1914.

On the outbreak of war he was gazetted back as a Captain with the 3<sup>rd</sup> home based battalion. During the bombing of the Hartlepools in December of 1914 Captain Fish had a lucky escape being blown off his feet by a shell burst.

In 1915 he sailed for France and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion just after the Battle of Neuve Chapelle in March of that year.

May saw the battalion in action at the Battle of Festubert fighting against enemy positions close to La Quinque Rue.

Captain Frank Edward Fish was killed at Dead Cow Farm near Festubert on May 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 39.

His grave can be seen today in Guards Cemetery at Windy Corner near Cuinchy. Captain Fish was the son of Ralph and Elizabeth Fish of Manchester.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edward Humbert Fisher – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Edward Fisher was born in Leicester on March 6<sup>th</sup> 1885.

He was educated at Cargilfield Edinburgh followed by Repton School and then Emmanuel College at Cambridge which he entered in 1902 and where he obtained his BA degree and the university Agricultural Diploma.

After university he was a Professional Associate of the Surveyors Institute and worked for his uncle, a land agent at Market Harborough.

Shortly after the outbreak of war he volunteered for service and joined the ranks of the Artists Rifles in November 1914.

He soon showed potential and was commissioned on March 20<sup>th</sup> 1915 and joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the Yorkshires in France.

In May he was with the battalion at the Battle of Festubert where he was shot by a German sniper and killed on May 19<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 30.

His body was subsequently lost and his name is remembered today on the Le Touret Memorial four miles north east of Bethune.

His name is also recorded on his local roll of honour in St Botolphs Parish Church at Aspley Guise.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edward Humbert Fisher was the son of Edward and Dora Fisher of Aspley Guise near Bletchley in Bedfordshire.

**Lt Col Cusack Grant Forsyth DSO – 2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Battalions.**

Cusack Forsyth was born at Leamington Spa on May 4<sup>th</sup> 1887.

A career soldier originally with the Northumberland Fusiliers he was commissioned in August of 1906. He was made lieutenant in 1909 and by the outbreak of war was serving with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires as adjutant. During the first Battle of Ypres he was wounded in action on October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1914 near Zonnebeke and hospitalised with his injuries. For his actions at Ypres he was twice mentioned in despatches and was awarded the DSO and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

He returned to duty in 1915 as a captain and fought with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Festubert and Givenchy. In June 1915 Captain Leatham was appointed CO of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wiltshires and Cusack Forsyth went with him as second in command. Fighting with the Wiltshires at the Battle of Loos in September 1915 Captain Forsyth was wounded in action again at Hulloch. Promoted to Major, Cusack Forsyth's next move was to join the 6<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in Egypt. He arrived at Alexandria in February 1916 where the battalion were posted after fighting in the Gallipoli Campaign. They remained in Egypt until May 1916 when they sailed on the troopship "Arcadian" landing at Marseilles on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916.

The by now Lt Col Forsyth, moved into the Somme sector with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion in September. On September 14<sup>th</sup> an attack was planned on the German positions at Turk Street trench and the Wonderwerk on the Thiepval Spur.

An artillery barrage began at 6-30pm and five minutes later the battalion advanced. Shortly after a message came back that "D" company were in trouble, a report that later turned out to be false.

Lt Col Forsyth immediately went forward to help and was shot through the head as he neared the front line.

He died instantly on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 29. A fellow officer wrote,

"He was marked out for further advancement and the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion owe him a very great debt."

A correspondent of the Green Howards Gazette wrote,

"This war has given many opportunities of distinction and no one has made more of them than Cusack Forsyth. In particular his work as second in command with the Wiltshires in order to bring them up to standards of efficiency from which they had lapsed. He had all the qualities to enable him to do well in higher command.

He had a keen interest and enjoyment in life and met everything in a cheerful and happy spirit. His memory will go down to future Green Howards as a type of devotion to duty."

The grave of Lt Col Cusack Grant Forsyth DSO lies in Blighty Valley Cemetery at Authuille Wood near Aveluy to the north east of Albert. He was the fifth son of Mrs Ellen Sanford Forsyth and the late Lt Col Frederick Arthur Forsyth of Ashley House, Lillington Avenue in Leamington Spa.

### **Major Valentine Fowler – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Valentine Fowler was born in Scarborough in 1878 and followed his father into a career as a local bailiff.

Joining the Yorkshire Regiment as a territorial he was the only captain on the Army List for October 1914 shown with the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion. As CO of “B” company he landed at Boulogne with the battalion on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1915.

The battalion were pitched straight into the Battle of Loos on September 25<sup>th</sup> and Captain Fowler assumed command for a while due to officer casualties during this action. The winter and spring of 1915/16 saw the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion based in the Armentieres sector and in April they moved down to the Somme.

On July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 when the great battle began the battalion attacked just to the north of Fricourt and on July 7<sup>th</sup> Captain Fowler assumed command again when Lt Col Eddowes was hospitalised. Valentine Fowler fought at Mametz Wood and Bazentin le Petit on the Somme and in October the battalion were moved to the Loos sector. April 1917 and the by now Major Valentine led his men during the Battle of Arras after which they had a month out of the line training at Heudecourt.

May 31<sup>st</sup> found the battalion at the front again close to Henin where they endured three days under heavy enemy shelling.

Major Valentine Fowler was killed during these actions on June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1917 aged 40. His grave can be seen today in Croisilles British Cemetery eight miles south east of Arras and his name is also remembered on his home town war memorial in Scarborough.

Valentine Fowler was the husband of Evelyn Fowler of 5 Esplanade Gardens in Scarborough.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edward Frank – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Edward Frank was born in Whitby on December 30<sup>th</sup> 1895 and did his schooling at Giggleswick School.

He joined the ranks of the Yorkshires on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1914 and was gazetted in October of 1914.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank and the battalion sailed from Liverpool on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 aboard the troopship “Aquitania” bound for Gallipoli. They landed at Lemnos on July 10<sup>th</sup> and then moved to the island of Imbros on July 23<sup>rd</sup> for training and acclimatisation.

At 3-45am on August 7<sup>th</sup> the battalion were loaded onto lighters and towed ashore to land at Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli peninsula.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank and the other officers were first ashore and then marshalled the men on the beach as they came ashore under rifle and machine gun fire.

The 6<sup>th</sup> battalion were then part of an attack on the Turkish held hill known as Lala Baba. The hill was in allied hands by midnight after fierce and sometimes hand to hand fighting.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edward Frank was killed in this action on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 22. His name is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on Gallipoli, his body never having been recovered.

He was the son of the late John Frank and his wife Rachel of 3 The Esplanade, Whitby.

**Lt Henry Hubert Fraser – 2<sup>nd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Battalions.**

Henry Fraser was born in Headingley, Leeds on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1885. He was commissioned in May 1915 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Bethune in November of that year. In 1916 the battalion saw action in the Carnoy, Corbie and Bray areas before the summer Somme offensive.

Lt Fraser and his men attacked the German held village of Montauban on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 and later in the offensive he was wounded during an attack on the Le Transloy Ridges on October 17<sup>th</sup>. His injuries kept him out of front line action for quite some time and it was April 1918 before he rejoined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in the Ypres Salient. By early May he had been attached to the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion positioned on the Chemin des Dames Ridge.

He was killed in action on the ridge on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 33 during a “totally unexpected attack”.

His body lost, his name is remembered today on the Soissons Memorial to the Missing one mile north of the town centre.

Lt Henry Hubert Fraser was the son of Mr H J Fraser Esq of Ganthorpe House just to the west of Castle Howard in Yorkshire.

His name is also remembered on Gristhorpe War Memorial near Filey.

**Captain Thomas Francis Fraser – Yorkshire Regiment & 9<sup>th</sup> West Yorkshires.**

Thomas Fraser was born in Sheffield on March 8<sup>th</sup> 1876, his father being Regimental Sergeant Major with the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment.

He joined the regiment in 1892 and played with the band eventually being promoted to Drum Major.

He saw action during the Boer War after which in 1905 he went as an instructor with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Helmsley.

Thomas Fraser left the regiment with the rank of Sergeant Major in 1910 and in the pre war years worked for Harrogate Corporation.

He offered his services again in 1914 and was commissioned into the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment on January 7<sup>th</sup> 1915. By March he had been promoted to captain, the rank he held when embarking on the Gallipoli campaign.

Captain Thomas Francis Fraser was killed in action in fighting at Chocolate Hill on the Gallipoli peninsula on August 8<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 40.

He has no known grave and his name is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on Gallipoli.

Captain Fraser was the son of William Fraser and husband of Ethel Fraser of 41 Lake Road, Morecambe in Lancashire.

Major Wood CO of the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion of the West Yorkshires wrote later to Ethel Fraser,

“Your husband was killed on the morning of the 8<sup>th</sup> fighting in the most gallant manner against great odds. The ground on which he died is still in enemy hands so I fear we cannot recover his body. Your husband's loss to the regiment is more than I can express”.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Buchan Freeland – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

John Freeland was born in Toronto on November 7<sup>th</sup> 1897.

He attended the Royal Military College of Canada and was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt on January 18<sup>th</sup> 1916 joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires at Corbie on June 21<sup>st</sup>.

He fought in the early stages of the Somme offensive at Montauban on July 1<sup>st</sup> and was then wounded in action on July 8<sup>th</sup> at Trones Wood. Due to his injuries John Freeland did not rejoin the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion until May of 1917. In June they were on the flank during the Battle of Messines and took no direct part but “came in for some of the backwash”.

On July 26<sup>th</sup> a daylight raid was planned to capture some of the enemy for intelligence purposes and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Freeland and his men advanced following close to the artillery barrage. The raid was successful capturing one German officer and ten men but as they fell back to their own lines from Jackdaw Beek they came under heavy fire with 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Freeland being killed in this action on July 26<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged just 19.

His body was lost and his name is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Buchan Freeland was the son of Edward and Annie Louisa Freeland of 1159 Bay Street in Toronto.

His father Edward received the following letter from Lt Col C V Edwards,

“I write with great regret to inform you of the death of your son. He was taking part in an attack on the German lines and behaving with great gallantry when killed. We are all very sorry to lose him but what a good solid fellow he was, he was the best working subaltern I had. If he had come back I would have recommended him for the Military Cross.

I find it hard to write at all in cases like this, a man ready and willing to give his life need have little said about him”.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cecil James Freestone – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Cecil Freestone was born in Leicester in 1890.

At the onset of war, Cecil Freestone enlisted as a private soldier with the Leicestershire regiment rising to the rank of corporal before undertaking officer training and being gazetted to the 7<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires.

In September 1917 the battalion were holding the line north of the river Scarpe close to Gavrelle.

In this sector 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cecil James Freestone was killed in action on September 18<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 28.

His grave can be seen today in Sunken Road Cemetery at Fampoux, four miles east of Arras on the road to Bailleul.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Freestone was the son of E J Freestone of 82 Conduit Street in Leicester and the husband of the late Mrs E B Freestone of Cooks Lane, Winston, Leicester.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Raymond Galtrey – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Raymond Galtrey was serving with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion when he died during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres, Passchendaele offensive. On October 9<sup>th</sup> 1917 the battalion formed up at 4-30am for an attack on the German held village of Poelcapelle. It was to be a daylong fight for the Yorkshires advancing towards and into the village with little opposition until reaching the brewery when they suffered many casualties from heavy machine gun fire coming from enemy positions at Meunier House and String Houses.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Raymond Galtrey died in this action on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1917.

His body lost in the chaos and confusion of the fighting his name is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels of the Tyne Cot Memorial in the heart of the old battlefield.

**Captain Walter Raynes Gamble MC – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Walter Gamble was born at South Wooton, Norfolk on January 21<sup>st</sup> 1891. He served in the ranks of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lancers in the early stages of the war and was twice mentioned in despatches and recommended for officer training for "Distinguished conduct in the field." When commissioned in February of 1916 he joined the 9<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires and was awarded the Military Cross "For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led an assault with the greatest dash and courage after the senior officer was wounded."

The early part of 1917 was spent in the Ypres Salient, the battalion being in and out of the line in various sectors..

The next main action for the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion was to be the attack on the Messines Ridge in June. At 6-50am on June 7<sup>th</sup> Captain Gamble and his men advanced in two lines in artillery formation towards Battle Wood on the northern edge of the Messines attack.

Captain Gamble was wounded in this action and taken to a Casualty Clearing Station for treatment where he died of his injuries five days later on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 26. His grave can be seen today at Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery just to the south west of Poperinghe.

Captain Walter Raynes Gamble was the son of Alfred Ezra and Emily Elizabeth Gamble of 16 Roseberry Avenue, Kings Lynn in Norfolk.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walter Harold Game – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Walter Game was born in Battersea in London in 1896 and attended London University where he was a member of the university Officer Training Corps. Serving with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion he was wounded in action on September 15<sup>th</sup> 1916 during the Battle of the Somme in an attack between High Wood and Martinpuich. The battalion remained on the Somme until late January 1917 when several moves followed and by early April they were in Corps reserve near Arras. On April 23<sup>rd</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of the Scarpe began and at 4-45am 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Game and his men advanced in support of the 4<sup>th</sup> East Yorkshires. A German counter attack was launched and Walter Game was killed as the battalion faced up to meet the enemy. Dying in this action on April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 aged 21 his body was never found and he is remembered today on the Arras Memorial to the north west of the town centre. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walter Harold Game was the son of Ellen and the late George Game of 16 Culmstock Road, Clapham Common in London.

**Lt John Gibson – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

On July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 when the Battle of the Somme opened Lt Gibson with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion were in Corps reserve in bivouacs outside the town of Albert. On July 3<sup>rd</sup> they moved up to the front line just to the south east of the village of La Boiselle and on July 5<sup>th</sup> an attack was launched at 4-00am against the enemy position known as Horseshoe Trench. Later in the morning a heavy German counter attack developed and Lt John Gibson was killed as the enemy launched a bombing attack on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 23. His body was lost in the chaos and confusion of the battlefield and he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing high on the Somme battleground. Lt John Gibson was the son of Emma Janet Robson, formerly Gibson of Hull and the late Samuel Gibson. His name is also remembered on Haydon Bridge War Memorial in Northumberland.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Leslie Keith Gifford-Wood – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Leslie Gifford-Wood was a vicar's son from North Yorkshire and was one of the original territorial officers of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion on the Army List for October 1914 when the battalion was raised at Richmond in Yorkshire.

He sailed with the battalion for the Gallipoli campaign from Liverpool on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 aboard the troopship "Aquitania".

The battalion landed on the island of Lemnos on July 10<sup>th</sup> and then moved to the island of Imbros on July 20<sup>th</sup> for training and acclimatisation.

In the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup> Lt Gifford-Wood and the battalion boarded the lighters and were towed ashore to land at Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Their first objective was the hill of Lala Baba which was secured by midnight on the first day. The following days saw the forces gradually pushing east and on August 19<sup>th</sup> plans were formulated for an attack on the enemy positions at Scimitar Hill. The battalion frontage had fields thick with hedges and bushes and the advance began at 3-30pm with Lt Gifford-Wood in the leading party. He was killed early in the attack in a hail of shrapnel and machine gun fire on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Leslie Keith Gifford-Wood has no known grave and his name is remembered on the Helles Memorial on Gallipoli and also on his local war memorial at East Cowton near Northallerton in North Yorkshire.

**Captain John Ponsonby Gilbert – Yorkshire Regiment & 6<sup>th</sup> Jat Infantry.**

John Gilbert was born in Ajmere in India on September 12<sup>th</sup> 1884, the son of Mr C J Gilbert.

He was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment in March 1904, transferring to the Indian Army in January of 1906 and by the outbreak of war had risen to the rank of captain.

On December 18<sup>th</sup> 1915 Captain Gilbert boarded the liner Persia at Tilbury bound for Bombay.

In the early afternoon of December 30<sup>th</sup> with the Persia some seventy miles off the coast of Crete she was torpedoed by U-38, sinking within five minutes with the loss of 334 lives.

Captain John Ponsonby Gilbert lost his life in this incident on December 30<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 31.

His name is remembered today on the Chatby Memorial situated on the east side of the city of Alexandria in Egypt.

**Captain Basil Every Gill – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Basil Gill was born in Devonport on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1893, the youngest son of a local solicitor and was articled to his father's law firm when war broke out leaving to join the ranks of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry.

He entered Sandhurst in December of 1914 and was commissioned on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1915 joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in September 1915 after the Battle of Loos. He was soon appointed adjutant of the battalion and on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 saw action on the Somme at Montauban and later at Trones Wood and Mametz Wood where he was wounded but remained at duty with the battalion.

On October 17<sup>th</sup> 1916 the battalion assembled in New Trench for an attack on the German position of Bayonet Trench on the Le Transloy Ridges.

Captain Basil Every Gill was killed in this attack on October 18<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 23.

His body lost to the battlefield he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial. He was the son of Thomas Husband Gill and the late Beatrice Gill of Ward House at Walkhampton in Devon.

His Divisional CO wrote of him,

"I knew him well and always regarded him as one of the finest boys in the division. I know his regiment will miss him sorely and the service is poorer without him. He had made a name for himself for his fine soldierly qualities and his unswerving devotion to duty".

**Captain Lewis Wilberforce Goldsmith – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Lewis Goldsmith was born in London on July 9<sup>th</sup> 1895.

He attended Merton Court Prep School at Sidcup followed by Kings School at Canterbury and when war broke out had just entered St Johns College at Oxford. He was commissioned with the Yorkshire Regiment and by April of 1915 had risen to the rank of captain.

Lewis Goldsmith landed with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion at Boulogne on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1915.

The latter part of that year was spent in and out of the line in the Ypres Salient and Christmas of 1915 was spent in the ramparts of the town of Ypres.

He fought at the Actions at The Bluff in February 1916 before moving south for the forthcoming Somme offensive.

On July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 the battalion attacked Fricourt at 2-30pm suffering severe casualties and later in the month were again engaged at Mametz Wood.

Several moves followed and by October the battalion were in the Lesboeufs sector.

On November 5<sup>th</sup> a small attack on a short length of enemy trench close to the Le Transloy road was ordered. The attack began at 11-00am and Captain Goldsmith was reported as wounded and as he was being brought back on a stretcher was shot for a second time.

Captain Lewis Wilberforce Goldsmith was killed in this action on November 5<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 21. His body lost to the battlefield he is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

He was the eldest son of Francis Thomas Wilberforce Goldsmith and his wife Mary of 1 Verulam Buildings, Grays Inn in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur Charles Goodall – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Arthur Goodall initially served in the ranks of the Durham Light Infantry before receiving his commission and joining the Yorkshires.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Goodall died towards the end of the 1916 Battle of the Somme.

Serving with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion they had received orders to attack a short length of enemy trench close to the Le Transloy road.

The first attack was launched in the late afternoon and failed and a second attempt was ordered to begin just before midnight and continuing into the early hours.

This attack also failed and the battalion had to fall back under heavy enemy machine gun fire. It was during this action in the small hours of November 6<sup>th</sup> 1916 that

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur Charles Goodall was killed at the age of 22.

The son of the late Robert and Emily Sarah Goodall his body was lost to the battlefield and he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing set high on the old Somme battleground.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Goodway – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

James Goodway first served in the ranks of the Royal Scots before being commissioned and joining the Highland Light Infantry.

He was then transferred to the Yorkshires and fought with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion during the infamous Passchendaele offensive of 1917. Attached to "B" company he was then moved south where a miserable Christmas day was spent in the trenches in the Cambrai salient.

Two days later the battalion were marching up to the front line trenches facing Flesquieres when just past Havrincourt the Germans started shelling the road where 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Goodway was in charge of No 4 platoon, "B" company.

He was killed in this action on December 27<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 27.

His grave can be visited today in Orival Wood Cemetery at Flesquieres close to where he fell.

James Goodway was the son of Mrs Matilda Grant, formerly Goodway of 4 Shrub Place in Edinburgh.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Herbert Gorton – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A Manchester man, George Gorton was born in 1897 and first served as a private soldier with the Royal Scots before being commissioned and joining with the Yorkshires.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Gorton was serving with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion when the Somme offensive opened on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916.

The battalion moved up through the town of Albert on July 2<sup>nd</sup> and were in the front line close to La Boiselle on July 3<sup>rd</sup>. The next day saw their first action on the Somme with an assault on the German held position known as Horseshoe Trench where many casualties were incurred. After a few days out of the line the battalion were next involved in an evening attack on the village of Contalmaison which went in at 4-50pm with the village taken by late evening following fierce fighting.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Herbert Gorton was killed in this attack on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged just 19. He is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial as his body was never recovered.

George Gorton was the son of Thomas and S A Gorton of 52 Glen Avenue, Blackley in Manchester.

**Major Austin Graham – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Serving as a territorial captain, Austin Graham was with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion when war broke out in August of 1914. He landed with the battalion at Boulogne on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915 when the battalion was almost straight away thrown into the 2<sup>nd</sup> battle of Ypres. On April 24<sup>th</sup> Captain Graham and his men had their first taste of action in fierce fighting during the Battle of St Julien. On Whit Monday 1915 the battalion were in trenches astride the Menin Road at Hooge and Austin Graham was badly gassed and hospitalised with his injuries. In early 1918 the battalion were back in the Ypres sector and when the German Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> they were in a position close to Hancourt. There followed nine days of fighting on the retreat under the enemy onslaught. A brief rest at Bethune followed this and then on April 8<sup>th</sup> the battalion was moved up to take part in the Battle of the Lys.

By now CO of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion Major Austin Graham was wounded in action during efforts to hold a bridge at Sailly sur La Lys. He died of his wounds the following day April 11<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 48.

His grave today lies in Haverskerque British Cemetery just north of St Venant. Austin Graham was the son of John and Margaret Ely Graham of 17 Montalbo Terrace, Barnard Castle in County Durham.

His name is also remembered on both Barnard Castle and Middlesbrough War Memorials.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hugh Colborne Graham – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Hugh Graham was born in Scarborough in 1889.

He first served as a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps and was then commissioned into the Yorkshire regiment.

I believe he joined the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion in a draft after the 1916 Somme battles where the battalion suffered great losses.

In 1917 he fought at the Battle of Messines in June and thereafter the battalion were in the Ypres Salient for the Passchendaele offensive.

Hugh Graham saw action at Sanctuary Wood and Stirling Castle in September of 1917 and on the 24<sup>th</sup> the battalion were finally afforded some rest moving back to Camp Area 1 at Dickebusch.

Six days later they were once more pushed up to the front line south of Polygon Wood with 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Graham one of the officers with "B" company.

On October 1<sup>st</sup> the battalion were in action about Cameron Covert when heavy enemy artillery fire backed up by low flying aircraft firing machine guns caused many casualties.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hugh Colborne Graham was killed in this action on October 1<sup>st</sup> 1917 aged 29. His body lost in the confusion of battle he is remembered today on the Tyne Cot Memorial and on his hometown memorial in Scarborough.

He was the son of Christopher Colborne Graham and Mary Johnstone Graham of Oriel House in Scarborough.

**Lt Malcolm Hewley Graham – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Malcolm Graham was born at New Mill near Huddersfield on November 22<sup>nd</sup> 1894. He was educated at Repton followed by Pembroke College Cambridge where he studied medicine and was a fine athlete. He also shot for the college at Bisley and rowed at the Henley Regatta in 1914.

He was commissioned 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt when the war started in August 1914 and made full lieutenant in February of 1915 joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on March 5<sup>th</sup> at Estaires. The battalion then took part in the Battle of Neuve Chapelle between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of March. There followed actions at Aubers Ridge on May 9<sup>th</sup> and Festubert just over a week later. In the middle of June the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion were moved into the Givenchy area where at 6-00am on the 15<sup>th</sup> they rose from their trenches to attack the German line some 150 yards away. The preparatory bombardment proved inadequate and the Germans were able to man their parapet bringing murderous fire onto the advancing Green Howards. Out of 360 men who attacked only 70 came back.

Lt Malcolm Hewley Graham was killed leading his platoon into this action on June 15<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of just 21.

He was given a battlefield burial close to Givenchy Church but his grave was subsequently lost and he is remembered today on the Le Touret Memorial four miles to the north east of Bethune.

He was the son of Hewley Smales Graham of Oxley-Woodhouse near Huddersfield. His Colonel wrote of him to his father,

“He was most gallantly leading his platoon when he fell shot through the neck. Your son was a most excellent officer, keen and hardworking and he will be a great loss to the battalion.

**Lt Horace Jocelyn Graves MC – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion attached 8<sup>th</sup> West Yorkshires.**

Horace Graves was born in Derby in 1887.

He was first commissioned into the 18<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers before joining the Yorkshires.

He sailed with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion from Southampton to Le Havre on June 6<sup>th</sup> 1916. July and August of that year were spent in and out of the line in the Loos sector and in skirmishing with the enemy Lt Graves was wounded in action in late August. He was with the battalion during the Cambrai operations of late 1917 when they followed the tanks into Bourlon Wood.

When the German Spring Offensive opened in March 1918 he was with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion at St Leger and spent ten days fighting on the retreat.

The 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were disbanded in May of 1918 and Lt Graves with the other officers went to the base depot at Calais. From here he was attached to the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment and was wounded in action with them at the Battle of the Canal du Nord in late September early October.

Lt Horace Jocelyn Graves MC died of his wounds on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 31.

His grave can be visited today in St Sever Cemetery Extension in the Rue D'elboeuf. He was the son of Horace and Lucy Elizabeth Graves of 28 Friar Gate in Derby.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Robert Gray – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.**

Thomas Gray first served in the ranks of the Lanarkshire Yeomanry and was then commissioned joining the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires before being attached to the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

He was present at the Cambrai operations and was wounded during fierce fighting at the Battle of Bourlon Wood.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Robert Gray died of his wounds on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 30.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Cambrai Memorial at Louveral eight miles east of Bapaume.

He was the son of James and Jane Wotherspoon Aitken Gray of Gartlea, Motherwell in Scotland.

**Lt Frank Green – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Green first served as a lieutenant with the East Riding Yeomanry before joining the Yorkshire Regiment.

He fought at 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres, the Battle of Passchendaele with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion after which they spent a rest period in late November 1917 at St Omer.

On December 10<sup>th</sup> they were moved up to the line again and were in the Brandhoek area in mid December when a German shell scored a direct hit on "C" company's headquarters. A dozen men were killed and Lt Green badly wounded.

He was taken to a Casualty Clearing Station where he died of his wounds on December 28<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 23.

His grave can be seen today in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery to the south west of Ypres.

Lt Frank Green was the son of William and Martha Green of Keld Gate, Beverley in East Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Langdale Gregory – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd to 101<sup>st</sup> Coy Royal Engineers.**

A solicitor by profession, James Gregory worked for Howe and Gregory in Bradford before the war.

In February of 1915 he enlisted with the Public Schools battalion of the Royal Fusiliers and was then gazetted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt and joined the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion in November of 1916.

In April 1917 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Gregory had been seconded to the 101<sup>st</sup> company of the Royal Engineers in the Ypres Salient.

They were employed in working parties mainly carrying stores up to the front line at night. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Gregory was killed in action whilst supervising one of these parties on May 13<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 39.

His grave can be seen today in Railway Dugouts Burial Ground to the south of Ypres, half a mile from the old "Shrapnel Corner".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Langdale Gregory was the son of the Reverend James Gregory of 3 Oak Villas in Bradford.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank Calvert Griffiths – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion attd to 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Griffiths was born in Middlesbrough in 1896 and first served as a sapper with the Royal Engineers before gaining his commission into the home based 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the Yorkshire regiment.

Frank Griffiths was with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 when at 2-30pm they attacked the German stronghold of Fricourt village. The battalion was almost decimated in this action suffering horrendous losses.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Griffiths was wounded in this advance but recovered to be back with the battalion when they moved into trenches facing Sailly-Saillisel in late January 1917. On February 8<sup>th</sup> the battalion attacked the village at 7-30am.

The assault was successful and Frank Griffiths was supervising escorts bringing back German prisoners when he was wounded in action.

Taken to a Casualty Clearing Station he died six days later on February 14<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged just 21.

His grave today lies in Grove Town Cemetery at Meaulte four miles south of Albert.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank Calvert Griffiths was the son of Calvert and Anne Maud Griffiths of 20 Brookside, Croydon Road in Middlesbrough.

His name is also recorded on the town's war memorial at Albert Park.

**Lt William Henry Grimsley – 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion attd to 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Grimsley was born at Bicester in Oxfordshire in 1892, the son of a local builder.

With a talent for music, before the war he was an Associate of the Royal College of Organists.

He joined the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion in a draft from the 14<sup>th</sup> home based, battalion which provided men for all the serving Green Howard battalions.

Towards the end of the war in actions against the Hindenberg Line Lt Grimsley was involved in a successful attack on the village of Beaurevoir carried out at 6-00am on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1918.

The following day the battalion were pushing the line forward to the north of the village when Lt William Henry Grimsley was killed in action aged 27 on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1918.

He is buried close to where he fell in Beaurevoir British Cemetery.

Lt William Henry Grimsley was the son of James William and Alice Grimsley of 48 Sheep Street in Bicester.

**Lt Noel Groom – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Noel Groom was born in Lewisham, London in 1890.

He first served in the ranks of both the Middlesex and Yorkshire regiments before he gained his commission.

After the Somme battles of 1916 the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion were moved up to the Ypres Salient for the winter.

In May 1917 Noel Groom led a party of men in a successful trench raid on enemy positions at Canada Street and in June he saw action at Battle Wood during the Messines battle.

3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres, the Passchendaele offensive commenced shortly after this and on September 19<sup>th</sup> Lt Groom with "A" company moved up during the night into assembly positions close to Sanctuary Wood.

The attack went in the following morning at 5-30am and in scenes of fierce fighting Lt Noel Groom was killed in action on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 27 during the Battle of the Menin Road Ridge.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Yorkshire Regiment panels on the Tyne Cot Memorial.

**Lt Col Sir Robert Benson Neville Gunter – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion.**

Robert Gunter was one of the older soldiers of the regiment and had seen service during the Boer War.

In August of 1914 he was commanding the 3<sup>rd</sup> home based battalion doing coastal defence duties around the Tees bay and in later days providing drafts for the overseas battalions.

In August of 1917 Lt Col Gunter was in Belgium where he was "employed on special duty", quite what this was has not been determined but was most likely some form of intelligence work.

A shell burst near his horse one day throwing him and causing concussion.

He was thought to be recovering however and retired to bed on the night of August 15<sup>th</sup> but when called the following morning he was found to be unconscious.

Medical aid was summoned but within minutes of their arrival Lt Col Robert Gunter had died aged 46 on the morning of August 16<sup>th</sup> 1917.

His grave today lies in Poperinghe New Military Cemetery, situated in the town on the east side of the road from Reningelst.

Robert Gunter was the son of Sir Robert and Dame Jane Margaret Gunter of Wetherby Grange in the village of Collingham just south of Wetherby.

The following text was found in Robert Coulson's papers, and appears to be an email from a great grandson of Lt. Colonel Gunter;-

"He was the first son, fifth child, of the 8 children of Col Sir Robert Gunter and Jane Benyon (Lady Gunter).

His father had fought in the Crimean War, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards for 12 years and commanded the 5th West York Militia for 15 years - medals Sebastopol

1854, Crimea Victoria Regina 1856 (?) and was MP for Knaresborough and Barkston Ash. for 21 years. Incidentally, his uncle, Major-General James Gunter was Commanding Officer of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards and served with his regiment in the Crimea. Gained English and Turkish medals, served in the campaign of 1860 in China at Sinho, at the Taku Forts and in the advance on Peking. Before becoming Colonel he was a Major in the Kings Dragoon Guards.

Robert B N Gunters family were extremely wealthy and Wetherby Grange had in fact been bought for his father by his grandfather after arriving safely home from the Crimea.

Lt Col Robert Benyon Nevill Gunter,  
Bart. Born: August 4th, 1871. Died:  
August 16th, 1917.

Married: Clara Lydia Pritchard-Barrett (widow and mother of 2 sons from her previous marriage - one of these sons John Oscar Pritchard-Barrett was killed in action 15/6/15 Alexandra ,Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment) 3rd Battalion). Together Clara and Robert had one son - Ronald Vernon Gunter - my grandfather. He served in the South African War, being mentioned in the dispatches and receiving the Queens Medal with 2 clasps and the Kings medal with 2 clasps. For 5 years he was aide-decamp to Col Sir James Ledgard in the old East Yorkshire Volunteer Infantry Brigade. In the South African War his chief work was in the Remount Department and he was Staff Officer at Port Elizabeth.

According to one of his obituaries in 1912 he was given 'substantive rank' and the command of a West Yorkshire battalion to which he was attached at the time of his death. My understanding is he died of heart failure (at least that's what his death cert, says) but 'kpm' posted that he was dismounted from his horse after a shell burst. I have heard this before and it is perfectly possible I suppose.

He is remembered at Poperinghe New Military Cemetery, St Michael and AH Angels Church Memorial, Sunninghill, Berks and Wetherby Memorial Yorks. Sadly his wife died 6 months after him and is buried at Sunninghill, Berks. Leaving my grandfather an orphan aged 13.

I do have a picture of him but I understand I cannot post it on this site. If you would like it perhaps you could let me have your email address. It is in the original Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment Frame and he is wearing his uniform. I also have several obituaries of the time that I could email to you - again only if you are interested.

Finally, as you have probably gathered, I am not fluent in military lingo and expressions so the meaning of his medals etc is a bit of a mystery to me - could you possibly explain? Also do you have any further info on him and what he was doing in France prior to his death? I very much look forward to hearing from you."

**Colonel Arthur De Salis Hadow – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Arthur Hadow was the son of Patrick Douglas Hadow of Sudbury Priory in Middlesex and was born in London on July 12<sup>th</sup> 1858.

A career soldier with the Yorkshires he was first commissioned in 1878 and by the time he retired in 1910 had risen to the rank of colonel and seen service on the Nile Expedition and with the Sudan Frontier Force. At the onset of war he came out of retirement and was appointed to command the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion in September of 1914. Colonel Hadow sailed with the battalion to France and landed at Boulogne on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1915.

They were almost straight away thrust into the Battle of Loos.

On September 25<sup>th</sup> the battalion passed through Loos after the town had fallen and in the late evening dug in to the east. The following morning the battalion attacked the German lines at Hill 60, the attack going in at 7-30am.

Colonel Hadow was killed in this action on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 57 leading his men up the hill.

His grave today lies in St Patricks Cemetery three miles west of Loos.

After his death the Green Howards Gazette wrote,

“The period of his command was one to which the battalion can look back on with pride. No one more strongly fostered the esprit de corps which has ever been characteristic of the Green Howards and no one more thoroughly carried out the precepts which he enjoined”.

**Lt Gerald Francis Hadow – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Gerald Hadow was the son of Colonel Arthur Hadow listed above and was born at Scarborough on January 24<sup>th</sup> 1895. He was educated at Tonbridge School and then attended the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst.

He was commissioned in August of 1914 and spent the early months of the war with the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion on coastal defence work at Hartlepool.

He joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in the winter of 1914 after their losses at the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres.

He fought at Neuve Chapelle in March 1915 and commanded for a day and a half when all the other officers had been killed. He next saw action at Festubert and on June 14<sup>th</sup> 1915 the battalion moved into trenches to the east of Givenchy.

They attacked the next morning at 6-00am and after a successful assault Lt Hadow was making his way back to HQ to report when he was killed by shellfire on June 15<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged just 20.

His grave lost he is remembered today on the Le Touret Memorial four miles north east of Bethune.

He was also mentioned in Sir John French's despatches “For gallantry and distinguished service in the field”.

After his death a fellow officer wrote,

“I feel I have lost a young friend who I had got to know and tested in perhaps the most severe time, war time and he never failed.

He was such a gallant little fellow and quite ready to die for the good cause”.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Esmond Haggie- 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

In the records George Haggie is listed as a private soldier but is included in this listing as I believe he was commissioned just prior to his death.

George Haggie was born in Sunderland on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1890 and was educated at Radley College and Magdalen College at Oxford where he studied law.

In the pre war years he was articled to a firm of solicitors in Oxford and in early 1916 joined the Durham Light Infantry as a private soldier.

He then undertook officer training and I believe was gazetted in June or July of 1917 when he joined the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Yorkshires in the Ypres Salient.

On the night of September 30<sup>th</sup> 1917 the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion took over the line to the south of Polygon Wood and were in action over the next few days around Cameron Covert and Black Watch Corner.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Esmond Haggie was killed in this area on October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1917 aged 27 and having no known grave is remembered today on the Tyne Cot Memorial close to Passchendaele.

He was the son of the late George Alfred Haggie and his wife Ada.

His captain wrote later to Mrs Haggie,

“Your son was liked and beloved by all the men and was a universal favourite”.

**Lt Herbert Charles Hale – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Herbert Hale attended the Sir John Cass Technical Institute and was an active member of the University of London Officer Training Corps before the war.

After being gassed in June of 1916 he was invalided home and returned to France in April of 1917.

He was wounded in action on October 29th 1917 serving with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion. They were fighting in what was described as a “swamp” between Houlthurst Forest and the village of Passchendaele towards the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres.

Removed to a casualty clearing station for treatment Lt Herbert Hale lost his fight for life on November 2<sup>nd</sup> 1917 at the age of 27.

He is buried close to where he would have been treated in Dozinghem Military Cemetery on the east side of the Poperinghe to Krombeke road.

Lt Herbert Charles Hale was the son of Mr and Mrs Hale of 26 Cadogan Terrace, Victoria Park in London.

**Lt Arthur Ernest Hall – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A Middlesbrough man Lt Arthur Hall was one of the original territorial officers of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion just after the outbreak of war.

He sailed with them from Liverpool aboard the troopship “Aquitania” on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 bound for the Gallipoli campaign.

They arrived on the island of Lemnos on July 10<sup>th</sup> and then moved on to Imbros on July 20<sup>th</sup> for acclimatisation and training.

In the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup> Lt Hall landed on the beach at Suvla Bay on Gallipoli’s west coast and was immediately in action with his men in the successful capture of the Turkish held hill of Lala Baba.

Some two weeks later the battalion was pushed inland and an attack was ordered on Scimitar Hill.

Lt Hall was listed as wounded and missing in this action but was never seen again losing his life on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915 aged just 21.

His name is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on Gallipoli but interestingly he doesn’t appear on Middlesbrough War Memorial but is remembered on a plaque in St Peters Church in nearby Redcar.

Lt Arthur Ernest Hall was the son of Arthur Malthouse Hall and Edith Ada Hall of 20 Albert Road in Middlesbrough.

**Captain Burton Howard Hall – Yorkshire Regiment & 98<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry.**

Burton Hall was born at Chesham in Buckinghamshire on January 10<sup>th</sup> 1882.

He was educated at Twyford School followed by Haileybury College and then entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Burton Hall was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment in March 1901 and in 1904 was promoted to lieutenant when he transferred to the Indian Army.

On July 11<sup>th</sup> 1907 at Grove Park church in Chiswick, Lt Hall married Miss Lucy Gertrude Grainger.

In late 1914 he was in East Africa with the Indian infantry and in actions against the Germans at Tanga, Captain Burton Howard Hall was killed in action on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1914 at the age of 32.

His grave today lies in Tanga Memorial Cemetery on the coast of Tanzania.

Captain Hall was the younger son of the Reverend Samuel Howard Hall and his wife Helen, Rector of Sproatley in Yorkshire.

**Captain Durham Donald George Hall MC add to 80<sup>th</sup> Squadron RFC.**

Durham Hall was born in London on January 5<sup>th</sup> 1898, the son of Sydney Donald Edward Hall.

He seems to have spent only a short time with the Yorkshire Regiment and most of his war with the Royal Flying Corps.

His Military Cross was awarded,

“For conspicuous gallantry in action. He has flown in the worst of weather and often at very low altitudes. On one occasion he flew very low under heavy fire from the ground in order to range our artillery”.

On March 26<sup>th</sup> 1918 while flying with 80<sup>th</sup> squadron in Sopwith Camel B 9179 he failed to return from an 11-30am patrol. His aircraft was seen to land near Albert with Captain Hall being wounded. He died of his wounds the following day March 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged just 20.

Captain Durham Donald Douglas Hall MC is buried in Doullens Communal Cemetery Extension just to the north east of the town.

He was the son of Mrs Ethel Hall, now Mrs Gaskell of the White House, Broadfield Road, Folkestone in Kent.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walter Ordish Hall – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Another Middlesbrough man Walter Hall was born in the town on July 30<sup>th</sup> 1893, one of eight children. His father was an iron turner, and the family lived in Pembroke Street.

He attended Middlesbrough High School, and before the war worked as a reporter for the Evening Gazette in their Bishop Auckland office.

He served in the ranks of the 18<sup>th</sup> Hussars from October 1915 and saw action with them on the Somme in 1916.

His officer potential was realised and he was gazetted in August of 1917 and joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires.

Late 1918 finally saw the Germans being pushed back and on September 27<sup>th</sup> in an attack on the village of Epinoy 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hall was seriously wounded in action.

He was struck by a bullet that ricochet off his cigarette case, diverting it away from his heart.

Taken to a base hospital on the channel coast he lost his fight for life on November 15<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 25.

His grave can be visited today in Terlincthun British Cemetery at Wimille two miles from Boulogne.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walter Ordish Hall is also remembered on Middlesbrough War Memorial and was the son of Robert Sidney and Minnie Hall who lived in Pembroke Street in Middlesbrough.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Halliday – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Scotsman John Halliday was born at Edenmouth on July 8<sup>th</sup> 1892. He served in the ranks of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and then with the Yorkshires from July 1915.

He was wounded at Hulloch during the Battle of Loos in September of 1915 and then saw action on the Somme in 1916 and Vimy Ridge in the spring of 1917. He was then gazetted and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1918 in the Ypres Salient at Ouderdom.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Halliday spent just six days as an officer with the battalion being listed as missing and wounded in action near Dickebusche Lake. He was never seen again losing his life on May 8<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 26.

His name is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Halliday was the son of John and Catherine Halliday of Eccles Mains, Kelso in Roxburghshire.

**Lt John Dampier Hallifax – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

John Hallifax was born into a military family on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1895.

He was commissioned with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on August 12<sup>th</sup> 1914 and made full lieutenant on January 31<sup>st</sup> 1915.

He joined the battalion in France after the Battle of Neuve Chapelle in March 1915 while they were at Rouge Croix.

Lt John Dampier Hallifax was killed in action on May 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged just 20 during the Battle of Festubert and his grave today lies in Guards Cemetery at Windy Corner one mile north of Cuinchy.

John Hallifax was the son of Mrs Edith Hallifax of 22 Lansdowne Road in Croydon and the late Captain Alfred Plassy Hallifax late of the Yorkshire Regiment.

The family had lived for a time in Canada and a Toronto newspaper wrote after Lt Hallifax's death,

"He had a charming personality and was exceedingly accomplished. His death was a great grief to his brother officers and men. The young heroes of this war are many and not one went to the front with more joyousness and enthusiasm than "Jack" Hallifax.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilfred Newbold Halliwell – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Wilfred Halliwell was a Lancashire man born at Bury in 1894 and attended St Johns College at Cambridge before hostilities began.

He served with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion on the Somme and saw action in the July 1916 fighting at Horseshoe Trench and Contalmaison.

After a brief break from the front line they moved back up to the front on September 18<sup>th</sup> 1916. The next day 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Halliwell was wounded in action during a heavy German attack, which saw them fight their way into Prue and Starfish trenches occupied by the Yorkshires.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilfred Newbold Halliwell died of his wounds the following day, September 21<sup>st</sup> 1916 at the age of 22.

His grave today lies in Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension just south of the town of Albert.

**Captain John Anthony Harris MC – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Harris was born at North Ormesby near Middlesbrough in 1890.

A member of the Middlesbrough raised 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Teesside Pioneers he sailed with the battalion from Southampton to Le Havre on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1916.

The 12<sup>th</sup> battalion were pioneers to the 40<sup>th</sup> Division but moved around a lot being loaned out to other divisions at times.

At the end of October 1917 Captain Harris and the battalion moved into the Moislains area and were then involved in the Battle of Cambrai. In fierce fighting in Bourlon Wood Captain Harris was “killed when reconnoitring the forward area” on November 26<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 27.

His body lost to the battlefield he is remembered today on the Cambrai Memorial at Louvencourt eight miles east of Bapaume.

Captain John Anthony Harris MC was the son of Mrs J Harris and the late Colonel J Harris of 3 Leven Street, Saltburn by the Sea.

**2nd Lt Roland Milton Harris – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion att'd 60<sup>th</sup> Squadron RFC.**

Roland Harris was born at Little Haseley, Wallingford in Oxfordshire on February 9<sup>th</sup> 1898.

He saw action with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on the Somme at Montauban, Trones Wood and Guillemont and was also with the battalion when the Battle of Arras opened on April 9<sup>th</sup> 1917. Shortly after this his application to transfer to the Royal Flying Corps came through and as a scout pilot he joined the 60<sup>th</sup> squadron on April 20<sup>th</sup> 1917. Roland Harris was killed aged 19 on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1917.

On the day he died he was flying a Nieuport 17 single seater doing ground to air firing practice when both starboard wings of his biplane came off. The aircraft plunged to the ground killing him instantly.

His grave can be visited today in Avesnes-Le-Comte Communal Cemetery Extension half a mile north west of the village.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Roland Milton Harris was the eldest son of Mr and Mrs Milton Harris of Little Haseley, Wallingford in Oxfordshire.

**Lt Francis Harold Harrison – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion att'd 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion Special Brigade RE**

Francis Harrison first served as a private soldier in the ranks of the Middlesex regiment before gaining his commission.

Lt Harrison was serving with the home based 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion when he was attached to the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion Special Brigade of the Royal Engineers.

He fought at the Battle of the Somme in 1916 where the battalion specialised in the use of Stokes Mortars which fired Phosgene, Smoke and Tear Gas ammunition.

Lt Francis Harold Harrison was killed in action on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1916 while serving with the Royal Engineers at the age of 30.

He is buried in Bapaume Post Military Cemetery near Albert.

Francis Harrison was the son of Frank and Ruth Harrison of 7 Guildford Place in London.

**Lt Henry Leslie Harrison – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion and RAF.**

Henry Harrison was a member of the University of London Officer Training Corps before the onset of war.

He served with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in France and Flanders and was twice wounded in action with the battalion.

The first was during the Somme offensive in actions at Eaucourt L'abbaye in late September early October 1916.

He recovered to rejoin the battalion and during the great German Spring Offensive of March 1918 was wounded again in operations around the town of Hancourt.

Shortly after this the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion was disbanded and Lt Harrison was transferred to the newly formed Royal Air Force.

He died of pneumonia in Reading just before war's end on October 28<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 23.

Lt Henry Leslie Harrison was the son of Henry George and Emma Jane Harrison of 38 Richmond Road, Barnsbury in London.

His grave today lies unmarked in Highgate Cemetery in London where his name is remembered on Panel 2 of the screen wall.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edgar Oswald Hart – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Edgar Hart was a 13<sup>th</sup> battalion man attached to the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion for the Somme battles of 1916.

He saw action at the capture of the German held Horseshoe Trench on July 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> and then took part in attacks on the village of Contalmaison over the following few days, these attacks being strongly resisted.

On July 10<sup>th</sup> "A determined effort to take the village" was ordered and the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion advanced at 4-50pm. Many casualties were incurred but the village was taken by nightfall.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edgar Oswald Hart was killed in this action on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 22.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

His parents were the Reverend Edgar E Hart and Rosamond Hart of Downholme Vicarage to the east of Richmond in North Yorkshire.

**Lt Howard Victor Hart MC – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd from 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion London Regiment.**

Howard Hart served in the ranks of the Essex regiment in the early part of the war before being commissioned and joining the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion of the London Regiment. Lt Hart was attached to the 6<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires from the Londons in the summer of 1918 while at Mychett Camp near Aldershot.

The reconstituted 6<sup>th</sup> battalion were to be part of the North Russia Expeditionary Force and as part of this group Lt Hart sailed with the battalion from Dundee on October 17<sup>th</sup> 1918.

After many delays they finally landed in Murmansk on November 26<sup>th</sup> and were billeted in the town through until the new year of 1919.

In late January Lt Hart and the battalion were ordered to join the Archangel Force to bolster the allied efforts to keep the Bolsheviks out of the town.

On March 22<sup>nd</sup> the battalion moved to Chinova and the following day launched an attack against the Bolsheviks in the town of Bolshoiozerki, the attack however failed and by 8-40pm the battalion were ordered to withdraw.

Lt Howard Victor Hart was killed in this action on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1919 at the age of 29. His grave today lies in Bolshoi Ozerki Cemetery but his name is remembered on the Archangel Memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick Charles Hatton – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Frederick Hatton was born at Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight on April 9<sup>th</sup> 1878, the son of Alfred Charles Hatton, Quartermaster with the Yorkshires and his wife Louisa. He joined the regiment as a boy soldier aged 14 after a private education.

He rose through the ranks and served as Gym Instructor, Depot Drill Instructor, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant and Regimental Sergeant Major and served in the Boer War where he was seriously wounded.

Regimental Sergeant Major Hatton sailed with the battalion for France from Southampton on October 4<sup>th</sup> 1914 aboard the SS California. The battalion landed at Zeebrugge and then proceeded to Ypres where on October 9<sup>th</sup> Frederick Hatton learned of his commission.

On October 19<sup>th</sup> the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres opened and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hatton now adjutant to Colonel King was with his men in action around Gheluveldt.

On October 28<sup>th</sup> the battalion manned the line from east of Zandvoorde to the Menin Road and in this area on October 30<sup>th</sup> 1914 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hatton was killed by a sniper at the age of 36.

Colonel King was also killed alongside him.

The body of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hatton was lost and he is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

He was the husband of Mrs Elsie Hatton of 4 West Terrace, Richmond in North Yorkshire.

After his death the Green Howards Gazette wrote,

“In him we have lost a gallant and brave officer whose interests were wrapped up in the regiment to which he devoted his life”.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cecil Hawdon – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Cecil Hawdon was another Middlesbrough man from the Ormesby area south of the town.

He joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion on May 26<sup>th</sup> 1916 at Loire and the following month was in the front line close to Kemmel Shelters.

On June 27<sup>th</sup> a patrol went out and found the enemy wire uncut by the artillery. They commenced cutting a passage through the wire and just before 1-30pm 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hawdon and his men moved into position for a trench raid. At this point the British artillery opened up a bombardment on the enemy lines causing casualties to the raiding party and forcing it to be withdrawn.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cecil Hawdon was killed in this action on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged just 20.

Three of his men were killed with him and all four are buried side by side in Loire Churchyard situated in the centre of the village to the south of Ypres.

Cecil Hawdon was the son of Mr and Mrs Hawdon of Upsall Grange, Nunthorpe near Middlesbrough.

Mr and Mrs Hawdon lost two other sons in the Great War, one served as an army chaplain and a memorial plaque to the brothers can be found in St Cuthberts Church at Ormesby close to the family home.

All three brothers are also remembered on Middlesbrough War Memorial.

**Captain William Harold Haynes DSO – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion and RAF.**

William Haynes was a South Yorkshireman originally from the Wath on Dearne area. He was a serving territorial 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion at the onset of war but when the battalion sailed for Gallipoli in 1915 he had transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Originally with 44<sup>th</sup> squadron, in May 1918 he was posted to 151<sup>st</sup> squadron of the recently formed Royal Air Force.

Captain Haynes died in tragic circumstances. He was taxiing his Sopwith Camel on the aerodrome at night when he accidentally overturned the machine into a ditch. He was uninjured and went round to the front of the machine to inspect the damage when his mechanic who had run over accidentally triggered the guns killing Captain Haynes instantly on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 23.

His grave today lies in Abbeville Communal Cemetery Extension to the north of the town.

Captain William Harold Haynes DSO was the nephew of William Cadman of Hirst House, Torquay in Devon.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walter James Hayton – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Walter Hayton was a Middlesbrough man born in the town in 1893 and as a young man attended London University where he was also a member of the Officer Training Corps.

He was serving with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion when they moved into the Somme offensive of summer 1916.

In late August and early September 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hayton was training with the battalion at Millencourt. On September 10<sup>th</sup> they moved up to Shelter Wood in brigade reserve and on September 14<sup>th</sup> assembled in Eye and Swansea trenches for an attack between High Wood and Martinpuich.

September 16<sup>th</sup> saw the battalion attack at 9-25am bombing their way eastward along the German position of Prue trench.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walter James Hayton was killed in this action on September 16<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 23 and was acting as battalion casualty officer at the time.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing and also on Middlesbrough War Memorial at Albert Park.

He was the son of Mrs Myra Hayton and the late James Hayton of Falconhurst, Windsor Road, Linthorpe in Middlesbrough.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Francis Heatly – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion att'd 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion East Lancs Regt.**

Henry Heatly was born in Islington on August 30<sup>th</sup> 1890.

He was educated at University College School followed by London University where he was an active member of the Officer Training Corps and keen marksman, winning many competitions with his shooting prowess.

After gaining his B Sc degree he was commissioned into the Yorkshire regiment in April of 1913.

At the onset of war in August 1914 he was serving with the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion on coastal defence work around Hartlepool and the Tees Bay.

In October 1914 Henry Heatly travelled to France with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment to whom he had been attached.

The following year while inspecting a new trench with a fellow officer, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Francis Heatly was killed by a German sniper dying on Monday February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915 aged 24.

He was the son of Henry Louis and Kate Heatly of Carleton Road, Tufnell Park in London.

His grave today lies in Cabaret Rouge British Cemetery at Souchez seven miles north of Arras.

The battalion CO wrote to his parents later,

“I am writing on behalf of myself and brother officers to say how deeply we sympathise with you in your bereavement. We shall miss your son very much for he was always willing and cheery and a very hard working and good officer”.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Percy Helms – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Percy Helms first saw action during the Great War serving in the ranks of the Royal Scots before gaining his commission and joining the Yorkshire regiment.

The 9<sup>th</sup> battalion arrived back from the Italian front on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1918 and was gathered near Abbeville.

From here Percy Helms and the battalion were ordered up for an attack on the village of Beaurevoir. This attack went in at 6-00am and by evening the village had been captured.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Percy Helms was wounded in this action and died later in the day October 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 27.

His grave can be visited today in Doingt Communal Cemetery Extension two miles east of Peronne.

Percy Helms was the son of Elizabeth and the late John Helms of 27 Adnitt Road in Northampton.

**Lt Arthur Hepton – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

An East Yorkshire man, Arthur Hepton was born at Birdsall near Driffield in 1897 and initially served in the ranks of the Army Service Corps before gaining his commission. During the German Spring Offensive of March 1918 the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were rushed up to the line at Hancourt on March 22<sup>nd</sup>.

They were sent forward to dig a pre-selected line at 1-00pm and held this position until 11-00pm when they had to withdraw under heavy enemy pressure, falling back to Vraignes.

Lt Arthur Hepton was wounded in this retreat and was captured by the Germans. Taken by the enemy for treatment he died of his wounds three weeks later on April 13<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 21.

Initially buried by the enemy his grave was one of many collected in after the Armistice and he now lies in Ennemain Communal Cemetery Extension to the south of Peronne.

Lt Arthur Hepton was the son of John William and Laura Elizabeth Hepton of Kellythorpe near Driffield in East Yorkshire.

**Lt Johnstone Erskine Galway Herbert – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Johnstone Herbert joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in October of 1914 joining with the Yorkshire regiment on March 13<sup>th</sup> 1915.

Johnstone Herbert moved up into corps reserve with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion in early April 1917 into a position close to the town of Arras.

As the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of the Scarpe, part of the Arras offensive opened on April 22<sup>nd</sup> they were moved up into the front line Nepal Trench.

At 4-45am the following day the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion supported the 4<sup>th</sup> East Yorkshires in a frontal assault on the German line.

Lt Johnstone Erskine Galway Herbert was killed in this action on April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917.

His body never recovered he is remembered today on the Arras Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens Cemetery in Arras.

**Lt Frank Hermiston – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Hermiston was born in my home village of Normanby near Middlesbrough in 1892 and was a local schoolteacher working at Princess Street School before the war.

A pre-war territorial he was one of the first officers with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion when war broke out and crossed from Folkestone to Boulogne with his men on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1915.

The remainder of that year was spent in the Bois Grenier sector to the south of Armentieres. The battalion passed the early months of 1916 in and out of the line around Angres before moving down for the Somme offensive in July.

On July 4<sup>th</sup> 1916 Frank Hermiston and his men moved into front line trenches south east of La Boisselle and the following day at 6-00pm launched an attack on the German position known as Horseshoe Trench.

Lt Frank Hermiston died in this attack on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 25.

His body lost in the chaos and confusion of the battlefield he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

One of the 33 names remembered on Normanby village war memorial, he was the son of James and the late Mrs Hermiston of 22 Parrington Street in Normanby.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Edward Talbot Hewitt – Yorkshire Regiment att'd 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.**

Robert Hewitt was born on June 11<sup>th</sup> 1887, the youngest son of Mr Thomas Hewitt of Bexhill on Sea.

He was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment in February of 1908 and resigned his commission in March of 1909 when he went to Ceylon and was engaged in the tea plantation business.

On the outbreak of war he returned to England and in July of 1916 obtained a temporary commission in the Royal Irish Regiment, joining the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion in France soon after.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hewitt was wounded in action twice in March and April of 1917 and early June found the battalion in preparations for actions around Messines to the south of Ypres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Edward Talbot Hewitt was killed in action at the Battle of Messines on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 29.

His grave today lies in Kemmel Chateau Military Cemetery to the south of Ypres on the northern edge of Kemmel village.

His colonel wrote of him,

“He was popular with all and a gallant officer. I am very sorry indeed to lose him and his place will be hard to fill”.

Robert Hewitt was the son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Hewitt of Lowlands, Barnham near Bognor.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stanley Kentfield Edwards Hildersley – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A Londoner, Stanley Hildersley was born on March 10<sup>th</sup> 1892 at New Southgate in the capital.

After fighting at Gallipoli in 1915 the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion then moved to Egypt and it was here on March 16<sup>th</sup> 1916 that 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hildersley joined with them from the 11<sup>th</sup> Base Depot. He sailed with the battalion from Egypt aboard the Arcadian, landing at Marseilles on July 1<sup>st</sup> of 1916.

The battalion then moved north through France towards the front where they were to enter the Somme offensive.

On September 8<sup>th</sup> the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion were in positions at Crucifix Corner near Authuille.

From here they then occupied front line trenches and on September 12<sup>th</sup> 1916 Stanley Hildersley was killed in action at the age of 24.

His grave can be seen today in Blighty Valley Cemetery at Authuille Wood, close to where he fell in action.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stanley Kentfield Edwards Hildersley was the son of Elizabeth and Henry Joseph Hildersley.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ernest Hildreth – 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion and Royal Flying Corps.**

Ernest Hildreth was born at Coatham in Redcar North Yorkshire in 1889.

He served with the 14<sup>th</sup> battalion initially based in Middlesbrough and supplying drafts for the overseas battalions. Ernest Hildreth transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and was killed in an accident on October 18<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 28.

He was flying as observer to 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edwards from Narborough Aerodrome in Norfolk. Their RE7 developed problems causing it to crash killing 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hildreth.

Ernest Hildreth is buried in All Saints Churchyard at Narborough and he is also remembered on a memorial plaque inside Coatham Church at Redcar.

He was the son of Henry Havelock Hildreth and Eliza Hildreth and husband of Eleanor Green, formerly Hildreth.

**Captain Frank Hiley – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Hiley was born in Pontefract in Yorkshire in 1894.

Serving in the ranks as a private soldier his qualities were soon recognised and he received a commission as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt and rose rapidly through the officer ranks.

In late 1917 and by now a captain, Frank Hiley was with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion when they were deployed to the Italian Front. They arrived in mid November 1917 and were involved in actions around the Piave river in December 1917 and January 1918.

Captain Hiley was killed on February 13<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 24.

With some of his platoon he was examining an enemy shell which suddenly and unaccountably exploded killing Captain Hiley and seriously wounding four of his men.

His grave can be seen today in Italy at Giavera British Cemetery.

Captain Frank Hiley was the son of Thomas and Jane Ann Hiley of the Greyhound Hotel in Pontefract.

**Major Richard Hill – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion.**

Richard Hill was born at Whiby in North Yorkshire in 1878. He served at home with the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion primarily involved in training men for the overseas battalions and coastal defence work around the Tees bay. Major Hill died at home of pneumonia on February 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 37. His is the only Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone in All Saints Churchyard at Thornton Dale near Scarborough. He was the son of Richard and Evereld Hill of Thornton Hall at Thornton Dale and the husband of Gertrude Mary Hill of Thornton Dale.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Henry Ostler Hill – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

William Hill was born in 1885 and after the outbreak of war served in the ranks of the Coldstream Guards from February of 1915.

He distinguished himself at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle in March 1915 and for his "conduct in the field" was commissioned in June 1915 when he joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires at Givenchy.

September saw the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion moving into position for the Battle of Loos and at 6-30am on September 25<sup>th</sup> the battalion assaulted the German line around Hulloch. After fierce fighting all day by 11-00pm the battalion were reorganising the line for an attack the following morning when pockets of German infantry were spotted close by in the "Quarries".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hill and a bombing section were sent forward to deal with this threat and William Hill was reported as "almost immediately hit".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Henry Ostler Hill died of his wounds shortly after on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 30.

His grave lost in subsequent actions his name is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

**Lt Harold Alexander Moore Hillman – 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Born at Croydon in Surrey in 1885 Harold Hillman first served in the ranks of the Royal Fusiliers before being commissioned and joined the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in a draft from the home based 11<sup>th</sup> battalion in early 1916.

On June 11<sup>th</sup> 1916 Lt Hillman and the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion started their move south to prepare for the summer's Somme offensive. At 2-30pm on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion left their trenches and advanced in bright sunshine towards the German strong point of Fricourt village. The advance was disastrous and due to enfilade fire from both flanks, "officers and men were literally mown down".

Lt Harold Alexander Moore Hillman was killed in this action on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 aged 30. His name is remembered on a memorial cross to the battalion situated in Fricourt British Cemetery on Bray Road where many of his comrades from that day are buried. Lt Hillman's grave however can be seen today in Dantzig Alley British Cemetery at Mametz.

Lt Harold Alexander Moore Hillman was the son of Arthur Stock Hillman and his wife Annie Marie.

**Captain David Philip Hirsch VC – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A Leeds man, David Hirsch was born in the city on December 28<sup>th</sup> 1896. He was educated at Willeston School in Nantwich where he excelled at cricket and athletics and was Head Boy in his final year at the school.

Leaving school during the first Christmas of the war he immediately began training with the Leeds University Officer Training Corps and was commissioned in April of 1915 with the West Yorkshire Regiment.

In September of 1915 he transferred to the Yorkshire Regiment and attended a machine gun course in England before joining the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in Belgium in April 1916 at Loker. In August 1916 David Hirsch and the battalion moved south to play their part in the Somme offensive.

Early September saw them in action between High Wood and Martinpuich and between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of October they fought at Eaucourt L'abbaye where David Hirsch was wounded in action.

By now a Lieutenant he was promoted to Captain in December 1916 when he assumed command of "Y" company of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion.

In February 1917 they took over the line from French troops at Foucaucourt and on March 30<sup>th</sup> they moved into the Arras sector.

During the night of 22<sup>nd</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> April the battalion moved into position for operations the following day against the enemy line around Wancourt.

After an artillery barrage commencing at 4-45am on April 23<sup>rd</sup> the battalion moved forward just after 5-30am. After fierce fighting Captain Hirsch was the only officer remaining as a withering German machine gun fire was played on the troops.

Captain Hirsch established a defensive flank parallel to the river.

By now twice wounded David Hirsch was continuously up and down the line over fire swept ground encouraging his men to hold the flank.

He was finally killed at 7-15am on April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 at the age of just 20.

His body still lies on the Arras battlefield and his name is remembered on Bay 5 of the Arras Memorial in the western part of the town.

His Victoria Cross citation was published in the London Gazette on June 14<sup>th</sup> 1917 and his medal was presented to his family by King George V at Buckingham Palace on July 21<sup>st</sup> 1917.

Captain David Philip Hirsch was the eldest son of Harry and Edith Hirsch of Westwood Grove in Leeds.

After the war his parents paid for a swimming pool in his memory at his old school at Nantwich and there is a plaque to his memory outside Leeds City Art Gallery.

In 1918 his VC became the property of his brother Major Frank Hirsch and when he died in 1995 it passed to a nephew in South Africa who loaned the VC and Captain Hirsch's other medals to the Green Howards Regimental Museum at Richmond in North Yorkshire, where they can be seen today.

**Lt George Cedric Hodgkinson – Yorkshire Regiment att'd York & Lancaster Regiment.**

George Hodgkinson was born in Rotherham on January 7<sup>th</sup> 1896, the son of a local solicitor.

He was educated at Clifton College between 1911 and October 1914, where he excelled at most sports, especially cricket.

He served in the UK with one of the home battalions of the Yorkshire Regiment before being attached to the 8<sup>th</sup> York and Lancasters with whom he was commissioned in 1915.

He died during the Battle of the Somme being wounded on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 in an attack on Ovillers and dying three days later on July 4<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged just 20.

Lt George Cedric Hodgkinson is buried in Heilly Station Cemetery at Mericourt-L'abbe.

He was the son of Reginald Edward Hodgkinson JP and Margaret Jane Hodgkinson of Moorseats, Hathersage in Sheffield.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Ernest Murray Hofmeyr – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Machine Gun Corps.**

A South African by birth, Robert Hofmeyr was studying dentistry at the Middlesex and Royal Dental Hospital and was a member of the London University Officer Training Corps.

Robert Hofmeyr died during the 1917 Battle of Arras.

Serving with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion, on April 20<sup>th</sup>, they moved up from just outside Arras to a position known as Nepal Trench. Three days later the battalion were used to halt a German attack and when two battalions came up to strengthen the line all three battalions attacked the German positions together.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Ernest Murray Hofmeyr was killed in this action on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1917 while attached to the Machine Gun Corps.

He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Arras Memorial in the western part of the town.

He was the son of Mrs Hofmeyr of Cape Town.

**Lt and Quartermaster Amos Hollinshead – Depot Battalion.**

Amos Hollinshead was born at Odd Rode in Cheshire in 1866.

A serving older soldier before the war he was with the Depot Battalion based at Richmond in North Yorkshire.

As a Lt and Quartermaster he was responsible for training and equipping the men who came through the depot be they new recruits or recovered men going back to join the battalions overseas.

Lt Amos Hollinshead died at home on July 26<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 51.

He is buried in Richmond Cemetery close to the regimental headquarters in North Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ernest William Hood.**

Ernest Hood was born at Coatham in Redcar on the north Yorkshire coast.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hood died during the Battle of Loos in September 1915.

It is uncertain as to which battalion he belonged to as his date of death is given as killed in action between 25<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> September 1915 at the age of 31.

His body was never recovered and he is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Lens to Bethune road.

A North Yorkshire man 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ernest William Hood is remembered on Middlesbrough War Memorial.

He was the son of the late Christopher and Melinda Hood of the "White House" in the village of Great Ayton just outside Middlesbrough.

His wife Alice Annie Hood lived at "Sessay" in Grosvenor Road in Scarborough.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Gerald Barford Hornby – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Gerald Hornby landed with the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion at Boulogne on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1915. Just two weeks later they were thrust straight into the Battle of Loos where 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hornby was wounded in action.

Christmas 1915 and the early months of 1916 were spent in and out of the line in the Armentieres sector before a move in late April further south in preparation for the Somme offensive.

On July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 as the Battle of the Somme opened 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hornby led his men into an attack just to the north of Fricourt village.

On July 2<sup>nd</sup> they were in action at Shelter Wood and in the early hours of July 12<sup>th</sup> relieved the 10<sup>th</sup> South Wales Borderers in Mametz Wood.

Heavy fighting went on all day and towards evening the German shelling became intense.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Gerald Barford Hornby was killed in action in Mametz Wood on July 12<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged just 19.

His grave today lies in Dantzig Alley British Cemetery at Mametz, close to where he fell.

He was the son of Herbert Edwin and Beatrice Maud Hornby of Severn House, Sneyd Park in Bristol.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Gibson Hornsby – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Harold Hornsby was born in Saltburn by the Sea in North Yorkshire in 1888, the son of the late Michael Hornsby.

He followed a legal career and joined the solicitors office of the Customs and Excise in London in June of 1910.

At the onset of war he enlisted as a private soldier with the Gloucestershire Regiment.

In January 1915 he transferred to the Hussars and was then gazetted with the Yorkshires at Easter 1915.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hornsby joined the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in October 1915 at Steenvoorde and spent time in and out of the line around Hooge and the Menin Road up to Christmas of that year. He was with the battalion during the “Actions at the Bluff” to the south of Ypres in February of 1916 and in June the battalion moved south to prepare for the forthcoming Somme offensive.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Gibson Hornsby was killed in action on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 at the age of 28. Three companies of the battalion attacked the German held village of Fricourt at 2-30pm, “Officers and men were literally mown down”.

Harold Hornsby was one of 15 officers killed or wounded in this action while over 330 men suffered the same fate.

His grave today lies in Fricourt British Cemetery close to where he fell and his name is remembered on the 7<sup>th</sup> battalions memorial also situated in the cemetery.

His mother Mrs Jane Hornsby was living at 7 Fladgate Road, Leytonstone in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Norman Howarth – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Norman Howarth was born on September 1<sup>st</sup> 1891 in Toronto, Canada.

At the outbreak of war he enlisted as a private soldier with the 15<sup>th</sup> West Yorkshires and served with them in Egypt and France from December 1915 until July 1916.

He fought with them on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 as the Somme battle opened and was wounded in action in an attack on the village of Serre. After recovering he was commissioned in August of 1917 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires on October 31<sup>st</sup> 1917 on the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Howarth was with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion through that winter and when the German Spring Offensive opened in March 1918 they were billeted in the devastated village of Roupy.

At 4-30am on March 22<sup>nd</sup> the enemy artillery started a heavy bombardment of the Yorkshires line and there was fighting all day with constant enemy attacks.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Norman Howarth was initially listed as missing and then killed in this action on March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918 aged 27.

His body was never found and he is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial at Ovillers La Boisselle north of Albert on the Bapaume road.

Norman Howarth was the son of Frederick and Ellen Howarth of 12 Ayresome Avenue, Roundhay in Leeds.

**Lt William Dickenson Hubbard – 4<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions.**

William Hubbard was born in 1894 in Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

He first served in the ranks of the Lincolnshire regiment before his commission.

Gazetted in April 1915 he joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in France at Armentieres in August of 1915.

That winter and the early months of 1916 saw the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in tours in the Ypres Salient and taking part in the "Actions at the Bluff".

In March of 1916 William Hubbard was made lieutenant and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Corbie in April.

When the Battle of the Somme opened on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 Lt Hubbard led the men of "B" company out at 7-30am for an attack on the village of Montauban.

After this first fierce action the battalion spent some days reorganising and burying their dead. On July 8<sup>th</sup> they were back in action at 7-15am assaulting Trones Wood.

Many casualties were incurred crossing the fire swept ground between Bernafay Wood and Trones and Lt William Dickenson Hubbard fell in this action on July 8<sup>th</sup> 1916

aged 28.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

He was the eldest son of the late Charles William Hubbard of "Riversdale", Sleaford in Lincolnshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Burgoyne Hudson – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Hudson was in Australia at the onset of war and came to France as a private soldier with the Australian Imperial Force.

He gained his commission and joined with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in France in early 1916.

They were later arrivals to the Somme offensive, training at Millencourt in August of 1916 before moving into the line in mid September.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hudson was with the battalion on September 15<sup>th</sup> when they attacked between High Wood and Martinpuich and he was wounded in action in early October in fighting at Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

Despite his wounds he remained at duty and when the battalion went up to the line again as a relief in the late evening of October 24<sup>th</sup> 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Burgoyne Hudson was killed in action moving into the front line trenches.

His body was lost to the battlefield and he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial set high on the old Somme battleground.

**Captain Thomas Huffington – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Huffington was born in Bradford on May 28<sup>th</sup> 1892.

Educated at Leeds University he gained his BA aged 20 and MA the following year.

In September 1914 he joined the university Officer Training Corps and was gazetted in November of that year, joining the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in early 1915.

He arrived with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion at Boulogne on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1915.

The battalion saw action around Ypres through the winter of 1915 before moving down for the Somme offensive of summer 1916.

July and August saw actions at Fricourt and at Bernafay and Trones Woods. Towards the end of the year, Thomas Huffington as battalion signalling officer was guiding "D" company into the line and a fellow officer recalled, "I remember that he was a very tall man, well over six feet and the mud had been up to his waist".

The new year of 1917 found Captain Huffington and the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in the line for an attack on the village of Sailly Saillisel.

On a bright winters morning on February 8<sup>th</sup> 1917 at 6-30am the battalion advanced and despite being wounded in action Thomas Huffington carried on until the village had been taken. He was killed by shellfire later in the day February 8<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 24. His Colonel wrote, "He was a splendid soldier wounded while leading his men but continued to advance until the position was captured".

The grave of Captain Thomas Huffington today lies in Bronfay Farm Military Cemetery at Bray-sur-Somme.

He was the son of the late John Huffington and his wife Maria who was living at 14 Westbourne Terrace in Selby when her son was killed.

**Lt Maurice Gabriel Hume-Wright – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Originally from Ireland, Maurice Hume-Wright was serving with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion when in June 1916 they moved into billets at Bertangles to prepare for the Somme offensive.

The battalion joined the battle on July 5<sup>th</sup> with the attack on Horseshoe Trench and on July 8<sup>th</sup> were in trenches in front of Bécourt Wood. Lt Hume-Wright and his men were then ordered up for an attack on the village of Contalmaison.

At 4-50pm on July 10<sup>th</sup> they attacked from Horseshoe Trench in a westerly direction towards the village running into heavy machine gun and rifle fire while still five hundred yards short of the objective.

Lt Maurice Gabriel Hume-Wright was killed in this action on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 21.

His grave today lies in Bécourt Military Cemetery at Bécordel-Bécourt not too far from where he fell.

He was the son of Major Gerald Hume-Wright and Elizabeth Winifred Hume-Wright of "Elleray" Ash Vale in Aldershot.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richard Ronald Humphrey – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Richard Humphrey was an east Yorkshire man born at Bridlington in 1891. He initially fought in the ranks of the Kings Royal Rifle Corps before being commissioned.

Originally with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion he had been transferred to another regiment when he was killed in action on August 31<sup>st</sup> 1918 at the age of 27 during the Battle of the Scarpe.

His grave today lies in Orchard Dump Cemetery at Arleux en Gohelle seven miles north east of Arras and he is also remembered on a memorial plaque inside St Mary's church at Bridlington where before the war he had worked for the local corporation.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richard Ronald Humphrey was the son of Richard and Jane Humphrey of 19 South Parade, Gainsborough in Lincolnshire.

**Major Gerald Norman Hunnybun MC – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Gerald Hunnybun was born in Godmanchester, Huntingdon in 1887.

He joined the family legal firm but at the outbreak of war was working as a solicitor with the Darlington firm of Lucas and Co.

He was commissioned in late November 1914 and rose rapidly through the ranks also being wounded in action twice, on one occasion his orderly carrying him four miles on his back to get treatment.

He fought at Loos and at the 1917 battle at Messines by which time he was a captain and adjutant with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion. The battalion then spent the winter and spring of 1918 on the Italian front with actions around the Piave river.

In October 1918 with the Germans being pushed back the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion were involved in the capture of the village of Beaurevoir on October 7<sup>th</sup> after which they pushed on over open country towards Le Cateau.

Major Gerald Norman Hunnybun was killed in action on October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1918 aged 31 during the battalion's attack on the village of Pommereuil.

He was awarded a posthumous MC for his actions and his grave can be seen in Pommereuil British Cemetery three miles north east of Le Cateau.

He is also remembered on his local war memorial in Godmanchester.

Major Hunnybun was the youngest son of Gerald and Leta Hunnybun of Old Court Hall in Godmanchester.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Ernest Hurst – 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd to 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A Hull man, Charles Hurst served in the ranks of the Reserve Regiment of Cavalry and the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry before his commission.

He joined the 6<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires after the Gallipoli campaign in February of 1916 at Alexandria in Egypt. He served in the desert campaign for five months before sailing back to France with the battalion and landing at Marseilles on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916.

The battalion moved north and were based around Agny until early September when they were ordered up for the Somme battles.

On September 9<sup>th</sup> 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hurst and the battalion were in front line trenches near Authuille and a few days later were part of an attack ordered on the German positions of Turk Street and the Wonderwerk.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Ernest Hurst was killed in this attack on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 21. His grave lies in Lonsdale Cemetery at Authuille, three quarters of a mile east of the village.

He was the son of Charles Alfred and Alice Gertrude Hurst of 30 Coltman Street in Hull.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Cubbin Hurst – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Henry Hurst first served with the naval forces before being commissioned and joined up with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion on the Gallipoli Peninsula in late November of 1915, just as the campaign was being wound up.

He withdrew to the island of Imbros in mid December and then sailed for Egypt landing at Alexandria on February 7<sup>th</sup> 1916.

He sailed from Egypt with the battalion aboard the Arcadian and landed at Marseille on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916.

Henry Hurst entered the Somme campaign in the battalion's first action on the Western Front in the attack on Turk Street and the Wonderwerk on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1916.

A few days of rest was followed by action in the line north of Ovillers and on September 27<sup>th</sup> an attack was ordered on the German positions of Hessian Trench and Stuff Redoubt. The attack went in late evening and fighting continued during the night before the positions were captured.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Cubbin Hurst was killed in this action on September 28<sup>th</sup> 1916 and is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing, his body never being recovered.

**Lt Charles Reginald Hurworth – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Hurworth was born in County Durham, the family then moved to the Wakefield area where he worked in the printing trade before the war.

He initially served in the ranks of the Yorkshires before receiving his commission and joined the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion in a draft after their heavy losses at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres in 1915.

During the summer Somme offensive of 1916 Lt Hurworth was wounded in action on September 10<sup>th</sup> in an attack between High Wood and Martinpuich.

He fought at Arras in April 1917 and in late September saw action during 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres, the Battle of Passchendaele. Christmas of 1917 was spent in the Ypres Salient but when the German Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 Lt Hurworth and the battalion were training at Demuin. On March 23<sup>rd</sup> the battalion went by train to Brie and then marched up to the line at Hancourt. They were in action near Licourt and at 8-00am on March 26<sup>th</sup> a heavy German attack forced orders for a withdrawal of battalions from left to right. Due to a mix up left and right withdrew leaving the 5<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires exposed on three sides resulting in “The whole of the rearguard platoon being killed or captured”.

Lt Charles Reginald Hurworth died in this action on March 26<sup>th</sup> 1918.

He is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial half a mile south of Pozieres on the Albert to Bapaume road.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edgar Francis Hutchinson – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Edgar Hutchinson was born on March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1891 the son of James Miles Hutchinson of the Red House, Linthorpe in Middlesbrough.

He was educated at Darlington Grammar School and qualified as a solicitor in January of 1914 working for the Middlesbrough firm of M W & E F Hutchinson.

At the outbreak of war he joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in December of 1914 and was gazetted in March 1915.

He joined with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion on May 21<sup>st</sup> 1915 when they were on the railway embankment just outside Ypres.

On May 23<sup>rd</sup> the battalion moved up to front line trenches astride the Menin Road at Hooge. The following day, Whit Monday, the Germans launched a gas attack followed by an infantry assault.

“From trench to trench we fought and thank heaven we stuck to it but with great cost”.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edgar Francis Hutchinson was killed by rifle fire in this action on May 24<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 24, just two days after joining the battalion.

He was buried in the L'école de Bienfaisance near the asylum in Ypres but when graves were concentrated after the war his body was moved and he now lies in Bedford House Cemetery south of Ypres on the road to St Eloi.

Edgar Hutchinson was the son of James Miles and Elizabeth Hutchinson who were living at Gilside House, Saltburn by the Sea when he died.

His name is also remembered on Middlesbrough War Memorial at the town's Albert Park.

**Lt George Hanley Hutchinson – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A North Yorkshire man, George Hutchinson was born at Catterick in 1888. He joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in Belgium on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1915 while they were in reserve trenches at Brandhoek. He fought on the Menin Road during the great German gas attack of Whit Monday 1915 and in June the battalion were moved to the Armentieres sector. Whilst here on October 27<sup>th</sup> 1915 Lt Hutchinson was selected with a party of officers and men to take part in a review by King George at Bailleul. Late November found the battalion back in the Ypres Salient and Lt Hutchinson and the men spent Christmas Day at the railway dugouts.

In February of 1916 during the “Operations at the Bluff” just outside Ypres some trenches were lost to the enemy resulting in an order on March 2<sup>nd</sup> for an attack to retake lost ground. At 5-30am “The Bird Cage” was trench mortared and a mine blown under the enemy line.

Lt George Hanley Hutchinson was killed in the fighting that followed on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1916 aged 28.

His grave today lies in Poperinge New Military Cemetery situated in the town on the east side of the road from Reningelst to Poperinge.

Lt Hutchinson was the son of Teasdale Hilton Hutchinson and his wife Gertrude.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stanley Fell Hutton – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Stanley Hutton was born at Willaston in Cheshire in 1894.

He first served in the ranks of the Notts and Derby regiment and after his commission joined the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion, Teeside Pioneers, at Moislains in early November 1917.

Later that same month this pioneer battalion were called into front line action during bitter fighting at the Battle of Bourlon Wood.

In January and February of 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hutton and the battalion were engaged mainly with roadworks in the Mory area but when the German Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> they were pushed into the line at Hamlincourt.

The battalion fought on the retreat for ten days and when the onslaught was finally halted they were at Rue de Bois.

In early April they were in action again as the Battle of the Lys opened and on April 11<sup>th</sup> 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stanley Fell Hutton was killed in action aged 24 in trenches close to Bac St Maur.

His body lost to the battlefield, he is remembered today on the Ploegsteert Memorial to the south of Ypres on the road to Armentieres.

Stanley Hutton was the son of James and Agnes Hutton of Hunts Bank Cottage, Willaston in Cheshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick Hunter Hyland – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd RFC.**

Frederick Hyland was born in Pudsey on May 29<sup>th</sup> 1891.

He was educated at Bilton Grange School in Harrogate and was a member of the Officer Training Corps and studying medicine at Leeds University when war broke out.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hyland was commissioned into the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in September 1914 but only remained with them for a few months before being transferred to the RFC in January of 1915.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick Hunter Hyland was killed on May 23<sup>rd</sup> 1915 at the age of 23.

He was flying as observer to Lt R C H Bewes in an RE 5 belonging to No 5 Squadron when the machine broke up at three hundred feet, both men dying of their wounds. It is believed a grenade accidentally exploded in the aircraft.

His grave today lies in Vieux-Berquin Communal Cemetery to the east of Hazebrouck and his name is also remembered on Pudsey War Memorial.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hyland was the son of Samuel and Eleanour Hyland of Radcliffe House in Pudsey.

His senior officer wrote to his parents,

“I never want a better or pluckier observer than he was and the squadron feel his loss deeply. He was most universally popular”.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Anderson Hyslop MC – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd to 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Hyslop was born in 1889 at Finchley in Middlesex.

Before the war he worked as a clerk on the Stock Exchange and first served in the ranks of the Royal Fusiliers.

After his commission he joined the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion in a draft later in the war.

In early October 1917 during the Passchendaele Offensive 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hyslop was wounded in action fighting with the battalion at Broodseinde Ridge.

In November they were moved to the Arras sector and in December and January of 1918 they were in and out of the line east of Pozieres.

The 10<sup>th</sup> battalion were disbanded during the first week of February 1918 and at the end of the month 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hyslop was attached to the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in the Ypres Salient. When the German Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> the battalion were rushed into the line near Hancourt between the Omignon and Cologne rivers.

The 66<sup>th</sup> division retired through the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires leaving them in the front line and in the late evening of March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hyslop was killed in action as the Germans pressed the line.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Anderson Hyslop MC was 29 years old when he died and his body never found he is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial on the old Somme battlefield.

One of three brothers who died in the war, he was the son of John and Grace Hyslop of 99 Roseberry Road, Muswell Hill in London.

His name is also remembered on the Stourbridge War Memorial.

**Lt Leonard Percy I'Anson – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Leonard I'Anson was born at Saltburn by the Sea, North Yorkshire on April 19<sup>th</sup> 1878. Educated at Bootham School in York where he was captain of football he followed a legal career and was a practising solicitor in Middlesbrough before the war. He was gazetted as a territorial 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in October of 1913 and when the war started he was CO of "G" company of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion based at Skelton in Cleveland. He crossed from Folkestone to Boulogne with the battalion on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915 and they were immediately thrust into action in the Ypres Salient. On April 24<sup>th</sup> the battalion were on the canal bank outside Ypres and from there moved to Potijze. The plan of attack was to push across the open ground between Fortuin and St Julien to force the Germans back into the village. The battalion suffered many casualties crossing this fire swept ground and Lt Leonard Percy Ianson was killed in this action on April 25<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 37, having been in Belgium for just one week. His body lost he is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels of the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres. Leonard Ianson was the third and youngest son of the late William Ianson and his wife Mary of Bardencroft in Saltburn.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Joel Jacobs – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A native of Swansea, Joel Jacobs was born in the town in 1895. He appears to have spent his time with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion in the Ypres sector through the early months of 1916 including the “Operations at the Bluff” in which the battalion were active. Inspected by General Plumer on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jacobs and his men were back in the line around Kemmel in July when “Enemy artillery was particularly active”.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Joel Jacobs was killed in action on July 20<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of just 21. His grave can be seen today in La Laiterie Military Cemetery four miles south of Ypres on the road to Kemmel.

Joel Jacobs was the son of Michael and Pearl Jacobs of “Ffynonfa”, Park Drive in Swansea.

**Lt Arthur James – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Lt Arthur James was serving with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion at Christmas 1916 when they were in Brigade reserve at Guillemont.

On January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1917 they relieved the 12<sup>th</sup> Manchesters in trenches to the east of Morval.

The following day a bombardment of the enemy trenches opposite the battalion was ordered and Col Fife detailed Lt James as observer of the barrage warning him “Not to expose himself unnecessarily”.

Unfortunately Lt Arthur James was killed by a sniper as he looked out from his observation post on January 3<sup>rd</sup> 1917 aged 31.

He is buried in Guards Cemetery at Lesboeufs, ten miles to the north east of Albert. Lt James was the son of the late Charles Edward James and his wife Elizabeth who at the time of her son’s death was living in Paris at 8 Avenue de Tokyo.

**Captain Claud Gifford Jeffery – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Claud Jeffery was born on April 13<sup>th</sup> 1880 in Bradford, the son of a local solicitor. He was educated at Bradford Grammar School and the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester and later fought in the Boer War as a private soldier.

He was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in 1901 and by 1909 had made captain and for a time served with the Egyptian army.

On February 10<sup>th</sup> 1914 he married his wife Nellie at Barbon in Westmoreland and on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1914 arrived at Zeebrugge as one of the original officers of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion. They proceeded to Bruges and by October 14<sup>th</sup> had arrived in Ypres.

The first battle of Ypres opened on October 21<sup>st</sup> and on the 22<sup>nd</sup> Captain Jeffery and his men were in the line close to Becleraere. At 4-00pm Private Waller dashed back to inform the captain that the enemy was just fifty yards away.

“If they are that close we must charge them with the bayonet, who will rush them with me?”

was his response. Private Waller and about twenty men joined as Captain Jeffery led the attack, sword in one hand, revolver in the other. Just as they reached the Germans Captain Jeffery received a bullet wound to the groin.

“I am wounded, carry on men, carry on”. He was taken from the battlefield for treatment and eventually to a hospital in Ypres.

Captain Claud Gifford Jeffery died of his wounds two days later on October 24<sup>th</sup> 1914 at the age of 34.

His grave today lies in Ypres Town Cemetery just a ten minute walk from the Menin Gate.

Claud Jeffery was the son of Herbert and Bertha Jeffery of Bradford and at the time of his death his wife Nellie was living at Coldingham, Winchfield in Hampshire.

**Lt Herbert Jeffries – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion att'd Machine Gun Corps.**

A Lincolnshire man, Herbert Jeffries was born at Louth on August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1888.

He served in the ranks of the 30<sup>th</sup> Manchesters from January 1916 to February 1917 and was then commissioned in April of 1917 joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in the Ypres Salient just after they came out of the Battle of Arras.

He fought at Messines in June and was part of fierce fighting around Polygon Wood during the Passchendaele offensive. In October 1917 Lt Jeffries and the battalion were moved to the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, a quieter area at the time and were visited in the line by Mr Asquith.

On January 20<sup>th</sup> 1918 Lt Jeffries was attached to the Machine Gun Corps and later in the year was wounded in action with them.

Lt Herbert Jeffries died of his wounds on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 30 and is buried in

Doingt Communal Cemetery Extension two miles east of Peronne.

He was the son of Mr and Mrs Henry Jeffries of Louth and husband of Mrs M G Jeffries of Leigh House, 52 Chestnut Street in Southport.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Frederick Jelley MC – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Jelley first served in the ranks of the Leicester regiment and after his commission fought with the 6<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires at the June 1917 Battle of Messines after which they moved into the Ypres Salient in preparation for the Passchendaele offensive.

On August 14<sup>th</sup> at 3-00am 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jelley and his men assembled on the line of the Steenbeek and after a 4-00am artillery bombardment advanced to attack the enemy line close to Pilckem village. William Jelley was wounded in this action and passed through the medical chain eventually to one of the main hospitals at Rouen.

He died of his wounds nearly three months later on November 2<sup>nd</sup> 1917 at the age of 22 and is buried in St Sever Cemetery at Rouen, two miles south of the city centre.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Frederick Jelley MC was the son of Charles William and Temperance Jelley of 124 Leopold Street in Loughborough.

**Lt Charles Francis Jennings – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Jennings joined with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion in the Loos sector in late August of 1916 and served during trench raiding in this area until late in the year.

Lt Jennings and his fellow officers were able to form their first mess at Christmas 1916 which the battalion spent at Sailly Laurette.

January 1917 was passed in the Bouchavesnes area followed by duties in the Rancourt sector in February, the battalion then spending time in brigade reserve at Feuillicourt.

On April 6<sup>th</sup> the battalion marched to Manancourt and took over front line trenches opposite Gouzeaucourt.

Lt Charles Francis Jennings, was killed by a sniper in these trenches, on April 8<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged just 20.

His grave today can be seen in Fins New British Cemetery on the outskirts of the village on the road to Heudecourt.

Lt Jennings was the son of Henry William and Alice Elizabeth Jennings of Fernlea, Yoxall, in Burton on Trent.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Jennings – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A Middlesbrough man, William Jennings was born in the town in 1896 and served in the ranks of the Yorkshires before his commission.

After their losses during the German Spring Offensive in March of 1918 the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were posted to a so called, “quiet” sector on the Chemin des Dames ridge. On April 27<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jennings and his men were in the front line on the Craonne Plateau alongside the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion of the East Yorkshires.

The Germans launched a “totally unexpected attack” at 1-00am with a hurricane bombardment of shells of all calibres including gas. The 5<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires suffered over six hundred casualties this day, killed, wounded and missing.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Jennings was wounded in this action and taken from the battlefield for treatment. He died of his wounds nearly three months later on July 31<sup>st</sup> 1918 aged 23.

His grave can be visited today in Beaurepaire French National Cemetery at Pontavert to the north west of Reims and close to the Chemin des Dames ridge.

William Jennings was the son of Fanny and the late William Jennings of 254 Linthorpe Road in Middlesbrough. He is also remembered on the town’s memorial at Albert Park.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Benton Ord Jolly – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Benton Jolly was born at Kirk Hammerton near York in 1895 and attended Cambridge University entering Downing College in 1913.

He joined the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion after their losses during the Somme Offensive in the summer of 1916.

January 1917 was spent in brigade reserve at Guillemont and in front line trenches east of Morval. On January 25<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jolly and the battalion moved into the line in the area facing Sailly-Saillisel.

During the night of 7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> February, the battalion assembled for an attack on the village which went in at 07-30am following an artillery bombardment. The attack was successful and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jolly was one of the officers supervising the bringing in of prisoners when he was seriously wounded by shellfire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Benton Ord Jolly died of his wounds the next day, February 9<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 22.

He is buried in Grove Town Cemetery at Meaulte, four miles south of Albert.

He was the son of Thomas and Marion L Jolly.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edward Earle Jones – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Edward Jones was born at Bolton on Swale in North Yorkshire in 1891. He followed a legal career and was articled to the firm of A P Whitwell of Darlington. In January of 1915 he joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps where he was commissioned and was attached to the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion on May 21<sup>st</sup> 1915 while they were at the railway embankment just outside Ypres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jones was present when the Germans launched their Whit Monday gas attack on the battalion in trenches astride the Menin Road at Hooge. The remainder of the year 1915 was spent in and out of the line in the Ypres Salient and in February of 1916

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jones and the battalion were in action during the “Operations at the Bluff”, just to the south of Ypres.

On May 26<sup>th</sup> 1916 the battalion were in the trenches at Kemmel Shelters and on June 26<sup>th</sup> during a raid on the enemy lines Edward Jones was wounded in action and taken from the line for medical treatment.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edward Earle Jones died from his wounds on August 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 aged 25.

His grave today can be seen in Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension on the eastern outskirts of the town where military hospitals were based during the war. Edward Jones was the son of Edward and Anna Jones of the Manor House, Scorton in North Yorkshire and his name is remembered on a memorial plaque inside St Marys Church at Bolton on Swale.

**Captain Loftus Edward Percival Jones – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Loftus Jones was born at Ararat, Victoria in Australia in 1876.

He followed a legal career passing his law exams in Melbourne and before the war was practising as a barrister in Shanghai.

On July 13<sup>th</sup> 1915 he sailed with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion from Folkestone to Boulogne from where they proceeded to La Clytte for trench training until the end of July.

By August 2<sup>nd</sup> the battalion was considered “fully blooded” and relieved the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the Wiltshires in the front line at Voormezeele.

Captain Loftus Edward Percival Jones was killed the next day, August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 at the age of 39.

He was in a support trench when an enemy shell scored a direct hit killing him and Privates Moore and Mills and wounding seventeen others.

His CO wrote later,

“His loss came as a great shock to all of us. He was a keen soldier, ready to tackle any job that came his way and was very popular with the men of his company”.

His grave can be visited today in Bedford House Cemetery to the south of Ypres on the road to St Eloi.

Captain Jones was the son of Peyton and Letitia Caroline Peyton Jones of “Edenbrook” Blackwater in Hampshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Henry Jones – 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion att'd 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Jones joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on January 15<sup>th</sup> 1917 and was commissioned into the Yorkshire regiment in September of that year.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jones joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion at Tourchem near Watten in November 1917. The battalion spent the remainder of that year in and out of the line in the Ypres area.

January and February 1918 found them still in the Ypres Salient but when the German Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> the battalion were undergoing training at Ignaucourt and were immediately rushed into the line at Hancourt. There then followed ten days of fighting on the retreat until the end of the month.

They had little respite after this as on April 8<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jones and his battalion were ordered into the Lys battle holding a line west of the river at Sainly sur Lys.

May of 1918 saw them posted to a “quiet sector” on the Chemin des Dames ridge where on the 26<sup>th</sup> a “totally unexpected enemy attack” resulted in many killed, wounded and missing from the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Henry Jones was killed in this action near to Craonelle on May 26<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 29.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Soissons Memorial which commemorates the missing of the 1918 battles of the Aisne and the Marne.

William Jones was the son of William Henry and Sara Ann Jones of 3 Victoria Mansions, Church Road, Hanwell in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Sydney Ferguson Jowett – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A South Yorkshireman, Sydney Jowett was born at Treeton near Rotherham in 1893. He served as a private and corporal with the Northumberland Fusiliers before gaining his commission.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jowett joined the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion, Teesside Pioneers at Havrincourt in early November 1917 and was in action at Bourlon Wood during the Cambrai battle later in the month.

January and February of 1918 were spent around Mory and when the German Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion were at Heudecourt and were immediately moved into the line at Hamlincourt. They fought a rearguard action until March 31<sup>st</sup> when they found themselves at Rue au Bois.

With very little rest, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jowett and the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion were then pitched into the Battle of the Lys for five days between April 6<sup>th</sup> and April 11<sup>th</sup>.

On April 13<sup>th</sup> 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jowett and two other officers were transferred to the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion and on the 25<sup>th</sup> of the month went into the line with them on the ridge of the

Chemin des Dames.

With the battalion on the Craonne Plateau in what was thought to be a quiet area a large enemy attack fell on them during which 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Sydney Ferguson Jowett was killed in action on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 24.

His body never recovered he is remembered today on the Soissons Memorial, to the north of the station on the eastern side of the River Aisne.

Sydney Jowett was the son of Ferguson Marshall Jowett and his wife Emily.

**Captain Stanley Burnett Kay – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion and RFC.**

A Leeds man, Stanley Kay was born in the city in 1892.

The army list for November 1914 shows him as serving with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion and proceeding to the front in July of 1915. The remainder of the year was spent in the Ypres Salient and during the “Operations at the Bluff” just to the south of Ypres in February 1916 Lt Kay was wounded in action.

July 1<sup>st</sup> saw the opening of the Somme Offensive and the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion suffered grievous losses in the attack on Fricourt.

On November 5<sup>th</sup> 1916 Lt Kay was once more wounded in action in an attack close to the village of Le Transloy.

It appears that when he recovered he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps in 1917 and died at home on January 28<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 26, no details of his time with the RFC or cause of his death being available.

He is buried in Leeds Lawnswood Cemetery on Otley Road.

Captain Stanley Burnett Kay was the son of Stanley Robert and Hetty Kay of High Mead, Wood Lane, Headingley in Leeds.

**Lt Ernest Charles Kemp – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion and RFC.**

Ernest Kemp was born at Camberwell in London on June 25<sup>th</sup> 1892.

He was educated at Alleyns School in Dulwich after which he worked in the office of Atlas Life and was studying for the examinations of the Institute of Actuaries when war broke out.

He was gazetted with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion on December 7<sup>th</sup> 1914 and went to France with the battalion in August 1915. The remainder of the year was spent in the Armentieres sector around Bois Grenier.

March 1916 found Lt Kemp and the battalion moved to the Souchez river sector around Angres and it was while here that Lt Kemp was attached to the Royal Flying Corps as an observer.

In September of 1916 Lt Kemp and his pilot 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Robertson were in an FE2B of No 25 squadron patrolling the lines between Hulloch and Lens when they crossed over to the enemy side to attack a hostile aircraft. The German pilot, Oberleutnant Hans Joachim Buddeke of Jasta 4 got in the first telling shots and the British craft exploded and crashed behind enemy lines.

Lt Ernest Charles Kemp was killed in this action on September 6<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 24.

His CO Major Cherry wrote,

“He and his pilot were seen to fall following an explosion probably caused by the petrol tank exploding. He was a very fine fellow, always ready to do anything he was asked and do it well”.

The body of Lt Kemp was lost and his name is remembered today on the Arras Flying Services Memorial, which records all the missing airmen on the Western Front.

He was the son of Ernest Harry and Edith Marion Kemp of 8 Arodene Road, Brixton Hill in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Maurice Kemp-Welch – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A university man Maurice Kemp-Welch went up to Cambridge entering Kings College in 1899.

He joined with the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion during the third week in June 1916 as the battalion were gearing up for the forthcoming Somme Offensive.

When the great battle opened on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 at 7-30am 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kemp-Welch and the battalion attacked just to the north of the village of Fricourt.

Later in the month they were in action at Mametz and the Bazentin Woods.

In August 1916 the battalion were moved to the Arras sector and then back to the Somme and finally ending 1916 around the town of Loos.

April 1917 saw the opening of the Battle of Arras and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kemp-Welch and his men went into action at 6-30am crossing no man's land. The battalion frontage was from the front line south east of Henin sur Cojeul and after reaching the German lines 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kemp-Welch and his men were faced with unusually thick enemy wire, which the artillery had failed to cut. The men were boxed in against the wire and casualties were high.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Maurice Kemp-Welch was killed in this action on the morning of April 11<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 36.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Arras Memorial just outside the city centre, south of the road to Doullens.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kemp-Welch was the son of James and Olive Kemp-Welch of Olantye, Weybridge in Surrey and the husband of Margaret Frazer Kemp-Welch BA.

**Lt Col Ralph Edward Dawson Kent – 7<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Battalions.**

Major Ralph Kent was in charge during one of the most curious episodes in the Yorkshire regiment's Great War history.

With the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion facing Fricourt when the Battle of the Somme opened on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 the battalion were under orders to wait in their trenches for an attack later in the day. Devastating fire was being brought on the West Yorkshires from a machine gun post at Wing Corner and Major Kent against orders led "A" company into an assault on this position. They met intense fire and officers and men were "mown down" resulting in over one hundred casualties and a badly wounded Major Kent and two other officers lying in front of the wire being fired on. It was only after dark that they were able to be brought in.

The regimental history makes little of this episode and Major Kent seems to have avoided censure for his part.

Once recovered from his wounds he joined with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in April of 1918 at Bethune. By now promoted to Lt Col, Ralph Kent was in action with the 4<sup>th</sup> at the Battle of the Lys from April 9<sup>th</sup> onwards after which they were moved to a "quiet area" on the Chemin des Dames ridge. It was here on May 26<sup>th</sup> that a "totally unexpected" heavy German attack resulted in the battalion suffering heavy losses with many killed and wounded and even more taken prisoner.

Lt Col Ralph Edward Dawson Kent was killed in this action on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1918.

His body never found he is remembered today on the Soissons Memorial one mile north of the centre on the eastern side of the River Aisne.

Lt Col Kent was the husband of Alice Dawson Kent of Oak Dene, Ferndown in Dorset.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Phillip Chabert Kidd – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Phillip Kidd was the son of the local doctor and was born in Otley on July 18<sup>th</sup> 1892. A serving officer before the war he was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in October of 1911. He sailed with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1914 from Southampton to Zeebrugge and from there went to Bruges on October 7<sup>th</sup> and arrived in Ypres at noon on October 14<sup>th</sup>.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kidd fought in the early skirmishes in the Ypres Salient seeing action at Kruisstraat and along the Menin Road.

When the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres opened on October 19<sup>th</sup> 1914 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kidd and the battalion fought almost to a standstill until the 27<sup>th</sup> when they were at last withdrawn into reserve at Veldhoek. The respite was shortlived however and the following day October 28<sup>th</sup> they were back in the line between Gheluveldt and Zandvoorde so critical was the situation. The battalion fought on and two days later were almost encircled forcing a retirement "through a wood full of snipers".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Phillip Chabert Kidd was killed in this action on October 30<sup>th</sup> 1914 aged 22. His body lost in the chaos and confusion of the battlefield he is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

**Colonel Charles Arthur Cecil King – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Charles King was born on February 6<sup>th</sup> 1863 in Cape Town, the son of James and Maria King.

A career soldier, after Sandhurst he was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in September 1882.

He fought in the Nile Expedition and the Boer War and by the outbreak of the Great War had risen to the rank of colonel in command of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires.

He was described as a good linguist, rode and shot well and was a fine swimmer.

As CO of the battalion he sailed with them from Southampton to Zeebrugge on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1914. The battalion went on to Bruges and arrived in Ypres on October 14<sup>th</sup>. The battalion's actions are as described in the above listing for 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kidd.

Colonel Charles Arthur Cecil King was killed in action the same day, October 30<sup>th</sup> 1914 when he was 51 years old.

A General Officer wrote,

“Colonel King I am sorry to say was killed yesterday. He was holding on to his trenches most gallantly, indeed he has done awfully well throughout. Nobody could have done better and I am most sorry at losing him and also many of the gallant fellows in his regiment”.

One of the battalion wrote,

“The regiment has suffered severely but his loss is the hardest blow of all. He was splendid in these last few days always thinking of us, so tireless in his energy, we all loved and admired him.”

Colonel King's body was never recovered and he is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres and on a memorial tablet in Richmond Parish Church in North Yorkshire.

Colonel King was the son of James and Maria King of Belsize Park Gardens in London and the husband of Adela Margaret King of 33 Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington in London.

**Lt Alexis Randolph Kingcombe – 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Alexis Kingscombe was born at Catford in Kent in 1893.

He first saw service as a private soldier with the London Regiment before being commissioned into the 11<sup>th</sup> battalion who were home based and whose duties were to find drafts and reinforcements for the foreign service battalions of the regiment. Lt Kingcombe however was attached to another regiment when he was wounded in action fighting in the Gallipoli campaign during the summer of 1915.

Lt Alexis Randolph Kingcombe died of his wounds on June 28<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 22. He is buried on the Gallipoli peninsula in Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, three quarters of a mile south west of the town of Krithia.

Lt Kingcombe was the son of Mrs Kingcombe of 21 Manville Road, Tooting Common in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Samuel James Kinnach – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Samuel Kinnach attended Pembroke College at Cambridge in 1913. He joined the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion in January of 1916 while they were in the Armentieres sector. The battalion were moved down to the Somme area on April 17<sup>th</sup> and were initially billeted at Ville-sous-Corbie. On April 23<sup>rd</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kinnach was wounded in action during a German retaliatory attack on the Yorkshire's line. He was back with the battalion in May when they were ordered into the "Tambour" close to the village of Fricourt, "a most unpleasant spot famed for rifle grenades and casualties". On June 30<sup>th</sup> 1916, the eve of the Somme battle 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kinnach and his men moved into Queens Redoubt for the attack the following day. On July 1<sup>st</sup> the battalion attacked just to the north of Fricourt and were involved in bitter fighting for the next few days. By July 4<sup>th</sup> they were relieved to billets at Dernancourt for rest and reorganisation. Early on July 12<sup>th</sup> the battalion received orders to relieve the 10<sup>th</sup> South Wales Borderers in Mametz Wood. Despite heavy shelling the relief was complete by the 13<sup>th</sup> and the line consolidated. On July 15<sup>th</sup> an evening attack was planned to capture a trench running west of Bazentin Le Petit village. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Samuel James Kinnach was killed in this night attack by machine gun fire as he crossed no man's land on July 15<sup>th</sup> 1916. His body lost in the chaos and confusion of the battle he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing set high on the old Somme battleground.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William John Kirkwood – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Kirkwood joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on May 6<sup>th</sup> 1915 and was commissioned into the Yorkshires on July 28<sup>th</sup>. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kirkwood missed the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion's landing at Suvla Bay on August 6<sup>th</sup> 1915 and the fighting at Lala Baba and Scimitar Hill which followed. He joined in a draft of six officers to replace those lost in these actions in September 1915 while the battalion were stationed around Karakol Dagh. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William John Kirkwood was killed in action during trench skirmishing with the Turks on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 31 just three weeks before the battalion were withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula. He still lies on Gallipoli, his grave being in Hill 10 Cemetery to the north of Suvla. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William John Kirkwood was the son of Mr D A Kirkwood and his wife Jeanie who lived in Glasgow and the husband of Winnie Kirkwood of Eastbourne.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Fred Kitching – 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Fred Kitching served as a private with the Yorkshires before receiving his commission.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Kitching is listed as either the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> battalions depending on the source used.

I can find no reference to him with either battalion unfortunately and all that is known is that he was killed in action on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1918 and is buried in Hagle Dump Cemetery at Elverdinghe to the west of Ypres.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Kitson – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Another man with limited information available, Harold Kitson was born in Bradford in 1889 and served in the ranks of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding regiment. I can find no reference to him with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion or any of the other battalions serving on the Western Front.

I believe he was wounded during the October 1918 actions around Cambrai and died of his wounds on October 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 at the age of 30.

He is buried in Brillon Communal Cemetery to the north west of Valenciennes.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Kitson was the husband of Mary Sanford, formerly Kitson of 113 Grange Road, Horton in Bradford.

**Captain Henry Thorne Knights – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion att'd 21<sup>st</sup> Trench Mortar Battery.**

Henry Knights was born in Kirkleatham near Redcar in North Yorkshire on June 20<sup>th</sup> 1886, his father being the registrar of Births and Deaths in Redcar.

At the outbreak of war Henry Knights volunteered for service and was initially a private soldier with the 5<sup>th</sup> Lancers seeing action in France and Flanders as a result of which he was gazetted on June 14<sup>th</sup> 1916 for "Distinguished conduct in the field". He joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on the Somme in the summer of 1916 but was shortly after attached to the 21<sup>st</sup> Trench Mortar Battery and was with them when he was killed in action on the Somme battlefield on October 19<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 30.

Captain Henry Thorne Knights' grave can be visited today in Warlencourt British Cemetery, three miles south west of Bapaume on the Albert to Bapaume road.

He was the only son of Edward George and Janet Gardiner Knights of 171 High Street

Redcar, in North Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick William Knott – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frederick Knott was born at Stalybridge in Cheshire on March 4<sup>th</sup> 1892. He was educated at Leighton Park School in Reading and later apprenticed to the Bessbrook Spinning Company and was later to become secretary of the firm. He joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in October 1915 and was gazetted in May of 1916.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Knott joined the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion in March of 1917 in a training area close to Ypres. In preparation for the Battle of Messines the battalion moved into position on the evening of June 6<sup>th</sup> 1917 and attacked the following morning at 6-50am in the Battle Wood area.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick William Knott was killed “leading his men into action at Messines Ridge” on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 25. His body lost, he is remembered today on the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres.

His Colonel wrote later,

“He was a brave and noble fellow, beloved by his men to whom he always set a fine example of courage and devotion to duty. I feel his loss keenly as he had endeared himself to me during the all too short time that he was with us”.

Frederick Knott was the son of Herbert and Ada Sophia Wilhelmina Knott of “Sunnybank”, Wilmslow in Cheshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Clarence Knowles – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

George Knowles was born in London on July 31<sup>st</sup> 1897.

He was gazetted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt on August 16<sup>th</sup> 1916 and joined the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion in October of 1916 during the Somme offensive seeing action at the Le Transloy Ridges.

In late October of that year the battalion were moved north and spent Christmas and the New Year of 1917 in and out of the line in the Ypres Salient.

In preparation for the Messines battle the battalion moved up into position in the assembly trenches during the evening of June 6<sup>th</sup> 1917. The attack went in at 6-50am the following morning and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Knowles was wounded in this advance and taken from the battlefield for treatment.

Sadly 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Clarence Knowles died of his wounds three days later on June 10<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 20.

His grave today can be seen in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery just to the west of Ypres where many medical units were based.

A brother officer wrote later,

“We have lost our very dearest and best beloved boy in the battalion. He was idolised by his men. In difficult times in the trenches and when in rest he was always doing something for the care of his platoon and his boldness and absolute disregard of danger when in action was superb. The greatest thing he could have done he did gloriously and his faithfulness in simple matters was part of his life”.

George Knowles was the only son of Louis Knowles of “Kirkwood”, The Villas, Palmers Green, in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harry Needham Laing – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Harry Laing was a student at the London School of Economics and also a member of the Officer Training Corps of London University.

He was gazetted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt and joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in January of 1916 in the Ypres Salient. He took part in the “Operations at the Bluff” and also saw action around Kemmel in the early part of 1916.

August and September of that year found the battalion in training at Millencourt and on September 10<sup>th</sup> they moved into the Somme battle being in Brigade reserve at Shelter Wood. On September 14<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Laing and his men assembled in Eye and Swansea trenches in preparation for the Battle of Flers-Courcelette.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harry Needham Laing was killed in action in the area of Prue Trench and Martin Alley on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged just 20.

His body was never recovered and he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial set high on the old Somme battleground.

Harry Laing was the son of Henry George Needham Laing and Sarah Laing of “The Lindens”, Grove Park, Denmark Hill in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hugh Blackhall Laird – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Hugh Laird, a vicar's son, was born at Durris in Kincardineshire on May 14<sup>th</sup> 1896. He was gazetted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt on June 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 and joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on February 7<sup>th</sup> 1916 while the battalion were at Bray.

The early part of the year were spent around Corbie and Maricourt before moving down for the summer Somme offensive.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Laird led his men out at 7-30am on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 for an attack on the German held village of Montauban. Fierce fighting was followed by periods of rest and consolidation of the line.

On July 8<sup>th</sup> an attack was ordered on Trones Wood, this advance began at 8-00am and the battalion for the first eighty yards had cover as they moved up rising ground. However as the men “topped out” over the rise murderous rifle and machine gun fire came down on the battalion from the enemy positions in Trones Wood.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hugh Blackhall Laird was killed in this action on July 8<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 20.

His body lost to the battlefield he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial. Hugh Laird was the son of the late Rev David M W Laird of 26 Napier Road in Edinburgh.

**Captain Eric Noel Lambert MC – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Eric Lambert was born in Liverpool in 1883.

On June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1917 he was with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion as they assembled at Ouderdom in readiness for the Battle of Messines.

On June 5<sup>th</sup> the battalion moved up closer to the line with Captain Lambert and "B" company making for Larch Wood Tunnel.

On June 7<sup>th</sup> at 3-00am following the explosion of nineteen mines under the enemy positions the battalion advanced over the ravaged ground.

"Captain Lambert was handling his company with great skill moving round the mine craters, broadening their front and then closing and changing direction as necessary".

Captain Lambert was wounded in action just after this and taken back to a dressing station where he died shortly afterwards on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 34.

He is buried in Railway Dugouts Burial Ground to the south of Ypres where an advanced dressing station operated during the Messines battle.

Eric Noel Lambert was the son of Mr Robert Carr Lambert and Mrs Lambert of 1 Norton Road, Hove in Brighton.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Stuart Lambert – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

An East Yorkshireman, Henry Lambert was born in Bridlington in 1897.

He joined the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion in the Armentieres sector in the summer of 1915 where they had tours in and out of the line. Their first real rest came in November 1915 when they were billeted at Outersteene to the west of Bailleul. On December 19<sup>th</sup> the battalion were moved up into the Ypres Salient and in January of 1916 they were stationed between Hill 60 and Sanctuary Wood.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Stuart Lambert was killed in action in this area on January 11<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged just 19, "While out with a wiring party from "A" company.".

He is buried in Poperinghe New Military Cemetery to the west of Ypres and is also remembered on a memorial plaque inside Priory St Marys church in Bridlington. Henry Lambert was the son of Ernest and Edith Annie Lambert of Bridlington.

**Lt Maurice Bovingdon Lambert- 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Maurice Lambert was born at Twickenham in Middlesex on January 8<sup>th</sup> 1894. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors School where he played rugby for the first Fifteen followed by Queens College at Cambridge in 1913.

At the onset of war he applied for a commission and was gazetted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1914 joining the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion the following month. He was promoted to lieutenant in June of 1915 and on July 3<sup>rd</sup> sailed from Liverpool with the battalion bound for the Gallipoli Campaign.

On July 10<sup>th</sup> they landed at Mudros and on July 20<sup>th</sup> moved on to Imbros for training and acclimatisation.

The battalion were towed ashore at Suvla Bay on Gallipoli in the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup> and under fire the officers marshalled the men as best they could as they disembarked on the beach. I believe Lt Lambert was the first Green Howard officer to be killed in this campaign, the history stating,

“Lt Lambert came back and said they were ready to move off, he then returned to his company and I never saw him again”.

Lt Maurice Bovingdon Lambert was killed in action on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 21 and his body never recovered he is remembered on the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Maurice Lambert was the son of John James and Florence Louisa Lambert of 44 Cyprus Road, Church End, Finchley in London.

**Lt Harold Leslie Lascelles – Yorkshire Regiment & RFC.**

Harold Lascelles joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on January 14<sup>th</sup> 1915 and was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment on July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1915.

After transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, Lt Lascelles was with No 42 Reserve Squadron at West Byfleet in Surrey when he was killed in an accident flying an RE8, on March 11<sup>th</sup> 1917.

His grave can be seen today in Kensal Green, All Souls Cemetery.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Lawrence – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Henry Lawrence was born in Scarborough and was educated at All Saints School and the Municipal School in the town.

He then went to Canada and at the onset of war joined Princess Patricias Canadian Light Infantry serving in France from June 1915.

He then returned to England and gained his commission joining the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion after their return from Gallipoli and Egypt.

He joined up with the battalion at Beaumetz in October of 1916.

The battalion stayed in the Somme sector through Christmas of 1916 and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Lawrence was killed in action during a night patrol close to Beaucourt on January 17<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 26.

His body was never found and he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing set high on the old battlefield.

He is also remembered on his hometown memorial at Oliver's Mount in Scarborough.

Henry Lawrence was the son of the late James and Adeline Lawrence of 71 Manor Road in Scarborough.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George William Lawson – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

George Lawson served as a private and corporal with the Yorkshire regiment before he received his commission.

When the great German Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion fought for nearly ten days on the retreat and though exhausted and considerably reduced in strength had little rest as on April 9<sup>th</sup> they were called in to engage the enemy during the Battle of the Lys.

On April 10<sup>th</sup> the Germans crossed the Lys and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Lawson and his men moved up to form a defensive flank. The following morning they were attacked heavily again and almost surrounded, desperately falling back to avoid capture.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George William Lawson was officially listed as missing during this action but was never seen again being killed in action on April 11<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 25.

His body lost in the chaos and confusion of the battlefield he is remembered today on the Ploegsteert Memorial nine miles south of Ypres on the road to Armentieres. George Lawson was the son of the late William Lawson and Louisa Lawson of Danes Cote, Flamborough in East Yorkshire.

**LtTemp Captain Ernest Geofrey Carrington LeSueur – 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion att'd 2<sup>nd</sup>.**

Ernest LeSueur was a Channel Islands man being born at St Helier on the island of Jersey on January 21<sup>st</sup> 1891.

He was educated at Victoria College where he excelled at sport and games especially shooting, cricket and boxing and was a Colour Sergeant with the Officer Training Corps.

He entered Sandhurst in 1910 and was gazetted with the Yorkshire Regiment on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1911 joining with the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion in India.

In October 1916, Lt LeSueur was invalided home with eye trouble and when this cleared up he joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in France in May of 1917 after his marriage to Miss Dorothy Keene of Webster Gardens, Ealing.

He was with the battalion in time to fight on the flanks at the Battle of Messines after which they were involved in the preparations for the forthcoming Passchendaele offensive.

In July they were in the Ypres Salient and at the end of the month moved up to the Dickebusche Huts in readiness for a planned daylight attack on enemy lines with the objective of capturing prisoners.

During the raid Captain LeSueur led "C" company and penetrated to Jeffery Trench where they took prisoners and then fell back. The protective artillery barrage had by now moved on and the party came back with no cover enabling the enemy to fire heavily on them as they passed Jackdaw Beek. One German officer and ten other ranks were captured but Captain Ernest Geoffrey Carrington LeSueur was killed as they returned on July 26<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 26.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

Ernest LeSueur was the youngest son of Arthur LeSueur of St Helier, Jersey.

**Major Temp Lt Col Bertram Henry Leatham DSO – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion & 2<sup>nd</sup> Wiltshires.**

Bertram Leatham was born on March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1881 at Heath near Wakefield in Yorkshire. A regular soldier, he was a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt during the Boer War and had risen to the rank of Major at the onset of the Great War. He joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion and assumed command on December 5<sup>th</sup> 1914 after the battalion's horrendous losses at 1<sup>st</sup> Ypres. Christmas was spent at Fleurbaix and Major Leatham relinquished his command on the return from wounds of Lt Col Alexander. Major Leatham continued with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion and was present at the early 1915 actions at Neuve Chapelle, Festubert and Givenchy. June 1915 saw Bertram Leatham and Captain Forsyth appointed as commander and second in command of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wiltshires, "Two thoroughly experienced and valuable officers being taken from us".

Ironically the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wiltshires fought alongside the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires during the September 1915 Battle of Loos and Major Leatham was close to his old battalion when he received a bullet wound to the chest and died almost immediately. Major, Temporary Lt Col Bertram Henry Leatham DSO was killed in action near Hulloch during the Battle of Loos on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 34.

His grave today lies in Vermelles British Cemetery on the road to Mazingarbe and there is also a memorial to him close to the Yorkshire Regiment's HQ in Richmond Parish Church in North Yorkshire.

Bertram Leatham was the husband of Everil Leatham of 30 Frenchgate in Richmond. Mrs Leatham later received a letter from General Gough commanding IVth corps. "I want to send you a line of the very deepest sympathy in the great loss of your gallant husband. I had the greatest respect and admiration for him as an officer showing the highest ideals of honour, a most resolute unflinching courage and great energy.

His loss is immense to the army and our cause. If he had been spared I hoped to see him as a general in a few months. His loss to you I know must be terrible but let us share it a little with you as we who knew him out here really do."

**Captain Edward Wilberforce Leather – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion att'd 2<sup>nd</sup> KOYLI.**

Edward Leather was born at The Friary in Trickhill on November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1879. His education was completed at Hazelwood Prep School followed by Wellington College. He joined the Yorkshire Regiment in 1899 aged 20 and served in the Boer War after which he retired from the service in 1904.

At the outbreak of war he immediately rejoined the Yorkshires and was then attached to the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry who he joined in France in November of 1914 being promoted to captain on February 1<sup>st</sup> 1915.

At 18-00 hours on April 18<sup>th</sup> the battalion attacked Hill 60 from Larch Wood immediately coming under heavy artillery, machine gun and rifle fire.

“Furious combats took place in the craters which were filled with killed and wounded”.

Captain Edward Wilberforce Leather was killed in this action on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 35. His body lost, he is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

Edward Leather was the fifth son of the late Frederick John Leather and Gertrude Elizabeth Leather of Middleton Hall, Belford in Northumberland.

**Lt Frank Cooper Ledgard – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Ledgard was born at Scarcroft near Leeds on October 15<sup>th</sup> 1891.

He was educated at Eagle House School in Berkshire followed by Harrow and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in 1911 and made lieutenant in 1913. As Machine Gun officer he landed at Zeebrugge with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1914, moving on to Bruges and then arriving in Ypres at noon on October 14<sup>th</sup>.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres opened on October 19<sup>th</sup> and the battalion were in action up the Menin Road at Gheluwe.

On October 23<sup>rd</sup> the battalion were involved in heavy fighting in the woods between Zonnebeke and Becelaere and Lt Frank Cooper Ledgard was killed in action on this day aged 23.

The battalion history states,

“On the day of the big German attack Lt Ledgard was in command of two machine guns. Operating against us were eight machine guns and some artillery and every few minutes he had to change the position of his guns. Backwards and forwards along the trench from one position to another he was running with a heavy gun over his shoulder and perspiration streaming down his face”.

The adjutant wrote to his father later,

“The regiment has lost in him a fine and gallant officer and one that we shall not be able to replace. Up to the time of his death he had done excellent work. I was next to him when he died, he was hit and I am glad to say was killed instantly and suffered no pain. He died a splendid death and we all feel proud of him”.

Lt Ledgard was the son of Armitage and Helen Ledgard of the Manor House, Thorner in Yorkshire and he is buried in Harlebeke New British Cemetery three miles to the north east of Courtrai.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Denis Leonard MM – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Denis Leonard was commissioned from the ranks late in the war on June 26<sup>th</sup> 1918. He joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on October 16<sup>th</sup> at Sainly- Raillencourt.

The battalion were then involved in one of the final actions of the war, known as the Battle of the Sambre.

On November 4<sup>th</sup> the battalion assisted in the capture of Roisin and then moved into the front line and on November 6<sup>th</sup> had the objective of the Bavay – Montignies main road. When just to the east of Meaurains they came under very heavy machine gun fire and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Denis Leonard was killed in this action on November 6<sup>th</sup> 1918 just five days before the Armistice.

His grave can be visited today in Bettrechies Communal Cemetery just to the west of Bavay.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herbert Owen Roland Lewis MC – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Herbert Lewis initially served as a private soldier with the London regiment before his commission and fought with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres, Passchendaele offensive.

With "C" company he was in action during the Battle of the Menin Road in late September of 1917. On the night of September 30<sup>th</sup> the battalion took over a front of around 1000 yards to the south of Polygon Wood.

At 5-00am on October 1<sup>st</sup> a heavy enemy bombardment was launched against the line followed by an infantry assault. Two strong attacks were made by the Germans but each time they were driven back.

"2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Lewis, here in charge of the sector was behaving in a most gallant manner encouraging his men and organising an effective resistance".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herbert Owen Roland Lewis MC was killed later in the day October 1<sup>st</sup> 1917 by an enemy sniper.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels of the Tyne Cot Memorial to the Missing.

**Lt John Lloyd-Jones MC – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

A Londoner, John Lloyd-Jones was born in the capital on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1891 and in 1910 attended Emmanuel College at Cambridge.

He went to France in October of 1914 serving in the ranks of the Artists Rifles and was then commissioned in March 1915 joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in time for the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

He fought in the early 1915 actions at Festubert and Givenchy where he was wounded in action and on one occasion,

“3 snipers had caused casualties and Lt Lloyd-Jones crawled up, bomb in hand and hurled his grenade killing two and blowing the hand off the other”.

He was promoted to Lieutenant after this action on June 18<sup>th</sup> 1915.

On home leave the following year, Lt John Lloyd-Jones died of septic pneumonia and pleurisy at Colwyn Bay in North Wales on March 11<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 25.

His grave today can be seen in Llanwnda, St Gwyndaf Churchyard to the south west of Caernarvon.

Lt Jones was the son of Mr J W Jones of Holloway in London.

**Colonel John William Lodge – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Commanding 2<sup>nd</sup> Home Service Battalion.**

John Lodge was a university man attending Gonville and Caius College at Cambridge in 1874.

One of the older soldiers of the Yorkshires, John Lodge had commanded a battalion during the Boer War.

In the Great War he was commanding officer of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Home Service battalion, which was formed at Richmond in May of 1916 and was then involved in coastal defence at Hartlepool and training men for service with the overseas battalions.

Colonel John William Lodge died at home on August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 at the age of 60.

He is buried in St Andrews churchyard at Aysgarth in the Yorkshire Dales.

Colonel Lodge was the son of the late Robert and Mary Lodge of Bishopdale in Aysgarth.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Albert Edward Lord MM – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Albert Lord was born in Halifax in 1888.

He was commissioned late in the war after service with the West Yorkshire regiment and joined the 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Teesside Pioneers in July of 1917 in the Clery area.

The remainder of that year was spent around the Fins and Moislains sectors and in November despite being a pioneer battalion they saw action at the Battle of Bourlon Wood.

When the German Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Lord and the battalion were thrust into the line at Hamlincourt and then fought on the retreat for the next ten days.

They had very little respite after this as on April 6<sup>th</sup> the battalion entered into the Battle of the Lys, fighting for five days and eventually being pushed back over the river Lys.

Albert Lord was wounded during the Lys actions in early April 1918 and he was evacuated through the casualty clearing train eventually back to England.

He died of his wounds on April 29<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 30.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Albert Edward Lord is buried in his home area in Shelf Methodist Chapelyard three miles north east of Halifax.

He was the son of Mr and Mrs David Lord and husband of Maggie Lord of 1 Brow Lane in Shelf near Halifax.

**Major Stewart Walter Loudoun-Shand VC – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

This gentleman was born in Ceylon on October 8<sup>th</sup> 1879, the second son of Mr & Mrs John Loudoun-Shand who ran a tea plantation on the island. They had ten children, five boys and five girls. Incredibly all five Loudoun-Shand boys served in the Great War.

The family had returned to England and lived at Dulwich in London. Stewart and his brothers all completed their education at Dulwich College. An all-round sportsman at school, Stewart excelled at cricket, golf and swimming.

After completing his schooling he started work as a clerk with Williams Deacons bank and in his spare time served with the London Scottish.

On the outbreak of the South African war he sought service with the London Scottish but was excluded because of his youth. This did not stop him however and he managed to enlist with the Pembrokeshire Yeomanry and served right through the war. When hostilities ceased he was offered a mercantile appointment in Port Elizabeth where he stayed for three years building up his business experience.

In 1904 he returned to Ceylon, working as a tea merchant, a post his father had secured for him through his contacts in the trade.

When war broke out in 1914, Stewart Loudoun-Shand was on one of the first available sailings home to volunteer his services. He gained a commission with the 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion Alexandra Princess of Wales own Yorkshire Regiment at thirty five years of age.

He was promoted to Captain in June 1915 and the battalion landed in France in early September of that year.

They were put to the test very soon after landing, fighting at the Battle of Loos in late September 1915. The 10<sup>th</sup> battalion suffered very high officer casualties at Loos and as a result of this Stewart was given the rank of temporary major.

June 30<sup>th</sup> 1916 had the 10<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in trenches opposite Fricourt where they were to be in support of the main attack following up behind the 4<sup>th</sup> Middlesex. When the time came to go Major Loudoun-Shands "B" company were in severe difficulty as they tried to clear the trench due to the murderous machine gun fire raining down on them. The major didn't hesitate and leaping onto the parapet of their trench under constant fire helped and encouraged his men "over the top". As the blizzard of fire that they were enduring continued, Major Loudoun-Shand was badly wounded but even then insisted on being propped up to continue his encouragement to the men, remaining like this as his life gradually ebbed away.

Major Loudoun-Shand was killed in this action on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 aged 37.

His company had gone into action with five officers and one hundred and seventeen men, they returned with just one officer and twenty seven men.

For his actions on that day Major Loudoun-Shand was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross.

He is buried in Norfolk Cemetery at Beccarel-Becourt on the old Somme battlefield. His Victoria Cross was gazetted on September 9<sup>th</sup> 1916 and his father travelled to Buckingham Palace on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1917 to receive his son's award from the King.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilfred Robert Lowson – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Wilfred Lowson died during the Battle of the Somme in the summer of 1916. Serving with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion they moved into the Somme sector at Millencourt in August and on September 9<sup>th</sup> the battalion were moved into brigade reserve at Lozenge Wood.

At 6-30am on September 15<sup>th</sup> the battalion attacked from between High Wood and Martinpuich, reaching their objective and “clinging to it under heavy shellfire”.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilfred Robert Lowson was killed in this action on September 16<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 25.

His grave can be visited today at Adanac Military Cemetery at Miraumont on the road to Courcelette and he is also remembered on his hometown memorial on Oliver’s Mount in Scarborough.

Wilfred Lowson was the son of Mr W S and Mrs E Lowson of 16, Westborough in Scarborough.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Lowther – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A County Durham man, William Lowther was serving as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion when in early May 1918 they were posted to a so called “quiet sector” on the ridge of the Chemin des Dames.

On May 27<sup>th</sup> the battalion held a frontage of around two thousand yards on the Craonne Plateau when at 1-00am “A wholly unexpected German attack” was launched against the battalion.

To the right and left ground was ceded to the German infantry leaving 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Lowther and the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion almost surrounded. In this action battalion losses were severe especially in men missing and captured.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Lowther was killed in this action on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 26.

His body never recovered he is remembered today on the Soissons Memorial which commemorates the missing of the 1918 actions on the Aisne and the Marne.

He was the son of William Foster Lowther and Margaret Lowther of Copley House, Butterknowle, in County Durham.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Luckhurst – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Luckhurst served as a private soldier with the London regiment before gaining his commission and joining the Yorkshires.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Luckhurst was killed during the 1917 Battle of Arras.

On the night of April 22/23<sup>rd</sup> the battalion moved into their assembly positions for an attack the following morning.

At 4-45am the British artillery bombardment began and the infantry assault followed soon after. The 4<sup>th</sup> battalion suffered severe casualties and by 7-15am 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Luckhurst was the only officer left and had to assume command. Due to heavy machine gun fire a retirement by phases was ordered and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Luckhurst was killed as they withdrew on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged just 21.

His body was lost and he is remembered today on the Arras Memorial just outside the city centre.

He was the husband of Elizabeth Ann Louisa Luckhurst of South Mundham, Chichester in Sussex.

**Captain Joseph Edward Lynch – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Joseph Lynch was a barrister's son from Dublin and was born in the city in 1880.

He was educated at Clongowes Wood College followed by Trinity College in Dublin. Joseph Lynch first served with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers in India but contacted enteric fever and malaria and was invalided home.

At the onset of the war he offered his services again to the army and was attached to the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Yorkshires in September of 1914 and was promoted from lieutenant to captain on April 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915.

He sailed with the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion from Folkestone arriving in Boulogne on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1915. Very little time was spent in camp and the battalion were thrown straight into the Battle of Loos. After the small town of Loos had fallen late in the day of September 25<sup>th</sup>, Captain Lynch and the battalion moved up through Loos and then proceeded to dig in for the night. Captain Lynch and "D" company pushed on a little further and it was during this night advance that Joseph Lynch already shot through the wrist was killed in the early hours of September 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 35, he had been in France just over a fortnight. After his death "D" company withdrew to the battalion line.

Captain Joseph Edward Lynch is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner, his body never having been recovered.

He was the second son of Michael Palles Lynch and Annie Josephine Lynch of 4 Clifton Terrace, Monkstown in Co Dublin.

After his death Joseph Lynch Senior received a letter from Captain Valentine Fowler describing the action in which his son had died and detailing the difficulties the burial parties had endured due to the continuous bombardment of the area around Hill 70.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ian Cameron Macfarlane – 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Ian Macfarlane joined the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion on the Gallipoli Peninsula in late November of 1915 when gaining his commission after service with the Royal Fusiliers.

Just a few weeks later the evacuation was ordered and on December 18<sup>th</sup> the battalion sailed for the island of Imbros where they remained until February 1916 when they sailed for Alexandria in Egypt arriving on February 7<sup>th</sup>.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Macfarlane and the battalion served around the Suez Canal area until June 1916 when they sailed once again arriving in Marseilles on July 1<sup>st</sup> and then made their way north through France to the Arras sector of the Western Front.

They entered the Battle of the Somme in early September and on the night of the 14<sup>th</sup> at 6-30pm attacked the German stronghold known as the Wonderwerk near Thiepval.

The battalion met heavy rifle and grenade fire and three times during the night the enemy counter attacked but were each time repulsed.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ian Cameron Macfarlane was killed in this action on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged just 20.

His body lost, he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing close to where he fell.

He was the son of Charles and Nancy Macfarlane of 41 Hutton Avenue in West Hartlepool where his name is also recorded on the town's memorial.

**Lt George Duncan Macintyre – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A chartered accountant before the war, George Macintyre was serving with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion when the Battle of the Somme opened in July 1916.

He was present on the first day, July 1<sup>st</sup> when the battalion attacked the German stronghold of Fricourt village at 2-30 pm when "officers and men were mown down".

Lt George Duncan Macintyre survived this but was killed in action on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 34 during an attack on Mametz Wood.

His grave today lies in Gordon Dump Cemetery, half a mile east of La Boisselle. He was the son of Mr A C and Mrs M J Macintyre of 57 Clifton Hill, St Johns Wood in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cyril Percy Maddox – Att'd 2/4<sup>th</sup> Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.**

Cyril Maddox served initially as a private with the Machine Gun Corps before gaining a commission with the Yorkshire regiment and was then attached to the 2/4<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

He was killed in action with the KOYLI on the first day of the Battle of Cambrai, November 20<sup>th</sup> 1917.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cyril Percy Maddox is buried in Hermies Hill British Cemetery just to the east of Hermies on the road to Bertincourt.

**Lt Colonel Bertram Lionel Maddison – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion att'd 8<sup>th</sup> York & Lancasters.**

Bertram Maddison was born in Durham on July 12<sup>th</sup> 1881.

A serving officer before the war he was first commissioned in 1901 and saw service in the Boer War.

He joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in France in February of 1915 and on March 11<sup>th</sup> was wounded in action at Neuve Chapelle. On recovery he was posted to the 8<sup>th</sup> York and Lancasters as second in command and was again wounded in action in January 1916.

On his return to duty with the battalion he was appointed commanding officer on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1916.

When the Somme offensive opened on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 the battalion attacked the village of Ovillers. They cleared the enemy first line and entered the second but here due to heavy losses the attack faltered and a withdrawal was ordered.

Lt Col Bertram Lionel Maddison was killed in this action on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 aged 35.

His grave today lies in Blighty Valley Cemetery at Authuille Wood two and a half miles north of Albert.

Lt Col Maddison was the son of Thomas Maddison of South Bailey, Durham.

After his death the Green Howards Gazette wrote,

“No officer of the regiment who has given his life in this war is more worthy of our honour and respect. Few of us have had the welfare of the regiment more at heart than he and to none was its honour more precious. To those who served under him and to the friends who loved him, his cheerfulness and gentle unselfishness, handicapped as he was by increasing deafness remain an enduring example”.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Margerrison – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 150<sup>th</sup> Trench Mortar Battery.**

James Margerrison was born at Matlock in Derbyshire in 1890 and first served in the ranks of the Notts and Derby regiment before gaining his commission.

He joined the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion at Ecurie in the Arras sector in November of 1917.

The battalion was disbanded during the first week of February 1918 and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Margerrison was then attached to the 150<sup>th</sup> Trench Mortar Battery and was soon after wounded in action serving with them.

Passed through the casualty clearing chain 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Margerrison died of his wounds on April 14<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 28 at a base hospital on the French coast.

His grave can be seen today in Etaples Military Cemetery and his name is also remembered on Matlock War Memorial.

He was the son of James and Elizabeth Margerrison of Matlock.

**Captain Richard Mason – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Richard Mason was a Manchester man and schoolteacher at Birley Street School before the war.

He was with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion during the Cambrai offensive when they took part in an attack on Bourlon Wood and village. The attack was launched at 10-00am with the infantry following behind the tanks and by noon the village was cleared. In the afternoon the enemy launched a counter attack and Captain Richard Mason was killed in this action on November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Cambrai Memorial at Louvencourt.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Avard Yuill Mathews – Yorkshire Regiment att'd 1<sup>st</sup> West Yorkshires.**

Very little information is available on Avard Mathews other than he served in the ranks from the onset of war and was an “Old Contemptible” before being commissioned into the Yorkshire regiment.

He served with the Yorkshires and was then attached to the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the West Yorkshire regiment.

He appears to have been wounded in action during the latter stages of the war and then taken prisoner, dying of his wounds on October 26<sup>th</sup> 1918 while in enemy hands and being buried in an unknown location.

His name is remembered today on the Vis en Artois Memorial to the missing situated at Haucourt seven miles south east of Arras.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richard Malcolm Matthews – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Richard Matthews first served as a private soldier in the ranks of the London regiment and was then commissioned joining with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion in time for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres, Passchendaele offensive.

In September 1917 he was to take part in a subsidiary action known as the Battle of the Menin Road Ridge.

On September 19<sup>th</sup> the battalion assembled in the area of Sanctuary Wood and Stirling Castle and all men were in position by 2-00am. The attack went in at 5-30am towards Inverness Copse and there was fierce fighting in the wood with heavy German rifle, bomb and machine gun fire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richard Malcolm Matthews was killed in this action on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 38.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels of the Tyne Cot Memorial on the old Passchendaele battlefield.

He was the son of John and Jessie Matthews of Walmer, Deal in Kent.

**Major Harold Carey Matthews – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Harold Matthews was born at Hawes in Wensleydale on April 25<sup>th</sup> 1879. He was educated at The School in Aysgarth and fought during the Boer War. Retiring from the military he worked for Barclays Bank and was under manager at the Market Weighton branch when the Great War started. He immediately volunteered and was gazetted as a major on August 29<sup>th</sup> 1914. He travelled with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion to France, arriving in Boulogne on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915. The battalion were soon in action in the Ypres Salient where on April 24<sup>th</sup> they moved out from Ypres via the canal to Potijze. The Germans had taken Fortuin and St Julien and the battalion were to be part of an attack to try and push them back. The following day as the battalion crossed the open ground between Fortuin and St Julien they suffered heavy losses under the fire of the German guns. Major Harold Carey Matthews was killed in this action on April 25<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 36. His grave can be visited today in Sanctuary Wood Cemetery just a few miles to the east of Ypres. Harold Matthews was the eldest son of Frederick William White Matthews of Low Hall, Sinnington in Yorkshire and the husband of Marjory Forster Woodhouse, formerly Matthews of 23 Inverleith Place in Edinburgh. His CO wrote later, “He was killed leading his men in his work which earned the compliments of the general”.

**Captain Michael Day Wade Maude – 2<sup>nd</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> Battalions.**

Michael Maude was born at Rylstone in Yorkshire on September 29<sup>th</sup> 1890. A serving officer before the war he was with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion when they crossed to Zeebrugge on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1914. He took part in the bitter fighting of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres and also saw action on the Somme in the summer of 1916 and at Arras in April of 1917. By now promoted to captain, Michael Maude was attached to the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion and was in charge of “B” company as they prepared for action during the Passchendaele offensive in September of 1917. In a subsidiary action known as the Battle of the Menin Road Ridge the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion attacked towards Inverness Copse at 5-30am on September 20<sup>th</sup>. Captain Maude was “severely wounded” in this action and passed through the casualty clearing chain finally dying of his wounds on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 27 in the Military Hospital at Dover. Captain Michael Day Wade Maude was the youngest son of Colonel W Maude of The Fleets, Rylstone, Skipton in Yorkshire. His grave today lies in St Peter’s Churchyard at Rylstone.

**Captain John Maughan – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Maughan was born at Abbey Hill, Jervaulx in Yorkshire on January 4<sup>th</sup> 1890. From 1903 to 1908 he attended Marlborough College where he was an active member of the Officer Training Corps.

After college he followed a military career and was commissioned into the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in 1908. By November 1914 he had risen to the rank of captain and in April of 1915 he travelled with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion to France.

His war was mainly spent in the Ypres Salient seeing action at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres and being present during the great German gas attack on Whit Monday 1915 when the battalion were in trenches astride the Menin Road at Hooge.

In February of 1916 the battalion were in the line close to Hill 60 to the south east of Ypres when in actions known as the “Operations at the Bluff” Captain John Maughan was killed in action on February 17<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 26.

He is buried in Poperinghe New Military Cemetery, seven miles to the west of Ypres. John Maughan was the eldest son of John and Annie Maughan of Abbey Hill, Jervaulx near Middleham in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick Thomas McBain – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frederick McBain gained his commission in the field after service in the ranks of the Essex regiment and joined the 13<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in late July 1917 in the Villers Guislains sector.

The following month he led a platoon in a daring raid involving pushing “Bangalore Torpedoes” under the enemy wire to explode and blow gaps to allow infantry access.

He fought at the Battle of Cambrai in November of 1917 and during the German Spring Offensive in March 1918 took part in ten days of action fighting on the retreat.

In April 1918 the battalion were involved during the Battle of the Lys and in actions between Lens and Armentieres 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick Thomas McBain was killed in action on April 9<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 25.

He is buried in Ration Farm Military Cemetery at La Chapelle-D’Armentieres.

His parents, Mr and Mrs McBain lived at 105 Caledon Road, East Ham in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Noel Fisher McCarthy – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Noel McCarthy was born into a military family, his father serving as a major with the Royal Army Service Corps. His father was in Ceylon when Noel was born at Trincomalee on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1895.

Commissioned on December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt McCarthy joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in mid July 1916 as they prepared for the Somme offensive.

In mid October the battalion were to carry out an attack on the Le Transloy Ridge near Gueudecourt. Initially posted as wounded and missing 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Noel Fisher McCarthy was killed in this action on October 18<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 20.

His body was lost to the battlefield and he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

Noel McCarthy was the son of the late Major J McCarthy of 4 Leyland Road, Lee in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Percy Norman Leopold McInnes – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Percy McInnes was born at Swingfleet in Yorkshire in 1882.

He joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in August of 1915 and was commissioned into the Yorkshires in November of that year.

Serving with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion in trenches close to Bailleul in early 1916 where “enemy artillery were particularly active” he was wounded in action and removed from the battlefield for treatment.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Percy Norman Leopold McInnes died of his wounds on July 20<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 34. He is buried in Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension on the eastern edge of the town and he is also remembered on Scarborough War Memorial on Oliver’s Mount. Percy McInnes was the son of Harry and Elizabeth McInnes, late of Withernsea in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Caldwell McIntyre – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

John McIntyre was born at Wigton in Cumbria in 1894.

At the onset of war he enlisted as a private soldier in the Gordon Highlanders and then transferred over to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

He was promoted to a commission with the 11<sup>th</sup> battalion of the South Lancashires and then in July of 1915 joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires.

On September 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 during the Battle of Loos the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion attacked a cross roads on the north east corner of Hulloch and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt McIntyre was severely wounded having both legs shattered. He was then taken prisoner and moved by the Germans to a camp at Seclin to the south of Lille where he died of his wounds on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 21.

His grave today lies in Cabaret Rouge British Cemetery at Souchez seven miles north of Arras.

He was the son of Mr A McIntyre of 27 Ings Avenue, Skipton in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Owen Stirling Melhado – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Owen Melhado was “commissioned in the field” and joined the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion in September of 1915 at Karakol Dagh on the Gallipoli peninsula.

After early actions by the battalion they now settled down to “normal” trench duties.

In late November 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Melhado was seriously wounded in action and eventually shipped out to Malta for hospital treatment.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Owen Stirling Melhado died of his wounds in hospital on the island of Malta on December 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 23.

He is buried in Marsa Jewish Cemetery on Malta alongside many other casualties of the Gallipoli and Salonika campaigns.

Owen Melhado was the son of Reginald and Irene Melhado of Devon House, HalfWay Tree, Jamaica in the West Indies.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Leslie Melhuish – Yorkshire Regiment att'd 2/5<sup>th</sup> KOYLI.**

Leslie Melhuish enlisted in the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment at the onset of war and then spent time with the Machine Gun Corps.

He was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt and joined with the Yorkshire regiment and was then attached to the 2/5<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Leslie Melhuish was killed in action aged 21 serving with the KOYLI on November 27<sup>th</sup> 1917 during the Battle of Cambrai.

His body was never recovered and he is remembered today on the Cambrai Memorial at Louverval, eight miles east of Bapaume.

Leslie Melhuish was the son of Robert and the late Annie Melhuish of Northgate, Harborne in Birmingham.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Henry Frederick Roy Messenger – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Henry Messenger first served as a trooper with the New Zealand Mounted Police and came into the war serving with the New Zealand forces before being commissioned and joining with the Yorkshire regiment.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Messenger was killed in action aged 25 on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915 during the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion’s attack on the Turkish line at Scimitar Hill.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Henry Frederick Roy Messenger was a native of Wallingford in Berkshire but at the time of his death his parents James Robert and Amy Messenger were living in Wellington in New Zealand.

**Lt Gordon Miles – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Gordon Miles was born in Weymouth in 1889.

He joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in July 1915 being commissioned into the Yorkshires in January of 1916.

Towards the end of the Battle of the Somme the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion were involved in an attack on the village of Le Sars.

An artillery bombardment began on the afternoon of October 6<sup>th</sup> and continued until just after midday on the 7<sup>th</sup>.

At 1-45pm the battalion advanced and Lt Gordon Miles was killed by shellfire just as he reached the crossroads near Le Sars on October 7<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 28.

His body lost to the battlefield he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

Lt Miles was the son of James and Frances Jane Miles of "St Bedes" 5 Ullswater Crescent in Radipole, Weymouth.

**Captain Frederick Raymond Milholland – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frederick Milholland was born on the island of Jamaica on January 1<sup>st</sup> 1896, his father being the Crown Solicitor for Jamaica.

The family came to England in 1907 and his education followed at Oundle School where he captained the rugby XV and then Balliol College at Oxford.

He was gazetted in December of 1914 and fought with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion on the Somme where he was wounded in action at Mametz Wood.

He was promoted to captain and adjutant by early 1917 and was with the battalion during the Passchendaele offensive of that year.

In February of 1918 the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion was disbanded and Captain Milholland transferred to the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion when just over a week later he was out with a runner inspecting the front line when he was hit by a sniper, in trenches close to Bethune.

He was taken to a field ambulance and then on to No 1 Casualty Clearing Station but died of his wounds an hour later on February 26<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 22.

His grave can be visited today in Chocques Military Cemetery just west of Bethune.

Captain Frederick Raymond Milholland was the son of Mr and Mrs J F Milholland of 6 The Downs, Wimbledon in London.

**Captain Audley Charles Hyde Millar MC – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Audley Millar came into the Great War serving in the ranks of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force before being commissioned into the Yorkshire regiment. Captain Millar was with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion during the 3<sup>rd</sup> battle of Ypres, Passchendaele offensive.

In late September of 1917 the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion had been involved in fierce fighting around Cameron Covert in the notorious Ypres Salient after which they were relieved but the respite proved to be short and on October 13<sup>th</sup> they were rushed back into the line on a frontage of 500 yards just to the east of Polygon Wood. For four days they were under heavy artillery fire which was being directed by German spotter planes.

Captain Audley Charles Hyde Millar MC was wounded during these actions on October 16<sup>th</sup> 1917, dying later the same day at the age of 33.

He is buried in Menin Road South Military Cemetery just to the east of Ypres on the southern side of the Menin Road.

Captain Millar was the son of Walter and Annie Millar of 103 Coromandel Street in Wellington, New Zealand.

**Lt Duncan Oscar Reeve Millar- 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 21<sup>st</sup> Trench Mortar Battery.**

Duncan Millar landed with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion at Le Havre on June 6<sup>th</sup> 1915.

He saw action with the battalion in the Maroc and Loos sectors and in November of 1917 fought during the Cambrai offensive in actions at Bourlon Wood.

By the time of the German Spring Offensive in March of 1918 Lt Millar had been attached to the 21<sup>st</sup> Trench Mortar Battery and was with them when he was wounded in action in the Hazebrouck area.

Lt Duncan Oscar Reeve Millar died of his wounds on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1918.

His grave can be seen today in Haverskerque British Cemetery, two miles north of St Venant.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Alan Miller – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Alan Miller was born on July 25<sup>th</sup> 1892, his father being the Inspector of the New Zealand Postal Service.

He initially served in the ranks of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force before undergoing officer training.

He was commissioned on August 4<sup>th</sup> 1915 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires on the Somme in July 1916 in rest bivouacs west of Bois Caffet.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Miller saw action in the attack on Guillemont in late July and in October with the battalion still on the Somme he marched up to a support area with the battalion close to Pommiers Redoubt.

The marching column was heavily shelled and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Alan Miller was killed in this bombardment on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 24.

His CO wrote, “He was most trustworthy and zealous, a brave and good officer and is a very great loss to the battalion”.

His grave can be visited today in Dartmoor Cemetery at Beccordel-Becourt just to the east of Albert.

Alan Millar was the son of David and Annie Deuchar Miller of Palmerston North in New Zealand.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Checkley Mills – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

An older soldier, William Mills had served in the ranks during the Boer War.

He volunteered his services again at the onset of war and was gazetted on August 4<sup>th</sup> 1915, joining with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in November of 1915 in the Givenchy area.

He fought at Montauban on the first day of the Somme offensive, July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916.

On July 23<sup>rd</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion assembled for an attack on Guillemont which went in at 3-40am. The battalion came up against uncut German wire and were caught in enfilade machine gun and rifle fire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Checkley Mills was killed in this action on July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1916 aged 38.

His body never recovered he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

William Mills was the son of G A Mills JP of Broken Hill in New South Wales and the husband of Bertha M Mills of “Ermelo”, Ednan Street, Como, South Perth in Western Australia.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas James Mitchell.**

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas James Mitchell was killed in action on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 20. I believe he was serving with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion and was initially posted as missing during the battalion's attack on the village of Contalmaison during the Battle of the Somme.

The son of Thomas and Eliza Mitchell, he has no known grave and is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Douglas Dana Drew Kinnaird Moir – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Douglas Moir was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia on December 12<sup>th</sup> 1894.

At the outbreak of war he served in the ranks of the London regiment and then received a temporary commission with the Norfolk Regiment.

He entered Sandhurst by nomination on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1915 and was gazetted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt on December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915.

He joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in the second week of July 1916 during the Somme offensive.

On the afternoon of July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Moir and the battalion marched to assembly positions close to Glatz Redoubt. Overnight they moved up via Trones Wood and by 2-30am on the 23<sup>rd</sup> were in position for an attack on Guillemont.

The battalion moved off at 3-40am and came up against uncut German wire where they were subjected to heavy machine gun and rifle enfilade fire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Douglas Dana Drew Kinnaird Moir was killed in this action on July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1916 at the age of 21 and having no known grave is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Moir was the son of Major John Drew Moir of the RAMC and Mrs Moir of 55 Pembridge Villas, Bayswater in London.

**Lt Herbert Sarif Roy Montesole – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion att'd from Royal Sussex Regiment.**

Londoner Herbert Montesole was educated at the Stationers Company School and Camden Secondary School where he was good at all sports especially football and enjoyed long distance walking.

He entered London University where he was an active member of the Officer Training Corps for two years and in July of 1914 graduated from Kings College with a Bsc in engineering.

He was gazetted into the special reserve of the Royal Sussex regiment and then attached to the Bedfords but didn't actually serve with them as he accompanied a draft of reinforcements for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires and arrived in France with them in December of 1914.

Lt Montesole saw action with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Neuve Chapelle in March 1915 after which in May they were in preparation for the Battle of Festubert.

At 6-00am on May 17<sup>th</sup> Lt Montesole and the men of "B" company entered the German trenches just as a shell hit the parapet burying him and four others.

Lt Herbert Sarif Roy Montesole was killed in this action on May 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 22.

His CO wrote later to his parents,

"They had during the night carried out some important and dangerous operations, your son was cool, alert and cheerful as usual. I have always considered him one of the best most cheerful and efficient subalterns in the regiment".

His grave today lies in Guards Cemetery at "Windy Corner" three quarters of a mile north of Cuinchy.

Lt Montesole was the son of Max and Emma Montesole of 270 Wightman Road, Hornsey in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Norman Morant – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Norman Morant was a Leeds man and was born in the city on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1893. An “Old Contemptible” he served in the ranks of the Scots Guards and saw action in the first battles of the war at Mons and on the Aisne.

1915 brought the Battles of Neuve Chapelle and Loos with Norman Morant still fighting with the Scots Guards.

He fought on the Somme and was then promoted to a commission and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in the Ypres Salient on December 8<sup>th</sup> 1917.

When the German Spring Offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918, the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion were two miles behind the battle zone and were rushed up to man the front line near the village of Roupy.

The enemy “attacked persistently” on the 21<sup>st</sup> and again on the following day when 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Morant was wounded and captured.

He was taken to a German field hospital near St Quentin and on March 27<sup>th</sup> Norman Morant died of his wounds aged 25.

Initially buried by the Germans at St Quentin his grave can be seen today in St Souplet British Cemetery just to the south of Le Cateau.

Norman Morant was the son of Alfred Morant of Leeds.

**Captain John Cecil Morgan – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Morgan was born in London on October 24<sup>th</sup> 1875, the son of John Hammond Morgan CVO, FRCS. He attended Trinity College at Oxford after which he pursued a military career being commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in December of 1899.

He saw action in the Boer War and had risen to the rank of captain when he resigned from the army in September 1909.

Returning to the colours at the onset of war he joined the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion on October 4<sup>th</sup> 1914. Captain Morgan sailed with the battalion from Liverpool and arrived in Mudros Bay on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1915, from here moving to the island of Imbros for training and acclimatisation.

In the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup> the battalion were towed ashore and landed at Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli peninsula. With Captain Morgan in charge of “A” company they left the beach and attacked the Turkish held hill of Lala Baba. There was fighting all day but by midnight Lala Baba had been taken.

Captain John Cecil Morgan was killed in this attack on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 39.

His grave today lies close to where he fell in Azmak Cemetery at Suvla.

Captain Morgan was the husband of Truda Morgan of Fearn, Claygate in Surrey.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Sydney Morris – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Sydney Morris was with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion and was killed in action on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 in the attack on Lala Baba alongside John Morgan in the events described above.

Sydney Morris however has no known grave, his body never being found and he is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli peninsula.

**Lt Colonel James Mortimer CMG – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

James Mortimer was born at Driffield in East Yorkshire in 1870.

He first enlisted as a private soldier in the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment and rose to command a company during the Boer War.

When the Great War started on August 4<sup>th</sup> 1914 the by then Major Mortimer was with the 5<sup>th</sup> territorial battalion at Scarborough.

He travelled to France as CO of the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion as Sir Mark Sykes had to remain at home, the battalion landing at Boulogne on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1915.

They were pitched straight into the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres and Major Mortimer fought at St Julien where on learning that the two battalions on their flanks were retiring said,

“Yes but the 5<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires are not”.

He was also present during the German gas attack on Whit Monday 1915 when the battalion were in trenches close to Hooge.

In February of 1916 the battalion were engaged during the “Operations at the Bluff” to the south of Ypres and then in late August moved down into the Somme offensive.

Lt Col Mortimer and his men moved up to Lozenge Wood on September 9<sup>th</sup> and the following day assembled in Pioneer Alley and Swansea Trench.

The battalion were to attack the enemy line between High Wood and Martinpuich and just before zero hour, Lt Col James Mortimer was killed by a shell as he approached the assembly trenches on September 15<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 45.

His men were given the news just before they went “over the top” and if anything it made them more determined, a battalion member writing,

“It was his due for it was his work, encouragement and personality that were alone responsible for it”.

The general wrote later,

“He was the soul of his battalion, the pride of the brigade and an example to us all”.

Lt Col Mortimer is buried in Flatiron Copse Cemetery at Mametz in the heart of the old Somme battlefield.

He was the son of John Robert and Matilda Mortimer and the husband of Dora Mortimer of Grove Cottage, Driffield in Yorkshire.

His name is inscribed on Great Driffield War Memorial and also on the Sledmere Cross near Driffield which was erected by Sir Mark Sykes in honour of local Yorkshire regiment officers and men lost.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hugh Mosman – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Hugh Mosman was born in Edinburgh on October 27<sup>th</sup> 1860 and was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University from 1878 to 1881.

Before the war he was agent to the Ormesby Estate near Middlesbrough, chairman of Cleveland Agricultural Society and secretary of the Cleveland Hunt.

Although 54 years old at the onset of war he offered his services and was commissioned with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in August of 1915.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hugh Mosman died on February 12<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 56 while in training at Cramlington in Northumberland.

Riding out on his horse he suddenly fell forward and died of heart failure attributed at the time to the hard physical work involved for a man of his age.

Hugh Mosman was the son of the late Hugh Mosman and his wife Helen, of Auchtyfardle in Lanarkshire.

His grave can be seen today in Edinburgh's Grange Cemetery and his name is also remembered on a memorial plaque in St Cuthberts Church at Ormesby just outside Middlesbrough.

**Captain Robert Henry Murray – 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Lancashire Fusiliers.**

Robert Murray was a university man attending Selwyn College at Cambridge in 1913. He was a member of the homebased 11<sup>th</sup> battalion, which furnished drafts of men for the battalions serving overseas.

Captain Robert Henry Murray was attached to the Lancashire Fusiliers and was killed in action with them in the Loos sector on July 7<sup>th</sup> 1916.

His grave can be seen today in Philosophie British Cemetery at Mazingarbe to the south east of Bethune.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Farquhar Mowat – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Mowat first saw service in the ranks of the Royal Scots before receiving his commission.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Mowat joined the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in March of 1917 while they were at Vieil Hesdins preparing for the forthcoming Arras offensive.

When the Battle of Arras opened on April 9<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Mowat and the battalion were at Monchy Le Preux and spent the rest of that month in and out of the front line as the offensive developed.

After a short spell of rest they were pushed forward again into the Arras sector in trenches north of the river Scarpe. Between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of May the battalion were involved in four days of almost continuous fighting, "Men in the front line were exhausted and there was no drinking water".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Farquhar Mowat was wounded in these actions and died of his wounds on May 15<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 24.

His grave can be seen today in Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension just south of the village where many casualty clearing stations were based.

John Mowat was the son of Isabella and the late William Mowat of 21 West Maitland Street in Edinburgh.

**Captain John Flesher Myers DCM – 4<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Battalions.**

John Myers was born in Guycroft near Otley on March 27<sup>th</sup> 1877 and was educated at the Westgate School in the town.

He joined the Yorkshire regiment as a private soldier in December 1894 and spent ten years in India and three in South Africa with the regiment before retiring as a sergeant in 1913.

He spent time as a warden at the Borstal Institution at Feltham in London and then worked at Northallerton jail just before the war.

He married Miss Lillie Benson at Richmond in June of 1914 and when war was declared returned to the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion as Company Sergeant Major. He was promoted to Regimental Sergeant Major in September of 1915.

John Myers received the DCM in January 1916 for,

“Conspicuous gallantry and resource in holding under heavy fire with a small party of men until relieved a trench which had nearly been obliterated by shellfire.”

RSM Myers was also decorated with the Croix de Guerre by General Foch on behalf of the French people.

In April 1916 he was commissioned and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion being wounded in action at Glatz Redoubt during the Somme offensive.

He was invalided home and spent some time at Hartlepool and when fully recovered joined the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion in October of 1916 at Beaumetz.

He was promoted to Lieutenant in early 1917 and then made Captain in July after actions at the Battle of Messines.

The 6<sup>th</sup> battalion then moved into the Passchendaele offensive and on October 9<sup>th</sup> at 4-30am Captain Myers led his men in an attack on the village of Poelcapelle where heavy casualties ensued as the men were caught in heavy fire from both flanks.

Captain John Flesher Myers DCM was killed in this action on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 40.

A brother officer wrote later to his family,

“We officers and men deeply sympathise with you in your loss. The regiment has lost a gallant and noble officer, one whose place will be hard to fill.”

His body lost, Captain Myers is remembered today on the Tyne Cot Memorial and also on Northallerton War Memorial.

He was the husband of Lillie Myers of 6 Dudley Terrace in Northallerton.

**Captain John Vivian Nancarrow – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Nancarrow was born in Middlesbrough on June 6<sup>th</sup> 1885 and was educated at the Leys School and Kings College Cambridge.

He was admitted to the bar in 1910 and practised as a solicitor in Middlesbrough where he was also secretary to the local Chamber of Commerce.

A pre-war territorial with the Yorkshire regiment, Captain Nancarrow arrived in Boulogne with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915. Just one week later they were in action in the Ypres Salient with orders to hold the village of Fortuin and if possible push the Germans back into St Julien.

Captain John Vivian Nancarrow was killed in this action on April 25<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 30.

A fellow officer wrote,

“He was seen cheering on his men and in the advance stopped to bind up the wound of a soldier and then moved on. After making several rushes towards the enemy positions he was shot and died almost instantly.”

His CO wrote,

“He behaved like a hero.”

Captain Nancarrow has no known grave and his name is remembered on the Yorkshire panels of the Menin Gate at Ypres and also on Middlesbrough War Memorial.

He was the son of George Bennett and Charlotte Alice Nancarrow of Ravenscroft, Grove Hill in Middlesbrough and at the time of his death, was engaged to be married to Miss Elsie Harkess of nearby Stokesley.

**Captain Guy Lister Nevile – 10<sup>th</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions.**

Guy Nevile was born at Skelbroke Park Doncaster on October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1886 and was educated at Haileybury College.

A career soldier he was commissioned in April 1907 and promoted lieutenant in January of 1911. From September 1914 until January 1915 he served as adjutant to the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion and in March was promoted to Captain joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at La Gorgue in April.

Captain Nevile fought with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at the Battle of Festubert in early May and in June the battalion were in the front line close to Givenchy.

On June 14<sup>th</sup> the battalion assembled for an attack the following day on Givenchy.

At 6-00am,

“They advanced until every man was killed, wounded or pinned to the ground by rifle and machine gun fire. Captain Nevile was shot while advancing carrying his hunting horn. He cannot be traced but we still cling to the hope that he may have come in wounded.”

Sadly he didn’t come in Captain Guy Lister Nevile had lost his life in this action on June 15<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 29.

He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Le Touret Memorial four miles north east of Bethune.

Captain Nevile was the son of Percy Sandford and Etheline Nevile of Skelbroke Park, Doncaster.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Lancelot Nicholson – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Lancelot Nicholson was a County Durham man born at Seaham Harbour in 1894. During the Battle of 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres, Passchendaele offensive 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Nicholson served with "A" company of the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion.

On the afternoon of September 19<sup>th</sup> 1917 the battalion moved up to assemble in the area of Stirling Castle and Sanctuary Wood to the east of Ypres.

Zero hour for the attack was set for 5-30am the next day and the battalion advanced into Inverness Copse where they faced a hostile artillery barrage and heavy enemy rifle and machine gun fire in the wood. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Lancelot Nicholson was killed in this action on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 24.

His grave can be visited today in Hooge Crater Cemetery just along the Menin Road from the town of Ypres and close to where he fell.

Lancelot Nicholson was the son of Matthew and Elizabeth Nicholson of 3 Bath Terrace, in Seaham Harbour.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Geoffrey Burbank Nilsson – att'd 7<sup>th</sup> East Yorkshires.**

Geoffrey Nilsson was born at West Hartlepool in 1895.

After service with the Yorkshire regiment and the disbanding of battalions in the spring of 1918 he was attached to the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

In September of 1918 they fought at the Battle of Epehy in early morning fierce fighting around Gouzeaucourt and Gauche Wood.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Geoffrey Burbank Nilsson was killed in this action on September 18<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 24.

He is buried close to where he fell in Gouzeaucourt New British Cemetery to the north east of Peronne and his name is inscribed on West Hartlepool War Memorial.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Nilsson was the son of Evelyn Mary and the late Adolf Emanuel Nilsson of West Hartlepool.

**Major Ralph Elliot Noyes – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Ralph Noyes was born at Milford Haven on November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1873.

A career soldier he was first commissioned in 1893 and rose through the ranks retiring as a Major in November of 1911 having served in the Tirah Expedition. He rejoined the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion on October 4<sup>th</sup> 1914 and arrived with them in Boulogne on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1915. They were thrust straight into the Battle of Loos and on the afternoon of September 25<sup>th</sup> after Loos had fallen passed through the town and dug in along the old German line. The following morning the officers were called together to discuss the day's attack and at 7-30am the battalion advanced on Hill 60 with fierce fighting that "More than once was hand to hand".

Major Ralph Elliot Noyes was killed at Hill 60 on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 at aged 42.

His body lost he has no known grave and is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

His name is also inscribed on Cheltenham War Memorial and on the Roll of Honour at St Stephens Church.

Major Noyes was the son of Col George Augustus Noyes of the Royal Artillery.

**Captain Orbell Oakes – 6<sup>th</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions.**

Orbell Oakes was born into a military family on November 7<sup>th</sup> 1880 at Mhow in India.

He was educated at Wellington College and then pursued a military career being first commissioned in January of 1903 and seeing service in the Boer War.

By the onset of the Great War he was serving as a captain with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion and then joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in France in the new year of 1915 after their grievous losses during the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres.

In early March with the battalion in billets at Laventie they received orders for an attack on the German held village of Neuve Chapelle.

Captain Oakes and his men moved into action at 2-30pm on March 10<sup>th</sup> occupying the cleared German trenches. Over the next two days, numerous counter attacks were launched by the enemy and on March 12<sup>th</sup> Captain Orbell Oakes was killed in action close to Moulin du Pietre at Neuve Chapelle aged 34.

The Green Howards Gazette wrote,

“In him the regiment has lost an excellent officer and a good comrade”

Lt Col Alexander wrote,

“He died in action gallantly doing his duty. He was hit in the head by a bullet and death must have been instantaneous. He had been doing splendid work with his company since joining the battalion and his loss will be deeply felt by us all”.

Captain Oakes has no known grave and is remembered today on the Le Touret Memorial four miles north east of Bethune.

He was the son of Lt Col Orbell Henry Oakes and Mrs Laura Eliza Josephine Oakes of Nowton Court, Bury St Edmunds.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Reginald Oakley – 15<sup>th</sup> att'd 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Reginald Oakley was born at Altofts near Normanton in Yorkshire in 1895.

He was attached to the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion and saw action with them in the summer of 1916 during the Somme offensive.

In July and early August the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion fought at Horseshoe Trench, Bécourt Wood,

Contalmaison and Munster Alley, before being relieved on August 7<sup>th</sup>.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Oakley and the battalion then moved by train via Bailleul to Steenewerck and then marched to Papot arriving on August 22<sup>nd</sup>.

They were detailed to take over trenches at Papot and it was during the relief of the battalion in the line that 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Reginald Oakley was killed on August 25<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 21.

His grave today lies in the Berkshire Cemetery Extension nine miles to the south of Ypres on the road to Armentieres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Oakley was the son of Caleb and Ellen Oakley of 39 Grosvenor Terrace in York.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Stewart Omand – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Robert Omand joined with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in the spring of 1916 when the battalion were engaged in the Ypres Salient.

They moved to the Somme sector and spent late August and early September 1916 in training at Millencourt.

On September 14<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Omand and the battalion assembled in Eye and Swansea trenches and between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of the month were in action between High Wood and Martinpuich.

They were relieved for a short spell and then found themselves back in the line on September 22<sup>nd</sup>.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Stewart Omand was wounded in action around the village of Eaucourt L'Abbaye and died from his wounds on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 24.

His grave can be visited today in Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension just to the south of Albert where many casualty clearing stations were positioned during the Somme offensive.

Robert Omand was the son of Donald Omand of 57 Dempster Street in Wick.

**Lt Henry Sigismund Oppe – 11<sup>th</sup> att'd 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Henry Oppe was a Londoner, born in the capital in 1880.

A practising solicitor before the war he was admitted to the bar in 1908 and was a member of Drummond, White-Cooper and Phillips of Shanghai.

He was a pre-war territorial and was attached to the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion on the Gallipoli peninsula in September of 1915 in a draft to replace the battalion's losses during the August fighting at Suvla and Scimitar Hill.

The battalion were at Karakol Dargh when Lt Henry Sigismund Oppe was killed in action on November 6<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 35.

His grave today lies in Hill 10 Cemetery on the north side of the Salt Lake at Suvla.

Henry Oppe was the son of Pauline and the late Mr A S Oppe of Pamber Heath near Basingstoke and his name is inscribed on the roll of honour at Pamber Heath Memorial Hall.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Percy Orde-Powlett – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Orde-Powlett was born on April 7<sup>th</sup> 1894.

He was educated at Eton from 1908 to 1913 followed by Trinity College at Cambridge where his main interests were science and biology.

He joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in September of 1914 and arrived with the battalion at Boulogne on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915.

They were sent straight up to the Ypres Salient and on April 24<sup>th</sup> were involved in the Battle of St Julien suffering heavy losses at Fortuin.

From May 9<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Orde-Powlett and his men were in reserve trenches at Brandhoek and on May 15<sup>th</sup> went back into the line attached to a cavalry brigade on the railway embankment outside Ypres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Percy Orde-Powlett was killed in action close to Bellewaarde Lake on May 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 21.

He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels of the Menin Gate at Ypres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Orde-Powlett was the eldest son of William George Algar Orde-Powlett MP, now the 5<sup>th</sup> Baron Bolton and Lady Bolton of Wensley Hall near Leyburn in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Frederick Squire Osmond – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

The 6<sup>th</sup> battalion had just come out of the Passchendaele offensive when 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Osmond joined them at Seques in October of 1917.

The battalion then moved to Mazingarbe and from there into the brigade support line between Loos and Lens where they were employed in working parties doing trench improvement work.

Whilst supervising one of these working parties 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Frederick Squire Osmond was killed during an artillery bombardment on November 28<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 23.

His grave can be seen today in St Patricks Cemetery to the west of Loos.

Charles Osmond was the son of Charles Richard and Edith Emma Osmond of "Summerhill" The Shrubbery in Weston-super-Mare.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walter Ernest Pacey – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Before the war Walter Pacey had worked for the Labour Dept of the Board of Trade and initially served in the ranks of the Yorkshires before being commissioned. He then joined with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion and was with them as they came out of the Battle of Arras in late April of 1917. The battalion then had “Twelve days pleasantly spent at Famechon” for rest and reorganisation. On June 16<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Pacey and the battalion were sent back into the line in actions around the Hindenburg Support line. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walter Ernest Pacey was killed on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1917 during a German gas attack on the battalion’s lines.

His grave can be visited today at Aichiet Le Grand Communal Cemetery Extension situated close to the village in the north of the old Somme battleground.

His name is also remembered on the memorial to the staff of the Ministry of Labour in Caxton House, Tothill Street in London.

**Major John Sylvester Palliser – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Machine Gun Corps.**

John Palliser was born in Rotherham in 1893. He joined the army in the summer of 1911 serving in the ranks of the Yorkshire regiment and was later in receipt of his commission.

He served with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion and was awarded the Croix de Guerre by Belgium before being attached to the Machine Gun Corps who he was with when killed in action on August 9<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 25.

Major Palliser is buried in Villers- Bretonneux Military Cemetery ten miles east of Amiens on the road to St Quentin.

He was the son of William and Frances Amelia Palliser of “Brentwood”, Flamborough near Bridlington in East Yorkshire.

**Captain Frank Bryan Parker – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Parker was born in South Milford to the east of Leeds in 1897 and went up to Cambridge attending Trinity College in 1914 just prior to the war.

After the German Spring Offensive in 1918 the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion was absorbed into the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion and a cadre of officers from the 6<sup>th</sup> returned to Mychett Camp at Aldershot where they began reforming the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion with men from various units and regiments. Captain Parker was with the battalion on October 13<sup>th</sup> 1918 when they travelled to Dundee sailing on October 16<sup>th</sup> to join the North Russia Expeditionary Force.

The battalion landed at Murmansk in November of 1918 and in early 1919 moved to the Archangel front. March 22<sup>nd</sup> found Captain Parker and his men in Chinova where the following day they attacked the village of Bolshoi Ozerki where the French garrison had been overwhelmed by the Bolsheviks.

Captain Frank Bryan Parker was killed in this action on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1919 aged 22.

He was buried in Bolshoi Ozerki Cemetery and is remembered today on the Archangel Memorial.

Frank Parker was the son of Reginald and Margaret Parker of Milford Hall, South Milford in Yorkshire.

**Lt Luigi Maria Parisotti – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion & Queen Alexandras Own Gurkha Rifles.**

Luigi Parisotti was born in Paddington in London in 1891, the son of Luigi and Sarah Parisotti, both of his parents being teachers of singing.

He was educated at Stoneyhurst College and was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment from the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1915.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Parisotti joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on February 12<sup>th</sup> 1916 while the battalion were at Carnoy.

He served with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion until June of 1916 when he was attached to the Indian Army and proceeded to Macedonia where he served until September 30<sup>th</sup> 1918.

Lt Luigi Parisotti was killed in action on January 21<sup>st</sup> 1920 aged 29 in India while attached to the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the Gurkha Rifles and was buried in Jandola Cemetery.

His grave now lying where maintenance is no longer possible by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission his name is remembered today on the Delhi Memorial.

**Lt Bertie Charles Peach – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Bertie Peach was born in Stafford in 1893.

He sailed with the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion from Southampton landing at Le Havre on June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1916. The battalion were pioneers to the 40<sup>th</sup> division and were moved about frequently wherever skilled labour was required. The battalion fought at Bourlon Wood in late 1917 and when the Spring Offensive opened in March 1918 Lt Peach and the battalion were in the front line at Hamlincourt.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of April the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion were involved in the Battle of the Lys in trenches close to Bac St Maur and when the Portuguese troops on their right collapsed found the Germans rounding their flank and fierce fighting ensued.

Lt Bertie Charles Peach was killed during this action on April 9<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 25.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Ploegsteert Memorial situated in the Berks Cemetery Extension seven miles south of Ypres.

Lt Peach was the son of George Edward and Lucy Peach of 123 Weston Road in Stafford.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Pearson – Yorkshire Regiment att'd 8<sup>th</sup> West Yorkshires.**

Robert Pearson died of wounds as a prisoner of war on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 23.

After service with the Yorkshire regiment he was attached to the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion of the West Yorkshire regiment with whom he was serving when wounded and captured by the enemy in the summer of 1918.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Pearson is buried in Rethel French National Cemetery to the north east of Reims, Rethel being in German hands for virtually all of the war.

He was the son of Robert and Elizabeth Ann Pearson of 11 East Mount Crescent, Darlington in Co Durham.

**Captain Lawrence Peel – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion att'd 7<sup>th</sup> Division Cyclists Company.**

Lawrence Peel was born in Clitheroe on September 18<sup>th</sup> 1884 and attended Winchester College until 1902.

A career soldier he was commissioned in October of 1903 and by 1911 had risen to the rank of captain. Travelling with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion Captain Peel arrived at Zeebrugge on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1914 and via Bruges entered Ypres on October 14<sup>th</sup>. When the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres opened on October 19<sup>th</sup> Captain Peel was attached to the divisional cyclist company and on the night of October 23<sup>rd</sup> he made a reconnaissance of a farm they had been ordered to attack between Gheluvelt and Klein Zillebeke.

When they attacked and entered the farm they found it full of enemy machine gunners and snipers and were forced to withdraw. When last seen Captain Peel was, "Wounded but fighting hand to hand in the midst of the enemy his sword in one hand and revolver in the other".

Captain Lawrence Peel was killed in this action on October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1914 at the age of 30.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres and also on Slaidburn Roll of Honour.

Captain Peel was the third son of Mr and Mrs William Peel of Knowlmere Manor in Clitheroe and the husband of the Hon Mrs L Peel, now Mrs Martin of The Brand, Loughborough in Leicestershire.

**Lt Cecil Howard Perkins – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion att'd 21<sup>st</sup> Light Trench Mortar Battery.**

Cecil Perkins was born in Kings Norton near Birmingham in 1889 and before the war worked for Birmingham City Council.

He served with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion after which he was attached to the 21<sup>st</sup> Trench Mortar Battery.

Lt Cecil Howard Perkins was killed in action on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918 at the age of 22.

He is buried in Les Baraques Military Cemetery at Sangatte just west of Calais and his name is also remembered on the roll of honour of the Birmingham City Treasurers Department.

Lt Perkins was the son of Charles William and Mabel Norah Perkins of 25 Edgbaston House, Broad Street in Birmingham.

**Lt Cyril John Perkins – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Cyril Perkins was born in Battersea, London in 1895 and was a member of the University of London Officer Training Corps after attending Battersea Polytechnic. After the 1917 Battle of Arras 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Perkins and the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion had “Twelve days pleasantly spent at Famechon”.

The respite was short lived however and by June 16<sup>th</sup> the battalion were back in the line in the Hindenburg Support where for six days they incurred casualties from shell and rifle fire and predominantly gas.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cyril John Perkins was wounded during this period and died from his wounds on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 23.

His grave can be visited today at Aichiet le Grand Communal Cemetery Extension situated in the north of the old Somme battleground.

Cyril Perkins was the husband of Norah G Perkins of 39 Mantilla Road, Upper Tooting in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Eric Loftus Perris – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Middlesbrough man Eric Perris first served in the ranks of the West Yorkshire regiment and when commissioned joined the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in the Ypres Salient in the spring of 1916.

The battalion moved down to the Somme later in the year and spent late August and early September in training at Millencourt.

On September 14<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Perris and the battalion attacked between High Wood and Martinpuich being relieved on September 19<sup>th</sup>, “All utterly spent and weary”.

On the night of September 26<sup>th</sup> the battalion assembled for an attack towards the village of Flers. The attack went in at 11-00pm but due to a mix up in orders the other battalions detailed for the action didn’t move up with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion leaving them exposed to enfilade fire into their flanks.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Eric Loftus Perris was killed in this action in the early hours of September 27<sup>th</sup> 1916.

His grave today can be seen in Bécourt Military Cemetery at Bécordel-Bécourt two miles east of Albert.

Eric Perris is also remembered on Middlesbrough War Memorial at the gates of the town’s Albert Park.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Perry – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

John Perry was born in West Hartlepool on May 9<sup>th</sup> 1892.

He received his commission on August 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Corbie on June 15<sup>th</sup> 1916.

When the Battle of the Somme opened on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Perry was involved in the first day attack on Montauban and a few days later was in action at Trones Wood.

The battalion were then relieved until the afternoon of July 22<sup>nd</sup> when they assembled at Trones Wood and late in the evening moved to the north of the wood. At 3-40am they attacked towards the village of Guillemont where gains were made but losses suffered as the men came up against uncut German wire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Perry was first posted as missing but was not seen again dying in this action on July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1916 aged 24.

He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial and on his hometown memorial in West Hartlepool.

John Perry was the son of Mr J Perry of Carisbrook Road in West Hartlepool.

**Lt Richard Herbert Phayre – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Richard Phayre was born in Farnborough, Hampshire on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1890.

He was educated at St Clair, Walmer followed by Repton and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

He was commissioned in 1909 and made lieutenant in 1911, was appointed battalion signalling instructor in 1912 and assistant adjutant in 1914.

Lt Phayre landed with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Zeebruge on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1914 and by way of Bruges arrived in Ypres on October 14<sup>th</sup>.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres opened on October 19<sup>th</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion were holding the line to the east of Gheluveldt.

Between October 23<sup>rd</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> they were “Subjected to tremendous shell fire night and day”.

Lt Richard Herbert Phayre was killed in these actions on October 26<sup>th</sup> 1914 aged 24.

He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

After his death he was gazetted as a captain in November of 1914 and the Green Howards Gazette wrote,

“He was a young officer of great promise, keenly interested in his career and the regiment. His younger brother had been killed on the retreat from Mons on August 27<sup>th</sup>”.

Richard Phayre was the eldest son of Lt Col R Phayre OBE late of the Yorkshire Regiment and Mrs Frances Anne Phayre of “Belgaum” Woking in Surrey.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank Stewart Phillips- 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Phillips was born in Middlesbrough in 1892 and first saw service in the ranks of the Yorkshire Hussars before his commission.

In late 1917 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Phillips and the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion were at Barly and, "Here a very pleasant time was spent amongst ideal surroundings".

The battalion were next involved in the Cambrai offensive where in late November 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Phillips and his men were part of the force given the objective of capturing Bourlon Wood and village. Zero hour was fixed for 10-00am when the battalion went forward behind the tanks but then came under heavy flanking fire from enemy machine guns despite which by noon Bourlon was cleared with hand to hand fighting at times.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank Stewart Phillips was killed in this action on November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 aged 25 and his body lost is remembered today on the Cambrai Memorial at Louverval eight miles east of Bapaume.

Frank Phillips' name is also inscribed on Middlesbrough War Memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Guy Saggerson Phillips – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Born in Middlesbrough in 1882 Guy Phillips worked as an analytical chemist before the war and first served with the Yorkshire Hussars before his commission.

Joining with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion during the Battle of the Somme 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Phillips and his men attacked between High Wood and Martinpuich, reaching their objective and "Clinging to it under heavy shelling".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Guy Saggerson Phillips was killed during this action on September 15<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 34.

His grave can be seen today in Adanac Military Cemetery at Miraumont on the road to Courcelette.

His name is also inscribed on Middlesbrough's memorial and on the roll of honour at Sleights near Whitby in North Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herbert Phillips – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Herbert Phillips was the third son of Mr W J Phillips and was born on January 4<sup>th</sup> 1885 in Walthamstow, London.

He enlisted as a private soldier in 1901 and at the onset of war was Quartermaster Sergeant at the Yorkshire's depot in Richmond. He went to France in July 1916 joining with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion just as the Battle of the Somme opened and received his commission shortly afterwards. After the early July fighting the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion had a "Quiet August" and in September were based in the training area at Naours.

In early October 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Phillips and the battalion moved up into brigade reserve in Switch Trench. A few days later the battalion were marching up in columns to the support area when they were "Very heavily shelled".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herbert Phillips was killed in this bombardment on October 13<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 31. His body never recovered he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial.

The Green Howards Gazette wrote, "He was a smart keen soldier, a strict disciplinarian, expert shot and signaller. He possessed all the qualities which characterised a gentleman and was loved by all who came into contact with him".

Herbert Phillips was the husband of Kathleen Phillips OBE of 15 Bourne Road, Aston in Birmingham.

**Lt Percy Montague Phillips – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Percy Phillips sailed with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion as they set out on "The great adventure" from Southampton landing at Le Havre on June 6<sup>th</sup> 1916.

In July the battalion took over trenches in the Maroc sector and remained in this area until moving into the Loos sector on September 11<sup>th</sup> 1916.

In the area of the Village Line and Duke Street the battalion carried out several trench raids and it was during one of these that Lt Percy Montague Phillips was killed in action on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1916 exactly one year to the day that the first Battle of Loos had begun.

His grave can be visited today at Philosophe British Cemetery at Mazingarbe situated in what was the Loos Salient.

**Lt Alfred James Pickup – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Alfred Pickup was born in Croydon in 1888, the younger son of James Pickup of Beechcroft, Beckenham in Kent.

After the outbreak of war he went to France as a private soldier with the Artists Rifles in October of 1914.

He gained his commission on November 14<sup>th</sup> 1914 joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires shortly afterwards.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Pickup fought in the early 1915 battles at Neuve Chapelle where he was wounded and also at Festubert and Givenchy.

He was promoted to Lieutenant on June 15<sup>th</sup> 1915 and when the Battle of Loos opened was with "B" company of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion. On September 26<sup>th</sup> in the early hours of the morning Lt Alfred James Pickup was killed in action aged 27 as the battalion moved out south towards the Hulloch road.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

**Captain Eric Noel Player – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Eric Player was born at Winlaton, Blaydon on Tyne in 1888.

A university man he gained a BA at Cambridge attending Fitzwilliam Hall in 1911 and is on the Army List for October of 1914 as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant with the 8<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires.

He landed at Boulogne with the battalion on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1915 and spent the remainder of the year in the Bois Grenier sector south of Armentieres.

In late June of 1916 the battalion were moved down close to Amiens to prepare for the forthcoming Somme offensive.

By now promoted to captain, Eric Player fought with the battalion on July 5<sup>th</sup> at Horseshoe Trench and five days later at Contalmaison. After a brief respite from the line they were ordered back up and at 4-00am on August 6<sup>th</sup> Captain Player and his men attacked the German line at Munster Alley to the north of Contalmaison where fierce fighting ensued lasting for most of the day.

Captain Eric Noel Player was killed in this action on August 6<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 28. His grave can be seen today in Bécourt Military Cemetery at Bécordel-Bécourt, two miles to the east of Albert.

Eric Player was the son of Mrs C E Player of Osborne House, Clevedon in Somerset.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Plumpton – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Robert Plumpton initially served as a private soldier in the ranks of the London regiment before being commissioned.

The 6<sup>th</sup> battalion were disbanded in mid 1918 and a small cadre of officers and men proceeded to Mychett Camp at Aldershot. Through the summer of 1918 the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion was reconstituted at Aldershot to form part of the North Russia Expeditionary Force.

Robert Plumpton joined the battalion at Mychett Camp and on October 16<sup>th</sup> 1918 sailed from Dundee bound for Murmansk. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Plumpton and the battalion were then laid up in Kirkwall for two weeks before finally arriving in Murmansk on November 26<sup>th</sup> where they were billeted.

In a strange occurrence in the history of the Great War 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Plumpton was murdered on Christmas Day of 1918.

The following is a direct quote from the history of the Green Howards,

“On Christmas Day a tragedy befell the 6<sup>th</sup> Green Howards, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Plumpton being found murdered in a ravine close to Murmansk. It was not for some days that any evidence could be found implicating anybody but on January 14<sup>th</sup> 1919 a party from “B” company made a raid on certain Russian quarters and here Robert Plumpton’s watch and stolen government stores were discovered.

The owner was tried and shot on February 5<sup>th</sup> 1919”.

The grave of Robert Plumpton today lies in Murmansk New British Cemetery in the Russian Federation.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Arthur Pomfrey – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

James Pomfrey first served in the ranks of the East Yorkshire regiment before gaining his commission.

For the first half of 1918 the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion were serving on the Italian front and returned to France on September 15<sup>th</sup> where 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Pomfrey and the battalion assembled at St Riquier east of Abbeville. They then moved to billets in Albert before going up by route march to Templeux Le Guerard. Orders were received to attack and capture the village of Beaurevoir and the high ground beyond it.

James Pomfrey and the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion attacked on October 4<sup>th</sup> going in against strong and well sited German positions. The attack was partially successful but “casualties were heavy”.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Arthur Pomfrey was wounded in this attack and died later in the day, October 4<sup>th</sup> 1918.

His grave can be seen today in Villers-Faucon Communal Cemetery Extension to the north east of Peronne.

**Lt John Selby Pratt – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Pratt is on the Army List for October of 1914 serving as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt with the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion. As part of "D" company he sailed from Folkestone to Boulogne arriving on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1915.

The battalion were thrown straight into the Battle of Loos and then spent the rest of the year around Armentieres. They arrived at Corbie on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1916 to prepare for the forthcoming Somme offensive.

In July of 1916 John Pratt and the battalion saw action at Fricourt and Mametz and the Bazentin woods before moving to the Arras sector in August.

They were back on the Somme late in 1916 and in March of 1917 manned trenches north of Loos.

When the Battle of Arras opened the battalion were south east of Henin sur Cojeul in front of the Hindenburg Line.

On April 11<sup>th</sup> at 6-00am by now promoted to Lieutenant, John Pratt led his men in an assault on the Hindenburg Line where,

"Troops came upon enemy wire of unusual thickness which had been in no way damaged by our artillery fire. The attacking battalions were unable to get through and suffered heavy losses".

Lt John Selby Pratt was killed in this action on April 11<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged just 19.

His grave lies in Wancourt British Cemetery just off the main road from Arras to Cambrai.

John Pratt was the son of Charles and Sidney Pratt of Marley House, Haslemere in Surrey.

**Lt Christopher Butler Prior-Wandesforde – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Christopher Prior-Wandesforde was born on December 15<sup>th</sup> 1896 at Castlecomer in County Kilkenny and was educated at Mourne Grange in County Down followed by Rugby School.

He passed into Trinity College at Cambridge in March of 1915 but instead of entering college volunteered for active service and gained his commission on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1915.

He joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion later in the year in the Ypres Salient and in early 1916 was involved in the “Operations at the Bluff” to the south east of Ypres.

It was September before the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion entered the Somme offensive where they saw action around High Wood and Eaucourt L’Abbaye where 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Prior-Wandesforde was wounded in action.

By now promoted to Lieutenant, Christopher Prior-Wandesforde fought during the Battle of Arras in April of 1917 and in June was in the line at the Hindenburg Support.

On June 27<sup>th</sup> the battalion came under a gas attack and although badly affected himself, Lt Prior-Wandesforde worked for two hours in rescuing others from a gassed dugout.

The extra effort involved in his actions caused the gas to penetrate his system and he died from the effects later in the day June 27<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 20 in No 49 Casualty Clearing Station.

After his death his captain wrote,

“His was one of the sunniest natures I have ever met and no danger or difficulty seemed to damp his spirits for more than a few minutes. He was the very embodiment of charity and I have never heard him say an unkind word of anybody. After he was gassed he spent the greater part of two hours looking after his men and getting them out of danger”.

Lt Christopher Butler Prior-Wandesforde is buried in Achiet Le Grand Communal Cemetery Extension, which is to the north west of the village just to the west of the Albert to Bapaume road.

He was the son of Richard Henry and Florence Prior-Wandesforde of Castlecomer House in County Kilkenny and Kirklington Hall and Hipswell Lodge in Yorkshire.

**Lt John Oscar Pritchard-Barrett – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

John Pritchard-Barrett was first commissioned in August of 1914 and was promoted to Lieutenant in February of 1915 joining with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Rouge Croix on April 10<sup>th</sup> of that year.

The following month he saw action at the Battle of Festubert and on the afternoon of June 14<sup>th</sup> the battalion moved into trenches close to Givenchy and prepared to assault the German line the following day.

At 6-00am on June 15<sup>th</sup> a mine was exploded under the German trenches and “In spite of a regular hail of bullets and continuous shelling the men most gallantly led by their officers rushed out to the attack”.

Lt John Oscar Pritchard-Barrett was killed in this advance leading his platoon at Givenchy on June 15<sup>th</sup> 1915.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Le Touret Memorial four and a half miles north east of Bethune.

John Pritchard-Barrett was the son of Mr J Pritchard-Barrett and stepson of Lt Col Sir Neville Gunter of the Yorkshire Regiment’s 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion.

**Captain George Bell Purvis – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Machine Gun Corps.**

George Purvis was born in Bridlington on September 1<sup>st</sup> 1892 and was educated at the town’s grammar school where he was a member of the officer training corps. He was commissioned in June 1914 and promoted to Lieutenant in April of 1915 when on the 17<sup>th</sup> of the month he sailed from Southampton to Le Havre.

The 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were rushed up to the Ypres Salient and Lt Purvis fought at St Julien and during the great German gas attack on Whit Monday of 1915. The 5<sup>th</sup> battalion remained in the Ypres Salient throughout the year and took part in the “Operations at the Bluff” in early 1916. In September of that year George Purvis was promoted to captain just as the battalion entered the Somme offensive and he was then attached to the 56<sup>th</sup> company of the Machine Gun Corps.

In the summer of 1917 he was due to return to England as an instructor at a machine gun school but during the Battle of Messines Captain George Bell Purvis was killed in action on June 8<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 24 as he was reconnoitring for new gun positions.

The Brigadier General wrote to his parents,

“His death means a real loss not only to the company he commanded so well but also to the whole brigade. It will I know be a relief to you to know how highly we esteemed and admired your son. His high moral character and strength of will made one admire and respect him as a man. I personally would have followed him anywhere and I know this was the feeling of the other officers and the men of his company”.

The grave of Captain Purvis can be visited today in Klein-Vierstraat British Cemetery to the south of Ypres and approximately two miles north of Kemmel.

George Purvis was the son of John Bowlt Purvis and Charlotte Annie Purvis of 6 Princess Terrace, Bridlington in Yorkshire.

He is remembered on Bridlington War Memorial and his original grave marker cross can be seen in Bridlington’s Priory Church.

**Lt Alan Pyman – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Alan Pyman was born at Enfield in Middlesex in 1895 and entered Clare College at Cambridge in 1913.

He was gazetted on August 15<sup>th</sup> 1914 and promoted to Lieutenant on February 2<sup>nd</sup> 1915.

Lt Pyman joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1915 at Rouge Croix and in May was in action during the Battle of Festubert.

By now machine gun officer of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion Lt Pyman moved into trenches close to Givenchy on June 14<sup>th</sup> 1915 and made preparations for an attack the following morning.

The assault began at 6-00am and the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion went straight into a wall of German fire suffering severe casualties, of over 360 officers and men who attacked only 70 came back.

Lt Alan Pyman was killed in this action at Givenchy on June 15<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 20.

He died as he went forward looking to find a position for his machine guns.

Having no known grave Lt Pyman is remembered today on the Le Touret Memorial four miles north east of Bethune.

He was the third son of Frederick Haigh Pyman of Dunsley near Whitby in North Yorkshire.

**Lt Percival Victor Alban Radcliffe – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Machine Gun Corps.**

Percival Radcliffe was born at Beech Hill, County Cork on June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1897. He was educated at Stonyhurst College at Clitheroe in Lancashire and was gazetted on September 28<sup>th</sup> 1914. He was promoted to lieutenant on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1915 and was appointed Musketry Instructor and later Transport Officer to the 5th battalion. As the Battle of the Somme opened in July 1916 Lt Radcliffe transferred to the Machine Gun Corps and in April of 1917 was attached to the Cavalry Section of the corps. Serving during the Cambrai offensive in November of 1917 Lt Radcliffe was wounded in action at Bourlon Wood and died of his wounds on November 25<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 20.

His grave can be seen today in Anneux British Cemetery to the south of the main road from Cambrai to Bapaume.

Percival Radcliffe was the son of Bernard and Georgina Radcliffe of Royton, Malvern Wells in Worcestershire.

**Captain William Henry George Raley – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

William Raley was born in Barnsley on May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1885.

He qualified into the legal profession and was admitted to the bar in 1908 working as Managing Clerk for the family firm of Raley & Sons in Barnsley.

A pre war territorial soldier he first went to France with the Royal Fusiliers in December of 1914 but was invalidated home with blood poisoning.

Captain Raley then joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in May of 1915 just after the Battle of Festubert. On June 14<sup>th</sup> the battalion moved into trenches to the east of Givenchy and attacked at 6-00am the next day after the blowing of a mine under the enemy line.

Captain William Henry George Raley was killed in this action on June 15<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 30

The Green Howard's history saying,

"Captain Raley and most of his "B" company were hit before they got away from their parapet"

He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Le Touret Memorial four and a half miles north east of Bethune.

The Green Howards Gazette wrote,

"He was a good officer and keen sportsman and will be most missed by his comrades"

Captain Raley was the son of Lt Col William Emsley Raley and his late wife Elizabeth of Darley Hall near Barnsley.

**Captain Robert Randerson – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Robert Randerson was born in York in 1891 and is on the October 1914 Army List serving with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion.

On July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 he sailed with the battalion from Liverpool aboard the Aquitania bound for the Dardenelles.

They landed on the island of Lemnos on July 10<sup>th</sup> and ten days later moved on to Imbros for training and acclimatisation.

On August 6<sup>th</sup> the company commanders met and plans were finalised for a landing on the Gallipoli peninsula the following day.

In the dark of the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup> the battalion were towed ashore to land just south of the Salt Lake at Suvla Bay. The battalion assembled on the beach and then moved off reaching the base of the hill known locally as Lala Baba where a charge on the Turkish positions was ordered. Bitter fighting went on all day and by midnight Lala Baba was taken.

Captain Robert Randerson was killed in this attack on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 24.

His grave lies in Lala Baba Cemetery, which faces east towards the sea and the beach where the Yorkshires landed.

Captain Randerson was the son of Robert and Annie Randerson of 114 Haxby Road in York.

**Lt Geoffrey Cyril Ransome – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Geoffrey Ransome fought with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion during the Cambrai offensive in November of 1917. After these actions the battalion spent December and January in and out of the line around Ervillers. It was in this area that Lt Ransome was wounded in action and taken to a Casualty Clearing Station.

Lt Geoffrey Cyril Ransome died of his wounds on January 15<sup>th</sup> 1918 and is buried in Achiet Le Grand Communal Cemetery Extension situated in the north of the old Somme battleground.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ernest James Rapp – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Ernest Rapp was born on the North Yorkshire coast at Saltburn-by-the-Sea on June 13<sup>th</sup> 1893, the family running a bookshop in the town.

He enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war and saw service with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Durham Light Infantry.

After officer training Ernest Rapp was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment in the spring of 1915.

He joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in August 1916 and was wounded in action on the Somme on October 16<sup>th</sup> as the battalion marched up to a support area.

In late November just a few days after returning to the battalion he was wounded again in actions close to Bailleulval.

On April 9<sup>th</sup> 1917 as the Battle of Arras opened 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Rapp and forty men of the battalion were attached as carriers with the 21<sup>st</sup> Stokes Mortar Battery.

The attack went in on the enemy line east of the village of Neuville Vitasse with 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Rapp and his party coming under fire along the Henin to Neuville Vitasse road.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ernest James Rapp was killed in this action on April 9<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 23.

His grave today lies in London Cemetery at Neuville Vitasse, three miles from Arras. Ernest Rapp was the son of Elizabeth and the late George James Rapp of 13 Leven Street in Saltburn-by-the-Sea.

**Lt Charles Read – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Read first served in the ranks of the Royal Fusiliers before gaining his commission and joining the Yorkshire regiment.

The 9<sup>th</sup> battalion returned from the Italian front in September of 1918 and assembled at St Riquier near Abbeville. Towards the end of the month they moved to the area of Maricourt and Lt Read and the battalion were in action against the German positions on the Hindenburg Line.

On October 4<sup>th</sup> 1918 orders were received to attack and seize the village of Beaurevoir and the high ground beyond it.

On October 5<sup>th</sup> at 6-00am Lt Read led "D" company into the attack on the village where bitter fighting went on all day but by evening Beaurevoir had been taken.

Lt Charles Read was killed in this action on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 and is buried close to where he fell in Beaurevoir British Cemetery just east of Le Catelet.

**Captain Evan John Richardson – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Evan Richardson was born in Cheltenham on January 9<sup>th</sup> 1888.

A career soldier he was commissioned on February 8<sup>th</sup> 1908 and by March 1915 was a captain when he joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Laventie just after the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

Captain Richardson saw action at Festubert and Givenchy in May and June of 1915 and when the Battle of Loos opened was with the battalion at Vermelles.

On September 25<sup>th</sup> the plan was to attack a cross roads on the north east corner of Hulloch and Captain Richardson led “D” company in the advance towards Hulloch and Cite St Elie. A pocket of German resistance was located in an area known as The Quarries and units of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion were sent in to clear the area and in this operation, “Captain Richardson was mortally wounded”

Evan John Richardson died in this action on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 27.

He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

Captain Richardson was the son of Mr J Richardson of Bath.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ewart Richardson – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Born in Middlesbrough in 1882 Ewart Richardson followed a legal career and was admitted to the bar in 1904. He was a practising solicitor in Middlesbrough and joined the Yorkshire Regiment in July of 1915.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richardson joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion on May 26<sup>th</sup> 1916 at Locre in Belgium. The battalion moved down to join the Somme offensive in August where they went into training at Millencourt.

On September 15<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richardson and the battalion attacked between High Wood and Martinpuich. After a brief respite from the front line they went back into action on September 25<sup>th</sup> in operations around Eaucourt L,Abbaye and it was during this action that 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ewart Richardson was killed on September 27<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 35. He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial.

Ewart Richardson was the son of Thomas Henry and Mrs M Richardson of “Brynteg” in Grove Hill, Middlesbrough and he is also remembered on the town war memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Alveney Richardson – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

George Richardson first served in the ranks of the Royal Fusiliers and then the Yorkshire regiment before receiving his commission.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Alveney Richardson was killed in action on September 27<sup>th</sup> 1916 serving with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion during the Battle of the Somme.

He was killed in fighting at Hessian Trench and Stuff Redoubt and his body lost he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing set high on the old Somme battleground.

**Lt James Richard Anderton Rigby – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

A vicar's son, James Rigby was born on January 10<sup>th</sup> 1890 and entered Emmanuel College at Cambridge in 1909.

He was first commissioned in February of 1914 and promoted to lieutenant in February of 1915. He joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in May 1915 while they were involved in the Battle of Festubert but Lt Rigby was not involved in this fighting being with the HQ at Gonnehem.

In June he fought with the battalion at Givenchy where they suffered severe casualties and in September of 1915 Lt Rigby and the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion were at Vermelles when the Battle of Loos opened.

On the first day of the battle the battalion attacked a cross roads on the north east corner of Hulloch and then advanced on Hulloch and Cite St Elie.

The following day Lt Rigby and "C" company were moving out south towards the Hulloch road when they were fired on by advancing German troops. They had to fall back into Breslau Trench, a former German communication trench and it was here that Lt James Richard Anderton Rigby was killed in action on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 25

He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

Lt Rigby was the son of the Reverend James Rigby of Sheriff Hutton vicarage in North Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur John Buchannan Richardson – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Arthur Richardson was born in Guisborough, North Yorkshire in 1896.

He followed a legal career and was articled to the firm of William Richardson of Guisborough.

He was commissioned into the territorials in June 1913 and is on the August 1914 Army List as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion and was with them when they mobilized for war on August 5<sup>th</sup> 1914.

The battalion were based in brigade camp at Hummersknott Park in Darlington for the latter part of 1914 when 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richardson was taken ill.

He died of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis on January 4<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 19.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur John Buchannan Richardson is buried in the cemetery of the market town of Guisborough in North Yorkshire and is also remembered on the town's war memorial.

Arthur Richardson was the son of Col William Richardson and Averil M Richardson of Daneholm, Sandsend near Whitby in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Leslie Roberton – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion and RFC.**

James Roberton was born at Stoke Golding Lodge in Nuneaton on September 7<sup>th</sup> 1894.

He was educated at Magdalen College School in Oxford and in the spring of 1913 travelled to South Africa to study farming.

Deciding agriculture was not for him he returned to England in 1914 and enrolled at London University as a medical student where he was also a member of the Officer Training Corps.

James Roberton was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment on August 12<sup>th</sup> 1915 and for a time was machine gun instructor with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion before transferring to the Royal Flying Corps in April of 1916 and gaining his pilots certificate on August 11<sup>th</sup> 1916.

Patrolling the lines between Hulloch and Lens in September he was attacked by a Fokker, crashing to the ground where his petrol tank exploded.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt James Leslie Roberton was killed in this incident on September 6<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged just 21.

He is remembered today on the Arras Flying Services Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens Cemetery in Arras.

James Roberton was the youngest son of Robert Hopkins Roberton JP and his wife Mary Louisa of Stoke Golding Lodge.

**Major Archibald Roberts – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Archibald Roberts was born into a military family, his father having served in India. He was educated at Cheltenham College followed by the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst.

Major Roberts was serving with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion at the outbreak of war and on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 sailed with them from Liverpool bound for the Dardenelles.

The battalion arrived on the island of Lemnos on July 10<sup>th</sup> and ten days later moved to Imbros for training and acclimatisation.

On August 6<sup>th</sup> an officers conference was called and Major Roberts as second in command of the battalion formalised the plans for the landing on the Gallipoli peninsula the following day.

In the darkness of the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 the battalion were towed ashore to land at Suvla Bay close to the Salt Lake. The battalion assembled on the beach and then marched off to the foot of the hill known as Lala Baba. The battalion then charged up the hill towards the Turkish lines with the call of “The Yorkshires are coming”.

Bitter fighting went on all day but by midnight they were able to report that the hill was taken.

Major Archibald Roberts was wounded in this attack and taken by hospital ship to Malta for treatment where he died of his wounds on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915 aged 47.

His grave today lies in Pieta Military Cemetery on the island of Malta.

Major Roberts was the son of Major A H Roberts of the Madras Artillery and the husband of M Ferguson formerly Roberts of The Beeches, Cirencester in Gloucestershire.

His name is also remembered on Cheltenham War Memorial and on Cheltenham College Roll of Honour.

**Lt Thomas Edward Robinson – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Lt Thomas Robinson fought and died with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion during the Battle of the Somme.

On October 17<sup>th</sup> 1916 in the late evening he assembled with his men in New Trench for a planned attack towards Gueudecourt near the Le Transloy Ridges.

In the early hours of the morning they attacked the German position of Bayonet Trench and in the fighting that followed Lt Robinson was initially listed as “wounded and missing”.

He was never seen again nor his body recovered, Lt Thomas Edward Robinson had been killed in this action on October 18<sup>th</sup> 1916.

His name is remembered today high on the old Somme battlefield on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

**Captain Edward Moore Robson MC – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Edward Robson was born at Pocklington in East Yorkshire in 1890. He followed a legal career and was admitted to the bar in October of 1912 and before the war worked as Managing Clerk with the firm of Rider, Heaton and Co of New Square, Lincolns Inn in London.

As a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt he joined with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion at Pont de Nieppe near Armentieres on July 19<sup>th</sup> 1915.

In 1916 he fought with the battalion during the “Operations at the Bluff” in the Ypres Salient and during the Somme offensive where he was wounded in action during an attack between High Wood and Martinpuich.

1917 saw lieutenant and later captain Robson involved at Arras in the spring and in the Passchendaele offensive in October.

When the German spring offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were rushed into the line at Hancourt and spent ten days fighting on the retreat. With very little respite after this by April 10<sup>th</sup> Captain Robson and his men were back in action during the Battle of the Lys.

On April 11<sup>th</sup> with the battalion holding a pronounced salient in the line the enemy attacked strongly and the battalion were very nearly surrounded and cut off.

They suffered “Many casualties with many prisoners taken and the wounded having to be left behind” as the men fell back.

Captain Edward Moore Robson MC was killed in this action on April 11<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 28.

His body never found he is remembered today on the Ploegsteert Memorial nine miles to the south of Ypres.

Captain Robson was the son of the late Thomas and Eva Robson of Pembroke Lodge in Pocklington.

**Lt Col Frederick William Robson DSO – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion & 6<sup>th</sup> Durham Light Infantry.**

Frederick Robson was the elder brother of Edward listed above and was born in Pocklington in 1888.

Like his brother he too qualified as a solicitor and practised in Pocklington before the war. At the onset of war Captain Robson was mobilized with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion on August 1<sup>st</sup> 1914 and proceeded to France with them on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 landing at Le Havre. He fought at St Julien in late April and remained in the Ypres Salient until the summer of 1916 when they moved south to join in the Somme offensive. He rose through the ranks and was awarded the DSO on November 15<sup>th</sup> 1916 and on promotion to Lt Col was appointed to command the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Durham Light Infantry on April 5<sup>th</sup> 1917.

Lt Col Frederick William Robson DSO was killed in action leading his men on March 28<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 30 during the German spring offensive.

He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial in the heart of the old Somme battleground and also on the Sledmere Cross in East Yorkshire close to the home of his former commanding officer Sir Mark Sykes.

Frederick Robson was the son of the late Thomas and Eva Robson of Pembroke Lodge in Pocklington.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Geoffrey Stapleton Rowe Roper MC – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Geoffrey Roper was born close to the regimental HQ of the Yorkshire Regiment in Richmond on March 22nd 1890.

He then appears to have emigrated to Canada and entered the war as a private soldier serving with Princess Patricias Canadian Light Infantry with whom he enlisted on August 26<sup>th</sup> 1914.

After time with the Canadian force he gained his commission and joined with the Yorkshire regiment.

Serving with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion during the Arras offensive of 1917, on May 9<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Roper and his men were moved into the line in trenches north of the river Scarpe. The battalion were involved in bitter fighting around Curly and Cupid trenches and had gone into the line with 18 officers and 436 other ranks and when they came out on May 15<sup>th</sup> there were only 5 officers and 228 men left.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Geoffrey Stapleton Rowe Roper MC was killed in this action on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 27.

His grave can be seen today in Cabaret Rouge British Cemetery at Souchez, seven miles north of Arras.

Geoffrey Roper was the son of George and Elizabeth Roper of Richmond in North Yorkshire, his father being a local magistrate and county alderman.

**Captain Thomas Sowerby Rowlandson MC – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Tom Rowlandson was born at Newton Morrell between Darlington and Richmond in 1880. He attended Cambridge University entering Trinity Hall in 1901 and also played football as a goalkeeper with Newcastle United in the 1905/6 season and had spells with Sunderland and the Corinthian Casuals.

In April of 1915 he landed at Boulogne with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion and fought at the Battle of St Julien close to Ypres at the end of the month.

The battalion remained in the Ypres Salient for the rest of the year and in February of 1916 were engaged during the “Operations at the Bluff” to the south of Ypres.

Captain Rowlandson and the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion moved down to the Somme in the summer of 1916 and spent late August and early September in training at Millencourt.

On September 14<sup>th</sup> the battalion assembled in Eye and Swansea trenches for an attack between High Wood and Martinpuich on the Somme.

Captain Thomas Sowerby Rowlandson MC was killed in this attack the following morning at 6-30am as the battalion left their trenches on September 15<sup>th</sup> 1916.

He was 36 years old when killed in this action.

His grave today lies in Bécourt Military Cemetery, close to the village and two miles east of Albert.

Tom Rowlandson was the son of Samuel and Isabel Rowlandson of Newton Morrell near Darlington.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Newton Rowley – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Newton Rowley was born in Stroud Green in London in 1889.

He first served in the ranks of the London regiment before gaining his commission. Towards the end of June 1916 serving with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Rowley moved to Longeau near Amiens and then into billets at Bertangles during the build up to the Somme offensive.

The battalion first went into action on the Somme on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1916 during the capture of Horseshoe Trench and on July 8<sup>th</sup> were heavily shelled while in trenches in front of Bécourt Wood.

On July 10<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Rowley and the battalion attacked the village of Contalmaison from Horseshoe Trench at 4-50pm. They came under heavy fire from Contalmaison Wood and when about 500 yards from the village encountered uncut enemy wire and were then subjected to heavy machine gun and rifle fire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Newton Rowley was killed in this action on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 26. His grave can be visited today in Bécourt Military Cemetery situated two miles east of Albert.

Newton Rowley was the son of Jasper and Louisa Rowley and the husband of Doris Mary Rowley of "Strathyre" Tudor Road, New Barnet in Hertfordshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Reginald Theodore Rudge – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Reginald Rudge was a Middlesbrough man, born in the town in 1890.

He joined with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion on the Somme on July 15<sup>th</sup> 1916 after service with the reserve regiment of cavalry while the battalion were at Bellancourt.

He fought near Longueval in August and in trenches overlooking Gommecourt Wood in September.

By the end of October the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion were in the Lesboeufs sector and on November 4<sup>th</sup> took over a section of the front line from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Orders were then received for an attack against a length of German trench close to the road leading to Le Transloy.

The first attack went in without success at 11-00am on November 5<sup>th</sup> and so was repeated the same day at 10-00pm, again being unsuccessful as they came up against heavy machine gun and rifle fire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Reginald Theodore Rudge was killed in action during the second attack on November 5<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 26.

His body never recovered he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing and also on Middlesbrough War Memorial at the gates to the town's Albert Park.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick Arthur Rushworth - 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

West Yorkshire man, Frederick Rushworth was born in Haworth in 1895. The 6<sup>th</sup> battalion returned from Egypt to the Western Front in July 1916 and moved into the Somme offensive in early September. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick Arthur Rushworth was killed in fighting at Hessian Trench and Stuff Redoubt on the Somme on September 29<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 21. His body never recovered he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial and his name can also be found on a memorial plaque in Haworth's West Lane Methodist Chapel. Frederick Rushworth was the son of Fred and Jane Rushworth of Haworth.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Wood Rutherford – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Rutherford was born at Streatham in Surrey on July 6<sup>th</sup> 1894. He was educated at Dulwich College where he excelled at athletics and on leaving school was apprenticed as an engineer with Richardson Westgarth at Hartlepool. From there he went to Glasgow University where he won his rugby "Blue" and then worked for John McNeil and Co of Govan and was supervising the building of a sugar factory for them in the Phillipines when war broke out. He returned home immediately and in September of 1914 joined a Public Schools and University battalion at Epsom and was then commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment on December 12<sup>th</sup> 1914. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Rutherford joined the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion at Witley Camp in Surrey in June of 1915 and on Saturday July 3<sup>rd</sup> sailed with the battalion from Liverpool bound for Gallipoli. On July 10<sup>th</sup> the battalion landed at Mudros Bay on the island of Lemnos and ten days later moved to Imbros for training and acclimatisation. On August 6<sup>th</sup> 1915 an officers conference was called and plans finalised for the landing on Gallipoli the following day. In the darkness of the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup> the battalion were towed ashore in lighters to land at Suvla Bay close to the Salt Lake. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Rutherford was in action during the capture of the hill of Lala Baba during their first day on Gallipoli. On August 22<sup>nd</sup> an attack was planned on the Turkish held position of Scimitar Hill. The attack went in at 3-30pm against the Turkish line some eight hundred yards away at the base of the hill. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Wood Rutherford was killed in this action on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915 at the age of 21. He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Helles Memorial situated on the Gallipoli peninsula. Thomas Rutherford was the son of Sir Robert and Lady Annie Rutherford of Fairholme, The Millway, Reigate in Surrey. A senior officer later wrote, "His comrades of every rank in the Yorkshire Regiment will have received as I did with very deep regret the news of his death. Tom Rutherford became one of the

battalion's institutions. As a platoon commander he soon obtained the confidence and affection of his men. His never failing good spirits earned him many friends and he was a great favourite among the officers and men. His geniality and musical talents did much to consolidate the camaraderie which became the characteristic of the mess and his musical sketches were a feature of every guest night".

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Spencer Fitzrobert Saundby – Yorkshire Regiment & RFC.**

Birmingham man William Saundby was born in Edgbaston on April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1898. He was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment in April of 1916 but spent only a short time with the regiment before transferring to the Royal Flying Corps on July 7<sup>th</sup> 1916.

Serving with No 29 Squadron, in November of 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Saundby flying a DH 2 collided with fellow squadron member Captain Sidney Cowan as they both dived on the same enemy aircraft.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Spencer Fitzrobert Saundby was killed in this incident on November 17<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged just 18.

He has no known grave and his name is remembered today on the Arras Flying Services Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens Cemetery in Arras.

William Saundby was the son of Professor Robert Saundby of Edgbaston in Birmingham.

**Lt Isaac Hinton Scarth – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Isaac Scarth was born at Hampstead in London in 1894.

A solicitor before the war, he was articled to the firm of William Richardson of Guisborough in North Yorkshire.

He was commissioned on May 4<sup>th</sup> 1915 and joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in January of 1916 in the Ypres Salient.

He fought on the Somme in the summer of 1916 seeing action in attacks between High Wood and Martinpuich and also at Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

Early 1917 was spent still in the Somme area until March 30<sup>th</sup> when the battalion moved to the Arras sector where Isaac Scarth received his promotion to lieutenant.

During the second Battle of the Scarpe the battalion assembled on the night of April 22<sup>nd</sup> and at 4-30am on the 23<sup>rd</sup> advanced, attacking towards the high ground west of Cherisy.

Lt Isaac Hinton Scarth was killed in this advance on April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 at the age of 23.

Having no known grave he is remembered today on the Arras Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens Cemetery in Arras.

Lt Scarth was the son of Isaac Scarth MB BSc and his wife Rosa Marion Scarth, local landowners of Stanghow House, Stanghow, Boosbeck near Guisborough in North Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Nicholas Scorer – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Nicholas Scorer first saw service during the Great War with the Life Guards who he joined on his eighteenth birthday in 1916.

He received his commission and joined the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in late October of 1917 at Elverdinghe.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Scorer spent the rest of 1917 and early 1918 in the Ypres Salient and when the German spring offensive opened in March 1918, was in training with the battalion at Ignaucourt.

On March 21<sup>st</sup> the battalion were rushed up to the line at Hancourt and spent the next few days fighting on the retreat. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Scorer was wounded in action in the Licourt area and was taken to a hospital centre on the channel coast.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Nicholas Scorer died of his wounds on March 29<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged just 20.

His grave can be seen today in Wimereux Communal Cemetery three miles to the north of Boulogne.

Nicholas Scorer was the son of William and Margaret Scorer of 22 Balmoral Gardens, Monkseaton in Northumberland.

His name is also remembered on Guisborough War Memorial in North Yorkshire.

**Captain George Jefferson Scott – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

George Scott was an East Yorkshireman born in Market Weighton in 1873 and worked for a local bank after leaving school.

A pre-war territorial Captain Scott was with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion at its HQ in Scarborough when they were mobilized at 6-00pm on August 4<sup>th</sup> 1914.

They travelled to France in April of 1915 with Captain Scott joining them later in the year. In November after a months rest from front line duty spent at Outersteene they travelled by train to Poperinghe and from there marched to Dickebusche and into the front line trenches in the Ypres Salient.

Captain George Jefferson Scott was killed in action in this area on Christmas Day 1915 at the age of 41.

His grave can be seen today in Poperinghe New Military Cemetery just outside the town on the road to Reninghelst.

George Scott was the son of George and Victoria Scott of Market Weighton.

After his death the Green Howards Gazette wrote of him,

“Our loss is great. Several of us have lost a personal and sterling friend and the battalion one of its most popular and experienced officers. All he has done for the Volunteer Force in general and the battalion in particular will never be known for he invariably did things and said little”.

**Captain John Searginson – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Searginson was born in Middlesbrough in 1890 and lived on the family farm at Normanby, a village on the outskirts of the town.

Before the war he was a schoolteacher at West Dyke School in Redcar.

He first served in the ranks of the Yorkshire regiment before receiving his commission.

John Searginson was serving with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion during the Battle of the Somme in the summer of 1916 and late in the year the battalion took over the front line from the Durham Light Infantry close to the Butte de Warlencourt.

On November 7<sup>th</sup> 1916 the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion were in Snag, Maxwell and Tail trenches and it was here that Captain John Searginson was killed in action on November 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 26.

His grave can be visited today in Warlencourt British Cemetery on the Albert to Bapaume road just north of the Butte de Warlencourt and close to where he fell.

John Searginson was the second son of Charles and Mary Ann Searginson of West Farm in Normanby where his name is one of the thirty three, inscribed on the village memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick William Selch – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 7<sup>th</sup> East Yorkshires.**

Frederick Selch was initially a private soldier with the Royal Garrison Artillery before undergoing officer training and gaining his commission.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Selch served with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment which returned from the Italian Front to France in September of 1918.

He was subsequently attached to the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment for what was to be the final few months of the Great War.

One week before the Armistice on November 4<sup>th</sup> the 7<sup>th</sup> East Yorks were detailed to clear a portion of the Forest of Mormal.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Selch and the battalion assembled at Poix-du-Nord and at 5-30am the main attack went forward with the East Yorkshires in support and moving into the action at 9-30am where “Casualties from hostile shell fire and later from short shooting of some of our own batteries” were incurred.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick William Selch was killed in this action on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1918, his grave today lying in Romeries Communal Cemetery Extension two miles to the north of Solesmes.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Albert Shann – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Albert Shann was born in Adel near Leeds on August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1887.

He joined the Royal Engineers as a private soldier in October of 1910 and went with them to France on August 14<sup>th</sup> 1914.

An “Old Contemptible” he saw action at all of the early actions of the war including Mons, The Marne, The Aisne and the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres. In May 1915 he was wounded in action at Hill 60 during 2<sup>nd</sup> Ypres and later in the year was with the engineers at the Battle of Loos.

Albert Shann fought on the Somme in 1916 and at the Battle of Messines in June of 1917 after which he was promoted to a commission and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires on January 18<sup>th</sup> 1918 at Moreuil south of Amiens.

During the German spring offensive the battalion were in action around Roupy until they were relieved on March 29<sup>th</sup>, then moving up to the Ypres Salient on April 12<sup>th</sup>. On May 1<sup>st</sup> 1918 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Shann and the battalion went to Ouderdam and a few days later were in the front line close to Voormezeele. On May 8<sup>th</sup> at 3-15am the enemy began a heavy artillery bombardment lasting some four hours. During this ferocious bombardment 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Shann and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hibbert and a number of men were buried by a shell explosion, with only 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hibbert being dug out alive.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Albert Shann was killed in this action on May 8<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 31.

His body was never recovered and he is remembered today on the Tyne Cot Memorial.

Albert Shann was the son of Joseph and Ann Shann.

**Captain Alexander Morton Shaw – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Alexander Shaw was born in Halifax in 1888 and first served in the ranks of the Middlesex regiment before joining the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps and gaining his commission.

A member of the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion, Teeside Pioneers he landed at Le Havre with the battalion on June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1916. The battalion were the pioneers to the 40<sup>th</sup> division but due to the demand for skilled labour they were frequently moved around between other divisions. During the Cambrai offensive in November of 1917 Captain Shaw and his men saw action at Bourlon Wood and when the German spring offensive opened on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1918 they were rushed into the line at Hamlincourt and fought on the retreat until they were relieved on March 26<sup>th</sup>.

The respite was brief however and by April 6<sup>th</sup> while at Bac St Maur, Captain Shaw and the battalion were thrust into the Battle of the Lys.

On April 9<sup>th</sup> they were in trenches running from Sailly to the Rue de Biache when Portuguese troops on their flank fell back leaving the 12<sup>th</sup> battalion dangerously exposed. Captain Shaw in charge of “Y” company “Had some good duelling with the enemy”, the words of the Green Howards Gazette. Captain Alexander Morton Shaw was killed during these actions on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 30.

He has no known grave and is remembered today on the Ploegsteert Memorial on the road between Ypres and Armentieres.

Alexander Shaw was the son of John E and Ella G Shaw of Brooklands in Halifax.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Cread Sheay DCM – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

William Sheay was a Londoner born in the parish of St Luke in Middlesex. He joined the Yorkshire Regiment as a private soldier in August of 1897 and at the onset of war was Company Sergeant Major with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion. He landed with the battalion at Zeebrugge on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1914 moving to Bruges and arriving in Ypres on October 14<sup>th</sup>. During the first battle of Ypres he “Commanded his company with great skill when all the officers had been killed or wounded”. As a result of this William Sheay received his commission and rejoined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in April of 1915.

As machine gun officer with his old battalion 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Cread Sheay was mortally wounded at 3-15am on May 16<sup>th</sup> 1915 during the Battle of Festubert. His major wrote to Mrs Sheay,

“He was killed working his machine gun when a bullet ricocheted off it and hit him in the face. He was taken back to the hospital in Bethune and died later in the day. I don’t think for a moment that he suffered any pain as I fancy he was unconscious the whole time.

He was always so cheery about everything and only half an hour before he was hit was laughing and telling me how he only wished he could get a good target of Germans to fire at. I can say without exaggeration he was about the best machine gun officer in the British army and it will be most difficult to replace him.

His loss to the regiment is felt by all ranks”.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Sheay was buried the following day in Bethune Town Cemetery where his grave still lies today. Sadly after his death it was learnt that he had received the DCM.

William Sheay was the son of William Sheay Snr and husband of Annie Sheay of Teddington in Middlesex.

**Captain Norman Percy Shepherd-Turneham – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Norman Shepherd-Turneham joined the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion on the Gallipoli peninsula in the autumn of 1915 after the main actions around Suvla and was evacuated with the battalion to the island of Imbros on December 20<sup>th</sup>.

They remained on Imbros through January and on February 2<sup>nd</sup> sailed for Egypt arriving in Alexandria on February 7<sup>th</sup> 1916.

Captain Shepherd-Turneham and the battalion were based around El Ferdan on the eastern side of the Suez Canal until June when they sailed again arriving in Marseilles on July 1<sup>st</sup>. The battalion initially spent time in billets at Arras and then in September were moved into the Somme offensive.

On September 8<sup>th</sup> they were in brigade reserve at Crucifix Corner near Authuille and on the 14<sup>th</sup> launched their first attack on the Western Front against the German strongpoint known as the “Wonderwork”.

Captain Norman Percy Shepherd-Turneham was killed in action on September 28<sup>th</sup> 1916 during an attack on the enemy’s positions at Stuff Redoubt and Hessian Trench.

His body lost, he has no known grave and is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing set high on the old Somme battleground.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur Hammond Butler Shipley – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Vicars’ son Arthur Shipley was born on August 26th 1895 and was educated at Haileybury School followed by Peterhouse College at Cambridge in 1914.

He was originally a private soldier with the Public Schools battalion of the Royal Fusiliers before receiving his commission.

He joined the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion in September of 1916 on Gallipoli and left the peninsula with the battalion in December moving to the island of Imbros.

In February of 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Shipley and the battalion sailed for Egypt landing at Alexandria on February 7<sup>th</sup>. Through until June of that year they were stationed around El Ferdan close to the Suez Canal and at the end of the month sailed once again arriving in Marseilles on July 1<sup>st</sup>.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Shipley and the battalion moved into the Somme battles in September, their first action being against the stronghold known as the “Wonderwork”.

On September 27<sup>th</sup> they were in brigade support in Ration and Sulphur trenches when orders were received to attack the German line at Hessian Trench and Stuff Redoubt.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur Hammond Butler Shipley led his men into this action at 3-00pm and was killed in the advance on September 27<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 21.

His body lost to the battlefield he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Shipley was the son of the Reverend Arthur Granville Shipley MA and his wife Caroline Mary Ellen Shipley of All Saints Vicarage in Pontefract.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Algernon Geoffrey Shorthouse – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Algernon Shorthouse was born in 1890 at Croydon in Surrey.

In the early part of the war he joined the London regiment and then transferred to the Royal Irish Rifles as a private soldier and was subsequently promoted to a commission and joined with the 13<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Shorthouse saw action with the battalion in 1917 in the Villers Guislains sector and also during the Cambrai offensive.

He died in the UK on June 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 29 and his grave can be seen in Cambridge City Cemetery.

Algernon Shorthouse was the son of Annie and the late William Stanley Neville Shorthouse.

**Captain Kenneth William Lee Simonet – 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion.**

A channel islander, Kenneth Simonet was born on Jersey on March 14<sup>th</sup> 1881.

A career soldier with the Yorkshire Regiment he was first commissioned in 1901 and made lieutenant in January of 1904 rising to captain in April 1909.

At the onset of the Great War Captain Simonet was with the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion at Barian in India and remained there until late in 1915 when he was attached to the Black Watch joining the regiment in Mesopotamia in January of 1916.

Captain Kenneth William Lee Simonet was killed in action on January 21<sup>st</sup> 1916 serving with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the Black Watch during an attack on Turkish positions at Um-El- Hanna, he was 35 years of age.

He is remembered on the Basra Memorial which was originally in Basra War Cemetery but is now situated twenty miles along the road to Nasiriyah.

Kenneth Simonet was the son of William Simonet of Radier, Jersey.

The Green Howards Gazette wrote later,

“In him the regiment has lost not only an excellent officer, but one of the most sympathetic of men and he will be deeply mourned by his comrades”.

**Captain Harry Hargreaves Simpkin – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

**and**

**Captain Arthur Wilson Simpkin – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 8<sup>th</sup> West Yorkshires.**

Brothers Arthur and Harry Simpkin were both born in Midsummer Norton in Somerset.

The brothers joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps and first saw service with the Notts and Derbys regiment.

They served together with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion and crossed from Southampton to Le Havre on June 6<sup>th</sup> 1916. The brothers saw action in the Loos and Lens sectors in 1916 and in early 1917 were engaged on the Somme. On November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 they were in action during the Cambrai offensive and took part in bitter fighting at the capture of Bourlon Wood and village.

When the German spring offensive opened in March 1918 the captains Simpkin were rushed up to Hamelincourt and from there into trenches east of St Leger.

At 7-00am on March 22<sup>nd</sup> Captain Harry Simpkin led "D" company into a bombing attack on the German line. They killed about twenty of the enemy and captured seven machine guns but within minutes some 300 Germans counter attacked and drove them off.

Captain Harry Hargreaves Simpkin was killed in this action on March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918 aged 22 and his body lost is remembered today on the Arras Memorial.

After the loss of his brother Captain Arthur Simpkin served on with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion and after the German offensive was stemmed next saw action during the Battle of the Lys in April of 1918.

While at St Momelin on May 3<sup>rd</sup> Arthur Simpkin learnt that the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion was to be disbanded and he joined some of the other officers at the base depot in Calais. From here Captain Simpkin was attached to the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment.

At 6-30am on September 30<sup>th</sup> the 8<sup>th</sup> West Yorks were in trenches east of Masnieres and from here attacked the village of Seranvillers. Heavy fighting ensued and by the end of the day the battalion had only one officer left.

Captain Arthur Wilson Simpkin was killed in this action on September 30<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 22.

His grave can be visited today at Ruyalcourt Military Cemetery six miles east of Bapaume.

Arthur and Harry Simpkin were the sons of John William and Emily Simpkin of Norton Royd, Woodkirk in Dewsbury.

**Captain Clifford Sandford Simpson – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Clifford Simpson was born in Liverpool on February 11<sup>th</sup> 1891 and was educated at Repton School where he joined the officer training corps followed by Trinity College at Cambridge which he entered in 1910.

At the onset of war he applied for a commission and was gazetted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion in September 1914 and received promotion to lieutenant in December.

In August 1915 he married his fiancée Winifred Stokes at Petersfield in Southampton and on the 26<sup>th</sup> of the month sailed with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion from Folkestone to Boulogne.

By now a captain and adjutant to the battalion Clifford Simpson spent the remaining months of 1915 in the Bois Grenier sector to the south of Armentieres.

In June 1916 the battalion moved to Longeau near Amiens to prepare for the Somme offensive and on July 5<sup>th</sup> the battalion were in action in the attack on Horseshoe Trench.

On July 10<sup>th</sup> the battalion attacked the village of Contalmaison from the direction of Baillif Wood, the advance going in at 4-50pm.

Captain Clifford Sandford Simpson was killed in this action at Contalmaison on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 25.

His grave can be seen today in Bécourt Military Cemetery two miles east of Albert. A brother officer wrote later,

“He was killed in the thickest of actions at about 5-30pm. Nobody could have wished for a better or more noble end. He was with Col Vaughan in the thick of it charging across the open to attack the village. The whole battalion mourns him”.

Another wrote,

“He died as he lived a very great and gallant gentleman”.

Captain Simpson was the son of Thomas and Ada Simpson of Keswick in Cumbria.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Ellis Smart – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion att'd 7<sup>th</sup> West Yorkshires.**

William Smart was born in Peterborough in 1895 and entered St Catherines College at Cambridge in 1913.

His initial war service was as a private soldier with Kings Royal Rifle Corps before being commissioned into the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment, which was home based providing coastal defence around the Tees Bay and providing drafts for the battalions serving overseas.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Ellis Smart was attached to the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment and was serving with them during the “Pursuit to the Selle” when he was killed in action on October 11<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 23.

His grave can be visited today in Wellington Cemetery at Rieux-en-Cambresis, five miles north east of Cambrai.

William Smart was the son of John Edward and Clara Smart of The Bungalow, Ingleton in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Gilbert Parker Smith – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Gilbert Smith was born on March 8<sup>th</sup> 1897 in Bury, Lancashire, the third son of Henry Smith.

He first served in the ranks of the Royal Fusiliers and was commissioned in March 1917 joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on May 1<sup>st</sup> in the south eastern part of the Ypres Salient.

June 1917 saw the battalion on the flanks during the Battle of Messines and in action at Bodmin Copse during the Passchendaele offensive later in the year.

On January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1918 a section of the battalion including 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Smith were moved into the Hedge Street Tunnel near Ypres where a few days later a visiting officer commented on the heat in the tunnel.

Just after midnight on January 5<sup>th</sup> "A streak of flame" was seen to cut across the roof and in seconds the tunnel was a mass of flame and smoke and had to be sealed off to localise the fire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Gilbert Parker Smith died in the Hedge Street Tunnel on January 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 20 along with all the officers of "B" company.

His grave can be seen today in Railway Dugouts Burial Ground to the south of Ypres on the road to Comines.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Smith was the son of Henry and Elizabeth Jane Smith of "Lily Vale", Clifton Avenue in West Hartlepool where his name is also inscribed on the town war memorial in Victory Square.

**Lt Edward Reginald Spofforth – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Edward Spofforth was born in 1892 in the City of York.

He was with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion when it was mobilized at Scarborough on August 4<sup>th</sup> 1914 and sailed with them from Southampton to Le Havre on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1915.

Lt Spofforth and his men were thrust straight into the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres seeing action at St Julien at the end of April and were in trenches astride the Menin Road at Hooge during the great German gas attack on Whit Monday May 24<sup>th</sup>.

For the rest of the year of 1915 the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were stationed in the Armentieres sector and just before Christmas were moved back into the Ypres Salient.

Early 1916 saw them in action at Sanctuary Wood and Hill 60 close to Ypres.

Lt Edward Reginald Spofforth was killed in action on March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1916 aged 24 during the "Operations at the Bluff", an important observation point in the south east of the Ypres Salient.

His grave today lies in Poperinghe New Military Cemetery situated in the town on the road from Reningelst.

Edward Spofforth was the son of Mary and the late Edward Spofforth of York and his name is also remembered on Scarborough War Memorial.

**Captain Charles Sproxton MC – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Sproxton was born at Preston in East Yorkshire in 1891.

A university man he gained a BA at Peterhouse College at Cambridge.

He fought and was wounded in action at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres on May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1915 while serving with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion.

For his actions at Wulverghem in July and near Armentieres in August, Charles Sproxton was awarded the Military Cross which was gazetted in October of 1915. Lt Sproxton and the battalion spent the remainder of the year in the Armentieres sector but by Christmas and the New Year of 1916 were back in the Ypres Salient. Charles Sproxton was then hospitalised with a severe bout of influenza and rejoined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion as a captain in October of 1916 on the Somme.

They spent Christmas in training at Contay and were back on the Somme until March 30<sup>th</sup> when they moved to the Arras sector.

During the 1917 Battle of Arras Captain Sproxton fought at Wancourt in April and by mid June the battalion were in the Hindenburg Support line.

On July 19<sup>th</sup> Captain Sproxton by now adjutant with the battalion was with his men in Swift and Snipe trenches when a heavy German attack threatened to penetrate the Yorkshire's line.

Captain Charles Sproxton MC was killed in this action on July 19<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 26.

His grave today lies in St Martin Calvaire British Cemetery at St Martin sur Cojeul between Arras and Croisilles.

Charles Sproxton was the son of Arthur and Alice Sproxton of 114 Lee Street, Holderness Road in Hull.

**Captain Douglas Spurway – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Douglas Spurway, a doctor's son was born at Tring in Hertfordshire in 1895 and was a medical student at St Bartholomews Hospital and also a member of the Officer Training Corps of London University before hostilities.

Serving with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion he first went to France in July of 1916 and when the German Spring Offensive opened in March 1918 Captain Spurway and the battalion were in training at Ignaucourt and were rushed up to the line at Hancourt.

On March 23<sup>rd</sup> the battalion were ordered to retire to a line running from Vraignes to Bouvincourt. The battalion fought a rearguard action all the way back until they reached the high ground near to Le Mesnil-Bruntel. Here Captain Spurway and his men were ordered to hold the German advance while the other battalions got over the Somme river.

Captain Douglas Spurway was killed in this action on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1918 aged 22.

His body never recovered he is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial north east of Albert on the road to Bapaume.

Douglas Spurway was the son of Dr John Spurway and Mrs Spurway of 74 Brondesbury Road, Kilburn in London.

**Captain Thomas Colegrave Stafford – 1<sup>st</sup> Garrison Battalion.**

Thomas Stafford served with the 1<sup>st</sup> Garrison battalion, which was raised at Pontefract in October of 1915 and comprised men who were medically rejected for service in fighting units but who were fit for garrison duty on foreign service.

On Christmas Eve 1915 Captain Stafford sailed with the battalion for India, landing in Bombay on January 19<sup>th</sup> 1916.

The battalion were based at Ahmednagar and it was here that Captain Thomas Colegrave Stafford died on April 4<sup>th</sup> 1916.

He was buried locally in a cemetery now deemed unmaintainable by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and so his name is now remembered on the Kirkee 1914-1918 Memorial in the university town of Poona.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas William Stanfield – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Stanfield was a native of the north west from Maryport in Cumbria.

He initially served in the ranks of the Durham Light Infantry before receiving his commission and joining the Yorkshire regiment.

Serving with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion in November of 1917 the early part of the month was spent at Barly where “A very pleasant time was spent amongst ideal surroundings” 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stanfield and the battalion were then ordered up to be ready for the Cambrai Operations. During the night of 21/22<sup>nd</sup> of November the battalion marched up to Beaumetz-les-Cambrais and from there moved into captured German trenches near Grancourt.

At zero hour, 10-00am on November 23<sup>rd</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stanfield and his men advanced towards their objective of Bourlon Wood and village, following the tanks.

Bitter fighting ensued which at times was hand to hand in the village and by 3-00pm the Germans had given up on the position and began a heavy and sustained bombardment.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas William Stanfield was killed in this action on November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 at the age of 26.

His grave can be seen today in Anneux British Cemetery to the south east of Arras on the Cambrai to Bapaume road.

He was the son of Janet and the late George Stanfield of 7 Gardenia Street, Currock in Carlisle and the husband of the late M R R Stanfield.

**Hon Major Hubert Arthur Stansfield – Reserve of Officers.**

Hubert Stansfield was born on February 29<sup>th</sup> 1868 at Weetwood Grove in Leeds. A career soldier with the Yorkshire Regiment he was first commissioned in December of 1889 and rose through the ranks finally retiring with the rank of Honorary Major on March 15<sup>th</sup> 1913.

At the onset of war he volunteered his services and was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General to the 21<sup>st</sup> division on September 19<sup>th</sup> 1914. Major Hubert Arthur Stansfield died suddenly in Bournemouth on December 8<sup>th</sup> 1914 at the age of 46 and is buried in London in Wandsworth-Putney Vale-Cemetery.

Hubert Stansfield was the son of Thomas Wolryche Stansfield of Leeds. The Green Howards Gazette wrote of him, "Excelling in all active sports, he captained the Army Rugby Team in 1891 and was useful with both bat and ball and well known in the hunting field. The sadness of his end will be lost to sight in the remembrance of "Jock" Stansfield as we knew him best, full of fun and brightness, an all round sportsman and good soldier".

**Captain John Kenneth Stead – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Royal Flying Corps.**

John Stead was born at Redcar near Middlesbrough on August 26<sup>th</sup> 1892. He was educated at Mill Hill School followed by Durham University and was about to enter Armstrong College to study mining engineering when war broke out. Receiving his commission he joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion on September 7<sup>th</sup> 1914 and sailed with the battalion to France in April of 1915.

They were rushed straight into the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stead was wounded in action on April 29<sup>th</sup> 1915 at St Julien. As a result of his wounds he was invalided home and rejoined the regiment on light duties at Northallerton later in the year and was promoted to lieutenant on December 9<sup>th</sup> 1915.

He was attached to the Royal Flying Corps in March of 1916 and returned to France on July 18<sup>th</sup> to serve with the 20<sup>th</sup> Squadron.

On February 1<sup>st</sup> 1917 in action well over enemy lines with his observer 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jourdan he was hit suffering a compound fracture and also severing the main artery in his leg.

He flew back over twenty miles and even managed to make a perfect landing in his FE2D aircraft.

He was taken for treatment but Captain John Kenneth Stead died of his wounds at a Canadian casualty station at Bailleul on February 4<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 24.

His grave today lies in Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension on the eastern outskirts of the town.

John Stead was the son of Dr John Edward Stead and Mrs Mary Lizzie Stead of "Everdon" in Redcar and his name is also inscribed on a memorial plaque in Christ Church at Coatham in Redcar.

A brother officer wrote of him, "We all admired and respected him as no one else in the whole flying corps. Personally I have lost one of my very best if not closest friend in the truest sense of the word.

Kind and thoughtful I cannot imagine a more perfect gentleman and soldier".

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jim Stemberidge – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Jim Stemberidge was born on December 30<sup>th</sup> 1890.

He served in the ranks of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion Durham Light Infantry seeing action with them at the second battle of Ypres in 1915 and on the Somme in the summer of 1916.

He received his commission on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1917 and on August 13<sup>th</sup> joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires on the Messines – Wytschete front.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stemberidge saw action with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in the Ypres Salient in the winter of 1917 and during the German spring offensive in March 1918 fought with the battalion in the Roupy sector.

The battalion were back around Ypres in April and May and fought in the Loos sector in June.

In early September 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stemberidge crossed the Canal du Nord near Baralle with the battalion and at the end of September they attacked the village of Epinoy.

“The Green Howards suffered from heavy gas shelling and sustained many casualties”.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jim Stemberidge was killed in this action at Epinoy on September 29<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 27.

His grave can be seen today in Chapel Corner Cemetery at Sauchy-Lestree to the south east of Arras and his name is remembered on a memorial plaque in St Marys church in Barnard Castle.

Jim Stemberidge was the son of William and Emma Stemberidge and husband of Florence Stemberidge of 69 Galgate in Barnard Castle, County Durham.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Eric Arthur Stephenson – Yorkshire Regiment att'd 17<sup>th</sup> Kings Liverpool.**

Eric Stephenson first served in the ranks of the Northumberland Fusiliers before undergoing officer training and receiving his commission.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stephenson was part of the North Russia Expeditionary Force, which left the UK in October and November 1918.

From the Yorkshire regiment he was then attached to the 17<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Kings Liverpool Regiment.

On February 7<sup>th</sup> 1919 the battalion took part in a combined attack with French and US troops on the Bolshevik forces in the town of Avda. Enemy resistance was found to be strong around the town and the allies were compelled to fall back to their original positions.

Wounded in this attack, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Eric Arthur Stephenson was not among the troops who fell back and it was assumed that he had died of his wounds or been killed by the Bolsheviks in this action on February 7<sup>th</sup> 1919.

His body was never recovered and his name is remembered today on the Archangel Memorial in the Russian Federation.

**Captain Christopher Codrington Stewart – Yorkshire Regiment & Brownlow's Punjabis att'd 16<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade.**

Christopher Stewart was a London man, born in the capital on October 4<sup>th</sup> 1884, the only son of Major General Hopton Scott Stewart of the Indian Army.

He was commissioned into the Yorkshires in October of 1903, transferring over to the Indian Army in February of 1905.

During the Great War he saw action at Kut-el-Amara in September 1915 and was then attached to General Delamains staff.

At Ctesiphon in November 1915 Captain Stewart was badly wounded in the arm but refusing treatment he carried on leading his men in a counter attack when he was shot through the forehead by a Turkish rifle.

Captain Christopher Codrington Stewart was killed in this action during the Battle of Ctesiphon on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 31.

He has no known grave and his name is remembered today on the Basra Memorial in Iraq, situated along the road to Nasiriyah.

**Captain Charles Neville Carleton-Stiff – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Carleton-Stiff was born in Eastbourne in 1882 and in the early stages of the war served in the ranks of the Yorkshire Hussars before his commission.

He joined the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion towards the end of the Somme offensive in October of 1916 and remained in this area through Christmas and the New Year of 1917.

Captain Carleton-Stiff and the battalion were moved to the Arras sector towards the end of March 1917 and fought in the area of Wancourt during the Battle of Arras.

When the German spring offensive opened in March 1918 the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion were in training at Ignaucourt and were rushed up to the line at Hancourt and positioned between the Cologne and Omignon rivers.

On March 22<sup>nd</sup> the 66<sup>th</sup> division retreated through the battalion line leaving the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in the forward area.

Under the German onslaught they were forced to retire to a line of old trenches in rear of the battalion HQ at Hancourt.

Captain Charles Neville Carleton-Stiff was killed during this retreat on March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918 at the age of 36.

His body lost his name is remembered today on the Pozieres Memorial just off the road between Albert and Bapaume and also on Torquay War Memorial.

Captain Carleton-Stiff was the son of John Thomas and Maria Eliza Carleton-Stiff of "Alfoxden", Chestnut Avenue in Torquay.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herbert Storch MC – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 1<sup>st</sup> East Yorkshire Regiment.**

Herbert Storch was a Londoner born in Lewisham in 1888.

After service with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion he was attached to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

In mid August 1918 the second battles of the Somme began and during the Battle of Albert 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herbert Storch MC was wounded in action with the East Yorkshires.

He died later from his injuries on August 24<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 31.

His grave can be visited today in Serre Road Cemetery No1 to the north east of Albert.

Herbert Storch was the son of Max and Sophie Storch of 21 Carholme Road, Forest Hill in London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Frederick Stout – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

George Stout was a university man entering Fitzwilliam Hall at Cambridge in 1913.

During the Great War he first saw service with the Lincolnshire Regiment and was then commissioned to the Yorkshire Regiment joining the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion at El Ferdan in Egypt on March 16<sup>th</sup> 1916.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stout and the battalion sailed aboard the "Arcadian" leaving Alexandria and landing in Marseilles on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916. They proceeded north through France and were in the Agny area until early September when they were moved into the Somme offensive.

September 14<sup>th</sup> saw their first action on the Western Front with an evening attack on the German positions of "Turk Street" and the "Wonderwork".

Towards the end of September 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Stout and the battalion were engaged in actions against "Hessian Trench" and "Stuff Redoubt".

On September 28<sup>th</sup> the first attack failed and at noon the following day orders were received to attack again. Bitter fighting went on all day and through the night before the battalion were finally relieved on the night of the 30<sup>th</sup>.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Frederick Stout was killed during these actions on September 30<sup>th</sup> 1916.

His body never recovered his name is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial set high on the old Somme battleground.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Tom Dalrymple Strathern – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Tom Strathern was born on November 26<sup>th</sup> 1887 at Whitehaven in Cumbria. He was commissioned on December 9<sup>th</sup> 1915 from the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps and joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Corbie on June 21<sup>st</sup> 1916 where they were preparing for the Somme offensive.

On July 1<sup>st</sup> at 7-30am the battalion attacked the German held village of Montauban suffering heavy casualties as they crossed no man's land.

After a brief rest 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Strathern and his men were in action again on July 6<sup>th</sup> at Trones Wood and two days later went in at 7-15am for an attack on Bernafay Wood where heavy fighting was experienced off and on all day.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Tom Dalrymple Strathern was killed in this action at Bernafay Wood on July 8<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 28.

His body lost in the chaos and confusion of the battle his name is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

Tom Strathern was the son of William and Margaret Strathern of "Wairnata", Eskdale in Cumbria.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Alfred Charles Strugnell – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

A Hampshire man, Alfred Strugnell was born in Aldershot in 1889.

He served as a private soldier early in the war with the 16<sup>th</sup> Lancers and rose to the rank of sergeant with them.

On June 14<sup>th</sup> 1916 he received his commission "For distinguished conduct in the field" and joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Corbie where they were in preparation for the Somme offensive.

July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 at 7-30am saw 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Strugnell and the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion leaving their trenches for an attack on the German held village of Montauban.

The battalion were in support of the 18<sup>th</sup> Kings and 19<sup>th</sup> Manchesters and incurred over two hundred casualties as they crossed no mans land to reach the German line.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Alfred Charles Strugnell was killed in this action at Montauban on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 aged 27 and his body lost he is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Logan Studley – Yorkshire Regiment & 1<sup>st</sup> East Yorkshires.**

Though not an officer with the Yorkshire Regiment I feel that this young man does deserve to be included in this Roll of Honour.

Logan Studley was born in York in 1897 into a military family, his father serving with the Black Watch.

He was educated at the Madras College in St Andrews in Fife and on leaving school enlisted as a private soldier with the Yorkshire Regiment.

At a very young age he rose to the rank of sergeant and was then commissioned into the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment in early October of 1914.

Later in the month the battalion were relieving the 1<sup>st</sup> Leicesters in trenches east of the Erquinghem to Armentieres railway near Rue de Bois and during this manoeuvre 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Logan Studley was killed in action on October 25<sup>th</sup> 1914 aged just 17.

His grave can be visited today in Ypres Town Cemetery half a mile east of the town centre.

Logan Studley was the son of Mary and Major Harry Studley of 8 Dempster Terrace St Andrews in Fife.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Joseph Summerville MM, MC – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Joseph Summerville was born in the pit village of Collierly near Consett in County Durham in 1889.

He was commissioned from the ranks of the Durham Light Infantry and fought with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres, Passchendaele offensive in late 1917. On November 7<sup>th</sup> 1917 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Summerville and the battalion entrained at Wizernes and arrived on the Italian Front at Rivalta on November 13<sup>th</sup>.

The spring and summer of 1918 were spent in and out of the line chiefly in the area of the river Piave in northern Italy.

On October 2<sup>nd</sup> the battalion moved to the Treviso area and on October 28<sup>th</sup> advanced up the Vazzola to Cesiola road towards the river Monticanno.

The following day they pushed on towards the town of Cimetta but came up against stubborn defence and numerous counter attacks on the out skirts of the town.

It was during one of these attacks that 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Joseph Summerville took out a Lewis Gun in front of the battalion line and single handedly took on an enemy machine gun.

He died undertaking this gallant action on October 29<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 29.

His grave today can be seen in Tezze British Cemetery near Treviso to the north of Venice in northern Italy.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Swain – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Swain, a farmer's son was born at Scruton near Northallerton on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1896. He was educated at West House School and Northallerton Grammar where he captained the football team and was also a fine singer. After leaving school he worked in a local drapers shop in Northallerton and also took part in amateur dramatics.

Thomas Swain joined the Yorkshires as a private soldier and rose to the rank of sergeant with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion. He was then commissioned and joined with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion in time for the Somme offensive.

On July 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Swain and the battalion assembled in Horseshoe Trench and at 4-50pm left their line to attack the village of Contalmaison.

They came under shrapnel and heavy machine gun fire from Contalmaison Wood as they advanced and fighting went on until late in the evening when the battalion received reinforcements. The village was shelled all day during July 11<sup>th</sup> with the battalion being relieved that night.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Swain was wounded in this action with a serious fracture of his left leg and was moved through the casualty clearing chain and then back to England and Bathurst House Hospital in London. Gas gangrene had by now infected his leg and doctors took the decision to amputate below the knee. His condition worsened however and he was visited by his mother and brother William, just before he died.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Swain died of his wounds in London on July 25<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 19.

He was buried three days later in his hometown where his grave can be seen today in a family plot in Northallerton Cemetery and his name is remembered along with his brother on the town war memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Swain – 14<sup>th</sup> att'd 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Swain the elder brother of Thomas listed above was born at Scruton near Northallerton on March 15<sup>th</sup> 1894.

He was educated at West House School and on leaving worked for the same local draper as his brother. William then worked in Manchester for a time but was back at home, employed by the Wensleydale Pure Milk Society at the onset of war.

In August of 1915 he joined the Durham University Officer Training Corps and applied for a commission in November of that year.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Swain joined the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion and was at home on leave visiting his wounded brother in hospital in July of 1916.

In early September William and the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion were at the training area near St Omer and on the 18<sup>th</sup> of the month were back on the Somme in reserve trenches close to Bazentin le Petit. In this area the battalion provided working parties for the forward units and also did patrol work.

It was during one of these forays that 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Swain was killed in action on September 22<sup>nd</sup> 1916 at the age of 23.

His grave today can be visited in Bécourt Military Cemetery at Bécourt and his name can be seen along with his brother on Northallerton War Memorial.

William and Thomas were the sons of Thomas and Emily Swain of Sheepcote Farm near Northallerton.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Tom Sykes – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A Middlesbrough man, Tom Sykes was born in the town in 1896.

After the Battle of Arras in early 1917 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Sykes and the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion moved back into the sector on June 19<sup>th</sup>. The battalion were holding the line north of the Scarpe river and close to Gavrelle.

During routine trench raiding in this area 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Tom Sykes was killed in action on June 29<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 21.

His grave can be visited today in St Nicholas British Cemetery just to the north of Arras.

Tom Sykes was the son of William and Jane Sykes of 177 Borough Road East in Middlesbrough and his name is remembered on the town memorial at the gates to Albert Park.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Symon – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Scotsman John Symon was born at Keith in Banffshire on August 15<sup>th</sup> 1895.

He served as a private soldier in the ranks of the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Gordon Highlanders from November 1914 until January of 1917 and was wounded in action at the Battle of Loos in 1915.

Commissioned from the ranks he was made 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt on May 30<sup>th</sup> 1917 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires on August 8<sup>th</sup> of that year during the Passchendaele offensive.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Symon and the battalion were then transferred to the Messines – Wytschaete front on the fringe of the main fighting and had a relatively quiet time through until the end of the year.

On January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1918 the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion were moved back into the Ypres Salient and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Symon with "B" company was detailed to the Hedge Street Tunnel just outside Ypres.

In the early hours of January 5<sup>th</sup> "a streak of flame" was seen to cut across the roof and within minutes the tunnel was an inferno. It is believed an electrical fault caused the fire and the tunnel had to be sealed in order to contain it.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Symon was killed in the fire on January 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 26 and today a Commonwealth War Graves Commission special memorial can be seen to him in Railway Dugouts Burial Ground just over a mile to the south east of Ypres town centre.

John Symon was the son of John and Janet Murray Symon of 166 Mid Street in Keith.

**Lt Thomas Taft – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd from 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion Durham Light Infantry.**

Thomas Taft was born at Barrow in Furness, Cumberland in 1858. A pre war regular soldier with the Durham Light Infantry he rose through the ranks before receiving his commission with the Durhams. As Lieutenant Quartermaster he was attached to the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires during the Great War and was wounded in action in late 1917 serving with the battalion towards the end of the Passchendaele offensive. Lt Thomas Taft died of his wounds on December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 at the age of 59. His grave can be seen today in Vlamertinghe New Military Cemetery, half a mile south of the Ypres to Poperinghe dual carriageway. Thomas Taft was the son of Thomas and Margaret Taft of Hulme in Manchester and the husband of Mrs Jane Taft of 17 Zante Street, Kirkdale in Liverpool.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edward Joseph Selby Tanner – 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Machine Gun Corps.**

Edward Tanner served with the 11<sup>th</sup> home based battalion who mainly provided drafts of men for the battalions serving overseas. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edward Joseph Selby Tanner was attached to the Machine Gun Corps and was killed in action serving with them on July 8<sup>th</sup> 1916 during the Battle of the Somme. His grave can be seen today in Dantzig Alley British Cemetery in the village of Mametz set in the heart of the old Somme battleground.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Henry Riley Tatham – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

George Tatham initially served as a Quarter Master Sergeant with the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry before gaining his commission. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Tatham joined with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment which in mid June of 1918 was reduced to a training cadre. He was then attached to the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment fighting with them through the summer of 1918. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Henry Riley Tatham was wounded in action with the West Yorkshires during the action known as “The Pursuit to the Selle” in early October and died of his wounds on October 11<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 33. His grave can be seen today in Naves Communal Cemetery Extension, four miles to the north east of Cambrai. George Tatham was the husband of Charlotte Tatham of 2 Foster Road, Thorne near Doncaster.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Bruce Taylor – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Taylor was commissioned on July 7<sup>th</sup> 1916 and joined with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion during the Somme offensive.

In September of 1916 he was wounded in action at Prue and Starfish trenches on the Somme and was invalided home for a while to recuperate.

On January 20<sup>th</sup> 1917 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Taylor by now recovered returned to France and joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Mondicourt.

On April 2<sup>nd</sup> he fought in the early morning attack on Henin and a week later the battalion moved in to take their part in the Battle of Arras.

On April 9<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Taylor led his men in a 5-30am attack to the east of Neuville Vitasse where they had to cover two thousand yards of open ground before reaching the German wire.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Bruce Taylor was wounded in this advance on April 9<sup>th</sup> and taken through the casualty clearing chain to a hospital on the coast where he died of his wounds on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 20.

His grave today lies in Etaples Military Cemetery just to the north of the town on the channel coast.

William Taylor was the son of Dr and Mrs D M Taylor of Green Lane Hall, Shelf in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edgar Temple – 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd from West Yorkshire Regiment.**

A Sussex man, Edgar Temple was born in the parish of St Helens in Hastings in 1893. He initially enlisted as a private soldier with the South Staffordshire Regiment and then undertook officer training with the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in July 1915.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Temple received his commission with the West Yorkshires and was then attached to the 12<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires joining the battalion in March 1917 in the Monacu area.

The 12<sup>th</sup> battalion were pioneers to the 40<sup>th</sup> division and through the summer of 1917 were engaged mainly in roadworks in the area of Monacu and Clery.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edgar Temple was killed on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 24 while the battalion were in the Fins sector.

His grave today lies in Hargicourt British Cemetery four miles east of Roisel.

Edgar Temple was the son of Mr R Botham Temple and Mrs Julia Temple of 82 Braybrooke Road in Hastings.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Alfred Thacker – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Thacker was a Staffordshire man and saw service in the early stages of the war with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment.

He fought with the battalion on the Somme seeing action at Gommecourt on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 and was then commissioned in November of that year.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thacker joined the 7<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in mid April 1917 at Fosseux during the Battle of Arras.

On the night of May 11<sup>th</sup> the battalion assembled in Clover and Cushion trenches and at 6-30am the following day along with the 7<sup>th</sup> East Yorkshires attacked the German position known as Cupid Trench.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Alfred Thacker was killed in this action during the Battle of Arras on May 12<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged just 19.

His body never found he is remembered today on the Arras Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens cemetery to the north west of Arras town centre.

William Thacker was the only son of Ernest and Gertrude Emily Thacker of "Beechcroft" Sandwell Street in Walsall.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Morris Thomas – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Harold Thomas was born in North Ormesby near Middlesbrough in 1876 and before the war worked as a bank clerk.

He was commissioned on June 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 and initially served in the second line before being posted to the front with the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires.

Close to the end of the Somme offensive 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Morris and the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion were in the line, close to the Butte de Warlencourt to the side of the Albert to Bapaume road.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harold Morris Thomas was killed in action in this area on November 10<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 40.

Originally buried in Hexham Road Cemetery his grave was later destroyed by shellfire and he is remembered today on a Commonwealth War Graves Commission special memorial in Warlencourt British Cemetery on the Somme close to where he fell.

Harold Thomas was the eldest son of Mr W R Thomas, a bank manager of The Elms in West Sunderland.

**Lt Edward Medforth Thompson – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Edward Thompson sailed with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion from Southampton landing at Le Havre on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1915.

Just one week later they were in action in the Ypres Salient suffering heavy casualties during the Battle of St Julien.

Lt Thompson and the battalion remained around Ypres until November when they were finally afforded a rest in billets at Outersteene.

In February of 1916 the battalion were back in the salient in the line close to Hill 60 to the south east of Ypres.

On February 26<sup>th</sup> 1916 Lt Edward Medforth Thompson was killed aged 28 as he supervised repair work to his company's trench. His grave can be visited today in Poperinghe New Military Cemetery just outside the town on the Reninghelst road. Lt Thompson was the son of Edward and Adeline Thompson of Kirk Ella, a village just outside Hull in East Yorkshire.

**Lt Col James Albert Raymond Thomson DSO – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

James Thomson was born in Huddersfield in 1876 and was a pre-war territorial officer with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion. He took the Yorkshires first prisoners of war at Hull in 1914 whilst in charge of interned German shipping. Captain Thomson sailed with the battalion from Southampton landing at Le Havre on April 16<sup>th</sup> 1915. He saw action at St Julien and Hooge during the second Ypres battle and was wounded in action close to Dickebusche on December 19<sup>th</sup> 1915. During the "Operations at the Bluff" in February of 1916 he was wounded again but was back with the battalion in September during the Somme offensive. By now promoted, Major Thomson fought at the Battle of Arras in April 1917 and on July 10<sup>th</sup> assumed command of the battalion at Cherasy when Lt Col Pearce was wounded. The battalion fought rearguard actions during the German spring offensive in March 1918 and on the 25<sup>th</sup> of the month the GOC 24<sup>th</sup> Brigade sent for the newly promoted Lt Col Thomson to thank him for the efforts made by the officers and men of the battalion during the German onslaught. On April 25<sup>th</sup> 1918 Lt Col Thomson and the battalion were moved to what was considered to be a "quiet area" on the Chemin des Dames ridge. On May 27<sup>th</sup> with the Yorkshires on the Craonne Plateau the Germans launched a "totally unexpected attack" on the British line. By 6-00am Lt Col Thomson's last report was received, "HQ company fighting about the command post and appear to be surrounded". Lt Col James Albert Raymond Thomson DSO was killed in this action on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 42. His grave today can be seen in Vendresse British Cemetery on the Aisne ten miles south of Laon. James Thomson was the son of James and Eliza Thomson and the husband of Ethel Thomson of "The Uplands", Malton in North Yorkshire. His name is remembered on the Sledmere Cross close to the home of his former commanding officer, Sir Mark Sykes and also on Malton War Memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Albert Edward Thorpe – att'd 11<sup>th</sup> East Yorkshire Regiment.**

Albert Thorpe was born in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire in 1893 and as a young man attended the Barton School in the town.

After service with the Yorkshire Regiment he was attached to the 11<sup>th</sup> battalion of the East Yorkshires towards the end of the war.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Albert Edward Thorpe died aged 26 after the war's end on December 6<sup>th</sup> 1918. His death is described as due to "paralysis" but it is not clear as to whether this was due to wounds or trauma.

His grave can be visited today in Longuenesse St Omer Souvenir Cemetery two miles south of St Omer town centre.

His name is also remembered on the roll of honour of Barton School, which is now in St Peter and St Paul Church in Wisbech.

Albert Thorpe was the son of George and Ellen Thorpe of Wisbech and the husband of Dora Thorpe of 30 Milner Road in Wisbech.

**Lt Marmaduke Thwaites – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Marmaduke Thwaites was born in Richmond on July 17<sup>th</sup> 1881.

He joined the Yorkshire Regiment as a boy soldier in September of 1895 aged 14 and saw action during the Boer War.

At the onset of the Great War, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Thwaites arrived in Zeebrugge with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1914 and by way of Bruges entered Ypres on October 14<sup>th</sup>. It was while in Ypres that Marmaduke Thwaites received his commission and was then wounded in action in late October during the first Battle of Ypres.

In early 1915 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thwaites and the battalion saw action at Neuve Chapelle, Festubert and Givenchy and it was during this period that he received his promotion to lieutenant.

In early September the battalion were at Vermelles and from here they moved into the Battle of Loos on September 25<sup>th</sup>. They were in action around Hulloch and Cite St Elie and on the night of September 29<sup>th</sup> Lt Thwaites and "A" company were ordered out to the front line on the south side of the Hulloch road.

Marmaduke Thwaites was killed by shellfire just as his company got into the line in the early hours of September 30<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 34.

His body lost his name is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

Lt Thwaites was the son of Mr Marmaduke Thwaites of Richmond in North Yorkshire.

**Captain John Tilly MC – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Tilly was born at Seaton Carew, Co Durham in 1887.

In 1905 he entered Pembroke College at Cambridge to study law and was admitted to the bar in October of 1911. At the onset of war he was working as managing clerk with legal firm Turnbull and Tilly in West Hartlepool.

He first enlisted as a private soldier with the Royal Fusiliers but was soon commissioned into the 8<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in late September of 1914. He was promoted to lieutenant in January 1915 and landed in Boulogne with the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion on August 26<sup>th</sup> 1915. The remainder of the year was spent in the Bois Grenier sector and it was here that Lt Tilly was wounded in action on November 22<sup>nd</sup>.

Promoted to captain in July 1916 he was wounded in action again on the Somme in actions at Munster Alley on August 5<sup>th</sup>.

The battalion moved to the Ypres Salient in early 1917 and Captain Tilly was in action with them at the Battle of Messines and during 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres, the Passchendaele offensive.

The battalion were then required to move to the Italian Front arriving in Rivalta on November 13<sup>th</sup> 1917. Early 1918 found them in positions around the Piave river and in March the battalion moved to the Asiago Plateau.

On June 8<sup>th</sup> Captain John Tilly led a raid on the enemy line in the village of Morar and as they reached the south east corner of the village he was severely wounded dying later in the day, June 8<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 31.

A fellow officer wrote, “The loss of Captain Tilly was greatly felt”

His grave today lies in Barenthal Military Cemetery three miles south of Asiago and his name is remembered on his home town memorial in Seaton Carew.

Captain John Tilly MC was the son of Tobias Harry and Onora Tilly of Seaton Carew.

**Lt Guy Storey Townsend – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Machine Gun Corps.**

Guy Townsend served as a private soldier with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion seeing action at St Julien in April 1915 before receiving his commission.

Lt Townsend served on with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion before being attached to the Machine Gun Corps in the spring of 1918.

In the summer of 1918 with the Germans finally being pushed back Lt Guy Storey Townsend was killed in action on August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1918 aged 26 during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Albert.

His grave can be seen today in Bonnay Communal Cemetery Extension two and a half miles north of Corbie on the road to Franvillers.

Lt Townsend was the son of Mr J and Mrs L A Townsend of 7 Severs Street in South Bank near Middlesbrough.

His name is also remembered today on South Bank War Memorial in St Georges Square.

**Lt John Vernon Townsend – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John Townsend first served in the ranks of the Yorkshires before his commission. Serving with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion Lt Townsend was wounded in actions around Licourt during the German spring offensive in March of 1918.

The battalion were then reduced to a training cadre in July with the officers being attached to other battalions and regiments.

Lt John Vernon Townsend was killed in action on September 24<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 34. His grave today lies in Chapelle British Cemetery at Holnon, three miles to the west of St Quentin.

John Townsend was the son of John Edward and Clarissa Myra Townsend and the husband of Beatrice Millicent Townsend of Moorgate in Rotherham.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Horace Gordon Tozer – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Horace Tozer was born in Devonport on September 9<sup>th</sup> 1895.

He received his commission on February 17<sup>th</sup> 1915 from the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps and was attached to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires on June 21<sup>st</sup> of that year.

July and August saw the battalion constantly on the move between Bethune, Noyelles and Vermelles where they were when the Battle of Loos opened.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Tozer was with "A" company when they went into action in late September around Hulloch and Cite St Elie close to Loos.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Horace Gordon Tozer was killed in action in Gun Trench on October 1<sup>st</sup> 1915 aged 21 just as the battalion were about to be relieved.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

Horace Tozer was the son of the late J C Tozer JP and Mrs Tozer of Stoke House in Devonport.

**Captain Geoffrey Arnold Tugwell – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A Scarborough man, Geoffrey Tugwell was born in the town in 1893. He sailed from Folkestone with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion and landed in Boulogne on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915. Less than a week later the battalion were in the Ypres Salient where Geoffrey Tugwell was wounded in action at the Battle of St Julien on April 24<sup>th</sup>. The battalion stayed in the Ypres area until October when they were finally moved into rest billets in Armentieres. Captain Tugwell saw action with the battalion in 1916 during the “Operations at the Bluff” in February and later in the year moved south into the Somme offensive with actions between High Wood and Martinpuich. In October 1916 while still on the Somme the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion carried out attacks around Eaucourt L’Abbaye where Geoffrey Tugwell was wounded for a second time. 1917 saw the opening of the Battles of Arras and on the night of 22/23<sup>rd</sup> April the battalion assembled for an attack in the early hours against the enemy positions around Wancourt. Captain Geoffrey Arnold Tugwell was killed in this attack on April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 aged 24. His body never recovered his name is remembered today on the Arras Memorial at the Faubourg D’Amiens Cemetery in Arras and also on his hometown memorial at Scarborough on Olivers Mount. Geoffrey Tugwell was the son of Frank and Louisa Tugwell of 40 The Esplanade in Scarborough.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Walter Tune – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Tune was born at Hessle in Yorkshire on November 17<sup>th</sup> 1895. He was educated at Hull Technical College and then worked on the office staff of Reckitt and Sons in Hull before the outbreak of war. On September 1<sup>st</sup> 1914 Charles Tune enlisted with the East Yorkshire Regiment and served with them in Egypt and France before being invalided home with enteric fever in September of 1916. On recovery from his illness he undertook officer training at Kinmel Park in north Wales and in August of 1917 was gazetted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Yorkshires joining them in France in October of 1917. In November the Battle of Cambrai opened and the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion went in behind the tanks in a 10-00am attack with the objective of taking Bourlon Wood and village. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Walter Tune was killed in this operation on November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 at the age of 22. A fellow officer wrote of him, “He was leading his platoon, cheering them on in a particularly gallant manner when he was shot through the head. We all mourn his loss very much though he had been with us only a few weeks his bright and cheery disposition made him a general favourite and he showed promise of being a particularly capable and efficient officer”. His body lost he is remembered today on the Cambrai Memorial at Louvencourt. Charles Tune was the eldest son of Charles and Annie Tune of Hessle in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Andrew Turnbull – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Turnbull was born in Leeds in 1880.

He went on to study law, was admitted to the bar in May of 1902 and prior to the war was working for the family firm of Turnbull & Sons in Scarborough.

William Turnbull enlisted as a private soldier with the 5<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires and then received his commission rejoining the battalion in May 1915 in trenches at Sanctuary Wood close to Ypres.

During the great German gas attack that fell on the battalion on Whit Monday 1915 at Hooge on the Menin Road, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Turnbull was wounded in action. The battalion remained in the Ypres Salient through the remainder of 1915 and in early 1916 saw action at Hill 60 and The Bluff to the south east of Ypres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Turnbull and the battalion then moved to Eecke near Bailleul and then on to Loker where they manned the line close to Kemmel.

It was in these trenches that 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Andrew Turnbull was killed by shellfire on

July 17<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 37.

His grave can be visited today in La Laiterie Military Cemetery, four miles south of Ypres on the road to Kemmel.

William Turnbull was the son of Henry and Fanny Turnbull of 13 Grosvenor Road in Scarborough, where his name is also remembered on the town memorial on Olivers Mount.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hubert Samuel Alston Turner – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

A Londoner, Hubert Turner was born on June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1897 in St John's Wood, the only son of Herbert Turner of 90 Clifton Hill in St John's Wood.

He was educated in Mr Prior's house at Shrewsbury School leaving in 1915 to attend the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst.

He was commissioned on April 7<sup>th</sup> 1916 and saw action with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion during the Somme offensive at Montauban and Trones and Bernafay woods.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Turner fought during the Battle of Arras in April of 1917 in actions at Neuville Vitasse.

In preparation for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres, Passchendaele, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Turner and the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion moved into the line on Observatory Ridge on July 28<sup>th</sup> 1917.

On July 31<sup>st</sup> at 3-30am the battalion went into action towards Bodmin Copse close to the Dumbarton Lake with fighting going on for three days.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hubert Samuel Alston Turner was killed during these actions on August 1<sup>st</sup> 1917

at the age of 20.

His CO wrote of him,

"I was in a position to see how splendidly he was doing his duty. He died going forward at the head of his men, leading them with the greatest courage and setting a fine example to all ranks. I cannot say how deeply we all miss him".

His body lost, Hubert Turner's name is remembered today on the Yorkshire Regiment Panels, on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

**Lt Thomas Tweddell – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion & 7<sup>th</sup> East Yorkshire Regiment.**

Thomas Tweddell was born on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1895 in West Hartlepool, County Durham. He received his commission on December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1914 and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on June 18<sup>th</sup> 1915 at Les Harisoirs.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Tweddell was wounded in action at the Battle of Loos in September of 1915 and after hospitalisation rejoined the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion at Bray in February of 1916.

He received his promotion to lieutenant but then in March of 1916 was wounded again resulting in him being invalided home.

Lt Tweddell was attached to the 7<sup>th</sup> East Yorkshires on his recovery from his wounds in the spring of 1918.

In early June the battalion were involved in an attack on the village of Beaumont Hamel on the old Somme battlefield and during this action Lt Tweddell was severely wounded and hospitalised again.

Lt Thomas Tweddell died of his wounds on June 28<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 23.

His grave today lies in St Sever Cemetery in Rouen.

He was the son of Henry Arthur and Edith Mary Tweddell of "Greenhow" Belle Vue in West Hartlepool where his name is remembered on the town's war memorial.

**Captain Wilfrid Vause – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

North Yorkshire man, Wilfrid Vause was born in Whitby on September 1<sup>st</sup> 1889. He was educated at Spring Hill School in Whitby and before the war worked for Beckett & Company's bank in Pickering. A pre-war territorial he joined the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt in April of 1914. With the battalion at the onset of war he was promoted to lieutenant in April of 1915 and sailed with the battalion landing at Le Havre on the 17<sup>th</sup> of the month. Lt Vause was wounded in action in late 1915 and rejoined the battalion in the Ypres Salient in March of 1916.

He was promoted to captain in July of 1916 and during the Somme offensive was awarded the Military Cross for his actions, the details appearing in the London Gazette on November 25<sup>th</sup> 1916.

“For conspicuous gallantry in action he led his company with great courage and initiative, entering the enemy trench and holding it against counter attacks. Later he organised a bombing attack and greatly assisted in the success of the operation”. In March of 1917 Captain Vause and the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were in training at Bayonvillers and in early April moved into corps reserve at Arras.

Captain Wilfrid Vause MC was killed in action during the Battle of Arras at Nepal Trench on April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 aged 27.

His grave can be seen today in Wancourt British Cemetery, five miles from Arras on the road to Cambrai.

Wilfrid Vause was the son of Fred Vause of High Stakesby near Whitby in North Yorkshire where his name is remembered in the Whitby Book of Remembrance.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Edward Venables- 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Venables initially served in the ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps before his commission and then fought with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion at the Battle of the Somme during the summer of 1916.

On October 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Venables and the battalion were in reserve trenches near Martinpuich from where they moved into the line fighting for three days in actions between Flers and Le Sars.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Edward Venables was wounded during these actions and died of his injuries on October 12<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged just 20.

His grave today lies in Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, three miles to the south of Albert.

Charles Venables was the son of Edward John Venables and his wife Catherine and their son's name is remembered today on Middlesbrough War Memorial at the gates to the town's Albert Park.

**Lt Arnold Oughtred Vick – 11<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions.**

Arnold Vick was born in West Hartlepool on March 29<sup>th</sup> 1890, the son of Richard William Vick JP.

He was educated at the Leys School in Cambridge and before the war worked as a chartered accountant.

He received his commission on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1914 and for a time served with the home based 11<sup>th</sup> battalion. In March 1916 he sailed for Egypt and joined with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion at El Ferdan on the eastern side of the Suez Canal.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Vick and the battalion left Alexandria docks in June and sailed to Marseilles where they landed on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916.

Proceeding north the battalion entered the Somme offensive in September where 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Vick was twice wounded in action, firstly at the Wonderwork and then in actions at Stuff Redoubt.

He was promoted to lieutenant in July of 1917 and once recovered from his wounds joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in May of 1918 at Ouderdom.

At home on leave in August of 1918 Lt Vick married Miss Amy Christine Uloth at Reigate on the 24<sup>th</sup> of the month.

Barely one month after his wedding Lt Vick was back with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion and on September 27<sup>th</sup> were involved in an attack on the village of Epinoy.

The artillery barrage opened at 5-00am but it was 3-00pm before the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion went into action and as they entered the outskirts of the village came under heavy enfilade machine gun fire from the flanks.

Lt Arnold Oughtred Vick was killed in this crossfire on September 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 29. His CO wrote, "He did his work gallantly and I am proud of him".

An NCO who was nearby wrote, "He knew no fear and the men would follow him anywhere. His total disregard of danger was most inspiring".

The grave of Lt Vick can be visited today in Naves Communal Cemetery Extension, four miles from Cambrai and his name is remembered on his home town memorial in West Hartlepool.

**Lt Noel Muschamp Vickers – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Noel Vickers was born at Liversedge in West Yorkshire in 1888.

He joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in June of 1915 and then spent a short time with the Notts and Derbys regiment before joining the Yorkshires.

He sailed with the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion from Southampton landing at Le Havre on June 6<sup>th</sup> 1916.

On July 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Vickers and the battalion were in billets at Maisnil and the following day moved into the line in the Maroc sector close to Loos.

On August 3<sup>rd</sup> Lt Vickers was in charge of a patrol sent out to reconnoitre an enemy held shell crater. As the patrol neared the crater the German defenders threw bombs which mortally wounded Lt Vickers. His loss was not noticed at first and the patrol pushed on and when realising he was missing they reported back.

Lt Pickard left the front line trench under heavy fire and recovered Lt Vickers' body from no mans land, an action that earned Lt Pickard the Military Cross.

Lt Noel Muschamp Vickers died in this action on August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1916 aged 28 just seven weeks after landing in France.

His grave can be visited today in Maroc British Cemetery sated on the road between Maroc and Grenay.

**Captain Arthur John Walker – 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 6<sup>th</sup> Manchesters.**

Arthur Walker was born at Reading in Berkshire on December 24<sup>th</sup> 1895. He was educated at Wellingborough School where he excelled at football, cricket and athletics and was also organist in the school chapel.

At the onset of war he had passed the examinations for university entry and was due to go to St Johns College at Oxford to read for holy orders.

This remarkable young man was gazetted with the 11<sup>th</sup> battalion on October 8<sup>th</sup> 1914 and by December had risen to the rank of captain.

In May of 1915 he sailed for the Dardenelles with a draft of officers and on arrival was attached to the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Manchester Rgeiment.

Captain Walker was wounded in action on July 9<sup>th</sup> and on recovery from his injuries returned to his men in the front line on August 6<sup>th</sup>.

The following day during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Krithia the battalion attacked at 10-50am and fought all day eventually falling back at 7-15pm after Turkish counter attacks.

Captain Arthur John Walker was killed in this action on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged just 19. Colonel Aspinall of the Yorkshires wrote later to his parents,

“It will be of some consolation to you to know that in his short career he has proved himself thoroughly capable of filling the rank he had attained and which in his case must be almost a record in the annals of the army. I never once regretted giving him the promotion he merited”.

Arthur Walker's grave can be seen today on the Gallipoli peninsula in Redoubt Cemetery to the side of the Krithia to Seddel Bahr road.

Captain Walker was the youngest son of John Cecil and Mary Annie Tombs Walker of “The Mount” at Henley on Thames.

**Captain Denis Henry Walker – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Denis Walker was born in Middlesex in 1889.

A pre-war territorial, he was with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion at Scarborough on August 4<sup>th</sup> 1914 when they were mobilised.

He didn't sail with the first detachment to France but joined them at Pont de Nieppe on July 17<sup>th</sup> 1915. The battalion spent the bulk of that year in the Armentieres sector and it wasn't until November that Captain Walker and his men moved into rest billets at Outersteene.

On December 19<sup>th</sup> 1915 the battalion were moved into the Ypres Salient in huts at Dickebusche and January 1916 saw them in the front line around Hill 60 and Sanctuary Wood.

Captain Denis Henry Walker was killed whilst supervising a working party repairing the parapet of the trench on January 26<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 26.

His grave can be visited today in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery to the south west of Ypres, one mile south of the Poperinghe bypass.

Denis Walker was the son of Captain W S Walker, late of the Yorkshire Regiment and Mrs Edith Sarah Walker of “Milesden”, Newland Park in Hull.

**Captain Leslie Bedford Walker – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Like his brother Denis, listed above, Leslie Walker was also born in Middlesex in 1891.

After the April 1917 Battle of Arras Captain Walker and the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion were in June

moved to front line trenches west of Fontaine les Croisilles.

On June 26<sup>th</sup> an attack was planned on the German position known locally as Rotten Row, situated close to Fontaine.

Captain Walker was wounded in this action and taken from the battlefield for treatment to his injuries.

Captain Leslie Bedford Walker died of his wounds one week later on July 1<sup>st</sup> 1917 aged 26.

His grave can be found today in St Sever Cemetery at Rouen, which was one of the main hospital centres for the troops.

Captain Walker's parents were as listed above in his brother's details.

**Major Wilfred Beckett Walker – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Wilfred Walker was born on August 5<sup>th</sup> 1876 in Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

A career soldier with the Yorkshire Regiment he was first gazetted in February of 1897 and made lieutenant in October of 1898. He saw action during the Boer War, was promoted to captain in 1904 and by December of 1913 had risen to the rank of major.

Major Walker sailed with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion from Southampton landing at Zeebrugge on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1914. The battalion then proceeded to Bruges and from there arrived in Ypres at noon on October 14<sup>th</sup>.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres opened on October 19<sup>th</sup> and Major Walker and the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion were holding the line close to Gheluveldt. Bitter fighting went on for the next few days with Major Walker and his men holding the line as the Germans came forward in,

“wave after wave”.

On October 29<sup>th</sup> Major Walker with “C” company went up in support of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, “The advance was terrible as the enemy simply poured shrapnel into us”.

Major Wilfred Beckett Walker was killed in this advance on October 29<sup>th</sup> 1914 at the age of 38. The Green Howards Gazette wrote,

“He was a most capable and reliable officer whose loss will be deeply felt in the regiment. Under a quiet and somewhat cynical exterior there was a true brave heart”.

Major Walker has no known grave and his name is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

Wilfred Walker was the son of Captain Edwyn Walker of the 15<sup>th</sup> Hussars of Mill Mount house at York.

**Lt Richard Walmesley – 3<sup>rd</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions.**

Richard Walmesley was born in London on November 21<sup>st</sup> 1890. He was educated at Eton School and from there entered Magdalene College at Cambridge in 1908. His great loves were horses and hunting and in 1912 he was master of the Cambridgeshire Harriers and hunted with the Quorn, Belvoir and Cottesmore hunts. He was first gazetted in August of 1910 and received his promotion to lieutenant on March 1<sup>st</sup> 1912 with the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion. At the onset of war Lt Walmesley was attached to the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion and sailed with them from Southampton landing at Zeebrugge on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1914. By way of Bruges the battalion made their way to Ypres arriving in the salient on October 14<sup>th</sup>. Five days later the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres opened with Lt Walmesley and the battalion in the front line close to Gheluveldt. On October 21<sup>st</sup> Lt Walmesley with "D" company were subjected to a terrific enemy shrapnel bombardment when, "He was shot through the head, death being instantaneous, the first of his regiment to fall".

Lt Richard Walmesley was killed in this action on October 21<sup>st</sup> 1914 aged 23 being buried close to where he fell by his comrades.

After the war when smaller burial grounds were brought in, Lt Walmesley's body was moved and today lies in Aeroplane Cemetery at Potijze, close to Ypres. He was the only son of John Walmesley of Halls of Ince near Wigan in Lancashire.

**Lt Harold William Walton – 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Son of a local estate agent, Harold Walton was born on January 14<sup>th</sup> 1896 in West Hartlepool in County Durham.

He was educated at the Higher Grade School in the town and then worked as an articled accountant with his grandfather's firm in Hartlepool.

At the onset of war he first worked as a confidential clerk to the staff captain at the local battalion headquarters and was then commissioned into the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion in October of 1915.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walton sailed with the battalion from Southampton to Le Havre landing on June 6<sup>th</sup> 1916. After being wounded and gassed later in 1916 in the Maroc sector, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Walton was invalided home to recuperate. He received his promotion to lieutenant in January 1917 and in July returned to France to rejoin the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion at Fins.

The battalion were then involved in the Cambrai Offensive and on November 21<sup>st</sup> were occupying huts at Havrincourt Wood. The following night Lt Walton and his men were in the line facing Bourlon village and attacked, following the tanks at 10-00am the next day. A quote from the regimental history states,

“The advance had just begun when young Walton the battalion signalling officer was shot through the heart”.

Lt Harold William Walton died in the attack on Bourlon on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 21.

His grave today lies in Rocquigny-Equancourt Road British Cemetery at Manancourt close to the Canal du Nord.

Lt Walton was the son of William Thomas and Isabel Walton of “Etricourt”, 21 Granville Avenue in West Hartlepool where his name is also remembered on the town war memorial.

**Lt Herbert Parlby Walton – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Herbert Walton was born in Headingley, Leeds on February 2<sup>nd</sup> 1891.

The family moved to South Africa where he served with the Rhodesian Regiment and was wounded in action during the occupation of German South West Africa in January of 1915.

Herbert Walton returned to the UK and received his commission on April 7<sup>th</sup> 1916 joining with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in France in June 1916 at Longeau.

Lt Walton saw action on the opening day of the Somme Offensive when the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion were badly mauled in the attack on Fricourt on July 1<sup>st</sup>. Remaining on the Somme the battalion were also involved in actions around the Le Transloy Ridges in October of 1916.

1917 saw Lt Walton at the Battle of Arras and in October of that year at 3<sup>rd</sup> Ypres, the Passchendaele offensive where he was wounded in action.

Lt Herbert Parlby Walton died of his wounds on December 7<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 26.

His grave can be seen today in Bedford House Cemetery at Zillebeke, south of Ypres on the road to St Eloi.

Lt Walton was the son of Herbert and Ellen Walton of 6 Grosvenor Flats, Links Road, Rondebosche, Cape Town in South Africa.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Laurance Ward – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

During the Battle of the Lys in April of 1918, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ward was in the line with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion.

On April 10<sup>th</sup> at 11-00am the troops to the left of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion were pushed back by the enemy, leaving the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion's flank dangerously exposed.

The Yorkshires were forced to fall back about three hundred yards to the Trou Bayard to Le Point Mortier road.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Laurance Ward was killed in this action as the battalion fell back on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1918.

His body lost to the battlefield his name is remembered today on the Ploegsteert Memorial, on the Armentieres road, seven miles south of Ypres.

Laurance Ward was the son of Mr A E Ward of Woodlands, Eaglescliffe in County Durham.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Lloyd Arthur James Watson – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 7<sup>th</sup> East Yorkshires.**

Lloyd Watson served with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion and when they were reduced to a training cadre in July of 1918 he was attached to the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Serving with the East Yorkshires, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Lloyd Arthur James Watson was killed in action just to the west of Gouzeaucourt on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1918.

His body never recovered his name is remembered today on the Vis-En-Artois Memorial seven miles to the south east of Arras.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Wallace Watson – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

William Watson served with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion during the Somme offensive in the summer and autumn of 1916.

In mid September the battalion were in a training area close to Naours, leaving there on October 4<sup>th</sup> by motorbus and route march to brigade reserve in Switch Trench.

On October 13<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Watson and the battalion were ordered up to the support area closer to the front line.

Marching in columns the battalion was heavily shelled during which 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Wallace Watson was killed on October 13<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 22.

Having no known grave his name is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels of the

Thiepval Memorial to the Missing set high on the old Somme battlefield.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Watson was the son of the late A G Watson and Mrs Nellie Watson of Cornwall, Ontario in Canada.

**Lt Col Oliver Cyril Spencer Watson VC DSO.**

Oliver Watson was born in Cavendish Square in London on September 7<sup>th</sup> 1876. He was educated at St Pauls School followed by the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

He was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment on February 20<sup>th</sup> 1897 and posted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in India.

Oliver Watson saw action on the North West Frontier where he was severely wounded in August of 1898, the same month as he was promoted to lieutenant. After service on the China Expedition he retired in January 1904 and became estate agent for Sir Charles Henry MP at Parkwood and Crazies Hill.

During this period he joined the London Yeomanry and at the onset of war saw service with them at Gallipoli where he was promoted to major before returning to England.

He was attached to the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in 1916 and proceeded to France as second in command of the battalion in early 1917. On May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1917 the battalion were involved in the attack on Bullecourt when the CO of the battalion was killed. Major Watson was sent up to take his place and on arrival at a railway cutting found men of all units gathered in some disarray.

Displaying the highest soldierly qualities he organised and inspired the men with his coolness and confidence and then personally led them forward into the attack.

The advance was brought to a standstill by machine gun fire but Major Watson continued to advance alone until he was badly wounded.

It is reported that all units of the brigade were talking about his great gallantry and fine leadership.

For the above action Major Watson was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. During the German spring offensive of March 1918 Lt Col Watson was in the line with the 5<sup>th</sup> KOYLI in the area of Rossignol Wood.

Continuous attacks were being made in order to pierce the line and a counter attack had been made with men holding out in improvised strong points.

Lt Col Watson realising that immediate action was necessary led his remaining men into the attack, organising bombing parties and coming under intense rifle and machine gun fire. Outnumbered he finally ordered his men to retire remaining himself to cover their withdrawal though he faced certain death in so doing.

Both in the assault and covering the retirement he held his life as nothing and his bravery inspired all troops in the vicinity to rise to the occasion and save a breach in the line.

Lt Col Oliver Cyril Spencer Watson was killed in this action on March 28<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 41.

His body lost to the battlefield he is remembered today on the Arras Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens Cemetery in Arras.

He was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his actions at Rossignol Wood, the citation being published in the London Gazette on May 18<sup>th</sup> 1918.

Lt Col Watson was the youngest son of William Spencer Watson, MB, FRCS and his wife Georgina Mary Jane Watson.

**Lt Cyril Francis Webb – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Cyril Webb enlisted as a private soldier at the onset of war and served with the 28<sup>th</sup> battalion of the London Regiment, Artists Rifles.

In late 1914 the battalion became an officer training unit and in June of 1915 Cyril Webb was gazetted and joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires at Les Harisoirs just after the Battle of Givenchy.

Lt Webb and the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion spent July and August around the La Quinque Rue and Richebourg St Vaast sectors.

The battalion were at Vermelles when the Battle of Loos opened and on September 25<sup>th</sup> Lt Webb with "B" company attacked the cross roads on the north east corner of the village of Hulloch.

Lt Cyril Francis Webb was killed in this action on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1915.

He has no known grave and his name is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner on the Bethune to Lens road.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ernest Cecil Welbourn – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

An East Yorkshire man, Ernest Welbourn was born at Driffield in 1895 and first served in the ranks of the Royal Army Service Corps before gaining his commission. Joining with the 4<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Welbourn spent early 1917 on the Somme and on March 30<sup>th</sup> left for the Arras sector where they arrived on April 12<sup>th</sup>.

The battalion frontage during the Battle of Arras was part of the line stretching from Wancourt Tower to the river Cojeul.

On their first day in the front line it was discovered that there was little protection against the heavy artillery barrages that the Germans were laying down.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Ernest Cecil Welbourn was killed by shellfire on this first day on the Arras front,

April 21<sup>st</sup> 1917 at the age of 22.

His grave today lies in Hibers Trench Cemetery at Wancourt, four and a half miles south east of Arras.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Welbourn was the son of Mr A H and Mrs M A Welbourn of 54 Middle Street in Driffield where his name is also remembered on the town war memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick Welford – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frederick Welford first served in the ranks of the Royal Fusiliers before his commission and attachment to the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Joining with the 6<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires after their return from Gallipoli and Egypt, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Welford was with the battalion when they entered the Passchendaele offensive in the autumn of 1917.

At 4-30am on October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Welford and his men advanced towards the German held village of Poelcapelle. Initially they met little resistance until they reached the cross roads close to the brewery where many men fell due to close range rifle and machine gun fire from both flanks.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frederick Welford was killed in this action on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1917 and his body lost is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels of the Tyne Cot Memorial set in the heart of the old Passchendaele battlefield.

**Lt Anthony Reginald Welsh – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Anthony Welsh was born at Altrincham in Cheshire on December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1883.

He was educated at Rugby School and in 1902 entered Trinity College at Cambridge. A fine athlete, he ran for both school and college where his prowess won him many competitions.

After university he worked for the Manchester firm of Mather & Platt spending time in both India and Canada and in 1911 he moved to the north east on being appointed company secretary for the Middlesbrough ironmasters Bell Brothers. He immediately volunteered his services at the onset of war and was commissioned on September 5<sup>th</sup> 1914.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Welsh sailed with the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion arriving in Boulogne on April 18<sup>th</sup> 1915, the battalion being sent straight into the Ypres Salient and fighting at St Julien before the end of the month. Anthony Welsh was wounded in action near Ypres on May 3<sup>rd</sup> and hospitalised for a time, arriving back with his battalion on May 25<sup>th</sup> where he learnt of his promotion to lieutenant.

The battalion then moved to Sanctuary Wood close to Ypres in late June where Lt Welsh was again wounded but this time stayed with the battalion as he recovered.

In rest billets close to Armentieres in late October, Lt Welsh was among a party chosen from the battalion for a review by the King at Bailleul.

The new year of 1916 found the battalion once again in the Ypres Salient and on February 12<sup>th</sup> for the first time they moved into trenches close to Hill 60.

On February 14<sup>th</sup> Lt Welsh was badly wounded when the Germans blew a mine under the Yorkshires trenches at Hill 60 causing him to be hospitalised again.

Lt Anthony Reginald Welsh died of his wounds at No 7 Stationary Hospital at Boulogne on February 19<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 32.

His Colonel wrote, "He was loved by us all both officers and men for his courage, kindliness and reliability".

His grave today can be seen in Boulogne Eastern Cemetery and his name is remembered on his adopted home town memorial at Middlesbrough's Albert Park.

Anthony Welsh was the son of William and Florence Elvira Welsh of Owslebury House in Winchester.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Eric George Wellesley – 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Eric Wellesley was born in Lower Grosvenor Place in London on May 1<sup>st</sup> 1896. His father was a stockbroker and the family was connected to the Duke of Wellington. He was educated at Winchester College from 1909 to 1914 and in September of that year enlisted with the 18<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, the 1<sup>st</sup> Public Schools battalion.

Commissioned in January of 1915 he was attached to the 8<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires on February 19<sup>th</sup>, travelling with them to France in August.

The remainder of the year was spent in the Bois Grenier sector south of Armentieres and here close to La Houssoie 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Eric George Wellesley was killed in action on December 21<sup>st</sup> 1915 aged 19.

He had gone out on patrol to reconnoitre the enemy wire, a letter from fellow officer Captain Francis Dodgson to his fiancée Miss Marjorie Secretan spells out what appears to have happened to Eric Wellesley,

“We had one very unfortunate incident during our last spell in the trenches which resulted in the loss of Wellesley. He was out on a reconnoitring patrol to inspect the enemy wire and having done this quite successfully without being spotted by the Hun at all he started throwing bombs into their trench after which of course they had to make a hasty retreat at the beginning of which he must have been hit.

This all happened at six in the morning just before daylight and it was impossible to send anyone out to look for him until the following evening. However the next night no trace of him could be found and the Huns were waiting for our patrol so it looks as though they got him whether alive or dead it is useless to speculate”.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wellesley having no known grave is remembered today on the Ploegsteert Memorial four miles north of Armentieres on the road to Ypres.

He was the son of Herbert Arthur and Charlotte Elizabeth Wellesley.

**Lt Charles Guy Weston – 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Weston is on the Army List as serving with the 7<sup>th</sup> battalion in September of 1914.

The battalion proceeded to France in July of 1915 and their first taste of life in the front line came at Voormezeele in August.

Lt Weston and the battalion were then moved into Corps Reserve in September before moving into the Ypres Salient on October 5<sup>th</sup>.

The line they took over ran from Hooge Stables across the Menin Road to Sanctuary Wood.

Lt Charles Guy Weston was killed in action on November 1<sup>st</sup> 1915 “While in charge of a working party in rear of the trenches at Hooge”.

His grave can be visited today in Divisional Cemetery on the outskirts of Ypres, on the road to Vlamertinghe.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank Whaley – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Whaley was born on September 16<sup>th</sup> 1895 in Horton in Ribblesdale where his father was the local vicar.

In 1915 he enlisted with the Royal Fusiliers, 18<sup>th</sup> Public Schools battalion and served with them through until early 1916.

After officer training he received his commission joining the 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshires in November of 1916 at Bailleulval.

Early 1917 found the battalion still at Bailleulval and then moved to Mondicourt.

On March 28<sup>th</sup> they were moved into the line near Ficheux holding an outpost line west of Henin sur Cojeul. Orders were then received for the battalion to try and squeeze the enemy out of Henin. On the night of March 30/31<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Whaley and "D" company advanced on the village being held by the 99<sup>th</sup> Prussian Infantry.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank Whaley was killed in this night attack on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1917 aged 21.

His CO wrote later to his parents, "Your gallant son was killed leading his men whilst setting them a fine example of courage under fire. A shell fell near him and he died at once, we all feel his loss as he was liked by everyone in the regiment".

His grave can be seen today in Henin Communal Cemetery Extension situated five miles south of Arras.

Frank Whaley was the son of the Reverend Frank Webster Whaley and his wife Agnes of The Vicarage, Horton in Ribblesdale near Settle in Yorkshire.

**Lt Col Stuart Lumley Whatford CMG, DSO – 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion att'd York and Lancaster Regiment.**

Stuart Whatford was born in Eastbourne on July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1879.

He was first commissioned on January 15<sup>th</sup> 1902 and saw service in the Boer War with the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion, Mounted Infantry.

At the onset of the Great War Captain Whatford was adjutant to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Yorkshires and in April of 1916 was appointed second in command of the 22<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the Durham Light Infantry. He saw action on the Somme with the DLI and was then appointed to the command of the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion of the York and Lancaster regiment. Major Whatford fought in France and Italy with the battalion and also had a spell attached to the 22<sup>nd</sup> Machine Gun battalion.

Promoted to lieutenant colonel in January of 1919 he then returned to the command of the York and Lancasters in February of 1919.

Lt Col Stuart Lumley Whatford was killed in a car accident between Cremona and Mantua on August 30<sup>th</sup> 1919 aged 40.

A brother officer in the Yorkshire Regiment wrote, "His alluring personality and inspiring influence will ever remain as a landmark in the annals of the Yorkshires and every one of us were the better for coming into contact with him".

Six times mentioned in despatches, he was awarded the DSO and clasp, French Croix du Guerre and Italian Croce di Guerra.

His grave can be seen today in Arquata Scrivia Communal Cemetery Extension in Italy.

Lt Col Whatford was the third son of Jack Henry and Emily Rose Whatford.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edward Beadon White – 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd Machine Gun Corps.**

Edward White first served in the ranks of the North Somerset Yeomanry and was then commissioned into the 11<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment based near Darlington in County Durham.

The battalion provided drafts of officers and men for the foreign service units and from here 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt White was attached to the Machine Gun Corps.

On July 1<sup>st</sup> 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edward Beadon White was wounded in action during the attack on the village of Serre, dying of his wounds later in the day during the opening of the Somme offensive.

His grave can be visited today in Euston Road Cemetery at Colincamps, seven miles to the north of Albert and very close to where he fell in action.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Finlayson White – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

John White was born in Boroughbridge in 1894, his father being the proprietor of an outfitters shop in the town.

John White served with the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion, as did his elder brother Captain Archie White who would go on to win the Victoria Cross on the Somme in 1916.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt White sailed with the battalion from Liverpool on Saturday July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 bound for the Dardenelles.

They arrived at Mudros Bay on the island of Lemnos on July 10<sup>th</sup> and ten days later moved on to Imbros for training and acclimatisation.

At 2-30 pm on August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt White attended an officers conference where maps and instructions were issued for the landings on the Gallipoli peninsula.

In the darkness of the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup> the battalion were towed ashore in lighters to land at Suvla Bay just south of the Salt Lake.

The battalion regrouped on the beach and after early skirmishing they arrived at the base of Lala Baba hill.

A charge up the hill against the Turkish positions was ordered and bitter fighting went on all day, the hill eventually being taken in the late evening.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Finlayson White was killed in this action on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 21 and his body lost he is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on Gallipoli.

John White was the son of Thomas and Jean White, nee Finlayson of Norwood House, Langthorpe, near Boroughbridge.

**Lt Frank Brennand Whitehead – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Frank Whitehead attended London University where he was a member of the Officer Training Corps.

He joined with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion in the summer of 1916 on the Somme and saw action in September in attacks between High Wood and Martinpuich.

Lt Whitehead was wounded in action in November of 1916 at Mametz Wood and was invalided home to recuperate. He rejoined the battalion in March 1917 at Bayonvillers and in early April they moved into corps reserve close to Arras.

On April 23<sup>rd</sup> the battalion were brought forward to Nepal Trench at 4-45am and used to meet a developing German counter attack.

Lt Frank Brennand Whitehead was killed in this action during the Battle of Arras on April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917.

He has no known grave and his name is remembered today on the Arras Memorial at the Faubourg D'Amiens Cemetery in Arras.

Lt Whitehead was the son of Mr and Mrs F Whitehead of Southgate in north London.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harry Whitley – Yorkshire Regiment att'd 2<sup>nd</sup> West Yorkshires.**

Harry Whitley was a Halifax man, born in the town in 1891.

He served as a private soldier with the Royal Fusiliers before being commissioned and joining the Yorkshire Regiment.

After service with the Yorkshires he was attached to the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment.

On March 26<sup>th</sup> 1918 during the German spring offensive 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Whitley and the battalion were holding an outpost line around Deniecourt when they received orders to fall back on Rosieres.

The following day, the Germans made a concerted effort to exploit a gap in the line but were beaten off and Rosieres remained secure.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harry Whitley was wounded in this action and was in German hands when he died later in the day, March 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 26.

He was buried by the enemy but after the war his body was brought in to where he lies today in Assevillers New British Cemetery, six miles south west of Peronne.

Harry Whitley was the son of George and Fanny Whitley of 7 Norfolk Place in Halifax.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Patrick Henry Whitwell – Yorkshire Regiment & RAF.**

Patrick Whitwell, the son of John and Mary Whitwell was born on March 16<sup>th</sup> 1893 in Limehouse in London.

He was commissioned from the ranks of the Yorkshires “for service in the field” and gazetted as a second lieutenant with the Yorkshire Regiment on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1917.

He then transferred over to the newly formed RAF and was attached to the 4<sup>th</sup> squadron.

Flying as observer with his pilot 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt C B Hunt they encountered hostile aircraft at 7-45am while out on a contact patrol. Their RE8 was attacked and shot down with both men losing their lives.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Patrick Henry Whitwell was killed in this incident on April 25<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 24.

His grave can be visited today in Borre British Cemetery, two miles east of Hazebrouck.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Whitwell was the husband of Ellen Whitwell of “The Richard Cobden” in Repton Street, Limehouse in London.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Edward Whitworth – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Charles Whitworth was a Nottingham man, born in the city in 1892.

He followed a legal career and was admitted to the bar in April of 1914.

At the onset of war he joined the ranks of the Lincolnshire Regiment in September of 1914 and was then commissioned joining the 6<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in March of 1915.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Whitworth sailed with the battalion from Liverpool on Saturday July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915, bound for the Dardenelles. The battalion landed at Mudros Bay on the island of Lemnos on July 10<sup>th</sup> and then ten days later moved on to Imbros for training.

On August 7<sup>th</sup> the battalion were towed ashore in lighters to land at Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli peninsula. Bitter fighting ensued all day but by midnight the battalion had secured their objective of taking Lala Baba hill.

On August 21<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Whitworth and the battalion were part of a force designated to attack the Turkish positions on Scimitar Hill.

At 3-30pm the battalion advanced towards the enemy line some four hundred yards away covering ground thick with bushes and cultivation but no vestige of cover, only shallow drainage ditches.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Charles Edward Whitworth was killed crossing this scrubland towards Scimitar Hill on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1915 at the age of 23.

He has no known grave and his name is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Charles Whitworth was the son of Arthur George and Clara Evelyn Whitworth of 409 Mansfield Road in Nottingham.

#### **Captain Thomas Wiggins – 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A North Yorkshire man, Thomas Wiggins was born in the market town of Stokesley near Middlesbrough in 1887.

He first saw service in the ranks of the London Regiment before receiving his commission.

After the German spring offensive of March 1918, Captain Wiggins was one of a group of reinforcements rushed out to the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion in the early days of April. He joined with the battalion in time for the Battle of the Lys where they fought on the retreat from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> of April before being relieved.

Early May saw them in rest billets at Beaurieux and on the 26<sup>th</sup> of the month the battalion were back in the line around Craonelle and La Hutte on the Chemin des Dames ridge.

The following day the Germans launched an artillery bombardment in the early hours of the morning followed by a heavy infantry assault which saw the Yorkshires suffer grievous losses so bad it was said “the battalion may be said to have practically ceased to exist”.

Captain Thomas Wiggins was initially posted as missing but was in fact killed in this action on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 31.

He has no known grave and his name is remembered today on the Soissons Memorial situated in the north of the town and on his home town memorial in Stokesley in North Yorkshire.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Wilford – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion att'd 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Robert Wilford was born in the market town of Yarm on the river Tees in 1895.

He attended university in London where he gained his BA.

He first served with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion after commission from the ranks and was then transferred over to the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion and was with them on November 21<sup>st</sup> 1917 in huts at Havrincourt Wood preparing for the Cambrai offensive.

They then moved on to Vailly where they received their orders for the forthcoming action against Bourlon Wood and village.

On November 23<sup>rd</sup> at 9-30am the tanks rumbled up and at 10-00am the troops went forward following the tanks into the action. By noon the village of Bourlon had fallen and by the afternoon the enemy had given up on Bourlon Wood and began pounding the position with heavy artillery.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Robert Wilford was killed in this action at Bourlon on November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1917 at the age of 23.

His body lost his name is remembered today on the Cambrai Memorial at Louverval, eight miles east of Bapaume.

Robert Wilford was the son of Robert Levi Wilford and Jane Eliza Wilford of the Black Bull Hotel in Yarm on Tees.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bernard Ivan Wilkins – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Bernard Wilkins sailed for France with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion landing at Boulogne on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1915.

Late September saw their first taste of the front line in action at La Vesee and for the remainder of the year they were in action in and out of the line in the Bois Grenier sector to the south of Armentieres.

In the early days of January 1916 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilkins and his men took part in a "very successful raid on the German trenches" in the Bois Grenier sector.

The battalion received three Military Crosses and six Distinguished Conduct Medals for their part in this raid.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bernard Ivan Wilkins was the only officer killed in this action on January 6<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 22.

"An officer who was loved and respected by all who came into contact with him". His grave can be seen today in Sailly-sur-la-Lys Canadian Cemetery to the south west of Armentieres.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilkins was the son of Agnes and the late Sydney William Wilkins of 82 Lexham Gardens in South Kensington, London.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur William Wilkinson – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion & 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A Teessider, Arthur Wilkinson was born in the ironstone mining village of Eston near Middlesbrough, in 1894.

Gazetted to the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion after serving in the ranks he then transferred over to the 13<sup>th</sup> battalion.

In 1917 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilkinson and his men were in front line trenches at Gouzeaucourt and later in the month took part in an attack on the village of Villersplouich.

Early June was spent in rest billets at Sorel le Grand and during July the battalion were to be found in the front line at Villers Guislain or in reserve at Fins.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Arthur William Wilkinson was struck by a shell dying a few minutes later on July 12<sup>th</sup> 1917 aged 23 while fighting in the Villers Guislain sector.

His grave can be visited today in Fins New British Cemetery at Sorel le Grand on the road to Heudecourt.

Arthur Wilkinson was the son of Hannah and the late John Wilkinson of North View in Eston where his name is also recorded on the village memorial.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bernard Jocelyn Wilkinson – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

County Durham man Bernard Wilkinson was born on May 13<sup>th</sup> 1893. The family lived at Neasham Abbey near Darlington where they were great patrons of the nearby Hurworth Hunt.

Bernard was educated at Richmond School and then took up a position with stockbroking firm Wise Speke & Co at Newcastle on Tyne.

He joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in June of 1915 and was gazetted on August 26<sup>th</sup> 1915.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilkinson joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in France in May of 1916 at Maricourt where they were in preparation for the Somme offensive.

He took part in the July 1<sup>st</sup> attack on Montauban where the battalion suffered heavy losses before being withdrawn from the line.

In the early hours of July 8<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilkinson and his men marched up to a position just west of Bernafay Wood and at 7-15am entered the wood. When all were assembled they left the wood and attacked over open ground towards the enemy positions in Trones Wood.

Amid scenes of bitter fighting and heavy machine gun and rifle fire 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Bernard Jocelyn Wilkinson was killed in this advance on July 8<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 23.

His body never recovered, his name is remembered today on the Thiepval Memorial set high on the old Somme battleground.

Bernard Wilkinson was the son of Thomas Loyzeleur and Mary Valentina Wilkinson of Neasham Abbey near Darlington.

**Captain William Thomas Wilkinson – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

William Wilkinson was born in St Johns, Hampstead in London in 1887.

He served with the Artists Rifles from 1909 to 1911 and at the onset of war enlisted in the public schools battalion of the Royal Fusiliers receiving his commission in September of 1914.

He arrived in France with the 9<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires sailing from Folkestone to Boulogne on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1915, the remainder of that year and early 1916 being spent in the Bois Grenier sector south of Armentieres.

March 1916 found the battalion in the Souchez river sector and then in the front line around Angres through until June. In late June Captain Wilkinson and the battalion moved down to the Somme area to prepare for the forthcoming summer offensive.

On July 3<sup>rd</sup> the battalion marched up through the town of Albert and into the line to the south east of the village of La Boisselle.

On the afternoon of July 5<sup>th</sup> the battalion got to their assembly positions at 6-00pm and Captain Wilkinson in charge of "C" company rose from the trench to attack the enemy position known as Horseshoe Trench.

The men immediately came under heavy fire and Captain William Thomas Wilkinson was killed shortly after leaving the trench on the evening of July 5<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 29.

His grave can be seen today in Bécourt Military Cemetery, two miles east of Albert.

William Wilkinson was the son of John and Jane Wilkinson of Sydney, British Columbia in Canada.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edwin Wilson – Yorkshire Regiment att'd 9<sup>th</sup> West Riding Regiment.**

A Tyneside man, Edwin Wilson was born in South Shields in 1898. After service with the Yorkshires, in 1918 he was attached to the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment. One week before the armistice the battalion were involved in one of the last actions of the Great War, the Battle of the Sambre. On November 4<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilson and his men crossed the Englefontaine to Louvignies road at 5-30am and then fought their way through orchards and into the village of Futoy. The battalion suffered heavy losses and of the officers and men who went into the action less than half came out. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Edwin Wilson was killed in the attack on Futoy on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 21. His grave can be visited today in Romeries Communal Cemetery Extension two miles north of the town of Solesmes. Edwin Wilson was the son of John and Elizabeth Wilson of Selwood House in Harton, South Shields.

**Lt Humphrey Worthington Wilson – Yorkshire & East Yorkshire Regiments.**

Humphrey Wilson was born into a military family on March 19<sup>th</sup> 1876 in Carlow in Ireland. He joined the army as a private soldier aged seventeen in 1893 and was serving as a colour sergeant at the time of the Boer War. As sergeant major he was with the 5<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires in 1913 and after the onset of the Great War he received his commission on April 8<sup>th</sup> 1915. Promoted to lieutenant on June 10<sup>th</sup> 1915 he was then attached to the East Yorkshire regiment and was with them when they went into the Battle of Loos in September of 1915. Lt, acting captain, Humphrey Worthington Wilson was killed in action at Loos on October 4<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged 39. His body lost to the battlefield his name is remembered today on the Loos Memorial at Dud Corner Cemetery on the Bethune to Lens road. After his death the Green Howards Gazette wrote, "He met his death while gallantly leading a charge against the German position. A most gallant and conscientious officer, whose loss to the regiment is greatly to be deplored". Lt Wilson was the son of Sergeant James Wilson, late of the Carlow Rifles.

**Lt Ian McLean Wilson – 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

A doctor's son, Ian Wilson was born in Shrewsbury on May 25<sup>th</sup> 1895.

He was educated at Skipton Grammar and Greshams Schools and was studying engineering at Leeds University when war broke out.

He was commissioned into the 6<sup>th</sup> battalion on August 26<sup>th</sup> 1914 and promoted to lieutenant in June of the following year.

Lt Wilson sailed with the battalion aboard the "Aquitania" from Liverpool on Saturday July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1915 landing at Mudros Bay one week later and after ten days here moved on to the island of Imbros.

Lt Wilson landed on Gallipoli in the early hours of August 7<sup>th</sup>, the battalion being towed ashore in lighters before sunrise.

They landed at Suvla Bay and when all were present marched off to their objective, the hill known locally as Lala Baba. A charge up the hill was ordered and fighting went on all day and it was close to midnight before the hill was wrested from the Turkish defenders.

Lt Ian McLean Wilson was killed by a Turkish bayonet on Lala Baba on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1915 aged just 20.

His body lost he is remembered today on the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Lt Wilson was the son of Dr Hector McLean Wilson and Mrs S O'Connell Wilson of Woodthorpe Lane, Wakefield in Yorkshire.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richard Birkinhead Wilton – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Richard Wilton was born in Stafford in 1896.

He first served in the ranks of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders before he gained his commission and joined the Yorkshire Regiment.

Serving with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion in 1917 he was to lose his life during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres, the Passchendaele offensive.

In late September 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wilton and the battalion were involved in heavy fighting around Inverness Copse and after only a brief rest were back in the front line taking over from the 8<sup>th</sup> battalion just to the south of Polygon Wood on the night of September 30<sup>th</sup>.

At 5-00am on October 1<sup>st</sup> the enemy opened a heavy artillery barrage and at 6-00am the Germans were seen "Advancing in successive waves".

In charge of a Lewis Gun team on the left of the battalion frontage, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Richard Birkinhead Wilton was killed in this action on October 1<sup>st</sup> 1917 at the age of 21.

His body lost his name is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels on the Tyne Cot Memorial set close to the Passchendaele ridge.

A memorial plaque to his memory can also be found in his local church in the parish of

Berkswich near Stafford which records how he was,  
"Gallantly defending a post of which he was in command".

Richard Wilton was the elder son of Charles Birkinhead Wilton and his wife Ellen Sophia of Hill Crest, Weeping Cross near Stafford.

**Lt George Mellor Wolstenholme MC – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

George Wolstenholme joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps in January of 1916, receiving his commission and joining the Yorkshires on November 21<sup>st</sup> 1916. The 9<sup>th</sup> battalion returned to France from the Italian front in September of 1918. They assembled at St Riquer near Abbeville and in early October moved up to Templeux Le Guerard.

On October 4<sup>th</sup> Lt Wolstenholme in charge of "B" company advanced at 6-00am to capture the village of Beaurevoir and the high ground beyond it.

The village was taken by late evening and fighting went on through the night as the battalion pushed forward.

Lt George Mellor Wolstenholme MC was killed in these actions on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1918 at the age of 21.

His grave can be visited today in Busigny Communal Cemetery Extension, six miles to the south west of Le Cateau.

George Wolstenholme was the son of Richard Mellor Wolstenholme of South Hill Grove, Oxton in Birkenhead.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Thomas Theodore Wood – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Thomas Wood initially served in the ranks of the Shropshire Light Infantry before officer training and joining with the Yorkshire Regiment.

He was to lose his life through wounds incurred during the Battle of the Somme in the summer of 1916.

Serving with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wood and his men moved into the line on July 4<sup>th</sup> close to the village of La Boiselle.

Over the next few days they fought for the capture of Horseshoe Trench and it was from this position that they attacked the German held village of Contalmaison on July 10<sup>th</sup>.

At 4-50pm on July 10<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wood left the trench with his men to begin the advance towards Contalmaison.

"No finer sight has been seen than the advance of these brave Yorkshiremen in quick time across the open amid bursting shells and all the machine gun and rifle fire that the enemy could bring to bear against them".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wood was badly wounded in this attack and passed through the casualty clearing chain and back to hospital in England.

Thomas Theodore Wood died of his wounds four days later on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1916.

His grave today lies in Bebington St Andrew churchyard on the Wirral.

**Captain Frank Woodcock – 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

East Yorkshire man Frank Woodcock was born in Driffield in 1895. He was a serving territorial with the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion when they were mobilised at Scarborough on August 4<sup>th</sup> 1914 and sailed with them from Southampton to Le Havre on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1915.

They went straight into action during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ypres battle at St Julien and on Whit Monday May 24<sup>th</sup> were in trenches close to Hooge when the great German gas attack fell on them.

On July 31<sup>st</sup> Captain Woodcock was wounded in action in trenches east of Houlplines and was away from the battalion for a while for treatment.

1916 saw the 5<sup>th</sup> battalion still in the Ypres Salient fighting at Hill 60 and Sanctuary Wood in the early part of the year.

It was September before the battalion moved south to join the Somme offensive, which had begun on July 1<sup>st</sup>.

Captain Frank Woodcock was killed in action on September 15<sup>th</sup> 1916 aged 22 as the battalion advanced to the attack at 6-30am between High Wood and Martinpuich. His grave can be seen today in Flatiron Copse Cemetery at Mametz in the heart of the old Somme battlefield.

His name is remembered on the Sledmere Cross erected by Sir Mark Sykes to commemorate the fallen of the battalion from that area and also on Great Driffield war memorial.

Captain Woodcock was the son of John and Elizabeth Woodcock of Grove Cottage in Great Driffield.

**Lt Richard Bowen Woosnam – Yorkshire Regiment & Worcester Regiment.**

An intriguing gentleman, “The man who died twice”, Richard Woosnam is at the time of writing remembered on both the Yorkshire panels on the Menin Gate at Ypres and on the Helles Memorial on Gallipoli with the Worcester regiment.

He was born on November 17<sup>th</sup> 1880, the third of four children, all the others being girls. As a young man he showed a great interest in nature and outdoor pursuits and he completed his education at Wellington College in Berkshire from 1895 to 1898.

On March 6<sup>th</sup> 1900 he was commissioned into the 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the Welsh regiment and saw service during the Boer War where in July 1901 he transferred to the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the Worcester regiment. His service ended on April 28<sup>th</sup> 1902 when he sailed for England and on October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1903 he resigned from the army.

Richard Woosnam returned to Africa many times over the following years working for the Natural History Museum in collecting zoological samples and furthering his interest in natural history.

When war was declared in 1914 he was working in East Africa as a game warden and was ideally placed to work for the Intelligence Department organising men to be the “eyes and ears” along the border with German East Africa.

In early 1915, keen for action he returned to England to rejoin his old regiment the Worcesters.

Lt Richard Bowen Woosnam was killed in action with the 4<sup>th</sup> Worcesters at the third Battle of Krithia on Gallipoli on June 4<sup>th</sup> 1915 at the age of 34.

Here the mystery unfolds as research later found that at one time he was transferred to the Yorkshire Regiment and a source from the regiment was quoted as saying,

“He was serving with our 4<sup>th</sup> battalion when he was killed in action on June 4<sup>th</sup> 1915 near Ypres”.

So it transpires that he was the “Man who died twice”.

No mention can be found of him in the history of the Yorkshire Regiment and I feel that there is no doubt that he did die on Gallipoli with the Worcesters but did for a short while serve with the Yorkshire Regiment hence his inclusion in this roll of honour.

Richard Woosnam was the son of Bowen Pottinger Woosnam and Kate Woosnam of 41 Warwick Gardens, Kensington in London.

His name is also remembered on a memorial plaque in St Idloes Church in Powys where the family had many connections.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harry Wray – 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Darlington man Harry Wray first served in the ranks of the Durham Light Infantry and Northumberland Fusiliers before his commission into the Yorkshire Regiment. He served with the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion during the late 1917 Passchendaele offensive and in December of that year they moved to Longavesnes and into the front line to the east of Pozieres.

The battalion Christmas was spent in billets in Lieraamont and two days later they were back in the line close to Pozieres where 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harry Wray was killed in action on December 29<sup>th</sup> 1917 at the age of 28.

His grave today lies in Heudecourt Communal Cemetery on the Somme just to the south of the village.

Harry Wray was the son of Esther Jane and the late Charles Wray of 20 Winston Street in Darlington.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Herbert Melville Wright – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

At the out break of war, Herbert Wright was too young to enlist and so travelled to France where he drove an ambulance attached to the French army in the Vosges and at Verdun.

He received his commission on October 25<sup>th</sup> 1916 after serving in the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps and then joined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion in late March 1917 a few weeks before the Arras offensive.

At the end of March 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wright and the battalion were holding an outpost line west of Henin sur Cojeul to the south east of Arras.

In the early hours of April 2<sup>nd</sup> they were ordered to “squeeze” the enemy out of Henin.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wright and about fifteen men of “B” company had advanced and dug a shallow trench just outside the village.

Herbert Melville Wright was killed by a sniper’s bullet in this trench on April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1917 aged just 19.

The Green Howards Gazette wrote,

“Wright who had only just joined us was a boy of barely 19 and had already driven an ambulance at Verdun for the French. He was a promising musician and had composed music in the trenches in his field notebook which unfortunately was missing when his body was found later”.

His grave can be visited today in Henin Communal Cemetery Extension, five miles south of Arras.

Herbert Wright was the second son of Francis Henry and Agnes Mary Wright of 7 Addington Road in Reading.

**Captain Noel Tracey Wright – 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion.**

Noel Wright was born in Bombay in India in 1894 where his father worked for the railway company.

He attended University College in London and at the onset of war was commissioned into the Yorkshire Regiment on August 15<sup>th</sup> 1914.

He was attached to the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion on December 15<sup>th</sup> 1914 joining with them in the Ypres Salient.

He was promoted to lieutenant in February of 1915 and the following month saw action at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle. He fought again in May at Festubert and in June at Givenchy after which he was promoted again to captain.

In September when the Battle of Loos opened the battalion were at Vermelles and from here on September 25<sup>th</sup> Captain Wright in charge of "B" company advanced towards Hulloch and Cite St Elie. Fighting went on for the next few days and on the night of September 30<sup>th</sup> the Yorkshires were ordered up to reinforce a battalion of the Royal Fusiliers. At 9-30pm Captain Wright and his men went forward only to find just one gap in the wire where they could pass through.

On detecting their movement the Germans immediately put up Very Lights and concentrated heavy fire on this part of the wire, severely wounding Captain Wright. Taken from the battlefield for treatment, Captain Noel Tracey Wright died of his wounds the next day October 1<sup>st</sup> 1915 aged 21.

His grave today lies in Sainly-Labourse Communal Cemetery Extension, close to the Loos battlefield and four miles south east of Bethune

Captain Wright was the son of Tobias and Emma Wright.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cyril Garnet Wyld – 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion.**

Cyril Wyld was born in Eastwood near Nottingham in 1886, the son of Henry and Fanny Wyld.

He served in the ranks of the Notts and Derbys regiment before gaining his commission with the Yorkshires.

Serving with the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Wyld spent early 1916 in the Angres sector before moving to St Saveur in the Somme valley in late June.

When the Battle of the Somme opened on July 1<sup>st</sup> the 9<sup>th</sup> were still in the back areas and marched up through the town of Albert on July 3<sup>rd</sup> and into trenches to the south east of La Boiselle.

On the morning of July 5<sup>th</sup> the German position of Horseshoe Trench was attacked by other battalions and it was not until 6-00pm that the 9<sup>th</sup> Yorkshires moved into the advance and joined the attack.

"Immediately after leaving the trenches the attacking companies came under heavy fire and suffered severely".

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cyril Garnet Wyld was killed advancing on Horseshoe Trench on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1916 at the age of 30.

His body lost his name is remembered today on the Yorkshire panels on the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing set high on the old Somme battlefield.

Cyril Wyld was the husband of Emily L Wyld of "Tirril", 30 Wilford Grove in Skegness, Lincolnshire.