



Essex Association of Change Ringers

Roll of Honour

“TO THE MEMORY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION OF CHANGE RINGERS WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR 1914 - 1918

THEIR BROTHER RINGERS DEDICATE THIS RECORD”

Essex Association of Change Ringers Memorial Stone Tablet, Chelmsford Cathedral, Unveiled 15th January 1921

Great War Casualties – Essex

[Tower Order](#)

[Date of Death Order](#)

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With grateful acknowledgement to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and to Alan Regis, Steward of the Central Council of Church Bell Ringers Rolls of Honour, source of much of the information contained in these pages. O&EO.

TOWER ORDER

Tower	Name	Tower	Name
Belchamp Walter	Wright, H	Maldon St Mary	Finch, RC
Bentley	Ottley, FA	Maldon St Mary	Gozzett, A
Bentley	Ottley, W	Maldon All Saints	Pettit, T
Bocking	Newman, E	Mistley	Saunders, H
Dagenham	Playle, GI	Mistley	Souter, WS
Dunmow	Gypps, A	Mistley	Tippins, J
Earls Colne	Ridgwell, E	Newport	Brace, GF
Feering	Taylor, PE	Newport	Searle, SC
Felsted	Sivell, AJ	Orsett	Harrod, AS
Foxearth	Ward, GB	Prittlewell	Bendix, EP
Fryerning	Camp, F	Rayne	Barnard, G
Gestingthorpe	Nice, W	Rettenden	Eves, AJ
Goldhanger	Lewis, E H	Rettendon	Jay, WE
Great Dunmow	Barrick, GH	Romford	Buggs, G
Great Dunmow	Harris, EE	Romford	Loosemore, TED
Great Dunmow	Howland, SP	Roydon	Cottee, A
Great Dunmow	Waite, W	Springfield	Cook, C
Great Totham	Ballard, CH	Stansted	Law, R
Great Waltham	Matthams, CF	Stebbing	Emery, EH
Great Waltham	Wallis, WE	Walthamstow	Bullock, A
Harlow Common	Smith, JJ	Walthamstow St Saviours	Cooper, WJ
Ilford	Blake RJA	Walthamstow	Lock, BG
Ingatestone	Francis, G	West Ham	Fiddes, AW
Kelvedon	Rogers, HW	West Ham	Truss, W
Langham	Smith, AT	Writtle	Poole, J
Leytonstone	Saffell, HP		
Loughton	Letch, PC		

Total casualties : 52

DATE OF DEATH ORDER


DATE OF DEATH	SURNAME/INITIALS	TOWER
1 Nov 1914	Ballard, CH	Great Totham
26 Nov 1914	Tippins, J	Mistley
13 May 1915	Playle, GI	Dagenham
30 May 1915	Souter, WS	Mistley
08 Oct 1915	Matthams, CF	Great Waltham
30 Mar 1916	Rogers, HW	Kelvedon
01 Jul 1916	Francis, G	Ingatestone
19 Jul 1916	Smith, JJ	Harlow Common
11 Aug 1916	Barnard, G	Rayne
16 Sep 1916	Wright, H	Belchamp Walter
19 Oct 1916	Harrod, AS	Orsett
21 Oct 1916	Howland, SP	Great Dunmow
22 Oct 1916	Smith, AT	Langham
10 Nov 1916	Letch, PC	Loughton
17 Nov 1916	Loosemore, TED	Romford
20 Jan 1917	Brace, GF	Newport
26 Mar 1917	Emery, EH	Stebbing
24 Apr 1917	Law, R	Stansted
04 May 1917	Poole, J	Writtle
07 May 1917	Gozzett, A	Maldon St Mary
10 May 1917	Saunders, H	Mistley
24 May 1917	Ottley, FA	Bentley
08 Jul 1917	Cottee, A	Roydon
11 Jul 1917	Waite, W	Great Dunmow
13 Jul 1917	Jay, WE	Rettenden
19 Aug 1917	Newman, E	Bocking
11 Sep 1917	Cook, C	Springfield
20 Sep 1917	Searle, SC	Newport
21 Sep 1917	Ward, GB	Foxearth
05 Oct 1917	Wallis, WE	Great Waltham
13 Oct 1917	Bendix, EP	Prittlewell
16 Oct 1917	Gypps, A	Dunmow
21 Oct 1917	Ridgwell, E	Earls Colne
24 Oct 1917	Saffell, HP	Leytonstone
02 Nov 1917	Eves, AJ	Rettenden
28 Nov 1917	Taylor, PE	Feering
21 Mar 1918	Fiddes, AW	West Ham
21 Mar 1918	Lewis, EH	Goldhanger
21 Mar 1918	Sivell, AJ	Felsted
01 Apr 1918	Lock, BG	Walthamstow
04 Apr 1918	Ottley, W	Bentley
12 Apr 1918	Truss, W	West Ham
13 Apr 1918	Blake, RJA	Ilford
29 Apr 1918	Nice, W	Gestingthorpe
11 Jun 1918	Barrick, GH	Great Dunmow
14 Jul 1918	Pettit, T	Maldon All Saints
28 Jul 1918	Cooper, WJ	Walthamstow St Saviours
08 Aug 1918	Harris, EE	Great Dunmow
27 Sep 1918	Buggs, G	Romford

23 Oct 1918	Camp, F	Fryerning
05 Nov 1918	Finch, RC	Maldon St Mary
14 Feb 1919	Bullock, A	Walthamstow

SURNAME ORDER

DATE OF DEATH	SURNAME/INITIALS	TOWER
1 Nov 1914	Ballard CH	Great Totham
11 Aug 1916	Barnard, G	Rayne
11 Jun 1918	Barrick, GH	Great Dunmow
13 Oct 1917	Bendix, EP	Prittlewell
13 Apr 1918	Blake, JA	Ilford
20 Jan 1917	Brace, GF	Newport
27 Sep 1918	Buggs, G	Romford
14 Feb 1919	Bullock, A	Walthamstow
23 Oct 1918	Camp, F	Fryerning
11 Sep 1917	Cook, C	Springfield
28 Jul 1918	Cooper, WJ	Walthamstow St Saviours
08 Jul 1917	Cottee, A	Roydon
26 Mar 1917	Emery, EH	Stebbing
02 Nov 1917	Eves, AJ	Rettenden
21 Mar 1918	Fiddes, AW	West Ham
05 Nov 1918	Finch, RC	Maldon St Mary
01 Jul 1916	Francis, G	Ingatestone
07 May 1917	Gozzett, A	Maldon St Mary
16 Oct 1917	Gypps, A	Dunmow
08 Aug 1918	Harris, EE	Great Dunmow
19 Oct 1916	Harrod, AS	Orsett
21 Oct 1916	Howland, SP	Great Dunmow
13 Jul 1917	Jay, WE	Rettenden
24 Apr 1917	Law, R	Stansted
10 Nov 1916	Letch, PC	Loughton
21 Mar 1918	Lewis, EH	Goldhanger
01 Apr 1918	Lock, BG	Walthamstow
17 Nov 1916	Loosemore, TED	Romford
08 Oct 1915	Matthams, CF	Great Waltham
19 Aug 1917	Newman, E	Bocking
29 Apr 1918	Nice, W	Gestingthorpe
24 May 1917	Ottley, FA	Bentley
04 Apr 1918	Ottley, W	Bentley
14 Jul 1918	Pettit, T	Maldon All Saints
13 May 1915	Playle, GI	Dagenham
04 May 1917	Poole, J	Writtle
21 Oct 1917	Ridgwell, E	Earls Colne
30 Mar 1916	Rogers, HW	Kelvedon
24 Oct 1917	Saffell, HP	Leytonstone
10 May 1917	Saunders, H	Mistley
20 Sep 1917	Searle, SC	Newport
21 Mar 1918	Sivell, AJ	Felsted
30 May 1915	Souter, WS	Mistley
22 Oct 1916	Smith, AT	Langham
19 Jul 1916	Smith, JJ	Harlow Common
28 Nov 1917	Taylor, PE	Feering

26 Nov 1914	Tippins, J	Mistley
12 Apr 1918	Truss, W	West Ham
11 Jul 1917	Waite, W	Great Dunmow
05 Oct 1917	Wallis, WE	Great Waltham
21 Sep 1917	Ward, GB	Foxearth
16 Sep 1916	Wright, H	Belchamp Walter

MEMORIAL	TOWER	SURNAME	SERVICE DETAILS	CEMETERY/MEMORIAL PHOTO
CCCBR EACR Memorial	Belchamp Walter	Wright H Son of Samuel and Mary Ann Wright of the Post Office, Belchamp Walter, Sudbury, Suffolk	WRIGHT, HARRY Private, 14935 9 th Bn, Suffolk Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 16th September 1916 Age: 22 Buried in: Thiepval Memorial Somme, France Pier and Face 1C and 2A	


On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter.

In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918.

The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. The memorial also serves as an Anglo-French Battle Memorial in recognition of the joint nature of the 1916 offensive and a small cemetery containing equal numbers of Commonwealth and French graves lies at the foot of the memorial.

The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, was built between 1928 and 1932 and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the President of France, on 1 August 1932 (originally scheduled for 16 May but due to the death of French President Doumer the ceremony was postponed until August).



The dead of other Commonwealth countries, who died on the Somme and have no known graves, are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere.

CCCBR EACR Memorial	Bentley	Ottley FA Son of Walter and Emily Jane Ottley of White Horse Side, Navestock, Brentwood, Essex	OTTLEY, FREDERICK ALMA Private, 60646 1 st /4 th Bn, Welsh Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 24 th May 1917 Age: 35 Buried in: Deir El Belah War Cemetery Palestine, A 211	
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On 28 February 1917, the cavalry of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force entered Khan Yunus, midway between the Egyptian border and Deir el Belah causing the Turks to withdraw to Gaza and Beersheba. The railway was pushed forward to Deir el Belah, which became the railhead in April 1917, and an aerodrome and camps were established there.

The cemetery was begun towards the end of March and remained in use until March 1919. Most of the burials were made either from field ambulances from March to June 1917, or from the 53rd, 54th, 66th and 74th Casualty Clearing Stations, and the 69th General Hospital, from April 1917 until the Armistice with Turkey. A number of graves, the majority of which were originally at Khan Yunus, were brought into the cemetery after the Armistice.


The cemetery contains 724 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, the names are now recorded on panels erected within the cemetery. Five of these burials are unidentified. There are also ten war graves of other nationalities, two being unidentified.

<p>CCCB EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Bentley</p>	<p>Ottley W</p>	<p>OTTLEY, WALTER 7th Bn, Rifleman, S/37671 Rifle Brigade KILLED IN ACTION 4th April 1918 Age: Unknown Buried in: Poizieres Memorial Somme, France Panel 81 to 84</p>	
<p>The POZIERES MEMORIAL relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918.</p>				
<p>The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties of the United Kingdom and 300 of the South African Forces who have no known grave and who died on the Somme from 21 March to 7 August 1918. The Corps and Regiments most largely represented are The Rifle Brigade with over 600 names, The Durham Light Infantry with approximately 600 names, the Machine Gun Corps with over 500, The Manchester Regiment with approximately 500 and The Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery with over 400 names.</p>				
<p>The memorial encloses POZIERES BRITISH CEMETERY, Plot II of which contains original burials of 1916, 1917 and 1918, carried out by fighting units and field ambulances. The remaining plots were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately surrounding the cemetery, the majority of them of soldiers who died in the Autumn of 1916 during the latter stages of the Battle of the Somme, but a few represent the fighting in August 1918.</p>				
<p>There are now 2,758 Commonwealth servicemen buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,380 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 23 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. There is also 1 German soldier buried here.</p>				
<p>CCCB EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Bocking</p>	<p>Newman, E Son of Mrs. Agnes Newman, of Maryland, Wells, Norfolk.</p>	<p>NEWMAN, ERNEST Lance Corporal, G/29708 16th Bn, Middlesex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 19th August 1917 Age: 35 Buried in: Tyne Cot Memorial West Vlaanderen, Belgium Panel 113 to 115</p>	
<p>The Tyne Cot Memorial is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war.</p>				
<p>The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence.</p>				
<p>There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele.</p>				
<p>The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September.</p>				
<p>The battles of the Ypres Salient claimed many lives on both sides and it quickly became clear that the commemoration of members of the Commonwealth forces with no known grave would have to be divided between several different sites.</p>				
<p>The site of the Menin Gate was chosen because of the hundreds of thousands of men who passed through it on their way to the battlefields. It commemorates those of all Commonwealth nations, except New Zealand, who died in the Salient, in the case of United Kingdom casualties before 16 August 1917 (with some exceptions). Those United Kingdom and New Zealand servicemen who died after that date are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot, a site which marks the furthest point reached by Commonwealth forces in Belgium until nearly the end of the war. Other New Zealand casualties are commemorated on memorials at Buttes New British Cemetery and Messines Ridge British Cemetery.</p>				
<p>The TYNE COT MEMORIAL now bears the names of almost 35,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. The memorial, designed by Sir Herbert Baker with sculpture by Joseph Armitage and F.V. Blundstone, was unveiled by Sir Gilbert Dyett on 20 June 1927.</p>				
<p>The memorial forms the north-eastern boundary of TYNE COT CEMETERY, which was established around a captured German blockhouse or pill-box used as an advanced dressing station. The original battlefield cemetery of 343 graves was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from</p>				

a few small burial grounds. It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery.

There are now 11,956 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery, 8,369 of these are unidentified.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as Playle GJ and as having been killed at Dardanelles in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Dagenham</p>	<p>Playle, GI Initials written in memorial book as "GL". Son of George William and Alice Amelia Playle, of 27, Vicarage Rd., Dagenham, Romford</p>	<p>PLAYLE, GEORGE ISAAC Ordinary Seaman, HMS Goliath, Royal Navy, J/27063 KILLED IN ACTION 13th May 1915 Age: 18 Buried in: Chatham Naval Memorial Kent, UK Panel Ref: 10</p>	
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For information on the Playle family follow the link [here](#)

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

An Admiralty committee recommended that the three manning ports in Great Britain - Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, which would serve as a leading mark for shipping. The memorials were designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, who had already carried out a considerable amount of work for the Commission, with sculpture by Henry Poole. The Chatham Naval Memorial was unveiled by the Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VIII) on 26 April 1924.

After the Second World War it was decided that the naval memorials should be extended to provide space for commemorating the naval dead without graves of that war, but since the three sites were dissimilar, a different architectural treatment was required for each. The architect for the Second World War extension at Chatham was Sir Edward Maufe (who also designed the Air Forces memorial at Runnymede) and the additional sculpture was by Charles Wheeler and William McMillan. The Extension was unveiled by the Duke of Edinburgh on 15 October 1952.


Chatham Naval Memorial commemorates 8,517 sailors of the First World War and 10,098 of the Second World War.

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Dunmow</p>	<p>Gypps, A Son of Mrs. Ellen Gypps, of 17, Pleasant Terrace, Dunmow, Essex</p>	<p>GYPPS, ARTHUR Private, 65493 103rd Field Amb, Royal Army Medical Corps KILLED IN ACTION 16th October 1917 Age: 20 Buried in: Canada Farm Cemetery West Vlaandaren, Belgium III D39</p>	
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Canada Farm Cemetery took its name from a farmhouse used as a dressing station during the 1917 Allied offensive on this front. Most of the burials are of men who died at the dressing station between June and October 1917.

There are now 907 First World War burials in the cemetery.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield


<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Earls Colne</p>	<p>Ridgewell, E</p>	<p>RIDGEWELL, ERNEST Private, 51769 11th Bn, Royal Fusiliers KILLED IN ACTION 21st October 1917 Age: Unknown Buried in: Dozinghem Military Cemetery West Vlaanderen, Belgium XII.I.24</p>	
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Westvleteren was outside the front held by Commonwealth forces in Belgium during the First World War, but in July 1917, in readiness for the forthcoming offensive, groups of casualty clearing stations were placed at three positions called by the troops Mendinghem, Dozinghem and Bandaghem.

The 4th, 47th and 61st Casualty Clearing Stations were posted at Dozinghem and the military cemetery was used by them until early in 1918.

There are now 3,174 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the cemetery and 65 German war graves from this period. The cemetery also contains 73 Second World War burials dating from the Allied withdrawal to Dunkirk in May 1940.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Feering</p>	<p>Taylor, PE</p> <p>Initials written in Memorial Book as "P" only</p>	<p>TAYLOR, PERCY EDWARD Private, 55833 2nd Bn Royal Welsh Fusiliers KILLED IN ACTION 28th November 1917 Age: Unknown Buried in: Tyne Cot Memorial West Vlaanderen, Belgium XVIII.H.4</p>	
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'Tyne Cot' or 'Tyne Cottage' was the name given by the Northumberland Fusiliers to a barn which stood near the level crossing on the Passchendaele-Broodseinde road. The barn, which had become the centre of five or six German blockhouses, or pill-boxes, was captured by the 3rd Australian Division on 4 October 1917, in the advance on Passchendaele.

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

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

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

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

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

OOSTNIEUWKERKE GERMAN CEMETERY, in the village of Oostnieuwkerke, containing the graves of two soldiers from the United Kingdom.

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

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

WATERLOO FARM CEMETERY, PASSCHENDAELE, 650 metres North-East of

's Gravenstafel, containing the graves of ten soldiers from Canada, seven from the United Kingdom and two from New Zealand, who fell in 1917-18.

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


It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery.


There are now 11,956 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery. 8,369 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to more than 80 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate 20 casualties whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. There are 4 German burials, 3 being unidentified.


The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.





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


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

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as Savill AJ in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Felsted</p>	<p>Sivell, AJ</p> <p>Son of the late Jacob and Hannah Sivell, of 13, Estcourt Crescent, Devizes; husband of Lilian Sivell (nee</p>	<p>SIVELL, ARTHUR JAMES Serjeant, 26175 2nd Bn, Wiltshire Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 21st March 1918 Age: 41 Buried in: Pozières Memorial Somme, France</p>	
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		Jesse), of Dinton, Salisbury, Wilts	Panel 64	
<p>The POZIERES MEMORIAL relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918.</p> <p>The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties of the United Kingdom and 300 of the South African Forces who have no known grave and who died on the Somme from 21 March to 7 August 1918. The Corps and Regiments most largely represented are The Rifle Brigade with over 600 names, The Durham Light Infantry with approximately 600 names, the Machine Gun Corps with over 500, The Manchester Regiment with approximately 500 and The Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery with over 400 names.</p> <p>The memorial encloses POZIERES BRITISH CEMETERY, Plot II of which contains original burials of 1916, 1917 and 1918, carried out by fighting units and field ambulances. The remaining plots were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately surrounding the cemetery, the majority of them of soldiers who died in the Autumn of 1916 during the latter stages of the Battle of the Somme, but a few represent the fighting in August 1918.</p> <p>There are now 2,758 Commonwealth servicemen buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,380 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 23 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. There is also 1 German soldier buried here.</p> <p>The cemetery and memorial were designed by W.H. Cowlshaw, with sculpture by Laurence A. Turner. The memorial was unveiled by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien on 4 August 1930.</p>				
CCCBR EACR Memorial	Foxearth	Ward, GB Son of David Ward, of Lower Hall, Foxearth, Essex	WARD GEORGE BERNARD MC and Bar Major, 10 th Sqdn, Royal Flying Corps KILLED IN ACTION 21 st September 1917 Age: 26 Buried in: Chocques Military Cemetery Pas de Calais, France V.C.4	
<p>Chocques was occupied by Commonwealth forces from the late autumn of 1914 to the end of the war. The village was at one time the headquarters of I Corps and from January 1915 to April 1918, No.1 Casualty Clearing Station was posted there. Most of the burials from this period are of casualties who died at the clearing station from wounds received at the Bethune front.</p> <p>From April to September 1918, during the German advance on this front, the burials were carried out by field ambulances, divisions and fighting units. The groups of graves of a single Royal Artillery brigade in Plot II, Row A, and of the 2nd Seaforths in II D, and III A, are significant of the casualties of the 4th Division at that time. The big collective grave in VI A contains the remains of 29 soldiers of the 4th King's Liverpool Regiment killed in a troop train in April 1918. The stone memorial in IA is placed behind the graves of eight men of the 3rd Squadron, RFC, killed in a bomb explosion on the aerodrome at Merville in March 1915.</p> <p>After the Armistice it was found necessary to concentrate into this Cemetery (Plots II, III, IV and VI) a large number of isolated graves plus some small graveyards from the country between Chocques and Bethune. Among the small cemeteries thus removed were:-</p> <p>ANNEZIN Communal Cemetery Extension, a short distance West of Bethune, made by the 3rd Division in April, 1918, which contained 38 graves.</p> <p>LES HARISOIRS British Cemetery, Mont-Bernenchon, 4.8 Kms North East of Chocques, made by the 4th Division in April, 1918, which contained 27 graves.</p> <p>CANAL Cemetery, Les Harisoirs, made by the 4th Division in April, 1918, which contained 17 graves.</p> <p>BOIS-DES-MONTAGNES British Cemetery, Vaudricourt, 3.2 Kms South West of Bethune, made by the 46th Field Ambulance in September, 1915, which contained 8 graves.</p> <p>Chocques Military Cemetery now contains 1,801 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 134 of them unidentified. There are also 82 German war graves, 47 being unidentified.</p> <p>The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens</p>				

CCCB EACR Memorial	Fryerning	Camp, F	CAMP, FRANK Private, 25745 7 th Bn, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) KILLED IN ACTION 23 rd October 1918 Age: Unknown Buried in: Romeries Communal Cemetery Extension Nord, France III.D.10	
<p>Part of the II Corps retired through this area during the Retreat from Mons in August 1914, and in October 1918, Commonwealth forces returned during the Advance to Victory.</p> <p>Briastre was captured on 10 October 1918, Belle Vue Farm on 20 October, Romerles itself and Beaudignies on 23 October and Englefontaine on 26 October. The Battle of the Sambre, the last great action of the war, carried the front forward into Belgium and ended with the Armistice. Romerles Communal Cemetery Extension is one of the burial grounds of those who died between these dates.</p> <p>The original extension is Plot I, made by the 3rd and New Zealand Divisions, and containing 128 graves. The remaining plots were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from isolated positions on the battlefield, including (in Plot X) a few graves of 25 August 1914, and from small cemeteries, including:-</p> <p>BRIASTRE-SOLESMES ROAD MILITARY CEMETERY, BRIASTRE (Nord), was used by the 37th Division and the 1st Wellington Regiment (New Zealand) from the 11th to the 16th October, 1918. It contained the graves of 25 soldiers from the United Kingdom (12 of the 4th Middlesex) and 11 from New Zealand. It was about 800 metres South-East of Briastre, across the Selle.</p> <p>BRIASTRE CHURCHYARD contained the grave of one New Zealand soldier.</p> <p>BELLE VUE FARM CEMETERY, BRIASTRE, was 200 metres South of the Farm, which was almost immediately East of Briastre, across the Selle. It contained the graves of 16 soldiers of the 4th Middlesex who fell on the 10th October.</p> <p>BEAUDIGNIES CHURCHYARD (Nord) contained the graves of five New Zealand soldiers who fell on the 4th November.</p> <p>ENGLEFONTAINE GERMAN CEMETERY contained the graves of three soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell on the 26th and 27th October.</p> <p>GRAND GAY FARM CEMETERY, LOUVIGNIES-QUESNOY (Nord), was nearly 1.6 kilometres South of Louvignies. There were buried in it 37 soldiers from the United Kingdom, 24 of whom belonged to the 9th Duke of Wellington's.</p> <p>SALESCHES CHURCHYARD (Nord) contained the graves of three soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell on the 25th and 29th October.</p> <p>ST. PYTHON COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION was made by the 2nd Division. It contained the graves of 23 soldiers from the United Kingdom, two from New Zealand, and one from Canada, who fell between the 27th October and the 8th November.</p> <p>There are now 832 burials and commemorations of the First World War in the extension. 129 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 15 casualties believed to be buried among them.</p> <p>The extension was designed by Charles Holden</p>				
CCCB EACR Memorial) (Note: Listed as died of wounds in 1919 Annual Report)	Gestingthorpe	Nice, W Husband of Edith Nice, of Audley End, Gestingthorpe	NICE WALTER Sapper, 16212 Royal Engineers KILLED IN ACTION 29 th April 1918 Age: Unknown Buried in: Gestingthorpe, St Mary, Churchyard Essex, England In NE part	
In North East part				

<p>CCCB EACR Memorial) (Note: Not listed on EACR Memorial or in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Goldhanger</p>	<p>Lewis, E H Son of Maurice and Emily Lewis, of Church St., Goldhanger, Essex</p>	<p>LEWIS, ERNEST HENRY Private, 202529 2nd/4th Bn, Royal Berkshire Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 21st March 1918 Age: 25 Buried in: Ugny-L'Equippe Churchyard, Somme, France Near NW corner of Church (Left)</p>	
	<p>Enlisted in Chelmsford, formerly of the Essex Regiment . Lived in Witham. Died 21 March 1918 (Soldiers Died in the Great War CD says 3 April 1918). Aged 25 (24 in Parish magazine). Son of Maurice and Emily Lewis of Church Street, Goldhanger. Buried near N.W. corner of Churchyard at Ugny-L'Équipée.</p> <p>Harry Lewis was a member of the bellringing band. On 31 October 1914, a short peal of 720 College Exercise was rung "as a farewell to H. Lewis on joining the Army." On 28 April 1918, a short peal of 360 Plain Bob was rung on muffled bells "as a last mark of respect" for H. Lewis.</p> <p>Ugny-l'Equippe Churchyard contains two Commonwealth burials of the First World War.</p>			
<p>CCCB (Note: Not listed on EACR Memorial or in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Gt Dunmow</p>	<p>Barrick, GH Husband of Ada Frances Barrick, of Stanford-le-Hope, Essex</p>	<p>BARRICK, GEORGE HENRY Private, 474633 170 Labour Coy, Labour Corps KILLED IN ACTION 11th June 1918 Age: 33 Buried in: UK Book of Remembrance Berkshire, England</p>	
<p>It is believed Private George Henry Barrick is Buried in Great Dunmow Churchyard but this has not yet been proven. The United Kingdom Book of Remembrance commemorates United Kingdom casualties of the two World Wars who were not formerly recorded by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. The men and women remembered here are presently commemorated solely by their database and register entry. The Commission will continue to investigate the grave location details.</p>				
<p>CCCB (Note: Not listed on EACR Memorial or in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Gt Dunmow</p>	<p>Harris, EE Son of Thomas John and Sarah Harris, of Rosemary Lane, Dunmow, Essex</p>	<p>HARRIS, ERNEST EDWARD Serjeant, 12748 10th Bn, Essex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 8th August 1918 Age: 21 Buried in: Vis-en Artois Memorial Pas de Calais, France Panel 7</p>	
<p>This Memorial bears the names of over 9,000 men who fell in the period from 8 August 1918 to the date of the Armistice in the Advance to Victory in Picardy and Artois, between the Somme and Loos, and who have no known grave. They belonged to the forces of Great Britain and Ireland and South Africa; the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand forces being commemorated on other memorials to the missing.</p> <p>The Memorial consists of a screen wall in three parts. The middle part of the screen wall is concave and carries stone panels on which names are carved. It is 26 feet high flanked by pylons 70 feet high. The Stone of Remembrance stands exactly between the pylons and behind it, in the middle of the screen, is a group in relief representing St George and the Dragon. The flanking parts of the screen wall are also curved and carry stone panels carved with names. Each of them forms the back of a roofed colonnade; and at the far end of each is a small building.</p> <p>The memorial was designed by J.R. Truelove, with sculpture by Ernest Gillick. It was unveiled by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw on 4 August 1930</p>				

<p>CCCBR (Note: Not listed on EACR Memorial or in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Gt Dunmow</p>	<p>Howland, SP Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Howland, of North St., Great Dunmow, Essex</p>	<p>HOWLAND, STANLEY P Lance Corporal, 5888 2nd/5th Bn, Gloucestershire Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 21st October 1916 Age: Unknown Buried in: Meriville Communal Cemetery Nord, France I.A.31</p>	
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Merville was the scene of fighting between the Germans and French and British cavalry early in October 1914 but from the 9th of that month to 11 April 1918, it remained in Allied hands. In October 1914, and in the autumn of 1915, the town was the headquarters of the Indian Corps. It was a railhead until May 1915, and a billeting and hospital centre from 1915-1918. The 6th and Lahore Casualty Clearing Stations were there from the autumn of 1914 to the autumn of 1915; the 7th from December 1914, to April 1917; the 54th (1st/2nd London) from August 1915 to March 1918, and the 51st (Highland) from May 1917 to April 1918.

On the evening of 11 April 1918, in the Battles of the Lys, the Germans forced their way into Merville and the town was not retaken until 19 August. The cemeteries were not used again until the concentration of battlefield burials into the Extension began, after the Armistice.

During the Second World War the river Lys was the southern end of a deep but narrow area held by British forces at the end of May 1940. Merville is on the territory over which were fought desperate rearguard actions during the withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force to the coast, for evacuation from Dunkirk.


MERVILLE COMMUNAL CEMETERY was used by French troops (chiefly cavalry) in October 1914, and for Commonwealth burials from that date until August 1916 (in the case of officers, to March 1918). It now contains 1,268 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, and 12 French war graves. There is also 1 non war burial.

MERVILLE COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION was opened in August 1916, and used by Commonwealth and Portuguese hospitals until April 1918. It was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately north and east of Merville and from the following cemetery:-

CADESCURE HALTE CEMETERY, MORBECQUE, which was close to the road and the light railway from Merville to Hazebrouck, and just within the Bois-Moyen. It was made by fighting units, and it contained the graves of 38 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in the period April-August, 1918.

The Extension now contains 920 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 345 of them unidentified. The 92 Second World War burials (18 of them unidentified) occurred mostly during the fighting in May 1940 and are interspersed among the First World War graves. The Extension also contains 19 war graves of other nationalities.

The Extension was designed by Sir Herbert Baker

<p>CCCBR (Note: Not listed on EACR Memorial or in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Gt Dunmow</p>	<p>Waite, W Son of Benjamin Waite, of Bell Lane, Northchurch; husband of Rose Maria Waite, of 10, Tring Rd., Northchurch, Berkhamstead, Herts</p>	<p>WAITE, WILLIAM Lance Corporal, 45451 97th Coy, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry) KILLED IN ACTION 11th July 1917 Age: 32 Buried in: Nieuport Memorial West Vlaanderen, Belgium</p>	
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The Nieuport Memorial commemorates 566 Commonwealth officers and men who were killed in Allied operations on the Belgian coast during the First World War and have no known grave. Twenty of those commemorated served with the Royal Naval Division and were killed or mortally wounded during the siege of Antwerp in October 1914. Almost all of the remainder fell in heavy fighting in the region of Nieuport in the summer of 1917. The memorial is constructed of Euville limestone and stands eight metres high. It was designed by William Bryce Binnie, an Imperial War Graves Commission architect who served with the Royal Highland Regiment during the war and was twice decorated for bravery. The lions standing at each point of the triangular platform were designed by Charles Sergeant Jagger, a celebrated British sculptor and decorated veteran of the Western Front. The memorial was officially unveiled by Sir George Macdonogh in July 1928.

British Operations on the Belgian Coast



The armies of the German Empire invaded Belgium on 4 August 1914. Within three weeks the fortified cities of Liege and Namur were in German hands and the Belgian forces had retreated to Antwerp, which was well defended and ringed by a series of forts. To begin with, the German First Army under General von Kluck bypassed the city and moved south-west toward the Franco-Belgian border. Yet on September 28, after weeks of heavy fighting in northern France, German artillery batteries began to shell the outer forts from the south-east. The accuracy of the German long-range guns had a devastating effect on the defences of the outer forts, and by the beginning of October the German infantry was slowly closing in on the

city.

Fearing that the fall of Antwerp would expose the channel ports and leave Britain vulnerable to attack, the British deployed the newly formed Royal Naval Division to assist their Belgian allies in defending the city. The first British reinforcements, a brigade of Royal Marines, arrived at Antwerp on 4 October and relieved the 21st Belgian Regiment. On the following day the German forces crossed the river Nethe at Lier, 20 kilometres south of Antwerp. Two more British naval brigades arrived at Antwerp early on 6 October, yet while their arrival lifted the morale of the soldiers and civilians in the city, they could do little to alter the strategic position of the Belgian garrison, which was now critical. On the night of 6 October, the Belgian fortress troops under General Paris retired to the inner forts on the outskirts of the city, and over the course of the next day the German forces crossed the river Scheldt and began to shell the streets and houses of Antwerp. By 8 October, the Belgian Field Army had evacuated the city, which was now defended by mixed units of Belgian and British troops. The first German troops entered the city, following heavy shelling, on 9 October and the siege was at an end.

British units did not return to this sector of the Western Front until June 1917, when the 32nd Division relieved French troops stationed at Nieuport in preparation for planned Allied landings on German-held territory along the Belgian coast. German marines launched a pre-emptive attack against the British forces on the river Yser in July and the landings, codenamed 'Operation Hush', never took place. Over 260 men commemorated on the Nieuport Memorial were killed or mortally wounded during heavy fighting with units of the German Marine-Korps Flandern on July 10 1917.


(updated - August 2012)

<p>CCCBR (Note: Not listed on EACR Memorial or in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Gt Totham</p>	<p>Ballard, CH Son of Thomas Henry Ballard, of Comer House, Great Totham, Witham, Essex, and the late Eliza Ballard</p>	<p>BALLARD, CHARLES HENRY Able Seaman 215387 Royal Navy HMS 'Monmouth' KILLED IN ACTION 1st November 1914 Age: 29 Buried in: Plymouth Naval Memorial Panel 1</p>	
<p>HMS Monmouth was initially commissioned into the home fleet but later transferred. Sunk by gunfire on 1st November 1914 by the German armoured cruisers SMS Scharnhorst and SMS Gneisenau off the Chilean Coast during the battle of Coronel, the entire crew was lost.</p>				
<p>After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave, the majority of deaths having occurred at sea where no permanent memorial could be provided.</p>				
<p>An Admiralty committee recommended that the three manning ports in Great Britain - Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, which would serve as a leading mark for shipping. The memorials were designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, who had already carried out a considerable amount of work for the Commission, with sculpture by Henry Poole. The Plymouth Naval Memorial was unveiled by HRH Prince George on 29 July 1924.</p>				
<p>After the Second World War it was decided that the naval memorials should be extended to provide space for commemorating the naval dead without graves of that war, but since the three sites were dissimilar, a different architectural treatment was required for each. The architect for the Second World War extension at Plymouth was Sir Edward Maufe (who also designed the Air Forces memorial at Runnymede) and the additional sculpture was by Charles Wheeler and William McMillan. The Extension was unveiled by HRH Princess Margaret on 20 May 1954. A further unveiling took place on 11 November 1956, when panels honouring those who died on shore, but who had no known grave, were unveiled by Admiral Sir Mark Pizey.</p>				
<p>In addition to commemorating seamen of the Royal Navy who sailed from Plymouth, the First World War panels also bears the names of sailors from Australia and South Africa. The governments of the other Commonwealth nations chose to commemorate their dead elsewhere, for the most part on memorials in their home ports. After the Second World War, Canada and New Zealand again chose commemoration at home, but the memorial at Plymouth commemorates sailors from all other parts of the Commonwealth.</p>				
<p>Plymouth Naval Memorial commemorates 7,251 sailors of the First World War and 15,933 of the Second World War</p>				
<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Not listed in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Gt Waltham</p>	<p>Matthams, CF Initials written in Memorial Book as "C" Only Son of Thomas and Emma Matthams, of Minny Mean, Great Waltham, Chelmsford</p>	<p>MATTHAMS, CHARLES FREDERICK Private, 12260 9th Bn, Essex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 8th October 1915 Age: 24 Buried in: Vermelles British Cemetery Pas de Calais, France I.L.29</p>	
<p>Vermelles was in German hands from the middle of October 1914 to the beginning of December 1914, when it was recaptured by the French. The cemetery was begun in August 1915 (though a few graves are slightly earlier), and during the Battle of Loos, when the Chateau was used as a dressing station, Plot I was completed. It was laid out and fenced by the Pioneers of</p>				

the 1st Gloucesters, and known for a long time as "Gloucester Graveyard". The remaining Plots were made by the Divisions (from the Dismounted Cavalry Division onwards) holding the line 1.6 kilometres East of the cemetery until April 1917, and they incorporated a few isolated French graves of October 1914. From April 1917, to the Armistice, the cemetery was closed; but after the Armistice some graves were re-grouped and others were brought in (to Plots II, IV and VI) from the battlefields to the East.

There are now over 2134 First World War casualties commemorated in this cemetery. Of these, 198 are unidentified and special memorials are erected to six soldiers from the United Kingdom, known to be buried among them. This cemetery also contains the graves of 11 casualties of other nationalities.

This cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker

<p>CCCB (Note: Not listed on EACR Memorial or in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Gt Waltham</p>	<p>Wallis, WE Son of David and Mary Ann Wallis, of The Rose and Crown, Great Waltham, Chelmsford, Essex</p>	<p>WALLIS, WALTER EDWARD Private, 41385 1st/7th Bn, Worcestershire Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 5th October 1917 Age: 23 Buried in: Tyne Cot Memorial West Vlaanderen, Belgium Panel 75 to 77</p>	
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The Tyne Cot Memorial is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war.

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

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

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

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



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

The TYNE COT MEMORIAL now bears the names of almost 35,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. The memorial, designed by Sir Herbert Baker with sculpture by Joseph Armitage and F.V. Blundstone, was unveiled by Sir Gilbert Dyett on 20 June 1927.

The memorial forms the north-eastern boundary of TYNE COT CEMETERY, which was established around a captured German blockhouse or pill-box used as an advanced dressing station. The original battlefield cemetery of 343 graves was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from a few small burial grounds. It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery.

There are now 11,956 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery, 8,369 of these are unidentified.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker



<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as 'Private, 18th Middlesex' in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Harlow Common</p>	<p>Smith, JJ Initials written in Memorial Book as "J" only Son of William and Eliza Smith, of Old Rd., Harlow, Essex</p>	<p>SMITH, JAMES JOHN Corporal, 18495 28th Coy, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry) KILLED IN ACTION 19th July 1916 Age: 27 Buried in: Thiepval Memorial Somme, France Pier and Face 5c and 12c</p>	
<p>On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter.</p> <p>In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918.</p> <p>The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. The memorial also serves as an Anglo-French Battle Memorial in recognition of the joint nature of the 1916 offensive and a small cemetery containing equal numbers of Commonwealth and French graves lies at the foot of the memorial.</p> <p>The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, was built between 1928 and 1932 and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the President of France, on 1 August 1932 (originally scheduled for 16 May but due to the death of French President Doumer the ceremony was postponed until August).</p> <p>The dead of other Commonwealth countries, who died on the Somme and have no known graves, are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere</p>				
<p>EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt in 1919 Annual Report. Listed under Winchester Diocesan on CCCBR)</p>	<p>Iford</p>	<p>Blake, RJA Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Blake, of "Heatherbank", Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey; husband of Mrs. R. Blake, of 1, St. Benet's Rd., Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea</p>	<p>BLAKE, Reginald Joseph Albert Lieutenant, 38270 1st Bn, Attd 11th Bn, East Lancashire Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 13 April 1918 Age: 25 Buried in: Ploegsteert Cemetery Belgium, Comines-Warneton-Hainault Panel 5 & 6</p>	
<p>Lieutenant Blake initially lived and rang in West Clandon where he is commemorated on a memorial in the tower as "R Blake". He subsequently lived in Ilford, Essex/East London and was commemorated on the Essex Association memorial as "JA Blake" even though there were no bells in Ilford at the time of the Great War. So the two entries in the Memorial Book with the initials "JA" and "R" both refer to Lieutenant Reginald Joseph Albert Blake.</p> <p>The PLOEGSTEERT MEMORIAL commemorates more than 11,000 servicemen of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in this sector during the First World War and have no known grave. The memorial serves the area from the line Caestre-Dranoutre-Warneton to the north, to Haverskerque-Estaires-Fournes to the south, including the towns of Hazebrouck, Merville, Bailleul and Armentieres, the Forest of Nieppe, and Ploegsteert Wood. The original intention had been to erect the memorial in Lille.</p> <p>Most of those commemorated by the memorial did not die in major offensives, such as those which took place around Ypres to the north, or Loos to the south. Most were killed in the course of the day-to-day trench warfare which characterised this part of the line, or in small scale set engagements, usually carried out in support of the major attacks taking place elsewhere. It does not include the names of officers and men of Canadian or Indian regiments (they are found on the Memorials at Vimy and Neuve-Chapelle) and those lost at the Battle of Aubers Ridge, 9 May 1915, who were involved in the Southern Pincer (the 1st, 2nd, Meerut and 47th Divisions - they are commemorated on the Le Touret Memorial).</p> <p>BERKS CEMETERY EXTENSION, in which the memorial stands, was begun in June 1916 and used continuously until September 1917. At the Armistice, the extension comprised Plot I only, but Plots II and III were added in 1930 when graves were brought in from Rosenberg Chateau Military Cemetery and Extension, about 1 Km to the north-west, when it was established that these sites could not be acquired in perpetuity. Rosenberg Chateau Military Cemetery was used by fighting units from November 1914 to August 1916. The extension was begun in May 1916 and used until March 1918. Together, the Rosenberg Chateau cemetery and extension were sometimes referred to as 'Red Lodge'.</p>				



Berks Cemetery Extension now contains 876 First World War burials.


HYDE PARK CORNER (ROYAL BERKS) CEMETERY is separated from Berks Cemetery Extension by a road. It was begun in April 1915 by the 1st/4th Royal Berkshire Regiment and was used at intervals until November 1917. Hyde Park Corner was a road junction to the north of Ploegsteert Wood. Hill 63 was to the north-west and nearby were the 'Catacombs', deep shelters capable of holding two battalions, which were used from November 1916 onwards.

The cemetery contains 83 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and four German war graves

The cemetery, cemetery extension and memorial were designed by Harold Chalton Bradshaw, with sculpture by Gilbert Ledward. The memorial was unveiled by the Duke of Brabant on 7 June 1931.

<p>CCCB EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Ingatestone</p>	<p>Francis, G</p>	<p>FRANCIS, GORDON Sapper, 59476 80th Field Coy, Royal Engineers KILLED IN ACTION 1st July 1916 Age: Unknown Buried in: Thiepval Memorial Somme , France Pier and face 8A and 8D</p>	
<p>On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter.</p> <p>In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918.</p> <p>The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. The memorial also serves as an Anglo-French Battle Memorial in recognition of the joint nature of the 1916 offensive and a small cemetery containing equal numbers of Commonwealth and French graves lies at the foot of the memorial.</p> <p>The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, was built between 1928 and 1932 and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the President of France, on 1 August 1932 (originally scheduled for 16 May but due to the death of French President Doumer the ceremony was postponed until August).</p> <p>The dead of other Commonwealth countries, who died on the Somme and have no known graves, are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere</p>				
<p>CCCB EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Kelvedon</p>	<p>Rogers, HW Initials written in Memorial Book as "H" only Husband of Kate Violet Rogers, of 6, Little Queen's Rd, Teddington, Middx. Native of Kelvedon, Essex</p>	<p>ROGERS, HARRY WILLIAM Private, 12734 9th Bn, Essex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 30th March 1916 Age: 27 Buried in: Vermelles British Cemetery Pas de Calais, France II.L.18</p>	
<p>Vermelles was in German hands from the middle of October 1914 to the beginning of December 1914, when it was recaptured by the French. The cemetery was begun in August 1915 (though a few graves are slightly earlier), and during the Battle of Loos, when the Chateau was used as a dressing station, Plot I was completed. It was laid out and fenced by the Pioneers of the 1st Gloucesters, and known for a long time as "Gloucester Graveyard". The remaining Plots were made by the Divisions (from the Dismounted Cavalry Division onwards) holding the line 1.6 kilometres East of the cemetery until April 1917, and they incorporated a few isolated French graves of October 1914. From April 1917, to the Armistice, the cemetery was closed; but after the Armistice some graves were re-grouped and others were brought in (to Plots II, IV and VI) from the battlefields to the East.</p> <p>There are now over 2134 First World War casualties commemorated in this cemetery. Of these, 198 are unidentified and special memorials are erected to six soldiers from the United Kingdom, known to be buried among them. This cemetery also contains the graves of 11 casualties of other nationalities.</p>				

This cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker				
CCCBR EACR Memorial	Langham	Smith, AT Initials written in Memorial Book as "A" only.	SMITH, ALFRED THOMAS Private, 43314 1-th Bn, Essex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 22 nd October 1916, Age: Unknown Buried in: Poizieres British Cemetery, Ovillers- La Boisselle Somme, France I.E.31	
<p>The village of Poizieres was attacked on 23 July 1916 by the 1st Australian and 48th (South Midland) Divisions, and was taken on the following day. It was lost on 24-25 March 1918, during the great German advance, and recaptured by the 17th Division on the following 24 August.</p> <p>Plot II of POZIERES BRITISH CEMETERY contains the original burials of 1916, 1917 and 1918, carried out by fighting units and field ambulances. The remaining plots were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately surrounding the cemetery, the majority of them of soldiers who died in the Autumn of 1916, but a few represent the fighting in August 1918.</p> <p>The following were among the more important burial grounds from which British graves were concentrated to Poizieres British Cemetery:-</p> <p>CASUALTY CORNER CEMETERY, CONTALMAISON, on the road from Poizieres to Fricourt, used in the summer and autumn of 1916, which contained the graves of 21 Canadian soldiers, 21 Australian and 13 from the United Kingdom.</p> <p>DANUBE POST CEMETERY, THIEPVAL (named from a trench and a Dressing Station), between the site of Thiepval village and Mouquet Farm. Here were buried, in the winter of 1916-17, 34 soldiers from the United Kingdom, mainly of the R.F.A.</p> <p>NAB JUNCTION CEMETERY, OVILLERS-LA BOISSELLE, at the crossing of the Thiepval-Poizieres Road and "Nab Valley", in which 60 soldiers from the United Kingdom and one German prisoner were buried in the winter of 1916-17.</p> <p>There are now 2,760 Commonwealth servicemen buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,382 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 23 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. There is also 1 German soldier buried here.</p> <p>The cemetery is enclosed by the POZIERES MEMORIAL, which relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918.</p> <p>The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties of the United Kingdom and 300 of the South African Forces who have no known grave and who died in France during the Fifth Army area retreat on the Somme from 21 March to 7 August 1918. The Corps and Regiments most largely represented are The Rifle Brigade with over 600 names, The Durham Light Infantry with approximately 600 names, the Machine Gun Corps with over 500, The Manchester Regiment with approximately 500 and The Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery with over 400 names.</p>				
The cemetery and memorial were designed by W H Cowlshaw				
CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as Saffell, AP on memorial and in 1919 Annual Report and listed as 'Gunner' in 1919 Annual Report)	Leytonstone	Saffell, HP First initial written in Memorial Book as "A"	SAFFELL, HARRY PHILIP Driver, L/21782 "B" Bty. 159 th Bde, Royal Field Artillery KILLED IN ACTION 24 th October 1917 Age: Unknown Buried in: Ruisseau Farm Cemetery West Valaanderen, Belgium B.2	
<p>Ruisseau Farm was taken by the Guards Division, fighting alongside French troops, on 8 October 1917 and the cemetery was begun by the divisional burial officer when the fighting was over. Later burials were made by artillery units and the cemetery continued in use until the end of November 1917.</p> <p>Ruisseau Farm Cemetery contains 82 First World War burials, six of them unidentified.</p>				
The cemetery was designed by W H Cowlshaw				

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as Leate P in 1919 Annual Report. Also listed as died of wounds received in action in France, Sept 1916)</p>	<p>Loughton</p>	<p>Letch, PC Initials written in Memorial Book as "P" only. Husband of Mrs. E. A. Lynes (formerly Letch), of 3, Manor Cottages, Boreham, Chelmsford</p>	<p>LETCH, PERCY CHARLES Gunner, 74202 122nd Heavet Bty, Royal Garrison Artillery KILLED IN ACTION 10th November 1916 Age: 23 Buried in: Pozières British Cemetery, Ovillers-La Boisselle Somme, France II.H.13</p>	
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The village of Pozières was attacked on 23 July 1916 by the 1st Australian and 48th (South Midland) Divisions, and was taken on the following day. It was lost on 24-25 March 1918, during the great German advance, and recaptured by the 17th Division on the following 24 August.

Plot II of POZIERES BRITISH CEMETERY contains the original burials of 1916, 1917 and 1918, carried out by fighting units and field ambulances. The remaining plots were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately surrounding the cemetery, the majority of them of soldiers who died in the Autumn of 1916, but a few represent the fighting in August 1918.

The following were among the more important burial grounds from which British graves were concentrated to Pozières British Cemetery:-

CASUALTY CORNER CEMETERY, CONTALMAISON, on the road from Pozières to Fricourt, used in the summer and autumn of 1916, which contained the graves of 21 Canadian soldiers, 21 Australian and 13 from the United Kingdom.

DANUBE POST CEMETERY, THIEPVAL (named from a trench and a Dressing Station), between the site of Thiepval village and Mouquet Farm. Here were buried, in the winter of 1916-17, 34 soldiers from the United Kingdom, mainly of the R.F.A.

NAB JUNCTION CEMETERY, OVILLERS-LA BOISSELLE, at the crossing of the Thiepval-Pozières Road and "Nab Valley", in which 60 soldiers from the United Kingdom and one German prisoner were buried in the winter of 1916-17.


There are now 2,760 Commonwealth servicemen buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,382 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 23 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. There is also 1 German soldier buried here.



The cemetery is enclosed by the POZIERES MEMORIAL, which relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918.

The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties of the United Kingdom and 300 of the South African Forces who have no known grave and who died in France during the Fifth Army area retreat on the Somme from 21 March to 7 August 1918. The Corps and Regiments most largely represented are The Rifle Brigade with over 600 names, The Durham Light Infantry with approximately 600 names, the Machine Gun Corps with over 500, The Manchester Regiment with approximately 500 and The Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery with over 400 names.

The cemetery and memorial were designed by W H Cowlshaw

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Not listed in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Maldon St Mary</p>	<p>Finch, RC Son of Ebenezer and Thirza Finch</p>	<p>FINCH, RUSSELL CLAUDE Second Lieutenant, 22nd Bn, London Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 5th November 1918 Age: 23 Buried in: Maldon St Mary Churchyard Essex, England</p>	
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<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as Essex Regt in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Maldon St Mary</p>	<p>Gozzett, A Husband of Mrs. E. H. Gozzett, of 27, King St., Maldon, Essex</p>	<p>GOZZETT, ALBERT Private, 51139 "A" Coy, 20th Bn, Middlesex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 7th May 1917 Age: 33 Buried in: Fins New British Cemetery, Sorel-le-Grand</p>	
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			Somme, France V.G.17	
<p>Fins and Sorel were occupied at the beginning of April 1917, in the German Retreat to the Hindenburg Line. They were lost on the 23 March 1918, after a stubborn defence of Sorel by the 6th K.O.S.B. and the staff of the South African Brigade; and they were regained in the following September.</p> <p>The first British burials at Fins were carried out in the Churchyard and the Churchyard Extension, and the New British Cemetery was not begun until July 1917. It was used by fighting units (especially the 40th, 61st (South Midland) and 9th (Scottish) Divisions) and Field Ambulances until March, 1918, when it comprised about 590 graves in Plots I to IV. It was then used by the Germans, who added 255 burials, including 26 British, in Plots IV, V, and VI. In September and October 1918, about 73 British soldiers were buried by the 33rd and other Divisions, partly in Plots I and II, but mainly in Plots V and VI. Lastly, Plots VII and VIII were made, and other Plots completed, by the concentration of 591 graves after Armistice from the surrounding battlefields and from other smaller cemeteries, including:-</p> <p>EQUANCOURT CHURCHYARD, where three soldiers from the United Kingdom were buried in 1917 and 1918.</p> <p>FINS CHURCHYARD, in which nine soldiers from the United Kingdom were buried in April, 1917.</p> <p>FINS CHURCHYARD EXTENSION, which was on the North side of the churchyard, within the enclosure of a house. It contained the graves of 121 soldiers from the United Kingdom and one from Canada, who fell in April July 1917, and one German soldier who fell in March 1918.</p> <p>SOREL-LE-GRAND GERMAN CEMETERY, on the West side of the village, opposite the Communal Cemetery. Here were buried, some by the enemy and some by their comrades, 17 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in 1916-1918.</p> <p>There are now 1289, First World War casualties commemorated in this site. Of these 208 are unidentified, and special memorials are erected to nine soldiers from the United Kingdom who are believed to be buried among them. Another special memorial records the name of a soldier from the United Kingdom, buried in Fins Churchyard Extension, whose grave could not be found on concentration. Nine graves in Plot VIII, Row E, identified as a whole but not individually, are marked by headstones bearing the words: "Buried near this spot." There are also 276 German burials here, 89 being unidentified.</p> <p>This cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker</p>				
CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Not listed in 1919 Annual Report)	Maldon All Saints	Pettit, T Son of Robert Charles and Florence Pettitt, of 92, Fambridge Rd., Maldon, Essex	PETTIT, THOMAS Private, G/82159 26t Bn, Royal Fusiliers KILLED IN ACTION 14 th July 1918 Age: 19 Buried in: La Clytte Military Cemetery West Vlaanderen, Belgium IV.F.14	
<p>The first burial in the cemetery took place on the 1st November, 1914, and between that date and April, 1918, Plots I, II and III and part of Plot IV were filled. The hamlet of La Clytte was used as Brigade Headquarters, and the burials were carried out by Infantry, Artillery and Engineer units (out of 600, 250 are those of Artillery personnel and 66 are those of Engineers).</p> <p>After the Armistice Plot IV was completed, and Plots V and VI formed by the concentration of isolated graves and small graveyards from the area round Reninghelst, Dickebusch, Locre and Kemmel.</p> <p>There are now 1,082 casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 238 of the burials are unidentified and one of the graves, brought in from LEICESTER CAMP CEMETERY, is marked with the names of two men between whom the identification rests. Other special memorials commemorate casualties known to have been buried in the cemetery, but whose graves could not be located.</p> <p>The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens</p>				
CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Not listed in 1919 Annual Report)	Mistley	Saunders, H	SAUNDERS, HARRY Private, 24508 9 th Bn, Essex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 18 th July 1917 Age: 23 Buried in: Arras Memorial Pas de Calais, France Bay 7	
<p>Harry H Saunders. Was born in 1893 in Manningtree. Known as Harry 'Bertie' H Saunders, in 1901 his family are living in Alma Square, Mistley/Manningtree. Harry (aged 17) was with his father (a Fisherman), mother Gertrude, and sisters Ethel (aged 13), Sybil (aged 7), Kathleen (aged 1), and brother Jack (aged 10). By 1911 they have not gone far, living in Cow Alley, Alma Square. At 17 years of age Bertie is working as a fisherman like his father Harry. Also in the household his mother, Gertrude Selina Notley and four younger siblings. Enlisted Colchester 9th Battalion Essex Regiment. Private 24508. Died of wounds. 18th July 1917 Aged 23. His Medal Index Card shows that he was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal. Harry has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial Bay 7. He is commemorated on both the Manningtree and Mistley War Memorials. A relative, Karen Roberts, has provided a photo of Bertie, her mother's - uncle.'</p>				



French handed over Arras to Commonwealth forces in the spring of 1916 and the system of tunnels upon which the town is built were used and developed in preparation for the major offensive planned for April 1917.

The Commonwealth section of the FAUBOURG D'AMIENS CEMETERY was begun in March 1916, behind the French military cemetery established earlier. It continued to be used by field ambulances and fighting units until November 1918. The cemetery was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields and from two smaller cemeteries in the vicinity.

The cemetery contains over 2,650 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 10 of which are unidentified. The graves in the French military cemetery were removed after the war to other burial grounds and the land they had occupied was used for the construction of the Arras Memorial and Arras Flying Services Memorial.

The adjacent ARRAS MEMORIAL commemorates almost 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918. Canadian and Australian servicemen killed in these operations are commemorated by memorials at Vimy and Villers-Bretonneux. A separate memorial remembers those killed in the Battle of Cambrai in 1917.

The adjacent ARRAS FLYING SERVICES MEMORIAL commemorates almost 1,000 airmen of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Air Force, either by attachment from other arms of the forces of the Commonwealth or by original enlistment, who were killed on the whole Western Front and who have no known grave.

During the Second World War, Arras was occupied by United Kingdom forces headquarters until the town was evacuated on 23 May 1940. Arras then remained in German hands until retaken by Commonwealth and Free French forces on 1 September 1944. The 1939-1945 War burials number 8 and comprise 3 soldiers and 4 airmen from the United Kingdom and 1 entirely unidentified casualty. Located between the 2 special memorials of the 1914-1918 War is the special memorial commemorating an officer of the United States Army Air Force, who died during the 1939-1945 War. This special memorial, is inscribed with the words "Believed to be buried in this cemetery". In addition, there are 30 war graves of other nationalities, most of them German.

Both cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, with sculpture by Sir William Reid Dick. The memorial was unveiled by Lord Trenchard, Marshal of the Royal Air Force on the 31 July 1932 (originally it had been scheduled for 15 May, but due to the sudden death of French President Doumer, as a mark of respect, the ceremony was postponed until July).

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Mistley</p>	<p>Souter, WS Initials written in Memorial Book as "S" only Son of James and Eliza Souter, of Horsley Cross, Mistley, Manningtree, Essex</p>	<p>SOUTER, WILLIAM STANLEY Private, 3/1937 1st Bn, Essex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 30th May 1915 Age: 19 Buried in: Helles Memorial Turkey Panel 144 to 150 and 229 to 233</p>	
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For information on the Souter family follow the link [here](#)



The eight month campaign in Gallipoli was fought by Commonwealth and French forces in an attempt to force Turkey out of the war, to relieve the deadlock of the Western Front in France and Belgium, and to open a supply route to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea.


The Allies landed on the peninsula on 25-26 April 1915; the 29th Division at Cape Helles in the south and the Australian and New Zealand Corps north of Gaba Tepe on the west coast, an area soon known as Anzac. On 6 August, further landings were made at Suvla, just north of Anzac, and the climax of the campaign came in early August when simultaneous assaults were launched on all three fronts. However, the difficult terrain and stiff Turkish resistance soon led to the stalemate of trench warfare. From the end of August, no further serious action was fought and the lines remained unchanged. The

peninsula was successfully evacuated in December and early January 1916.
Name on the Helles Memorial

The Helles Memorial serves the dual function of Commonwealth battle memorial for the whole Gallipoli campaign and place of commemoration for many of those Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave.

The United Kingdom and Indian forces named on the memorial died in operations throughout the peninsula, the Australians at Helles. There are also panels for those who died or were buried at sea in Gallipoli waters. The memorial bears more than 21,000 names.

There are four other Memorials to the Missing at Gallipoli. The Lone Pine, Hill 60, and Chunuk Bair Memorials commemorate Australian and New Zealanders at Anzac. The Twelve Tree Copse Memorial commemorates the New Zealanders at Helles. Naval casualties of the United Kingdom lost or buried at sea are recorded on their respective Memorials at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, in the United Kingdom

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Mistley</p>	<p>Tippins, J Son of Luke R. and Rose A. Tippins, of Mistley, Essex. A noted rifle shot and member of Empire Team. Born at Winsford, Somerset</p>	<p>TIPPINS, John Corporal, 3/3105 2nd Bn, Essex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 26th November 1914 Age: 27 Buried in Calvaire (Essex) Military Cemetery Hainaut, Belgium I.C.6</p>	
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For a link to the Ringing World dated 15th January 1915, click [here](#)



John's parents were both School teachers, his father Luke coming from Herefordshire. After training at St John's College in Battersea, from 1880-83 he was Head Master at a boy's school in Kent. His mother Rose Ann Ellingham came from Hertfordshire, training at Hockerill College near Bishops Stortford. The couple married in late 1882 in Tendbury, Worcestershire where Luke was working at the elementary school.

The Norman national, elementary school in Mistley was built in 1862 at a cost of £4,000. It had its own masters house and was funded by a £35 annual income derived from 26 acres of land in Lawford, donated to the school by the Edward Kensit Norman of Mistley Place. Built initially for 170 children it expanded in 1908 with a new infant's room costing a further £700.

John Tippins was born in 1887 whilst the couple were living and working in Winsford, Somerset, his sister Rose a couple of years later. In 1889 the family moved into Mistley School & house, with Luke, the 'Master' and wife Rose the school 'Mistress'. Lily Bond a 15 year old domestic servant lived with them later.

Luke Tippins had at some stage served in the army and developed an interest and expertise in guns and gun making. He helped found the Colchester Rifle club in 1900 and went on to write a book in 1906 on the subject 'Modern Rifle Shooting in Peace, War and Sport' and later 'The Rifleman's Companion'.



Whilst still living and working at the school in 1908 Luke enlisted at Manningtree as a Volunteer with the 5th Battalion Essex territorial Regiment. John remained at home in the run up to the war, working with his father who had established a Rifle Making company, testing and adjusting rifles and guns for people from all over the world. The experiments they carried out were said to be of great value to the nation in preparation for war. His sister Rose, also in her mid twenties, for her part became a school mistress, helping her mother. John also joined the army, at first with the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Essex Regiment and became an expert marksman competing in local and international competitions.

Whilst still part of the territorial army, at the outbreak of war father Luke was declared medically unfit for further military service. John though is keen to serve. De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour has the following entry:



J Tippins with what is believed to be a 1912 Triumph 3.1/2HP with hub clutch

"TIPPINS, John, Corporal and Acting Sergeant, No 3105, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment and son of Luke R. Tippins of Mistley, Essex, Schoolmaster and Rifle Expert; Born. Winsford, Somerset, 10 March, 1887; educated Norman School, Mistley, and privately: served first in 2nd Voluntary Battalion, Essex Regt, then in the 5th Essex (TF) as Machine Gun Sergeant, and finally in 8th Essex (TF) as Motor Cycle Sergeant; joined 2nd Battalion as Private 18 Sept, 1914, in order to get at once to the front, and was appointed Corporal, and left for France the following day, and was killed in action at a farm near Armentieres, 26 Nov. 1914, having been appointed Acting Sergeant, in charge of a machine gun a few days previously.

Buried in 2nd Essex Cemetery, near Armentieres; unmarried John Tippins was one of the finest rifle shots in the United Kingdom. He qualified for the final stage of the King's Prize Competition at Bisley in the years 1908-11 inclusive and in 1913; he won the Wimbledon Cup, 1909, the Aggregate Service Rifle Championship, 1911, and took first place in the second stage of the Albert Competition the same year. He shot in the Elcho, Mackinnon, and Challenge Trophy teams, and was one of the Empire Team chosen to go out to Australia, whose departure was prevented by the outbreak of war.

On the night he fell, he had gone himself to get water for the Maxim in his charge, as it was a dangerous job in daylight, and was killed on his return. Captain Binstead (since killed) wrote: He had already gained for himself a reputation as a daring

sniper and splendid shot, which had spread far beyond his own regiment, and which had he not been shot, would, I feel, have obtained for him a coveted distinction'.

His Medal Index card shows that he was awarded the 1914 Star, British War Medal & Victory Medal, date of entry (to theatre) 22nd September 1914. John is buried in Calvaire (Essex) Military Cemetery, Belgium I. C. 6.

John, who also sang in the church choir, is also commemorated on a Plaque within St Mary & St Michael Church, Mistley behind where the Choir is situated.

His mother died in April 1925 at age 65.

Luke continued at the school until 1923 and as a Gun Maker up to 1937 whilst living at the 'Haven' in Mistley. Dying in January 1940 he left his estate to his daughter Rose Tippins.



Grave in Calvaire (Essex) Military Cemetery



Rose had by then become a headmistress taking a post at Wrabness in order to be close to her father. She lived on at the family house until she died in 1959.

Calvaire (Essex) Military Cemetery was established beside a building known as Essex House and is an example of a regimental cemetery, many of which were made in 1914 and 1915.

It was begun in November 1914 by the 2nd Essex and 2nd Monmouthshire Regiments (Rows A to M of Plot I), continued by the 9th Royal Fusiliers and the 11th Middlesex Regiment (Plot I, Row O), the 7th Suffolk and 9th Essex Regiments (Plot II), the 6th Buffs (Plot III), and the 1/7th and 1/8th Worcestershire Regiment (Plot IV, Rows A to C). Apart from two later burials, the cemetery was completed by the 11th Queen's Royal West Surrey and 10th Royal West Kent Regiments in June and July 1916. It was in German hands from 10 April to 29 September 1918.

There are now 218 First World War burials in the cemetery.

The cemetery was designed by G H Goldsmith

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as G Brace Died in France of pleurisy and pneumonia and GF Brace 'Pte, 27386, 17th Northants' in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Newport</p>	<p>Brace, GF Son of A M Brace, of Sawbridgeworth, Herts; husband of E I Brace, of High St, Newport, Essex</p>	<p>BRACE, GEORGE FEARN Private, 5017 1st/4th Bn, Suffolk Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 20th January 1917 Age: 40 Buried in: Abbeville Communal Cemetery Somme, France II.B.19</p>
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For much of the First World War, Abbeville was headquarters of the Commonwealth lines of communication and No.3 BRCS, No.5 and No.2 Stationary Hospitals were stationed there variously from October 1914 to January 1920. The communal cemetery was used for burials from November 1914 to September 1916, the earliest being made among the French military graves. The extension was begun in September 1916.

During the early part of the Second World War, Abbeville was a major operational aerodrome, but the town fell to the Germans at the end of May 1940. On 4 June, an attempt was made by the 51st Division, in conjunction with the French, to break the German bridgehead, but without success. Towards the end of 1943, eight large ski shaped buildings appeared near Abbeville. These proved to be storage units for flying bomb components as they were heavily bombed by Commonwealth air forces. Abbeville was retaken on 4 September 1944 by Canadian and Polish units.

Abbeville Communal Cemetery contains 774 Commonwealth burials of First World War and 30 from the Second. The Extension contains 1,754 First World War burials and 348 from the Second.

The Commonwealth sections of both cemetery and extension were designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield

<p>CCCB EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Newport</p>	<p>Searle, SC Son of Harry Searle and Sarah Searle, of Bury Water, Newport; husband of Amilia Jane Searle, of Belmont Hill, Newport, Essex. His brother Edward Searle also fell</p>	<p>SEARLE, SIDNEY CHARLES Private, 353220 12th Bn, Royal Scots KILLED IN ACTION 20th September 1917 Age: 28 Buried in: Tyne Cot Memorial West Vlaanderen Panel 11 to 14 and 162</p>	
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The Tyne Cot Memorial is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war.

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

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

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

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


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

The TYNE COT MEMORIAL now bears the names of almost 35,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. The memorial, designed by Sir Herbert Baker with sculpture by Joseph Armitage and F.V. Blundstone, was unveiled by Sir Gilbert Dyett on 20 June 1927.

The memorial forms the north-eastern boundary of TYNE COT CEMETERY, which was established around a captured German blockhouse or pill-box used as an advanced dressing station. The original battlefield cemetery of 343 graves was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from a few small burial grounds. It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery.

There are now 11,956 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery, 8,369 of these are unidentified.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker

<p>CCCB EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as Killed in Action in France, Sept 1916 in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Orsett</p>	<p>Harrod, AS Initials written in Memorial Book as "A" only Son of James and Sarah Harrod, of Brick House, Orsett, Grays, Essex</p>	<p>HARROD, ARCHIBALD SIDNEY Private, 40070 2nd Bn, Essex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 19th October 1916 Age: 32 Buried in: Thiepval Memorial Somme, France Pier and Face 10.D</p>	
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On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower


and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter.

In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918.

The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. The memorial also serves as an Anglo-French Battle Memorial in recognition of the joint nature of the 1916 offensive and a small cemetery containing equal numbers of Commonwealth and French graves lies at the foot of the memorial.

The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, was built between 1928 and 1932 and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the President of France, on 1 August 1932 (originally scheduled for 16 May but due to the death of French President Doumer the ceremony was postponed until August).

The dead of other Commonwealth countries, who died on the Somme and have no known graves, are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere



<p>CCCB (Note: Not listed on EACR Memorial or in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Prittlewell</p>	<p>Bendix, EP</p> <p>Son of G. P. and Annie Bendix, of 366, Camden Rd., London</p>	<p>BENDIX, EDWARD P Serjeant, L/22938 "C" Bty, 162nd Bde, Royal Field Artillery KILLED IN ACTION 13th October 1917 Age: 26 Buried in: Larch Wood (Railway Cutting) Cemetery West Vlaanderen, Belgium V.A.25</p>	
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The cemetery was begun in April 1915 at the North-end of a small plantation of larches. It was used by troops holding this sector, particularly the 46th (North Midland) Division and the 1st Dorsets, until April 1918. It was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields of Ypres and from the following smaller cemeteries:-




AMERICA CROSS ROADS GERMAN CEMETERY, WERVICQ, (named from a cabaret between Wervicq and Kruseecke) contained the graves of five soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in October, 1914.
BRUGES GENERAL CEMETERY, ST. MICHEL, contained the graves of 32 soldiers and airmen from the United Kingdom and one Canadian merchant seaman.
CORTEMARCK GERMAN CEMETERY, No.1, a little North-West of the village, contained the grave of two R.F.C. officers.
EERNEGHEM GERMAN CEMETERY, a little East of Eerneghem, that of one R.A.F. officer.
GHISTELLES CHURCHYARD contained the graves of two British soldiers who fell in July, 1917. There was a German aerodrome at Ghistelles, and the Germans used a plot in the Churchyard for war burials.
GROENENBERG GERMAN CEMETERY, ZANTVOORDE (on the South side of "Shrewsbury Forest"), contained the graves of four soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in February, 1915,
HANDZAEME GERMAN CEMETERY (on the North side of the village) those of two Canadian soldiers who fell in May, 1915, and ICHTEGHEM GERMAN CEMETERY (a little West of Ichteghem) those of two unknown R.A.F. officers.
LEFFINGHE GERMAN CEMETERY (on the North side of the village) contained the graves of one R.F.C. officer who fell in July, 1917, and three unknown soldiers from the United Kingdom; and
MARCKHOVE GERMAN CEMETERY, CORTEMARCK, those of ten soldiers and airmen from the United Kingdom who fell in 1918.
OUDENBURG CHURCHYARD contained the graves of two soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in 1917, and TENBRIELEN COMMUNAL CEMETERY GERMAN EXTENSION those of six who fell in 1914.
THOUROUT GERMAN CEMETERY No.2 (on the road to Jabbeke, beyond the railway line), contained the graves of seven soldiers and airmen from the United Kingdom and one from Canada; VLADSLOO GERMAN CEMETERY (near the Church) those of two R.F.C. officers who fell in 1917; and WARNETON SUD-ET-BAS GERMAN CEMETERY those of two unknown British soldiers who fell in 1918.
WERVICQ COMMUNAL CEMETERY and its EXTENSIONS (on the Belgian side of the Lys) contained the graves of 62 soldiers from the United Kingdom and six from Canada.
WIJNENDAELE GERMAN CEMETERY, THOUROUT, contained the graves of two flying officers from the United Kingdom and one from Canada; and ZANTVOORDE GERMAN CEMETERY (called also De Voorstraat No.49) those of eleven soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in 1914.

The cemetery contains 856 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 321 of the burials are unidentified and there are special memorials to 82 casualties known or believed to be buried in the cemetery. Other special memorials record the names of five casualties buried in German cemeteries whose graves could not be found on concentration.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens

<p>CCCB EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Rayne</p>	<p>Barnard, G</p>	<p>BARNARD, GEORGE Serjeant, 12263 9th Btn, Essex Regiment Military Medal KILLED IN ACTION 11th August 1916 Age: Unknown Thiepval Memorial Somme, France Pier and Face 10.D</p>	
<p>On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter.</p> <p>In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918.</p> <p>The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. The memorial also serves as an Anglo-French Battle Memorial in recognition of the joint nature of the 1916 offensive and a small cemetery containing equal numbers of Commonwealth and French graves lies at the foot of the memorial.</p> <p>The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, was built between 1928 and 1932 and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the President of France, on 1 August 1932 (originally scheduled for 16 May but due to the death of French President Doumer the ceremony was postponed until August).</p> <p>The dead of other Commonwealth countries, who died on the Somme and have no known graves, are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere</p>				
<p>CCCB EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as 'A' only)</p>	<p>Rettondon</p>	<p>Eves, AJ Initials written in Memorial Book as "A" only Son of Thomas and Mary Ann Eves, of Woodham Ferrers, Chelmsford, Essex</p>	<p>EVES, ARTHUR JAMES Private, 250774 1st/5th Bn, Essex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 2nd November 1917 Age: 29 Buried in: Gaza War Cemetery Israel and Palestine (inc Gaza) X.F.14</p>	
<p>Gaza was bombarded by French warships in April 1915. At the end of March 1917, it was attacked and surrounded by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in the First Battle of Gaza, but the attack was broken off when Turkish reinforcements appeared. The Second Battle of Gaza, 17-19 April, left the Turks in possession and the Third Battle of Gaza, begun on 27 October, ended with the capture of the ruined and deserted city on 7 November 1917. Casualty Clearing Stations arrived later that month and General and Stationary hospitals in 1918.</p> <p>Some of the earliest burials were made by the troops that captured the city. About two-thirds of the total were brought into the cemetery from the battlefields after the Armistice. The remainder were made by medical units after the Third Battle of Gaza, or, in some cases, represent reburials from the battlefields by the troops who captured the city. Of the British Soldiers, the great majority belong to the 52nd (Lowland), the 53rd (Welsh), the 54th (East Anglian) and the 74th (Yeomanry) Divisions.</p> <p>During the Second World War, Gaza was an Australian hospital base, and the AIF Headquarters were posted there. Among the military hospitals in Gaza were 2/1st Australian General Hospital, 2/6th Australian General Hospital, 8th Australian Special Hospital, and from July 1943 until May 1945, 91 British General Hospital. There was a Royal Air Force aerodrome at Gaza, which was considerably developed from 1941 onwards.</p> <p>Gaza War Cemetery contains 3,217 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 781 of them unidentified. Second World War burials number 210. There are also 30 post war burials and 234 war graves of other nationalities</p>				

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Rettendon</p>	<p>Jay, WE</p>	<p>JAY, WILLIAM ERNEST Gunner, 59613 159th Siege Bty, Royal Garrison Artillery KILLED IN ACTION 13th July 1917 Age: Unknown Buried in: Basra Memorial Iraq Panel 4 and 61</p>	
<p>The Basra Memorial commemorates more than 40,500 members of the Commonwealth forces who died in the operations in Mesopotamia from the Autumn of 1914 to the end of August 1921 and whose graves are not known. The memorial was designed by Edward Warren and unveiled by Sir Gilbert Clayton on the 27th March 1929</p>				
<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Romford</p>	<p>Buggs, G Son of William and Annie Buggs; husband of May Buggs, of 300, London Rd., Romford, Essex</p>	<p>BUGGS, GEORGE Lance Corporal, 303424 5th Bn, London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade) KILLED IN ACTION 27th September 1918 Age: 26 Buried in: Sauchy-Cauchy Communal Cemetery Pas de Calais, France A.29</p>	
<p>The village of Sauchy-Cauchy was captured by the 56th (London) Division on the 27th September, 1918.</p>				
<p>The Communal Cemetery Extension was made by the 56th Division in September and October, 1918; and after the Armistice 14 graves of March and April, 1918, were brought in from the German Extension, and nine of April, 1917-September, 1918, from the battlefields to the North and South of Sauchy-Cauchy.</p>				
<p>This cemetery contains the graves of 54 casualties of the First World War, three of which are unidentified.</p>				
<p>The Extension was designed by G H Goldsmith</p>				
<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note Listed as died of wounds received in action in France, 4th Sept 1916 in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Romford</p>	<p>Loosemore, TED Son of the Rev. Robert Wood Loosemore and Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Loosemore, of Salehurst, Sussex; husband of E. L. Loosemore, of 43, Gartmore Gardens, Goodmayes, Essex</p>	<p>LOOSEMORE, THOMAS EDWARD DRAKE Private, 20298 4th Bn, Middlesex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 17th November 1916 Age: 35 Buried in: Etaples Military Cemetery Pas de Calais, France XII.E.3A</p>	
<p>During the First World War, the area around Etaples was the scene of immense concentrations of Commonwealth reinforcement camps and hospitals. It was remote from attack, except from aircraft, and accessible by railway from both the northern or the southern battlefields. In 1917, 100,000 troops were camped among the sand dunes and the hospitals, which included eleven general, one stationary, four Red Cross hospitals and a convalescent depot, could deal with 22,000 wounded or sick. In September 1919, ten months after the Armistice, three hospitals and the Q.M.A.A.C. convalescent depot remained.</p>				
<p>The cemetery contains 10,771 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, the earliest dating from May 1915. 35 of these burials are unidentified.</p>				
<p>Hospitals were again stationed at Etaples during the Second World War and the cemetery was used for burials from January 1940 until the evacuation at the end of May 1940. After the war, a number of graves were brought into the cemetery from other French burial grounds. Of the 119 Second World War burials, 38 are unidentified.</p>				
<p>Etaples Military Cemetery also contains 662 Non Commonwealth burials, mainly German, including 6 unidentified. There are also now 5 Non World War service burials here.</p>				
<p>The cemetery, the largest Commission cemetery in France, was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens</p>				

<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Roydon</p>	<p>Cottee, A</p> <p>Son of Charles Cottee, of Water Lane, Roydon, Herts <i>Listed as Essex Regt?</i></p>	<p>COTTEE, ARTHUR Private, 269564 1st Bn, Hertfordshire Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 8th July 1917 Age: 31 Buried in: Brandhoek Military Cemetery West Vlaanderen, Belgium I.N.49</p>	
<p>During the First World War, Brandhoek was within the area comparatively safe from shell fire which extended beyond Vlamertinghe Church. Field ambulances were posted there continuously and the Military Cemetery was opened early in May 1915 in a field adjoining the dressing station. It closed in July 1917 when the New Military Cemetery was opened nearby, to be followed by the New Military Cemetery No 3 in August 1917.</p>				
<p>Brandhoek Military Cemetery now contains 669 First World War burials.</p>				
<p>The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield</p>				
<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Springfield</p>	<p>Cook, C</p> <p>Husband of Elizabeth Cook, of 97, Springfield Street, Chelmsford</p>	<p>COOK, CHARLES Private, 38251 12th Labour Coy, trans to (89516) 150th Coy, Labour Corps, Northamptonshire Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 11th September 1917 Age: Unknown Buried in: Gwalia Cemetery West Vlaanderen, Belgium II.A.8</p>	
<p>The cemetery was opened at the beginning of July 1917, in the period between the Battle of Messines and the Third Battle of Ypres. It lay among the camps in flat, wet country and was used by infantry units, artillery and field ambulances until September, 1918. In Plot I, Row H, are buried 14 men of the 9th Lancashire Fusiliers who were killed in the early morning of 4 September 1917, in a German air raid over "Dirty Bucket Camp."</p>				
<p>The cemetery contains 467 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.</p>				
<p>The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield</p>				
<p>CCCBR EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as 'Private' in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Stansted</p>	<p>Law, R</p>	<p>LAW, REUBEN Corporal, 28790 1st Bn, Essex Regiment Mentioned in Despatches KILLED IN ACTION 29th April 1917 Age: Unknown Buried in: Cologne Southern Cemetery Nordrhein-Westfalen XVI.A.7</p>	
<p>Cologne Southern Cemetery</p>				
<p>More than 1,000 Allied prisoners and dozens of German servicemen were buried in Cologne Southern Cemetery during the First World War. Commonwealth forces entered Cologne on 6 December 1918, less than a month after the Armistice, and the city was occupied under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles until January 1926. During this period the cemetery was used by the occupying garrison. In 1922 it was decided that the graves of Commonwealth servicemen who had died all over Germany should be brought together into four permanent cemeteries at Kassel, Berlin, Hamburg and Cologne. Over the course of the following year, graves were transferred to Cologne Southern Cemetery from over 180 different burial grounds in Hanover, Hesse, the Rhine and Westphalia.</p>				
<p>There are now almost 2,500 First World War servicemen buried or commemorated in the Commonwealth plots at Cologne. The Cologne Memorial, located inside the shelter building at the entrance to the Commonwealth plots, commemorates 25 British and Irish servicemen who died in Germany and who have no known grave. Of these, 19 are known to have died as prisoners but their places of burial are not recorded. The remaining six died after the Armistice by drowning and their bodies were not recovered. The Commonwealth section of the cemetery also contains over 130 Second World War graves, mostly those of servicemen who died with the occupying forces. There are, in addition, 676 non-war graves and 29 burials of other nationalities.</p>				
<p>Commonwealth Prisoners of War in Germany during the First World War</p>				
<p>Between the outbreak of war in August 1914 and the Armistice of November 1918, the German forces captured almost</p>				

300,000 Commonwealth servicemen on the Western Front. Approximately one third of these prisoners were held in German occupied territory in France and Belgium, but most were transported to camps located throughout Germany. In common with the other belligerent states, Germany was poorly equipped to house, feed and clothe large numbers of enemy troops, but prisoners of war had been granted certain rights under international agreements established at Geneva in 1864 and at The Hague in 1899 and 1907. The Red Cross also monitored conditions in the camps and ensured that food, clothing, and personal correspondence sent from Britain was safely delivered to prisoners. In June 1917, and again in July 1918, the British and German governments agreed to exchange prisoners who were too badly wounded to fight again, and hundreds of prisoners were repatriated through the Netherlands. Finally, the fear that the thousands of German prisoners in Britain and France would be mistreated in retaliation meant that Allied POWs often enjoyed quite humane treatment. This was especially the case for officer prisoners, who were segregated into separate camps and not forced to work.

Despite these various checks on the mistreatment of prisoners, conditions in German camps varied widely and as many as 12,000 Commonwealth servicemen died in captivity. Some of these men were badly wounded when taken prisoner and died shortly after arriving in Germany. Some prisoners also died as a result of violence perpetrated by their captors, but although violence was common, particularly during the first year of the war, the killing of prisoners was rare. Non-commissioned officers and privates were often forced to work and some died of exhaustion or accidents while labouring in coalmines, stone quarries or steel works. Yet by far the most common cause of prisoner death in wartime Germany was disease. Prisoners weakened by wounds, poor diet, or fatigue were particularly susceptible to the effects of disease and an outbreak of typhus in 1915 and the influenza epidemic of 1918 had a devastating effect on the Allied prisoner population.

The Cologne Memorial

The memorial takes the form of panels set inside the north shelter building at the entrance to the Commonwealth plots in Cologne Southern Cemetery. It commemorates 25 servicemen of the United Kingdom who died in Germany and who have no known grave. Of these, 19 are known to have died as prisoners and their places of burial are not recorded. The other six died after the Armistice by drowning and their bodies were not recovered.

*The following cemeteries are among those from which graves were brought to Cologne:

AACHEN MILITARY CEMETERY, 197 burials of sailors 1914-1919.

BONN (POPPELSDORF) CEMETERY, 133 service and one civilian burial, all of 1919. The 47th General Hospital and the 21st Casualty Clearing Station were posted at Bonn.

BUDERICH (FORT BLUCHER) PRISONERS OF WAR CEMETERY, 39 burials of 1914-1919.

COBLENZ FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY, KARTHAUSE, 59 burials of 1915-1918. Coblenz was occupied by United States troops in December 1918.

DORTMUND SOUTH-WESTERN CEMETERY, 53 burials of 1914-1918.

DUISBURG TOWN CEMETERY, 35 burials of 1914-1919.

DULMEN PRISONERS OF WAR CEMETERY, 96 burials of 1915-1918.

DUREN NEW TOWN CEMETERY, 79 burials, mostly of 1919. The 11th Stationary Hospital and the 17th Casualty Clearing Station were posted at Duren.

DUSSELDORF NORTH CEMETERY, 24 burials of 1915-1918.

ESSEN SOUTH-WESTERN CEMETERY, 21 burials of 1917-1918.

EUSKIRCHEN NEW TOWN CEMETERY, 75 service and one civilian burials of 1918-1919. The 42nd Stationary Hospital and the 47th Casualty Clearing Station were posted at Euskirchen.

FRIEDRICHSFELD PRISONERS OF WAR CEMETERY, 70 burials of 1916-1918.

FRIEMERSHEIM CEMETERY, 20 burials of 1918.

GELSENKIRCHEN WEST CEMETERY, 21 burials of 1917-1918.

GEROLSTEIN MILITARY CEMETERY, 25 burials of 1918.

JULICH MILITARY, 39 burials of 1915-1918.




MULHEIM-AM-RUHR OLD TOWN CEMETERY, 49 burials of 1915-1918.

MUNSTER (HAUSPITAL) PRISONERS OF WAR CEMETERY, 161 burials of 1914-1918.

RECKLINGHAUSEN PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC AND SOUTH CEMETERIES, 26 burials of 1916-1918.

TRIER TOWN CEMETERY, 48 burials of 1917-1918.

(updated - August 2012)

<p>CCCB EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as 7th Regt in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Stebbing</p>	<p>Emery, EH Son of Harry Percy and Ceilia Emery, of Church End, Stebbing, Chelmsford. Member of the choir, and ringer at the Parish Church</p>	<p>EMERY, EDWARD HARRY Private, 250503 5th Bn, Essex Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 26th March 1917 Age: 21 Buried in: Jerusalem Memorial Israel Panels 33 to 39</p>	
<p>At the outbreak of the First World War, Palestine (now Israel) was part of the Turkish Empire and it was not entered by Allied forces until December 1916. The advance to Jerusalem took a further year, but from 1914 to December 1917, about 250 Commonwealth prisoners of war were buried in the German and Anglo-German cemeteries of the city.</p> <p>By 21 November 1917, the Egyptian Expeditionary Force had gained a line about five kilometres west of Jerusalem, but the city was deliberately spared bombardment and direct attack. Very severe fighting followed, lasting until the evening of 8 December, when the 53rd (Welsh) Division on the south, and the 60th (London) and 74th (Yeomanry) Divisions on the west, had captured all the city's prepared defences. Turkish forces left Jerusalem throughout that night and in the morning of 9 December, the Mayor came to the Allied lines with the Turkish Governor's letter of surrender. Jerusalem was occupied that day and on 11 December, General Allenby formally entered the city, followed by representatives of France and Italy.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the 60th Division pushed across the road to Nablus, and the 53rd across the eastern road. From 26 to 30 December, severe fighting took place to the north and east of the city but it remained in Allied hands.</p> <p>JERUSALEM WAR CEMETERY was begun after the occupation of the city, with 270 burials. It was later enlarged to take graves from the battlefields and smaller cemeteries in the neighbourhood.</p> <p>There are now 2,514 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the cemetery, 100 of them unidentified.</p> <p>Within the cemetery stands the JERUSALEM MEMORIAL, commemorating 3,300 Commonwealth servicemen who died during the First World War in operations in Egypt or Palestine and who have no known grave.</p> <p>The memorial was designed by Sir John Burnet, with sculpture by Gilbert Bayes. In addition, the mosaic in the Memorial Chapel was designed by Robert Anning Bell. The Memorial was unveiled by Lord Allenby and Sir James Parr on 7 May 1927</p>				
<p>CCCB EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Walthamstow</p>	<p>Bullock, A Husband of J. N. D. Bullock, of 62, Hartington Rd, Station Rd, Walthamstow</p>	<p>BULLOCK, ARTHUR Private, 315973 2nd/1st, Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry KILLED IN ACTION 14th February 1919 Age: 34 Buried in: Walthamstow (Queen's Road) Cemetery London, England B 1052</p>	
<p>CCCB EACR Memorial (Note: Listed as HJ Cooper on memorial and in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>Walthamstow St Saviours</p>	<p>Cooper, WJ Son of George Cooper and Amelia Ann Cooper of 51 Salcombe Road, Walthamstow</p>	<p>COOPER, WILLIAM JAMES Rifleman, 474469 12th Bn, London Regiment (The Rangers) KILLED IN ACTION 28th July 1918 Age: 22 Commemorated at: Klein-Vierstraat British Cemetery West Vlaanderen, Belgium VIA.7</p>	

Son of George Cooper and Amelia Ann Cooper of 51 Salcombe Road, Walthamstow. In 1901, the family is recorded as living at 3 Gladstone Road, Walthamstow. In 1907, this road name was changed to Lynmouth Road. At the time of the 1911 census, he was working as a clerk. He rang his first peal at St Saviour's, Walthamstow, Grandsire Triples, on 08/06/1912, and rang at least one other peal, also Grandsire Triples, at St Giles in the Fields, Holborn, on 14/06/1913. His photograph hangs on the wall of the ringing room at St Saviour's, Walthamstow. His elder Brother, George William Cooper, was also a bell ringer; his name is on a peal board at St Saviour's, Walthamstow, 20/01/1922, ringing Stedman Triples. Born: Walthamstow. Enlisted: London. Resided (1911 Census): 51 Salcombe Road, Walthamstow.



Klein-Vierstraat British Cemetery is located 6 Kms south-west of Leper town centre, on the Molenstraat, a road branching from the Kemmelseweg (joining Leper to Kemmel N331). From Leper town centre the Kemmelseweg is reached via the Rijselsestraat, through the Lille Gate (Rijselpoort), and straight on towards Armentieres (N365). 900 metres after the crossroads is the right hand turning onto the Kemmelseweg (made prominent by a railway level crossing). 5 Kms along the Kemmelseweg lies the right hand turning onto Vierstraat. 1km along the Vierstraat lies Kemmel No.1 French Cemetery. 100 metres past this cemetery is a road on the left called Molenstraat. Klein-Vierstraat British Cemetery is located 30 metres along the Molenstraat on the right-hand side of the road.

WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX.

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, June 8, 1912, in Three Hours and Four Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES ;

GROVES' VARIATION OF PARKER'S TWELVE-PART.

Tenor 16 cwt. 1 qr.


GEORGE B. LUCAS, Senr. <i>Treble</i>	ERNEST D. LILLYWHITE... 5
JAMES C. ADAMS 2	ALBERT A. HUGHES... .. 6
*WILLIAM J. COOPER 3	HENRY RUMENS 7
WILLIAM J. KEMP 4	ROBERT MAYNARD, Senr.... <i>Tenor</i>

Conducted by H. RUMENS.

* First peal. First peal as conductor. Rung as a birthday compliment to Mr. W. B. Manning. Mr. Robert Maynard, Senr., who was re-elected a member of the above association before starting, has now rung all the bells in this tower to a peal.

LONDON.
THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND
LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.
On Saturday, June 14, 1913, in Three Hours and Three Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE FIELDS,
A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;
 REV. C. D. P. DAVIES' FIVE-PART. Tenor 18 cwt.
 *ALBERT E. MILLETT ... *Treble* | HENRY RUMENS 5
 GEORGE B. LUCAS, Senr. 2 | WILLIAM J. COOPER 6
 ALFRED HOWELL 3 | FRED C. MAYNARD 7
 JAMES C. ADAMS 4 | CHARLES J. DAVIDSON ... *Tenor*
 Conducted by G. B. LUCAS, Senr.
 * First peal.

The village of Kemmel and the adjoining hill, Mont Kemmel, were the scene of fierce fighting in the latter half of April 1918, in which both Commonwealth and French forces were engaged. The cemetery was begun in January 1917 and Plots I to III were made by field ambulances and fighting units before the middle of January 1918. Plot IV was begun in April 1918. After the Armistice, graves were brought into Plot I, Row H, and Plots IV to VII, from two smaller cemeteries (FERME HENRI PATTYN-VANLAERES, Poperinghe and MONT-VIDAIGNE MILITARY CEMETERY, Westoutre) and from the battlefields of Dikkebus, Loker and Kemmel. Klein-Vierstraat British Cemetery now contains 805 First World War burials, 109 of them unidentified. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

CCCBR (Note: Not listed on EACR Memorial or in 1919 Annual Report)	Walthamstow	Lock, BJ Son of Arthur John and Annie Lock, of 46; Bedford Rd, Walthamstow, Essex	LOCK, BEN GEORGE Corporal, S/5846 11 th Bn, Rifle Brigade KILLED IN ACTION 1 st April 1918 Age: 24 Buried in: Pozières Cemetery Somme, France Panel 81 to 84	
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The POZIERES MEMORIAL relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918.

The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties of the United Kingdom and 300 of the South African Forces who have no known grave and who died on the Somme from 21 March to 7 August 1918. The Corps and Regiments most largely represented are The Rifle Brigade with over 600 names, The Durham Light Infantry with approximately 600 names, the Machine Gun Corps with over 500, The Manchester Regiment with approximately 500 and The Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery with over 400 names.

The memorial encloses POZIERES BRITISH CEMETERY, Plot II of which contains original burials of 1916, 1917 and 1918, carried out by fighting units and field ambulances. The remaining plots were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately surrounding the cemetery, the majority of them of soldiers who died in the Autumn of 1916 during the latter stages of the Battle of the Somme, but a few represent the fighting in August 1918.

There are now 2,758 Commonwealth servicemen buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,380 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 23 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. There is also 1 German soldier buried here.

The cemetery and memorial were designed by W.H. Cowlshaw, with sculpture by Laurence A. Turner. The memorial was unveiled by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien on 4 August 1930

<p>CCCB EACR Memorial (Note: Not listed in 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>West Ham</p>	<p>Fiddes, AW</p> <p>Initials written in Memorial Book as "A" only</p>	<p>FIDDES, ALEXANDER WILLIAM Rifleman, 576117 1st/17th Bn, London Regiment KILLED IN ACTION 21st March 1918 Age: Unknown Buried in: Arras Memorial Pas de Calais, France Bay 9 or 10</p>	
<p>The French handed over Arras to Commonwealth forces in the spring of 1916 and the system of tunnels upon which the town is built were used and developed in preparation for the major offensive planned for April 1917.</p>				
<p>The Commonwealth section of the FAUBOURG D'AMIENS CEMETERY was begun in March 1916, behind the French military cemetery established earlier. It continued to be used by field ambulances and fighting units until November 1918. The cemetery was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields and from two smaller cemeteries in the vicinity.</p>				
<p>The cemetery contains over 2,650 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 10 of which are unidentified. The graves in the French military cemetery were removed after the war to other burial grounds and the land they had occupied was used for the construction of the Arras Memorial and Arras Flying Services Memorial.</p>				
<p>The adjacent ARRAS MEMORIAL commemorates almost 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918. Canadian and Australian servicemen killed in these operations are commemorated by memorials at Vimy and Villers-Bretonneux. A separate memorial remembers those killed in the Battle of Cambrai in 1917.</p>				
<p>The adjacent ARRAS FLYING SERVICES MEMORIAL commemorates almost 1,000 airmen of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Air Force, either by attachment from other arms of the forces of the Commonwealth or by original enlistment, who were killed on the whole Western Front and who have no known grave.</p>				
<p>During the Second World War, Arras was occupied by United Kingdom forces headquarters until the town was evacuated on 23 May 1940. Arras then remained in German hands until retaken by Commonwealth and Free French forces on 1 September 1944. The 1939-1945 War burials number 8 and comprise 3 soldiers and 4 airmen from the United Kingdom and 1 entirely unidentified casualty. Located between the 2 special memorials of the 1914-1918 War is the special memorial commemorating an officer of the United States Army Air Force, who died during the 1939-1945 War. This special memorial, is inscribed with the words "Believed to be buried in this cemetery". In addition, there are 30 war graves of other nationalities, most of them German.</p>				
<p>Both cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, with sculpture by Sir William Reid Dick. The memorial was unveiled by Lord Trenchard, Marshal of the Royal Air Force on the 31 July 1932 (originally it had been scheduled for 15 May, but due to the sudden death of French President Doumer, as a mark of respect, the ceremony was postponed until July)</p>				
<p>EACR Memorial (Note: Listed under College Youths on CCCBR and as 'H' Truss in the 1919 Annual Report)</p>	<p>West Ham</p>	<p>Truss, W</p> <p>Husband of Annie Truss, of 87, Somers Rd, Westbury Rd, Walthamstow, London Also Society of College Youths</p>	<p>TRUSS, William Private, 38270 2nd Bn, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry KILLED IN ACTION 12 April 1918 Age: 41 Buried in: Querrieu British Cemetery France, Somme, A14</p>	
<p>The cemetery was opened at the end of March 1918 by the 3rd Australian Division and was used by some of the divisions which took part in the defence of Amiens against the German advance. It was closed in August 1918.</p>				
<p>Querrieu British Cemetery contains 187 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and the grave of one Second World War airman. There are also 12 German burials.</p>				
<p>The cemetery was designed by G H Goldsmith</p>				
<p>CCCB EACR Memorial</p>	<p>Writtle</p>	<p>Poole, J</p> <p>Son of John and Esther Poole, of St. John's Green, Writtle, Chelmsford</p>	<p>POOLE, John Private, T/201668 4th Bn, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) KILLED IN ACTION 4th May 1917 Age: 33 Buried in: Savona Memorial Italy</p>	

From the Summer of 1917 until late 1918, the Mediterranean lines of communication for the British Salonika Force ran the length of Italy from Taranto in the south-east, to Turin in the north-west.

On 4 May 1917, the Hired Transport "Transylvania", proceeding to Salonika with reinforcements, was sunk by torpedo off Cape Vado, a few kilometres south of Savona, with the loss of more than 400 lives.

The bodies recovered at Savona were buried two days later, from the Hospital of San Paulo, in a special plot in the town cemetery. Others are buried elsewhere in Italy, France, Monaco and Spain.

SAVONA TOWN CEMETERY contains 85 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, all but two of them casualties of the "Transylvania".

Within the cemetery is the SAVONA MEMORIAL, which commemorates a further 275 casualties who died when the "Transylvania" went down, but whose graves are not known