

## Volume 5 Section 331

# The Final Advance

### The 1st Battalion August - November 1918

*The 1st Battalion had been recovering from the German Spring Offensive and was in brigade reserve near Monchy in July when there was a bad epidemic of influenza. (continued from section 321)*

#### **Ludendorff's 'Fatal Day'** August 5th to 8th 1918

On the 5th August the battalion was in front near Alette, on the 13th in support behind Douchy, but did not take part in a raid by the King's Royal Rifle Corps and Liverpool Regiment on the 14th.

Orders were received on the 18th for the brigade to attack in the early morning of the 21st, with the 1st Royal Berkshire and 23rd Royal Fusiliers leading, and the King's Royal Rifle Corps in support. The battalion was in position at 1.30 a.m. on that day, with orders for B and D Companies to take the first objective. A and C would then pass through them and capture the second objective. The attack was to be supported by six tanks. The final British offensive had already begun some time before in other parts, and the battle of the 8th August, which Ludendorff has described as the fateful day, had been fought and won. On the front where the battalion now was the advance from the line on which the great enemy offensive of March had been stabilized began on the 21st August.

#### **The Advance Begins** 21st August 1918

At 04.55 on the 21st the attack began, in a mist which made it very difficult to keep direction. The tanks especially were soon in difficulties and could give very little help. Nevertheless, all the objectives were gained with very little resistance, except from isolated machine guns. The 3rd Division now passed through to attack Courcelles.

#### **22nd August 1918**

On the 22nd the 99th was relieved by the 76th Brigade, and withdrawn to what was known as the Purple Line, with orders to be prepared to carry out an attack on Ervillers, east of Courcelles, next morning. At 05:00 the 1st Royal Berkshire marched by platoons from Quesnoy Farm to the Alette-Bucquoy Road, which it crossed at 07:00. Here the final details of the attack on Ervillers were settled.

At 10:00 the battalion moved under shell fire to the assembly positions, and at 11:00 the attack began through the German barrage. As the advance progressed there were some casualties, including the Rev C K Bell, C.F., and Lieutenant W. L. Humbley, both killed. All objectives were carried without very serious opposition from the German infantry, who surrendered freely as the British came on. Meanwhile, the 5th Brigade, on the right, had failed to carry Behagnies and throughout the day the 99th Brigade, in Ervillers, was much troubled by artillery and machine-gun fire from the ridge N.E. of Behagnies.

The final disposition of the battalion was:- A in a sunken road beyond Ervillers; C and D in the Ervillers-Bee Wood trench; B with Battalion Head-quarters, behind. The South Staffordshire were holding the eastern edge of Ervillers.

#### **Private Townsend**

Amongst the men killed on the 23rd August was 202549 Private John Townsend. His death set in train an extraordinary chain of events. Townsend had two brothers, one of whom Fred, had been killed while serving with the Somerset Light Infantry in 1917. His remaining brother Tom was serving with the 4th Battalion, Guards Machine Gun Regiment, having previously been with the 1st Colstream Guards. Their mother expressed fears for the safety of Tom when the news of John's death arrived. A concerned neighbour wrote to Queen Mary giving details of the circumstances and pleaded with her to do something. Queen Mary had an intimate relationship with the Guards Regiments and evidently appealed to the War office. This stirred some action because in a letter dated 4th November 1918 Lt Col J H J Phillips wrote:

Sir

With reference to your telegram 438.888 of 30th September 1918, I am directed to request you to dispatch No 2584 Pte T Townsend to England at an early date on compassionate grounds owing to this man being the sole surviving son of three sons, two others having been killed in the war

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

28 / J H J Phillips

Lt Col

for Director of Organisation  
 [to] The Deputy Adjutant General  
 General Headquarters  
 3rd B....  
 France

Tom did return home and went on to join the Somerset Police, retiring as a Sergeant in 1947. He died in 1977 aged 82. The story was uncovered by local historian Nancy Langmaid as she was researching her local war memorial. It was publicised in the Sunday Telegraph of 6th November 2005.

## The Advance continues

24th August 1918

At 10 a.m. on the 24th, when the disposition was the same, orders were received to attack the heights N. of Mory, beyond the infant stream of the Sensee which flows below the eastern side of Ervillers, and to get into touch with the Guards Division holding the Mory "Switch". The 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps were to support and assist this attack, as well as the tanks. No attack on the troublesome ridge N.E. of Behagnies was to be made, so it was to be masked by a smoke screen. If opportunity offered, the cavalry were to pass through and turn southwards from the east side of Mory. At the same time, an attack was to be made south of Sapignies, which itself lay south of Behagnies. The latter position would thus be turned on both flanks. The attack, originally fixed for 12:30, was postponed till 15:30.

At 14:45 the Royal Berkshire moved off, by platoons at intervals of one hundred yards to its jumping off position, keeping in the valley north of Ervillers. Having arrived there, they halted for twelve minutes before advancing again. As they moved on they found themselves still heavily fired on by machine guns on the Behagnies ridge on their right, whilst their left was harassed by another machine gun in that direction. As the right and some tanks worked up, the whole line resumed its advance and ended up in a sunken road in touch with the Guards Division in Mory "Switch" The machine-gun fire from Behagnies Ridge still continued till dusk. A large number of prisoners was taken, representing five different regiments, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by the infantry and tanks.

In the Berkshire Battalion there were no officer casualties. In other ranks there were sixty or eighty, mostly from machine guns. The cavalry had duly moved up, but the machine guns prevented their getting through. The movement of the battalion was so rapid that no list could be made of captured material.

The weather was still very hot but supply arrangements worked well, and there was no shortage of food or water during the day. At night the battalion was relieved by

one from the 187th Brigade, and went back to Alette.

The casualties in the period 21st/24th August were:

Officers. Killed: Lieut. W. L. Humbley and the Revd. C. H. Bell. Wounded: Capt. Lord, M.C., M.M.; Lieut. Baldwin; 2nd-Lieuts. Bush, Cumming, and Thorby.

Other Ranks: Killed 24; Wounded 196; Missing 7; to Hospital (gassed) 35.

## Pause for breath

25th August to 2nd September 1918

The rest of August and the first two days of September were passed in the neighbourhood of Alette.

3rd September 1918

On the 3rd the battalion was again near Mory, in reserve for an attack on the high ground between Morchies and Lagnicourt. The 23rd Royal Fusiliers and 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, in front, took all objectives with very little opposition, and without calling on the Royal Berkshire, which bivouacked near Vaux Wood. Command of the 99th Brigade was assumed on this day by Brigadier-General A. E. McNamara, C.M.G., D.S.O., who, at 21:15., gave orders for the battalion to move next morning a short distance forward. The 4th was spent at Lagnicourt, a move being made in the evening to relieve the 2/5th South Staffordshire at Hermies and Demicourt, west of the Canal du Nord a mile south of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road.

7th September 1918

Here they remained on the 5th/6th and at 05:30 on the 7th parties of A and B Companies, under Second-Lieutenants Allson and Kirby, went out to establish posts on the west bank of the canal, in which they were completely successful, taking nine prisoners and one machine gun. Second-Lieutenant Kirby was wounded, one man killed, and three wounded.

At 10:00 a counter attack on these posts was repulsed, but a more serious one took place at 16:00, supported by a barrage of heavy artillery and trench mortars. This resulted in the loss of the newly established position.

The casualties of the whole day were: Second-Lieutenants Kirby and Allson wounded. Other Ranks, 5 killed, 19 wounded and 15 missing

8th to 27th September 1918

From the 8th to the 16th the battalion was in support at Beaumetz then in Corps reserve at Mory till the 27th, when it moved up again trenches west and east of the Canal du Nord. The British had taken Ribecourt; but Graincourt, two and a half miles N. by W. of it, was still in the enemy's hands. The left of the battalion required protection so an outpost line was set up. C and D

Companies were in front B in support and A in reserve. Much annoyance was experienced from an enemy machine-gun nest which, though surrounded, still held out till it was captured, with one hundred prisoners, by the Guards.

## The Attack Resumes

### 28th September 1918

An attack was to be made on the 28th September, and at 02:00 the Royal Berkshire started for the assembly point, which was reached at 03:00. The route was very difficult, as the night was very dark and Flesquieres, through which it passed, was encumbered by debris of all sorts.

At 04.45 the attack started, with A Company on the right supported by D, and with B, supported by C on the left. By 05.30 the first objective, Graincourt trench, had been taken with slight opposition. By 09.15 the battalion was holding the west bank of the St. Quentin Canal, a result with which the Brigadier was much pleased when he visited Battalion Head-quarters at Noyelles soon after noon. A and B Companies were then in front line, with C and D in trenches at Noyelles, heavily shelled.

### 29th September 1918

That night orders were received for the attack and passage of the Canal at 05:00 on the 29th. The 17th Royal Fusiliers were already across when, at 04.30, news was received that they had been strongly counter attacked but were still holding on on the east bank. The advance at 05:00 was led by A crossing the only bridge still standing, which was destroyed by the enemy's artillery immediately afterwards. The company was hard pressed on the east bank when D was ordered to reinforce it, B remaining on the west bank, maintaining thence a superiority of fire which greatly assisted the attack. C was in dugouts at Noyelles as Battalion Reserve. Owing to the destruction of the bridges, it was only later in the day that B could cross.

At 13:30 C was ordered to relieve a company of the 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps which had crossed and was attacking the "Green Line" and Range Wood. But Second-Lieutenant Gould, who had carried out a reconnaissance in this direction, reported that Range Wood had already been taken at 14:25, and British troops were beyond it. All objectives had been carried when, at 17:00, the battalion was organized in depth- At 20:00 it was in a position to meet a counter attack which appeared to be indicated by the heavy bombardment. However, there were no signs of the enemy massing and the battalion was relieved.

The casualties in the operations between the 27th and 30th September had been three officers wounded (names not stated), 17 other ranks killed, 83 wounded,

and 18 missing.

### 1st to 7th October 1918

The Battalion was to the west of Nine Wood (Bois des Neufs) for several days waiting for the word which would signal the new advance. They were put on standby to move several times and between times were resting, training or salvaging. A few HE shells were lobbed over by the Germans and one OR [220681 LCpl Reginald Alfred Hale] was killed on the 3rd.

There was a change of command on the 4th when Major G B Anderson left for senior officers school in Aldershot and Capt M P Pugh took over as 2 i/c.

Finally on the 6th the CO was summoned to Brigade HQ to be given verbal instructions for the advance. These were confirmed in writing next day and at 16:45 on the 7th the Battalion moved off to their starting positions. They were in position by 02:55.

### 8th October 1918

The battalion was in rear of the 23rd Royal Fusiliers and 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps when they advanced at 04.30. As they approached a sunken road, they came under the MG fire of some Germans who, after surrendering to the Royal Fusiliers, had started fighting again. These were soon disposed of, and the first objective, which had already been taken by the leading battalions, was reached

Here it was found that the 3rd Division on the right had lost direction and moved to its left across the front of the 99th Brigade. When the Royal Berkshire passed through it to the second objective they found no troops on their right, owing to this movement which had brought what should have been on their right in rear of them.

B Company was in touch with the 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, but about five hundred yards from C on its right. Consequently, as Florenville, south-east of Cambrai, was approached, C and D Company on the right came under intense machine-gun fire from both flanks, and unable to get beyond the main road short of it.

Soon after 08:00 five German tanks forced the 63rd Division back to the RED line, the first objective, and commenced working along it. Another tank, moving north from Seranvillers on the right rear, was doing the same to 3rd Division but was driven back by the British Lewis-gun fire, and some more, operating near Niergnies on the left, appeared to be out of action.

At 08.30, in consequence of this threat, C and D Companies were ordered back to the objective. These two companies, now only about eighty strong, got under heavy machine-gun fire from both flanks. The battalion was reorganized, with A and B holding the front

objective, and and D five hundred yards in rear.

At 13:00 orders were received for an attack on Florenville, which was at first fixed for 16:30. The King's Royal Rifle Corps on the left, with companies of Royal Berkshire and two platoons of the 23rd Royal Fusiliers on the right, were to advance on Florenville, whilst the 3rd Division captured Seranvillers to the south. As it appeared that the latter attack had already commenced, the main attack was brought forward to 15:00.

A and B Companies advanced under heavy machine-gunfire from Seranvillers, which the 3rd Division had failed to take. For some time little progress could be made. When, however, Seranvillers was at last taken by the 3rd Division, the 23rd Royal Fusiliers were able to pass through and take Florenville about 18:00.

### 9th October 1918

Early next morning the division was automatically relieved by the passage through it of the Guards Division to continue the advance. The battalion was ordered to assemble to the west of Nine Wood and then march to bivouacs north of Flesquieres.

The Berkshire casualties in this action were:

Officers. Killed: Lieut. C. C. Hedges, M.C., 2nd-Lieut. L. E. Saville. Died of Wounds. 2nd-Lieut. W. Tomey. Wounded: 2nd-Lieuts. C. H. Banner, K. B. Catchpole.

Other Ranks: Killed 16; Wounded 86; Missing 12; Gassed 4.

## The Final Victory

### 10th to 20th October 1918

The battalion was reorganized at Flesquieres, where the Brigade Commander addressed on the 12th and complimented it on its action.

On the 13th they moved to Wambaix to find filthy billets which took some time to clear up, but when they did the billets turned out to be quite comfortable and most of the men were allocated beds.

On the 16th October it was still at Wambaix and the CO, Lt Col D W Powell relinquished command to go on a 6 month tour of duty in England. He was replaced the next day by Lt Col J A Southey.

In order to keep the men occupied a platoon football competition was organised on the 16th and on the 19th they were ready to compete against other brigade units, losing 1-3 to Divisional HQ. However in the boxing match the battalion won 3 of the 4 events

### 20th - 22nd October 1918

At 10:00 on the 20th they moved to more comfortable billets at Carnieres and on to St Hilaire on the 22nd

where they occupied a factory.

### 23rd to 24th October 1918

By the 23rd the battalion had followed the general advance in this part of the front as far as Vertain, some thirteen miles east of Cambrai, where it received orders to relieve the 2nd Highland Light Infantry and to attack next morning at 04:00, with the 23rd Royal Fusiliers on its right and the 9th Northumberland Fusiliers on the left. Assembly positions were reached by 23:45, with A Company, supported by B on the right, and C on the left, with D in reserve.

The first obstacle to the advance was the Ecaillon stream, which was found to be much deeper than was supposed, reaching to the waists of the men. Then, as they breasted the rise beyond it, severe machine-gun fire was met. Nevertheless, the Royal Berkshire, and the 23rd Royal Fusiliers on their right, pressed forward for a total distance of some four thousand yards, passing over two streams and a difficult country, and remaining in touch with one another. On the left, however, the Northumberland Fusiliers had not been so successful, and consequently, the left flank of the Royal Berkshire was exposed to a depth of two thousand five hundred yards. This necessitated the formation by C and D Companies of a defensive flank facing N.W. This defensive flank was continued towards the S.W. by the 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps. In the advance three hundred prisoners and ten machine guns had already been captured.

The enemy counter-attacked at 13:45, but failed to make any progress, or to shake the British line. In the evening the 4th Oxford's of 61st Division successfully attacked and captured the high ground. They established touch with the Royal Berks at 03:00

### 25th October 1918

A patrol, sent out at 01:00 on the 25th, found the enemy holding, with machine-gun posts, the railway from Valenciennes to Avesnes.

At 09.30 it was reported that the 3rd Division was holding the Bellevue Farm on the right, and the battalion was ordered to place posts on the railway, which was done and touch obtained with troops on both flanks. Later, the posts were moved forward to the stream beyond. In the evening A and B Companies were between the railway and the stream, with C and D behind the railway.

### 26th October 1918

Here they were relieved by the 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps in the early morning of the 26th, when the battalion moved to the east side of Bermerain.

The casualties in this operation were:

Officers. Wounded; Capt. E. L. Jerwood, M.C.,  
2nd-Lieuts. H. J. Odell, H. Stout, J. Gould, D.C.M.

Other Ranks: Killed 10; Wounded 66; Missing 7.

## Peace at Last

**27th October to 11th November 1918**

The casualties for the whole of October were 2 officers killed and 10 wounded. Of other ranks 46 were killed, 268 wounded, and 16 missing. At the end of the month, when the battalion was at Escarmain, its ration strength had fallen to 32 officers and 492 men. It had fought its last fight in the European War, for, after spending the first days of November at Escarmain and St. Hilaire, it was at the former on the eventful morning of the 11th when hostilities ceased.

Nevertheless the 1st Battalion did not know this at the time as they were still being shelled and 43179 Pte P Verity was killed when a shell hit Battalion HQ on the 1st November. On the 4th they were on a one hour standby to go into action again and on the 5th they were told they would not be moving for 3 or 4 more days just as 87 reinforcements arrived.

The 7th saw the Battalion on a route march via Boussieres and Bevillers to Quiévy with a 'short tactical exercise' en route. They were back at St Hilaire by noon and the 1st KRRC concert party put on an entertainment in the evening.

The next day, the 8th they marched to Escarmain but found the roads very congested, forcing a halt on several occasions.

On the Sunday (10th) it was becoming apparant that hosilities were about to end and after church parade in the morning the final of the inter-platoon football competition was played, 7 Platoon beat D Coy HQ by 2 to 1.

Finally the 11th dawned and every man under 35 years of age of whatever rank was sent out at 09:00 on a 4 mile cross country run as their last act of war time. Hostilities ceased at 11:00

## Casualty List

The following is a list of men who died belonging to the 1st Battalion between 1st August 1918 and 11th November:-

### **03/08/18**

50642 - Spencer - Gordon of Sutton Coldfield

### **08/08/18**

33917 - Cook - Arthur William of Ebley, Glos

### **21/08/18**

38063 - Alsop - Wilfred Edward of Napton

227029 - Barker - Thomas Henry of Coventry  
37577 - Barlow - Ernest John of Sonning Common

220598 - McGillivray - John Ferguson

43931 - Onions - George Frederick of Amblicote

### **23/08/18**

36712 - Barton - Sidney of Louth

BE0024 - Bell - Rev Charles Henry

44786 - Bygrave - Arthur James of Bournemouth

43842 - Cartwright - George of Halifax

39082 - Cox - Sidney Harold of Mallington

227031 - Eades - Alexander George of Warwick

50657 - Foote - Herbert Austin of Faringdon

220328 - Glidewell - William Joseph of Newport Pagnall

19109 - Green - Nelson of Binfield

HU0015 - Humbley - William Leeuwin

37549 - Kurton - George of Calcot

200719 - Povey - Horace John of Reading

43950 - Priest - Joseph

202549 - Townsend - John

### **24/08/18**

39065 - Bowditch - Arthur Robert

50714 - Bryant - Frederick of High Wycombe

27000 - Carter - William Edwin of Otterton Barton

38443 - Cook - Francis of Hanham

27003 - Crabtree - Alfred of Todmorden

44805 - Dadge - Thomas Henry of Windrush

50716 - Godfrey - Harry Thomas of Banbury

220332 - Kerr - Frederick of Loughborough

7905 - Limbert - Rowland

18427 - Tarling - Wilfred John of Ongar

220438 - Wells - Harry of Clewer

50725 - Wheatley - Thomas of Southport

220623 - White - Alexander Anderson of Cupar

38331 - Williams - John Edward Charles

### **25/08/18**

39151 - Martin - Arthur James of Birmingham

27384 - Williams - Percy Robert of Birmingham

### **26/08/18**

43967 - Callingham - John of Bracknell

43828 - Saville - Albert Ernest of Bridlington

43777 - Wade - John of Louth

### **27/08/18**

11754 - Tugwell - Percy of Maidenhead

### **27/08/18**

DE0010 - Denniss (Bartley) - Thomas Vivian Bartley of Uxbridge

### **29/08/18**

50718 - Sturch - Francis Frederick of Sparkbrooke

**30/08/18**

39164 - Price - James of Bourneville

**31/08/18**

39091 - Dean - William Thomas of Enstone

**07/09/18**

11711 - Bradley - George

45715 - Corless - James of Tyldesley

227074 - Gibbin - Harry of Hexham On Tyne

220427 - Gilroy - William Charles of Kemnay Abs

220374 - Kelsey - Henry Stuart

50668 - Moseley - Harold Edward

33731 - Pirie - George of New Blyth Abs

43871 - Watson - William John of Newburn OT

50802 - Wilson - George of Spennymoor

**08/09/18**

50800 - Ward - Clifford of Sheffield

**15/09/18**

45717 - Crawford - James of Stretford

**21/09/18**

39073 - Byway - William Thomas Trevor of Stoke Goldington

38355 - Grimby - Thomas Walter of Islington

**28/09/18**

17875 - Marshall - William

25756 - Moses - Richard Henry of St Austell

43742 - Ourbridge - Robert

50649 - Potter - Nehemiah

37135 - Robinson - Frank of Northwich

50664 - Skey - Charles of Cheltenham

220669 - Turner - John of Densby Yorks

43214 - Weston - William

**29/09/18**

43233 - Coltman - Arthur Albert George

39120 - Higgins - George Arthur

220354 - Meads - Edmund of Gawcott

22273 - Roberts - Albert Frank of Reading

220614 - Robinson - Arthur Frederick of Holm next Lynn

43979 - Sreeves - Francis Augustine of Birmingham

43936 - Stanton - Harry of Redditch

220730 - Woodhams - Henry

**30/09/18**

43155 - Belch - Albert of Camerton

39089 - Day - Francis Ernest of Abingdon

50653 - Drakeley - Walter

43228 - Gaul - Bernard William of Birmingham

22833 - Jeffries - Harold of Wantage

50780 - Strong - Frederick Henry of Cardiff

**03/10/18**

BR0018 - Brain - Francis Sydney of Reading

220681 - Hale - Reginald Alfred

**04/10/18**

20064 - Holt - Sidney of Swallowfield

16541 - Sawyer - Albert Edward of Southsea

**05/10/18**

39486 - Clarke - Gilbert of Eynsham

**06/10/18**

9382 - Jones - Edward Frank of Chisleton Wilts

**08/10/18**

44783 - Bealey - Percy of Dudley

43145 - Berry - Albert John

227062 - Blackburn - James of West Wylam

21400 - Cole - Bertram Henry Charles George of Bristol

41458 - Cole - Ernest of Reading

45718 - Collier - James of Leigh

13308 - Drewett - Henry George of Sefton Park

44803 - Duxbury - Lawrence of Stonehouse

220701 - Elston - Charles Vincent

220703 - Faichney - John Hamilton of Hoole

50807 - Fenwick - William

50732 - Gammage - Melbourne Alfred of Lavendon

35889 - Giles - Percy Richard of London

44808 - Harding - Richard of Glos

8339 - Illsley - Albert of Newton

220648 - Jarvis - Frederick of Bungay

50765 - Keane - Patrick of Gory

34682 - Kenshole - Ernest Alfred of Silverton

38328 - Lyons - William Joseph

11728 - Marjoram - James Edward of Dedworth Green

18662 - Maslen - Edward James of Wantage

220602 - McLennon - John Ernest of Huntly

50745 - Monnington - Edgar Thomas

39155 - Newport - Victor Frederick

39207 - Rendle - Harold Tom of Weston Super Mare

50775 - Russell - Sholto Coventry

50795 - Sambridge - Alexander of Newcastle OT

220382 - Sandell - Thomas Edward of Driffield

SA0011 - Saville - Eric of Durban

220720 - Stoner - Frederick Charles Richard of Bognor

50785 - Watson - John of Consett

50801 - Watson - William of Chester le Street

39196 - Witts - Ernest John of Cricklade

**09/10/18**

43173 - Booth - John Sidney

227010 - Harris - Alexander Edward Lester

TO0007 - Tomey - Wilfred

**10/10/18**

39097 - Ellis - Aleck Augustus Charles of Newport Pagnell

43235 - Hollis - Arthur

**23/10/18**

9772 - Taylor - L W of

**24/10/18**

203445 - Bond - Ernest Albert of Longparish

28484 - Edwards - Frederick

19369 - Evans - Richard Thomas of Henley OT

50760 - Fitzpatrick - Richard Michael of Scarborough

18863 - Hewett - Thomas of Kidmore Green

220430 - Hubbard - Victor Charles of Great Yarmouth

43942 - Powell - Victor John of Fleet

43203 - Sanders - Thomas of Birmingham

43184 - Shakespeare - Joseph of Birmingham

220665 - Stevens - Harry of Henshaw

**25/10/18**

39218 - Richardson - Leonard of Easton

**26/10/18**

37061 - Baker - Frederick Henry of Chester

43800 - Fowler - Guy of

**27/10/18**

45712 - Boardman - James of Haydock

39081 - Cox - Frederick of Bristol

45720 - Craven - Harry of Newton Heath

**29/10/18**

220674 - Batterson - Frank Young of Canklow

8368 - Headlong - Frank Henry of Newbury

**01/11/18**

220522 - Austin - Thomas of Ashton in Makerfield

43179 - Verity - Percy of Birmingham

**03/11/18**

25287 - Mills - Sidney George of E Craydon Som

**07/11/18**

11716 - Nash - Thomas George of Theale

**09/11/18**

39276 - Eagle - Alfred Lawrence of Godmanchester

## Sources

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