

## 26. BRIEFING PAPER - WRECCLESHAM IN WORLD WAR 1.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Much has been written about World War 1 in recent years, particularly following the centenary of this conflict. While the war was in continental Europe this Briefing Paper is concentrating upon the effects of that war in the village of Wrecclesham. It has been helpfully informed by the work being undertaken by the Surrey History Centre under the title 'Surrey in the Great War' and also the publication by St Peter's Church of the small booklet Wrecclesham War Memorial. World War 1.

Spoken of at the time as, 'the War to end all Wars' - which 'was to end before Christmas', neither of which proved to be accurate predictions, it was a conflict which demanded unimagined sacrifices. 65 million men fought in the war and 21 million people died. Almost every village and town, including Wrecclesham, has a memorial to their dead. Each Armistice Sunday the 49, mostly young, men from Wrecclesham are remembered at a parade in front of the War Memorial in School Hill.

But what effect did this war have upon those who were left behind? The actual conflict was to a great extent 'overthere' and was not accompanied by the impact of local air raid warnings or aerial bombardment that was experienced in World War 2. In the Farnham area, as we were so close to the home of the British Army in Aldershot, and it was our soldiers who suffered so greatly, the preparations for war were particularly apparent. This paper tries to identify the impact that would have been felt in Wrecclesham.

### 2. RECRUITMENT TO THE BRITISH ARMY

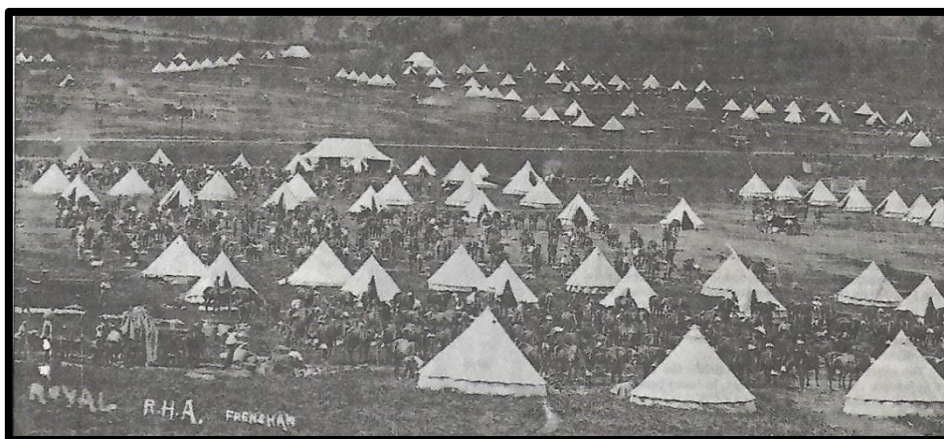
At the beginning of 1914 the British Army had a reported strength of 710,000 men, including reserves, of which around 80,000 were regular troops ready for war. The Secretary of State, Lord Kitchener immediately recalled all reservists and launched an appeal for volunteers. Examples of the poster campaign are shown below.



This appeal for 100, 000 volunteers was met with a staggering response as almost half a million men enlisted in the first two months. Recruiting in Farnham was also strong. Within a month 328 men from Farnham had put their hat in the ring.

Meanwhile in Europe, the German Army was making huge gains and, as they drove through Belgium towards the French frontier, a British Expeditionary Force entered the war. The Kitchener's Army, as they were known, was a relatively inexperienced mix of reservist and volunteers, as the regular soldiers had been held back to undertake the training of the increasing numbers of volunteers. Vast numbers of British soldiers were killed in these opening months of the war.

Back in Farnham newly recruited soldiers were arriving from across the country. At the time, the only station to serve Aldershot, the home of the British Army, was Farnham. Troop trains were directed into the sidings at Farnham from which troops lined up in the yard and marched out of the town to the holding camps at Frensham Common and Longmoor.



**Royal Horse Artillery in Tented Camp at Frensham Common WW1.**

There was an immediate effect in the village, sitting astride the main route between the army camps at Aldershot and Bordon. There was a frequent sight of soldiers marching through the village on their way to the tented camps that were set up. This was a familiar site and the boys of Wrecclesham would have been to the fore in waving them through.



**Soldiers marching through the Street**

In the latter months of 1914 even more troops arrived and they had to be billeted in private houses or suitable, empty properties. 3,000 men from the Kings Liverpool Regiment were billeted in Farnham. Wrecclesham also had to take its share. In Oct 1914 19 officers and 103 other ranks of the 9<sup>th</sup> Yorkshire Regiment, who had been in camp at Frensham, were transferred to be billeted in Wrecclesham. Later in the year these men were replaced by soldiers from 'C' Company of the Devonshire Regiment who were billeted in both Wrecclesham and Rowledge. The St Peter's School Log Book refers to soldiers being billeted in the school.

The Surrey and Hants News in November 1914 reported that:

*'Owing to the public buildings being used for billeting it hadn't been possible to do anything extensive in the way of entertaining the Devonshire Regiment who were billeted in the village but opening a social room in the Congregational Mission Hall had proved popular.'*

The same newspaper in December reported on an entertainment that had been undertaken by the same Regiment for local people which had been held in the 'old school room on School Hill. The report suggested that the highlight of the programme had been a sketch by the 11<sup>th</sup> Platoon entitled '

### **Hello – Are you out there!!**

Colonel Grant of the Devonshire's, who had compered the entertainment, thanked the inhabitants of the village for the kindnesses they had shown during their stay..

By January 1916 the need for more recruits to the army had become severe. There were too few volunteers to fill the ranks and the Government decided to introduce conscription. The Military Service Bill required that every single man between 19 and 41 should enlist at once. In May 1916 the bill was extended to include married men and in April 1918 the upper age was raised to 50 (or 56 if the need arose).

Men called up for military service could appeal to a Military Service Tribunal in their town or district on the grounds that their work was of national importance, business or hardship. Each month the Tribunal published the lists of those who had been granted exemption. Few were from Wrecclesham, however, in August 191, there was a notice in the Surrey and Hants News that:

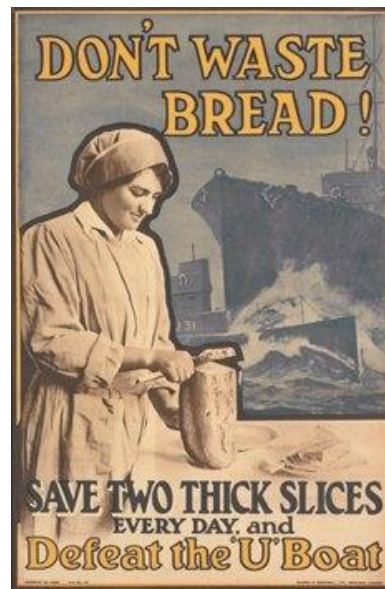
*'Francis Charles Mills of Wrecclesham was granted exemption from military service because he was the only baker in the village and therefore of great local importance.'*

By the end of the war almost 1 in 4 of the total male populations, over 5 million men, had been recruited. At this time there was hardly a family in the village that was not affected by one or more of their menfolk being at war.

### **3. FOOD AND RATIONING IN WORLD WAR 1.**

In World War 1 many men from the farming industry joined the armed services, leaving the country in short supply of agricultural workers. Following a poor harvest in 1914 food prices started increasing rapidly, making some items unaffordable for many people. The situation deteriorated even further when, in early 1917, Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare. This meant that British merchant ships transporting food from overseas were at risk of being sunk, worsening the shortages.

The government created propaganda campaigns encouraging people all over the country to start growing their own food. bread and flour were hard to find, and government posters encouraged people to eat less bread. The winter of 1916 saw a major shortage of flour.



In 1917 the Women's Land Army was formed to provide extra voluntary labour, with 'Land Girls' replacing servicemen who had left the farms to fight.

A scheme of voluntary rationing was promoted in early 1917, with the aim of reducing the consumption of food in short supply, and to show how to avoid waste when cooking.

The allowance under this scheme was based on three staples of the daily diet - bread, meat, and sugar. The weekly allowance was for:

- Bread including cakes, puddings etc - 4lbs (1.8 kg)
- Meat including bacon, ham, sausages, game, rabbits, poultry, and tinned meat - 2½ lbs (1.1 kg)
- Sugar ¾ lb (340 grams)

Wartime also produced some new foods: dried soup powder, and custard that just needed water adding (like instant custard and soups which are now found in the supermarkets!).

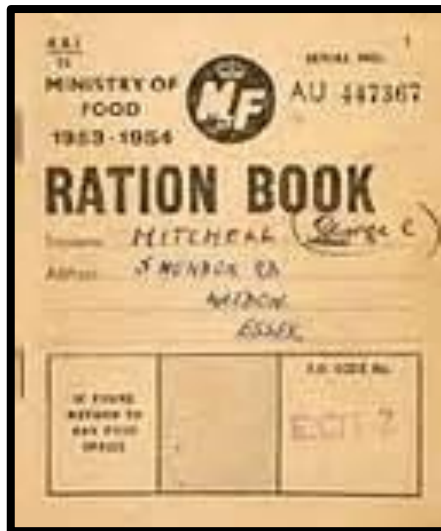
Local authorities were encouraged to provide allotments. Wrecclesham took up the challenge and locals were encouraged to grow vegetables. There had been a sharp decline in hop growing so there was available land to be used<sup>1</sup>.

So successful were the Wrecclesham allotments that in August 1917 it was reported that surplus produce would be sold at a market to be held at the old school, on School Hill, every Tuesday from 10 am to 6pm. Probably the best effort in this campaign was from wounded soldiers at the Hill Hospital in Frensham. During the war their efforts resulted in the production of 1 ton of potatoes in one year.

In 1918 a full rationing scheme was introduced to try and make food more equal. Everyone was provided with a ration book that showed how much food they could buy including sugar, meat, flour, butter, margarine and milk

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<sup>1</sup> It is not certain where the allotments were but it is believed it was in the land to the north of the Street probably close to where the allotments are today. Does anyone have knowledge of this?



#### 4. WOMEN AT WAR

In the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century family life in Wrecclesham revolved around the father being the sole provider for his wife and children. The wives were very much hard working mothers, keeping the home and bringing up the family on modest means. Where there was the possibility of bringing in a few extra pennies for the family, working in the hop gardens or taking in laundry, this added to her daily burden. If there were grown up single children in the family they were also expected to contribute to the family finances, the girls working in domestic service and the boys joining their fathers in the fields. The War was to change this pattern. With the menfolk away at the war many of the women had to supplement the family income by working themselves. While those with young children had to carry the burden of everyday living and they were increasingly called upon to take the place of the men in a whole range of occupations.

There was much effort in voluntary activity – such as making comforts for the troops. With increasing concerns about the supply of food, women were encouraged to grow their own food and much attention was given to increasing cookery skills and food preservation. Both the Church and the Schools were encouraging women to bond together in service and good comradeship, and it evident that war time conditions encouraged this. It is no coincidence that the Women's Institute movement in Britain began during the war. Wrecclesham Women's Institute, the first to be formed in the Farnham area, was to join this movement at the end of the war in 1919. Perhaps a reflection of the need to continue the close ties that had been developed during the war.

The principle employment in the village was in agriculture and the Farnham Herald in January 1916 reported on a meeting held in Wrecclesham :

***'to explain the need for women to work in agriculture and to ascertain the number willing to help'.***

Later in the war there was opportunity to assist, both as nurses and as domestic workers, cleaners, cooks etc. at the military hospitals in the area which were set up to treat the wounded.

Unlike the industrial towns where there was work in the factories and industrial concerns Wrecclesham women had fewer outlets for their labour. However there is a reference<sup>2</sup> to women working at the Pilgrims Way Motor Company, which had workshops on land at Weydon as follows:

***'women were employed throughout the war for production of machine tools and munitions.'***

<sup>2</sup> Farnham and District Museum Society Journal 2017

## 5. TREATMENT OF THE INJURED.

The extent of injury to our troops was such that field hospitals behind the front lines and at hospitals back in England were overwhelmed. At the outbreak of the war the Red Cross and the St John's Ambulance Brigade combined to form a Joint War Committee. They pooled their resources under the Red Cross Emblem. As the Red Cross had secured buildings equipment and staff, the organisation was to setup temporary hospitals as soon as wounded men began to arrive from abroad. The buildings varied widely, ranging from town halls and schools to large and small private houses, both in the country and in the cities. The most suitable ones were established as hospitals.

Auxiliary hospitals were attached to central Military Hospitals which looked after patients who remained under military control. There were over 3,000 auxiliary hospitals throughout the country administered by Red Cross county directors.

In many cases, women in the neighbourhood volunteered on a part time basis. The hospitals often needed to supplement voluntary work with paid roles, such as cooks. Local medics also volunteered, despite the extra strain that the medical profession was already under at the time.

The patients at these hospitals were generally less seriously wounded than those at other hospitals and they needed to convalesce, often before they were sent back to the front. The service men preferred the auxiliary hospitals because they were not so strict, they were less crowded, and the surroundings were more homely.

Of the 30,000 Auxiliary Hospitals in this country 61 were in Surrey and 60 were in Hampshire. Of these 18 came under the jurisdiction of the Aldershot command at the Cambridge Military Hospital in Aldershot and three hospitals were in the Farnham area. These were at Waverley Abbey, Frensham Hill, and the Highlands Hospital at 27 Shortheath Road. Frensham Hill Hospital had 71 beds and during the war 1,950 patients were admitted. At Waverley Abbey House there were 60 beds. They also had an operating theatre.



**Frensham Hill Hospital**

The one Auxiliary Hospital in Wrecclesham was at Highlands House, 27 Shortheath Road. Highlands Hospital had 10 bedrooms accommodating 45 beds. The grounds, which extended over 8 acres to the rear of the house, were ideal for convalescing soldiers. The Commandant of the Hospital was M.s Annie Miller who, in 1918, was given an MBE for her services to the war effort. The Hospital was staffed by the Bourne Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) of the Red Cross under the direction of Dr. Reubens Wade. A number of Wrecclesham women were involved both as volunteer nurses and in work on the domestic side.



**Highlands House**

In July 1916 the Surrey Advertiser reported that:

***'the Headmistress and pupils of the Farnham Girls Grammar School entertained one hundred wounded soldiers from the Waverley Abbey Military Hospital and the Highlands Military Hospital in the school grounds. Tea was provided and afterwards there were dances and sports.'***

## **6. ST. PETER'S SCHOOL**

In 1914 St. Peter's School had not long been settled into their new buildings in Little Green Lane, which were opened in 1909. The School Log Books between 1914 and 1919 suggest that the effect of the war on the school was perhaps less evident than was later to be seen in World War II, where there is frequent reference to visits to the air raid shelters, digging for victory and fixing of gas masks, etc. In 1915 there is a brief reference to the School being used for billeting soldiers. There are two references to visits to the School by children from Wandsworth who had been boarded out in Farnham.

The above apart, the only reference during World War 1 is to an Assistant Master, John Barr who enlisted for military service in April 1915 until he returned to teaching in April 1919, having served for four years as a corporal in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Apart from the Head Teacher, Mr Trim, who was beyond the conscription age, the

rest of the school staff was female and therefore not required for call up for war service. It is however evident that John Barr's absence created a slight staff shortage during this time.

The final references to the War is in Nov 1918, when the School was closed to celebrate the Armistice.

In July 1919 the School presented a Peace Pageant which was a fairly substantial event, with a programme carrying a range of tableaux of children undertaking traditional English activities. The photographs overleaf illustrate two of the themes that were included.



### St Peter's School Peace Pageant July 1919

Somewhat strangely in May 1919 the School Records say that – **War Savings started to be collected.**

A further strange reference to St Peter's School's war time activities was to be found in the Surrey and Hants News in October 1917 under the heading '**The Conquering Conker**'.

It appears that Schools as part of the War effort were asked to collect conkers, as it was thought that they could be used to produce acetone, a vital component in the production of high explosives. It was never explained to schoolchildren exactly how conkers could help the war effort. Nor did they care. They were more interested in the War Office's bounty of 7s 6d for every hundredweight of conkers they collected. St Peter's School earned 2<sup>nd</sup> place among Surrey schools having collected 1½ tons of conkers thus earning £30.

The actual production of acetone from conkers was never that successful as it was soon discovered that horse chestnuts did not provide the yields the government had hoped for. Production ended after just three months.

Although the official records would suggest that the War did not have a major impact on school life, it clearly must have had an effect on the family life of the school children. Food shortages would have been felt both at home and at school. Moreover most Wrecclesham families had one or more of their male's away at war. In some cases the mothers were also working. There were also sadly families who had suffered from the huge number of casualties.

## 7. LEST WE FORGET - WRECCLESHAM'S WAR DEAD

Although this paper has concentrated largely upon the effect of World War 1 in the Village itself, the activity in Europe, or at sea, was always at the forefront of the minds of those with family members serving in the armed forces. There was naturally a dread associated with the receipt of a telegram, or a knock on the door conveying unwelcome news. In this chapter, we concentrate upon those who lost their lives in the great conflict. The Village memorial list of those dying conveys the details of 49 men of the village who have paid this ultimate sacrifice.



A book published by St Peter's Church in 2015 gives more information about 48 of these individuals.<sup>3</sup> There is unfortunately no record of those many men from the Village who chose to serve their country, or of those who were wounded, often with lasting effect upon their lives on returning to civilian life. The physical and mental damage to their subsequent lives has never been adequately recognised. The trauma of life in the trenches, with its exposure to the death of comrades, to serious and long-term effects of disfiguring injury or gas attacks, were hard to live with both for the victims and for their families.

This section will concentrate upon the broad pattern of these casualties over the period of the war. The first incidence of death associated with the village was at the outset of the war in 1914. The table below shows that the 49 deaths were spread over the whole period of conflict.

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
5	7	11	12	10	3

The Table above reveals that the greatest period of loss in the Village was between 1916 and 1918, which was possibly as a result of the introduction of conscription in 1916.

The doubtful distinction of being the first Wrecclesham casualty of the War was Edward James Piper, from Stickhams in Wrecclesham, who on 16 September, fell in the Battle of the Marne. He was serving in the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, who had only arrived in France in August.

Not far behind Piper was Able Seaman Charles Parratt. Charles joined the Royal Navy in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, and was aboard the Cruiser HMS Cressy when it was sunk by a torpedo from a German U Boat in the Battle of Heligoland Bight, on 22 Sep 1914, with the loss of 560 of her crew. Charles had been married at St Peter's Church in 1909 to Bertha Parratt, who remained childless, and a widow, living on the Broadwells Estate until her death and burial in the St Peter's Cemetery in December 1945.

Three deaths of Wrecclesham men are particularly notable. The first was of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Harold Keable. He was the son of the then Vicar of Wrecclesham, Rev. Charles Keable. Harold was in the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment and was sent to France in August 1915 and killed in action on 25<sup>th</sup> September, in the Battle of Loos, at the age of 26. Harold was buried in the School Hill Cemetery in a service conducted by his father. This would have been a particularly sad occasion for Rev. Keable, who, during his incumbency, had to conduct the burial of four members of Wrecclesham's war dead..

On similar lines, the beautiful west window of St Peter's Church is dedicated to 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant William Trimmer of the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Regiment. He was killed in action in the Battle of Pozieres, on the Somme, on 21<sup>st</sup> July 1916. William was the youngest son of George Trimmer, one of the most wealthy and influential men in Farnham. George Trimmer founded the Lion Brewery in West Street. At the time, the family lived in Shortheath House on the Willey Estate, and were active members of the Wrecclesham Parish. It is understood that William Trimmer was buried in the Thiepval Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, a memorial to the 72,246 servicemen, with no known grave, who died in the Battles of the Somme.

The other two casualties deserving special comment are the Corrigan brothers, the sons of Michael and Jane Corrigan, a family of nine children, three boys and six girls, who lived in River Row. At the tender age of 17, Albert joined the 2<sup>nd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Queens (Royal West Surrey Regiment). He was killed in August that year in the tragic war in Gallipoli. While in Gallipoli the Queens Regiment suffered severe casualties from a combination of combat, disease and freezing weather which reduced the Battalion's strength to 162 officers and 2428 men (15% of its original strength). Albert is remembered in the Helles Memorial on Gallipoli.

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<sup>3</sup> Wrecclesham War Memorial World War 1. 1914-1919 by John Birch.

Joseph Corrigan, who had enlisted in 1915 in the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, received a wound in his side at the Battle of the Somme in 1916. He suffered from two gas attacks in 1918 and was transferred to the Labour Corps. His luck did not change as, on 7<sup>th</sup> Sep 1918, he was killed by a shell which landed on the house in which he was billeted. Joseph was buried at Farbourg D'Amiens Cemetery in the Pas de Calais. This was an extremely sad time for the Corrigan's, losing two sons during the last three years of the war.<sup>4</sup>

Unlike some industrial towns where vast numbers of men had enlisted together in local recruiting drives, with the promise that they would be able to serve alongside their friends, neighbours and work colleagues ("pals"), rather than being arbitrarily allocated to regular Army regiments, Wrecclesham casualties were drawn from some 22 Regiments. The local recruiting drives in the Farnham area were largely undertaken by the Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment, based in Guildford. It is therefore hardly surprising that the Regiment with highest number of casualties in our village was from the Queens. The remainder were spread across the British army, However, only 6 regiments attracted upwards of 2men The distribution was as follows: Royal Field Artillery(4), Army Service Corps and Suffolk Regiment (3 each) Oxford and Bucks, Berkshire and Royal Fusiliers (2 each). The remainder were all singletons. 3 of the Wrecclesham men who died served in the Royal Navy, 1 in the Royal Naval Air Service and 1 in the Mercantile Marine.

It might be expected that our Casualties were predominantly of young men. There were however, as many men over 25 as those who at the time of their death were under 25, Their ages were as follows:

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25+
1	2	4	5	3	4	1	3	0	22

The youngest Private William Batters aged only 16, the oldest was Algernon Caulfield aged 57.

A list of the Wrecclesham War Dead is included as an Appendix to this paper

## 8. ST PETER'S CHURCH

Church life at St Peter's Church proceeded in its normal pattern throughout the war. Clearly it was at the centre of the mourning process whenever victims of the war from the village were announced. As was mentioned earlier the Vicar, Rev Keable, was himself to lose a son and was involved in the interment of four of the village's war dead who have graves in the Village Cemetery. The Clergy's task at this time was very much to give comfort to the grieving families and also to provide moral support to the rest of the Parish. On 14 August 1914 the Surrey and Hants News refers to the service at St Peter's at which Rev Keable promised that:

***'Any young men deciding to enter the forces would be remembered in the prayers of those left at home'***

In this mission he was greatly helped by the untiring work of his Curate, Rev Henry Snelling who was fully committed to the Boundstone Chapel at this time. Henry appears to have been a saintly figure in the village and there is frequent reference to him in the press throughout these hard times.

In Jan 1915 the Surrey and Hants News reported that:

**'Rev Snelling's Club Rooms at his house at Wood View, Quennels Hill, were proving a boon to the young men of Wrecclesham. Over 70 of Mr Snelling's 'boys' were now serving in the Army or the Navy. The rooms were also being used by the soldiers from the Devonshire Regiment who were billeted in the Village.'**

<sup>4</sup> The Corrigan Brothers are also remembered on the Farnham War Memorial in Gostrey Meadow. They uniquely are the only Wrecclesham victims that are included on the Farnham Memorial.

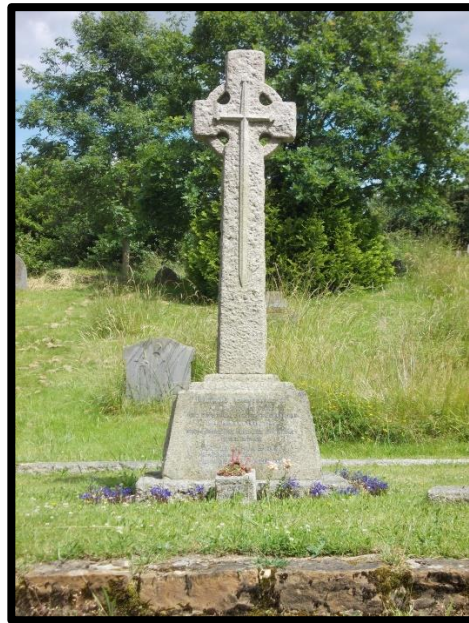
By 22 Oct 1915 the same newspaper was reporting, in an item headed **'Mr. Snelling's Boys'**, that:

***'No fewer than 168 former members of the Reverend's classes were now serving with the colours. An indication of the extent to which the 'call to serve' has been answered is that, in the case of Mr Snelling's Classes, there is only one member left! The Revd. Gentleman maintains a constant correspondence with his club boys and has in his 'club' room a fine gallery of uniformed men.'***

Among the many memorial services that were held at the Church during the war particular mention was made in the press about the significant Memorial Services were held for both Lt. Henry Keable (Oct 1915) and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut W.C. Trimmer ((Aug 1916).

In 1919 Thanksgiving Services were important occasions, to recall both those whose lives had been lost and those who were now returning to their families.

However the main involvement of the Church after the War has been to provide a place to remember all of the dead in the village. The War Memorial in the Cemetery shown below is the focus of this attention.





The pictures above of the Celebration to dedicate the War Memorial reveal the size of the congregation of villagers who came along to the event . To the rear left of the picture are the choir and the Wrecclsham Village Band. In the centre seems to be a special enclosure for VIP's and small children and to the right behind what was then an iron fence is the remainder of the congregation.

The North Aisle of the Church remains a place of eternal memory. Notice boards carrying the names of the War Dead, which are listed in the appendix to this paper, were erected alongside stained glass windows that make specific reference to both individuals and groups of people who served during the war.

These windows are in memory of:

- Those who gave their lives while tending the sick and wounded on sea and land.
- Those who fell in the Navy and perished in the Mercantile Marine
- Those who fell in the air force

Below is the window in the Lady Chapel to the memory of Lieutenant Harold Keable



The beautiful West Window, shown below, was created in memory of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt William Trimmer, and its appearance has been significantly enhanced by the recent improvements to the west end of the church.



## **APPENDIX 1. WRECCLESHAM WAR DEAD 1914 – 1918**

George William Ayres	3rd May 1917
Arthur Robert Dick Bacon	25 <sup>th</sup> Apr 1917
William Batters	11 <sup>th</sup> Feb 1915
Alan Jack Bridle	1 <sup>st</sup> May 1918
Alfred Brown	
Algernon Montgomerie Caulfield	9 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1915
Charles Angelo Carpenter	24 <sup>th</sup> Apr 1917
George Cole	20 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1917
Albert Edward Corrigan	9 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1915
Joseph Edward Corrigan	7 <sup>th</sup> Sep 1918
Charles Jesse Cranham	1 <sup>st</sup> Jul 1916
Frederick Lewis Crow	13 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1917
Wilfred Douglas Stanley Dawes	29 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1917
Sidney Eade	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1914
Frederick Elkins	16 <sup>th</sup> May 1917
Harold Christopher Gaisford	10 <sup>th</sup> April 1918
Chares Gardiner	15 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1917
Albert John Green	18 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1914
Thomas Walter Green	23 <sup>rd</sup> Aug 1916
Harry Hack	22 <sup>nd</sup> Sep 1916
Albert Heath	12 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1918
Joseph John Hall	16 <sup>th</sup> Jun 1916
John Scott Huxley	20 <sup>th</sup> Mar 1918

Herbert William Jeffery	27 <sup>th</sup> Sep 1917
Harold Charles Linford Keable	25 <sup>th</sup> Sep 1915
Percy Frederick George Knight	5 <sup>th</sup> Jul 1917
Frederick Charles Mansey	26 <sup>th</sup> Sep 1916
Martin Edmond Maidment	3 <sup>rd</sup> Aug 1916
Walter James March	14 <sup>th</sup> Jul 1916
Percy Marshall	23 <sup>rd</sup> Aug 1916
Harold James Matthews	16 <sup>th</sup> Feb 1917
George William Warren Othen	1 <sup>st</sup> Nov 1918
Albert Parratt	25 <sup>th</sup> April 1918
Charles Ernest Parratt	22 <sup>nd</sup> Sep
Ernest V Parratt	
Lewis Parratt	13 <sup>th</sup> Jul 1919
Fred Wilfred Paviour	7 <sup>th</sup> Feb 1916
Frank Renalda Peacock	18 <sup>th</sup> Jun 1916
Edward James Piper	16 <sup>th</sup> Sep 1914
Alfred Thomas Shafe	25 <sup>th</sup> Sep 1915
Colin Victor Stapley	21 <sup>st</sup> Feb 1916
Harry Stonard	31 <sup>st</sup> May 1916
Stuart Christian Tinne	1 <sup>st</sup> Mar 1918
William Charles Trimmer	21 <sup>st</sup> Jul 1916
Alexander Ellis Walford	16 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1916
George Henry Walford	19 <sup>th</sup> Apr 1915
Walter William Wells	7 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1918