

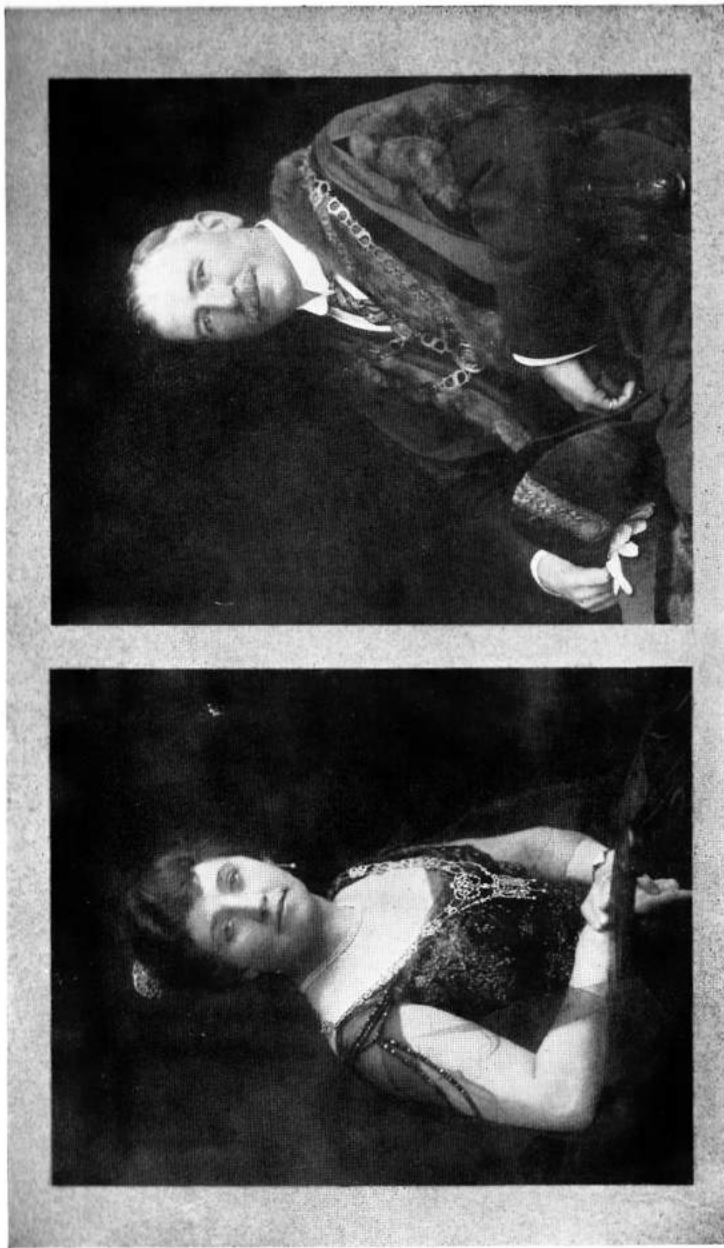
Stamford  
and  
The  
Great  
War.

OFFICIAL  
RECORD.

1914

1919





The Mayor (W. E. Martin, Esq.).  
(November 9, 1913, to November 10, 1919.)  
The Mayoress (Mrs. W. E. Martin).

# STAMFORD AND THE GREAT WAR.

AN AUTHENTIC RECORD OF THE WAR WORK OF  
THE MAYOR AND MAYORESS  
AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF  
THE ANCIENT AND ROYAL BOROUGH OF STAMFORD,  
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LOCAL CONDITIONS  
DURING THE WAR PERIOD, 1914-1919.

COMPILED BY  
W. F. MARKWICK.

"THE BRIEF RECORDS AND CHRONICLES OF THE TIME."  
(*Shakespeare—Hamlet, Act 2, Scene 2.*)

Stamford:  
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HIGH STREET

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### Foreword.

From the time of primitive man down to the present highly civilised period, the ultimate and natural settlement of quarrels between individuals, tribes, and nations has been by the arbitration of war, in other words, by the employment of force, but never in the earth's history has war been waged on such a gigantic scale as in the colossal struggle just ended, during which the scientific and mechanical genius of mankind has been diverted from useful production and concentrated on the invention of methods, and manufacture of instruments of destruction, of such terribly diabolical character, that they have indeed "staggered humanity." Germany now stands convicted of stealthily, unscrupulously and deliberately willing and planning the War. For nearly 50 years Germans have boastfully toasted "Ter Tag," (The Day) when they confidently expected to overthrow the British Empire and to have the whole world at their feet and under their sway. The object of German *Kultur* (very different from the culture of Western nations) was to provide the necessary force, brute force, which, hidden by a screen of deceit, should enable them to dominate the world. The glamour of the "mailed fist" and "shining armour" had taken full possession of the German mind to the exclusion of all considerations of honour: the Imperial word could be disregarded and "scraps of paper" ignored when the mighty war-machine was sufficiently developed and perfected, for then no other power, or probable combination of powers, would be able to bring the rulers of Germany to book for the criminal enormities and "frightfulness" which they deliberately contemplated. When, therefore, they thought themselves invincible they lit the torch which set the world ablaze.

To her eternal honour Britain unhesitatingly decided to stand by her pledges and meet her responsibilities, and although once more she was altogether unprepared, still there was the "Contemptible little British Army," and to the pride of our old Borough it included a number of Stamford men. But war requires not only "men, men, and still more men," but

also money, work, endurance and sacrifice, and the following pages are intended to show what Stamfordians and the dwellers in the neighbouring villages did towards meeting these requirements in the greatest of all wars.

Within the limits of this little book no attempt can be made to follow the general history of the war, the object being to record, in a simple and concise manner, the circumstances and conditions which arose in connection with the war, so far only as they directly affected, or interested, the inhabitants of our Ancient and Royal Borough and its immediate neighbourhood.

It is hoped that the inclusion of a selection of photographs will give additional interest, while the letterpress will not only recall to present Stamfordians some reminiscences of the strenuous and stirring times through which they have passed, but also supply to future generations reliable information respecting the manner in which their predecessors bore themselves in the greatest crisis the British Empire has ever known, and set up an example to be followed, and if possible improved upon, should they in turn be called upon to defend the Motherland from the ravages of a barbarous and unscrupulous enemy.

## Britain at War.

The fateful midnight vigil of our Statesmen had ended! The die was cast! "The Day" had come! On the memorable 4th of August, 1914, the headlines of the morning papers proclaimed the fact that England was at War. Stamford received the news quietly and gravely, but without alarm, indeed there seemed to be a suggestion of relief in the oft heard comment "Well! It had to come sooner or later." Our picturesque little town, sometimes facetiously called "Sleepy Hollow," was sleepy no longer. It shook off its languor: It "woke up" and at once set about "doing its bit," a "bit" which by good organisation, systematic work and united effort gradually assumed such proportions that its accomplishment must always remain a source of pride to everyone who took part in it. Just as in days of old their ancestors had, at the danger signal hurried to appointed posts in the bastions or on the ramparts of the town, so now our young men as readily responded to the call. The Territorials (formerly the Volunteer Corps) who were at Bridlington Quay on the Yorkshire Coast on August 3rd, were back in Stamford on the 4th, the day on which the Royal Proclamation mobilised the Army and Reserve Forces, and when it became known that twenty-two recruits were required to bring the Company up to full strength, forty-six immediately enrolled themselves. Captain Hart, whose brilliant work has raised him to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and brought him the D.S.O. (with Bar) and M.C., reported that the equipment of the Company was incomplete, and the Mayor with characteristic promptness of action, at once took the matter in hand and speedily obtained the required supplies. Equally prompt was the Stamford Squadron of the Leicestershire Yeomanry, which assembled the day after war was declared, and left for Grantham. Things moved rapidly, for on Thursday the 6th, the Stamford Territorials attended a Special Evening Service at All Saints' Church, and next day, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, started for Lincoln under command of Captain Hart and Lieutenants Gray and Woods, in cars lent and in many cases driven by their owners. All arrived safely and reported at headquarters, but the homeward journey of some of the cars was not without incident. Few among us then foresaw the

terrible fighting experience which was to fall to the lot of our boys or the glory with which their heroism was to cover them, but everyone knew they were all prepared to take up the fullest responsibilities of the service: they came of a staunch and loyal fighting stock, and therefore when the first wave of patriotism raised by the storm of war rolled over the country, one of the first places to feel its effect was this quiet little Borough. Recruiting began at once, the first recruiting meeting being held at Stamford a fortnight before Mr. Asquith commenced his campaign. The Mayor, the Town Clerk (Mr. C. Atter), and many others who worked hard to encourage recruiting had a good response, for the name of "Kitchener" was one to juggle with and there was a steady flow of good material to swell the ranks of "Kitchener's Army." Unfortunately no recruiting officer was stationed at Stamford when war broke out and men had to go to Peterborough or Lincoln to enlist, which greatly hindered matters. An urgent appeal from the Mayor quickly improved things by bringing Sergeant Blanchard, who, at the end of a year, had recruited 436 men for Kitchener's Army and 264 for the Territorials, 720 in all, making the number for Stamford and district, up to date, approximately 1700, which was estimated to be about 11 per cent. of the population.

The Town Council increased the Mayor's salary by £150 to meet the expense of completing the equipment of the Territorials, and also decided to form a Town Guard. A Stamford National and Local Relief Fund was opened as early as August 10th. The rush of motor cycles with khaki-clad riders, and the novelty of an occasional transport waggon or Red Cross Ambulance Car, reminded people that we were at war, but caused no excitement, for the way in which people kept themselves in hand and settled down to meet the situation was indeed remarkable. The women were splendid: day after day as the drafts of sturdy recruits—husbands, sons, brothers or sweethearts—marched away to their training centres, they were heartened by the knowledge that their women folk would not wish to have any of their loved ones among the shirkers, but would rather say to them "Be strong, quit you like men."

It was realised that directly heavy fighting began almost unlimited hospital accommodation would be required for

wounded men, and the Infirmary Committee offered 40 beds, Lord and Lady Exeter provided a number at Burghley, Lady Battie-Wrightson fitted up a specially equipped hospital at Wothorpe, and a number of local young ladies voluntarily took up nursing. Everyone from peer to peasant seemed to vie with everyone else in *doing something*. Generous financial help came from all directions and collections were made in churches, chapels, schools and other places, so that on August 22nd a sum of £500 was sent up as a first subscription to the Prince of Wales' Fund. The Needlework Guild, of which Stamford lady workers are justly proud, was inaugurated by the Mayoress and began its splendid work in September, 1914. So remarkable has this work proved that it has been specially dealt with in another section of this book.

The Territorials, our Stamford fighting unit, sent off their first draft for training at Luton on August 28th, and at the same date the Local Relief Fund had reached £962. Persistent rumours had been for a long time current that several bodies of troops were to come here for training, and towards the end of November it was officially stated that about 3000 men would almost immediately be billeted in the town. On Friday, the 11th of December, 1914, over 600 officers and men of the Essex regiment took up quarters here, and on the following day additional arrivals brought the number up to 2500, so that Stamford quickly began to assume the character of a garrison town—with the usual advantages and disadvantages. The marching of the troops, headed by their bands, through our picturesque streets was a sight to be seen and remembered; it caused a daily stir, added greatly to the martial aspect of the town, and undoubtedly helped local recruiting. Some of the 5th Suffolks were stationed at Barnack, and an ammunition column of the R.F.A. at Casterton. A smart body of Hertfordshire men, some 700 strong, used the Recreation ground as a parade ground, and their fine band was a continual attraction to the people of the neighbourhood. Lord Exeter also placed Burghley Park at the disposal of the military authorities. Smoking concerts were given to the troops in various parts of the town, and on January 2nd a meeting held at the Town Hall formed a "Soldiers' Entertainment Committee" which, four days later, engaged the Assembly Rooms as a

Military Club. The townspeople and the "military" agreed very well, and the shopkeepers had busy week-ends, but the notices "Business as Usual" which had been somewhat hastily displayed in shop windows at the commencement of hostilities had disappeared, doubtless because the magnitude of the war had by this time been recognised; at any rate war prices had already proved that business could not be carried on *exactly* as usual. Notwithstanding the addition of some 3000 men to the population the health of the town continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory, although a considerable number of the young ladies obviously suffered occasionally from slight affections of the heart.

Before the end of the year Stamford had abundantly proved that it still possessed the fine spirit of patriotism which has always characterised it, and seriously, almost grimly, determined that, whatever the future might hold, Stamford at any rate should not be found wanting. Women undertook heavy and responsible work, old men, whose age entitled them to rest, came back to work in order that younger men might be spared for the army; even the children shewed a sense of responsibility and displayed a robust patriotism which once and for all vindicated the training of the elementary schools. Willing workers and unflagging energy abounded on all sides, but, to prevent overlapping or other weakness, the efforts of so many different bodies required to be regulated, co-ordinated, and unified by capable organisers, and, fortunately for the town, it found these in its experienced Mayor and Mayoress, whose enthusiasm, broad outlook, and remarkable organising powers have throughout the war been important factors in establishing a record at least equal to that of any town in the country of similar size.

Spy rumours, usually of a more or less ludicrous nature, were afoot directly war broke out, and as a number of stack fires happened about this time, they were at once ascribed to enemy agency, the alleged object being of course the destruction of forage. Signalling by lights was reported from various parts and more than one amateur Sherlock Holmes traced a line of points across Stamford to Crowland Abbey and Boston "Stump." Much speculation existed respecting a conspicuously brilliant light which appeared on Easton Hill-side, but

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1. Stamford and District Needlework Guild and Hospital Supply Depot at Work.  
2. A Monthly Consignment ready for Despatch.

could never be located. Another brilliant light in the North Fields district was equally puzzling. Among other things, concrete gun emplacements were, it was said, being erected in commanding positions on the North Road, in readiness for the time when the German invaders should land and march along it. Rumour also had it that enemy emissaries had been caught in local munition works. All these quickly died out, partly through their own obvious absurdity, and partly owing to the excellent measures taken by the local police and special constables. Several cases were exhaustively enquired into but proved in every instance to be mare's nests. Nevertheless, from its position in the direct line between a point on the coast often crossed by enemy aircraft, and the great munition centres of the Midlands, the Stamford district would doubtless be of interest to spies. The Lincolnshire coast, being likely to receive attention from the enemy, had to be carefully watched, and a number of Stamford Boy Scouts volunteered to supplement the coastguard, being detailed to Skegness, Chapel-on-Sea, and other places. Others undertook to watch local railway bridges and culverts. A patrol of Scouts operating at Skegness one night had an exciting experience. They were put on the alert by the appearance of a moving light which was suspiciously waving backward and forward in full view of the sea. A council of war was quickly held, and it was decided to approach the signaller from different points and surround him. With bated breath the plan was carried out, all obstacles such as drains, marshes, &c., being successfully overcome. Every heart beat high with excitement and at last their smartness was rewarded by the capture of—a shepherd and two sheep he was attending!

### Queen Mary's Guild and Hospital Supply Depot.

SPLENDID WORK OF THE WOMEN.

The tocsin of war not only mobilised our existing army and spurred on the finest of our young men to quick voluntary enlistment in the King's Forces, but evoked a no less speedy response from the women of the country, who practically demonstrated the fact that the spirit of Dorcas of old still lives and that hundreds of Florence Nightingales exist in all but name.

Our gracious Queen, with her well-known tact and practical sense, instituted a national movement which became known as Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and as early as August 22nd, 1914, the Mayoress of Stamford (Mrs. W. E. Martin) took up the idea and convened a meeting, which was held at the Town Hall and attended by a large and thoroughly representative number of ladies, all of whom were patriotically prepared to organise and work to provide necessaries for the heroes who were risking their lives with the colours for the protection of all who were left behind in the home-land. The Mayor, who presided, impressed on all present the absolute necessity for systematic and, above all, united effort. He explained how essential it was that all parishes and all classes should work in accord under the regulations of Queen Mary's N. Guild. His concluding words which undoubtedly expressed the feeling of the whole country were:—"We are all one now; there are no politics in the country: we are not only going to look after those who have gone to fight for us, but also their wives, families, or other dependents whom they have left behind." Great care was taken to ensure that every organisation and denomination in the town should be represented on the Committee. Having promptly and unanimously decided to form a branch of Q.M.N.G. the ladies elected the following officers:—President, The Mayoress (Mrs. W. E. Martin); Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Taverner and Mrs. Atter; Secretary, Mrs. Seccombe; Executive Committee, Mrs. Markwick, Mrs. G. M. Blackstone, Mrs. A. C. Brown, Miss Scotney, Miss Lowe and Miss Ethel Edmonds. A sum of £60 was obtained from the Local Relief Fund with which to commence operations. The Mayor promised that as many rooms as were necessary should be at the disposal of the Guild at the Town Hall. Mrs. Martin explained that the Executive Committee would control the cutting out of the materials which would then be handed out to be made up by Members of the Guild and returned to the Town Hall. As an indication that no time was to be lost, the Committee remained after the proceedings to examine samples of materials, which had been submitted from local establishments, so that practical work could begin forthwith.

People vied with each other in arranging entertainments of all kinds for the purpose of raising funds for the Guild.

Bridge and Whist Drives proved a steady source of income, the first one, held at the Town Hall on August 27th, 1914, and organised by the Mayoress and Miss Richardson, realised £46; and a little later, Sept 16th, 1914, an Exhibition of some 724 garments made by members of the Guild realised about £5, which was spent in purchasing socks, cigarettes and tobacco for the Stamford Territorials. Good organisation enabled things to go on very satisfactorily, but the enormous increase in the army made it obvious that a correspondingly large output of warm garments and hospital supplies would be required. To supply this the Mayor and Mayoress arranged a meeting at the Town Hall in October, 1915, when it was decided to form a new organisation to be called "The Stamford and District Needlework Guild and Hospital Supplies Depot," which should embrace the Borough and the adjacent villages. The Director General of Voluntary Organisations pointed out that this would be officially recognised, and that members of three months' standing would be entitled to wear a badge. Several ladies volunteered to attend classes in London and elsewhere at their own expense, in order that they might be able to instruct others in various branches of Hospital Supply Work. Generous subscriptions came in, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Brotherhood gave £50 each, Lord Exeter £25, and Rev. Dr. Barnard conducted two concerts, the proceeds of which added substantially to the funds.

In November 1915 there were 200 ladies working at the Town Hall under the general superintendence of the Mayoress, with the following ladies in charge of departments:—Lady Falkiner, splints; Mrs. Brotherhood, swabs; Mrs. Peacock, shoes; Miss Dunkley, many tailed bandages; Mrs. Chatterton Johnson, pneumonia jackets; Mrs. Markwick and Mrs. Brown still retained the cutting out.

As an indication of the output from the Depot it may be stated that in December, 1915, no less than 3950 articles were made to complete an order received from the General Headquarters. Financial aid was given by the pupils of the High School for Girls, who raised £11 by a concert; Wounded Soldiers from Milton gave an entertainment at the Assembly Rooms which brought in £12; the Fat Stock Show Committee sent a splendid donation of £100, the result of the Block Com-



petition, and collecting boxes at the various works added £4 3s. 10d.

The substantial support from all quarters not only proved the popularity of the Depot but also acted as an incentive to even greater efforts on the part of the workers, whose stores, like the widow's cruse of old, never became exhausted, for on the 8th of February, 1916, urgent requisitions received from headquarters for the following articles were immediately supplied from stock:—30 pneumonia jackets, 30 operation stockings, 75 splints, 10 slings, 1000 swabs, 33 night shirts, 30 pairs of bed socks, and 70 pairs of slippers for St. David's Military Hospital, Malta; 3 pairs of crutches and 170 roller bandages for the Red Cross Society of France (Croix Rouge Francaise). Another requisition for 1000 pairs of mittens and 500 mufflers was also successfully dealt with at the same time, the articles being sent to Le Havre, Malta and other places. A fixed monthly requisition of articles specified by the Director General of Voluntary Organisations was regularly sent direct from the Depot to its appointed destination.

On Tuesday, April 18th, 1916, the registered Lady Voluntary Workers at the Stamford Depot, who had qualified by 3 months service, received their badges from the War Office. There were 176 in all, namely 118 belonging to the Central Depot, 8 Thornhaugh, 4 Pilsgate, 39 Greatford, and 7 Barrowden. The design is a monogram in bronze of the letters V.W. (Voluntary War Worker) surmounted by a crown and having on the back the registered number of the recipient. As the years go on these badges will be greatly valued, as mementoes of War Work done when the holder was a member of one of the most useful and successful institutions which ever existed, and the possession of them will be a source of pride to their owners. Other workers received badges at intervals.

The following is the list of recipients:—

Lady Exeter.	A. E. Wright.
Mrs. Seccombe.	M. Lawson.
E. Tyers.	M. N. Lemmon.
R. Webster.	H. E. Lawson.
S. Wheal.	L. Godfrey.
E. Woodcock.	H. M. Barnard.

A. Pepper.	E. M. Pinney.
S. A. Pepper	E. Scotney.
M. E. Somerville.	S. Woodcock.
F. Spence.	L. J. Turnill.
W. E. Jackson.	J. M. Robinson.
M. Reeson.	S. Blott.
D. B. Everdell.	J. S. Eyre.
M. Barnard.	A. L. Johnson.
F. Williams.	A. Jeffery.
H. Dalton.	G. H. Prior.
F. A. Sayer.	M. J. A. Hart.
F. M. Hurn.	L. M. Hart.
N. Smith.	E. C. Heath.
M. Robinson.	S. A. Law.
A. A. Gray.	S. Worsdale.
M. Gray.	F. Worsdale.
A. R. Jelley.	S. Martin.
M. A. Burton.	H. Potter.
B. Chapman.	M. A. North.
H. N. Parker.	M. Gleadell.
E. C. Tweddell.	A. Stevens.
S. J. Tweddell.	E. Tryon.
M. E. Hayes.	A. Chapman.
S. B. M. Goddard Jackson.	C. A. Lister.
A. Richardson.	E. M. Harrison.
A. M. Eking.	T. Kieckens.
E. C. Scarth.	R. Kieckens.
F. Witt.	T. Kieckens.
E. Bromhead.	L. M. Greenwood.
C. E. Lack.	J. Greenwood.
E. B. Walker.	E. Wood.
W. Hardwick.	M. Matt.
F. Britton.	E. Riley.
E. Hardwick.	E. Field.
L. Willson.	A. Whyles.
D. Jackson.	D. Holmes.
L. C. Knight.	S. D. Leadbetter.
R. Carter.	W. B. Headley.
E. Carter.	J. Richardson.
A. M. Carter.	L. A. Embury.

R. A. James.  
B. Cade.  
H. Pask.  
U. L. Atkinson.  
E. Stubbs.  
A. Richardson.  
C. R. Ringham.  
E. M. Fowke.  
R. Coulson.  
J. Downs.  
E. R. Parry.  
L. Haynes.  
K. Richards.  
E. Lawson.  
H. Cole.  
E. Healey.  
G. M. Medcalfe.  
M. A. Thrift.  
A. Ellis.  
L. M. Ringham.  
M. E. Watchorn.  
H. Lightfoot.  
M. E. Smith.  
M. Robinson.  
E. Bloodworth.  
A. Wayman.  
G. Smith.  
E. Towell.  
C. A. Hay.  
J. Burkett.  
H. J. C. Hailstone.  
H. B. Hooson.  
M. E. Laxton.  
A. Saddington.  
N. Saddington.  
M. P. Brand.  
J. Thompson.  
E. B. Chapman.  
A. Patchett.  
R. Stanger.

M. M. Phillips.  
L. C. Dawson.  
E. Priest.  
E. F. Green.  
N. Groom.  
E. E. Rowton.  
E. Crowns.  
S. Tilley.  
G. B. Blackstone.  
C. S. Sandall.  
S. Hissett.  
M. C. Clapton.  
M. A. Joyce.  
J. Onion.  
M. Onion.  
C. M. Williams.  
L. Blott.  
A. G. Heath.  
L. Stubbs.  
A. Sharpe.  
F. M. Bankart.  
M. J. Luke.  
A. E. Luke.  
A. M. Parker.  
M. E. North.  
E. E. Redmile.  
L. Russell.  
G. F. Rickman.  
D. Barnard.  
E. Barnard.  
A. Rippon.  
A. E. Rippon.  
M. J. Parker.  
A. Wright.  
P. Wadland.  
F. Aldwinckle.  
A. Everard.  
A. M. Dolby.  
G. D. G. Mason.  
E. M. Barnard.

C. E. Barnard.  
A. Wayte.  
D. A. Barwell.  
M. J. Betts.  
G. Rose.  
M. Moyes.  
L. Farbon.  
D. E. Smith.  
I. T. Molecey.  
V. Linfoot.  
E. Montagu.  
A. C. Dennett.  
I. A. C. Johnson.  
E. Mortimer.  
N. Dunkley.  
K. M. Dunkley.  
I. M. Fowke.  
M. E. Browne.  
S. W. Falkiner.  
F. M. Bowman.  
M. E. Peasgood.  
H. B. Martin.  
F. A. Hunt.  
E. Peasgood.  
E. M. Edmonds.  
E. M. Edmonds.  
A. Caldicott.  
M. Snow.

A. Markwick.  
I. E. Jones.  
L. Collins.  
F. Allen.  
M. E. Willcocks.  
M. S. Bowman.  
B. L. Seccombe.  
C. M. Gooch.  
E. Carter.  
F. E. Haywood.  
A. E. Hayward.  
A. M. Duckett.  
E. Duckett.  
— Young.  
L. M. Whitcher.  
E. F. Whitcher.  
E. A. Phillips.  
H. Senescall.  
E. A. Small.  
I. M. Brown.  
E. J. Green.  
G. Eaton.  
F. E. Twigge Molecey.  
M. Atter.  
J. Rippey.  
M. A. Halliday.  
B. Noyes.  
H. B. Cliff.

#### GREATFORD.

C. Peacock.  
E. Pask.  
E. A. Rouse.  
M. Pacey.  
E. Holmes.  
L. Barsby.  
J. Bradshaw.  
G. Staplee.  
E. Cunningham.

A. L. Bolton.  
H. L. Palmer.  
A. Ellis.  
R. Palmer.  
B. Paine.  
A. Taylor.  
A. M. Hickman.  
D. Wass.  
A. L. Pearson.

M. M. Staplee.  
L. Willis.  
E. Willis.  
L. Chambers.  
B. Morgan.  
A. L. Thompson.  
B. Spencer.  
M. Charity.  
K. Thompson.  
L. Castledine.  
E. Ellis.  
M. A. Pickering.  
C. Allen.

L. Allen.  
M. E. Atkinson.  
M. Swarth.  
E. Thompson.  
R. Mansell.  
E. Francis.  
M. A. Fry.  
E. Bodle.  
E. Rudkin.  
K. Elliott.  
J. Harby.  
L. Harby.  
G. Cartwright.

#### THORNHAUGH.

V. Brotherhood.  
E. Cliff.  
M. E. Bowles.  
R. Cobby.  
E. Culpin.  
S. Harris.  
M. Kingston.  
O. Boyall.  
M. J. Smith.  
E. M. Duke.  
G. Eassom.  
N. Morley.  
N. Hopkins.  
W. Morley.  
A. Ponsford.  
A. Dawson.  
H. Hales.  
F. Tout.  
C. Hopkins.

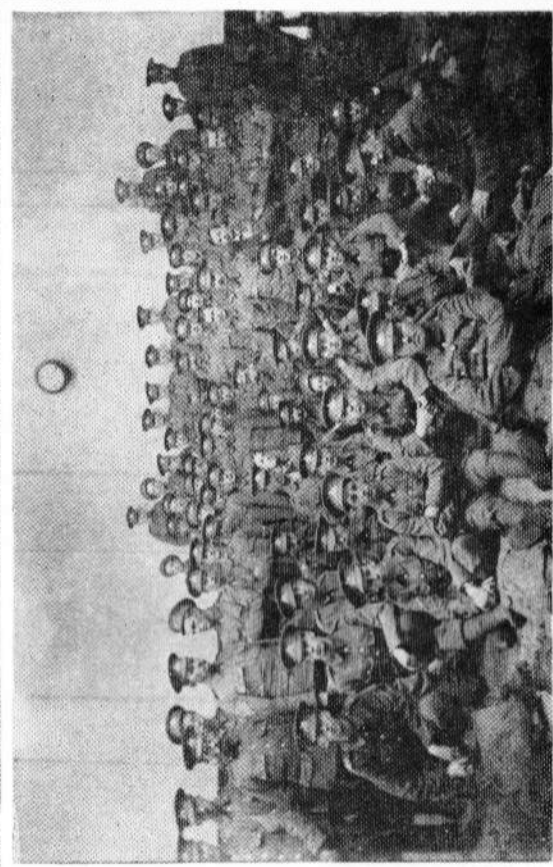
A. Gibbon.  
F. Bagworth.  
N. Hales.  
A. Drudge.  
J. Smith.  
F. Baxter.  
E. L. Quartermain.  
A. Dickerson.  
A. Smith.  
M. Harris.  
E. Culpin.  
E. M. Furze.  
K. Earl.  
W. Drew.  
M. E. Newman.  
D. Osborne.  
L. Sanders.  
I. S. Duke.

#### UPPINGHAM.

K. M. J. Bankart.  
M. B. Kinahan.

A. Foster.

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Territorials ready to leave for Lincoln.



Territorials just leaving in the Cars.

#### PILSGATE.

C. E. Fowke.	T. Smith.
A. Scotney.	M. Dexter.

#### BARROWDEN.

M. E. Mason.	M. Pruden.
K. Pollard.	T. E. Tomblin.
A. Dixon.	S. F. Mansell.
A. A. MacLachlan.	

#### EASTON.

C. M. Harrison.	A. S. Ward.
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On Thursday, August 10th, 1916, the Mayor and Mayoress, always on the look out for opportunities to benefit the boys in khaki or blue, arranged, with the help of other ladies and gentlemen, a Garden Fete and Fancy Fair, in the grounds of their residence, Rock House, the proceeds of which were to be given to the Hospital Supply Depot.

The venture was a great success, the total realised being £214 10s. od., of which £41 was taken at the gate. By arrangement with the revenue authorities the payment of the entertainment tax was avoided, but this resulted in such considerable expenses as the band's fee, etc., having to be paid by the Mayor personally, the object of course being to make the amount handed to the Depot as large as possible.

The financial support, which was satisfactorily maintained, and the unflagging energy of the Mayoress and her lady workers naturally produced results which were highly gratifying to everyone connected with the Hospital Supply Depot, and at the end of two years' work, when the annual meeting was held, November 16th, 1916, the Secretary reported that a sum of £244 19s. 9d. stood to the credit of the Depot, and that no less than 30,521 articles had been produced, of which 2908 came from village branches. Workers at Barrowden, Pilsgate, Ryhall, and Stibbington, had sent many useful gifts. In addition to the garments, etc., referred to above, an invalid chair had been presented to the Lincoln General Hospital, and a dozen fitted haversacks had been made at the Depot and kept

at the Town Hall for the use of the Ambulance Brigade in case of casualties during enemy air raids over Stamford.

From the submitted statement of accounts it appeared that an income of £70 monthly was required. It was reported that Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brotherhood, who had made a donation of £50 that year, were prepared to give a similar sum next year.

From the Annual Report for 1917, it was evident that, in spite of increasing difficulties as time went on, this excellent organisation steadily maintained its valuable work, the enthusiasm of the workers surmounting all obstacles. There were still 120 workers at the Depot, and 150 out-workers, included in branches and working parties at Duddington, Empingham, Easton, Greatford, Pilsgate, Stibbington and Thornhaugh, the latter entirely financed by Mrs. Stanley Brotherhood. After sending away over 2500 articles to some 20 hospitals, regiments, etc., over 2000 remained in stock. 114lbs of wool had been knitted up per month, which is equivalent to the surprising weight of nearly three quarters of a ton per year. It is pleasant to record the fact that the men employed at the works of Messrs. Blackstone, Cutting, Kitson, Martin, and Williamson & Cliffe, had this year nearly trebled their former subscription, which not only proved how greatly the work of the Hospital Supply Depot was appreciated, but also that the heavy casualties among Stamford men were forcing people to realize that it was becoming a personal matter and that the next to fall might quite possibly be one of their own kith and kin.

In February of this year the funds were augmented by gifts of £100 each from Messrs. Blackstone and the Martin Cultivator Co., which together with smaller donations from various sources made a total of £284. Greatford, Thornhaugh, and Stibbington, sent substantial help in garments, many of which were included in a consignment of 1000 despatched to Le Havre, the 3rd Casualty Clearing Station, B.E.F., and other places.

The March income included £10 each from Lady Exeter, Mrs. Brotherhood, and Messrs. Young, with a number of smaller sums, and the way in which the ladies at the Depot continued to turn out innumerable requisites for the army with the regularity of clockwork was little short of miraculous. In April

still another Whist Drive organised by the Mayor and Mayoress, and held at the Town Hall, brought in a net sum of £32; St. George's Flag Day in May brought in £97, of which £7 came from the children of the Elementary Schools; Alexandra Rose Day in June raised over £110, made up as follows:—Rose Sellers, £71 4s. 1d.; Sales of Flowers, £27 5s. 4d.; Schools, £10 18s. 1d., and £7 16s. 10d. was handed in as the result of a baseball match played on the Football Ground on Roman Bank between two crack teams of Americans quartered here. The match brought a useful addition to the funds, but certainly did not arouse much enthusiasm among the spectators, possibly because they were unable, through want of familiarity with the game, to see its fine points.

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### The Belgian Refugees.

#### STAMFORD WELCOMES DESTITUTE ALLIES.

When Germany deliberately "tore up the scrap of paper" and flagrantly discarded the treaty, in the framing of which she had herself taken a prominent part, by invading loyal little Belgium, both the sympathy and indignation of Britain were strongly aroused, and a very practical demonstration of this fact was the presence of the "Contemptible little British Army" on the Continent within 36 hours of the inevitable declaration of War. By long and treacherous preparation Germany had, however, stolen such a start that she pushed through the Ardennes region by way of Dinant and Namur, took Liege by the force of overwhelming numbers, and in spite of most gallant resistance wrought unspeakable atrocities in Malines, Louvain and many other towns and villages from which the inhabitants hurriedly fled in terror of death, or a fate even worse than death, at the hands of the barbarous invaders, leaving all their possessions behind to be looted or destroyed. Through all the dark period of massacre and rapine the bright light of Belgian loyalty shone out like a signal imperatively calling for help. The Homeric defence of Liege caused a delay to the enemy which was of inestimable value to the Allies, and it is gratifying to remember that Stamfordians were among the earliest to recognise the Belgian sacrifice and all it meant to us in England,

for when it became known that certain towns proposed to maintain refugees, the Mayor of Stamford at once made enquiries and took such practical steps that on the afternoon of Friday, October 16th, 1914, a large and representative meeting, over which he presided, was held at the Town Hall, to consider what could be done for these unfortunate people. It had been found that no financial help could be expected from either the Local Government Board or the War Refugee's Fund, therefore whatever was to be done must be done by local effort. The Mayor had ascertained that the average cost of maintenance would be about 7s. per head per week, and that a committee would have to be formed to decide how many refugees they would keep. He said that Mrs. Edmonds, Miss Savill, and he would give some beds, blankets, and furniture. No less than £329 was promised in the room, in addition to sums amounting to over £4 per week for various periods, and the following General Committee was elected :—The Mayor (Chairman), The Mayoress, Lady Exeter, Mrs. Stanley Brotherhood, Mrs. Hailstone, Mrs. Peacock, Rev. Father West, Rev. J. Carpenter, Colonel Daniell, Mr. C. Atter (Secretary), Alderman Daniels, Mr. R. G. Evans, Mr. R. H. Close, Mr. P. W. Johnston (Treasurer), with Drs. Greenwood and Hutton-Attenborough, who kindly undertook to give medical attendance to the refugees. After some consideration it was decided to commence with 20 refugees and to increase the number as circumstances permitted.

Eversleigh House in High Street St. Martin's was secured, and speedily made ready to accommodate the 20 refugees who arrived on Thursday, September 22nd, by the 5.40 train (G.N. Ry.) from London, and were met by the Mayor (Mr. Martin), the Town Clerk (Mr. C. Atter), Rev. J. West, and others, and taken in brakes to their new home. The Committee had managed things admirably, and the refugees were much touched by the arrangements which had been made for their comfort, repeatedly expressing their heartfelt thanks.

The Rev. E. L. C. Clapton (Vicar of All Saints) and some others, who had generously offered to maintain several refugees, seeing the excellence of the plans which had been made, now decided to subscribe through the main Committee instead of privately entertaining refugees, very properly feeling that it

would be much better for all to be under one controlling body. Funds were not lacking, for up to October 22nd the total subscribed had amounted to £518 9s. 3d., in addition to a number of fixed sums for varying periods. This was indeed a case where he gave twice who gave quickly, for the financial position quickly became so good that the Committee felt justified in inviting more refugees. These arrived on Saturday, September 24th, and were met at the station by the Mayor and Mayoress, Father West, and some of the refugees who had previously arrived in the town. Many who wished to help in cheering up the hapless visitors found difficulty in doing so because the Belgian language is a patois inclining to the Dutch in the North and the French in the South. Later arrivals increased the number at St. Martin's to 41, and to 21 at the two houses in Broad Street, which had been kindly lent by Lord Exeter free of rent; a number of wounded Belgian soldiers brought the total up to 80.

Although temporarily exiled from their beloved country our Belgian friends will nevertheless have pleasant recollections of their first English Christmas, for a most enjoyable party had been arranged for them at the Town Hall where they assembled, after an excellent tea, on Boxing Day. The Mayoress (Mrs. Martin), Mrs. A. C. Brown, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Moyes, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Seccombe, and other ladies had tastefully decorated the entrance hall and the large room with coloured draperies, allied flags and other appropriate materials, while a fine Christmas Tree presented by Lady Exeter stood at one end of the room laden with gifts provided by local ladies and gentlemen, the Refugees Committee in London, and the United States. Cheese, flour, and other articles had also been sent by the Colonial Governments. A suitable gift was handed to every guest, including the wounded soldiers who had been specially invited. During the evening a most enjoyable programme was performed. Miss Violet Martin and Miss Rosemary Pinder danced gracefully, the Misses Denning rendered mandoline and pianoforte selections, Miss Irvine gave songs and dances, Mr. A. W. Parker caused much amusement by his songs and sketches, and some of the wounded Belgians sang French and Belgian songs in their own language (Flamande). Monsieur de Grave expressed thanks on behalf of his countrymen for the kindness

of the Mayor and Mayoress, the House Committee, the performers, and all who had helped in any way. He and his friends would, he said, never forget the pleasant time they had had in the old town of Stamford. The singing of the National Anthem brought the evening to a successful close.

On January 15th, 1915, a number of wounded Belgians who were about to leave the Infirmary addressed a grateful letter of thanks to the Matron and staff for all the kindness they had received. By their departure the number of refugees was for the time reduced to 59; there were, however a number at Easton, Ketton, Empingham, King's Cliffe and other villages.

Things continued to run smoothly and uneventfully for another year, the local subscriptions being fairly maintained. On Saturday, January 8th, 1916, Miss Mortimer, of Barn Hill House, and several friends, entertained the inmates of the Broad Street Refugee Home to a matinee at the Oddfellows' Hall Picturedrome, and afterwards to tea at Barn Hill House, each receiving a useful present on leaving. On the following Monday the ladies of the Management Committee gave an excellent "Christmas" tea to the children of the same home, who afterwards spent the evening in merry games, and received gifts from a Christmas Tree.

At the annual meeting of subscribers held on Thursday, January 20th, 1916, the Mayor stated that £1059 had been spent. There was still a balance of £400 in hand, and a further sum of £236 lay at the bank towards a repatriation fund. The house in St. Mary's Place, formerly occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, had lately been used by the Belgians, and here and at St. Martin's, the average number of refugees had been 31, at a cost of 9s. 1d. each per week. At Broad Street the average number had been 18 and the cost 6s. 6s. per head. This extremely moderate cost would however have been quite impossible but for the generous subscriptions which were made in kind. It was reported that the Gas Company had supplied gratis an amount of gas equivalent to a subscription of nearly £19. The question of the earnings of some of the men was enquired into, and the general opinion was that each man should pay a small sum according to the amount he earned, as the King of the Belgians did not wish them to be entirely paupers.

Subscriptions and Donations towards the Relief of Belgian Refugees.

			£	s.	d.
1914-15	...	...	779	11	8
			669	16	9
1916-16	...	...	471	9	4
			58	4	0
1916-17	...	...	108	12	8
			73	14	9
1917-18	...	...	48	3	8
			17	16	9
Total ...			£2227	9	7

The Stamford and District Red Cross Motor Ambulance Cars.

By the middle of 1915 a large increase in the number of Ambulance Cars was urgently needed at the front and, in order to provide it in the least possible time, the British Red Cross Society asked the Lady Mayoresses and Mayoresses of England and Wales to raise local funds for the purpose. As the inhabitants of the Stamford District had already done so well in other ways it was fully expected that Mrs. Martin's appeal to them to join in this movement would meet with a good response, and the remarkable results which were achieved more than justified the expectation.

Before the war many of us had but the vaguest notions of the conditions under which the Red Cross Work was carried out at the front, and probably very few were aware that Motor Ambulance Cars were continually working within a mile or so of the actual fighting line and therefore not merely in the danger zone, but often directly under fire. Stretcher bearers leave the most urgent cases at "Aid Posts," or "Advanced Dressing Stations," but great numbers of wounded men are handed over to the Red Cross Ambulance Cars to be taken to

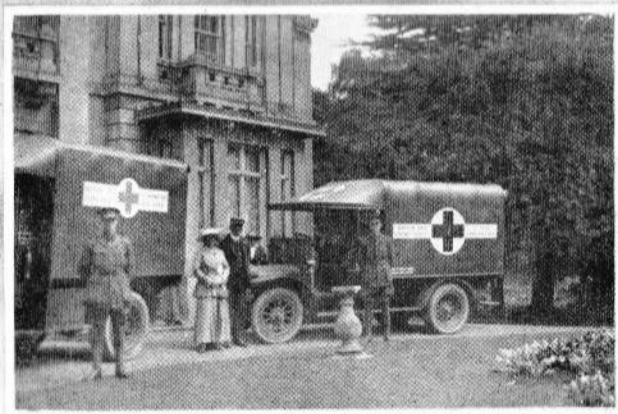
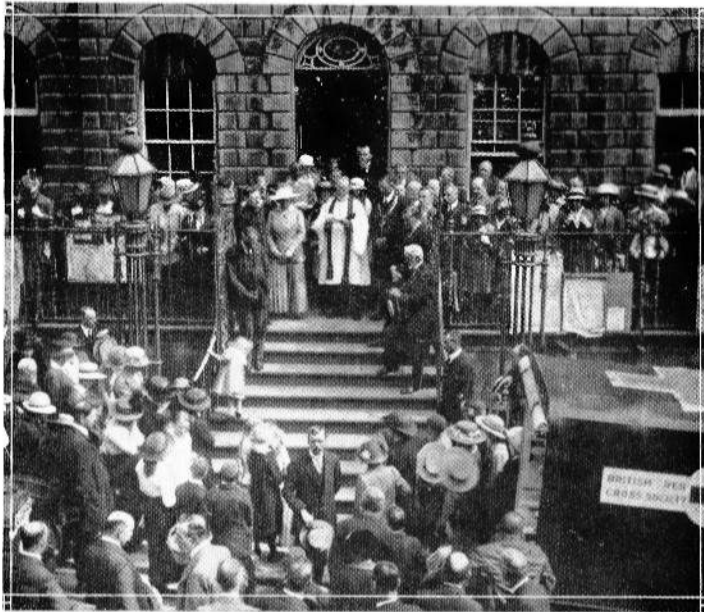
Car City Clearing Stations, where the cases are carefully diagnosed and treated, the worst being retained and others "ticketed" with labels stating the nature of their injuries, sent on to a hospital base by the cars. It will be readily understood that the saving of life or limb by the agency of motor ambulances is enormous, and that everyone of them is of inestimable value in the field, the proximity of a well-equipped car often making all the difference between life and death to a soldier hero. The cost of a satisfactory car proved to be £450, an additional sum of £200 per annum being required for the maintenance of each. The Mayoress arranged and presided at a meeting held at the Town Hall, on Friday, June 4th, 1915, when the scheme was so enthusiastically received that it was at once adopted, and collecting cards were handed to a number of ladies who undertook to collect in different sections of the town, and return their cards on the 11th. A similar course was followed in some fifty adjacent villages, after a personal canvas by the Mayor and Mayoress, with the result that in the short period of a week the town had subscribed £216 and the villages £334, a total of £550. The local farmers generously offered to make up whatever balance was required to provide the first Stamford Red Cross Car, and its upkeep, but ultimately the local branch of the Lincolnshire Farmers' Union went considerably further and decided to work with the Mayoress and raise sufficient for the purchase of a second car. Accordingly a strong committee was formed to make arrangements.

Among other things a Jumble Sale of unique character was held in the Cattle Market, on July 8th, at which the local auctioneers gave their services and greatly assisted the farmers in achieving the gratifying success of realising over £616, and thereby enabling "Stamford District" to purchase, equip, send out and maintain *two* cars instead of the one originally intended. The part played by the Mayor and Mayoress, the farmers, the lady collectors, and the subscribers who gave generously, in pounds or pence, according to their means, cannot be too highly praised. Mr. C. C. MacLeod of Bourne undertook to drive one of the cars in France, and the other was driven by a New Zealander; both were attached to a convoy of 60 and have done excellent service on the Western front. By a coincidence, Private Headland, of Greatford, was one of the

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1. Dedication of the Stamford Red Cross Cars.  
 2. The Two Cars and their Volunteer Drivers.

first soldiers to be picked up by a Stamford Red Cross Car for conveyance to a base hospital. His parents were among the subscribers to the local fund, but at the time little dreamt that their own son would so soon be aided in the field by one of the Stamford Cars.

On July 5th, 1915, the Gardens at Buckingham Palace were the scene of an inspection by Her Majesty the Queen of a fleet of 26 motor ambulances which had been purchased through local effort in different parts of the country. About 40 of the Lady Mayoresses and Mayoresses who had been instrumental in inaugurating local funds were invited to attend and had the honour of being presented to Queen Mary, the Mayoress of Stamford (Mrs. W. E. Martin) being included among them. The King being absent, etiquette precluded the presence of the Mayors who had accompanied their wives to London, but both Mayors and Mayoresses were afterwards the guests of the Lord Mayor at luncheon at the Mansion House. Most of the Ambulance Cars were despatched to France on the same day.

On Bank Holiday, August 2nd, the Red Cross Funds again benefitted, this time, by a share of the proceeds of a highly successful Fête which was held at Burghley, by permission of the Marquess and Marchioness of Exeter, who, throughout the war, have always been ready to help in every patriotic movement.

A pleasing incident occurred on November 2nd of this year (1915), when the Mayoress received a very appropriate and charming acknowledgment of her work, in connection with the provision of the Ambulance Fleet, in the form of a Souvenir Medal in bronze, the obverse of which bears, on separate shields, the Arms of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the reverse the inscription:—"Presented to the Mayoress of Stamford, a token of appreciation and thanks from the Joint War Committee, 1915." Once again the Borough and the Mayoress had mutually brought honour to each other, and the Souvenir, small in itself but great in its associations, which is the visible and tangible sign of it, will doubtless become a treasured family heirloom.

On October 20th, 1916, the Red Cross Society again received well-deserved support from this district in the form

of an "Our Day" Fund raised by numerous willing workers, in various ways, and amounting to the very useful sum of £484 4s. 1d. In connection with this the Mayoress conducted an Exhibition of War Relics at a shop in St. Mary's Street, while a few doors away Lady Battie-Wrightson superintended a sale of fruit, flowers and vegetables. A further sale of a miscellaneous selection of goods brought still more grist to the mill.

Still the war continued and extended and the Red Cross Society's expenses correspondingly increased until, on Sept. 4th, 1917, a letter was received from the Society urgently appealing for help on the grounds that its responsibilities had now risen to no less than £8000 per day. The letter was laid before the Town Council, who at once decided to consider schemes for raising money, and to ask the farmers and ladies to assist them. In response the Stamford Branch of the Farmers' Union promptly met at the Town Hall, readily agreed to cooperate, and on October 2nd the General Committee elected the following officers:—Chairman, The Mayor (Mr. Martin); Vice-Chairman, Mr. John Turner (President of Stamford Farmers' Union), Little Bytham; Secretary, Mr. C. Atter (Town Clerk); Treasurer, Mr. J. Bayldon (Manager of Barclay's Bank.) Flag days had begun to get a little monotonous to many, and although the charming young ladies who sold the flags were indeed "Things of beauty," it was becoming evident that flag days would not be "joys for ever." It was therefore resolved to hold "An Olde English Fayre" and also to organise other plans for raising one central fund to be called "The Stamford and District Red Cross 1917 Fund." The "Fayre" was held at the Town Hall, which presented a quaint and picturesque appearance. As usual when any movement is on foot for the benefit of the forces, to whom we owe so much, the Mayoress and Lady Exeter took the lead, and, by their great tact and energy quickly secured the assistance of a host of charming and enthusiastic ladies, who acted as stall-holders or helped in other ways. The result of the combined efforts was a grand total of £2714 1s. 4d., chiefly made up as follows:—Bridge Drive, £21 1s. 4d.; Church Collections, £18 19s. 3d.; Competitions, £80; Raised by Stamford and District Farmers, £1139 15s. 6d.; Proceeds of Fête organised by the late Lady Isabella Battie Wrightson, £420; Football Match, £8 1s. 9d.;

Ye Olde English Fayre, £553 10s. 0d.; Donations, £109; "Our Day," per Miss Middleton, Secretary of the Ladies' Flag Day Committee, £384 14s. 9d.

After deducting expenses there remained the handsome sum of £2714 1s. 4d., of which £1000 was given to the Red Cross Society as "Our Day" Fund, £800 for the upkeep of the two Stamford and District Red Cross Ambulance Cars, and the balance devoted to the maintenance of beds in hospitals in France and Egypt.

The fine spirit of patriotism and humanity displayed by the farmers, on this and other occasions, recalls that of their famous progenitors the yeomen of the middle ages; the work of the ladies and others who assisted was equally meritorious.

In October, 1918, there were unmistakable signals of distress from the enemy, but the war was not over, and, consequently, aid to the Red Cross Funds was again the objective of a multitude of novel and patriotic efforts through which the Society profited to the extent of £520, raised in Stamford and the surrounding villages by enthusiastic workers who never seemed to tire.

The armistice signed on November 11th, has, it is hoped, terminated the necessity for any further work of this kind, but Stamford will long remember with satisfaction what was accomplished.

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### Lord Kitchener's Recruiting Letter.

WAR OFFICE,

4TH JUNE, 1915.

SIR,

I wish to express to you personally, and to those who have helped you in your recruiting work, my best thanks for the energy that has been displayed by you all in the matter of recruiting.

I would ask you to take an early opportunity of urging all able-bodied men in your neighbourhood to come forward and

enlist, so that they may be trained as soldiers to take part in the War, and help to keep our forces in the Field at the maximum strength.

I shall be glad to hear of any reasons that may be given you by young and suitable men for not availing themselves of this opportunity to see service in the Field, where they are so much wanted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER.

W. E. MARTIN, ESQ.,  
STAMFORD.

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### *The Military Tribunal.*

#### DECIDING WHO COULD STAY BEHIND.

Very early in the war it became evident that every available man would be required in order to ensure victory, and in the autumn of 1915 the demand for men became so pressing that steps had to be taken to secure every fit and eligible man for the army.

On October 26th, 1915, the Local Government Board sent out a circular letter respecting the constitution of committees, which were to be established as tribunals, with the object of providing men for the army at a time when the country so badly needed them.

The matter was duly considered by the Town Council with the result that, on Nov. 9th, 1915, the following members were appointed to act as a Local Tribunal:—The Mayor (Councillor W. E. Martin), Alderman Bettle, Councillor G. Higgs, Mr. R. M. English, and Mr. E. Joyce.

The first meeting of the newly formed tribunal was held on December 4th, 1915, and its work was to determine upon individual cases in accordance with the Acts bearing on the subject. The country had a claim on all fit men of military

age, but a man who was really indispensable was allowed to remain in his ordinary occupation if it were considered of sufficient National importance.

A later letter from the Local Government Board gave new orders and required reconstruction of the tribunals. This led to the re-election of the existing committee, as above, with the addition of the following members who were elected by the Town Council on February 7th, 1916:—Alderman H. T. Daniels, Councillor Cliff, Mr. A. T. Smith, Mr. G. Rose, and Mr. R. W. Dodman. Major Dove, of Tolethorpe Hall was the military representative, and Mr. C. Atter (Town Clerk) was appointed clerk to the Tribunal.

As already stated, the Tribunal first met on 4th December, 1915, and its last meeting was on November 6th, 1918, only five days before the Armistice was signed. In all, it met 75 times and dealt with 872 cases, the bulk of which were applications for exemption from military service, made by men who had attested under the group system (Lord Derby's Scheme.)

Exemption was granted to men whose work was considered by the Tribunal to be of sufficient National importance, who were really indispensable to the proper carrying on of important businesses, or in whose case there appeared to be special hardship.

It will be readily understood that the work of the Tribunal was often very difficult and complicated, but, on the whole, their decisions were recognised as reasonable and unbiassed, and if they erred at all it was perhaps in being too lenient with the applicants. The Military Representative, like the other members of the Tribunal, took a broad and practical view of the cases. Men who applied for exemption on business grounds and had their applications refused, were allowed a reasonable time to put their affairs in order before joining up.

Many of the successful applicants for exemption were ordered to join the Volunteer Training Corps, and most of them derived much benefit from the physical exercises and general training which they received there.

## The Volunteer Training Corps.

### THE MEN WHO HAD TO STAY BEHIND.

Soon after war broke out the Mayor endeavoured to form a Town Guard for Stamford but, after much correspondence and consideration, the War Office authorities decided that such a body would, in case of invasion, have to be disarmed and disbanded under the terms of the Hague Convention.

A body of Special Constables and helpers, in all about 400 strong, had been formed, but this was very different from a Town Guard, as it was not responsible to the military authorities, although quite prepared to carry out important duties of a military character whenever called upon to do so. At length however Volunteer Training Corps became recognised as combatant forces, and, directly this was known at Stamford (December 1915), a meeting was held at the Drill Hall, where the Mayor, Captain Hart, and the Town Clerk, explained the duties and objects of a V.T.C., which, briefly stated, appeared to be:—

1. To help recruiting for the regular and territorial forces.
2. To train men who had enlisted under Lord Derby's scheme (the group system.)
3. To train men who were not eligible, or who had satisfactory reasons for not joining the regular or territorial forces.

Later on, however, it was officially stated that the V.T.C.s were being raised for the defence of their Country, and would therefore act in conjunction with the Military Authorities (who would have absolute control), and the Emergency Committees. Ultimately it was laid down that a Volunteer Training Corps might legitimately be required to:—

- (1) Help to repel an invasion or raid.
- (2) Perform garrison duties in towns and villages.
- (3) Guard railways or other important points.
- (4) Assist in preventing panic, and maintaining order in case of emergency.
- (5) Help to guard communications.

A little consideration of the above points will show that becoming a member of the V.T.C. was not by any means the light undertaking which many people thought it to be.

However, it was decided to form the Corps, with the Mayor as Commandant and the Rev. J. D. Day as sub-commandant; Mr. C. Atter and Mr. H. Blackstone as Company Commanders; Messrs. G. Blackstone, J. Bayldon, P. W. Johnston, and H. B. Howard, Platoon Commanders; Ex-Colour-Sergeant W. Smith, Regimental Sergeant; and Mr. S. T. Ellis, Colour-Sergeant Major.

The first drill took place on Thursday, December 30th, 1915, when, in spite of wretched weather 60 members attended. The first public appearance of the Corps was on Sunday, 9th January, 1916, when about 130 joined in a route march through Great Casterton and Little Casterton.

Shortly after this time new regulations were issued which made it impossible for a man to be both a special constable and a member of the V.T.C. Owing to this the Mayor, who was Special Constable Commander, resigned the command of the V.T.C. and the Rev. J. D. Day, Headmaster of the Grammar School, became Commandant.

The new arrangement worked very well; the men took their work seriously and progress was rapid. They not only made a point of becoming efficient in drill, but were always ready to take part in such useful work as "stopping up" and clearing away hedgerows, and levelling or otherwise improving the sites intended to be used as aerodromes.

They also received instruction in the working of the search-lights, in the manipulation of which they became so thoroughly expert that they were able to take the responsibility of working the lights at both Wittering and Yarwell. It was quite exceptional for search-lights to be operated by amateur crews, and their good work was highly complimented by officers who paid visits of inspection.

The Corps ultimately adopted a smart grey uniform which added greatly to its appearance.

In addition to the general drills given by its own officers the corps received instruction from an officer from Grantham, who attended at every week end and whose help was invaluable, a fact which the men themselves were not slow to realize and appreciate, and, as always happens where officers and men work in sympathy, and display mutual interest, progress was

highly satisfactory. A Sergeant-Major from Harrowby also attended to give instruction in machine gunnery.

The members of the Corps continued to assemble for drill with commendable regularity for some time after the armistice was signed, and, from the esprit-de-corps displayed throughout, there is no doubt that our local V.T.C. would have proved a very useful and reliable body had an invasion or other emergency called for its services.

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### *Blankets for the Troops.*

#### TIMELY GIFTS FOR MEN AT THE FRONT.

The weather which was experienced by our men in France and Belgium in the autumn of 1914 caused every thoughtful person to realise that the approaching winter would be a time of terrible hardship for our brave fellows who were upholding the honour of the Empire and protecting us from the horrors of an enemy invasion. In some sections the winter conditions were so bad that the danger from exposure was little less than that from the enemy, and it was felt by those who were safe at home that everything possible must be done to help our splendid troops to withstand the rigours of winter. The Press Bureau sent out a timely appeal for blankets for the use of the men, pointing out the urgent necessity for such gifts. An excellent response was made in the Stamford area and in a very short time over 100 were sent to the Town Hall, the Mayor having undertaken to send them on to the Chief Ordnance Officer at York. Mrs. Hugh Peacock (18), and Mr. Muscott (20), were two of the most generous donors. Additions were continually made to the number until finally about 300 had been received and distributed to the troops.

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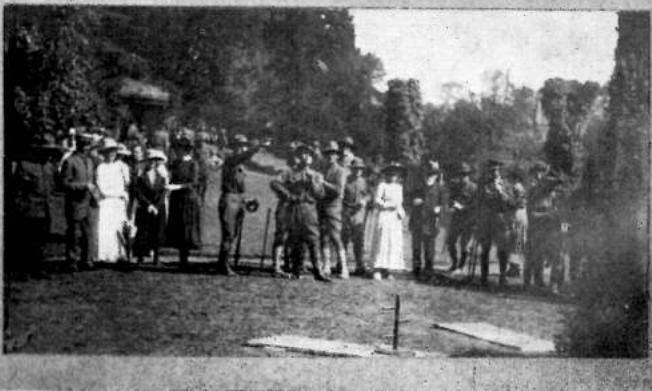
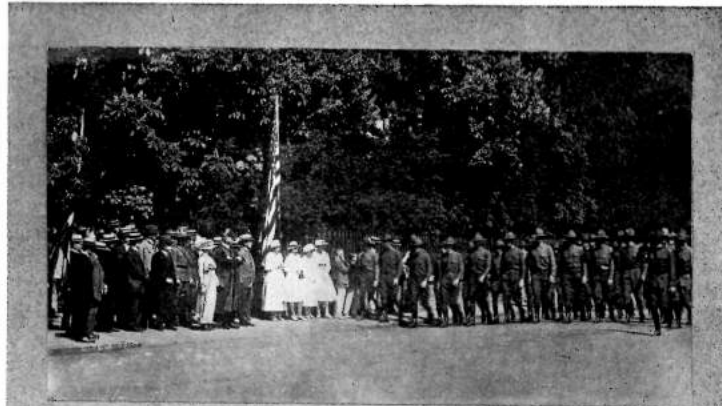
### *American Troops in Training at Stamford.*

#### BRITISH INSTRUCTORS AND APT PUPILS.

Many English people had begun to display impatience at the apparent hesitation of the Americans to join in the War, but it should be remembered that it was a step not to be lightly decided upon, owing to the enormous issues involved, when, however, the unrestricted frightfulness of the enemy culminated in the deliberate, and quite unnecessary, sinking of the Lusitania

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1. Americans Salute the Mayor.
2. Singing the National Anthems.
3. Americans at Play.

with a full complement of non-combatant passengers, the horror and indignation of the whole civilised world were aroused, and it immediately became evident that America meant to fight. The old advice "Hasten slowly" is still sound, but notwithstanding the seeming slowness of the people who are regarded as hustlers, there was in reality a great stir on the other side of the Atlantic, which was maintained until by the autumn of 1917 American troops were streaming across to Europe in thousands, and in October of that year Stamfordians, for the first time, experienced the remarkable novelty of having a body of American soldiers stationed among them. Most of the first draft were cadets of the air force, really equivalent to our 2nd Lieuts. as regards rank and pay, but as soon as they "got their wings," that is, passed their tests and received the official badge of efficiency, they automatically became lieutenants and received the pay corresponding to that rank. These first arrivals were the pick of the American boys and many of them came of good families, one of them being, for instance, the son of a well-known judge, and another the son of the Commodore of the Boston Yacht Club. Owing to want of accommodation many of them were, as a first expedient, put into empty houses on Barn Hill, St. Martin's, and elsewhere, but a fair proportion of them "paid their own billet" and so obtained sleeping accommodation in private houses, where they got an insight into English home-life, while still attending the Officers' Mess at the Assembly Rooms for meals. Later on we had a number of American "ack-emmas" (the nickname for air mechanics) who were mainly housed in High Street. All became very popular with the townspeople, particularly the children, to whom they were an endless attraction, though the never failing supply of candies may have had something to do with this. All seemed keen to qualify and therefore rapidly became proficient under their British instructors. They naturally kept very much to American ideas and institutions, and did not forget to celebrate "Thanksgiving Day" and its time-honoured feast of turkey and punkin (pumpkin) pie.

Many of them became greatly interested in angling, probably because in passing through the meadows they had seen local fishermen make nice catches. A good story is told in connection with this. One evening an American soldier

who had seen good fish caught went into the town to buy some fishing tackle in order to try his own luck, and on his return to a favourite spot near the engine sheds saw a clergyman standing there between two very handsome young ladies. Thinking the "padre" was also angling the Yank called out, "I hope you are having good sport, sir?" The clergyman looked round and replied gravely: "I am a fisher of men!" "Well," said the soldier, after a slight pause, "I guess you know what bait to use anyway."

Practically the whole of the American flying men left Stamford in January, 1918, and many of them spent the night before their departure in somewhat boisterous fun, but did little harm beyond branding a few walls and gates with the mark U.S.A., 1918, and putting unusual and striking decorations on the top of the lamp in Red Lion Square and other conspicuous places. It is however pleasing to know that many of these same boys have since done splendid work for the Allied cause in France, one of them, Alan Bonnalie, gaining the D.S.O. and R.F.C.

Later on in 1918 a great many Americans other than airmen were employed in various capacities at the Easton Aerodrome, and their numbers enabled them to run their own "Columbia" Club in St. Mary's Street, over which Miss Hertz, of the American Y.M.C.A., who appropriately hailed from Stamford, Connecticut, presided as matron. They had also their special American Medical Infirmary in Broad Street.

Some 800 or more American troops remained here until the armistice was concluded on November 11th, 1918, but after this date they were rapidly withdrawn and sent back to the United States. Most of them spent their last spare hours in wishing goodbye to friends who had entertained them, and doubtless carried with them across the Atlantic many pleasant recollections of the kindness they had received in the district, as well as the good wishes of its inhabitants.

Unfortunately all could not return home. One of the Americans was the first airman to be killed at a Stamford aerodrome. He was flying his "Solo" at a height of about 3500 feet when one of the "wings" of his machine appeared to break off and the machine crashed to earth. Several others at intervals met their deaths through accidents of various kinds

and their bodies are at rest in the Stamford Cemetery, where they were reverently laid by their comrades, amid expressions of deep sympathy from the townspeople, with full military honours and the wail of the bugle, to await the last Great Trumpet Call to victory over death itself in a realm where there can be no more war.

## Zeppelins.

### ENEMY AIRCRAFT VISIT STAMFORD.

Few who resided in Stamford at the time will be likely to forget their experiences during the air-raid period which extended from January 1916, to October 1917, when the district was frequently visited by enormous air-ships (named after their inventor Count Zeppelin), with the object of indiscriminately destroying life and property and thus creating a stop-the-war panic.

Being practically in a direct line between a part of the East Coast often crossed by the Zeppelins, and the populous manufacturing and munition centres of the Midlands, it was only to be expected that the neighbourhood of Stamford would be liable to occasional visits from these great engines of destruction, whose ingenious but malignant inventor lived long enough to see his early success followed by disastrous failure, for, as an engine of war, the Zeppelin utterly failed, although for peaceful purposes it may yet have an important future.

Some of these leviathans of the air were about 200 yards in length, which is, roughly speaking, as long as the Recreation Ground. They were confidently expected, by the Germans, to have an enormous influence on the war by destroying London and devastating munition centres.

Stamford had often been warned to look out for them but the first actual visit did not take place until January 28th, 1916, when the droning of the engines, which was easily distinguishable from the sound of an aeroplane, gave evidence of their proximity. The airships appeared to come from the east or north-east by way of Newstead, the town being easily located owing to the brilliant lights which shone through the glazed sides and roofs of buildings at the well-known local works of Messrs. Blackstone, and the Martin Cultivator Co., both of which were in full swing.

It happened that just when the Zeppelin had passed Newstead a man stood ready to switch off the electric light at Messrs. Blackstone's, and at the identical moment that the light was extinguished a bomb exploded. As the two things took place simultaneously the skipper of the aircraft probably chuckled at the success of the shot, and doubtless thought he had "put out" the factory, at which the bomb was evidently aimed. A glowing account of the exploit was probably despatched to Germany, but all he had accomplished was to make a hole in a field, and break a few panes of glass in the Ryhall Road. Next morning people were out early looking for shell splinters as souvenirs.

The "Zepp" then came on over the town and appeared to be joined by two others. One was very low indeed, for instead of looking like a silver pencil case, as so often described in newspapers, it was so near that its gondolas could be distinctly seen even in the semi-darkness, as it loomed out against the sky. It cruised ominously over Broad Street in the direction of the Technical School, but the students had by this time been tactfully acquainted with the circumstances, got quietly away without any confusion, and the place left in darkness. The aircraft were in the neighbourhood for nearly three hours, and it was afterwards stated that the reason they hung about for so long was because they had lost their bearings. However interesting it had been to see Zeppelins at close quarters, this was decidedly a case where "distance lent enchantment to the view."

Some time later a number of bombs, variously estimated at from 7 to 40, were dropped near Greetham and distinctly heard in Stamford. On another occasion some fell in the neighbourhood of Seaton Viaduct, which may have been their objective, but no damage was done in either case.

In October, 1917, two bombs were dropped in a field belonging to Mr. Turnill at Wittering, the enemy aircraft having probably been attempting to pay its compliments to the aerodrome, to which burning flares had possibly attracted its attention. One of our Defence Squadron men went up to attack the Zeppelin, but it was reported that when he got into position his machine gun jammed. This seems to have been

the occasion when four or five hostile airships were brought down by the French on the return journey.

Stamfordians as a rule took a Zeppelin visit more as a matter of curiosity than alarm, although it is quite true that some of the more nervous ones preferred not to go to bed on raid nights, or made a point of getting the whole family downstairs, fully dressed, directly the alarm was given. Others, on the earlier occasions, went out into such open spaces as the Recreation Ground or the Meadows, but as time went on, and nothing sensational happened, people did not allow themselves to be greatly disturbed. Experts stated, through the press and by means of printed precautions which were displayed in various ways, that the lowest parts of buildings were safest, and cellars therefore came into great demand. It was quite a common thing for a sort of Zeppelin Party to pass the night in the cellar of a mutual friend, but probably the only real advantage of this arrangement was the feeling of security which company gave.

However, all things come to an end, and the mastery of the Zeppelin problem and the frequent destruction of airships which followed, brought the Zeppelin period to a sudden close.

Daylight raids by means of aeroplanes were then tried by the enemy, but Stamford being outside the effective aeroplane radius was immune from their attacks.

The rumour that a Zeppelin Commander formerly resided at Tinwell may be dismissed as absurd.

The appended list of the occasions on which our special constables were called out on account of raids may be of interest.

January 28th, 1916. Bomb dropped in a field at Newstead, about 7.30 p.m.

February 14th. Sunday. Zeppelin did not get near.

March 5th. Sunday. Zeppelins were seen within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Stamford. About 14 bombs were dropped 9 miles away; reports heard and flashes seen here.

March 30th. Wednesday, 9 o'clock to 11. Nothing seen or heard. This was followed by another raid a few days later but nothing was seen or heard at Stamford.



July 28th. Friday. 1.15 to 3.30 a.m. Nothing seen or heard.  
 July 31st. 11 o'clock to 2. No signs of enemy aircraft.  
 Aug. 2nd. Wednesday. 12.5 to 3 o'clock. Bombs were heard, and what was taken for gunfire, but it was afterwards found that a number of bombs dropped at Sproxton, which possibly were taken for gunfire.  
 Aug. 9th. Wednesday. 10 o'clock to 1.30. No sign of Zeppelins.  
 Sept. 2nd. Saturday. 10.30. Nothing seen or heard.  
 Sept. 23rd. Saturday. 9.40 to 1.30. No sign of enemy.  
 Sept. 25th. Monday. 8.45 to 2.30. Bombs heard faintly to the South.  
 Oct. 1st. Sunday. 8.45 to 2.30. Zeppelins heard twice. At 12 o'clock about a dozen bombs were heard, and flashes seen far to the South.

1917.

Sept. 24th. Monday. 1 o'clock to 2.30. No sign.  
 Oct. 1st. Monday. 12.30 to 4.45. Distant bombs were faintly heard several times. English airman made forced landing.  
 Oct. 19th. Friday. 8.10 to 1.30. Zeppelin heard several miles away at 8.30 p.m. Two bombs fell at about 10 o'clock. Airman seen to fire machine gun about 11.20. It was found the bombs had fallen at Wittering.

Several raids took place later but were not recorded as nothing resulted in this neighbourhood.

## The Aerodromes.

### STAMFORD AS A TRAINING CENTRE.

When the late Captain Hucks, the first British airman to "loop the loop," came to Stamford some years ago and thrilled the local spectators by his exhibitions of flying, no one could have dreamt that Stamford was destined to become one of the war-time centres, or training schools, for flying men. Before war became imminent it was recognised that the air forces would probably be great factors in any war which took place, and that great numbers of aerodromes would be necessary for training the thousands of men who would be required for this

important branch of the service. Military experts considered the high land lying between Barnack, Wittering, and Easton to be well adapted for flying purposes, especially as alighting grounds, and consequently aerodromes were in due course established at the two latter places, Wittering being known as No. 1 T.D.S. (Training Depot Station), and Easton as No. 5. A great many British and American airmen and a few of other nationalities have been trained here, No. 1 giving an elementary, and No. 5 a more advanced course, which means that a beginner would first be taken in hand at No. 1, but when he had progressed sufficiently to remain in the air alone for a stipulated time, and could therefore be said to have done his "solo," he might be transferred to No. 5 to complete his training by taking the advanced course and passing the test which entitled him "to put up his wings," that is, to wear the badge of proficiency, which in this branch of the service takes the appropriate form of outspread wings. Usually however the budding airman was sent to some more distant school for the advanced course, such as Croydon, Harling Road, Thetford, Castle Bromwich, St. Albans, Wye, etc. Some of the men took the "Artobs" (Artillery Observation) course, others wished to become Scouts, while many preferred "long distance Bombing." The airmen were, to a certain extent, permitted to make their own choice, but the authorities also took into consideration their temperament, aptitude, etc. There were classes or schools for aerial gunnery, photography, bombing, map-reading, and telegraphy, in all of which the airman had to pass a qualifying examination test before he could "get his wings."

The more permanent buildings at Easton were erected by a Scottish firm, the materials being chiefly brought up in motor lorries by American soldiers who were stationed here. The imperative necessity of getting the aerodromes into direct communication with the railway soon became obvious and a light railway was constructed from Easton and Wittering, through Southorpe to Wansford station by a body of German prisoners brought here mainly for that purpose.

The flying grounds naturally proved very attractive, and the walk through St. Martin's and past the Park Lodges became a favourite one with the townspeople, who found the continuous "zoomings" and "alightings," occasional

"formation flying," and startling exhibitions of "looping the loop," "side-slipping," "rolling" and "nose-diving" most interesting, though sometimes so thrilling that it was really a relief to see the machine "flatten out" and gracefully resume its direct flight.

During the Zeppelin period the "Home Defence" battle planes, which were stationed at No. 1, often ascended at night either for practice in night flying, or to give the search light sections actual experience in finding aircraft under war conditions, but sometimes when Zeppelins were about they went up with the object of attacking them. Stamford did not however have the exciting spectacle of an actual air-fight, although two enemy bombs were dropped near the Wittering Aerodrome.

Soon after demobilisation commenced, the dismantling of the Wittering Aerodrome was begun, but, at the time of writing, that at Easton (No. 5) is still carrying on. The bustle of the "W.D." motor vehicles which were continually hurrying between the town and the 'dromes has almost died out and the Great North Road is quickly re-assuming its pre-war aspect.

It may be interesting to note that the following were among the various types of machines employed at the two local aerodromes:—Curtis, D.H. 6, D.H. 4, Bristol Battle Plane, Sopwith Camel, Sopwith Pup, Avro, R.E. 8, etc., etc.

### Presentation of the New Chain of Office to the Mayoress.

For a very long time it had been strongly felt by the members of the Town Council that the Mayoress of Stamford should wear some suitable ornament or emblem, as a distinctive mark or badge of office, which could be handed down and worn in succession by all future Mayoresses of the Borough. It was finally decided in 1916, towards the end of Mr. Martin's third year of office, to present the Mayoress with a new chain of office. No one in all the long list of her predecessors could possibly have performed the duties of Mayoress with greater credit to herself and the Borough. She certainly gained the admiration of all during the strain of war-time when her organising powers had been of the greatest value, especially

in connection with the Needlework Guild and Hospital Supply Depot which, as was truly remarked at the presentation, was an asset to the nation. The time was therefore thought to be a most appropriate one for carrying out the long-considered proposal.

The chain, which was subscribed for by the members of the Town Council and the officials, was presented to the Mayoress, on their behalf, at a special meeting of the Council held on Saturday morning, December 23rd, 1916, by the Deputy Mayor, Alderman Bell, who moved the following resolution:—  
"The Mayoress' chain provided by the members of the Town Council was presented to Mrs. Martin, the Mayoress of the Borough, to commemorate the first occasion of a Mayoress being Mayoress for four years in succession, and also to show the appreciation of her work during the time she has been Mayoress of the Borough. The chain is to be worn by her as Mayoress of the Borough and afterwards to be returned to the Council to be handed down and to be worn by succeeding Mayoresses from time to time during their term of office."

The chain, 30 inches in length, is of handsome silver gilt, the links being connected by the letter "S." The central ornament is also designed in the form of the letter "S," but handsomely set with brilliants and mounted in an elegant scroll set with pearls. Suspended from the central ornament and attached to it by a diamond rose, is a handsome pendant beautifully enamelled with the Stamford Borough Arms, the whole being effectively finished by three pearl drops suspended from the pendant by fine gold chains. An inscription on the back of the pendant reads as follows:—

1916-17.

PRESENTED TO

THE MAYORESS (MRS. W. E. MARTIN)

By the members and officials of the Corporation in recognition of her fourth successive year of office and in appreciation of her work during the war.

At the time of the presentation the Mayor and Mayoress (Mr. and Mrs. Martin) had entered on their fourth year of office, therefore when the Armistice was signed on November 11th 1918, they had commenced their sixth year, thus surpassing the record of any previous Mayor and Mayoress of Stamford.

## The Daylight Saving Bill.

### EFFECTIVE ECONOMY WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE.

During the war it was necessary to exercise every possible economy, and in May 1916 the much talked of and criticised Daylight Saving Bill came into force for the duration of the war.

The idea was to arrange for the work of the day to be carried out to a greater extent in daylight, so that the use of artificial light of all kinds might be reduced, and incidentally a great saving of fuel effected, as less gas and electricity would be required. The early morning light would be more fully used, and the day's work would be ended before artificial light was required.

This should have been a matter of interest to everyone, but it was altogether misunderstood by a great many people, some of whom appeared to think that in some mysterious way they were to be robbed of an hour a day, somewhat after the notion of those who objected to the alteration of the Calendar (in 1752) and cried out "Give us back our eleven days!"

The change to "Summer time" was made by the simple method of putting the clock forward one hour at 2 a.m. on Sunday morning, May 21st, 1916, which time was considered least likely to inconvenience railways, hotels, etc. Stamford took very kindly to the Bill; in fact everything worked so simply and smoothly here that the change was scarcely noticed.

It will be readily seen that no loss, but a very decided gain, was effected, for example: if the clock is put forward an hour, 5 o'clock (old time) will be called 6, and what is really 6 o'clock will be called 7 and so on. A little thought will show that all the work of an ordinary day can be done in daylight, besides which everyone will retire to rest one hour earlier (true time) than the clock indicates, and artificial light, if required at all, may be put out much earlier, while proportionately less fuel will of course be required.

The French and some other continental nations were quick to see the advantages of this "Daylight Saving" and soon adopted it.

In October the clock is put back again to normal time, because the day is then getting shorter and there is no light in the early morning.

Although on the one hand the lazy man may delude himself into the belief that he is getting out of bed an hour later than before, and, on the other, the one who goes in for late evening enjoyments may be annoyed to think he is going to bed an hour earlier, there seems to be a fairly general opinion that millions of pounds have been saved, and that the Bill will be retained after the war.

It remains in force in June 1919: still, prejudice dies hard, and we must "wait and see!"

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## An International Episode.

### AMERICAN TROOPS SALUTE THE MAYOR.

Great satisfaction was expressed when it became known that Stamford had been selected as one of the training stations for detachments of our American Allies, but when the men arrived and began to settle down in their allotted quarters, a certain aloofness with which Britishers are generally, and perhaps justly, credited, for a time left the new-comers as a body almost entirely to their own devices, seeking their own amusements and making their own friends; a condition of affairs which had many very obvious disadvantages. Probably the fact was that people were waiting for an authoritative lead in the way of according some kind of official reception to our friends from the other side of the Atlantic. There were of course some Stamfordians who for personal reasons had special interest in the Americans, others entertained some of them out of a pure spirit of hospitality; parents who had sons of their own serving abroad among strangers were naturally in sympathy with them, for a "fellow feeling" still "makes us wondrous kind." All this was too slow, unsystematic and unsatisfactory, for the majority of the men were left entirely to themselves. At length it occurred to the Mayor that, in order to "break the ice" and bring the inhabitants of the district into touch with the visitors, it would be an excellent plan to invite the whole of the detachments to a garden party in the grounds of Rock House. The idea was speedily put into practice, and the American officers and men eagerly welcomed

an invitation from the Mayor and Mayoress for Wednesday, May 29th, 1918, a date which will long be remembered as the occasion of a spectacle unique in the history of the Borough, and, at that time, probably in the kingdom, when a body of American troops marched past in column and saluted an English Mayor in front of his private residence.

The Americans marched through Scotgate in splendid style, their smart appearance being much admired, as was also the precision and smoothness with which they changed formation and swung round into the grounds. The Mayor, who wore his robes and civic chain, had taken up a position outside the gates which had been effectively and appropriately decorated with "Star Spangled Banners" and "Union Jacks." With him were the Mayoress, also wearing her artistic new chain of office; the Misses Martin; Major McCoy, commanding the American detachments; Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation; the Town Clerk and Officials; the Mayor's Chaplain (Rev. E. L. C. Clapton, R.D.), and many well-known inhabitants of the town and district. The American troops numbered about 700, and in addition there were a great many officers of the Royal Air Force, among whom were Colonel Ross Hume and Major Macfarlane Reid, M.C. It was estimated that fully 1200 persons were present.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the entertainment of the guests and, fortunately, the brilliant weather enabled them to be carried out under most enjoyable conditions. The afternoon's proceedings were appropriately opened by Britannia, (impersonated by Miss Mollie Dean, a London artiste), who sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and "God Save the King," from the vantage point of a prettily draped stage, which had been erected in a well-chosen spot over-shadowed by the massive natural rock (itself almost an emblem of the solid Allied phalanx against which the assaults of the enemy were ultimately destined to be shattered), which appeared to add to, rather than detract from the carrying power of the singer's voice. While the National Anthem was being sung the troops stood rigidly at attention, and the impressive picture made by the fine body of khaki clad young Americans standing bareheaded amidst their picturesque surroundings, with the gloom of the old rock relieved here and there by gleams

of colour from the sun-kissed flags of the two great allied and kindred nations, will surely never fade from the memory of anyone who was privileged to see it.

The Mayor made an admirable speech, with the spirit of which his hearers were fully in accord, as was proved by the frequent and sustained applause with which his remarks were greeted. The full text of the speech reported in the local press of June 5th, 1918, was as follows:—

My wife and I intended this to be quite an informal affair, but, as our principal guest, Major McCoy, insisted upon putting ceremony into it, I am sure you will allow me to say a few words, as I think I am quite safe in assuming that this is the first occasion in the history of this Royal and Ancient Borough for the Mayor to be honoured by the Salute from a body of American Troops.

"I sincerely thank Major McCoy and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the American Forces under his command, for this great, unique and signal honour which they have conferred on our old town, through me as your Mayor for the time being.

"Major McCoy, allow me to congratulate you and all ranks of the American detachments on your smart and soldierly bearing, and, ladies and gentlemen, as we know that our American Allies have practically an unlimited supply of men of such fine physique, not only willing but also anxious to do their bit for the cause of right and freedom, we need have no hesitation in predicting what the ultimate result of the War will be. (Applause).

"I do not intend to talk about the war—this is a holiday gathering, and I do not want to take up your time by talking, but as I have been obliged to say a few words, I feel I must now, in my official capacity, take this opportunity of extending a heart-felt welcome to the officers, non-com. officers and men of the American Detachments, representatives of our other Allies, and the Royal Air Force stationed in this area, and also to explain to you reasons which prompted us to issue the invitations to you.

"Having travelled abroad, I know what it is to feel like a stranger in a strange land, and how one away from home appreciates the hand of friendship and hospitality, and I am

pleased to say there is a movement on foot throughout this old country of ours to show our cousins from overseas something of our English home life, our customs, and, to put it in short, our true selves, in order to foster, consolidate, and cement the bonds of brotherhood and good fellowship between the two great English-speaking nations. (Applause.)

"It is in conformity with this national movement, and to give the idea a start in this district, that we have invited you here to-day to meet the representatives of the American Armies, and we have, at the same time, taken advantage of the occasion to meet the staff officers of the Royal Air Force and their wives, to also give them an opportunity of becoming known to the inhabitants of this district.

"I know a large number of people will be only too pleased to meet and entertain the American soldiers, but the difficulty has been to know how to commence.

"I have talked the matter over with Major McCoy, and what he would prefer is for anyone who would care to show their hospitality in this way to send an invitation to him for the number of men they would like to entertain, so that he can select his men for each occasion from amongst those who are off duty, and Wednesdays are the most suitable days, as each man gets a holiday on each alternate Wednesday.

"I know many will regret being unable, owing to rationing orders, to show the true British hospitality, but you need not worry about that, as our American friends do not want or wish for food. All they want is social intercourse, and they will be delighted to come to you for afternoons or evenings.

"In conclusion, I would like to say that my wife and I want you to make yourselves quite at home and treat this as a free and easy occasion.

"It is quite impossible for us to introduce you all, one to the other, but we are quite sure you will not let the question of introduction stand in the way of mutual intercourse and enjoyment, and our hope is that the result of this gathering will be to pave the way for friendships to be made, and give pleasant recollections of their visit to all those who are temporarily sojourning amongst us." (Loud applause).

As the applause amidst which the speech was concluded died away, the large company turned its attention to the enter-

tainments. Prominent among these were the concerts given by "The Allies Concert Party," who had been specially brought down from London, and whose clever and sparkling rendering of an attractive and well-varied programme held the interest of their audience throughout. The performers were certainly not confronted by "a beggarly account of empty benches," but must have been greatly encouraged by the sight of hundreds of Americans and others sitting around on the grass and keenly enjoying the performance, while later on, the enthusiastic manner in which the soldiers themselves tackled each other in the various games arranged for their amusement, provided in itself an entertainment for the civilian onlookers.

Tea and iced drinks were served from four o'clock, and owing to the hot weather, this was by no means the least enjoyable feature of the afternoon.

The Americans freely wandered about the grounds and gardens in which they were greatly interested. Time passed quickly and it was nearly seven o'clock before the visitors took leave of their host and hostess, military and civilians alike fully realising that they had indeed taken part in a notable and historic gathering.

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### *Stamford in Darkness.*

D.O.R.A. PUTS THE LIGHTS OUT.

Authorities in various parts of the country which had received visits from Zeppelins were decidedly of opinion that towns which had been kept in darkness had suffered much less damage than had been done in places where the unrestricted lighting had evidently helped enemy aircraft not only to locate them, but also to recognise certain districts, and apparently, in some cases, even to single out particular buildings.

The absence of lights must certainly have made it more difficult for the enemy to take his bearings, and the Stamford Authorities were well-advised in keeping the lights down to the absolute minimum, inconvenient as it undoubtedly was to some of the inhabitants of the borough, and notwithstanding the criticism which was occasionally evoked.

The Defence of the Realm Act, often spoken of as D.O.R.A., empowered local authorities to make stringent regulations

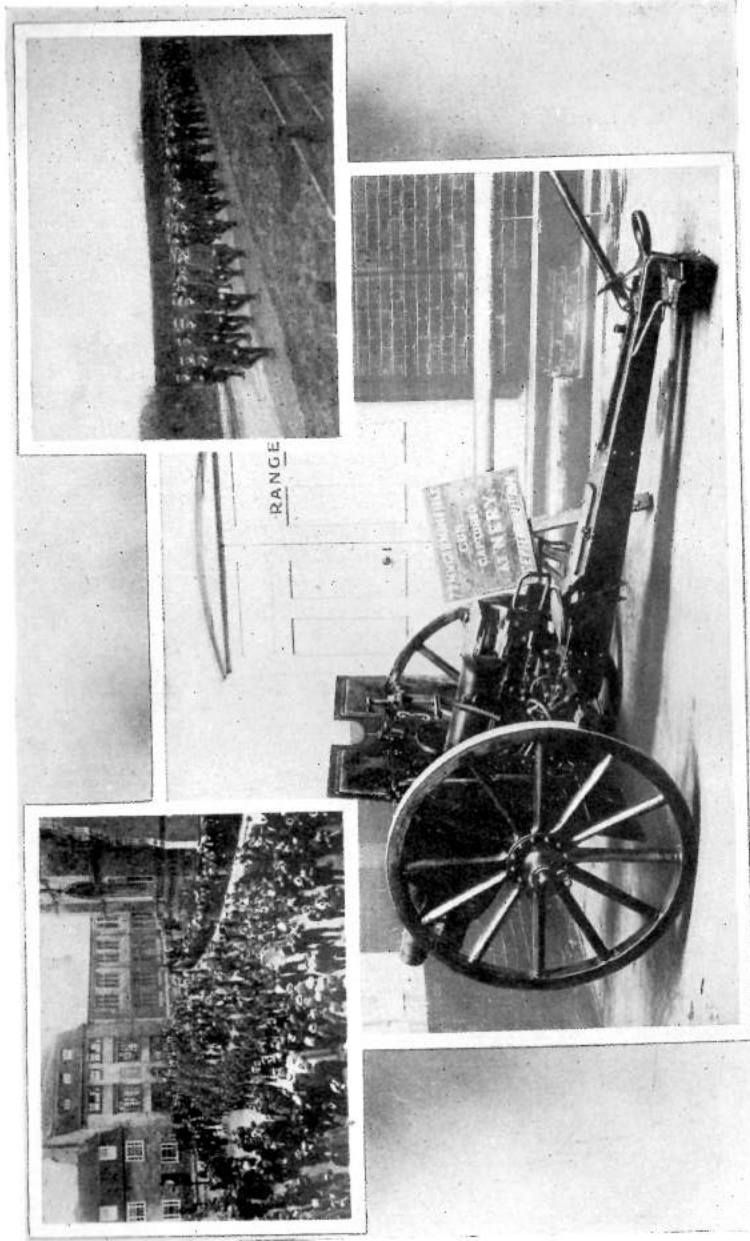
respecting lighting, but although in some parts of the kingdom it was scarcely necessary to impose any restrictions, in others, known as prohibited areas or special military districts, it was considered important that the lighting regulations should be strictly enforced, and Stamford being one of these, the provisions of D.O.R.A. had to be carried out. It was made an offence to allow a naked light of any kind to be visible from the street, and later it became necessary to prevent even a subdued (shaded) light from showing outside. The Town Council had the tops and sides of the lamps in the streets and square darkened so that the light would not be easily seen from the air, and later on the lamps were greatly reduced in number ; finally all were extinguished, and the town left in absolute darkness. This of course had many disadvantages attached to it and some people thought it unnecessary to carry things so far. Several tradesmen complained that it was not only an inconvenience, but a serious hindrance to business, still " to the public good private respects must yield," and the inevitable had to be accepted. Many expressed surprise that certain sea-side and other places should still be fully lighted, while Stamford was kept in the deepest gloom, but it should have been borne in mind that the circumstances were entirely different and that many places much larger, and in some ways infinitely more important than our little borough, were not of the slightest interest to the enemy.

In a quaint old place like Stamford, with its narrow lanes and passages, it is always difficult for people to find their way about, but in total darkness it became practically impossible, even to old inhabitants, and great care had to be exercised. Collisions, and involuntary embraces were not uncommon, but all these really unavoidable little incidents were treated with good humour, and even " Mrs. Grundy " failed to find much to which she could take exception.

Luminous buttons and pretty novelties in the way of luminous moon daisies which could be worn either in the button-hole or on the hat, proved simple but effective means of avoiding accidents, and even the glowing end of a cigar or cigarette was not to be despised as a danger signal, as it could be seen several yards away. Electric flash-lamps were in great demand but, though extremely useful, they ultimately became a nuisance

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German Gun captured by Brig.-Gen. Thompson.  
Territorials Church Parade before leaving for the Front.

First Route March of the V.T.C.

through thoughtless young persons flashing them full in the faces of other people who were, for a few moments, rendered almost blind. This foolish and dangerous practice which might have led to serious accidents, was quickly, and very properly, checked by the police.

Dark opaque blinds, often of paper, with strips of the same material down the sides of the windows to prevent light from showing outside, were in general use. Door-steps, kerbstones, lamp-posts, pillar-boxes, etc., were painted with broad bands of white which prevented pedestrians from colliding with or tripping over them.

Motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles and even ordinary vehicles were compelled to carry red rear-lights, as well as white front lights, the motors also having to subdue their white lights—usually with perforated rubber covers—as it was commonly reported that motor cars were acting as pilots to the Zeppelins.

On raid nights the police and special constables ordered any lights which could be seen from outside to be at once extinguished, and the peremptory order, "Put that light out," will be remembered as the final notification that there was danger in the air.

Many people were fined for infringing the lighting regulations and although at the time they may have thought the treatment accorded to them somewhat drastic, especially as the infringements were quite unintentional and merely the results of carelessness, yet any exposed light was a real danger to the community, as it might have given a valuable clue to the enemy and thus have led to loss of life or damage to property in its immediate vicinity *or elsewhere*, and no one could be allowed to unnecessarily imperil the life or property of another.

Even the churches had to submit to the lighting regulations, and some of the Stamford churches which could not completely darken their large windows had to dispense with the evening service and substitute one in the afternoon. The day schools closed at 3.30 during the winter months to avoid the use of artificial light, either for lessons, or such purposes as cleaning the schoolrooms.

Railway stations were darkened and trains had to run with all their blinds drawn, but when a raid was actually going

on the lights had all to be put out and the train brought to a standstill until the raid was over. On several occasions Stamford people who happened to be travelling by rail had the unpleasant experience of being "held up" through the whole night in some out of the way siding.

### *The Defence Arrangements.*

#### WELL ORGANISED VOLUNTARY WORK.

From the outbreak of war, almost until the signing of the armistice, the high military authorities thought it extremely likely that the enemy would attempt a landing on the East Coast, possibly in Lincolnshire. So far back as November 14th, 1914, it was decided to form Local Emergency Committees, under the respective Military District Commands, in places whose geographical positions or other circumstances made it necessary. These places were known as Prohibited Areas or Special Military Districts, and Stamford was, for obvious reasons, included among them. The Local Emergency Committees had control of the defensive arrangements in their respective areas and consisted of not more than seven members, including the local superintendents of police.

Comparatively few of the inhabitants of the borough had any real knowledge either of the excellent plans which had been devised to meet the eventuality of a hostile landing, or of the splendid way in which the special constables, firemen, and others worked all through the air-raid period. For the purpose of the Defence Scheme Stamford was divided into six districts, over each of which a civilian, known as a group leader, was placed, viz. :—District No. 1, Alderman Daniels; No. 2, Alderman Bell; No. 3, Councillor E. Bowman; No. 4, Mr. R. M. English; No. 5, Mr. C. Atter; No. 6, Mr. G. Blackstone, whose district was, after a time, taken over by Councillor J. H. Bowman. Each group leader had a certain number of special constables allotted to him, for whose efficiency he was responsible, as well as for the transmission of orders and messages. At the head of all was the Special Constable Commander, who was the Chairman of the Emergency Committee, and whose qualifications were that he must regularly reside in the area, and possess either a motor car, motor cycle, or riding horse. In Stamford, as in many other places, this office was naturally undertaken

by the Mayor. At the outset many additional special constables had to be appointed, a Cycle Despatch Corps organised, and collecting areas and depots for motor cars, motor cycles, light carts and other vehicles, horses and other animals, tools, etc., decided upon. There were already a few special constables, but many more were enrolled during the war, especially about January 1916, over 300 being ultimately sworn in.

Each special constable had assigned to him a part of one of the six districts, which he had to take in hand directly he received notice to do so, and to report on all cases taken up, or any suspicious circumstances which came under his notice; in fact he was really responsible for the safety of his special area. As far as possible each special constable had a despatch rider attached to him for the purpose of carrying messages to the special constable commander or other officer of his own or another area. The "specials" had also certain duties of a secret nature which had to be carried out only in case of actual invasion. They had further to keep all main roads clear for military use, and to arrange for labourers to help the military when required in entrenching and throwing up earthworks, or to assist the police in such destructive work as blowing up premises, destroying rubber tyres, and all motor spirit except that which cars would require for a journey. It was first decided that, if the civilian population had to leave the borough, Nottingham should be their rallying point, but this was afterwards changed to Leicester. A census of motor and other vehicles, wheelbarrows, spades and other tools, barbed and plain wire, and many other articles was made by the special constables, who were responsible for collecting them when directed to do so, transporting them to the various depots previously decided upon, and arranging them in the manner specified in their instructions, all cars and other vehicles facing west.

It was however not only the possibility of invasion which occupied the attention of the special constables, for during the period when air raids were so frequent over the Midland district they were constantly being called out, and were sometimes on duty from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m., but in spite of difficulties they never failed us. The procedure on actual raid nights was as follows :—A first warning known as the Field Marshal's warning was sent



to the local police directly enemy aircraft crossed the coast line: this called out the "specials." A second warning was received when Zeppelins were reported to be within thirty miles, and this the police immediately communicated to the members of the fire brigade, who at once hurried through the streets assigned to them giving, at short intervals, the three blasts on their whistles which formed the well-remembered signal to take cover and put out all lights. Fortunately there were no casualties from bombs, but there is every reason to believe that any emergency would have been promptly and efficiently met by a trained and well-equipped brigade of voluntary ambulance workers who always held themselves in readiness. At the end of a raid the "All Clear" was given by the police and this was the signal for dispersal.

It may not be generally known that during the raid period the Mayors and Town Clerks of many of the Midland towns affected, held a meeting at Nottingham to protest against the inadequate character of the defence provided against the attacks of hostile aircraft, and that the Mayor and Town Clerk of Stamford, with a number of others, met Lord French (who was then Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces) at the War Office for the purpose of devising more effective methods of protection.

Owing to its unobtrusive nature the work of the special constables, firemen, ambulance men and others who took part in carrying out the defence scheme is apt to be underrated or entirely overlooked, but it should be remembered that these men were volunteers who undertook their duties from patriotic motives, a high sense of duty, and for the protection of the community, at great personal inconvenience, and there is certainly no body of civilians whose war work is more deserving of recognition.

After the signing of the armistice a letter of thanks, a copy of which is given below, was received from Lieut. General Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief, Northern Command.

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN COMMAND, YORK,  
18th November, 1918.

Dear Sir,

Now that the Armistice is signed and we have every reason to believe there cannot be a renewal of hostilities, I

desire to tender to all who have devoted their time to the perfection of Civilian Emergency Measures, the cordial thanks of myself and the Northern Command for the devoted work which has been done.

It is a matter for National congratulation that, thanks to the efforts of our Sailors and Soldiers, the necessity for adopting any Emergency Measures has not arisen, yet it is a great military satisfaction to know the Emergency Committees were so well prepared for that eventuality.

Again expressing my appreciation of your work.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) L. G. MAXWELL,

Lieut. General,

Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command.

### *Prisoners of War Fete at Rock House.*

#### A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

For two reasons it may be said that of all the splendid war efforts made in this district none was more deserving of success than the fete which was held at Rock House, on July 17th, 18th and 19th, 1918, first because it was fully recognised by the nation that these gallant but unfortunate fellows, who were being half starved and otherwise ill-treated in wretched prison camps in Germany, had the first claim on our sympathy; second because the bad weather and other serious difficulties which arose and threatened the whole venture with utter failure were triumphantly overcome by the resolution and tactful management of the promoters.

As stated in another place a fund already existed for the purpose of sending parcels to local men who were held in durance by the enemy, and it was with the object of adding substantially to this fund that the Mayor and Mayoress inaugurated the fete. A hardworking and enthusiastic committee of well-known people had been appointed, Mr. Garmston Chapman proved an indefatigable secretary, and the work of Messrs. German and Perfect the joint treasurers was, as usual, beyond all praise.

From such a capable body of workers great results were confidently expected, but few could have anticipated that, under such conditions of weather, the magnificent sum of £625 would be realised.

Preparations were made on a lavish scale, the provision and erection of the stalls being left in the hands of a well known professional expert who produced a very novel and picturesque effect, the rose-laden entrance being especially charming. The numerous games, competitions and similar attractions were superintended by ladies and gentlemen whose experience in such matters bespoke success, but the crowning attraction was the engagement of the famous Band of the Royal Marines (Chatham.)

The preliminary arrangements were all successfully carried out and the only thing required to make the fete an assured success was sunshine, but unfortunately this was withheld, and a sharp downpour of rain in the morning looked very ominous. To make things worse a telegram was received stating that the band had been recalled by the military authorities and could not attend. However, a consultation was held and it was decided to go on and make the best of things. Shortly before the time fixed for the opening ceremony the weather improved, and people began to arrive in good numbers. News was also brought that the Royal Marines' Band was, after all, free to come, and was well on its way to Stamford.

The proceedings were opened on the first day by the Mayoress, when addresses were given by the Mayor (Mr. W. E. Martin), the Deputy Mayor (Alderman Bell), and the Town Clerk (Mr. C. Atter), all of whom strongly impressed on their hearers the urgent necessity for helping the Prisoners of War Fund. At the close of the opening ceremony a beautiful bouquet was handed to the Mayoress by Master Kenneth Ennals.

Showers of rain still fell at intervals, but people held on in the hope of hearing the band, which at length arrived and took the place of a body of local musicians who had been hastily got together. The weather temporarily improved and the famous band played some beautiful selections in splendid style, but their performance was cut short by another deluge which made the company rush for shelter in all directions.

Anxiety was felt for the safety of the beautiful articles which had been so attractively displayed on the well-filled stalls, but an arrangement of tarpaulins fixed up under the superintendence of Councillor E. Bowman prevented all damage. The bad weather had certainly rendered the first day a financial failure. Still the committee determined to "carry on," remembering that though "'tis not in humans to command success," they could at any rate deserve it.

The second day's opening ceremony was performed by the Marchioness of Exeter, who pleaded earnestly for the Prisoners of War Fund, which, she said, appealed most strongly to the hearts of the public, and was in urgent need of generous support. She asked all present to spend their money as freely as they could. Councillor J. W. Hayes thanked Lady Exeter, on behalf of the committee, for her gracious presence and sympathetic speech. As he concluded Master Falkiner stepped forward and presented to her ladyship a charming bouquet of beautiful red roses.

Sales promptly commenced and went on briskly, and although the weather was again showery and unsettled, the day's returns were distinctly good. Many people had come simply to hear the band which delighted everyone, notwithstanding the adverse conditions under which it performed. The conductor, Lieutenant Charles Hoby, Mus.Bach. (Oxon.), A.R.C.M., L.R.A.M., very courteously arranged to give another concert on the Friday afternoon, and this attracted additional visitors. An auction sale in the evening cleared off all that remained on the stalls, and when the income from all sources had been received, and expenses deducted, it was found that, in spite of all difficulties, the fund would benefit to the extent of £625, which was, under the circumstances, an almost incredible amount.

This was indeed an instance of perseverance overcoming difficulties, and the friends of the prisoners of war, on whose behalf this remarkable effort was made, will doubtless remember with gratitude the splendid work and determination of the Mayor and Mayoress, the ladies and gentlemen who held stalls or ran competitions, the officers, and the committee whose combined efforts converted an apparently hopeless failure into an astonishing success.

The following were the stall-holders and amounts respectively realised by them.

	£	s.	d.
The Mayoress ... ..	156	13	11
Mrs. Seccombe ... ..	144	19	0
Mrs. Hayes ... ..	75	15	10
Mrs. Atter ... ..	41	9	9
Miss Mason and Mrs. A. E. Dolby ... ..	34	10	0
Miss Sandall ... ..	17	6	8
Mrs. Wood ... ..	15	0	2
Mrs. Stanley Brotherhood ... ..	12	5	9
Mr. W. S. Ennals ... ..	10	0	0
Messrs. W. & J. Brown, sale of roses ... ..	5	4	10

£513 5 11

In addition there were :—

Competitions ... ..	67	10	11
Donations ... ..	48	6	0
Admission at gate ... ..	79	3	4
Organ recital at All Saints' Church ... ..	9	0	0
Sale of badges at Tickencote ... ..	9	8	6
Sale of programmes ... ..	4	2	2
Proceeds of whist drive ... ..	1	11	0

732 7 10

Less expenses ... .. 106 16 4

Balance ... .. £625 11 6

Handed to Hon. Sec. Stamford Prisoners of War Fund.

### Prisoners of War.

HOW STAMFORD HELPED THEM.

Several local men were made prisoners very early in the war, others after passing safely through terrible engagements were captured when final victory was almost in sight. Such is the fortune of war! The taking of prisoners and keeping

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1. "Prisoners of War" Garden Fete formally Opened.
2. American Soldiers at Baseball.
3. Dr. Hoby and Mr. Councillor Chapman.

them in captivity is of course legitimate, and a military necessity, but there is no excuse for the barbarous treatment which was in many cases the sequel to the capture of British soldiers. By a mutual arrangement some of our local men who were completely disabled and could take no further part in the fighting, were sent, as soon as they had sufficiently recovered, into Switzerland to places like Murren, where magnificent views of the Wetterhorn, Jungfrau, Silberhorn, and other famous peaks of the Bernese Oberland, include some of the finest scenery in the world. The Swiss people, who had expressed a strong desire to have them, treated them with the greatest kindness and did everything possible for their comfort, so that, to use the words of a disabled Stamford man, "They had the time of their lives."

There is, however, a darker side to the picture, for it was the lot of some twenty of our local men to be kept in prisoners of war camps in Germany, where the conditions were so appalling, and the treatment so atrocious, that many of them who came back, after the signing of the armistice, were little more than shadows of their former selves.

When the comfortable appearance of the comparatively well-clad German prisoner in England is contrasted with the emaciated appearance, ragged and scanty clothing, and generally miserable condition of our repatriated men, it leads one seriously to think that, among the great number of British prisoners still unaccounted for, there may quite possibly have been a large proportion who succumbed to the terrible privations they were forced to undergo. The horrors of some of the German prison camps, now fully authenticated, make it difficult to realise that we have been fighting a civilised nation which loudly boasted of its "Kultur:" obviously German Kultur has no refining effect on human nature, but is such a thin veneer that the slightest scratch exposes the barbarian hidden beneath it.

Directly it was realised that our brave fellows were practically starving in Germany, there was great anxiety to send out to them parcels of food, clothing, and other necessities as quickly as possible, and this was at first perhaps done somewhat indiscriminately. Waste, overlapping, and consequent disappointment soon led to a Central Prisoners of War Com-

mittee of the British Red Cross Society, and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, being formed in London. This Committee did splendid work in the interests of the prisoners and gave reliable information and advice to their friends who desired it, besides which the sending of parcels was reduced to a definite system. There were four standard parcels of food for prisoners in Germany, the cost of a single parcel being 8s. ; a fortnightly bread supply could also be sent for 3s. 9d. Six parcels could be forwarded to each prisoner every four weeks (about every fifth day), and 13lbs of bread every fortnight. The cost of four weeks' supply would be thus :—6 parcels at 8s., £2 8s. 0d. Bread (four weeks), 7s. 6d. Total £2 15s. 6d.

Stamford had its own Prisoners of War Committee, and the proceeds of a special fete at Rock House, together with voluntary subscriptions, enabled it to send regular supplies to a number of our local men. These parcels had to be sent out through the authorities of the regiments to which the men belonged, and the Central Committee in London, to the order of the Stamford Local Prisoners of War Committee, the latter refunding the cost of the parcels to the regimental authorities.

A list of the contents of some of the standard parcels may be of interest :—

A.	B.
1lb. Beef.	1lb. Tin Beef.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Vegetables (Cabbages, Brussels Sprouts, Turnips, Carrots or Onions).	1lb. Tin Salmon.
1lb. Sausages.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Ration Biscuits.
1lb. Cheese (Tin).	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Milk
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Tea.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tea.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Nestle's Milk.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sugar.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sugar.	1lb. Tin Fruit (or Dried Fruit).
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Margarine (or Dripping).	1 Tin Oxo Cubes.
1lb. Jam.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tin Beef, Ham, or Veal Loaf.
1lb. Biscuits.	1lb. Suet Pudding.
50 Cigarettes (or 2ozs. Tobacco and Cigarette Papers).	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Margarine (or Dripping).
1 Tin Sardines.	Quaker Oats or Grape Nuts.
Quaker Oats.	1 Tablet Soap.
1 Tablet Soap.	

It has been ascertained that parcels sent to prisoners behind the lines in France were never received, but those sent direct to camps in Germany came as a rule into the hands of the men for whom they were intended.

Quite a number of letters were received from recipients of parcels, which proved not only that they were highly appre-

ciated, but that, without them, the men would undoubtedly have been in danger of starvation.

The total amount raised for the Prisoners of War Fund from all sources was £911 12s. 9d. The parcels sent out were distributed approximately as follows :—

	No. of Parcels.
Through the Lincolnshire Regt. ... ..	424
"    "    Northampton Regt. ... ..	60
"    "    Central Prisoners of War Committee, London ... ..	20
"    "    Suffolk Regt., P.O.W. Help Society	26
"    "    Royal West Kent Regt. ... ..	63
"    "    Tank Corps ... ..	12
"    "    Staffordshire Regt. ... ..	18
"    "    Machine Gun Corps. ... ..	72

The Town Clerk (Mr. C. Atter) acted as Hon. Secretary of the Fund.

When hostilities ceased it was found that a considerable surplus remained in hand, and, after very careful consideration, it was decided that this should be divided among the surviving prisoners in the following proportion, providing they were Stamford men or born in Stamford :—

1914. Prisoners of War	£12 each.
1915.     "    "	£11   "
1916.     "    "	£10   "
1917.     "    "	£9     "
1918.     "    "	£8     "

The names of the Prisoners of War entitled to receive £12 each were :—

Bernard Buzzard, 39, North Street.  
Samuel Knighten, 7, North Street.  
Albert Gutteridge, 9 & 10, Austin Friars' Lane.  
John Popple, 26, Bath Row.

Those entitled to £11 each were :—

Walter Brown, 19, Conduit Road.  
John Cox, 15a, Elm Street.

None were entitled to £10 each.

Those entitled to £9 each were :—

Frederick Bell, 23, Bentley Street.  
George E. Braybrook, 7, Stanley Street.

Herbert Burton, 2, Balloon Yard.  
Ernest Derrett, 7, Elm Street.  
Edward Thrift, 8, Eight Acres.  
Albert Wyles, 40, Conduit Road.  
George Barnett, 19, Foundry Road.  
George H. Manning, 7, Wothorpe Road.

Those entitled to £8 each were:—

Percy W. Chapman, 33, Queen's Walk.  
Lewis Cornell, 4, Malting Yard.  
Cyril Crouter, 4, Coronation Villas, Barnack Road.  
Reginald R. Chapman, 21, Bentley Street.  
John E. Davies, 27, Casterton Road.  
Ralph Dale, 39, Reform Street.  
John T. Tyers, 4, Castle Street.  
Ernest Jackson, 6, Newtown.  
John H. Hinson, 25, Conduit Road.  
William V. Lilley, 5, Cemetery Road.  
Frederick H. Palmer, 11, Sheep Market.  
Herbert Skellett, 5, Conduit Road.  
Sydney J. Tanner, 10, Broad Street.  
W. S. Tallis, 3, Castle Street.  
Harry Cole, 27, Austin Street.  
Arthur H. J. Lincoln, 36, St. Leonard's Street.  
Harold Braybrook, 7, Alma Place.  
Alfred Barrett, 4, Priory Court.  
Thomas C. Dixon, 2, Peel's Buildings.  
Herbert W. Chappell, 3, St. Paul's Street.  
William E. G. Mcheilly, 6, Elm Street.  
William Bryan, 10, Billing's Buildings.  
Robert S. Cooper, 53, Cemetery Road.  
Henry Wootton, 1, Belle Vue, Barnack Road.  
George Cooper, 2, Elm Street.  
W. Herson, A. Leeton, P. C. Royce.

### "Feed the Guns" Week.

NOVEMBER 11TH TO 16TH, 1918.

During the War many ingenious ways of appealing to the patriotic feelings of the community by new and attractive

methods, for the purpose of raising money to carry on the war, were devised and carried out with the greatest possible success.

The limitations of a small population like ours prevented such ambitious efforts as large scale representations of "Scenes on the Somme," or similar spectacles which caused patriotic people in London and other populous centres to come forward and enthusiastically invest enormous sums. If however we make a *pro rata* comparison it will at once become obvious that the part played by the Stamford District again entitled it to a place in the front rank.

From his lengthy experience the Mayor (Mr. Martin) probably knew the possibilities and limitations of the district better than any other person, when therefore the idea of a "Feed the Guns" Week was put forward he was in a position to judge whether Stamford would be justified in adopting it. He quickly decided in the affirmative and on Monday, November 11th, 1918 (Armistice Day), a captured German Gun, the equivalent of a British 18-pounder, duly appeared on the broad pavement in front of Browne's Hospital in charge of a sergeant and a gunner of the Royal Field Artillery. The idea was to sell War Loan Bonds and endorse all the certificates by a special stamp fitted to the breech of the gun.

Every town engaged in this movement was informed by the Government Authorities what sum it ought to be able to raise, the amount requisitioned from Stamford being £100,000. The Managers of the local banks, who have always so readily given their valuable help in similar cases, arranged, in conjunction with the War Savings Committee, what was almost a miniature edition of "Change Alley," for, although it had been originally intended to use Messrs. Blackstone's premises on the opposite side of the road, it was finally decided to have the desks out in the open air.

A short but reverent and impressive Thanksgiving Service, at which the Rev. E. L. C. Clapton, R.D., Revs. H. Izod Rogers, Bailey, Bull, Lamb (Military Chaplain), A. E. Dean, C. Thompson, and others were present, appropriately preceded the business and was attended by hundreds of persons.

Owing to "Armistice Day" coinciding with the first day of "Gun" Week a very large number of people had come together, and "a certain liveliness" which made itself evident,

boded well for business. After terse but really excellent speeches by the Mayor, Rev. E. L. C. Clapton, and Mr. A. Kitson, the Mayor commenced financial operations by investing £2000 for his children and £5000 on behalf of the Martin Cultivator Co. Investors came steadily forward throughout the week, and the usual rush at the finish brought the total to £156,000, a truly remarkable result when it is remembered that an aggregate of approximately £760,000 had already been raised.

During the week a small motor lorry, manned by the Town Crier and a driver, paraded the town and effectively advertised Gun Week, the names of the speakers for each day being displayed on its sides in large letters, while the scarlet coat of the Town Crier made a vivid splash of colour to attract the eyes and the sound of his bell caught the ears of possible investors.

It will be noticed that the amount asked for was exceeded by no less than £56,000, just as the request for £25,000 in "Tradesmen's Week" had met with a response of £46,000.

On April 19th, 1919, it was reported that an aggregate sum of over £1,000,000 had been raised for war purposes, and that in consequence a tank had been offered to the town and provisionally accepted.

## Armistice Week in Stamford.

### PEACE PROSPECTS AND GENERAL REJOICING.

With Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria out of the war, signs were speedily forthcoming that the end was imminent, and very few people were really surprised when Germany herself asked for an armistice. Marshal Foch, who knew the exact military position, had anticipated this, and promptly dictated the terms, which had to be definitely accepted or declined before 11 a.m. on November 11th, 1918.

As usual, when Germany was affected, there was difference of opinion; some thought the terms too severe, while others considered that, under the circumstances they were not sufficiently drastic. If the terms which the Germans had openly

boasted they intended to impose on us had been kept in mind, there could have been no suggestion of severity on our part.

The German policy was obviously to make the terms offered appear as bad as possible; they protested on all kinds of pretexts, but wisely decided to sign.

Some hours before the time limit for signing had expired it was known in Stamford that this great step towards peace had been taken, and that hostilities had ceased. Directly the good news arrived the Mayor had the Union Jack run up at the Town Hall; sirens buzzed out and at their signal hundreds of British and other allied flags, particularly the familiar and popular Stars and Stripes, which had evidently been kept in readiness, shot out from practically every available place in the town. The transformation was as rapid and complete as if the goddess of peace had touched the dear old borough with a magic wand!

Groups of Officers, W.R.A.F.S., W.A.A.C.S., Air-mechanics, and all other sorts and conditions of people appeared everywhere; the Mayor proclaimed a holiday; shops, works, and schools were closed; old and young of all classes gladly relaxed the war-tension which had so long held them, and the town whole-heartedly entered into the spirit of rejoicing.

Military motor lorries scurried gaily through the town to the aerodromes, giving joy-rides to scores of happy laughing children who had been set free from lessons; groups of soldiers marched around with improvised musical instruments which, judging by their appearance and sound, had been fearfully if not wonderfully made; other groups sang snatches of victory songs in no uncertain manner, and the air was alive with aeroplanes whose antics were fully in keeping with the festive spirit displayed below; people who were practically strangers stopped for mutual congratulation on this occasion, and the red, white, and blue favours of the allies were worn by everyone.

An impressive incident occurred at the Cattle Market, where the farmers, auctioneers, and others made a pause in their business to sing a verse of the National Anthem. It is also pleasant to remember that, notwithstanding all this jubilation, the duty of thanking the Supreme Disposer of Events who had given us the victory, and brought the war to a triumphant close, was reverently carried out.

As evening approached it was seen that extensive preparations had been made in Red Lion Square for the execution of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, fortunately (or otherwise?) in effigy. Very lights, rockets, coloured fires, and other fireworks attracted crowds of people to the Square, and the fun was kept up far into the night.

The good humour and tact of the police were very noticeable, more particularly at night, and it was perhaps in some measure owing to this that everyone kept his mafficking within reasonable limits and that rough horse-play was conspicuously absent.

A batch of German prisoners of war passed through the Square more than once but there were neither gibes nor jeers, although one could not help thinking how very different it would have been had the positions been reversed. Early in the day when these men had been told the news, they tossed their caps into the air with joy to think the fighting was over, but heaped curses both loud and deep on the Kaiser.

The succeeding evenings of the week were spent in much the same manner, the week's rejoicings ending on Saturday with a grand finale in the Recreation Ground where men of the Royal Air Force, and others, had been busily engaged during the day in skilfully building a castle whose turrets, bastions, and battlements presented quite a mediaeval aspect. Petrol, tar, paraffin, shavings and other combustibles, far in excess of the restricted rations, were its contents, but the Fuel Controller's discretion was admirable. In front of the castle a balcony or gallows was erected and on this certain notorious criminals were doomed to pay the extreme penalty. Much speculation was rife as to the identity of the culprits, but this was revealed later in the evening when, in the midst of a torch-light procession, strongly guarded by officers and men who weirdly lit up all the nooks and corners of the streets with coloured lights, to the occasional embarrassment of young couples of a retiring disposition, the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Hindenburg, Ludendorf, and Von Tirpitz were marched to the place of execution in the centre of the Recreation Ground. Here in due course they suffered on the gallows in front of the castle which itself caught fire and burnt fiercely until its roof and walls fell in so that the Kaiser and his myrmidons were "in one red

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The Mayor reading the Official Proclamation of Peace at the Town Hall,  
July 3rd, 1919.



Recruits leaving for Luton.

burial blent," amidst the crackling and spluttering of burning materials punctuated by the sharp sound of gunfire.

The glare from the fire was plainly seen at Ketton, West Deeping, Wansford, and many other neighbouring villages.

### What the Elementary Schools did.

"THE CHILDHOOD SHOWS THE MAN" (MILTON).

While their fathers, brothers, or other relations were serving in the army, the children of school age were taught not only to realise the fact that Britain was at war, but also that even a child could do something towards securing victory. Patriotism had been systematically associated with history and geography lessons long before the war began. When hostilities commenced the boys of one school made relief models of France and Belgium, Palestine and Mesopotamia, and other war districts on which the attention of the world was at the moment concentrated, so that the position, contours, and general features of the countries under notice, could be fairly understood as regarded their bearings on the war. Many of the children were therefore well able to follow the progress of the war with intelligent interest.

Those who were at school in 1914-18 will, in later years, be able to look back with satisfaction on the part which they, as children, took in various charitable movements, for in many ways both boys and girls did excellent work, and gave substantial help where it was very badly needed. All Saints', St. George's, St. Michael's, and St. Martin's Girls' Schools knitted mufflers and socks, or made other useful things for the soldiers and sailors. Every elementary school in the town however did *something* towards winning a war which has given many demonstrations of the value of organised "child help," one of the most striking being the case of the National Egg Collection, which was inaugurated in London with the object of maintaining a steady supply of fresh eggs for our wounded sailors and soldiers. Head Teachers in all parts of the country were asked to help, and the first Stamford School to take up the idea was the Boys' School in Recreation Ground Road, which at first sent the collected eggs direct to the London Head-

quarters. Soon, however, a central collecting depot for the whole district was established in Stamford, under the superintendence of Mrs. Cartwright, of Greatford Rectory, and it was thought desirable, in order to save expense and prevent confusion, to send all contributed eggs away through the one central depot. The boys of this school sent nearly seven pounds in cash to headquarters for the purchase of eggs, in addition to collecting two thousand eggs locally. Many of the eggs had neatly sketched on them, in ink, black cats, or lucky horseshoes, usually accompanied by cheery messages and the names and addresses of the youthful senders. The eggs with sketches appeared to be specially appreciated by the recipients, for they usually brought to the delighted young senders, in return, letters or post cards of thanks, which have probably been preserved, and will doubtless be highly prized in years to come. By a remarkable coincidence an egg sent from this school was received by Private George Rudkin, of Stamford (4th Lincolns), an old scholar, while lying wounded in hospital.

A number of scholars belonging to girls' and infants' schools also received postcards or letters from grateful soldiers. The little mites at St. George's Infant School alone sent in 2000 eggs, and only those who saw these little folks bring in the eggs can realise what a privilege they felt it to be to send an egg to a real soldier who was fighting for *them*.

On Friday afternoons all eggs collected in the district were sent to the depot in Maiden Lane, where they were carefully examined, and packed in special boxes supplied direct from the London Headquarters, all the packing being voluntarily undertaken by ladies. When the eggs were packed, the local Boy Scouts took them to the railway stations to be despatched to specified destinations at home or abroad, where the need of them seemed at the moment to be most urgent.

There were numerous other ways in which the schools did useful work, for instance, the Ministry of Munitions informed the Head Teachers that horse-chestnuts could be substituted for grain in the manufacture of propellants, and in a very short time the schoolboys had practically cleared the neighbourhood of chestnuts, for they collected tons of them, which were in due course sent away to places where they could be properly

dealt with. Some of the girls' schools also did a certain amount of nut collecting.

Later on, quantities of date stones, cherry stones, and nutshells were collected, as it had been found that very fine charcoal, suitable for use in gas masks, could be produced from them.

Some of the boys utilised their wood-work lessons by making bed-tables and splints for use in hospitals, at a time when supplies of such things were very short. It is worthy of notice that the wood for these articles was given to the boys by local shopkeepers.

St. Dunstan's Institute for Blinded Soldiers appealed to the schools for help for the children of blinded soldiers, and the Stamford Boys' (St. Michael's) and the Endowed Elementary Schools sent up splendid donations. The former also substantially helped Princess Mary's Fund, The Mayoress' Red Cross Motor Ambulance Fund, The Belgian Refugees Fund, the Over-Seas Club Fund for supplying tobacco to men at the front, the Jack Cornwall Fund, and a number of others equally deserving of support. The two schools last named, together with All Saints', St. George's, St. Martin's, St. Michael's Girls', St. Augustine's, St. John's, and the Council School always made substantial contributions on Rose Days, Flag Days, etc., when authorised collections were organised in aid of registered war charities.

There were other ways in which the children gave help, but the instances given above will suffice to show the spirit which was displayed.

Should there, in their time, be such a disaster as another war, the boys and girls referred to would be called upon as the next soldiers or women workers.

Can anyone doubt how they would reply to their Country's call?

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## Food, Clothing, and Household Requirements.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Everyone knows that a small, densely populated manufacturing country like ours is unable to produce its own requirements, either of food stuffs, or raw materials for manu-

factures, but has to very largely rely upon foreign and colonial supplies, which, owing to our insular position, must of course be brought by sea.

The great hope of the Germans was to cut off our seaborne food supply, and, by thus starving us, to quickly end the war. They confidently expected their "U" boats to attain this end, especially as so many ships of our mercantile fleet had been taken over by the Admiralty for war purposes, instead of being used for bringing food into the country.

Directly the authorities began to warn people to be careful in the use of food, prices went up, and some anxious (or selfish) people began "hoarding," that is, buying and storing up for future use stocks of food much beyond their ordinary requirements. High prices were paid and consequently most things either became scarce, or were made to appear so. Hoarding became so rife that it was made a punishable offence, and, in some places, offenders were fined in amounts running well into three figures, but Stamford had no cases; at any rate there were no prosecutions.

The first thing to be restricted in quantity was white flour. We then had whole-meal bread which was greatly liked by many, and finally we got to war bread which contained other things besides wheat and wheat offals, and just then numbers of people complained of indefinite symptoms which the doctors, no doubt correctly, ascribed to the coarse war bread.

A very sensible war time regulation was that no bread was to be sold until it had been taken out of the oven at least 12 hours.

In windows, on walls, and in newspapers the admonition "Eat less Bread" continually met the eye. Some of the most effective posters ever issued were sent out during this Food Economy Campaign. A Ministry of Food was established, Local Food Control Committees and Officers were appointed, and bread was definitely rationed. Gradually the same thing was done with other foods until practically everything was rationed, that is only so much per head, per week, could be obtained. Ration cards, ruled in squares, were issued for every person in every household, each square being a coupon entitling the holder to purchase the rationed amount of the specified kind of food.

As prices still went up by leaps and bounds the Minister of Food fixed maximum prices, known as "control" prices, which it was illegal to exceed, but there was undoubtedly still a great deal of profiteering. The rationing was intended to make things fairly equal all round, but, although it certainly did tend to equalise matters, its operation was far from perfect.

One excellent introduction of the Food Ministry was the Anchor League which was joined by thousands of children in different parts of the country, including 350 scholars of the Boys' School in Recreation Ground Road, who pledged themselves to avoid waste of food in every possible way, and carried the idea of economy into their homes with excellent effect. Teachers generally took such care to impress the necessity of economy upon their pupils that waste of food among Stamford children entirely disappeared.

There were a few prosecutions for wasting bread and these were mainly due to the power of observation developed by some of the local dustmen, who diligently searched the dustbins, but, as people realised the need for care, there was really very little waste. Stamford had no case of poetic justice like one reported in the press, where a woman was prevented by rationing and high prices from providing what her husband considered a satisfactory dinner, with the result that he threw it into the fire, and was consequently fined £2 for wasting food!

There was much difficulty about sugar, which, in addition to its quality of sweetness, has a high food value. Householders had to send in lists of all who resided in their houses, and, on November 5th, 1917, sugar tickets were issued which entitled the holder to purchase half a pound of sugar per week. Fruit cakes, pastry with jam, icing for cakes, and even sugar in cakes were strictly forbidden, with a melancholy effect on the appearance of the confectioners' windows.

Hotels, inns, railway refreshment rooms, etc., were only permitted to be open for a specified time every day, and even then the thirsty and expectant visitor often found himself confronted with the notice "No Beer." If obtainable a pint of beer cost eightpence. Wines and spirits had a control price which fluctuated between 7s. and 12s. per bottle, but only a limited supply was sent to each retailer. Whiskey was often unobtainable.

Milk went up to 8½d. per quart, and the supply was often short.

It was sometimes impossible to buy beef; at other times only chilled or imported beef was available as butchers were, at intervals, forbidden to sell English beef. Mutton could usually be obtained, but, like all butcher's meat, was rationed. Fish and poultry not being rationed could be purchased in any quantity, and without coupons, all through the war period, but prices were extremely high.

Cheese was so scarce that hundreds of people had to do without it for weeks at a time.

Vegetables were very dear, a lettuce cost 4d., a small cauliflower 6d., and so on.

Clothing was very expensive and a new suit had to be ordered quite a couple of months before it was actually required. Woollen goods were particularly difficult to obtain.

Coal was rationed according to the number of rooms and fires; there was a great shortage and the price rose to £2 6s. 8d. per ton. Firewood was very scarce, and sold at a penny a bundle instead of three bundles for a penny. At one period in 1918 some of the venerable heads of households found it necessary to "go sticking" for the first time in their lives.

Many people tried briquettes, a mixture of coal dust, tar, and cement as a substitute for coal, and coke was largely used. Matches cost a penny a box and were extremely scarce, only one box per week, for a house, being at one time allowed; smokers had to employ considerable tact in order to keep themselves supplied with even the humblest kind, while tobacco itself rose to about fifteen shillings per pound.

Laundry prices kept pace with others, for example collars which cost 1d. each before the war were charged 50 per cent. higher, and in 1918 another 50 per cent. was added to the already increased price, bringing it up to 2¼d. per collar. Other laundry charges were in proportion.

Stationery became very dear owing to shortage of paper, and the cheapest envelopes were about 7d. per packet as against 2½d. The prices of the Stamford newspapers were both doubled, the "Mercury" being twopence and the "News" one penny.

The following list of prices will give an idea of the house-keeping difficulties which arose during the war:—

	Pre-war.	1918.
Fowls (each) ... ..	4/-	8/- to 10/-
Geese ... ..	1/- lb.	2/8
Turkeys ... ..	1/- lb.	2/8
Hares ... ..	5/6	10/-
Rabbits ... ..	1/3	2/3
Beef ... ..	9d. lb.	1/6 to 1/8
Bread ... ..	4½d.	10d.
Butter ... ..	1/2	2/6
Cheese ... ..	8d.	1/8
Margarine ... ..	6d.	1/2 lb.
Flour ... ..	1/6	2/10 stone
Lard ... ..	6d.	1/8 lb.
Jam ... ..	6d.	1/-
Chocolates ... ..	1/4 lb.	4/- lb.
Tinned Salmon ... ..	8d. tin	2/6
Sugar ... ..	1½d.	7d.
Milk ... ..	4d. qt.	8d.
Herrings (by weight) ... ..		9d. lb.
Cod... ..	4d. lb.	1/8
Soles ... ..		3/- lb.
Lemon Soles ... ..	6d. lb.	1/9
Apples ... ..	3d. lb.	10d. to 1/- lb.
Tinned Apricots ... ..	1/- tin	4/6 tin
English Tomatoes ... ..	8d.	2/4
Oranges ... ..	½d. & 1d.	3d. each
Rice ... ..	3d.	6d. lb.

Clothing and dress materials also increased enormously in price.

The following examples are typical:—

	Pre-war.	1918.
Grey Calico ... ..	3d.	10d. & 11d.
White Calico ... ..	6d. or 8d.	1/6 & 1/11
Flannel ... ..	1/6	2/11
Gloves ... ..	1/11	4/-
Sewing Cotton (per reel) ... ..	3d.	7½d.
Wool (per oz.) ... ..	3½d.	9d.
Thread (50 yards) ... ..	1d.	8d.
Linen Buttons ... ..	1d.	6d.
Ladies' Costumes ... ..	5 gns.	11 to 13 gns.
Men's Boots ... ..	£1	£2/10
Boys' Boots ... ..	9/6	18/-
Men's Suits ... ..	£3/10/0	£6 or £7
Men's ,, Woollen ... ..	5 gns.	9 & 10 gns.
Men's Woollen Undervests ... ..	6/11	14/11
Men's Socks ... ..	1/6	4/6
Overcoat ... ..	5 gns.	8 gns.
Boys' Knicker Stockings ... ..	2/11	5/11
Soap (per lb.) ... ..	4d.	9d.
Glass Tumblers ... ..	4d.	1/4

## Local Food Production.

### ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS, AND UTILITARIAN RABBITS.

At the time when the activities of enemy submarine boats made the supply of ocean borne food-stuffs most precarious, (1917-18), great efforts were made, throughout the country, to bring more land under cultivation and thus add very materially to the production of food crops.

In the Stamford district a considerably larger area of land was put under wheat, besides which many additional allotments were plotted out for letting to men, who, with the commendably patriotic object of adding to the country's supply, were prepared to cultivate them. Lord Exeter greatly helped matters by giving up land for the purpose in view. A field between the Infirmary and Priory Road, which, owing to its southern aspect and light loamy soil, was well known for its early crops, was converted into allotments, all of which were immediately taken up by people who resided in Priory Road or other parts of the east end of the town.

The large field lying on the town side of the drift, which leads from North Fields to the Ryhall Road, was cut up to provide scope for the horticultural inclinations of the inhabitants of that district, while yet another suitable piece of land in Water Furlong was also made available. These extensive additions appeared to fully meet all requirements for every one who really wished to have a garden found little difficulty in obtaining one.

The holders of the new plots lost no time in setting to work on them in the most energetic manner, with the evident determination of making them yield to their utmost capacity.

In view of a possible shortage of wheat, potatoes were most valuable, and therefore formed the main crops of many of the allotments. At planting time several generous donors placed a quantity of seed potatoes of the best kinds at the disposal of the Town Clerk, for distribution among persons who would be likely to make good use of them, and every tuber was planted.

The Town Council purchased a potato sprayer of the most approved type, with all the necessary accessories, primarily for the benefit of allotment holders, so that the necessary

operation of spraying could be efficiently carried out at the smallest possible cost. A Lantern Lecture on the subject of "Potato Spraying for the Prevention of Disease," was given at the Town Hall by an expert (sent by the Ministry of Food), who explained in detail how the symptoms of potato disease could be detected, and also described the most successful method of stamping it out. In order that the instructions given might always be at hand for reference the lecture was reproduced in full in the "Stamford News."

The skill and care bestowed on the new allotments quickly transformed them into highly productive gardens, from which the holders derived both pleasure and profit, for, at a time when the price of garden produce had more than doubled, these garden allotments were undoubtedly a source of considerable profit. As an encouragement, the Stamford Food Economy Committee arranged to give prizes on the reports of competent judges, who were to visit, and personally inspect the allotments, at least twice during the season. The competition did good by causing a little rivalry of the most friendly nature, and if the winners of the prizes felt a little pardonable pride at the success of their good work, in what was really a national matter, it was a feeling rather to be encouraged than otherwise.

It is a very true old saying that no vegetables are so sweet as those of our own growing, but in this case there was a much higher point of view, for, in many instances, the men who so diligently and successfully worked these allotments had held no gardens in pre-war days, but at a critical time had come forward and patriotically "done their bit" towards increasing the food supply.

Whatever the incentive may have been, it was a gratifying and instructive sight to see dozens of these additional allotment holders busily engaged on their plots in the evening, after a stiff day's work at their ordinary occupation, for this sense of duty, and spirit of industry, together with the ability to rise to an occasion, so strongly displayed by the average Stamfordian—whether in a garden or on the battlefield—have greatly helped to form that national character and temperament which the enemy entirely failed to understand.

Besides the production of vegetables, efforts were also made to increase the supply of animal food. It had been

suggested in the press that there were great possibilities in this direction in the breeding of rabbits. Our Stamford fanciers took up the idea. A society was formed, and largely joined by members whose object was to encourage the breeding of utilitarian kinds of rabbits. Flemish Giants and Belgian Hares were very generally kept, and the number increased prodigiously.

There are many persons who, under ordinary conditions, would not greatly fancy tame rabbits as food, though others might consider them a delicacy, but, in an emergency, they would at any rate have formed a substantial addition to the food supply. Had the German submarine boats succeeded in their object, as once appeared likely, we should probably have been very glad to eat less palatable things than tame rabbits. Hunger is a wonderful sauce.

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## Military Sports.

### SOLDIERS ENTERTAIN CIVILIANS.

One of the really satisfactory recollections of the war will be that of the good feeling which throughout existed between the military and the civilian population of Stamford. This was clearly demonstrated when officers and men, mainly belonging to the Royal Air Force stationed at Stamford, arranged a full and attractive sports programme which was carried out in the Grammar School Field in a most successful manner, on Thursday, August 1st, 1918. Admission was free to all and, the day being fine, there was an enormous attendance of spectators; very rarely indeed has there been such a large and animated gathering in Stamford.

Officers, Men, "Waacs," "Wrafs," Munition Girls, and others engaged in special war work, took part in some one or more of the events, all of which had full entries and were well contested. The Military Band attended and played a selection of popular music, and airmen skimmed and "stunted" above the field. Some of the items provoked much merriment. For example, in the Band Race with instruments playing, some of the competitors evidently "got the wind up" (as the

soldiers say), at any rate they caused "ripples" of laughter; the pillow fights on the greasy pole made it obvious that some of the competitors had not got a proper grip of the subject: a costume race in which Charlie Chaplin's representative was easily first although opposed by "flying men," and strenuous tugs of war between sturdy women workers, during which their own gravity and that of the spectators was occasionally upset, all caused great amusement.

There was some very good flat racing and hurdling, in which the finishes were close and exciting, and the jumping was also very good.

Numerous incidents not included in the official programme caused much amusement during the day, and among these the vigorous tossing of Charlie in a blanket, in retaliation for the tricks he had played on others, will perhaps remain longest in the memory of those who saw it.

The occasion was certainly a "red letter day" and probably nothing quite like it had ever taken place in the town before.

It was not until dusk was approaching that the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Ross Hume, wife of the Colonel Commanding, brought the proceedings to a close.

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## The Peace Proclamation.

### A "DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE" ANNOUNCED.

Peace was signed at Versailles on Saturday, June 28th, 1919, and at about 9.30 a.m. on Thursday, July 3rd, the Mayor received telegraphic instructions that the Peace Proclamation was to be publicly read in Stamford at twelve o'clock that day.

The town crier notified the inhabitants of the borough of this arrangement as expeditiously as possible in the only way which was, under the circumstances, practicable, and a good number of people assembled in front of the Town Hall at the time appointed. The proclamation, which was read by the

Mayor in a voice which could be clearly heard by all present, was as follows :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

*GEORGE R.I.*

WHEREAS a Definitive Treaty of Peace between Us and the Associated Governments and the German Government was concluded at Versailles on the Twenty-eighth day of June last : In conformity thereunto We have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published in due course throughout all Our Dominions : And We do declare to all Our loving subjects Our Will and Pleasure that upon the exchange of the Ratifications thereof the said Treaty of Peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as by land and in all places whatsoever : strictly charging and commanding all Our loving subjects to take notice hereof and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

There was also a second Proclamation appointing a general day of thanksgiving for the following Sunday, July 6th.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to bring to a close the late widespread and sanguinary War in which We were engaged against Germany and her Allies ; We, therefore, adoring the Divine Goodness and duly considering that the great and general blessings of Peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation hereby appointing and commanding that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His manifold and great mercies be observed throughout Our Dominions on Sunday, the Sixth day of July instant ; And for the better and more devout solemnization of the same We have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all Churches and Chapels, and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective Dioceses ; and to the same end We do further advertise and exhort the General Assembly of the Church of

Scotland and all Spiritual Authorities and ministers of religion in their respective churches and other places of public worship throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in all quarters of Our Dominions beyond the Seas to take part as it may properly behove them to do in this great and common act of worship, and We do strictly charge and command that the said Public Day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all as they tender the favour of Almighty God and have the sense of His Benefits.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

In accordance with the latter proclamation a procession including the Mayor and Corporation, cadets, demobilised soldiers, and others, attended a special Thanksgiving Service, of thirty minutes duration, at All Saints' Church, on Sunday, July 6th, at ten o'clock in the morning. The church was brightly decorated in keeping with the occasion. Large British and American flags were draped on either side of the altar, and the flags of other Allied Nations were placed in appropriate positions in different parts of the church. The colour scheme of red, white, and blue was carried out most effectively, the decoration of some of the pillars, in particular, being most artistic.

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### *The Peace Celebrations.*

MEMORABLE INCIDENTS OF A GREAT DAY.

The National Peace Rejoicings had originally been fixed for the 3rd, 4th and 5th of August, but, at the beginning of July, the date was suddenly altered to the 19th of that month, with the result that many elaborate programmes, which had been proposed in different parts of the country, had to be either curtailed or entirely abandoned.

The Stamford programme did not appear to be a very ambitious one, but it should be remembered that a proposed luncheon to the demobilised and discharged soldiers and sailors had to be postponed although the arrangements had been practically completed.

The day's proceedings opened with merry peals of bells at the not unreasonable hour of 7 a.m., as it was not thought desirable to begin Peace Celebrations by *disturbing* the peace of anyone. The joyous message of the bells doubtless recalled to many Tennyson's well-known lines :—

“ Ring out the thousand years of war,  
Ring in the thousand years of peace.”

The Stamford Military Band (late Territorial Band) played selections of patriotic music in the Square from ten o'clock until it adjourned to the Drill Hall at 10.30 to meet the Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers, and, with the Boy Scouts' Bugle Band, lead them down to Broad Street, to take part in the Massed United Thanksgiving Service for all denominations which was to be held there at eleven o'clock.

Each congregation met at its own place of worship and, headed by its choir, proceeded to an allotted position on the broad pavement in front of Browne's Hospital, where so many historic gatherings have taken place.

The Band took up its position in front of a large Union Jack which hung down from the balcony, and as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides arrived, the uniforms, and the white robes of the clergy and choristers, gave a picturesque appearance to the great body of people which had assembled. About 350 discharged and demobilised men formed up in front of the balcony, on which the Mayor and Mayoress occupied a central position with the officiating clergy on their right. The Marchioness of Exeter, Aldermen, Councillors, and many other well-known people were also present. Lieutenant Colonel, the Marquess of Exeter, who was in khaki, remained below in Broad Street, near the St. Martin's contingent.

The enormous congregation, which must have numbered fully 4000, was quiet and reverent in manner, and, although the day was a National holiday, it was evidently remembered that the service was one of Thanksgiving for the Victorious Peace which had been vouchsafed to us.

The service was preceded by the singing of the National Anthem, in which the whole congregation, led by the band and the massed choirs, joined heartily. The service itself consisted

of an Invocation, a Thanksgiving, and an Intercession, the officiating clergy being respectively Rev. H. E. Dean (Wesleyan Minister), Rev. F. Davenport, Vicar of St. Martin's, and Rev. J. D. Day, Headmaster of the Grammar School. Three appropriate hymns were sung during the service, the band judiciously giving just sufficient help without overpowering the voices.

At the close of the service the discharged and demobilised men, again headed by the Military Band, and the Scouts' Bugle Band, which did itself great credit, marched by way of Star Lane and High Street to Red Lion Square, where the Mayor made a short speech to the men before they were dismissed.

Early in the afternoon the weather became unsettled, but everyone seemed determined to “ risk it,” for there was a general exodus from the town to the Park, where sports, and the children's tea were to take place. There was also a cricket match between the Burghley Park Club and the Machine Gun Corps from Grantham. Good progress was made with the sports, and at four o'clock the children settled into their allotted places for tea, the schools and respective numbers being :— Stamford Boys' (St. Michael's), 369; Endowed Elementary Boys' 175; St. Martin's Boys' 120. All Saints' Girls', 180; St. George's Girls' and Infants', 257; St. Michael's Girls', 112; St. Martin's Girls', 125; St. John's Infants', 170; Council School Infants, 90; St. Augustine's R.C. Mixed School, 103. Total, 1701.

Alderman Daniels undertook the making of the tea, and a host of enthusiastic ladies, under the superintendence of the Mayor and Mayoress, volunteered to cut up cake and bread and butter, and serve at tea. Everything went on splendidly until a heavy downpour of rain drove all the scholars who were seated outside, together with great numbers of grown up people, into the tent for shelter, and although the children managed to get their tea the later part of the programme was quite upset.

The plan of distributing the orders for cake, bread, butter, etc., among Stamford tradesmen, which was adopted by the tea committee, proved very successful, and it may be of interest to anyone desirous of estimating the capacity of the average school child of 1919, to know that 500 lbs. of cake and 400 lbs.



of bread (well buttered) were disposed of, or to use a naval war expression "sunk without trace."

A chain of bonfires, much like that arranged in 1588 to signal the approach of the Spanish Armada, formed part of the National Peace Celebrations, and Stamford's bonfire was by no means an insignificant link in the chain. Abundance of brush-wood was given by local gentlemen, and the building of the fire began some time before the appointed date. A supply of flares (surplus left over from the war) was secured, and everything was in readiness at the time fixed. Shortly before eleven o'clock a detonating rocket signalled the actual lighting of the fire which burned brilliantly in spite of the heavy rain, and quickly attracted a great many people. The flares lit up the immediate neighbourhood, and threw their light on the dense volumes of smoke against which the figures of the onlookers were sharply silhouetted, the effect being both striking and weird.

This day had marked the realisation of the Nation's hopes in the terrific struggle of Right against Might. The outlook had often been dark and uncertain, but we now had the glorious certainty of a Victorious Peace.

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### *The Mayor and Mayoress further Honoured.*

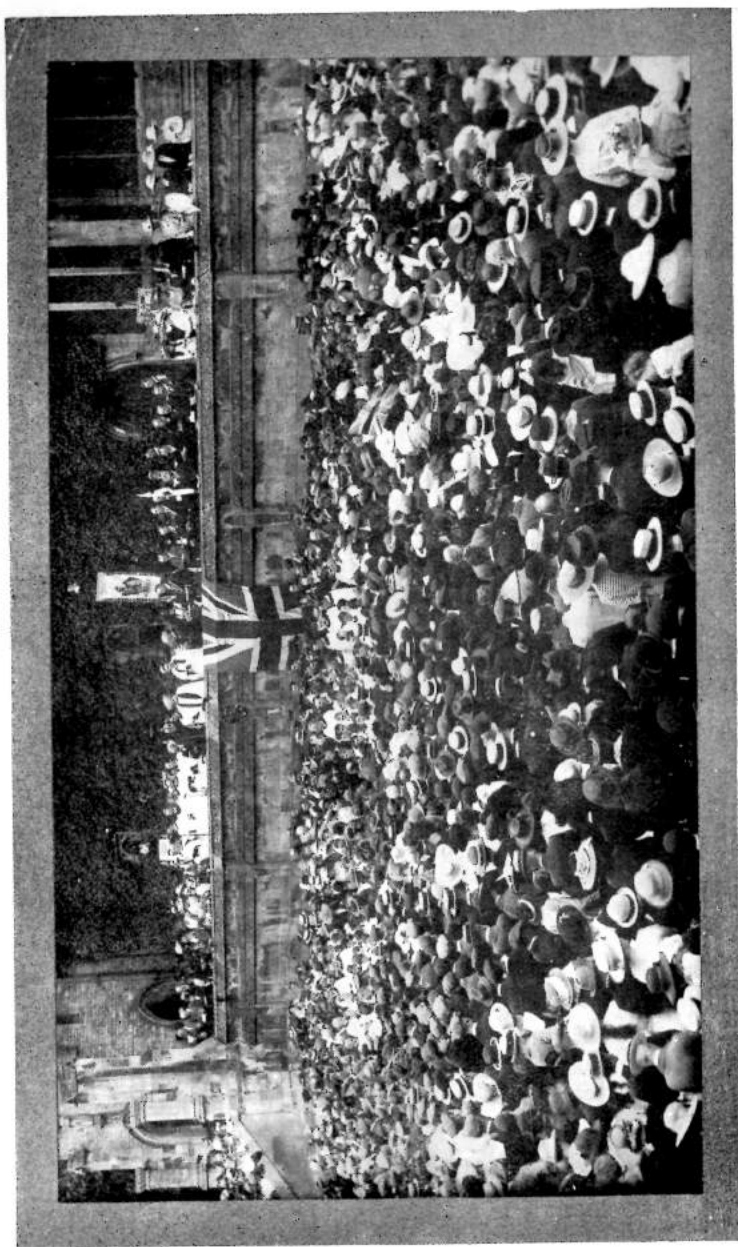
#### MAYORESS MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

On Friday, 25th July, 1919, the Mayor and Mayoress had the further distinction of being called to a Garden Party given at Buckingham Palace by the King and Queen, in recognition of the splendid services rendered by Voluntary War-workers.

Mrs. Martin was also mentioned in despatches for her valuable work in connection with Societies, Organisations, and Institutions for the benefit of His Majesty's Military Forces.

*Court Circular, August 22nd, 1919.*

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Thanksgiving Service in Broad Street, 19th July, 1919.

## Returned Soldiers and Sailors Entertained.

### A SPLENDID GATHERING.

The Government had originally decided that the National Peace Celebrations should take place early in August, 1919, and the Stamford Peace Celebration Committee accordingly arranged, among other things, for a dinner to be given, on the Tuesday in Bank Holiday week, to all demobilised and discharged Sailors and Soldiers, both as a slight public recognition of their patriotic services during the war, and as a welcome home. At the beginning of July however the Government suddenly changed the date of the rejoicings to the 19th of that month, and owing to the short notice, the proposed dinner had to be temporarily abandoned. A second attempt was checked by a general railway strike when arrangements had been practically completed, but directly the strike was over the matter was again vigorously pressed forward by the Mayor and Committee, who were heartily supported by the inhabitants of the town.

The greatest possible care was taken by the Mayor and Committee to ensure every eligible man receiving an invitation, and in all about 1300 men were invited.

The chief difficulty which presented itself was that of finding a building large enough to accommodate such a number of guests. Many suggestions were made, including the use of one of the large buildings at the aerodrome, but at length Messrs. Blackstone overcame the difficulty by placing their new Canteen Buildings at the disposal of the Committee, which was made up as follows:—

*General Committee.*—The Mayor and Mayoress (Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Martin), the Marquess and Marchioness of Exeter, Mrs. Pinder, Messrs. C. Atter, H. V. Blackstone, E. S. Bowman, G. Chapman, R. S. Cox, H. T. Daniels, Rev. J. D. Day, A. E. Dolby, A. Grant, G. E. Higgs, P. W. Johnston, C. Joyce, H. Kelham, W. F. Markwick, F. K. Parker, A. Peasgood, H. Pond, Rev. H. Izod-Rogers, F. R. Ryman, with Mr. F. L. Gooch and Mr. F. W. Kent as Joint Honorary Secretaries.

There was no shortage of supplies. Lord Exeter generously gave a prime bullock; the local Butchers' Association undertook to provide any further meat which might be required,

and also to dress the bullock and cook and carve the whole ; the bakers supplied both bread and sweets ; local farmers readily contributed full supplies of potatoes, and last, though not by any means least, the brewers sent an abundant supply of beer and mineral waters.

The public spirit displayed on this occasion by the Stamford Tradesmen and others just referred to, certainly deserves to be placed on record.

It was found that sixty tables, each to seat twelve guests, could be arranged in the rooms so that 720 men were therefore able to sit down together. Even this accommodation did not quite suffice, as about 800 men put in an appearance, but a partial relay in the smaller room set matters right.

Shortly before six-thirty the men began to assemble. They formed themselves into a queue and moved up for admission with the steadiness of disciplined soldiers, and thus enabled the Committee to comfortably seat the large company in considerably less time than had been anticipated. The absence of any confusion during the seating of the men doubtless had much to do with the success of the whole affair, for it greatly conduced to that general good humour which is so essential in gatherings of this kind.

Each of the ladies who superintended a table had it allotted to her by ballot, and undertook to set it, provide its decorations, table-cloth, and cruet, and also to serve its guests. Their names were :—The Mayoress (Mrs. Martin), the Marchioness of Exeter, Mesdames Atter, Hutton-Attenborough, Allen, G. Blackstone, H. Blackstone, M. S. Blackstone, E. S. Bowman, J. H. M. Bowman, Bassendine, Bayldon, Bellhouse, Barnard, Barton, F. Carter, Duncomb, Day, Dolby, Dennett, Dyer, Ennals, Gray, German, J. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, Hollis, Hensman, C. W. Hall, Harrison, Johnson, Kelham, Markwick, E. G. Mitchell, Ogle, Pinder, F. K. Parker, Ryman, Seccombe, C. Thompson, Woodcock, Young, and Small: Misses Bird, Sunderland-Taylor, Sandall, Browne, Bowman, Burnside, Greenwood, Gooch, Cox, Hart, Hooson, Kent, Mortimer, Muscott, Mason, Perfect, and Pepper.

The appropriate colour scheme of red, white and blue proved very effective, the beautiful appearance of the room causing many expressions of admiration.

After grace had been said by the Rev. H. Izod-Rogers, the men settled down to business, and, to use a military expression, " a vigorous attack developed all along the line." The ladies worked hard and were evidently determined that every man at their tables should be well looked after, while numbers of willing helpers, among whom the Mayor and Lord Exeter were prominent, made countless visits to the cellarmen to replenish jugs of all sizes with foaming nut brown ale, thus giving the guests an opportunity to prove they were at any rate men of capacity.

All good things must however come to an end, and the rising hum of conversation at length denoted that the great attack was dying out. Even the British soldier has his limitations, and the supply had triumphantly withstood his demands. At an appropriate moment the Mayor appeared on the stage to propose the toast of the King, which was enthusiastically received by the men whose loyalty had been tested on many a well-fought field. As the Mayor truly remarked, their bravery and patriotism had been abundantly proved by their work during the war, and although some other countries had lost their ruling sovereigns the British nation had by self-sacrifice and determination, been able to maintain its traditions. Enthusiasm rose high, and the great company stood up and joined heartily in singing the National Anthem, after which a succession of rousing cheers rang through the building.

Cigarettes and tobacco were distributed to the guests before they left the tables in order that the room might be re-arranged for the entertainment which was to follow.

The change was quickly effected and the " Frolics " a well-known London Concert Party promptly appeared on the stage. Before their performance began the Mayor again referred to the splendid work of the men in helping to win such a glorious victory. He expressed the pleasure which the whole town felt in having all the men together that night, and said how sincerely everyone thanked them for what they had done in the cause of right and freedom.

At this stage the sounding of the " Last Post " by Drum-Major Cummins, as a tribute to the memory of the fallen, was a most impressive incident and brought to many of those present recollections of some lost comrade who had paid the price, and

been laid to rest in a soldier's grave, too distant to be tended with reverent and loving care, but always to be held sacred as the spot "Where all that mighty heart is lying still."

In the early part of the evening, and during dinner, the Blackstone Orchestra had delighted everyone by its excellent rendering of an attractive selection of music, and it was now the turn of the "Frolics" to commence their entertainment, which never flagged, but kept the audience interested throughout.

Time went merrily on, but it was nearly half-past ten when the concluding item was reached and the proceedings terminated.

In every way the great gathering had been an unqualified success. It had been carefully planned, and skilfully carried out. The guests were gratified by the knowledge that, locally at any rate, their services were appreciated, while all who had helped felt justly proud that they had assisted in bringing a public duty to a conclusion so highly creditable to all concerned.

It has been decided to present every man who served in the Army or Navy with an Illuminated Address of Thanks, and in the case of a fallen man the address will be given to the next of kin.

The wording of the Address is as follows:—

### **Borough of Stamford.**

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, on behalf of all the Inhabitants of the Royal and Ancient Borough of Stamford, desire to tender our heartfelt gratitude and thanks to all those who have so nobly defended the Cause of Freedom and Honour by their services on Sea, Land, or in the Air, in the recent Great War.

We also proffer our hearty congratulations to those who have returned, on the victorious conclusion of the great struggle.

To the Families of the Fallen and to the stricken or wounded we express deep sympathy.

The Address is presented to:—

as a token of our appreciation for services rendered to King and Country.

Given under the Common Seal  
of the Borough of Stamford  
this 17th day of October, 1919.

Mayor.  
Town Clerk.

## **Our Glorious Dead.**

### **THE WAR MEMORIAL.**

After the services of our townsmen who had returned from the army and navy had been publicly recognised, there still remained the sad, but even more imperative duty of honouring the memory of the dead. Everyone agreed not only that this must be done, but that it must be carried out in the same patriotic and unselfish spirit with which Stamfordians had dealt with other calls of the war, so that the deep feelings of gratitude and admiration which were felt towards the heroes who had fallen might be fittingly recorded, not merely for the present, but throughout all future generations.

There was a very strong feeling that, whatever else might be done, there must be placed in some suitable position a direct memorial to Our Glorious Dead, not one of whom, whatever his rank, should ever be forgotten.

Side by side with this opinion, it was considered by many that the occasion presented an opportunity of providing some permanent benefit for the Stamford District, which could be given to it in the name of the fallen heroes whose sacrifice it was intended to commemorate.

These views were both readily adopted and it only remained to decide what form the Memorial should take.

Various suggestions were made respecting both subjects and sites, and it was ultimately decided that the Memorial should consist of two parts: (1) A Massive Cast Bronze Tablet, bearing the names of all Stamford men who had fallen in the defence of their Country, which should be placed in the wall in front of Browne's Hospital, in Broad Street; (2) The addition of new buildings, to be used as a Children's Ward, at the Infirmary.

The former will permanently record in an open and accessible position ("Lest we forget") the names of the brave fellows who made the supreme sacrifice in defending their homes, and all they held dear, from the terrible devastation and pollution which fell to the lot of some other countries.

The second will, in its spirit and principle, carry on work of the same noble character which, by their own example, our sailors and soldiers had pointed out.

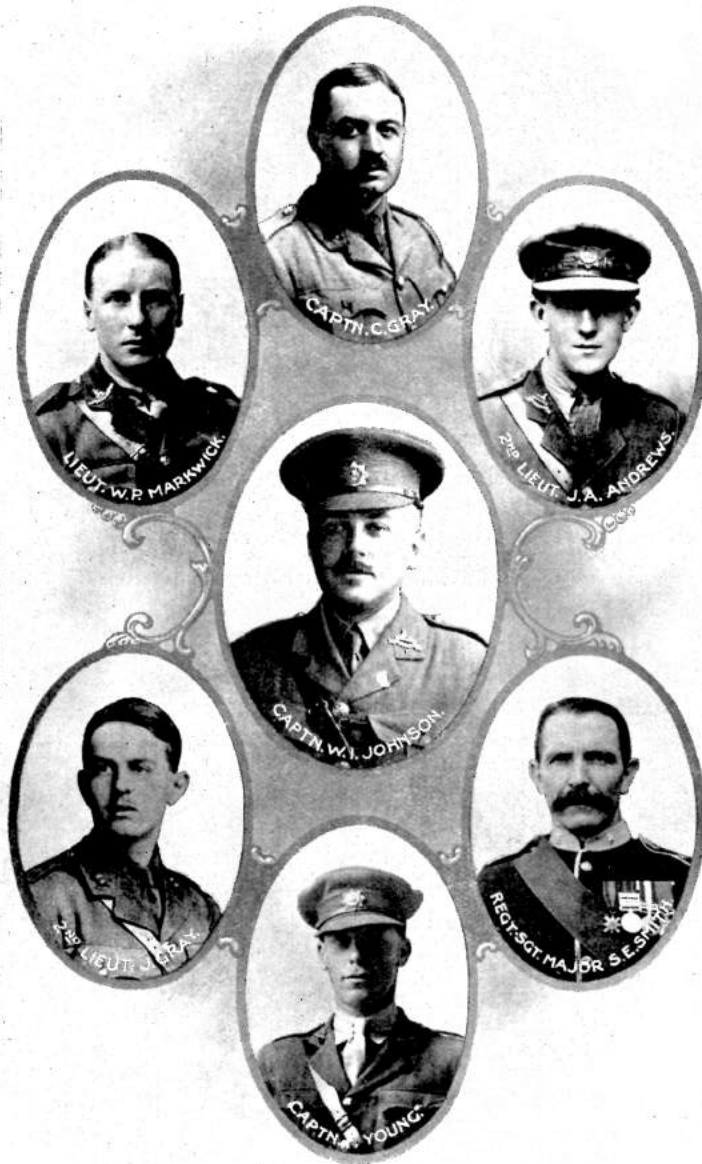
It is estimated that the total cost will be about £5,250. The Mayor (Mr. W. E. Martin) whose six consecutive years of office were just closing, sent out a powerful appeal for funds, and a meeting was held at the Town Hall on Friday, November 7th, 1919, at which a house-to-house collection was organised, so that everyone would have an opportunity of subscribing,

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# For King and Country.

## OUR GLORIOUS DEAD.



### NAVY.

RANK.	NAME.	SHIP.	AWARDS.
Private	Coulson, John	H.M.S. "Hawke"	
A.B.	Green, Joseph Edward	H.M.S. "Harpy"	

### ARMY.

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Captain	Gray, Charles Shortland	Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Hissey, M.	2nd Royal Berks.	
"	Johnson, William I.	4th Lincs.	
"	Young, Fredk. Henry	1st Lincs.	M.C. and Bar
Lieutenant	English, Richard Cornforth	Army Service Corp	1914-15 Star
"	Gray, John Parmwell	R.F.A.	
"	Markwick, Wm. Percival	5th Norfolks	
2nd Lieut.	Andrews, John Alfred Raymond	R.A.F.	
"	DeCann, Harold John	9th Lincs.	
"	Cowie, A. W. S.	7th Lincs.	
"	Nevinson, H. K. R.	10th Manchesters	
"	Wood, M. H.	4th Lincs.	
"	Wright, Wm. Richardson	1/4 Lincs.	
R.Sergt.Mjr.	Smith, Stephen Edward	11th W. Yorks	Ashanti Star 1896, Queen's S A. Medal and 5 Clasps, King's S.A. Medal and 2 Clasps 1899 to 1902, Medal for Long Service & Good Conduct
Q. M. Sergt.	Jackson, Douglas	Gordon Highldrs.	Q. & K. South African Medal 1914-15 Star
Sergt.-Major	Cummings, Bernard	8th Lincs.	
Sergt.-Instr.	Savage, William Arthur	25th London Cyclist	
Sergeant	Cole, E.	1st Yorks	
"	Dawtry, W. H.	R.A.M.C.	
"	Goodley, Harold	4th Lincs.	
"	Hawkins, Ernest	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Palmer, Edward	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Pitt, L. I.	8th Rifle Brigade	
"	Shelton, F. J.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Scarber, C. R.	10th Leicesters	
"	Tyler, John T. H.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Walker, William	1st Northants.	
"	Horsley, C.	M.G.C.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Corporal	Blades, A. M.	4th Royal Berks	
"	Cole, J. E.	M.G.C.	S.A. Medal and 1914 Star
"	Cole, Charles	1st Northants	1914 Star
"	Cole, John Henry	1st Lincs.	
"	Clarke, Ralph	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Clark, George Herbert	Queens Westminsters	
"	Collin, John Parker	2nd Lincs.	
"	Evans, A. C.	Lincs	
"	Hack Harry	1st Northants.	1914-15 Star
"	Sismore, F. W.	3rd Lincs.	
"	Stubbley, John Ernest	Lincs.	
L./Corporal	Bartholomew, Herbert	A.S.C.	
"	Bird, Charles Goodacre	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Blades, Christopher	4th Lincs.	
"	Cant, John Henry	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Cole, A. J. H.	1st Lincs.	
"	Halford, Samuel Henry	2nd Lincs.	
"	Hawley, Samuel	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Hennessey, Richard John	2nd Batt. S. Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Hughes, L. E.	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Lenton, John Frewin	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Nickerson, George Harry	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Peel, R. E.	1st Northants.	
"	Shillaker, Harold	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Sismore, H.	6th Lincs.	
"	Springthorpe, Harold Thos	Lincs. Yeomanry	
Private	Allen, C. E.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Andrews, Owen	6th Lincs.	
"	Atkins, Albert Victor	2nd Northants.	1914 Star
"	Atkinson, Henry Ernest	7th Lincs.	
"	Baker, Charles Cecil	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Barnett, Albert Edward	2nd Batt. Northants	1914-15 Star
Driver	Barnett, Frederick Alderman	Royal Engineers	
Private	Barnett, George	1st Lincs.	1914-15 Star
Bombardier	Barnett, Thos. Morris	Northants. R.F.A.	1914-15 Star
Private	Bagley, Albert Victor	7th Northants	
"	Baxter, C.	4th Lincs.	
"	Betts, F. C.	Northants.	
"	Beechey, C. R.	Royal Fusiliers	
"	Bartram, H.	Queens Westminsters	
"	Betts, B. J.	7th Batt. Northants	
"	Betts, Frank Cecil	1st Batt. Northants	
"	Boyce, Thos. William	1/5 Norfolks	1914-15 Star
"	Boyer, George William	Notts & Derby	
"	Branston, John	M.G.C.	
"	Braybrook, Ernest Wm.	4th Lincs.	
"	Brumwell, G.	7th Lincs.	
"	Braybrook, Francis	4th Lincs.	
Gunner	Bollands, Jack	R.F.A.	
Private	Brown, W. S.	4th Yorks & Lincs.	
"	Butcher, E.	4th Middlesex	
"	Butcher, C.	4th Middlesex	
Gunner	Cant, Fredk. Charles	R.F.A.	
Private	Carter, A. D.	3rd Lincs.	
"	Chapman, Albert	Notts. and Derbys.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Private	Chapman, Charles	Notts. and Derbys.	
"	Chapman, W. J.	1/4 Lincs.	1915 Star
"	Clark, Ernest	2nd South Staffs.	
"	Clark, Herbert	7th Lincs.	
"	Clarke, John	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Clark, Reginald	4th Lincs.	
"	Cornell, Leslie	1st Northants.	1914-15 Star
"	Cozens, Arthur	6th Lincs.	
Sapper	Croft, John William	8th South Lincs.	
Private	Crouter, Frank	6th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Crown, Frederick	7th Yorks.	
Private	Dawtry, G.	2nd Lincs.	1914 Star
"	Deacon, John	Northants.	
"	Downs, George	2nd Lincs.	Q. & K. South African Medal 1914-15 Star
"	Dobbs, Henry Francis	2nd Batt. Lincs.	
"	Drake, Reginald Alfred	239 M.G. Corps	
"	Duff, D.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Dumford, John Thos.	20th Manchester	
"	Edinburgh, W. H.	North Staffs.	
"	Emmitt, James Clack	1st Batt. Northants.	1914 Star
"	Fletcher, George	2/5 Lincs.	
"	Ford, Harold	2nd Batt. Northants.	1914-15 Star
Drummer	Fishpool, H. E.	2/4 Lincs.	
Gunner	Fountain, W. R.	R.F.A.	
Gunner	Foster, F.	R.F.A.	
Private	Friend, John Henry	1st R. D. Fusiliers	
"	Giblett, Samuel Herbert	2nd Batt. Northants.	1914-15 Star
"	Goodliffe, W. H.	West Yorks.	
"	Grant, Vernon	R.A.S.C.	
"	Grant, J. A.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Green, Frank Franklin	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Green, Lewis	1st Lincs.	
"	Hallam, George	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Harding, James Mark Charles	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Harris, George D.	8th Somerset L. I.	
"	Hare, John Albert	1/6 West Yorks.	
"	Hayre, George Cecil	Notts & Derby	
"	Hibbins, James William	13th Yorks.	
Gunner	Hickling, John Thomas	R.G.A.	
Private	Hill, Walter	8th Batt. Lincs.	
"	Hodgett, Arthur	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Hollis, Arthur Henry Joseph	Queens Royal West Surreys	
"	Howard, Thomas	1st Northants.	1914 Star
"	Howard, William	2nd Northants.	1914 Star
"	Howard, R.	2nd Northants.	1914 Star
"	Hudson, Percy Oliver	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Hudson, James Wallis	Lincs.	
"	Hudson, J. H.	Northum. Fusiliers	
Driver	Hudson, G. W.	R.F.A.	
Private	Ingle, Arthur	1/6 Northum. Fusiliers	
"	Ingram, E.	11th East Yorks.	
"	Kenny, Thos. Richard Henry	R.A.M.C.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Private	Lank, H.	1st Northants.	1914 Star
"	Letts, J.	S.L.I.	
Gunner	Lane, Cecil	6th Northants.	
Private	Lattimore, G. E.	Northum. Hussars	
"	Lawless, Austin	4th Lincs.	
"	Lack, Robert Charles	1/4 Lincs.	1914 Star
"	Lenton, James	7th Lincs.	
"	Lenton, J. T.	7th Lincs.	
"	Leeton, Albert	Lincs.	
"	Littlelyke, Ernest	A.I.F.	
"	Lucas, Gorge R.	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Martin, John William	R.A.M.C.	
"	Mason, Harry Gordon	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Meadwell, Albert George	Lincs	
"	Marks, Alfred M.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Mainwood, Montague	Royal Irish Rifles	
"	Middleton, Edward	Cameron Highldrs.	
"	Middleton, J. T.	1/5 Lincs.	
"	Miles, Herbert	6th Lincs.	
"	Miles, Alfred	7th Lincs.	
"	Minton, W. C.	Lincs.	
"	Munford, Henry	1st Liecesters	
"	Murray, P.	South Wales Bdrs.	
"	Newman, E.	6th Lincs.	M.M. & 1914-15 Star
"	Newbon, Harry	1st Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Nicholls, John James	Infantry	
"	Oldham, Percy	4th Lincs.	
"	Osbourne, Bert	East Yorks,	
"	Osbourne, Alfred	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Osbourne, John Robert	Sherwood Foresters	
"	Payne, H. J.	Lincs.	
"	Parker, Albert	Lincs.	
"	Patrick, Edward Henry	17th Sherwood For.	
"	Pepper, J. K.	6th Lincs.	
"	Plowright, Robert	Royal Guernsey L I	
"	Rawden, E.	1st Northants	1914 Star
"	Richardson, Ronald	6th Yorks & Lancs.	
"	Robinson, J.	1st Lincs.	
"	Robinson, Rd. M.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Rudkin, John W.	7th Lincs.	
"	Rudkin, G.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Roffe, George Francis	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Rollitt, Stanhope	A.S.C.	
"	Salt, Edward	9th Royal Warwicks	
"	Sandall, William	Durham Light Infry.	
"	Saunders, Ernest John	Durham Light Infry.	
"	Savage, George	10th Batt. Sherwood Forresters	
"	Savage, Lawrence	2/4 Lincs.	
"	Scholes, H. W.	Royal Fusiliers	
"	Senescall, Thos. Francis	11th Suffolk	
"	Sheffield, Percy Thomas	1st Australian Brigade	
"	Shelvey, H.	Lincs.	
"	Shield, J. T.	R.A.M.C.	
"	Sismore, C. T.	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS
Driver	Skeath, John Robert	A.S.C.	
Private	Smith, H. E.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Smith, James Henry	18th Hussars	
"	Smith, Harry	M.G.C.	
Sapper	Smith, Oliver	Royal Engineers	
Gunner	Snary, George	R.G.A.	
Trooper	Spendlove, L.	1st Life Guards	
Private	Stanger, Robert	Lincs.	
"	Steele, James Herbert	8th Batt. Lincs.	
"	Stewart, W.	7th Lincs.	
"	Stratton, J.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Swanson, Herbert Stanley	24th Royal Fusiliers	
"	Taylor, George	R.G.A.	
"	Taylor, George	2nd Lincs.	M.M. & 1914-Star
"	Thompson, J. W.	Lincs.	
Sapper	Thrower, Philip James	Royal Engineers	M.M. & 1914-15-Star
Private	Tomblin, E.	6th Northants	
"	Thorold, W.	4th Lincs.	
"	Thurrell, Frank Cecil	Durham Light Infry.	
"	Turner, H. V.	4th Lincs.	
Gunner	Tyler, Joseph Arthur	R.G.A.	
Private	Tyson, W. H.	Notts and Derbys	
"	Wade, J.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Wade, I.	4th Lincs.	
"	Wade, Charles H.	1st Lincs.	
Pioneer	Walmsley, Horace	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
Private	Wallis, Charles S.	6th Batt. Lincs.	
"	Waltham, B.	Lincs.	
"	Wardle, J. W.	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Wardle, William	4th Lincs.	
"	Watson, A.	6th Lincs.	
"	Webster, William Edward	7th Leicester	
"	White, A. J.	Sherwood Foresters	
"	Whitehead, W.	3rd Lincs.	
"	Wigginton, William	4th Lincs.	
"	Williams, George	2/4 Lincs.	
"	Wise, Thomas	1st Lincs.	1914 Star
"	Woods, Frederick	1st Northum. Fusiliers	
Driver	Woods, Fred Henry	A.S.C.	
Private	Woodward, Alfred	6th Lincs.	
"	Woodward, J. T. R.	9th Suffolks	
"	Woodward, Harry	Lincs.	S.A Medal and 1914-15 Star

## NURSING SERVICE.

Evans, Margaret

Died July 22nd, 1915, in France  
1914-15 Star



# Served during the Great War.

## Members of H.M. Forces at the Outbreak of War.

### NAVY.

RANK.	NAME.	SHIP.	AWARDS.
Captain	Chapman, Chas. Frederick	H.M.S. Transports	
Lieutenant	Marchant, Charles	H.M.S. "Hibernia"	
Able Seaman	Betts, Sidney C.	P. 14	1914-1915 Star
"	Betts, Walter	Midge, Pellow and Pelican	
Cook's Mate	Stockdale, James Albert	"Asia"	
Gunner	Watson, Bernard Cyril	H.M.S. P. 673	Belgian M.C. 1914 Star

### ARMY.

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Lt.-Col. Tem. Thompson, William George		R.H.A. Brig.-General	C.M.G., D.S.O. Order of St. Anne (Russian)
Lieut.-Col.	Hart, Leonard Herbert	4th Lincs.	D.S.O. with Bar French Croix-de-Guerre avec Palmes, Belgian Croix-de-Guerre 1915 Medal
"	Brownlow, William Thomas	R.F.A.	
"	Marquess of Exeter		
Major	Eking, H. T.	5th Lincs.	
"	Staton, Henry Hamilton	1st Camb.	1914-15 Star
Major Tem. Lieut.-Col.	Thompson, Sydney Arthur	Northants. & Staffs.	
Captain	Evans, Richard Gwynne	Queens Westminsters	
"	Philips, C. J. H.	R.F.A.	
"	Stapleton, A.	2nd Lincs.	M.C.
Lieutenant	Dickinson, Frederick	7th Essex	
"	Reginald Paradise		
"	Markwick, W. Leslie	1st Lincs.	
2nd Lieut.	Williamson, R. G.	R.F.A.	1914 Star
Regt. Sergt. Major	Peasgood, Augustus	1/4 Lincs.	D.C.M., M.S.M.
Batt. Sergt. Major	Richards, W. J.	R.F.A.	
Qtr.-Master	Griffin, G.	R.F.A.	
Com. Sergt. Major	Flynn, James	R.A.S.C.	Queens S. A., 1914-15 Star, M.S.M.

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Com. Sergt. Major	Jackson, Philip Richard	Lincs. and Yorks. Yeomanry	1914-15 Star Terr. Medal
"	McCartney, C. H.	Northants.	1914 Star
Com. Q.M. Sergt.	Proctor, Jacob	4th Linc.	Terr. E. Medal
"	Wilson, George C.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Stubbs, George Hodgson	1/4 Lincs.	
Sergeant	Aitken, Percy	4th Lincs.	Terr. E. Medal, 1914-15 Star
"	Albon, S.	2nd Lincs. Fus.	
"	Allen, Frederick	R.A.F.	
"	Baxter, Ernest Hardy	Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Clark, H.	M.G. Corps	M.M., 1914-15 Star
"	Cox, J.	1st Lincs.	1914 Star and Russian Order of St. George
"	Cropley, Frank William	Royal Engineers	1914-15 Star
"	Dorman, Alfred	R.F.A.	1914-15 Star
"	Driffill, R.	Inniskillings	1914-15 Star
"	Foster, Harry	R.F.A.	1914-15 Star L.S. Medal
"	Hudson, Wm. Thomas	R.F.A.	1914 Star
"	Hill, A.	M.G. Corps	M.M.
"	Large, L.	R.G.A.	1914-15 Star, Croix de Guerre avec Palmes
"	Lilley, Arthur Robert	Lincs.	M.M.
"	Pauley, Joseph	1/4 Lincs.	K. & Q. South African, Terr. E. and 1914-15 Star
"	Peasgood, Ernest	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star, Terr. E. Medal,
"	Pickhaver, F. R. D.	Grenadier Guards	1914 Star
"	Ransome, Wm. Thomas Spencer	R.A.F.	1914-15 Star
"	Rice, Francis George	1/4 Lincs.	M.M., 1914-15 Star
"	Tunncliffe, T. A.	R.A.M.C.	1914 Star
Corporal	Bradbury, F.	R.F.A.	1914-15 Star
"	Foster, Harry Joseph	3rd London Brigade R.F.A.	1914-15 Star Terr. & Long Service Medal
"	Garrett, W.	R.F.A.	
"	Sardeson, F.	1st Northants	1914 Star
L./Corporal	Beasley, George	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Knighten, Cecil James Frederick	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
Private	Atkins, Frank Edward	Lancasters	
Gunner	Baxter, H.	R.F.A.	1914-15 Star
Private	Beeson, Harold	Lincs.	1914 Star
Bombardier	Blake, C.	R.F.A.	
Gunner	Broom, George Frederick	5th Leicesters	
Private	Boughton, A.	1st Suffolk	1914 Star

## MOBILISED 1914.

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Private	Boyden, Frank C.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
Driver	Brien, Fred Sydney	R.A.S.C.	
"	Brooks, Joseph	R.F.A.	1914-15 Star
Private	Brown, Wm. Gordon	3rd Drag. Guards	1914 Star
"	Butcher, Percy Cyril	4th Lincs.	
"	Buzzard, Bernard	Lincs.	1914 Star
Driver	Carpenter, James	Royal Engineers	1914-15 Star
"	Cornell, Bertram, Moisey	R.F.A.	
Driver	Cunnington, E.	Northants. R.F.A.	
Bombardier	Cummings, I. J.	R.G.A.	
Private	Dack, W. J.	1/5 Norfolk	1914-15 Star
"	Foster, J. W.	2nd Northants.	1914 Star
Trumpeter	Foster, John Stimson	R.F.A.	
Driver	Foster, William Thomas	Northants. Battery	1914-15 Star
Private	Foster, John Wm.	2nd Northants.	1914 Star
"	Gadsby, A.	R.A.O.C.	1914 Star
"	Gregory, Robert Frederick	11th Hussars	
"	Gutteridge, Albert	Bedfords	
"	Hallam, Richard William	2nd Lincs.	
Gunner	Hewerdine, J.	R.F.A.	
"	Hodgett, H.	R.F.A.	
Private	Ingle, John Felix	4th Lincs.	
Driver	Jenner, Frederick	R.F.A.	
"	Jeffries, James	Hertfords	
Private	Jebb, George Edward	1/4 Lincs.	
Gunner	Lambert, A. W.	Northants. R.F.A.	
Driver	Lee, Sydney J.	R.F.A.	
Private	Middleton, C.	1st Lincs.	
"	McCartney, James	1st Northants.	1914 Star
"	McCartney, William	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
Gunner	Moisey, T.	R.G.A.	1914 Star
Sapper	Nash, E.	Royal Engineers	
Driver	Negus, Bertram	Northants. R.F.A.	
Private	Oldham, William	Queens Westminsters	1914 Star
Signaller	Rigney, H.	R.F.A.	1915 Star
Gunner	Rimmington, Frederick	R.G.A.	
Private	Popple, John J.	1st Lincs.	1914 Star
"	Savage, Ernest	Royal Marines	
"	Scragg, Leonard Arthur	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
Driver	Simpson, Harry Louis	R.F.A.	1914-15 Star
"	Smith, Reginald Frank	Royal Engineers	
Private	Smith, Owen Acton	1/4 Lincs.	
Sapper	Towell, Rd.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Weatherington, William Arthur	Lincs.	King & Queen's S.A. Medal, 1914 Star
"	Welsh, John	4th Lincs.	
Bombardier	Wilson, Christopher	R.F.A.	
Private	Wilson, George Henry	Lincs.	1914 Star
"	Woodhouse, George	1st Suffolks	
"	Yates, H.	2nd Northants.	1914 Star
Gunner	Youngman, Charles	R.H.A.	

ARMY.			
RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Lieut.-Col.	Woodhouse, B.	R.A.S.C.	
Brev. Major	Thompson, Gerald	Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	
Captain	Brandeth, Frederick Herbert	7th Batt. Essex	
"	Bowman, Alfred	R.A.S.C.	
"	Dalton, Robert Cecil	Queen's Westminsters	M.C.
"	Edinburgh, Samuel Bernard	1st Lincs.	D.S.O., M.C., 1914 Star
"	Gibson, A.	2nd East Surreys	
"	Joyce, Cyril Hensman	2nd Batt. Lincs.	M.C., 1914-15 Star
"	Leese, Arnold Spencer	R.A.V.C.	1914-15 Star
"	Orinrod, Reginald Mortimer Cross	1st Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	
Lieutenant	Clapton, E. V.	1/6 Essex Hunts.	1914-15 Star
"	Dawson, Henry P. E.	Hunts.	
"	Lenton, Frederick James	Royal Engineers	M.C.
"	George, John Leslie	9th Essex	
"	Mitchell, E. G.	9th Lincs.	
"	Murray, Peter	Royal Berks.	
"	Middleton, Herbert Shelton	6th Batt. Lincs.	
"	Parry, Albert Harold	Warwicks Yeomanry	1914-15 Star
"	Potter, George Edward	6th Lincs.	
"	Tiptaft, Charles	R.A.S.C.	
"	Yarnell, George P.	3rd Northants.	
2nd Lieut.	Burton, Walter	London Irish Rifles	M.M.
"	Butler, John William	1/6 Manchesters	1915 Star
"	Pickering, George Ernest	Leicesters	
"	Ringham, H.	5th North Staffs.	M.C.
"	Sharpe, Frank	Lincs.	
"	Woods, Joseph Leonard	Lincs.	M.C.
Batt. Sergt. Major	Buzzard, Marshall Arnold	R.F.A.	
Com. Sergt. Major	Hawkins, A.	4th Lincs.	S.A. Medals and 1914-15 Star
"	Webb, Arthur Harry	7th Lincs.	
Squad Q.M. Sergt. Major	Harris, S. F.	Royal Gloucester Hussars	
Sergt. Inst. Sergeant	Sanders, George Edwin	4th Lincs.	
"	Allen, Sidney	M.G.C.	D.C.M., 1914-15 Star
"	Barnett, John Alderman	2/4 Lincs.	
"	Baxter, E. H.	1st Lincs.	
"	Cant, John Osborn	3rd Batt. Northants.	
"	Clarke, Tom	M.G.C.	
"	Dixon, Walter	Lincs.	
"	Dixon, F.	Royal Engineers	1914-15 Star
"	Green, Arthur William	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Harrod, C. G.	4th Lincs.	
"	Harper, Thomas	Royal Engineers	
"	Hicks, John Herbert	17th East Yorks	
"	Holmes, C.	4th Lincs.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Sergeant	Hunt, Albert S.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Jennings, John Henry	Lincs.	
"	Jones, Harry	8th Batt. K.O.Y.L.I	M.M., 1914-15 Star
"	Martin, W. A.	10th Lincs.	
"	Mee, James W.	Canadian A S.C.	
"	Moody, Vincent Reginald	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Neal, David Albert	R.A.S.C.	1914 Star
"	Nickerson, John Leo.	7th Lincs.	
"	Parker, F. E.	M.G.C.	1914-15 Star
"	Pickwell, A.	4th Lincs.	S.A. Medal
"	Postance, Frank	6th Lincs.	
"	Proctor, Thomas	4th Lincs.	
"	Rickett, J.	1st Lincs.	1914 Star
"	Slade, Marcus McKellar	13th Batt. London	1914-15 Star
"	Town, Frederick William	2nd Batt. Lincs.	
"	Wetherill, Maurice	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Woods, W.	2/4 Lincs.	
"	Boughton, Edgar Francis	1/4 Lincs.	
Corporal	Barnett, Cecil	2/4 Lincs.	
"	Blunt, Frederic S.	6th Essex	1914-15 Star
"	Braybrook, N.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Clark, John William	East Riding Yorks. Yeomanry	1914-15 Star
"	Coulson, Leonard C.	Lincs. Yeomanry	
"	Cross, Archibald Thomas	Coldstream Guards	
"	Day, George	Notts. and Derby	1914-15 Star
"	Farnsworth, William	Durham Lt. Infry.	
"	Hodgett, Herbert	Royal Engineers	
"	Lattimore, R. C.	Lincs.	
"	Pashler, Arthur Edgar	Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry	
"	Smith, Fred J.	1/5 Leicesters	
"	Tipler, P. C.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Wells, F. S.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Lee, William Ernest	5th Res. Batt. Leicesters	
L./Corporal	Baker, Charles Henry	1st Lincs.	
"	Bird, Sydney Arthur	Canadian Engineers	
"	Cornell, Lewis	1st Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Cozens, P.	Mil. Foot Police	
"	Downes, J. W.	2/4 Lincs.	
"	Edgeley, G.	1st Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Franklin, C. E.	6th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Humberstone, Ernest	6th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Jennings, Robert Frederick	M.G.C.	
"	Pugh, J. W.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Wardle, Harry	4th Lincs.	
"	Wyldes, R. B.	1/4 Lincs.	
Private	Anderson, George	Highland Light Inf.	
"	Archer, B. C.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Baker, G. T.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Baker, W. H.	4th Lincs.	
"	Baxter, —	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Barnett, T. H.	R.F.A.	1914-15 Star
Driver	Benyans, W. B.	Northum. Fusiliers	1914-15 Star
Private	Bilsden, Ernest George	1/5 Lincs.	
"	Boughton, C. F.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Driver	Booth, John	R. Marine Artillery	
"	Boughton, F.	R.F.A.	1914-15 Star
"	Carter, A. D.	3rd Lincs.	
Private	Campion, Ernest E.	1/5 Lincs.	
Sapper	Charlesworth, Fred	Royal Engineers	
Private	Cook, A. E.	East Surreys	
"	Cole, John S.	3rd Sherwood Foresters	
"	Coles, William	East Yorks	
"	Cox, —	R.A.V.C.	1914-15 Star
"	Cox, John	1st Lincs.	1914 Star
Bomb.	Coulson, Reg. J. B.	R.F.A.	1914 Star
Private	Croft, H.	Lincs.	
Sapper	Cummings, John	1st Batt. Lincs.	1914 Star K & Q's S.A.
Private	Cunnington, Bert.		
Sapper	Desborough, Robt. George	Royal Engineers	
Private	Dodman, Cyril Ernest	5th Lincs.	
Drummer	Doughty, Edward Philip	4th Lincs.	
Private	Eames, A. W.	2nd Lincs.	
"	Edinburgh, Wm. Harry	R.A.S.C.	1914 Star
Signaller	Farrow, A. S.	4th Lincs.	
Private	Ford, Frederick	4th Batt. Lincs.	
"	Fishpool, William Harold	Lincs.	
"	Godfrey, Harry Philip	Lincs.	
"	Gooch, Herbert Cecil Leeds	Royal Engineers	
"	Green, Charles	Northants.	
Driver	Greenaway, G.	Tank Corps	1914-15 Star
Private	Greenwood, Alfred William	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Glitherow, William James	Northants.	
"	Hall, —	9th Batt. M.G.C.	
"	Hallam, Walter	1st Lincs.	
"	Halliday, P. C.	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Halliday, W. H.	87th T.R.B.	
Driver	Harris, Fred	R.A.S.C.	1914 Star
Private	Healey, James William	1/4 Batt. Lincs.	
Sapper	Hennessey, Vincent Paul	Royal Engineers	
Private	Hennessey, Thomas James	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Hodgett, Mark Eagle	6th Lincs.	
"	Howard, Richard	2nd Northants.	S. A. Medal and 1914 Star
"	Hudson, Percy William	4th Leicesters	
"	Johnson, T.	1st Lincs.	
"	Kent, J. R.	4th Lincs.	
"	Kent, L. A.	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
1st Air Mech.	Knighten, Chas. R.	R.A.F.	1915 Star
Private	Knighton, Samuel	2nd Suffolks	1914 Star
Sapper	Knott, Marston W.	Royal Engineers	1915 Star
Private	Lilley, William Valentine	2/5 Lincs.	
"	Loveday, Harold Cecil	Lincs.	
"	Ludlow, K.	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Middleton, Thos. W.	4th Lincs.	
"	Middleton, Charles	Lincs.	
"	Miles, Herbert	4th Lincs.	
"	Miles, W.	9th South Staffs.	
"	Mills, W. A.	Lincs.	
Bombardier	Mitchell, W. H.	R.F.A.	1914-15 Star
Signaller	Morley, Charles	R.F.A.	
Private	Needham, C. J.	1st Leicesters	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Gunner	Palmer, F. H.	R.G.A.	
Private	Porter, J. Robert	6th Lincs.	
"	Prickett, Alfred	1st Northants	1914 Star
"	Preston, John Henry	Cheshire	
"	Rippon, A. H.	2/19 London	1914-15 Star
"	Rippon, H.	6th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Rippon, W.	1st Northants.	1914-15 Star
"	Roberts, George Bedford	Cyclist Corps	1914-15 Star
Driver	Rouse, William	R.H.A.	
Private	Rudd, Harold Wolfe	1/4 Batt. Leicester	1914 Star
"	Russell, Edward	1/4 Lincs.	
Driver	Smith, R.	R.F.A.	1914-15 Star
Private	Smith, Joseph Harrison	4th Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Smith, —	1st Northants	1914 Star
Gunner	Skellett, John Pearson	R.F.A.	
Private	Skellett, H.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Sorfleet, William	Lincs.	
"	Steele, George Henry	Manchester	
"	Thiselton, H. S.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Thorold, Charles	Northants.	
"	Tilley, P.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Timson, Alfred	Lincs.	
"	Thrift, Edward	M.G.C.	1914 Star
"	Waite, Charles	1/5 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Walden, Walter	6th Lincs.	
"	Walden, Walter	36th Northumb. Fus.	
"	Walker, Harry	1/4 Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Wardle, Arthur	6th Lincs.	
"	Watts, Frederick	Royal West Surreys	1914-15 Star
"	Webb, Fred	Lincs.	S.A. Medal 1915 Star 1915 Star
Trooper	Webb, Richard Henry	R. Horse Guards	
Private	Webster, John Alfred	2/4 Lincs.	
"	Weldon, John	1st Lincs.	S.A. Medal 1914 Star
"	Wright, Harry	Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Yates, J.	6th Lincs.	1914-15 Star

### MOBILISED 1915.

#### NAVY.

RANK.	NAME.	SHIP.	AWARDS.
Signalman	Drake, Edgar Thos.	" Vivid "	
"	Richardson, George Reuben	R.N. Barracks, Devonport	

#### ARMY.

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Capt. & Adj.	Camm, F. J.	7th Essex	M.C.
Captain	Hart, Norman B.	2/6 Gurkha Rifles	
"	Davenport, Francis	Various Battalions	
"	Phillips, John Henry	4th Northants.	
"	Joseph		
"	Seccombe, Samuel	7th Essex	M.C.
"	Simpson		

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Lieutenant	Dalton, Ernest Sisson	Yorks & Lancs.	
"	Lowe, Charles Conyers	M.G.C.	
"	Markwick, John Alexander	R.F.A.	
"	Loake, James L. C.	M.G.C.	
2nd Lieut.	Pugh, Maurice Henry	R.G.A.	
Q.M. Sergt.	Lee, C. B.	A.S.C.	
Coy.Sgt.Mjr.	Smith, James Bertie	6th Batt. Lincs.	
Flt. Sergt.	Edwards, William Henry	R.A.F.	
"	Hare, Henry J.	R.A.F.	
"	Plummer, Harold	R.A.F.	
"	Spriggs, H. J.	R.A.F.	
Sergeant	Adams, Henry Percy	A.S.C.	
"	Andow, Henry James	R.A.V.C.	
"	Deer, Arthur	Lincs.	
"	Foster, Frank	22nd Northum. Fus.	
"	Haggar, T.	Royal Engineers	Croix-de-Guerre avec Palmes and 1914-15 Star
"	Jackson, W. J.	Royal Engineers	
"	Graham, F.	Royal Engineers	
"	Naylor, George Frederick	R.A.S.C.	1914-15 Star
"	Palmer, J. W.	A.S.C.	
"	Snary, H.	Tank Corps	M.M.
"	Suary, James	6th Lincs.	
"	Ulyatt, John Norman	A.S.C.	
"	Walker, C.	Notts. & Derbys.	
Farr. Staff Sergt.	Swanson, C. W. H.	R.A.S.C.	
Corporal	Baker, —	Tank Corps	
"	Barrett, A.	Lincs.	
"	Barsby, E.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Bell, Norman	Royal Engineers	
"	Blunt, Percy Newling	R.G.A.	
"	Boyall, Walter	R.A.S.C.	
"	Bryan, J. J.	Lincs.	1915 Star
"	Chambers, Gordon	Kings Royal Rifles	
"	Colley, E.	Black Watch	
"	Cox, William Thomas	R.A.S.C.	
"	Eayrs, John	Royal Engineers	
"	Gilbert, Harry	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Grundy, G. W. N.	R.A.S.C.	Cert. of Merit
"	Haynes, George Henry	R.A.S.C.	
"	Hill, E.	1/5 Lincs.	
"	Martin, Albert	R.F.A.	1915 Star
"	Miles, Charles	M.T. R.A.S.C.	1915 Star
"	Moody, Leonard C.	4th Lincs.	
"	Mulley, H. J.	Royal Engineers	
"	Pond, Henry William	M.G.C.	D.C.M. & M.M.
"	Randall, Laurence Fredk.	Royal Engineers	M.M.
"	Shaw, H. E.	1st South Staffs.	
"	Seymour, A. W.	5th Batt. Middlesex	
"	Stevenson, E.	M.T.A.S.C.	
"	Sutton, Herbert	Royal Engineers	
"	Wilson, George	Royal Engineers	
"	Wyer, George G.	R.A.S.C.	
L./Corporal	Abbott, James E.	Royal Engineers	
"	Bailey, C. H.	Lincs.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
L./Corporal	Cooper, Ernest William	1st County of London Yeomanry	
"	Croft, Thomas	Royal Engineers	
"	Croft, J.	4th Worcestershire	
"	Dawson, Thomas	A.S.C.	
"	Edwards, Herbert	Army Ord. Corps	
"	Howitt, J. T.	Royal Engineers	
"	Lincoln, A. H.	3rd Batt. Tank C.	
			M.M.
			1914-15 Star
"	Middleton, Christopher	10th Batt. Norfolk	
"	Panter, J. S.	K.O.Y.L.I.	
"	Sellars, William	Lincs.	
"	Steele, William E.	1/5 Lincs	
"	Tebbutt, Cyril	3rd Leicesters	
"	Tebbutt, Lawrence	2/12 London	
"	Thistleton, H. S.	9th R.A.M.C.	1915 Star
"	Toon, Charles	4th Lincs.	
Private	Atkins, R. H.	A.S.C.	
"	Baldock, H.	Bedfords.	
"	Barker, Harry	R.G.A.	
"	Barnett, William	7th Batt. Lincs.	1914-15 Star
"	Beasley, H.	Royal Engineers	
Sapper	Beasley, Albert	123rd Batt. Canadian	
Bugler		Royal Grenadiers	
Sapper	Belton, J. E.	Royal Engineers	
"	Benson, W. H.	Royal Engineers	
"	Betts, Thomas	3/4 Batt. Lincs.	
Private	Biggs, Archibald	Royal Air Force	
2nd Air M.	Blake, Frank	13th East Lancs	
Private	Bolland, D. V.	2nd Lincs.	
"	Boyden, T. W.	Royal Engineers	
Sapper	Brooks, Harold	R.F.A.	
Gunner	Broughton, H.	Queens	
Private	Brown, F.	A.S.C.	
"	Brown, Henry Joseph	4th Lincs.	
"	Bullock, John William	Labour Corps	
"	Cade, Alfred	Tank Corps.	
"	Charity, Arthur Percy	2nd Batt. Sherwood	
"		Foresters	
"	Clark, George William	1/5 Lincs.	1915 Star
"	Clark, F.	R.A.V.C.	
"	Carpenter, —	R.F.A.	
A.C.M.	Chapman, William	1/4 Lincs.	
Private	Cole, George Edward	R.F.A.	
Gunner	Cole, John William	R.F.A.	
Driver	Cole, A. G.	A.S.C.	
Private	Cooper, E. G.	R.G.A.	
Gunner	Coston, T. A.	1/5 Lincs.	
Private	Cumberland, William	1st Lincs. Yeomanry	
"	Herbert		
"	Cunningham, W. J.	R.A.V.C.	
Sapper	Cutting, Alexander	Royal Engineers	
Private	Dale, Ralph	4th Leicesters.	
"	Dalton, William James	17th Royal Fusiliers	
"	Davies, John Evan	1st Lincs.	
"	DeCann, Richard Walker	4th Wilts.	
"	Dennis, Robert	Labour Corps	
Signaller	Dexter, F.	R.F.A.	
Private	Deer, W.	R.A.F.	

ARMY.			
RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Private	Deer, C.	M.G.C.	
"	Dodman, Charles Henry	1st Batt. Hertfords	
"	Dolby, C. W.	2/4 Lincs.	
"	Downs, W.	R.F.A.	
"	Downes, R.	Leicesters	
"	Dunn, William Edward	4th North Staffs.	
Driver	Edinborough, Reginald R.	R.A.S.C.	
Private	Edwards, E. G.	2/4 Lincs.	
"	Feetham, L.	Lincs.	
"	Foreman, Harry William	R.A.S.C.	
Sapper	Foreman, W. L. L.	Royal Engineers	1915 Star
"	Foster, Alfred Louis	4th Lincs.	
"	Flanders, J. N.	Lincs. Yeomanry	
Trooper	Fromant, J. E.	1st Lincs.	
Bandsman	Funnell, T. H.	M.G.C.	
Private	Goodliffe, W. H.	2/5 West Yorks	
"	Green, G. A.	R.A.M.C.	
"	Green, G.	Remounts	
Driver	Green, George	Royal Engineers	
Private	Guest, A. C.	Lincs.	
"	Hales, G. C.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Hall, W. M.	A.S.C.	
Sapper	Hall, Harry	Royal Engineers	
Driver	Hawkins, C.	A.S.C.	
Private	Harvey, Joseph	2nd Lincs.	
"	Hibbins, R.	1st Lincs.	
Sapper	Hibbins, F. N.	Royal Engineers	
Driver	Hilliard, Cecil Stanley	M.G.C.	
1st Class M.O.	Holbard, Arthur Ernest	R.A.M.C.	1914-15 Star
Private	Holland, William	7th Borders	
"	Holmes, Tom	72nd Canadian Batt.	
Trooper	Hudson, G. H.	Sherwood Rangers	
		Yeomanry	
Bombadier	Islip, E. D.	R.F.A.	
Private	Ingrey, C.	M.G.C.	1914-15 Star
"	Joel, C. S.	2nd King's Liverpool	
"	Jones, James Sydney	1st Royal Irish	
"	Kent, J. W.	H. Light Infantry	
"	Kilsby, Frank	13th Royal Sussex	
"	Kirk, John	South Lancs.	
"	Lattimore, J. W.	Notts and Derby	
"	Laughton, Frank	Norfolk	
"	Laughton, Walter Ernest	R.G.A.	
Wheeler	Lemmons, B.	Lincs.	
Private	Lincoln, Frederick	27th Royal Fusiliers	
"	Lock, R. P.	9th Norfolks	
"	Longfoot, Wilford	M.G.C.	
"	Lounds, W.	A.S.C.	
"	Lowe, George Ernest	Lincs.	
Sapper	Loweth, Charles	Royal Engineers	
"	Loweth, Hy.	Royal Engineers	
"	Makings, J. R.	Royal Engineers	
1st Air Mech.	Mee, Frederick T.	Royal Air Force	
Rifeman	Middleton, Charles F.	Rifle Brigade	
Private	Miles, George	Royal Warwicks.	
"	Mitchell, John Wm.	19th Durham Light	
		Infantry	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Private	Morton, C. H.	4th Lincs.	
"	Nichols, Herbert	Royal Welsh Fus.	1914-15 Star
Rifleman	Page, James Richard	3rd Northants.	
Private	Palmer, Frederick Henry	4th Kings Liverpool	
"	Parrish, F. W.	1st Batt. Connaught Rangres	
"	Read, R. V.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Rippon, O.	Bantams	
Driver	Rippon, John E.	R.F.A.	
Rifleman	Risely, John W.	Kings Royal Rifle Corps	
Sapper	Roberts, W. E.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Rollings, Ernest	7th Batt. Lincs.	
"	Russell, Charles	Sherwood Foresters	
Sapper	Ryan, L.	Royal Engineers	
"	Siddy, Alfred William	Royal Engineers	
Private	Smith, Fred Apsley	R.A.M.C.	1914-15 Star
"	Smith, Arthur	16th Royal Sussex	
"	Smith, S. H.	Durham Light Infy.	
Gunner	Smith, F. W. E.	R.F.A.	
Driver	Smith, Herbert	A.S.C.	
Private	Sneath, Christopher	A.S.C.	1914-15 Star
"	Spriggs, Joseph Alfred	4th Lincs.	
"	Steel, W. E.	8th Sherwood Foresters	
Driver	Stubley, George William	R.A.S.C.	1914-15 Star
Private	Tallis, Charles A.	A.S.C.	
"	Thiselton, Charles	Lincs.	
"	Thorpe, Frederick C.	1/5 Lincs.	
Bombardier	Tipler, A.	Royal Artillery	
Private	Toon, John Thomas	M.G.C.	
"	Tomblin, John William	Army Reserves	
"	Tomblin, A.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Tyers, J. T.	19th Lincs. Fus.	
"	Tyson, George Edward	15th Sherwood Foresters	
Signaller	Ward, Robert	R.G.A.	
Sapper	Walker, George Edward	Royal Engineers	
Private	Waltham, Frederick	South Staffs.	
"	Walmsley, Walter George	R.A.S.C.	
"	Weed, Ernest	1st East Surrey	
"	Williamson, G.	A.S.C.	
"	Wetherill, J. S.	2/5 Batt. R.N.Lincs.	
Sapper	Webb, N. J.	Royal Engineers	
1st Class Air Craftsman	Woods, Harry Hamilton	Royal Air Force	
Sapper	Woodward, H.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Woodward, George H.	Lincs.	
"	Wool, Frank C.	3/4 Lincs.	
"	Wright, Thomas Harry	Mechanical Transport	
"	Wright, Richard	1/4 Lincs.	
Signaller	Yates, William Harry	Sherwood Foresters	

## MOBILISED 1916.

NAVY.			
RANK.	NAME.	SHIP.	AWARDS.
Eng. R. Arti.	Cumberland, Harry Clement	" Nymphr,"	
O. S.	Charity, R. W.	" Iron Duke "	
A. S.	Hilliard, Arthur William	" Sylph "	
"	Kent, Alfred John	H.M.S. " Sorceress "	
Artificer	Nichols, John R.	H.M.S. " Constance "	
1st A/M	Tinkler, Frederick R.	H.M.S. " Impay "	
A. S.	Woodward, F. J.	" Victory "	
ARMY.			
RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Captain	Blackstone, E. E.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Bowman, Herbert	Chaplain	
Lieutenant	Holmes, Ward	Bedfordshire	
Lieutenant	Wilcox, Robert	R.G.A.	
"	Simpson, Edward	R.F.A.	
2nd Lieut.	Robinson, Lewis George	R.G.A.	
"	Simpson, Reginald George	R.F.A.	
Sergt. Major	King, William Thomas	R.N.A.S.	
Sergeant	Dorrington, B. C.	52nd Devons.	
"	Bluff, James	Grenadier Guards	
"	Deer, Henry	R.A.O.C.	
"	Hinson, F.	R.A.F.	
"	Naylor, George	2nd Lincs.	S.A. Medal
Corporal	Bentham, James Edward	R.A.V.C.	
"	Glitherow, Percy	Royal Air Force	
"	Green, R.	R.A.V.C.	
"	Henderson, W. K.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Laughton, Frederick	Northum. Fusiliers	
"	Scholes, Richard Oxley	R.N.A.S.	
"	Taylor, Henry W.	Queen's Westminster Rifles	
L./Corporal	Camm, N. J.	Lincs.	
"	Chapman, Percy William	M.G.C.	
"	Holmes, Hugh	Royal Engineers	
"	Savage, B.	52nd West Yorks	
Gunner	Andrews, Chas. W.	R.F.A.	
Driver	Atkins, John W.	A.S.C.	
Private	Backler, F. F.	Leicester	
"	Bagley, Percy Ward	Royal Fusiliers	
"	Baldock, E. Wm.	Middlesex Regt.	
"	Barker, Edward George	2nd Batt. Notts and Derby	
Signaller	Bellamy, A. V.	1st Leicesters	
Private	Beeson, J. W.	Labour Corps	
"	Bentham, J. J.	Queen's Westminster Rifles	
"	Bird, G.	R.A.V.C.	
"	Bond, John William	2nd Lincs.	
Gunner	Bradshaw, Wm. Hy.	R.F.A.	
Private	Brumwell, George	Duke of Wellington	
Pioneer	Boyden, Walter	Royal Engineers	
Gunner	Burton, Chas. Alfred	R.F.A.	
Private	Campion, Walter	A.S.C.	
"	Chapman, H. P.	1/4 Northants.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Private	Charles, Chas. Christopher	R.A.M.C.	
Pioneer	Charlesworth, Claude	Royal Engineers.	
Sapper	Charity, B.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Cooper, Albert	2/5 West Yorks	
"	Cooper, R. Sydney	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Cooper, George	Lancs. Fusiliers	
Driver	Cornell, Wallace	Royal Engineers	
2nd Air Mech	Coulson, W. A.	R.A.F.	
Private	Darts, John	6th Leicesters.	
"	Day, H. M.	Gloucester	
"	Degg, J.	9th Lincs.	
"	Dennis, Wm.	Lincs.	
"	Deer, Ernest	R.A.S.C.	
Sapper	Dodman, C. F. ed	Royal Engineers	
Private	Dolby, A.	West Riding	
"	Dorman, Alfred	Infantry	
Driver	Downs, W.	R.F.A.	
Private	Dunkley, W. R. H.	R.A.S.C.	
Private	Fromant, J. H.	9th S. Staffs.	
1st Air Mech.	Giblett, H. A.	R.A.F.	
Gunner	Goate, W. C. F.	R.G.A.	
Private	Gooch, F. W. L.	1/4 Eesex	
A.M.I.E.	Haden-Scott, H. B.	R.A.F.	
Private	Hasson, A. B.	Lancs. Fusiliers	
Sapper	Hensman, J. C.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Hippey, H.	10th Essex	
"	Hinson, J. H.	5th Lincs.	
"	Horton, Harry	A.S.C.	M.M.
"	Jackson, Henry	R.A.V.C.	
"	Jennings, A. E.	Labour Corps	
"	Jackson, H.	R.A.V.C.	
"	Lake, David	22nd London	
"	Lock, Albert	A.S.C.	
"	Mainwood, A. R.	York Fusiliers	
"	McNally, William	1st East York.	
"	Manning, S. C.	K.O.Y.L.I.	
"	Marriott, W. A.	10th Suffolk	
"	Matthews, Charles	6th Lincs.	
"	Newbon, F.	2/5 Lincs.	
Sapper	Newman, J. W.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Parker, Frederick	Lincs.	
"	Pashler, Herbert	Yorkshire	
"	Pearson, Harold	South Notts Hussars	
Sapper	Pond, O. George	Royal Engineers	
Private	Richards, Fred	Lincs.	
"	Riley, George N.	Infantry	
"	Riley, H. John	M.G.C.	
"	Ringham, A.	M.G.C.	
"	Roffe, A. M.	R.A.F.	
"	Rudkin, Frank	M.G.C.	
"	Savage, Hy. Ed.	R.G.A.	
"	Scarber, W. T.	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Shaw, Alfred	M.G.C.	
Signaller	Sargent, H. M.	Durham Light Infy.	
Bombadier	Scotney, William	R.G.A.	
Gunner	Scott, George R.	R.F.A.	
Private	Smith, William	10th Essex	
"	Smith, J. R.	South Staffs.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Private	Smith, Sam Harry	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Smith, H.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Slaney, G.	2/5 Lincs.	
"	Tallis, Wm. S.	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Tanner, S. J.	1st Lincs.	
"	Tomblin, E.	Lincs.	
Gunner	Tomblin, A.	R.G.A.	
Private	Townsend, George	2nd Lincs.	
"	Wade, P.	2nd Royal Warwicks	
"	Walker, Percy	Northum. Fusiliers	
1st Class A.M.	Wardle, J.	R.A.F.	
Pioneer	Walpole, Harry	Royal Engineers	
Private	Wilson, H.	1/5 Lincs.	
A.M.	Winship, H. O.	R.A.F.	
Private	White, A. Y.	Notts and Derby	
"	Windsor, G.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Wootton, Harry	South Staff.	
"	Yarnell, Chas. E. H.	R.A.S.C.	

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RANK.	NAME.	SHIP.	AWARDS.
Wireman	Blades, Charles William	" Constance "	
Wireman	Brookes, Albert	" Sheldrake "	
A.S.	Cole, B.	H.M.S. " Redoubtable "	
Telegraphist	Henson, Geoffrey Parsons	Various Ships	
A. S.	Dobbs, Douglas Eugene	" Canada "	
"	Martin, A. S.	R.N.D.	
"	McIntyre, Henry Duncan	" Hawke " Batt.	
"	Mitchell, N. A.	Royal Naval Div.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Captain	Rippon, A. W.	R.A.F.	
Lieutenant	Cobbold, John V.	Yorkshire	
Cadet	Bowman, E. S. S.	R.F.A.	
Sergeant	Fountain, H.	Leicester	
Sergeant	Taylor, John H. W.	R.A.O.C.	
Corporal	Andrews, Fred	Army Pay Corps	
"	Charlesworth, Harold	U.S.A. Air Service	
"	Clark, A. C.	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Clarke, J. E. E.	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Glitherow, T. W.	3rd. Leicester	
"	Lowe, Leland	R.A.F.	
"	Knigheten, Bert.	1/5 Lincs.	
L./Corporal	Claydon, Walter C.	3rd K.O.R.L.	
"	Crowson, Leonard F.	Northum. Fusiliers	
"	Proctor, Bert	M.G.C.	
Private	Banks, Sydney F.	2nd Yorks & Lancs.	
Sapper	Barlow, Ed. W.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Bates, W.	Leicestershire Regt.	
A.C. 2	Bottomley, I.	R.A.F.	
Gunner	Blades, A. F.	M.G.C.	
Private	Bloodworth, Thos.	Labour Company	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Pioneer	Brown, J. T.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Burton, Herbert	3rd Lincs.	
"	Burton, W. C.	2nd Yorks & Lancs.	
"	Butcher, R. E.	Labour Company	
Sapper	Canham, H.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Carter, Albert E.	Lincs.	
Driver	Chambers, E.	R.F.A.	
Private	Chapman, Reg. R.	3rd Durham Light Infantry	
"	Clement, Alfred	R.A.V.C.	
"	Close, John	Northants.	
1st Aircrafts- man	Conington, John Edward	R.N.A.S.	
Private	Cox, Robert Percy	3rd Batt. Northants.	
"	Crouter, Cyril	7th Royal West Kent	
Sapper	Drake, Harold E. H.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Farbon, Charles R.	1/15th London	
"	Fenn, Murray Francis	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Ford, Herbert	R.A.M.C.	
"	Gibbons, J. H.	Dorset	
"	Griffith, John	R.A.F.	
"	Green, C. J.	R.F.A.	
Gunner	Grooves, A.	R.G.A.	
Private	Hallam, F. J.	R.A.F.	
1st A/M	Hardingham, L. E.	R.A.F.	
1st Aircrafts- man	Harris, Richard E.	N.A.S.	
Private	Hilliard, S. W.	Lincs.	
"	Hudson, H. H.	7th Lincs.	
"	Hunt, Fredk. S.	Duke of Wellington	
A.C.2	Islip, Robt. Harry Mathew	R.A.F.	
Private	Islip, Frederick Arthur	2nd Black Watch	
"	Jackson, David	K.O.R.L.	
"	Jackson, William	12th North Staffs.	
Private	Jennings, Jos. E.	16th Lancs. Fus.	
"	Johnson, H. W.	1/5 Lincs.	
"	Lambert, Reg. J.	Royal Fusiliers	
A/B	Martin, A. F.	R.N.D.	
Sapper	Martin, David	Royal Engineers	
Private	Martin, J.	52nd Leicesters	
"	Marshall, George	R.A.V.C.	
Sapper	Middleton, Charles	Royal Engineers	
Private	Murray, David	25th Durham L. I.	
Driver	Needham, H. G.	R.A.F.	
Driver	Needham, F. W.	R.N.A.S.	
Guardsman	Parsons, S. George	Grenadier Guards	
Private	Pickwell, T.	M.T.A.S.C.	
2nd A/M	Rodgers, Charles E.	R.A.F.	
Private	Rollings, Arthur	M.G.C.	
"	Ringham, W.	South Staffs.	
Sapper	Rudkin, Herbert	Royal Engineers	
Private	Sargeant, Charles W.	South Wales Borders	
"	Scott, G. H.	R. Mar. Light Infy.	
"	Seaton, Hy.	R.A.F.	
"	Skellett, George William	R.A.V.C.	
Aircraftsman	Sibson, Harry	R.N.A.S.	
Gunner	Springthorpe, T. W.	R.F.A.	
Drummer	Starsmore, John H.	15th Lancs.F. Band	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Sapper	Stockdale, George W.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Sturgess, H.	Tank Corps	
"	Tallis, F.	Lincs	
"	Tilley, F. W.	Somerset L. Infantry	
Private	Toon, James E.	51st Sherwood For.	
"	Tyers, Ernest E.	North Staffs.	
"	Ward, Arthur C.	Duke of Wellington's Light Infantry	
Sapper	Ward, F.	Royal Engineers	
Trooper	Webb, S. F.	Lincs Yeomanry	
A. C. 1	Wheeler, James E.	R.A.F.	
Private	Windsor, T.	2nd South Staffs.	
"	Woods, S. W.	A.S.C.	
"	Woodward, Thos. L.	Northum. Fusiliers	
"	Wright, Horace	H.A.C.	
Sapper	Wyatt, W. J.	Royal Engineers	

## MOBILISED 1918.

### NAVY.

RANK.	NAME.	SHIP.	AWARDS.
E. R. A.	Farbon, Percy	"Greenwich"	
"	Henson, Frank Dudley	"Vernon"	
Elec. A.	Laxton, Samuel Eady	"Vernon"	
E. Wireman	Wade, Newman Roy	"Egmont"	
O. S.	Pond, Cecil	"Victory" VI.	

### ARMY.

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
2nd Lieut.	Ormod, Marcus Noel	1st Batt. Lincs.	
2nd Lieut.	Potter, Leslie Cartwright	Lincs.	
Cadet	Betts, C.	R.A.F.	
Cadet	Robinson, G. H.	R.A.F.	
Sergeant	Charity, John Charles	7th Lincs.	
Corporal	Barrand, M. E.	Sherwood Foresters	
L./Corporal	Beechener, J. B.	K.R.R.C.	
"	Smith, Edward Roslin	D. of W. W. R.	
Private	Alderman, William	Tank Corps	
"	Betts, W. H.	R.A.O.C.	
"	Bird, G. A.	6th Lincs.	
"	Burbidge, Robert	3rd Essex	
"	Cade, Charles	Leicester	
"	Chamberlain, Jos. Wm.	53rd Leicester	
"	Cooper, Jack	15th Lancs. Fus.	
"	Deer, Dowry	Lincs.	
"	Doughty, T. H.	4th Lincs.	
"	Eames, L. H.	15th Sherwood For.	
"	Feetham, James Richard	2nd Lincs.	
"	Freear, A. E.	51st Leicesters	
"	Garner, A. R.	Sherwood Foresters	
1st A/M	Grant, John L.	R.A.F.	
Private	Greenwood, Walter R.	53rd Leicester	
"	Hallam, B.	M.G.C.	
"	Hawkins, Alex Ernest	Seaforth Highldrs.	



RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Private	Hibbitt, Luke	52nd Middlesex	
"	Hilliard, Horace B.	1st Lincs.	
"	Hilliard, Sidney W.	Lincs.	
"	Hinson, H. R.	52nd Leicesters	
"	Hodgett, George H.	2nd Lincs.	
A/M	Horsley, E. C.	R.A.F.	
Private	Johnson, John William	A.S.C.	
3rd A/M	Kettle, E.	R.A.F.	
Private	Lane, Albert	Notts & Derbys.	
"	Lee, F. N.	7th Leicester	
"	Lilley, Percy	Lincs.	
"	Martin, R. P.	2nd Leicesters	
"	Miles, Sidney	Notts & Derbys	
A. C. 2nd	Noblett, Alan Austin	R.A.F.	
Private	Patrick, Percy	5th Lincs.	
"	Pape, James	Lincs.	
"	Prickett, Cyril Richard	52nd Beds.	
"	Robinson, Thos.	4th North Staffs.	
"	Rollinson, Vivian	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Sentence, J. S.	Lincs.	
"	Sheffield, John F.	1/5 Lincs.	
"	Shelvey, M.	Sherwood Foresters	
Rifleman	Sturgess, Leonard Charles	K.R.R.	
Private	Walker, B.	3rd Northumberland	
"	Walker, B. J. R.	3rd Northants.	
"	Walker, John Harry	Lincs.	
"	Wyldes, E. C.	5th South Staffs.	
"	Yarnell, Charles C.	3rd North Staffs.	
A/M	Greenwood, George H.	R.A.F.	

## UNCLASSIFIED.

### ARMY.

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Major	Atkinson, A. E.	R.A.M.C.	M.C.
Captain	Lowe, Percy Roycroft	R.A.M.C.	
Lieutenant	Bentley, E.	R.A.F.	
"	Butler, Eaton Garner	2/5 Lincs.	
"	Lenox, A.	M.G.C.	
"	Tidd, R.		
"	Tidd, M.		
2nd Lieut.	Jones, W. S.	1/1 London	
"	Kendall, H. J.	4th S.L.I.	
Rev. Chaplain	Sandall, H.	R.F.A.	
Q.M. Sergt.	Evans, H. L.	A.S.C.	
Sergt.-Major	Bentley, H. E.	H.C.C.	
Sergt. Drum.	Cummins, C.	South Staffs.	
Farr. Sergt.	Porter, —	R.F.A.	
Sergeant	Charity, John Charles	7th Lincs.	
"	Abbott, S.	3rd Lincs.	
"	Andrews, H.	R.F.A.	
"	Atter, Walter	A.S.C.	
"	Brick, E. G.	1/6 Lincs.	
"	Chape, W. H.		
"	Cole, A.	Royal Irish Fusiliers	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Sergeant	Clarke, T.	M.G.C.	
"	Cummins, B.	8th Lincs.	
"	Cummins, C. W.	5th Northants.	
"	Dixon, F.	Yorks & Lincs.	
"	Goodhand, B.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Hough, G. H.	M.G.C.	
"	Jackson, P. R.	1/1 Lincs.	
"	Moody, W. H.	5th Northants.	
"	Palmer, S. G.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Plowright, B.	York & Lincs.	
"	Reedman, H. J.	South Staffs.	
"	Sorfleet, A. G.	R.A.F.	
"	Taylor, Charles	A.S.C.	
"	Weatherington, A.	R.A.F.	
"	Weatherington, A.	1st Lincs.	
"	Wade, E.	Lincs.	
Corporal	Allen, W. H.	M.G.C.	
"	Atkinson, A. E.	2nd Hunts. Cycle C.	
"	Baker, A. N.	A.S.C.M.T.	
"	Broad, H.	1/1 Sussex	
"	Carpenter, C.	R.A.F.	
"	Clarke, T.	Lincolnshire	
"	Fryer, Osborne	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Fisher, J.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Gilbert, Thomas	Lincs	
"	Gutteridge, A. H.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Harrison, C.	K.O.Y.L.I.	
"	Haythorpe, A.	2/4 Lincs.	
"	Morris, W. E.	R.F.C.	
"	Parker, E. A.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Riley, W.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Steele, W. E.	4th Lincs.	
"	Stubbs, G. H.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Wade, H. W. E.	R.F.A.	
Driver	Holland, W. C. W.	R.G.A.	
Private	Holmes, J. T.	Lincs.	
"	Holvey, H. C.		
"	Hopkins, W. J.	Northum. Fusiliers	
Sapper	Hopkins, George	Royal Engineers	
Private	Hughes, C.	A.S.C.	
"	Hutton, J.	Dorset	
Driver	Hughes, R.	A.S.C.	
Private	Hudson, W. V.	Lincs.	
"	Ireland, C. W.	1/5 Lincs.	
Gunner	Ireland, E. M.	R.G.A.	
"	Jameson, Harry Walter	R.G.A.	
Private	Jackson, H.	1/4 Lincs.	
"	Jackson, J.	8th Queens	
"	John, E.	3/4 Lincs.	
Sapper	Johnson, J.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Jones, R.	R.A.M.C.	
"	Joyce, R.	4th Lincs.	
"	Kent, W.	4th Lincs.	
Sapper	Kettle, D.	Royal Engineers	
A/M	Knight, F. B.	R.A.F.	
Private	Kirby, J.	7th South Lincs.	
"	Lambourne, J.	1/10 Middlesex	
Hillman	Laughton, A.	King's Royal Rifles	
Private	Lecton, A. H.	1/4 Lincs.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Private	Lewis, F.	50th Canadians	
"	Locke, Frederick	Lancs. Fus.	
"	Lovell, W. E.	7th Northants	
Pte. & Cdt.	Ludlow, Brian Stanley	H.A.C.	
Sapper	Marsh, A.	Royal Engineers	
Gunner	Martin, John William	R.F.A.	
Private	Middleton, W.	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Morris, P.	Durham Light Infy.	
Private	McWeeney, —	Sherwood Foresters	
Bombadier	Mason, W.	R.F.A.	
Private	Munton, —	K.O.Y.L.I.	
"	Musson, B.	5th Northants.	
"	Musson, W.	20th Hussars	
"	Musson, R.	2/1 Herefords.	
1st A/M	Moore, W. S.	R.A.F.	
Private	Morley, Charles	2nd Canadians	
"	Morley, —	A.S.C.	
"	Munns, P.	3rd Northants	
"	Newman, J. F.	Lincs.	
"	Newman, E. A.	Lincs.	
"	Norton, H. D.	A.O.C.	
"	Osbourne, J. R.	8th Lincs.	
"	Owens, J.	4th Batt. R.W.F.	
"	Padget, —	Leicesters	
"	Palmer, Douglas		
"	Palmer, J. W.	A.S.C.	
"	Palmer, F.	4th Lincs.	
"	Parker, S.	A.O.C.	
"	Parrish, E. J.	Lincs.	
"	Peasgood, E. W.	M.G.C.	
"	Peel, G. H.	Canadians.	
Gunner	Peel, J. A.	M.G.C.	
Private	Patrick, P.	1/5 Lincs.	
"	Pick, G. T.	A.S.C.	
"	Pick, F. P.	A.S.C.	
Driver	Pickering, H.	A.S.C.	
Pioneer	Pitt, B. E.	Royal Engineers (S.P.)	
Private	Plumb, G.	2nd Suffolk	
"	Powley, C.	Lincs.	
"	Porter, E. L.	20th Hussars.	
"	Potter, J. P.	L.R.B.	
"	Preston, —	1st Lincs.	
"	Reed, J.	5th Northants	
"	Reynolds, —	R.F.A.	
"	Richardson, F.	Leicesters	
"	Richardson, C. W.	Canadians	
"	Robinson, T. B.	A.S.C.	
"	Rouse, J. H.	A.S.C.	
"	Ronse, J.	4th Lincs.	
"	Rowett, T. H.	9th South Staffs.	
Sapper	Rowett, T. H. M.	Royal Engineers	
Rifleman	Russell, A. E.	1/21 London	
Private	Sergeant, G. H.	Royal Warwick	
Signaller	Savage, B.	South Staffs.	
Private	Savage, G.	Q.R.W.	
"	Scholes, John	4th Lincs.	
"	Scott, W. H.	Labour Corps	
"	Scragg, —	A.S.C.	
"	Sellard, —	4th Lincs.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Private	Shallan, G.	3rd Can. Highldrs.	
"	Shark, J.	Scottish Rifles	
"	Shelvey, L.	M.G.C.	
Rifleman	Sheffield, P. H.	Q.R.W.	
2nd A/M	Simpson, Theo. M.	R.A.F.	
Private	Singleton, J. H.	Sherwood Foresters	
"	Sismore, A. E.	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Slee, H.		
"	Smart, S. E.	B.F. 11th Div. Corps	
"	Smith, D. H.	10th Lincs.	
"	Smith, Gilbert	Lincs. Yeomanry	
2nd A/M	Smith, E. M.	R.A.F.	
"	Smith, Robt.	11th Middlesex	
"	Smith, Horace	1/7 Manchesters	
Sapper	Smith, Oliver	Royal Engineers	
Private	Smith, E.	1st Northants	
"	Smith, J. S. H.	West Yorks	
2nd A/M	Smith, H. Æ.	R.A.F.	
Private	Smith, George	Lincs.	
Bombadier	Spencer, J. W.	R.F.A.	
Private	Spencer, G.		
"	Stafford, J.	Wireless	
"	Stafford, M. E.	R.A.F.	
"	Steel, W. E.	8th Batt. Sherwood Foresters	
Driver	Stratton, J. W.	A.S.C.	
Private	Stringer, —	2nd West York	
"	Sutton, H.	A.V.C.	
"	Swanson, E.	K.O.Y.L.I.	
"	Taylor, George	2nd Lincs.	
"	Thompson, R.	10th West York	
"	Thompson, W.	1st Leicesters	
"	Thurrell, C. H.	Lancs. Fusiliers	
"	Tipler, S. F. Æ. J.	5th Northants	
"	Tipler, G. A.	5th Northants	
"	Tyson, G. E.	A.S.C.	
"	Walker, J. H.	1st Lancs. Fusiliers	
"	Webb, R. S. F.	Lincs. Yeomanry	
"	Wright, A.	2nd Lincs.	
Pioneer	Walker, J.	Royal Engineer	
Driver	Waltham, P.	R.G.A.	
"	Wardle, H.	5th Lincs.	
"	Ward, A. C.	Duke of Wellington's	
Sapper	Waterfull, E.	Royal Engineers	
A/M	Walmesley, W.	R.A.F.	
Sapper	Webb, W. J.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Weston, J. A.	2nd Lincs.	
"	Weldon, E.	5th Northants	
Sapper	West, W. N.	Royal Engineers	
Driver	Whitcher, A.	R.F.A.	
Private	Wilkinson, C.	Remount Depot	
"	Wilkinson, W. H.	Sherwood Foresters	
"	Williams, —	2/4 Lincs.	
A/M	Wilson, A. W.	R.A.F.	
Sapper	Wilson, E.	Royal Engineers	
Gunner	Winterson, H. W.	R.F.A.	
Private	Woods, James Thomas	Leicesters	
Private	Woodward, A. C.	3rd Lincs.	
"	Wright, R.	R. Warwicks	
"	Wright, H.	H.A.C.	

## NURSING SERVICE.

### 1914.

Bowman, Margaret	Mitchell, Annie	
Dunkley, M.	Mortimer, E.	
Evans, D.	Pickwell, F.	R.R.C.
Falkiner, Lady K.	Sandall, C. S.	
Greenwood, L. M.	Walker, Dorothea (née Greenwood)	
Milner, Mrs.		R.R.C.

### 1915.

Barnard, D. M.	English, E.
Bowman, Margaret	Greenwood, Helena
Bowyer, N.	Richardson, A. J.
Clapton, M.	Tryon, R.

### 1916.

Palmer, Janet (née Burton)	Short, Eveline N.
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### 1917.

Bellamy, Millicent	B.R. Yarnell, E. E.	M.I.D.
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## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

### UNCLASSIFIED.

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Corporal	Bowry, F.	R.A.F.	
"	Henderson, W. K.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Gray, A.	Lancs. Regt.	
"	Veasey, C.	Royal Engineers	
Far. Corpl.	Cox, —	A.S.C.	
L./Corporal	Blades, C. E. W.	2nd Royal Warwicks	
"	Chapman, John F.	1st Lincs. Regt.	
"	Cox, Arthur	Royal Engineers	
"	Cole, E.	Coldstream Gds.	1914-15 Star
"	Cooper, E. S.	A.S.C.	
"	Cornell, —	6th Lincs. Regt.	
"	Glitherow, George	1st K.O.R. Lancs.	
"	Hollick, L.	2nd Lincs. Regt.	
L./Corporal	Jackson, W. H.	2/6 Essex	
"	Laurence, P.	M.G.C.	
"	Plumb, W.	York & Lancs. Regt.	
"	Rowlett, —	Beds. Yeomanry	
"	Smith, R. H.	Royal Engineers	
"	Styring, —	M.G.C.	
"	Tecar, H. E.	Lincolnshire Regt.	
"	Walker, A.	Northum. Fusiliers	
Private	Allen, W.	A.S.C.	
Driver	Andow, Albert	M.T. A.S.C.	
Private	Andow, Alfred Morgan	6th Leicesters Regt.	
Driver	Andow, Arthur Edwin	Royal Engineers	
"	Andow, William	M.T., A.S.C.	
Private	Andrews, J.	1/5 Leicesters Regt.	
"	Arding, H.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Armstrong, R. F.	18th Hussars	
"	Archer, R. B.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Atkins, R. H.	A.S.C.	
"	Arbon, A. B.	A.S.C.	
"	Arden, H.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Bailey, W. E.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Bailey, C. H.	2/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Bailey, H. A.	A.G.A.	
"	Baker, C. H.	1st Batt. Lincs. Regt.	
"	Barber, W. W.	Durham Light Infy.	
"	Barrett, T. W.	K.O.Y.L.I.	
"	Barrett, A.	Lincolnshire Regt.	
"	Barsby, E.	R.A.F.	
"	Barton, F.	Royal Lancs. Regt.	
"	Barton, W.	6th Middlesex Regt.	
"	Baxter, G.	Lincolnshire Regt.	
"	Bell, J.	K.O.Y.L.I.	
Driver	Bell, Joseph	Royal Engineers	
Private	Beast, —	2/6 Northum. Fus.	
"	Beeson, J.	15th Yorks. Regt.	
Driver	Billsdon, H. A.	9th Duke of Well.	
Private	Bloodworth, Thomas		
"	Blott, J. T.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Boothby, E.	K.O.R.	
"	Bottomley, J.	4th Lincs. Regt.	
"	Broomfield, R.	Lincolnshire Regt.	
"	Broomfield, C.	8th Gloucs. Regt.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Driver	Bloomfield, Robert		
Driver	Booth, J.	R.M.A.	
Private	Bradbury, J. H.	4th Lincs. Regt.	
"	Bryan, W.	R.A.S.C.	
"	Braybrook, G. E.	Rifle Brigade	
"	Birch, W. A. G.	1/7 Essex Regt.	
"	Brittain, C.	Yorks & Lancs.	
Sapper	Briggs, —	Royal Engineers	
"	Broomfield, Æ		
"	Brown, F.	A.S.C.M.T.	
"	Bull, J.	A.S.C.	
"	Bullimore, C.	Leicestershire Regt.	
"	Burton, —	London & Irish Rifles	
"	Burton, F.	A.V.C.	
Private	Burton, —	1st Lincs. Regt.	
Sapper	Carpenter, Frank	1/7 Middlesex	
Gunner	Cant, F. C.	C.B.R.F.A.	
Private	Chambers, T.	6th Lincs. Regt.	
"	Chapel, F.		
"	Chapel, J.		
Driver	Charity, E.	A.S.C.	
"	Childs, W.	R.G.A.	
Private	Cole, W.	Royal Engineers	1914 Star
"	Cole, Albert	1/5 Essex Regt.	
"	Coles, W.	East Yorks Regt.	
"	Cole, A.	1/8 Essex Regt.	
"	Collin, Charles Henry	A.S.C.	
Bombadier	Cooke, T.	R.G.A.	
Private	Cooke, J.	Lincolnshire Regt.	
"	Cooper, A. S.	H.A.C.	
Bombadier	Coulson, Regd. J. B.	R.F.A.	1914 Star
Private	Cox, T.	R.A.V.C.	1914-15 Star
"	Cox, H.	2nd Lancs. Regt.	
"	Cox, T.	3rd Northants. Regt.	
"	Crochford, G.	Scottish Rifles	
"	Crowson, A.	Lincolnshire Regt.	
"	Culpin, A.	16th T. Reserves	
"	Cunnington, R.	5th Lincs. Regt.	
Sapper	Cunnington, C. H.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Clarke, F.	R.G.A.	
"	Cole, A.	M.G.C.	S.F. Medal, 1914 Star
"	Cartwright, F.	3rd Hussars	
"	Day, G.	Sherwood Forresters	
"	Day, J. E.	Royal Sussex	
"	Deacon, A.	3rd Northants Regt.	
"	Deacon, J.	2nd Sherwood For.	
"	Derrett, E. P.	West Yorks.	
"	Dodson, R. C.	1/5 Lincs. Regt.	
Drummer	Doughty, E. J.	2/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Downs, G.	13th Yorks. Regt.	
"	Downs, A.	7th Lincs. Regt.	
"	Downs, J. W.	2/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Downes, R.	Leicestershire Regt.	
Pioneer	Drake, F.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Drury, W.	5th Durhams	
"	Eames, G. E.	Notts and Derby	
"	Eastwood, F. L.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
Gunner	Eays, —	R.F.A.	

RANK.	NAME.	REGIMENT.	AWARDS.
Gunner	Edinburgh, H. W.	North Staffs. Regt.	
"	Edwards, G. H.	3rd Lincs. Regt.	
"	Elson, H.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Everard, Frank	Tank Corps	
"	Fanclough, G. B.	King's Liverpool	
"	Fake, P. A.	R.F.A.	
"	Featherstone, F.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
Trooper	Flanders, T.	3/1 Lics. Yeomanry	
Driver	Fleckner, H.	R.F.A.	
Private	Fleckner, A.	1/4 Northants. Regt.	
"	Fovargue, F. C.	Royal Engineers	D.C.M.
"	Green, C.	M.T.R.A.S.C.	
"	Foot, W.	3rd Lincs. Regt.	
"	Foster, F.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Fountain, C. T.	Queen's West Surreys	
"	Foxon, C.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Franklin, A.	1/6 Suffolk Regt.	
"	Freshwater, W.	28 h P.O.R. Batt.	
"	Fryer, T. W.	6th Sussex Regt.	
Trooper	Fisher, L.	Dorset Yeomanry	
Signaller	Giles, T.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Goddard, W. H.	3rd Leicesters Regt.	
"	Godfrey, A. D.	Essex Regt.	
"	Godfrey, J. D.	R.F.A.	
"	Godfrey, A.	Royal Engineers	
Pioneer	Goodley, A.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Graham, F.	Sherwood Foresters	
"	Grant, W.	20th Hussars	
Sapper	Green, W.	Royal Engineers	
Private	Green, James	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Green, A. T.	Durham Light Inry.	
"	Green, G. A.	R.A.M.C.	
"	Grimes, E.	4th Northants. Regt.	
Sapper	Haggar, A. R.	Royal Engineers	
A/M	Haggar, V.	R.A.F.	
Gunner	Haggar, W.	R.F.A.	
Private	Hales, A. A.	North Staffs. Regt.	
"	Hallam, Fredk. James	R.F.A.	
"	Hambleton, G.		
"	Harding, E. S.	Coldstream Guards	
"	Hare, S.	R.A.F.	
"	Harper, G.	1/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Harris, T. G.	A.S.C.	
"	Harris, F.	M.T.	
"	Harry, A. R.	8th Lincs. Regt.	
"	Harrison, W.	7th Lincs. Regt.	
Wheeler	Haylock E.	A.O.C.	
Private	Haylock A.	3rd North Staffs.	
"	Hayre, F.	2/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Helstrip, R.	2nd Sotuh Staffs	
"	Hercocck, H.		
"	Hibbett, H. B.	2/4 Lincs. Regt.	
"	Hilliard, B.	1st Lincs. Regt.	
"	Holland, W. C.	R.H.A.	
"	Holland, F.	R.F.A.	
"	Holderness, R.	6th Lincs. Regt.	
"	Holderness, W.		
"	Hollick, J. W.	2nd Lincs. Regt.	

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