

The 19 names and stories which follow are of former pupils who boarded at the **King's School in Ely** as teenagers. The school's original Great War memorial actually carried 23 names, but the stories of the school's "day boys" can be found elsewhere on this website under the main Ely Memorial (*these day boys are: Victor Beckett; Percy Pledger; Edmund Punchard; Edmund Stockdale; John Taylor; Arthur Tyndall*).

Two of the men, Clements and Ivatt, for some unknown reason, did not appear on the original memorial, but this was remedied when the new Roll of Honour in the grounds of the school's Hayward Theatre was created.

The first memorial was originally in the school dining hall, and the four houses of the school were named after four of these men—Boulton, Burns, Ivatt and Ingle. The *Elean* of July 1924 records: "*We have made a new departure in Games this term with a House system. At the inaugural meeting it was unanimously decided to call the Houses after the names of celebrated Old Eleans, whose names are on the Roll of Honour, as having made the utmost sacrifice in the last dread war. The task of choosing four names, when all were worthy of far more honourable note than this puny scheme of ours brings, was difficult.*"

Of the nineteen men whose stories are recorded here:

- eleven were sons of clergymen
- five had become teachers
- three were working abroad
- four were career soldiers, but at least four others, possibly more, were Territorials
- three appear in Wisden's Almanac as cricketers for local or county teams
- one spent the first half of the War in prison for fraud.

There was one mistake on the *original* memorial where the wrong Woodroffe brother is shown as having died.

King's School was small in the years before the Great War (23 pupils in 1904, rising to 50 in 1911), despite this at least 142 boys who had joined the school between 1868 and 1915 are known to have fought.

Reginald Norman BALDING

Born	5th April 1895
Killed in Action or Died	30th March 1917, age 22
Commemorated	Panel 41, Basra Memorial, Al Basrah, Iraq
Unit	5th Bedfordshire Regiment attached Machine Gun Corps
Rank	Lieutenant
Awards	British War Medal and Victory Medal

Reginald Balding was born in Colombo, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), as the son of the Reverend John William Balding (1856 Horncastle) and this explains why he first appears in English census records in the 1911 Census as a boarder in Hereward Hall, King's School, Ely, once he had been sent back to England for his education. Records also show that Reginald had, previously to Ely, been educated at St Michael's School in Limpsfield, Surrey, which was a residential school run by the Church Missionary Society to enable the children of missionaries to receive an English education. At Ely Reginald was Captain of School (Head boy) in 1912, and was an excellent footballer and cricketer, as well as Sports Champion in 1911.

Following his time at school Reginald was employed as a bank clerk.

Reginald enlisted in the Honorable Artillery Company in February of 1915 and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant with the 3rd Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment on 10th September 1915. This was a Reserve Battalion stationed permanently at Felixstowe and in order to serve abroad Reginald was transferred as a Lieutenant into the 5th Battalion and posted directly to the Mesopotamian theatre of war where he was attached to the Machine Gun Corps. He reached the area on 10th October 1916.

Reginald fell at Jebel Harim on 30th March 1917 and is commemorated on the memorial at the British base at Basra.

By the time of Reginald's death his family was living at 41 Chatsworth Road, Croydon, Surrey. He left effects of £268 7s 6d in his will.

Arthur Elsdale BOULTBEE

Born	1897
Killed in Action or Died	17th March 1917, age 19
Buried	Grave 11.A.2, Canadian Cemetery No.2, Neuville– St Vaast, Pas de Calais, France
Unit	25th Squadron Royal Flying Corps and 3rd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment
Rank	Lieutenant
Awards	British War Medal and Victory Medal

Arthur Boulton was the son of the Reverend Frederick Croxall Boulton (1851 Bedford) and Henrietta Eleanor (nee Moulson) (1863 Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada) and was born at Colne near St Ives in Cambridgeshire. He was the eighth child in a family of ten, his siblings being: Beatrice (1881 Kensington-1884); Edward (1883 Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire); Emily (1885 Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire); Randall (1887 Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire -1908); Joseph (1889 Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire -1915); Sydney (1891-99); Beauchamp (1895 St Ives, Cambridgeshire); Henry (1901 Melchbourne, Bedfordshire); and William (1903 Thrapston, Northamptonshire). The birthplaces of Arthur and his siblings help us to trace Reverend Boulton's various parishes; he was rector of Melbourne in Huntingdonshire at the time Arthur was sent to board at the King's School.

Arthur was educated at St. John's, Leatherhead, as well as being at the King's School in Ely from 1909 until July 1915 along with his elder brother Beauchamp. Beauchamp went on to Corpus Christi College in Cambridge in 1914 and then left to join the Northamptonshire Regiment in 1915. Arthur followed a similar route, going to St. Catherine's College at Cambridge where he had been awarded an Exhibition in History worth £25. However, he left Cambridge after one term to join the Northamptonshire Regiment with his brother—this was the young men's "local regiment", as at this time their father was rector of Hargrave in Northamptonshire. Arthur was gazetted Second Lieutenant on 28th December 1915.



Arthur's older brother Joseph had emigrated to his mother's homeland and was a rancher in Canada. He was killed in action on 22nd April 1915 fighting with the 19th Battalion of the Canadian Infantry.

From the Northamptonshire Regiment Arthur and Beauchamp transferred into the Royal Flying Corps, where Arthur trained as a pilot and was posted to 25 Squadron in France 1st January 1917, only to be killed in action ten weeks later on 17th March 1917. His chief role was "spotting" and photographic reconnaissance.

Arthur is "famous" for being the 27th victim of the German air ace "the Red Baron", Lieutenant Manfred von Richthofen. Arthur was flying an FE.2b with observer AM 2 F. Frederick King on board; they were on a photographic sortie and were part of a formation of eighteen planes. They were attacked by nine enemy fighters south-east of Oppy and the Red Baron managed to force Arthur out of formation, and then shot off the plane's rear booms from the forward gondola and wings—the two airmen had no chance of surviving the resulting plunge to earth. Baron von Riesenstein, who was commanding the German 87th Reserve Regiment nearby, arranged for a photograph to be taken of Arthur's body which he sent to the Red Baron with a message on the back: *"I witnessed on 17th March 1917 your air fight, and took this photograph, which I send to you with hearty congratulations, because you seldom have the opportunity to see your prey. Here's to the next!"* (The Red Baron went on to shoot down a total of 80 planes.) The Red Baron posted the following report on his 27th kill: *"During the fight I managed to force a Vickers (Richthofen incorrectly identified the aircraft) aside, which I then, after 800 shots, brought down. In my machine gun fire the plane lost its open-work fuselage. The occupants were killed and were taken for burial by the local commander at Oppy."*

At the time the CWGC cemeteries were created Arthur's parents were living at Arnion Lodge, The Avenue, Combe Down, Bath, Somerset. They chose for their son's grave the message "He gave his life for his King and Country". Arthur and his brother Joseph are commemorated together on the Hargrave War Memorial which stands in the grounds of their father's former church.

Arthur's brother Beauchamp not only survived the War, but earned the Military Cross in 1917 and actually made his career in the RAF.

William Beaumont BURNS

Born	29th August 1883
Killed in Action or Died	8th July 1916 , age 32
Commemorated	Pier & Face 5A & 6C Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France
Unit	1st Worcestershire Regiment
Rank	Second Lieutenant
Awards	British War Medal and Victory Medal

William Beaumont Burns was born at Brereton, Rugeley, Staffordshire where his father, John Burns, was a colliery agent. John (1856) and William's mother Jessie Nielson (1853) were both originally from Scotland. At the time of the 1891 Census William was one of eight children in the Burns home, his siblings being: Thomas (1878); Jean (1879); John (1881); Agnes (1883); Margaret (1886); Catherine (1888); Gladys (1889); Winifred (1890). There was also a governess and several servants in the household.

William was sent to be educated at King's School in Ely in 1898, which is where he appears in the 1901 Census. He left school later that year.

In the 1911 Census William appears as a visitor in the home of Henry Foster and his family on a farm at Tarrington near Hereford. This census tells us that William was then a coal merchant, and this may be linked to his father's role and contacts.

However, William is best known as a cricketer. He first played for Staffordshire in the Minor counties League when only sixteen, and then played cricket for Worcestershire (1903-13) and for the MCC (1906— 1912); this means his death is commemorated on the memorial at Lord's Cricket Ground and the memorial at the Worcestershire County Cricket Ground. William is remembered as an exceptionally quick bowler. In his obituary in 'Wisden Cricketers' Almanac' he is described as a "dashing, hard-hitting batsman" but the account added that his bowling — "which he scarcely pursued until the middle of his career" — had to be considered suspect: "the fairness of his delivery was often questioned — and not without good reason". (He was thought by some to throw rather than bowl.) William was, however, a cricketing celebrity, featuring on cigarette cards (see right) and in the *Tatler*. Earlier, while still at school, he was remembered for the accuracy and strength of his particular style of bowling as he had managed to fell the school porter by throwing a bar of soap from his own dormitory in through the porter's bedroom window!

Following his retirement from cricket, William emigrated to Canada where he worked at a steel foundry (one presumes in a managerial capacity). At the outbreak of War, on 22nd September 1914, he enlisted at Valcartier in Quebec, but after fighting with them in France, received a commission with the Worcestershire Regiment. His record on enlistment describes him as 5 feet 10 inches tall and names his next of kin as a sister, Mrs Edwards, of Fernbank Merthyr Vale Farm, South Wales.



The 1st Worcesters fought in the Battle of Albert in the first days of July 1916, and then moved up to join the renewed attack on Contalmaison. In the rain and mud of 8th July William met, by chance, an old school friend, H W Westbrook, with whom he chatted happily.

William was killed at Contalmaison during the opening days of the Somme, and the book "The Worcestershire Regiment in the Great War" (1928) by Captain H. FitzM. Stacke gives the details: *"On the 7th and 8th July the drizzle developed into heavy rain, converting the trenches into troughs of knee-deep mud. At about 2 p.m. the enemy were heavily reinforced and commenced a powerful attack. The German artillery pounded the ruins held by the Worcestershire, and strong bombing parties of the enemy worked down from the higher ground. A desperate struggle raged round the ruins of the Church, where a party of the Worcestershire, inspired by two brave subalterns, 2nd Lieutenant A.W. Isaac and 2nd Lieutenant W.B. Burns, fought on till all were overwhelmed."*



Robert William CLEMENTS

Born	11th October 1893
Killed in Action or Died	9th April 1916, age 23
Commemorated	Panel 9, Basra Memorial, Iraq
Unit	9th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment
Rank	Private, Service Number 12414
Awards	British War Medal and Victory Medal

The Clements twins **Robert and Wilfred** were born in 1893, the sons of Robert Henry M. Clements and Eva Neal of Tunbridge Wells. They had older siblings Eva, Sydney, Claude and Charles. Their father was an author and a newspaper editor ("The Tunbridge Wells Advertiser") and his oldest sons followed him into the newspaper printing business. Robert was educated at the King Charles School in Tunbridge Wells.

Robert Clements senior had been born in Chesterton, Cambridge, and his brother Claude, who was also a printer, lived on Forehill in Ely, so when it was time for the twins to be sent to boarding school for a short time it was to the King's School in Ely that they were sent, where Uncle Claude and their Clements aunts Caroline and Helen could keep a watchful eye on them.

In the 1911 Census seventeen year old Robert was with his parents at Bedford Villas, Langton, Kent, and working on a poultry farm. His twin brother is shown as an inmate of the Church Army home at Whitstable and not working.

In 1913 Robert joined the Royal Garrison Artillery in India. From 1915 he was serving with the Indian Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force and he died of wounds the following April. The date of his death suggests he was either with the troops besieged at Kut, or part of the Kut relief forces.

Robert senior was sent his son's effects of £9 7s 5d and a further £9 10s after the War.

Robert's brother Claude was also a casualty of the War. After working in Paris, Moscow and the Hague he had returned to England at the outbreak of the War, and served as Secretary to the Melros Collieries in Cardiff. He enlisted in March 1917, was gazetted Second Lieutenant with the Royal Berkshire Regiment a year later; he was killed on 9th October 1918 while attached to the Northamptonshire Regiment. Wilfred fought with the Royal Engineers, but survived.

Alfred Melbourne COATE

Born	1899
Killed in Action or Died	28th August 1918, age 19
Buried	Grave IV, C. 8., Douchy-les– Avette British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France
Unit	15th Battery, 36th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
Rank	Second Lieutenant
Awards	British War Medal and Victory Medal

Alfred Melbourne Coate was born in the summer of 1899 in Luton, where his father, the Reverend Harry Coate (1853 Hammerton, Dorset) was rector of St Matthew's Church. Alfred's mother, Henrietta Mercy Nihill (1863) was born in Melbourne, Australia, which explains Alfred's middle name. Two of Alfred's older sisters had been born at Hammerton—Dora (1885) and Mary (1887). The family had then moved to London before going on to the parish in Luton and more children had been born: Thirza (1889), William (1890); Winifred (1894); Frances (1895); Talbot (1897); Alfred himself (1899); and Paul (1903).

Alfred became a boarder at King's School, Ely, where he was a distinguished cricketer and soccer player, and then went on to the City and Guilds College in London (now part of Imperial College London) where he is recorded on their war memorial.

Alfred's brother William was killed on 25th October 1917 in Kakaraska, Macedonia, Greece; he was a member of the Army Cyclist Corps..

Alfred's father, now Canon Coate, became rector of Sharnbrook in Bedfordshire.

Alfred was killed in action at an observation post in Mory Copse north of Albert, during the 1918 conflict on the Somme.

His parents chose for Alfred's grave the epitaph "What I do thou knowest not now but thou shalt know hereafter "

V.C. Young made a gift of £50 to the King's School to begin a library in Alfred's memory. The "Elean" records *"Coate was one of those rare beings who are loved by masters and boys alike, and who seem to possess an equal aptitude for work and play; he was always kindly, always cheerful, always sympathetic, always intensely enthusiastic about the matter in hand."*

Edgar Francis Wanklyn COBBOLD

Born	5th November 1895
Killed in Action or Died	12th January 1916, age 20
Buried	Grave XVI. A. 16, Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, Pas de Calais, France
Unit	7th Cheshire Regiment
Rank	Lieutenant
Awards	1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal



Edgar Francis Wanklyn Cobbold was born at the Vicarage, Earls Barton, Northampton and baptised 29th December at Earls Barton. His father was the Reverend Robert Russell Cobbold (1853 China) and his mother Mary Elizabeth Wanklyn aka Cora (1864 Argentine Republic). He was one of eight children, his siblings being: Ida (1879 Earls Barton); Robert Henry (1893 Earls Barton); Joyce Evelyn (1895 Earls Barton); Janet Eleanor (1898 Earls Barton); Alice Marguerite (1901 Earls Barton); Frederica Primrose (1902 Earls Barton); George Frederic (1903).

Edgar was educated first at King's College Choir School in Cambridge and then came on to King's School in Ely. Like his older brother Robert, he completed his education at Marlborough College in Wiltshire, where he was a boarder from January 1908 to the summer of 1912—so this is where he appears in the 1911 Census.

After school Edgar was apprenticed to the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association at Bollington near Macclesfield.

Edgar joined the Cheshire Territorials as a Second Lieutenant on 25th March 1914 and then volunteered for foreign service the following August. He was promoted to Lieutenant with the Cheshire Regiment on 15th October 1914 and was soon sent for pilot training. He achieved his Royal Aero Club Aviator Certificate (No. 1149) on 9th February 1915 at the Central Flying School at Upavon, flying a Maurice Farman Biplane. He was officially attached to the Royal Flying Corps in April 1915.

Edgar served in France from 17th April 1915 to 10th May and then again from 3rd December 1915 until his death on 12th January 1916. He was shot down by German anti-aircraft fire when flying near Beauchamps while carrying out artillery registration—a day on which the Corps lost 201 men. His plane burst into flames and both he and his observer were seen to fall out at a height of about 4,000 feet.

Edgar was first buried in Haubourdin Cemetery and his body was later transferred. His Major wrote to his parents: "Your son is a great loss to the squadron and the Flying corps. He was brave and unassuming, and liked by all."

As well as King's Ely, Edgar is commemorated in the Memorial Hall at Marlborough and in the church at Earls Barton.

Another memorial in his father's church at Hitcham, near Ipswich, reads as follows:

RAF

Enter thou into the joy of the Lord.

Edgar Francis Wanklyn Cobbold, 7th Battn. Cheshire Regiment and The Royal Flying Corps.

Fell January 12th 1916.

Resting at Harboudin, Aged 20

Edgar's brother Robert had been killed in action on 9th September 1915; he was a regular soldier and a Lieutenant with the Rifle Brigade. Robert and Edgar are also commemorated on the War Memorial at Salthouse, Norfolk—

there is a bell with a dedicatory marble tablet in St Nicholas' Church, Salthouse with the dedication:

**THE BELL IN THE TOWER OF THIS CHURCH
WAS RE-CAST AND RE-HUNG A.D. 1916
TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
TWO BROTHERS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
FOR THEIR KING AND COUNTRY
ROBERT HENRY WANKLYN COBBOLD AGE 22
LIEUT 2ND BATTN RIFLE BRIGADE FELL AT FLEURS AIX SEP 9 1915
EDGAR FRANCIS WANKLYN COBBOLD AGE 20
LIEUT 7TH BATTN CHESHIRE REGIMENT
AND ROYAL FLYING CORPS FELL AT BEAUCHAMP JAN 12 1916
JESUS CALLED THEM**



Edgar's brother Robert
Henry Wanklyn Cobbold

(Salthouse appears to have been the family's regular holiday destination.)

The two brothers are also named on a memorial erected by the McConnells of Knockdolian at St Colmon's Colmonell, Scotland, in 1920. This listed all their friends and relatives who had died in the Great War—a roll call which included four Cobbolds and four Wanklyns.

Richard Christopher Gorges FOOTE

Born	22nd August 1894
Killed in Action or Died	15th October 1914 , age 20
Buried	Grave A 20, Gent City Cemetery, Gent, Oost-Vlaandaren, Belgium
Unit	Royal Marine Light Infantry
Rank	Lieutenant
Awards	1914 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal

Richard Christopher Gorges Foote was born at Clevedon, Somerset , and was the son of the Reverend John Vicars Foote (1852 Little Birch, Herefordshire) and his wife Margaret. nee Elton (1867 Lyme Regis, Dorset).

In 1901 the family lived at 69 Lady Margaret Road, St Pancras, London. It was a full household with Richard's siblings: Mary Corisande (1889 Clevedon), Ciceley (1891 Clevedon), and Ellinor (1901 London) and four servants.

In the 1911 Census Richard, originally a day boy, can be found boarding at the King's School in Ely; he left the school later that year. His father had moved to Swanley Junction in Kent and Richard's sisters had scattered with Corisande, being a literary amanuensis, Cicely a student teacher, and Ellinor also being away at school (in Brighton). By 1914 his parents were back in London—at 6 Ladbroke Crescent.

On 1st October 1913 Richard was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marines and made Lieutenant on 19th September 1914. He was at Dunkirk, leading a platoon of light infantry, and then the siege of Antwerp, where he was wounded and made a Prisoner of War on 6th October 1914. He died of his wounds at Ghent a week later. His commanding officer lamented him as:

'the very best type of young officer; earnest, thorough, and most reliable. Has carried out his duties to my entire satisfaction.'

Richard's headstone carries the epitaph "Aged 20 died of wounds received at Antwerp for England".

His parents were at 14, Powis Square, Notting Hill, London at the time the memorial was created.

Richard is remembered at All Saints Church, Clevedon

Kenneth Rowley FORDE

Born	6th March 1887
Killed in Action or Died	23rd July 1915 , age 28
Buried	Grave VI.7., Dranouter Churchyard, Heuvelland, Oust-Vlaanderen, Belgium
Unit	3rd Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)
Rank	Lieutenant
Awards	1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal

Kenneth Rowley Forde was born at Tamlaght-Finlagan, County Derry, Ireland. His father was a Church of Ireland clergyman, the Reverend (later Canon) Hugh Forde (1847 County Londonderry), and his mother was Hugh's second wife, Dorothea Josepha Potter Miller (1852 County Donegal). Kenneth had an older half sister Mary Olive Ogilby (1879) and two full siblings who were Dorothy Frances (1885) and Gordon Miller (1886). Hugh was the Rector of Kilcronaghan Parish when Kenneth was born, but for most of Kenneth's life he was Rector of Finlagan, Ballykelly, Londonderry.

After his education at King's School in Ely Kenneth went on to work in Japan and Hong Kong and was in the Hong Kong Volunteer Force from 1911 until he left the island in 1913. He was based in Japan when the war broke out, and when the call for volunteers came he resigned a lucrative post and came home to offer his services to his country. With his military experience he was gazetted Lieutenant in the Buffs on 8th January 1915 and arrived in France on 13th May 1915. He was killed in action just over two months later in the area of Ypres.



Kenneth left £110 19s 3d in his will.

Kenneth Rowley Forde is commemorated on the Foreigners Great War Memorial, Yokohama, Japan

William Orr HAMPTON

Born	23rd July 1887
Killed in Action or Died	1st July 1916 , age 28
Buried	Grave IV. A. 2, Lonsdale Cemetery, Authille, Somme, France
Unit	3rd Norfolk Regiment attached 70th Machine Gun Company
Rank	Second Lieutenant
Awards	British War Medal and Victory Medal

William Orr Hampton was the eldest son of the Reverend William Henry Hampton (1847 Seago, Ireland), and his wife Elizabeth Sperry (1866 Sutton, Warwickshire). He and his siblings were born when his father was curate of the Parish of Pakenham in Suffolk. William was baptised on 29th September 1887 at St Margaret's Church, Westminster. His two siblings were Evelyn (1890) and Edward (1892), although Edward was to die, aged 17, in 1909.

After his curacy, Reverend Hampton became the rector of Pondersbridge in northern Cambridgeshire. From here William went to the King's School in Peterborough and then the King's School in Ely. Following his own education, William himself went into teaching, and in the 1911 Census he can be found as an Assistant Master at the prestigious Ardingly College near Haywards Heath in Sussex.

Following enlistment, William was gazetted Second Lieutenant to the 3rd Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment on 8th June 1915 and reached France on 13th June 1916 where he was attached to the Machine Gun Corps. His was to be a very short war, as he had arrived less than three weeks before the Battle of the Somme opened and he was one of the thousands who were killed on the first day. His Commanding Officer reported: *'He behaved in a most gallant manner, getting his men and two machine guns forward under very heavy fire. We have lost a very brave officer and a charming companion.'*

William Orr Hampton is commemorated on the War Memorials at Ramsey and Pondersbridge as well as the Roll of Honour at King's Peterborough and the memorial at King's Ely. His father chose the epitaph for his gravestone: "Rest divine, perpetual, remain to him forever O Lord".

Roland George INGLE

Born	1886
Killed in Action or Died	1st July 1916, age 30
Buried	Grave I.R.26, Becourt Military Cemetery, Bercodel-Becourt, Somme, France
Unit	10th Lincolnshire Regiment (Grimsby Chums)
Rank	Second Lieutenant
Awards	British War Medal and Victory Medal

Roland George Ingle was the son of Robert Ingle (1854 Willingham, Cambridgeshire) and Harriet Alice Bennett (1852 Downham Market, Norfolk). He and his siblings were born in Ely, where his father was a corn merchant. Roland's brother and sisters were: Hilda Marjorie (1883); Gertrude Bennett (1884); Norman Lee (1885); and Olive Mary (1888). The family lived at Denmark House on Common Road and Roland attended the King's School where he captained the Cricket Eleven. Roland and his brother Norman attended the King's School as day boys; both were remembered as outstanding scholars and sportsmen.



Both Norman and Roland went on to Cambridge University to read Classics, but Norman died the April before the outbreak of the War after an operation for appendicitis. Roland went to Queen's Cambridge where he is particularly remembered for his skill at football. From here Roland was uncertain which career path to follow and so became a teacher while he was considering his options. In the 1911 Census Roland appears as an assistant master at the Wells House, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, which was a large private preparatory school for boys. His parents meanwhile moved out of Ely to 92, Hills Rd., Cambridge.

Roland joined up on the day war was declared. As a former cadet of Cambridge University's Officers' Training Corps, he was gazetted Second Lieutenant on 14th November 1914 and was sent to the regiment known as the "Grimsby Chums". His first taste of conflict was at Gallipoli the following year, where he served with the 6th Lincolns. From here he was temporarily invalided out.

The Chums finally embarked for France on 4th January 1916 and were sent initially to a fairly quiet part of the line in the Armentieres Sector. Roland re-joined the regiment in May of 1916 and was with the 10th Lincolns, having refused the offer of a staff job rather than a posting to the line. His diary shows that during the days of preparation, he enjoyed the French countryside: *"Excitement, he wrote, 'braces the muscles in healthy people, and that is the feeling you have at the thought of the "great push" beginning. As an alternative to trench warfare it is welcome – to me especially, with my doubtful powers of endurance.'* On 25th June 1916 he was at Battalion HQ, not far behind the lines, and then wrote in his diary; *"The men who are going to be knocked out in the push—there must be many—should not certainly be looked on with pity, because going forward with resolution and braced muscles puts a man in a mood to despise consequences. A man who is used to sport takes these things—even in the great chance of life and death—as part of the game."*

Roland's was part of "the push" on the day he died—the first day of the Battle of the Somme. The section of the line held by the Grimsby Chums and their 101st Brigade comrades was at La Boisselle. Prior to the attack, at 7.28 am, a large mine was exploded beneath the German line, the Chums were then to attack at 7.30 am. and occupy what was later known as the Lochnagar Crater. Unknown to the Battalion, the mine fell short of the German positions and during the 2 minute gap between the explosion and the "whistle" the enemy had the chance to set up their machine guns. Officers and men were mown down as they advanced in straight lines across No Man's Land, and those who occupied the crater were pinned down by both the German artillery and the "friendly fire" of the British artillery. In total the Grimsby Chums suffered 502 casualties on 1st July 1916; 15 officers and 487 other ranks. Only two of the officers came back unwounded, and only about 100 men. Roland was hit as the action commenced, and did not survive.

Roland George Ingle is remembered on the Grimsby Chums Memorial in St James' Church, Grimsby. In Cambridge he is commemorated on the memorial in St Paul's Church and in the Guildhall.

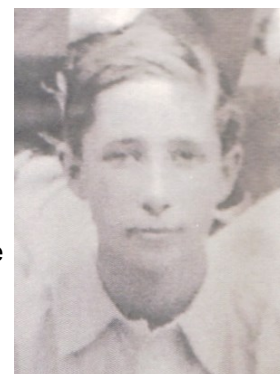
Harold Alfred IVATT

Born	1893
Killed in Action or Died	21st May 1918 , age 25
Buried or Commemorated	Grave III. B. 1, Fouquieres Churchyard Extension France
Unit	1st/5th Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment
Rank	Captain
Awards	Military Cross, 1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal

Harold Alfred Ivatt's name does not appear on the *original* memorial at King's School in Ely, but he was a former pupil of the school and it is now not clear why he was not listed., especially as one of the school's houses was later named after him.

Harold was the son of Thomas Ernest Ivatt (1856 Coveney) and Florence Annie Battock (1860, Hemingford Abbots) and was born in 1893 in Hemingford Abbots, Cambridgeshire. Thomas Ivatt was a farmer and the family lived first at Church End, Waterbeach. Harold's older siblings, all born in Waterbeach, were: Alwyn Ernest (1886); Frank Moseley (1887); and Edith aka Eda (1891). They then moved to Hemingford Abbots.

In the 1901 Census Eda and Harold appear as boarders at Wych House School in Woodhurst, after which Harold went on to King's Ely from 1904 to 1909. Following school he began training as a coal mining student and lodged at 4 Hensley Road, Hednesford, (Cannock Chase) Staffordshire (1911 Census). He was employed as a mining engineer in the Cannock Chase Coalfields at the beginning of the War.



In Staffordshire Harold joined the Territorials; he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant on 26th March 1912, and before the commencement of the War was commissioned a Lieutenant on 3rd January 1914. He joined the South Staffordshires as the War broke out and finally reached France with his battalion on 2nd April 1915.

As a result of his experience in working underground in the collieries Harold was attached to 137th Brigade Mining Section from 7th August to 1st October 1915, whilst the unit was operating under Hill 60 in support of 175th Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers. He would have been involved in undermining trench positions and in the creation of deep protective dugouts. Following the attack on the Hohenzollern Redoubt in March 1916, Harold Ivatt was appointed Captain, and on 2nd June was awarded the Military Cross for distinguished conduct in the field as part of the King's Birthday Honours List. "for great bravery in rescuing his men from a burning mine".

The Staffordshires remained stationed around Fouquieres, where Harold is buried, for about three years and it was the local transport base and casualty clearing station. Harold survived almost three years of conflict. When he died his commanding officer wrote: His loss is deeply regretted by me and his battalion; we can ill spare valuable officers of his calibre now."

In his will Harold left £402 2s 7d. He is commemorated on the memorial at Hemmingford Abbots, and on his headstone with the message "For God and England".

Frank Aubrey JONES

Born	4th August 1873
Killed in Action or Died	11th July 1916, age 42
Buried	Peronne Road Cemetery, Maricourt,
Unit	4th Regiment, South African Infantry, formerly Welsh Regiment
Rank	Lieutenant-Colonel
Awards	CMG, DSO, Mentioned in Despatches, 1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal

Frank Aubrey Jones was the son of Arthur Mowbray Jones (1825 Ringwood, Hampshire) and Clara Belinda Martin (nee Atkins) (1848 Kingston Lisle, Berkshire). He was born at Clifton, Bristol, in 1873 and baptised on 19th September 1873 at St John the Evangelist Church in Clifton. At the time of Frank's birth his father was a Major in the 1st Rifle Volunteers. Frank's siblings, all born in Clifton, were: Clara (1864); Madeleine (1865); Arthur (1866); Constance (1869); Ida (1874). Frank's maiden aunts Eliza and Laura Jones also lived with the family for a time, and were perhaps a help at looking after the children during their brother's absence with his regiment.

Frank was a boarder at the King's School, Ely and was a King's Scholar, Head Prefect and Sports Champion in 1890. It is therefore not surprising that he is recorded in Wisden as playing for Lansdowne Cricket Club (Bath) "for which he served well by hard hitting".

Frank followed his father and brother into the Army and joined the Welsh Regiment on 28th September 1895; became a Lieutenant on 21st February 1898, and served in Sierra Leone, 1898-99, on the Protectorate Expedition (wounded; Medal and clasp), and then in South Africa, 1899—1902. Here he was severely wounded; mentioned in Despatches; received the Queen's Medal with two clasps, and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (gazetted 27th September 1901): *"Frank Aubrey Jones, Lieutenant, Welsh Regiment. recognition of services during the operations in South Africa"*. The Insignia, etc, were sent to the GOC, Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and presented to Frank by General Lyttelton at Pretoria on 14th January 1903. He resigned in 1905, and emigrated to South Africa.

Captain Jones re-joined the Army for the Great War. He was posted to the 1st South Africa Infantry Brigade as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th South African Infantry Regiment in July of 1915. This brigade had been formed out of different African regiments specifically for service on the Western Front in France during the First World War. The members of the Regiment were all volunteers and many of the officers and senior members, like Frank, were veterans of other campaigns. The Regiment soon became known as the "South African Scottish" and its honorary Colonel was Sir William Dalrymple who had commanded the Scottish Horse during the Anglo-Boer War. As Regimental Commander, Frank was very popular and was apparently commonly known as "Fatty" to his officers and men. The Regiment was formed in Potchefstroom and proceeded to England by ship where they disembarked in early November 1915 and started training for France.

Frank was gazetted for the Order of St Michael and St George on 3rd June 1916 (the Birthday Honours List) CMG "for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in the Field". He was also Mentioned in Despatches on 21st June 1916. Days later he was killed by a piece of shrapnel on 11th July 1916 as he emerged from his dugout in Bernafay Wood, just before the rest of his Battalion were decimated at Delville Wood. His death came as a great shock to the regiment as he was the first senior South African officer to be killed in the campaign.

After his death Frank was posthumously brought to the Notice of the Secretary of State for War and gazetted on 22nd August 1918 – *"For distinguished service in the Field and in connection with the campaign in German South-West Africa, 1914-15"*.

Frank's proud family chose for his headstone the epitaph *"Mors Miri Lucrum"* — "a wonderful death".

Lawrence LANGDON

Born	10th August 1874
Killed in Action or Died	14th March 1916 , age 41
Buried	Grave I, E, 116, Sailly-sur-la-Lys Canadian Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France
Unit	B Company, 14th Hampshire Regiment
Rank	Lieutenant
Awards	1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal

Lawrence Langdon was born in Winchester in 1874 and was the son of Thomas Charles Langdon. (1835 Bampton, Devon) and Mary Ann (nee Tomkins) (1843 Broughton, Hampshire). Thomas Langdon was one of Winchester's general practioners and the family lived at Northgate House in Jewry Street with several servants Lawrence's siblings, all born in Winchester, were: Ursula (1872); Harold (1873); Winifred (1875); Edith (1877); Charity (1880); William (1883); Reginald (1884); and John (1885).

In the 1891 Census Lawrence was a visitor in the Exeter household of Wihelmina Tucker and her half siblings (Wonford Road). It is at this time Lawrence was a pupil at the King's School in Ely and it may be that he was visiting school friends.

According to Wisden, Lawrence played club cricket ,especially for Hampshire Hogs at Warnford, and Southampton Trojans.

In 1893 Lawrence went up to Selwyn College, Cambridge. From here went on to become an assistant schoolmaster, and in the 1901 Census was living at Lyndhurst, Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent. By 1911 he was a resident assistant schoolmaster in a preparatory school in Englefield Green, Egham, Berkshire.

Thomas Langdon died in 1905 and so Lawrence's mother and his sister Ursula moved to the smaller 12 St James' Villas in Winchester and it was here Mary Ann died in 1913. When Lawrence enlisted he gave his sister Ursula's new address, St Mary's Cottage, Broughton, Hampshire, as his home address.

Lawrence enlisted as a Private in the Hampshire Regiment (Service Number 2529) and was selected to be commissioned on 30th March 1915. For a period he was attached to the Middlesex Regiment and it seems likely he became a Lieutenant with the 14th Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment when they arrived in France on 6th March 1916—this was just a week before his death from wounds.

Lawrence left £1287 1s 11d in his will.

Ursula selected for her brother's tombstone the simple message "R.I.P".

Hugh Cecil MOXON

Born	1896
Killed in Action or Died	19th July 1917, age 20
Buried	Grave III. J. 11, Bethune Town Cemetery,
Unit	5th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment attached 8th Battalion
Rank	Second Lieutenant
Awards	British War Medal and Victory Medal

Hugh Cecil Moxon was born in Fosdyke, Lincolnshire in the autumn of 1896. He was the son of the Reverend Ernest Arthur Moxon (1855 Sherborne, Yorkshire) and Maud Mary nee Pettitt (1854 Sheffield). His siblings were: Marjory (1888 Fosdyke); and Janet (1900 Fosdyke). Ernest later became the incumbent of All Saints Church, Newmarket, where he died, aged just forty-three, in the winter of 1909.

In the 1911 Census Hugh is shown as a boarder at the King's School in Ely. Hugh was a School Prefect, and earned his cricket colours. His widowed mother and sisters were then living in Rous Villas, Newmarket, although they were later to move to Oak Cottage, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

Hugh joined the Army on the 25th January 1916, becoming Private 9147 in the Inns of Court OTC. He was then 19 years old. Shortly afterwards he was commissioned into the 5th Battalion on 7th February 1916 and trained as a Territorial officer until he was posted abroad as a Second Lieutenant into the 8th Battalion of the Bedfords in France, joining them in the field on 4th October 1916.

Between the 3rd and 13th January 1917, Hugh was sent as one of the replacements for the casualties the battalion had sustained in the Flers-Courcelette battle during the Somme offensives. Hugh's service until April 1917 was relatively quiet and, other than being held in support during the battle of Morval, was spent holding the lines around Bethune and Noyelles. Hugh then returned to A Company. He survived the assaults around Loos that April unscathed and served in the same region until the summer. The 8th Battalion were moving into the trenches to relieve the 1st Kings Shropshire Light Infantry late on the 19th July 1917, when Hugh was wounded severely in the head and face by a shell. Second Lieutenant Moxon was rushed to the 18th Field Ambulance and on to the 33rd Casualty Clearing Station but he had been severely wounded, with shell fragments having penetrated into his brain. At 11.15 p.m. that night Hugh died, having never regained consciousness.

Extract from WO374/49415—Hugh's battalion's war diary:

19th Jul 1917 - trenches opposite Hulluch In billets. Drill & training. B & C Coys moved to right subsector in RESERVE TRENCH in relief of 2 Coys, 1/Kings Shropshire Light Infantry. H.Qrs & A & D Coys moved up & relieved H.Q. & 2 Coys 1/K.S.L.I. at night. Casualties Lt. B.H.B. Lethbridge [Brian Hugh Bridgeman LETHBRIDGE] & 2/Lt. H.C.Moxon died of wounds, 2 O.R. wounded.



Hugh Cecil Moxon is commemorated on the Newmarket War memorial.

These three officers in this photograph are on Buckland Range in 1916. Hugh Cecil Moxon is on the left and the other two are "Hucklesby and Cookson".

This photograph comes from the collection of Leonard Leader Brereton which has been shared online at <http://www.bedfordregiment.org.uk/5thbn/llbrereton2.html>



Hugh Cecil Moxon's "death penny"

Arthur Hilliard Williams TEMPLE

Born	12th January 1875
Killed in Action or Died	14th December 1914, age 39
Commemorated	Panel 21, Menin Gate Memorial, Ieper, Oust-Vlaanderen, Belgium
Unit	A Company, 2nd Suffolk Regiment
Rank	Captain
Awards	1914 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal

Arthur Hilliard Williams Temple was the son of the Reverend Robert Charles Temple (1832 Sandon, Hertfordshire) and Catherine Frances Scaife (née Close) (1842 Bury Lancashire) and was born in 1875 in Borstal, Rochester, Kent. His siblings were: Louisa (1867 Nantwich, Cheshire—1877 Canterbury Kent); William (1871 Norham, Northumberland); Robert 1879 (Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk).

By the time of the 1881 Census the Temples had moved away from Kent as Robert had become the Rector of Thorpe Morieux, Babergh, Suffolk where he was to stay in post for almost two decades. Arthur's father died in Ipswich in March 1899 and his mother Catherine died in 1906.

Arthur was educated first at the King's Junior School in Canterbury from January 1885 to 1888, then at King's School, Ely, from September 1888 to July 1891, where he was a King's Scholar.

Arthur followed the same career as his paternal grandfather and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Militia) on the 17th of March 1894. He received a regular commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Suffolk Regiment on the 1st of December 1897, and joined his battalion in Malta. He was promoted to Lieutenant on the 7th of January 1900. He then took part in the South African War in which he was employed in the mounted infantry and was present at operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, including action at Colesberg. He received the Queen's Medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two clasps.



After the Boer War Arthur was seconded for service in Somaliland with the King's African Rifles. He was known as a fine shot and collected many animal trophies during his time in Africa. Arthur returned from Africa in 1904 but on 8th of April 1905 was commissioned as a Captain and posted to the 2nd Battalion of the Suffolks which was then in India. He was appointed as Adjutant of the newly formed Territorial 5th Battalion of his regiment on the 6th of September 1909. He retired from the active list to the Reserve of Officers with the rank of Captain on the 19th of February 1913.

Arthur was married in October 1909 to Enid Adela Powys Stone (1887 London) from Merstone on the Isle of Wight, at St George's Church, Arreton. They had two children, Margaret Powys (1910 Suffolk), William Robert Hilliard, (1912, Hale, Surrey) and lived at "The Retreat", Shalfleet in Hampshire.

Following the outbreak of war Arthur was mobilised once more and reported for war service at the depot of his old regiment in Bury St Edmunds on the 5th of August 1914 where he was initially attached to the 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion which was then at Felixstowe serving in a home defence role. Captain Temple was in command of the sea defence section, in which role he helped rescue the crew of an aeroplane which came down about a mile offshore.

The Suffolk Regiment's battalions in France meanwhile sustained heavy casualties, and Arthur was attached to the 2nd Battalion and sent to France where he joined the battalion in the field at Missy-sur-Aisne on the 16th of September 1914 and took immediate command until the 21st of September.

On the 14th of December 1914 the battalion was in support of a successful attack on Petit Bois. At 4.30pm they moved forward and relieved the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots in the captured trench and it was here, twenty minutes after the relief, that Arthur Temple was shot through the head, falling into the arms of his servant, Private 7774

Robert George Girbow, who was himself shot and killed by a sniper in the same place the following day.

Private Edwin Catchpole from his battalion wrote the following to Arthur Temple's family following his death and his letter was published in the East Anglian Daily Times:-

"We have just come out of a terrible battle; I shall never forget it, but want to as soon as possible. I would like to let the Suffolk people know what our late Captain was to his Company. It was on Monday December 14th that we went in support of the Gordons and Royal Scots who charged the German trenches. We strengthened the positions on the right, the Middlesex on the left. The charge was successful, the Germans being driven into a wood in the rear of their trenches, making the latter very dangerous and exposed. Our regiment relieved the Gordons and Royal Scots after the charge, and we had to withstand several charges of the Germans to get the trenches back again, but they found the task beyond their power. It was in these trenches that we lost our beloved Captain - Captain Temple. He was loved and respected by all, those who served with him in South Africa, also in this campaign. The kindness he showed to our company when they came from the trenches, sodden wet through, giving us new socks and other articles of clothing which his wife had sent out to him for his company, we shall never forget. I have seen him when meeting refugees put his hand in his pocket and assist them; no one knew what he gave; he did not believe in show. A shell burst in the trenches in which I was lying, and the Captain came up and enquired if anyone was hurt. His cheery remarks always gave us inspiration, and when the word was passed round that he was wounded, and subsequently that he had died, there was grief among all-officers and men. He was fearless, brave and self-sacrificing under all conditions, and was never satisfied until he had done his very best for all. He will be missed by all who came in contact with him".

The Isle of Wight County Press wrote in their edition of the 26th of December 1914: - *"He had gained the highest respect and esteem of everyone in the parish and his devoted work in connection with the church was very greatly appreciated. Since the death of Mr. Matthew Saunders he had ably discharged the duties of Vicar's warden, and his loss will be keenly felt by the church."*

Arthur was mentioned posthumously in Sir John French's despatches of the 14th of January 1915.

The Regimental Gazette of 1916 noted that Captain Temple's grave lies in a meadow near Kemmel and was 'marked by a wooden cross, with his name, Regiment and rank' . Unfortunately his grave was one of many subsequently lost during the heavy fighting around Ypres and so, he is remembered on the Memorial to the Missing at the Menin Gate..

Arthur is commemorated on the war memorial at the King's School Ely and in the parish church at Shalfleet on the Isle of Wight where he was a church warden. He is also commemorated with his brother William in a stained glass window in Thorpe Morieux church which carries the inscription: TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM TEMPLE (WAR SERVICES 1914 - 1927) ENTERED INTO REST MARCH 3 1927/ ALSO OF CAPTAIN ARTHUR HILLIARD WILLIAM TEMPLE, SUFFOLK REGIMENT, KILLED IN ACTION DEC 14 1914

Arthur left his widow £3209 7s 9d.

Gilbert Bernard Owen TUCK

Born	14th May 1881
Killed in Action or Died	19th February 1917, age 35
Buried	Grave III. K. 12, A.I.F. Burial Ground, Flers, Somme, France
Unit	54th Australian Infantry
Rank	Second Lieutenant
Awards	British War Medal and Victory Medal

Gilbert Bernard Owen Tuck was the son of the Reverend Julian George Tuck (1852 Tostock, Suffolk) and Fanny (nee Pow) (1861 Honington, Worcestershire). He was born in Bucknall, Staffordshire. His sisters, also born in Bucknall, were Magdalen (1883) and Winifred (1886).

By 1891 the Reverend Julian Tuck had become the rector of his own home village of Tostock near Bury-St-Edmunds, in Suffolk and this was Gilbert's home from this point. Julian's father, William Gilbert Tuck, had also been rector of Tostock until his death in 1876, so Tostock Rectory was effectively the "family home". The Tucks had been both patrons and incumbents of the living since at least the 1840s and Julian was actually appointed to the parish by his own mother. Julian was to be rector of Tostock for forty-six years. He was remembered as an amateur field naturalist and ornithologist (in 1891 he published the book "The Ornithology of Suffolk") and a "delightful companions for a ramble and a talk, and ever ready to impart (his) knowledge and help to members of a younger generation". One can imagine Gilbert accompanying his father on these nature rambles.



Gilbert became a boarding pupil at the King's School in Ely and was Head Prefect. From here he went on to Pembroke College, Cambridge and then emigrated (possibly in 1907).

In Australia Gilbert became a Geography teacher at the King's School, Paramatta from 1912-15. As news came through of the deaths of his former pupils in the Dardanelles, Gilbert determined to follow them and the school's headmaster into the Army. He enlisted at Parramatta, New South Wales, in 1915 was sent to the Depot School, Liverpool (New South Wales, Australia) followed by the officers' School Showground Musketry School and the Bombing School, all at Liverpool. On 1st February 1916 he was appointed as a Second Lieutenant and on 19th August 1916 embarked at Sydney aboard HMAT Boorara A42.

Gilbert did not go directly to the Front as he reached Plymouth on 13th October 1916 and was sent on to the Officers Training School at Tidworth from 7th to 22nd January 1917. He finally proceeded to France, and reached Etaples on 7th February 1917 to join the 54th Australian Infantry Battalion. Less than a fortnight later he was killed by a sniper.

Gilbert is remembered on the Australian War Memorial in Canberra and on the unique memorial in St Andrews Church, Tostock.

Gilbert wrote the following poem about his pupils in 1915—it can be found in "The Kings School 1831-1981" by Lloyd Waddy.

Gallipoli 1915- G.P.S Boys of Australia (G.P.S. = *The Great Public Schools*)

They sleep their last in grim Gallipoli
Who left us, so it seems, but yesterday;
Boyishly gallant, debonairly gay.
Facing the future eager-heartedly.
Now is their dirge sung by that inland sea
Whose tide runs blue as in an elder-day
When 'cross the straits the Dardans stood at bay
And the Anzacs pressed them ruthlessly.
They sleep their last, these school-time friends we knew;
Their work is done; and we-shall we make moan
And whimper weakly; or as wastrels do
Curse God and say He nods upon His throne?
Did THEY repine who fell with fearless eyes?
What is our lesson from their great emprise?
They sleep their last; it is not ours to mourn
Those splendid lives reaped in their very prime;
Lives that might well have ripened in full time
Into the glory of full-eared corn.
They sleep their last; and we are left forlorn.
Are there no cliffs that we might also climb
And scaling reach to the far heights sublime
Made golden with the promise of the Dawn?
They sleep their last; yet still their voice rings clear;
We died for Empire, Country, and the Right:
What of ye others? Follow! Follow! Here
We have begun; 'tis yours to end the fight.'
The clarion cry clangs out across the foam:
Shall we not harken, who lie soft at home?

G.B Owen Tuck, 1915.

The St Andrews War Memorial, Tostock—unusually, a painted canvas . “The Altar of Sacrifice” was commissioned from artist Marion de Saumarez by Gilbert’s family in 1918 for all those of the parish who had died in the Great War.



Lawrence Edward Stuart VAILE

Born	28th September 1893
Killed in Action or Died	29th August 1917, age 23
Buried	All Saints Churchyard, Narborough, Norfolk
Unit	General List & Royal Flying Corps
Rank	Second Lieutenant
Awards	1914 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal

Lawrence Edward Stuart Vaile was the eldest son of the vicar of Exning, Suffolk, Reverend Arthur Vaile (1857 Islington, London), and his wife Jeanette Stuart (nee Jones) (1869 Bebbington, Cheshire). His siblings were Laura (1882 Exning) and Maurice (1896 Exning). His home remained the Vicarage at Exning until his father retired and his parents moved to West House, Seaford, Sussex. His father died in 1915.

Lawrence was educated at St. Faith's School, Cambridge, and then at the King's School, Ely.

Lawrence joined the Army at once when war broke out, and reached France in 26th August 1914, acting as a dispatch rider in the Motor Transport Division of the Army Service Corps. His early arrival in France indicates his being a Territorial or Cadet before war. He was in France for two and a quarter years, and was wounded twice, but not seriously. His Commanding Officer in France, under whom he served for twelve months, later wrote: *"I know what great qualities he possessed. He was always so cheery and plucky, and no task that he was given to do was ever too much for him."*

On 13th April 1917 Lawrence transferred into the Royal Flying Corps and trained as a pilot, being officially gazetted as a Flying Officer on 17th July 1917. His Commanding Officer spoke very highly of his skill and capability, and he himself loved the work. He was retained as a flying instructor at the "Great Government Aerodrome" at Narborough in Norfolk (near RAF Marham). Here he was killed just a few weeks later when flying in an Armstrong Whitworth FK-8 B219 instructing Second Lieutenant J.J. Bennett; the aircraft stalled during a climbing turn, side-slipped, nose dived and crashed. His pupil survived.

Lawrence was buried at Narborough and is commemorated on the memorial at Exning.

Charles Royston VERRALL

Born	22nd May 1883
Killed in Action or Died	12th March 1918 , age 34
Buried	Grave CE 675, Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Cabra, County Dublin, Ireland
Unit	157th Depot, Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry
Rank	Private, Service Number 235040
Awards	British War Medal and Victory Medal

Charles Royston Verrall appears to have had a “colourful” life if one looks at the materials in the public domain. Charles was the son of Arthur John Verrall (1856 Southsea Sussex) and Florence Amelia nee Standbrook (Maida Vale, London 1856). The family lived at Greenhill, Harrow, Middlesex and Charles was baptised on 31st October 1883 at St Mary's, Harrow. Charles had two sisters, Florence May (1881 Harrow) and Elsie Mary (1888, Harrow). At the time of his birth, Charles' father Arthur described himself as an architect.

Charles' parents appear to have separated and Florence with Elsie went to stay with her mother and aunt and Florence took up music teaching from their home. She showed herself as married in the 1901 Census but as a widow in 1911.

Charles meanwhile was sent to King's School in Ely, which he attended from 1895 to 1899. Despite still being a teenager, Charles is said to have left Ely for the South African War (1900). Later he was a journalist.

Meanwhile Charles' father was also portraying himself as a widower in the records. In the 1901 Census he appears as a travelling salesman for a printing works (lodging in Lewisham) and in 1911 as a corn and coal merchant living in Croydon. In 1911 he was sharing a house with his assistant Alice Ashley. Arthur died in 1913—about fifteen years before his supposedly dead wife. Arthur left his effects, which amounted to £5, to Alice. (Interestingly Charles' widowed mother, by comparison, left almost £3000 to her two daughters when she died in 1928.)

In 1907 Charles himself married Bertha Dawson (1886 Liverpool), the daughter of a jeweller who resided in Hyde Park Place, London. The couple lived in Kensington where daughters Bertha Joyce (1908) and Ivy (1909) were born. A family record states that the marriage did not last long, and in about 1912 they were divorced. By the 1911 Census Bertha and the children were already living with her parents.

The reasons for the marriage break up may be linked to Charles' appearances in the newspapers which relate to two spells in prison related to fraud cases. The accounts state that when the crimes took place Charles was unemployed:

- The first case appears in the newspapers of June 1913: “At Liverpool yesterday Lionel Henderson was committed for trial, and bail allowed on a charge to which he pleaded guilty, of obtaining five gentlemen's and two ladies ' badges for the Liverpool Spring Race Meeting at Aintree by false pretences. Evidence was given that defendant gave a cheque for the badges which was dishonoured. A Scotland Yard detective said defendant's real name was Charles Royston Verrall.” This shows clearly that Charles was used to using an alias and was already known to the police. The victims of his fraud were Robert McClay and the company of Messers Tophams. The case dragged on for some time with Charles being placed in custody on 20th December 1914 and bailed 31st January, finally to be tried at Derby in July 1915. Charges of drunkenness were also taken into account and Charles finally served 12 months hard labour in Wormwood Scrubs.
- While awaiting trial Charles was involved in a second case which appeared in the news early in 1914: “At Bow Street James Badil Johnson, a company director, and Charles Royston Verrall, of no occupation, were charged on remand with conspiring together to defraud a bookmaker by means of forged telegrams.....It was alleged that immediately prior to the commencement of the horse races the accused handed in wrongly addressed telegrams, together with a number of blocking telegrams for the purpose of delaying transmission. The name of the winning horse was then obtained by telephone and the address on the telegram backing the winner was altered, whilst those backing losers were allowed to remain wrongly addressed and went astray,,

.....A bookmaker who gave evidence said that the blocking telegrams often contained absolute rubbish. It was on record that one sent a few years ago contained the whole of the first chapter of Genesis, whilst sometimes yards of quotations from the Stock Exchange were sent. Mr Graham Campbell committed the accused for trial." "...on one particular day the defendants were said to have obtained £9 7s 6d in this way by means of telegrams sent from the Grenville Street Post Office, Holborn.....when Verrall wanted to correct the address on one backing the winner the official in charge made it necessary to alter the time recorded on the form to the moment that the alteration was made. As this would show to the bookmaker that the bet was sent after the race had been run, Verrall ordered all the telegrams to be cancelled." The victims this time were Norman Steward Dawson and William Joseph Darke. (*The amount mentioned in the report is probably the equivalent of about £600 at today's prices.*) Charles was convicted on 19th July 1915 to 18 months imprisonment and his release date was due to be 20th October 1916—one assumes his two sentences ran concurrently. The gaol calendar tells us that he intended to live in Twickenham and work as a bookbinder upon his release. It also gives us Charles' physical description as 5 feet 9 inches tall, with a fair complexion, dark brown hair, green eyes, a scar on the right cheek near his eye and another on the right of his chin (was this from a fight or perhaps the Boer War?) and with two dots (blemishes, tattoos?) on his forearm.

It is not clear at which point Charles joined the Army and whether he volunteered on his release from prison or was conscripted. He served with the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, was wounded and brought back to Ireland where he died in hospital on 12th March 1918. Charles' final effects from his time in the Army amounted to £10 13s which was sent to Bertha who was described as a "guardian" - one presumes Charles meant to show thereby that his money was for the upkeep of his daughters.

Walter Gordon WOODROFFE

Born	4th January 1894
Killed in Action or Died	16th September 1916, age 22
Buried	Grave II, D, 4, Bronfay Farm Military Cemetery, Bray-sur-Somme, Somme, France
Unit	7th Battalion (Territorial) Middlesex Regiment
Rank	Captain
Awards	Croix de Guerre with Palm, 1914-15 Star, British War Medal

Memorial is to N F Woodroffe

The two Woodroffe brothers, Norman Frederic and Walter Gordon, both attended the King's School. Norman survived the War and Walter was killed in action, but, unfortunately, it is Norman's initials which appear on the school's memorial instead of those of his brother.

Walter Woodroffe was born in 1894 in Croydon and his older brother Norman in 1891. Their parents were the architect and surveyor Walter Henry Woodroffe (1861 New Malden, Surrey) and his wife Mildred Meredith (nee Waldock) (1866 Kandy, Ceylon). The family home was at Normanton Lodge Croydon and later at 5 Bedford Row, High Holborn, London. Walter was christened on 1st April 1894 at Holy Saviour Church, Croydon.

In the 1901 Census two governesses lived at Normanton Lodge, presumably one for each boy,. However Walter went on to attend not only the King' School in Ely like his brother, but also Malvern College in Worcestershire—which is where he appears at the time of the 1911 Census.

Walter attended Pembroke College, Cambridge from 1912, and appears to have gone on from there to teach briefly at Sir William Borlase's School in Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Walter reached France as a Second Lieutenant with the Middlesex Regiment on 22nd July 1915. Walter's Division began to concentrate in the Hallencourt area on 5th February 1916 and this was largely completed by 21 February. It then remained in France and Flanders and took part in the following engagements: the diversionary attack at Gommecourt (1st July); The Battle of Ginchy (9th September); and The Battle of Flers-Courcelette (15th -22nd September). From the date of Walter's death he was presumably killed in action in the Battle of Flers-Courcellete.

Walter was gazetted Captain on 9th December 1916.

Walter was posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre by the President of France on 8th December 1916 "in recognition of his distinguished service during the campaign".

Walter left effects of £199 11s 1d.

Walter's headstone reads: "Croix de Guerre avec Palmes The Eternal God Thy Refuge and Underneath are the Everlasting Arms". He is commemorated at Sir William Borlase's School and Pembroke College

Walter's brother Norman fought as a Captain in the London Regiment. He received an OBE in the 1919 King's Birthday Honours, and in 1920 married Violet De Rinzy daughter of the former Commandant of Local Forces in British Guiana. He became an architect in the family firm "Woodroffe and Son" in Southwark, as a partner with his father, in 1921. He died in 1957. It is possible Walter would have followed the same career route had he survived.