

967  
Form R 200

**SERVICE RECORD.**  
(For the Duration of the War)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *467* Name *Arthur Campbell*

*Duplicate*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>E</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Warrant Officer 2nd Class</i>
Service Number	<i>812225</i>
Nationality	<i>British Army</i>
Regiment	<i>Royal Artillery</i>
Awarded	<i>Mentioned in Despatches</i>
Date of gazette	<i>23/5/1946</i>
Theatre/Reason for award	<i>Mediterranean</i>
Page	<i>2449</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the bottom of the Record.

More information about Royal Artillery  
Formed: 1716

The first recorded use of cannon on the battlefield was by Edward III at the Battle of Crecy in 1346 during the Hundred Years' War. Up to the eighteenth century, artillery 'traynes' were raised by Royal Warrant for specific campaigns and disbanded again on their conclusion. This changed on 26 May 1716, when by the Royal Warrant of George I two regular companies of field artillery, each 100 men strong, were raised at Woolwich, leading to the title "Royal Artillery" (RA) which was first used in 1720.

On 1 April 1722 these companies were expanded to four, and grouped with independent artillery companies in Gibraltar and Minorca to form the Royal Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Colonel Albert Bogard. In 1741 the Royal Military Academy formed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich (RWA). The regiment expanded rapidly and by 1757 there were 24 companies divided into two battalions, as well as a Cadet Company formed in 1741.

During 1748 the Presidential Artilleries of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, India were formed and then in 1756 saw the creation of the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery. The Regiment grew to 32 companies by 1771 organised into four battalions, as well as two Invalid Companies comprising older and unfit men employed in garrison duties. 1782 brought the move of the Royal Artillery to RA Barracks (front parade) on Woolwich Common.

The Napoleonic Wars saw the need to provide fire-support for the cavalry so a formation of Horse Artillery was created in 1793 with two troops of Royal Horse Artillery (RHA) being raised, joined by two more in November 1793. The Royal Irish Artillery was absorbed into the Royal Artillery in 1801 to produce twelve RHA troops and a hundred RA companies in 10 battalions. Before 1825 batteries had been called after their commander's name this was to cease and RA batteries known by a number and RHA batteries a letter. During 1805 RWA moved to Woolwich Common for all RA and RE officers.

The Crimean War saw the increase of the Royal Artillery to 199 batteries and in 1855 the abolition of the Board Ordnance, which had until then controlled the Royal Artillery. Thereafter the regiment came under the War Office along with the rest of the army. A School of Gunnery was established in Shoeburyness, Essex in 1859. In 1862 the regiment absorbed the artillery of the British East India Company - 21 horse batteries and 48 field batteries - which brought its strength up to 29 horse batteries, 73 field batteries and 88 heavy batteries.

On 1 July 1899, the Royal Artillery was divided into three groups: the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery comprised one group, while the Coastal Defence, Mountain, Siege and Heavy artillery were split off into another group named the Royal Garrison Artillery. The third group continued to be titled simply Royal Artillery, and was responsible for ammunition storage and supply. The RFA and RHA both dressed as mounted soldiers, whereas the RGA dressed like foot soldiers. The First World War brought with it a massive expanse of the Royal Artillery. By 1917 there were 1,769 batteries in over 400 brigades totalling 548,000 men.

In 1920 the rank of Bombardier was instituted in the Royal Artillery. The three sections effectively functioned as separate corps. This arrangement lasted until 1924, when the three amalgamated once more to become one regiment. The Royal Horse Artillery, which has always had separate traditions, uniforms and insignia, still retains a separate identity within the regiment, however, and is considered, by its members at least, to be an élite.







**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

*Duplicate*

ATTESTATION OF

No. *4167* Name *Edward John O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *EDWARD JOHN*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Officer Cadet*

Regiment *General List,  
Canadian Army*

Additional Regiment Info *Canadian Officers'  
Training Corps.*

Age *19*

Date of Death *01/06/1947*

Campaign *1939-45 War Medal*

Medals *1939-45 Star*

Family *SON OF GRACE*

Information *O'HARA, OF  
HAMILTON.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
Have been the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service and to produce, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and the  
date of Discharge, which should be returned to this command as soon as possible, in order to be included in the Record.

967  
Form IC 2008

**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *4117* Name *Edward O'Hara*

*Duplicate*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment

*First Name* EDWARD  
*Surname* O'HARA  
*Rank* Serjeant  
*Service Number* 3529227  
*Regiment* Royal Tank Regiment  
*Additional Regiment Info* 6th  
*Age* 20  
*Date of Death* 12/06/1942  
*Campaign Medals* 1939-45 War Medal  
1939-45 Star  
*Family Information* *Parents: John and Rose Ann O'Hara, of Oldham, Lancashire; grandson of James O'Hara, of Oldham.*

More information about Royal Tank Regiment  
 Formed: 1917

The Royal Tank Regiment is an armoured regiment, previously known as the Tank Corps and the Royal Tank Corps. The RTR is part the Royal Armoured Corps and is made up of two operational regiments, the 1st Royal Tank Regiment and the 2nd Royal Tank Regiment.

The corps has had more regiments over time going up as far as the 8th RTR.

In 1923 it was officially named Royal (making it the Royal Tank Corps) by Colonel-in-Chief King George V. It was at this time that the motto Fear Naught, the black beret and the unit badge were adopted. The word Corps was replaced in 1939 with Regiment to give the unit its current name, the Royal Tank Regiment.

In 1920, twelve Armoured Car Companies were set up as part of the Tank Corps, absorbing units from the Machine Gun Corps; eight were later converted into independent Light Tank Companies. All disbanded before the outbreak of the Second World War.

In 1933 the 6th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps, was formed in Egypt by combining the personnel of two of these companies; in 1934, the 1st (Light) Battalion, Royal Tank Corps was formed in England with personnel from three of the existing battalions.

With the preparations for war in the late 1930s a further two regular battalions were formed; the 7th in 1937 and the 8th in 1938. The 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th & 45th battalions were raised in 1938, being converted from Territorial Army infantry battalions, the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st were likewise activated and converted in 1939. The twelve Yeomanry Armoured Car Companies of the RTR were all activated and transferred to the Royal Armoured Corps.

Before the Second World War, Royal Tank Corps recruits were required to be at least 5 feet 4 inches tall. They initially enlisted for six years with the colours and a further six years with the reserve.

The creation of the Royal Tank Regiment was due to the invention of the Tank during the First World War.

The official motto of the Royal Tank Regiment is Fear Naught which is inscribed on the RTR cap badge.





**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Emmil Cyril O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	EMMIL CYRIL
Surname	O'HARA
Rank	Fireman and Trimmer
Regiment	<u>Merchant Navy</u>
Additional Regiment Info	S.S. Baltallinn (London)
Age	29
Date of Death	20/09/1941
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War</u> <u>Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the original of the Record.  
This Record is "Class" for which the Record has been made.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service, and to produce, if possible, six Certificates of Discharge and Death.  
These Certificates must be returned to the appropriate authority in accordance with the instructions on the back of the Record.  
The Record is to be retained in the possession of the Approving Officer.

967  
Form R 200

**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *2117* Name *Eric O'Hara*

*duplicate*

Questions to be put to the recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>ERIC</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'HARA</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Flight Sergeant</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>1379381</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve</i>
<i>Additional Regiment Info</i>	<i>227 Sqdn.</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>27/08/1942</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>
<i>Family Information</i>	<i>SON OF FRANK O'HARA, AND OF MABEL O'HARA, OF ODSAL BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.</i>

The signature of the Signatory Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.

More information about Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve  
Formed: 1936

The RAFVR was formed in July 1936 to provide individuals to supplement the Auxiliary Air Force (AAF) which had been formed in 1925 by the local Territorial Associations. The AAF was organised on a Squadron basis, with local recruitment similar to the Territorial Army Regiments. Initially the RAFVR was composed of civilians recruited from the neighbourhoods of Reserve Flying Schools, which were run by civilian contractors who largely employed as instructors members of the Reserve of Air Force Officers (RAFO), who had previously completed a four year short service commission as pilots in the RAF. Navigation instructors were mainly former master mariners without any air experience. Recruits were confined to men of between 18 and 25 years of age who had been accepted for part time training as Pilots, Observers and Wireless Operators. The object was to provide a reserve of aircrew for use in the event of war. By September 1939, the RAFVR comprised 6,646 Pilots, 1,625 Observers and 1,946 Wireless Operators

When war broke out in 1939 the Air Ministry employed the RAFVR as the principal means for aircrew entry to serve with the RAF. A civilian volunteer on being accepted for aircrew training took an oath of allegiance ('attestation') and was then inducted into the RAFVR. Normally he returned to his civilian job for several months until he was called up for aircrew training. During this waiting period he could wear a silver RAFVR lapel badge to indicate his status.

By the end of 1941 more than half of Bomber Command aircrew were members of the RAFVR. Most of the pre-war pilot and observer NCO aircrew had been commissioned and the surviving regular officers and members of the RAFO filled the posts of flight and squadron commanders. Eventually of the "RAF" aircrew in the Command probably more than 95% were serving members of the RAFVR.

During 1943, the decision was taken by the Air Ministry to raise an order for members of the RAFVR to remove the brass and cloth 'VR's worn on the collars and shoulders of officers and other ranks (respectively), as these were viewed as being divisive. No similar order was raised for members of the Auxiliary Air Force, who retained their 'A's on uniforms at that time.





**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Muskie Longley*

Questions to be put to the Record Judge's statement.

First Name	<i>F</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Sergeant</i>
Service Number	<i>2564425</i>
Nationality	<i>British Army</i>
Regiment	<i>Royal Elec &amp; Mech Engineers</i>
Awarded	<i>Mentioned in Despatches</i>
Date of gazette	<i>9/8/1945</i>
Theatre/Reason for award	<i>North West Europe (including D-Day)</i>
Page	<i>4059</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the original of the Record.  
Blank space for "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and in addition, if possible, the Conditions of Exchange and Date of Discharge, such should be indicated in writing, in column 10, as follows: "Discharged" as indicated in the Attachment, at the date.



967  
Form H. 500

**SERVICE RECORD.**  
(For the Duration of the War)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *6167* Name *Francis Joseph*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment

First Name *FRANCIS*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Civilian*

Regiment *Civilian War Dead*

Age *22*

Date of Death *04/05/1941*

Campaign *1939-45 War Medal*

Medals *1939-45 Star*

Family Information *OF 33 HOWLEY STREET, KIRKDALE. DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH A. AND MARY O'HARA. INJURED AT BECKETT STREET SHELTER; DIED SAME DAY AT LIVERPOOL STANLEY HOSPITAL.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the original of the Record. There shall be "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

If it is the Record is to be used for the production of documentary evidence, and in addition, if possible, the Conditions of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to with any application submitted in respect of the Record, or otherwise, the Record should be forwarded to the Department.



967  
Form 10, 1943

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *447* Name *Francis Joseph*

Questions to be put to the Secret before enlistment.

First Name FRANCIS  
ALPHONSUS

Surname O'HARA

Rank Corporal

Service Number NX.137129

Regiment Australian Army  
Service Corps

Additional Regiment Info A.I.F. 15 Coy.

Age 29

Date of Death 09/10/1943

Campaign Medals 1939-45 War Medal  
1939-45 Star

Family Information SON OF CHARLES  
ANDREW AND  
MARGARET O'HARA  
OF NEWCASTLE.

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the reverse of the Record.

If on the Record it is to be added the particulars of his former service, and in particular, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Terms and Conditions, which should be returned to the Department, on the date of the Report.



**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *4117* Name *Michael Longley*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *FREDERICK  
MICHAEL*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Lieutenant*

Service Number *322825*

Regiment *ALIAS*

Date of Death *04/04/1945*

Campaign Medals *1939-45 War Medal  
1939-45 Star*

Other Information *See BERLINER, Egon  
Friederich Paul, the  
true family name.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
This Record is "Closed" for which the Record has been issued.

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service and to proceed, if possible, the Conditions of Exchange and Death.  
and of Discharge, which should be returned to the appropriate authority in and for, or before, the United Kingdom, as directed by the Department.  
on the Record.





967  
Form H. 205.

**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Austin, Geoffrey*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	G C
Surname	O'HARA
Rank	Lieutenant
Service Number	48288
Nationality	New Zealand Army
Regiment	<u>New Zealand</u> <u>Military Forces</u>
Awarded	Mentioned in Despatches
Date of gazette	23/5/1946
Theatre/Reason for award	Mediterranean
Page	2492
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War</u> <u>Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
Here insert the "Grade" for which the Record has been issued.

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service, and to produce, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him immediately on arrival in England, or Ireland, etc.—(General).

967



**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *George Campbell*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>Initials</i>	<i>G C P</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'HARA</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Flight Sergeant</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>R/110283</i>
<i>Incident Date</i>	<i>28th May 1943</i>
<i>Incident Details</i>	<i>?</i>
<i>Fate</i>	<i>Killed</i>
<i>Squadron</i>	<i>428 Squadron</i>
<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Wellington</i>
<i>Stationed At</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
<i>Location Duty</i>	
<i>Buried/Commemorated at</i>	<i>Runnymede Memorial</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>1939-45 War Medal</i> <i>1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit. Show that the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to provide, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to his commanding officer in return, as follows, viz.—(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_





**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *George Christopher O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	GEORGE CHRISTOPHER
Surname	O'HARA
Rank	Ordinary Seaman
Regiment	<u>Merchant Navy</u>
Additional Regiment Info	S.S. Dione II. (Port Talbot)
Age	20
Date of Death	04/02/1941
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
Mark here the " Corps" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him immediately returned to and not, as follows, to—(Name)  
residential to the Regiment, at the (Place)



**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Duncan George*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

*First Name*      *GEORGE*  
*Surname*        *O'HARA*  
*Rank*            *Private*  
*Service Number*      *2981736*  
*Regiment*        *Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*  
*Additional Regiment Info*      *1st Bn.*  
*Age*              *22*  
*Date of Death*        *20/05/1941*  
*Campaign Medals*      *1939-45 War Medal*  
                               *1939-45 Star*  
*Family Information*      *SON OF DUNCAN AND MARY O'HARA, OF CAMPBELLTOWN, ARGYLLSHIRE.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record. Also insert the "Corps" in which the Record has been issued.

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and in particular, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this accordingly endorsed in red ink, or follow, the—(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_

More information about Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders  
 Formed: 1694  
 Disbanded: 2004



967  
Form K 205

**SERVICE RECORD.**  
(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *467* Name *George O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

*First Name* **GEORGE**

*Surname* **O'HARA**

*Rank* **Gunner**

*Service Number* **1809186**

*Regiment* **Royal Artillery**

*Additional Regiment Info* **95 Bty., 48 Lt. A.A. Regt.**

*Age* **34**

*Date of Death* **27/11/1942**

*Campaign Medals* **1939-45 War Medal  
1939-45 Star**

*Family Information* **SON OF JOHN  
ROBINSON O'HARA  
AND LUCY O'HARA  
OF BARNOLDSWICK,  
YORKSHIRE;  
HUSBAND OF NORA  
O'HARA, OF  
BARNOLDSWICK.**

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in full, or, failing, to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

More information about Royal Artillery  
Formed: 1716

The first recorded use of cannon on the battlefield was by Edward III at the Battle of Crecy in 1346 during the Hundred Years' War. Up to the eighteenth century, artillery 'traynes' were raised by Royal Warrant for specific campaigns and disbanded again on their conclusion. This changed on 26 May 1716, when by the Royal Warrant of George I two regular companies of field artillery, each 100 men strong, were raised at Woolwich, leading to the title "Royal Artillery" (RA) which was first used in 1720.

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In 1920 the rank of Bombardier was instituted in the Royal Artillery. The three sections effectively functioned as separate corps. This arrangement lasted until 1924, when the three amalgamated once more to become one regiment. The Royal Horse Artillery, which has always had separate traditions, uniforms and insignia, still retains a separate identity within the regiment, however, and is considered, by its members at least, to be an élite.







967  
Form R. 200.

**SERVICE RECORD.**  
(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *6667* Name *Quater, George*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

*First Name*      *GERALD CHURCHILL  
PATRICK*

*Surname*        *O'HARA*

*Rank*            *Flight Sergeant*

*Service  
Number*         *R/110283*

*Regiment*       *Royal Canadian Air  
Force*

*Age*             *23*

*Date of  
Death*          *28/05/1943*

*Campaign  
Medals*         *1939-45 War Medal  
1939-45 Star*

*Family  
Information*    *SON OF GERALD C.  
AND ANN O'HARA,  
OF VANCOUVER,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
CANADA.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
Mark thereon the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and in particular, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this respectfully endorsed in writing, as follows, viz.—(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Regiment \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_

More information about Royal Canadian Air Force  
Formed: 1924  
Disbanded: 1968



967  
Form K. 205.

BRITISH WAR-TIME CIVIL SERVICE



### SERVICE RECORD. (For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Master George*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>GERALD</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'HARA</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>First Radio Officer</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Merchant Navy</i>
<i>Additional Regiment Info</i>	<i>S.S. Devon (London)</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>15/03/1944</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>
<i>Other Information</i>	<i>Husband of Jane O'Hara.</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the bottom of the Record.  
Mark "S" for "Sergeant" or "S" for "Squad" as the case may be.

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this certificate and to be filled in, as follows, viz.—(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Regiment \_\_\_\_\_ at the time.



**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Gerard O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>Gerard</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Leading Seaman</i>
Service Number	<i>LTJX180175</i>
Nationality	<i>Royal Navy</i>
Regiment	<i>HMT Colonsay</i>
Awarded	<i>BE9AM</i>
Date of gazette	<i>30/1/1945</i>
Theatre/Reason for award	<i>Bravery and/or skill involving damaged ships</i>
Page	<i>635</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
It shall bear the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

\* If so, the Record is to be sent to the publisher of the Service Record, and to produce, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in and out, or return, via—  
replied to the Department, on the form.

**SERVICE RECORD.**  
(For the Duration of the War)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 667 Name Martin, Hugh

*Duplicate*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

Initials	H F
Surname	O'Hara
Rank	Flight Sergeant
Incident Date	3-4-05-44
Incident Details	Crashed la Belle Idee {Aube}
Fate	Evader
Squadron	12
Aircraft	Lancaster
Stationed At	<u>RAF Wickenby</u>
Location Duty	<u>Maillie-le-Camp</u>
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
Mark with the "Copy" or which the Record has been issued.

More information about RAF Wickenby

Formed: 1943

Disbanded: 1956

R.A.F. Wickenby was a purpose built bomber base constructed late 1942 and early 1943. It had two T2 type hangars and one B1 type. The B1 and one of the T2 hangars can still be seen on the airfield site. The T2 near the threshold of runway 21 was recently acquired by the airfield owners and after many years of industrial use in now, once more, a aircraft hangar.

The airfield covered about 600 acres, and had the usual three runway configuration with peripheral tracks, hard standings, a brick watchtower and numerous brick and metal buildings for the aircrews and ground staff. A number of the buildings were to the east (Communal Site, Living Quarters, WAAF Quarters) and stretched to and beyond the Lissington road - a road travelled many an evening by the airmen and women who visited their favorite watering hole, The White Hart at Lissington. The Sick Quarters were to the south of the airfield together with a Communal Site and Living Quarters.

Wickenby was occupied in September of 1942 by No. 12 Squadron (a/c code PH) who brought with them Wellington II/III's, but during the winter of 1942/43 they converted to the AVRO Lancaster. The Squadron flew the Lancaster throughout the rest of the war. On November 7th 1943, C Flight was expanded to become 626 Squadron (a/c code UM), also flying the Lancaster. Wickenby played a large part in the bomber offensive, taking part in many of the major raids including: Berlin, Munich, Nuremberg, Essen, Maillie-Le-Camp, and Caen. Aircraft from Wickenby were also involved in mine-laying (gardening), and operations Manna and Exodus. On September 24th 1945, 12 Squadron moved to a more permanent site at Binbrook.

12 Squadron still exists to this day flying Tornado aircraft out of Lossimouth. Having spent its entire existence at Wickenby, 626 Squadron was disbanded on October 14th, 1945. The base was later taken over by 93 MU and subsequently 92 MU who used the runways to dismantle ordinance until 1956 when the base was closed. Civil aviation and maintenance began in 1963, and the land was sold between 1964/66. During the relatively short period of active service 1080 lives were lost from RAF Wickenby. This sacrifice is commemorated by a memorial in the form of Icarus on an obelisk at the entrance to the airfield. The memorial was placed there by members of the Wickenby Register, an association of former 12/626 Squadron personnel and associate relatives.

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAF\\_Wickenby](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAF_Wickenby)"



967  
Form K 250A

2500 W 200-00 25th 1917 T.A.W.L.A.



**SERVICE RECORD.**  
(For the Duration of the War.)

*Duplicate*

ATTESTATION OF

No. *4667* Name *Arthur Joseph*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

Initials	<i>H M</i>
Surname	<i>O'Hara</i>
Rank	<i>Sergeant</i>
Incident Date	<i>27/28.09.43</i>
Incident Details	<i>?</i>
Fate	<i>Killed</i>
Squadron	<i>434</i>
Aircraft	<i>Halifax</i>
Stationed At	<i>RAF Tholthorpe</i>
Location Duty	
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal</i> <i>1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
Here insert the "Group" for which the Record has been issued.

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and in preference, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to his commanding officer or to his unit, or to the Director, as the case may be.

More information about RAF Tholthorpe  
Formed: 1940  
Disbanded: 1945

From August 1940 to December 1940, Tholthorpe was a landing field for Whitley bombers of No. 58 Squadron RAF and No. 51 Squadron RAF based at Linton.

From January 1941 to June 1943, Tholthorpe underwent maintenance to upgrade to Class A standards, with three intersecting concrete runways were main 10-28 at 2,000 yards, 06-24 at 1,430 yards and 16-34 at 1,400 yards.

Tholthorpe was assigned to No. 6 Group RCAF in June 1943. RCAF squadrons stationed here included No. 434 Squadron, 431 Squadron, 420 Squadron, and 425 Squadron.

No. 434 Squadron, flying Halifax bombers, was formed and headquartered at Tholthorpe airfield from June 1943 until the squadron was moved to Croft. In July 1943, 431 Squadron moved to Tholthorpe airfield from Burn. It was later moved to Croft airfield as well. Not only were the operational squadrons quartered here, also their service echolons, -respectively Nos. 9431 and 9434 Service Echolon - which were formed from the ground crew of nos. 431 and 434 Squadron on 3 November 1943 and who moved with their squadrons on to Croft in December 1943.

In December 1943 No. 420 and No. 425 Squadrons (together with their service echolons, nos. 9420 and 9425 Service Echolon) were moved to Tholthorpe airfield from Dalton and Dishforth respectively. These squadrons had returned from service with Wellingtons in North Africa, and it took them several weeks to work up on the newly-acquired Halifax bombers. They were therefore unable to fly their first raids from Tholthorpe until mid-February 1944. No. 420 Squadron flew 160 operations from Tholthorpe airfield and lost 25 Halifaxes. No. 425 squadron flew 162 operations from Tholthorpe airfield and lost 28 Halifaxes. In all, 119 Halifax bombers were lost from Tholthorpe. In April and May 1945 nos. 420 and 425 Squadron converted to Avro Lancasters, which they took with them when they left for RCAF Debert, Nova Scotia, Canada in June 1945.



967  
Form H 2505

**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF *Duplicate*

No. *647* Name *Arthur O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>H</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'HARA</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Captain</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>131364</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>British Army</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Royal Army Medical Corps</i>
<i>Awarded</i>	<i>Mentioned in Despatches</i>
<i>Date of gazette</i>	<i>16/12/1943</i>
<i>Theatre/Reason for award</i>	<i>Burma &amp; Eastern Frontier of India</i>
<i>Page</i>	<i>5476</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
How long the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

More information about Royal Army Medical Corps  
Formed: 1898

The Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) is a specialist corps in the British Army which provides medical services to all British Army personnel and their families in war and in peace. Together with the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, the Royal Army Dental Corps and Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, the RAMC forms the British Army's essential Army Medical Services.

The RAMC does not carry a Regimental Colour or Queen's Colour, although it has a Regimental Flag. Nor does it have battle honours, as elements of the corps have been present in almost every single war the army has fought. Because it is not a fighting arm, under the Geneva Conventions, members of the RAMC may only use their weapons for self-defence. For this reason, there are two traditions that the RAMC perform when on parade:

Officers do not draw their swords - instead they hold their scabbard with their left hand while saluting with their right.

Other Ranks do not fix bayonets.

Unlike medical officers in some other countries, medical officers in the RAMC (and the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force) do not use the "Dr" prefix, in parentheses or otherwise, but only their rank, although they may be addressed informally as "Doctor".







967

**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *467* Name *Henry O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

*First Name*     *HENRY*

*Surname*        *O'HARA*

*Rank*             *Private*

*Service Number*     *10538901*

*Regiment*         *Royal Army Ordnance Corps*

*Age*                *22*

*Date of Death*        *19/05/1942*

*Campaign Medals*     *1939-45 War Medal*  
                                  *1939-45 Star*

*Family Information*    *SON OF HENRY AND SARAH A O'HARA, OF WESTGATE, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the reverse of the Record. Also insert the "Corps" for which the Record has been issued.

More information about Royal Army Ordnance Corps  
Formed: 1875  
Disbanded: 1965

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps (RAOC) was a corps of the British Army. It dealt only with the supply and maintenance of weaponry, munitions and other military equipment until 1965, when it took over most other supply functions, as well as the provision of staff clerks, from the Royal Army Service Corps.

The RAOC was organised into companies. Although they were not formally organised into a battalion, the RAOC units of a division were collected under a headquarters and a commander known as the Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services (DADOS). Officers with the designations of Assistant Director of Ordnance Services (ADOS) and Deputy Director of Ordnance Services (DDOS) served at corps level and above. The Director of Ordnance Services (DOS), a Major-General, was the head of ordnance at the War Office in London. After World War II, RAOC companies were formally collected into battalions.





**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Master Corporal*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *HENRY WALTER*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Civilian*

Regiment *Civilian War Dead*

Age *67*

Date of Death *12/09/1944*

Campaign *1939-45 War Medal*

Medals *1939-45 Star*

Family Information *HUSBAND OF FLORENCE DORCAS O'HARA, OF 23 RIVERDALE ROAD, PLUMSTEAD, LONDON. INJURED 17 JULY 1944, AT 23 RIVERDALE ROAD; DIED AT BELVEDERE HOUSE.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record. Mark the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him immediately returned to him, or, failing, to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

967  
Form K 205.

**SERVICE RECORD.**  
(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *467* Name *Herbert O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

*First Name*      **HERBERT**

*Surname*        **O'HARA**

*Rank*             **Fusilier**

*Service Number*      **3451798**

*Regiment*         **Lancashire Fusiliers**

*Additional Regiment Info*      **1/8th Bn.**

*Age*                **21**

*Date of Death*        **23/08/1940**

*Campaign Medals*      **1939-45 War Medal**  
**1939-45 Star**

*Family Information*      **SON OF JOHN AND**  
**MARY ELIZABETH**  
**O'HARA, OF**  
**ROCHDALE,**  
**LANCASHIRE.**

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record. Also insert the "Grade" for which the Record has been issued.

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in full, or follow, as directed, in the Regulations on the Sheet.

More information about Lancashire Fusiliers  
Formed: 1688  
Disbanded: 1968

The Lancashire Fusiliers were first formed in Devon in 1688 and given the name Peyton's (20th) Regiment of Foot. In 1782, it became the East Devonshire Regiment and in 1881, it was renamed to the Lancashire Fusiliers.

During the early years, the regiment served during the Battle of the Boyne, the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years War.

During the First World War, it raised thirty battalions and represented every campaign. On 25 April 1915, the 1st Battalion landed at Cape Helles, Gallipoli. The regiment won the awards of the Victoria Cross to two Officers and four other Ranks. This is familiarly referred to as the 'Six VC's before breakfast'. The landing beach was always thereafter named 'Lancashire Landing'

The regiment also raised seventeen battalions during the Second World War. The Lancashire Fusiliers took part in one of the most incredible operations of that period, operating as Chindits against the Japanese in Burma.

Then on the 23rd April 1968, as part of the reforms of the army that saw the creation of the first 'large infantry regiment', The Lancashire Fusiliers Regiment was amalgamated with three other Fusilier regiments; the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, the Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers and the Royal Fusiliers (City of London) Regiment to form The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.





967  
Form R 200.  
SERVICES RECORD.  
(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 467 Name Arthur Hugh

*Duplicate*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	Hugh
Surname	O'HARA
Rank	Captain
Service Number	131364
Nationality	British Army
Regiment	<u>Royal Army Medical Corps</u>
Awarded	MC
Date of gazette	28/10/1942
Theatre/Reason for award	Burma
Page	4688
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the reverse of the Record.  
Have you the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service and to produce, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this certificate, as follows, viz.—  
Specimens in the Department on the form.

More information about Royal Army Medical Corps  
Formed: 1898

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The RAMC does not carry a Regimental Colour or Queen's Colour, although it has a Regimental Flag. Nor does it have battle honours, as elements of the corps have been present in almost every single war the army has fought. Because it is not a fighting arm, under the Geneva Conventions, members of the RAMC may only use their weapons for self-defence. For this reason, there are two traditions that the RAMC perform when on parade:

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Other Ranks do not fix bayonets.

Unlike medical officers in some other countries, medical officers in the RAMC (and the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force) do not use the "Dr" prefix, in parentheses or otherwise, but only their rank, although they may be addressed informally as "Doctor".

