

ATTESTATION OF

Suplicate

#### Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

Initials 78

Surname O'Hara

Rank Elying Officer

Incident 24-25-05-44

Incident Crashed Lieshout
Details {Noord-Brabant}

Fate PoW

Squadron 158

Rircraft Halifax

Stationed At RAF Lissett

Location Duty Aachen

Campaign <u>1939-45 War Medal</u> Medals <u>1939-45 Star</u>

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\* If m, the Report is to be saided the perfection of this former service, and to produce, if providing the Continues of Manharp and Continues, which should be interested to this complemental analysis in reliable to the Manharp and Continues of Ma

More information about RAF Lissett

Formed: 1940 Disbanded: 1947

Originally required as satellite airfield for RAF Catfoss the land was requisitioned in 1940. Although constrained by three roads and the Gransmoor Drain the builders constructed a standard three-runway bomber airfield. It had two hangars and 36 dispersals and three concrete runways.

Lissett opened in February 1943 and No. 158 Squadron arrived from RAF Rufforth to be the resident squadron on the 28 February. 158 Sqn was a heavy bomber squadron equipped with the four-engined Handley Page Halifax. The squadron flew the first operational mission on the night of 11/12 March 1943 when ten aircraft were flown to Stuggart, one failed to return. The squadron carried out operations up to the end of the war from Lissett. At the end of war in May 1945 the squadron was transferred to Transport Command as it prepared to undertook a transport role and the squadron was re-equipped with the Short Stirling before it departed to RAF Stradishall in August 1945.

Apart from a few weeks in early 1944 when 1484 Flight were in residence the station unusually was a one unit station. After the departure of 158 Squadron the station was relegated to a care and maintenance status but by the end of the year the airfield was abandoned and the technical areas used for storage.

In December 2008 a 30 MW wind farm housing 12 turbines each 125 metres (410 ft) high was constructed across the western end of the airfield. A memorial sculpture to 158 Squadron in the form of seven airmen has been erected to the memory of the 851 airmen who did not return from operations at the the airfield.



(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

No 6067 Name Mester Long Pary

#### Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

3 C

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Fusilier\*

Service Number

3133331

Nationality

British Army

Regiment

Royal Scots

**Fusiliers** 

Awarded

Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette

18/10/1945

Theatre/Reason for

Distinguished

award

Service

Page

5099

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

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\* If m, the Record is to be using the productor of this became service, and to produce, if providing the Continues of Stanlarge and Continues of Continues, which should be interested to this complementary national in reliable to believe, the — December 1.

More information about Royal Scots Fusiliers Formed: 1678

The Royal Scots Fusiliers was founded in 1678. They fought against the Jacobites in the Battle of Colluden in 1746. The most notable honours of the regiment are the battles of Dettingen, Inkeerman and Gheluvelt in 1914. They also aquired numerous honours from the Boer, First and Second World Wars.

There were several notable officers in the regiment including Lord Trenchard, who founded the Royal Air Force and Sir Winston Churchill, who commanded the 8th Battalion for a few months on the Western Front in 1915.



The regiment continued to serve until 1959, when it was amalgamated with The Highland Light Infantry to form the Royal Highland Fusiliers.





- 200X

#### SERVICE RECORD.

For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

No toty Name Sustan , Song Kany

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

10

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Temporary Major

Service Number

£C3018

Nationality

Indian Army

Regiment

Sikh Regiment

Battalion

11th

Awarded

Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette

27/9/1945

Theatre/Reason for

award

Burma

Page

4788

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

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Ouestions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name 3 H

Surname OHARA

Rank Sergeant

Service Number 883486

Nationality British Army

Regiment Royal Artillery

Awarded Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette 13/1/1944

Theatre/Reason

for award

Middle East (including Egypt,

East Africa,
Western Desert,
Sudan, Greece,
Orete, Syria &

Tobruk)

**Page** 261

Campaign 1939-45 War Medal

Me dals 1939-45 Star

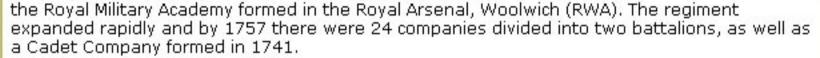
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More information about Royal Artillery Formed: 1716

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



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 became 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.



Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

7 I

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Driver

Service Number

T157824

Nationality

British Army

Regiment

Royal Army

Service Corps

Awarded

Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette

23/5/1946

Theatre/Reason for award

Me diterranean

Page

2475

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

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More information about Royal Army Service Corps

THE ROLE OF THE RASC.

Military Training Pamphlet No23 Part 1.

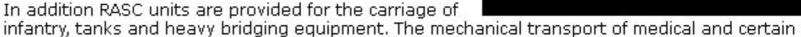
The role of the RASC in the field falls into two main parts, supply and transport.

Supply.

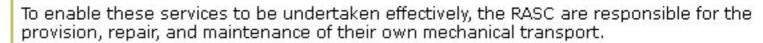
Supply embraces the provision of food, petrol and lubricants, fuel and light, hospital supplies and disinfectants.

Transport.

Transport is concerned with the conveyance of the above supplies, together with ammunition, engineer stores, ordnance stores and post, from railhead, or from base if no railhead exists, to all units of a field force.



other units is also found and operated by the RASC.



General Transport Companies are allotted to divisions for the transport of ammunition, supplies and petrol. Similar companies are allotted to higher formations and for employment in Line of Communication areas as required.

Personnel of the RASC are trained to fight as infantry and RASC units are responsible for their own local defence.

### DIVISIONAL RASC

The role of the RASC companies was to keep the front line units supplied. In order to do this there were three different operations which were carried on simultaneously.

By the end of the campaign it was usual to have a company assigned to supplies, another to petrol and a third to ammunition. Early in the campaign it was more usual to have companies serving brigades and have those companies each assign a platoon to supplies, petrol and ammunition. Cleary the brigade company allowed the brigade to operate independently and was well suited to the rapid advances of armoured divisions. In the large, and often fairly static, armies of the winter of 1944/45 the commodity company was more efficient. The supply system was overhauled in the autumn of 1944 when it became common for transport from army level to deliver to division refilling points and thus cut out a stage of loading and unloading.

The transport of supplies.

The transport was divided into two echelons which operated a two day turn around system. The major item was rations. These were fairly constant and were delivered daily. Because there were slight variations in the strength of units from day to day each unit had to make a ration return stating how many rations would be required in four days time. There was always a days rations with the unit, a days rations on the second line transport and a third days rations on the third line transport so that the rations being requested today would leave railhead tomorrow.





Suplicate

First Name

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Sapper

Service Number

1719589

Nationality

British Army

Regiment

Royal Engineers

Awarded

Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette

24/8/1944

Theatre/Reason

Italy (including

for award

Monte Cassino,

Anzio, Salerno, San

Marino etc)

Page

3930

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Medals

1939-45 Star

## Royal Engineers during World War 2

Maybe the most, greatest achievements of the RE's were the construction and operation of the Mulberry Harbour its support for the Battle of Normandy 1944.









(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

-6017 Name Muster Long fory

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

3

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Acting Flight

Lieutenant

Service Number

48295

Nationality

Royal Air Force

Awarded

Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette

1/1/1945

Theatre/Reason for

New Year

award

Honours List

Page

73

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

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Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name 3

Surname OHARA

Rank Gunner

Service Number 1124234

Nationality British Army

Regiment Royal Artillery

Awarded Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette 11/1/1945

Theatre/Reason Italy (including for award Monte Cassino.

Anzio, Salerno, San

Marino etc)

Page 320

Campaign 1939-45 War Medal

Me dals <u>1939-45 Star</u>

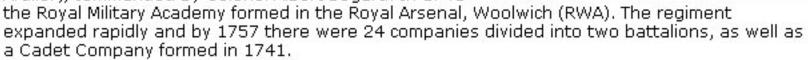
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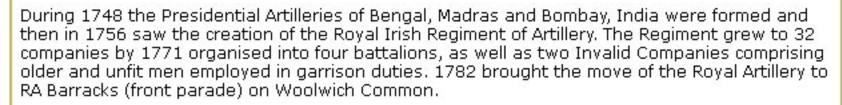
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First Name

OHRRA Surname

Rank Temporary Major

Service Number 238415

Nationality British Army

Regiment Royal Army

Medical Corps

Awarded Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette 19/9/1946

Theatre/Reason for

Burma

award

Page

4704

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

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 Oueen'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 riaht.



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".





First Name

Surname

OHRRA

Rank

Captain\*

Service Number

238415

Nationality

British Army

Regiment

Royal Army

Medical Corps

Awarded

Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette

19/7/1945

Theatre/Reason for

award

Burma

Page

3752

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

More information about Royal Army Medical Corps Formed: 1898

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Other Ranks do not fix bayonets.

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

Suplicate

No 6567 Name Musting Long Kong

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Corporal

Service Number

1002164

Nationality

Royal Air Force

Voluntary Reserve

Awarded

Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette

14/6/1945

Theatre/Reason

King's Birthday

for award

Honour List

Page

3016

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star



Initials

7 W

Surname

O'Hara

Rank

Pilot Officer

Incident Date

14/15.08.43

Incident

Crashed at Sassenay

Details

France

Tate

Killed

Squadron

Rircraft

Cancaster

Stationed At

RAT Oakington

Location Duty

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Me dals

1939-45 Star

More information about RAF Oakington

Formed: 1939

RAF Oakington

Oakington will always be the spiritual home of 7 Squadron vet the Squadron was based there only from October 1940 to July 1945 but being unique in Bomber Command having been based at the same station throughout its World War II operational career.

Construction of Oakington began in the summer of 1939

 the site, some 5 miles north west of Cambridge, having been selected for an expansion scheme airfield. Operational use started in July 1940. when it was used for 218 Squadron (2 Group), which had recently returned from France, with the first offensive operation in August 1940.

In September 1940 Oakington became part of 3 Group when it was chosen as the base for the first Stirling squadron - 7 Squadron.218 Squadron left Oakington in November 1940 so that 7 Squadron could have more space. Then in November 1940 Spitfires of the recently formed 3 Photo Reconnaissance Unit arrived - however because of the poor surface during the winter months the Spitfires frequently used Alconbury.

Oakington's grass surface was also the cause of problems for the heavy Stirlings during the winter of 1940/1941 - there were a number of landing and take-off accidents because of the strain put on its undercarriages.

Oakington was first used by 7 Squadron for an offensive mission in February 1941 to attack Rotterdam docks.

But because of the service Oakington was frequently unserviceable with the result that the Stirlings had to fly to Wyton to bomb-up for operations. In the spring of 1941 runway construction began - the main runway 05-23 and 1700 yards long was completed first with 01-19 (1300 yards) and 10-28 (1400 yards) completed over the next twelve months, 05-23 was subsequently lengthened to 2000 yards and 01-19 to 1530 yards.

Subsequent building work included realigning the perimeter track and expanding the domestic accommodation to allow for nearly 2000 personnel.

The Pathfinder Force, which 7 Squadron had joined in August 1942, became No. 8 Group in the January of 1943. Its policy was to have two Squadrons per airfield. At Oakington 7 Squadron, which was being re-equipped with Lancasters to replace the Stirling, was joined by 627 Squadron formed with the Mosquito.







(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

ATTESTATION OF

No 6067 Name Muster long fary

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

JAMES

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Tireman and

Trimmer

Regiment

Merchant Navy

Additional

S.S. Matina

Regiment Info

(Liverpool)

Age

50

Date of Death

24/10/1940

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

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Suplicate

First Name

37.9MES

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Pumpman

Regiment

Merchant Navy

Additional

Regiment

S.S. Winamac (London)

Info

Age

31

Date of Death

31/08/1942

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Me dals

1939-45 Star

Family

SON OF EDWARD Information AND MARGARET

OHARA; HUSBAND

OF ELLEN

REYNOLDS OHARA,

OF BANNOCKBURN,

STIRLINGSHIRE.





(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

TRMES WARREN

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Flying Officer

Service Number

3/17065

Regiment

Royal Canadian Rir

Force

Additional

Regiment

7 (2, A. F.) Sqdn

Info

Age

21

Date of Death

15/08/1943

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Me dals

1939-45 Star

Tamily

SON OF SEYMOUR B. OHARA, AND OF

Information

DOLOTHY WARREN

OHARA, OF

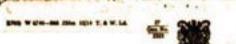
TORONTO, ONTARIO,

CANADA.

More information about Royal Canadian Air Force

Formed: 1924 Disbanded: 1968





ATTESTATION OF

First Name

John Henry

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Lamp Trimmer

Nationality

Merchant Navy and

Other Marine

Services

Regiment

SS Parknasilla

Awarded

BEMC

Date of gazette 14/4/1942

Theatre/Reason for award

Brave conduct when

their ships

encountered or were attacked by enemy ships, aircraft, submarines, mines,

torpedoes etc

including subsequent events such as rescue of crews, bravery whilst in lifeboats

etc.

Page

1635

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War Medal

1939-45 Star



(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

No. 6067 Name Muster Good Pary

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

JOHN HENRY

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Warrant Officer

Class II (C.S.M.)

Service Number

5333082

Regiment

Royal Berkshire

Regiment

Additional Regiment Info

1st Battalion

Age

33

Date of Death

08/03/1945

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Me dals

1939-45 Star

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More information about Royal Berkshire Regiment

Formed: 1881 Disbanded: 1959

The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) was an infantry regiment of the line in the British Army, formed in 1881 by the amalgamation of the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) (Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot and the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment of Foot.

The regiment was originally formed as The Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment), taking the honorific from the 49th Foot (which became the 1st Battalion) and the county affiliation from the 66th Foot (which became the 2nd Battalion). In 1885 it was granted the distinction of a royal title, and became The



Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment); in 1921 the titles switched to become The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)

After service in the First and Second World Wars, it was amalgamated into The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) in 1959.



(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

No. 6067 Name Muster was fary

#### Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment

First Name JOHN

Surname OHARA

Rank Private

Service Number 2182543

Regiment Pioneer Corps

Additional
Regiment Info
Aux, Mil.

Age 33

Date of Death 17/06/1940

Campaign Medals 1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

The algorithms of the Asymptotic Officer is to be effect to the presence of the Stone Ston

\* If m, the Secret is in the saled the psylvaters of this horses service, not in product, if pseudits, bit Cortillates of Discharge and Cortillates, which should be related by the samplessed producted to related, as follows, the —(Discharge and Cortillates) are saled in the Displaced.

More information about Pioneer Corps

Formed: 1940 Disbanded: 1946

In September 1939, a number of infantry and cavalry reservists were formed into Works Labour Companies. These, in October 1939 became the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps (AMPC), and a Labour Directorate was created to control labour matters. On 22 November 1940 the name was changed from the AMPC to the Pioneer Corps.

Pioneers were recruited from throughout Africa,
Mauritius and India. They performed a wide variety of
tasks in all theatres of war. These tasks ranging from
handling all types of stores, laying prefabricated track
on the beaches and stretcher-bearing. They also
worked under Engineer supervision on the construction
of the Mulberry Harbour and laid the Pipe Line Under
the Ocean (PLUTO), constructed airfields, roads and
erected bridges. Hardly known today is the fact that
many thousands of Germans and Austrians joined the
Pioneer Corps to assist the Allied war efforts and



liberation of their home countries. These were mainly Jews and political opponents of the Nazi Regime who had fled to Britain while it was still possible, including the cinematographer Sir Ken Adam. These men - often dubbed "The King's Most Loyal Enemy Aliens" - later moved on to serve in fighting units like the Royal Fusiliers, Royal Tank Corps and even with the RAF. Serving as German nationals in the British forces was particularly dangerous, since, in case of taken captive, with a high probability they would have been executed as traitors by the Germans. Also, the number of German-born Jews joining the British forces was exceptionally high. Until the end of the war, one of seven Jewish refugees from Germany had joined the British forces. Especially their profound knowledge of the German language and customs proved to be very useful. A lot of them served in the administrative bodies of the British occupation army in Germany after the war



Duestions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name JOHN

Surname OHARA

Rank Serjeant

Service Number

5186235

Regiment <u>Gloucestershire</u>

Regiment

Age 26

Date of 15/10/1944

Campaign 1939-45 War Medal

9Me dals <u>1939-45 Star</u>

Family SON OF MICHAEL
Information AND MARGARET

OHARA, OF HAMILTON, LANARKSHIRE.

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\* If an, the Report is to be used the population of his former service, and to produce. If penalise, the Cortillation of Discharge and Cortillation which denied in columns is to consequence to a relate a believe, via ... (Second penalised in the Displacement).
and the Grand

### Gloucestershire Regiment during World War 2

### WW2 Battalions of The Gloucestershire Regiment

#### 1st Battalion:

1942 - 1943: The Battalion in Burma and was attached to the 17th Indian Division

#### 2nd Battalion:

08 May 1940: The Battalion was involved in the Battle of France after Germany's invasion of the Low Countries. It took part in the defensive screen protecting the Dunkirk evacuation.

06 June 1944: It took part in the D-Day landings.

September 1944: It was involved in the North-West Europe campaign.

1945-1946: Were part of the 56th Infantry Brigade.

#### 5th Battalion:

1939: The Battalion was part of the 144th Infantry Brigade, 48th (South Midland) Divison.

1940: Was sent to France to join the British Expeditionary Force

31st May 1940: Evacuated from Beaches of Dunkirk. Once returned to the UK, they were taken to Kington, Herefordshire.

14 January 1941: Became part of the 43rd Reconnaissance Regt.

#### 10th Battalion:

1940: The Battalion was formed.

April 1942: Converted to 159 Royal Armoured Corps Regiment.

December 1942: Arrived in India and joined 32nd Indian Armoured Division.

March 1943: Serving in Burma. It was converted back to 10th Battalion (Infantry)and became part of the 72nd Brigade, attached to 36th Division, led by Major General F.W. Festing. (Also known to the troops as "Front Line Frankie") Formation sign of 36th Division were two interlocking circles, one Red and one White and were worn on the uniforms.

April 1944: 'C' Company of the 10th Battalion had taken a Japanese officer sword during 'Ham' Bone', action in Burma.

03 August 1944: The town of Myitkyina fell. They were the first Allied formation to actually enter the town, and the only British Division in Theatre operating under American Command, General Joseph Stilwell (also known as Vinegar Joe)

22 November 1944: The Battalion began its assault at Pinwe after the Artillerys bombardment, a long with an air attack on the enemy. It was an extremely fierce fight.

26 November 1944: They were relieved. Pinwe fell two days later.

January 1945: They crossed the Irrawaddy River and came under the command of the Fourteenth Army. They were involved yet again in extremely fierce fighting that led to the final operation that broke the last Japanese resistance in Burma.

December 1945: Disbanded.









(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

No 6067 Name Mustin Song Pary

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name JOHN

Surname OHARA

Rank Greaser

Regiment Naval Auxiliary

Personnel (Merchant

Navy)

Age 38

Date of 02/09/1945

Campaign 1939-45 War Medal

Medals <u>1939-45 Star</u>

Family HUSBAND OF Information HENRIETTA JANE

OHARA, OF

TOTTENHAM, MIDDLESEX.

I The algorithm of the Aspending Officer is to be affired to the processor of the Record

<sup>&</sup>quot; If we the Barrell is to be solved the perfection of his boson service, and to produce, if possible, the Corbitation of Discharge and Corbit and of Characters, which should be returned to this complemently analyzed in red bul, as follows, the ... (Discharge and Corbit and of Characters, which should be returned to this complemently analyzed in red bul, as follows, the ... (Discharge and Corbitation of Characters and Corbitation of Characters and Corbitation of Characters and Corbitation of Characters and Chara



Suplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

JOHN PATRICK

Surname

OHRRA

Rank

Corporal

Service Number

2990716

Regiment

Argyll and Sutherland

Highlanders

Additional

2nd Battalion

Regiment Info

Age 28

Date of Death 26/06/1944

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Medals

1939-45 Star

**Family** 

Parents: John Patrick

Information

and Elizabeth

O'Hara, of Glasgow.

More information about Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

Formed: 1694 Disbanded: 2004



First Name

10HN THOMAS

Surname

OHRRA

Rank

Private

Service Number

4753400

Regiment

York and Lancaster

Regiment

Additional

7th Battalion Regiment Info

Age

31

Date of Death

12/04/1945

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Me dals

1939-45 Star

Other

Husband of Alice

Information

Elizabeth O'Hara, of

Oakworth, Yorkshire.

### York and Lancaster Regiment during World War 2

#### WW2 Battalions of the York and Lancashire Regiment

#### 1st Battalion:

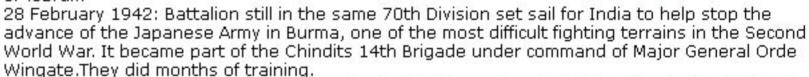
The Battalion was attached to the 15th Brigade, 5th Division.

April 1940: In the same Division, sent to Norway and became attached to 146 Brigade. It sailed across on the HMS Sheffield. The campaign didn't last long and the survivors when the force was evacuated returned on the same ship.

1943: It was sent to Italy where fought until 1945.

#### 2nd Battalion:

The Battalion was in the 70th Division and involved with very heavy fighting against the Germans in Crete, and at Tobruk. It did not remain in North Africa to see the fall of Tobruk.



5 February 1944: Began'Operation Thursday', which it was involved. After the death of Wingate the Chindit forces was switched to battles on the Indian border at Kohima.

Mid July 1944: It remained in action supporting the 36 Infantry Division.

August 1944: Battalion moved to India and didn't take part in any other operations during the war.

### The Hallamshire Battalion:(Former 4th)

1940: The Battalion attached to 146th Brigade, 49th (West Riding) Infantry Division during the

1940: It was sent to Norway along with the 1st Battalion.

1942: It was in Iceland, then trained at home,

June 1944: The Battalion landed in Normandy and fought from then until Arnhem.

#### 5th Battalion:

1936: The former 5th Battalion (TA) had converted to an anti-aircraft artillery. It was in Imphal then later at Mandalay as the 67th (Y&L) HAA Regiment, RA.

1941: It served in the North African Campaign.

1944: It was transferred to Impha, India and later Mandalay, Burma.

October 1944 - January 1945: Due to a shortage of manpower it served as Infantry.

#### 6th Battalion:

1940: The Battalion went to France with the 46th Division, and experienced heavy fighting in the St. Omer and La Bassee area.

1942: It was with the same Division and part of the 1st Army in Tunisia.

1943: The Battalion until the end of the war fought with the 8th Army in Italy, from Salerno to Rimini. The Battalion added many honours to the history of the Regiment.

#### 7th Battalion:

The Battalion was in India and served mainly on the North-West Frontier.

1945: Moved to Burma, however, arriving too late to contribute to the defeat of Japan.



Tirst Name JOSEPH

Surname OHRRA

Rank

Warrant Officer Class

II (C.S.M.)

Service Number

3514150

Regiment

Manchester Regiment

Additional

Regiment

1st Battalion

Info

42 Age

Date of

between 01/03/1945

and 02/03/1945 Death

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Me dals

1939-45 Star

Tamily Information

Parents: Michael Joseph and Jane Anne O'Hara, of Sheffield; husband of Dorothy Anne O'Hara, of Sheffield.

## Manchester Regiment during World War 2

### The Battalions of the Manchester Regiment

#### 1st. 6th & 7th Battalions

The 1st Battalion Manchesters (Vickers machine-gun), Were stationed in Malaya, Singapore from 1938. They saw action during the Japanese invasion of the island in February 1942. After a bitter defence,1st Battalion was captured Lieutenant-General Arthur Percival signed the surrender of Singapore on 15 February - 370 men died in the POW camp. A small party had departed earlier to England to form a new battalion to preserve the regiment and on the 05th May 1942 re-formed in by redesignation of 6th Battalion.



In 1944 the 1st Manchesters landed in Arromanches, France on the 27 June, D-Day + 21 days. The battalion took part in a number of engagements in the area

around Caen, which was captured by British and Canadian Forces on 9 July. The battalion advanced across Northern France, reaching Antwerp, Belgium in early September. The 1st Manchesters, along with the rest of the 53rd (Welsh) Division, moved to Turnhout. Later that month the 1st and 7th Manchesters advanced into the Netherlands where they saw heavy fighting. The 1st Manchesters, after entering German territory in the face of the Wehrmacht's defences, crossed the Rhine with the 53rd Division in late March. On the 26 April the 7th Manchesters saw its last fighting in Bremen, when the city was captured. The 1st Manchesters ended the war in Hamburg when the city surrendered on 3 May.

#### The 2nd Battalion

The Battalion formed part of the British Expeditionary Force and in April 1940 went to France. After being involved in a major defence, the BEF went into retreat, a vast amount gathered on Dunkirk beach (codenamed "Operation Dynamo") where they joined other armed forces waiting to be evacuated by hundreds of little boats and ships. More than 330,000 soldiers were rescued and taken back to Britain. Of the surviving men of the 2nd Manchesters, more than 300 men were evacuated. Less than 200 remained, fighting until being either captured or killed. In 1942, the 2nd Manchesters were sent to the sub-continent, stationed firstly in India, then Burma in 1944 where the battalion was involved in a number of conflicts, one of them being the "Battle of Kohima" one of the most intense battles with the Japanese, April 1945, returned to India.

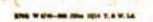
#### The 5th Battalion

Battalion formed part of the British Expeditionary Force and in April 1940 went to France, After being involved in a major defence, the BEF went into retreat, a vast amount gathered on Dunkirk beach (codenamed "Operation Dynamo") where they joined other armed forces waiting to be evacuated by hundreds of little boats and ships. More than 330,000 soldiers were rescued and taken back to Britain. The 5th were evacuated, having suffered light casualties compared to the 2nd Manchesters. The evacuation began 26th May and ended on 4 June. In November 1941 the 5th Battalion was redesignated 111 Regiment Royal Armoured Corps (The Manchester Regiment), November 1942 the Battalion became an armoured car regiment of 77 Division.

November 1943 reverted to its original infantry role as 5th Manchesters. In 1944, following Royal Guard duties at Balmoral, Battalion was posted to Malta November 1945 and remained there until November 1946 when the 5th was disbanded.

#### The 8th (Ardwick) Battalion

The Battalion went to France with BEF in April 1940 and almost immediately transferred to Malta. In 1943 went to the Middle East and the war in Italy. They returned to the UK in October 1944 and finished the war in Northern Ireland then South Wales.







(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

No. 6017 Name Sustan Long Pary

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

K B

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Sergeant

Service Number

C20821

Nationality

Canadian Army

Aegiment

Canadian Infantry

Awarded

Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette

11/10/1945

Theatre/Reason

North West

for award

Europe (including

D-Day)

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Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

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1939-45 Star

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Questions to be put to the Recruit before exhibitment.

First Name

KW

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Acting Flight

Lieutenant

Service Number

125343

Nationality

Royal Air Force

Voluntary Reserve

Awarded

Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette

1/1/1945

Theatre/Reason

New Year

for award

Honours List

Page

73

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

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1939-45 Star

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.			
Initials	L F		
Surname	O'Hara		
Rank	<b>Elight</b>		
	Sergeant		
Incident Date	9-10-10-44		
Incident Details	Exploded		
Fate	Killed		
Squadron	419		
Aircraft	Lancaster		
Stationed At	27.4		
	Middleton St		
	George		
Location Duty	Bochum		
Buried/Commemorated	<b>R</b> pichswald		
at	Forest war		
	Cem		
Campaign Medals	1939-45 War		
	Me dal		
	1000 15 5		

More information about RAF Middleton St George

Formed: 1941 Disbanded: 1964

RAF Middleton St. George was a Royal Air Force (RAF) Bomber Command station during World War II. It was located in County Durham, five miles east of Darlington, England.

The aerodrome opened as a Bomber Command station in 1941. In 1943 it was allocated to No. 6 Group, Royal Canadian Air Force, A sub-station was located at Croft, Squadrons based here include: 76 Squadron, which flew Halifaxes, 78 Squadron, which flew Whitleys, 419 Squadron RCAF, which flew Wellingtons, Halifaxes, and Lancasters, 420 Squadron RCAF, which flew Wellingtons, and 428 Squadron RCAF, which flew Wellingtons, Halifaxes, and Lancasters.

After the war, the aerodrome served various squadrons and units including No. 13 Operational Training Unit (OTU), No. 2 Air Navigation School, No. 4 Flight Training School, and squadrons that used Meteors, Hunters, Javelins and Lightnings.

The RAF left the station in 1964 but the aerodrome was reopened in 1966 as a civil airport. It is now Durham Tees Valley Airport.

### Added on 25/10/2010

13 OTU Was a Mosquito training unit with basic training at Croft Spa sub base. Pupils came to Mosquitos from low powered twins like Oxfords or Ansons and the "prang rate was high. One afternoon in March 46 we lost two to take-off swings in one day.



Suplicate

No 6067 Name Buston and for

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name L. F.

Surname OHARA

Rank Staff Sergeant

Service Number T64159

Nationality British Army

Regiment Royal Army

Service Corps

Awarded Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette 4/4/1946

Theatre/Reason North West

for award Europe (including

D-Day)

Page 1701

Campaign Medals 1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

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More information about Royal Army Service Corps

THE ROLE OF THE RASC.
Military Training Pamphlet No23 Part 1.

The role of the RASC in the field falls into two main parts, supply and transport.
Supply.

Supply embraces the provision of food, petrol and lubricants, fuel and light, hospital supplies and disinfectants.

Transport.

Transport is concerned with the conveyance of the above supplies, together with ammunition, engineer stores, ordnance stores and post, from railhead, or from base if no railhead exists, to all units of a field force.

In addition RASC units are provided for the carriage of infantry, tanks and heavy bridging equipment. The mechanical transport of medical and certain other units is also found and operated by the RASC.

To enable these services to be undertaken effectively, the RASC are responsible for the provision, repair, and maintenance of their own mechanical transport.

General Transport Companies are allotted to divisions for the transport of ammunition, supplies and petrol. Similar companies are allotted to higher formations and for employment in Line of Communication areas as required.

Personnel of the RASC are trained to fight as infantry and RASC units are responsible for their own local defence.

#### DIVISIONAL RASC

The role of the RASC companies was to keep the front line units supplied. In order to do this there were three different operations which were carried on simultaneously.

By the end of the campaign it was usual to have a company assigned to supplies, another to petrol and a third to ammunition. Early in the campaign it was more usual to have companies serving brigades and have those companies each assign a platoon to supplies, petrol and ammunition. Cleary the brigade company allowed the brigade to operate independently and was well suited to the rapid advances of armoured divisions. In the large, and often fairly static, armies of the winter of 1944/45 the commodity company was more efficient. The supply system was overhauled in the autumn of 1944 when it became common for transport from army level to deliver to division refilling points and thus cut out a stage of loading and unloading.

The transport of supplies.

The transport was divided into two echelons which operated a two day turn around system. The major item was rations. These were fairly constant and were delivered daily. Because there were slight variations in the strength of units from day to day each unit had to make a ration return stating how many rations would be required in four days time. There was always a days rations with the unit, a days rations on the second line transport and a third days rations on the third line transport so that the rations being requested today would leave railhead tomorrow.

- Supplies would be delivered to the divisional refilling point by corps transport units.
- Empty lorries would travel in convoy to the divisional supply refilling point and collect supplies. The lorries from each brigade would load the supplies for their own brigade.









(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

No 6067 Name Sustan Long Pary

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

LN

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Temporary Captain

Service Number

9413496

Nationality

Indian Army

Regiment

Indian Army

Medical Corps

Awarded

Mentioned in

Despatches

Date of gazette

11/1/1945

Theatre/Reason

Italy (including

for award

Monte Cassino,

Anzio, Salerno, San

Marino etc)

Page

339

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Me dals

1939-45 Star

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

Suplicate

Initials

L

Surname

O'Hara

Rank

Elight

Lieutenant

Incident Date

8/9.06.42

Incident Details

Crashed at

Нихпе

Fate

Killed

Squadron

83

Aircraft

Lancaster

Stationed At

RAF

Scamp ton

Location Duty

Essen

Buried/Commemorated

Reichswald

Forest

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

More information about RAF Scampton Formed: 1950





Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

Initials L. W

Surname O'Hara

Rank Pilot Officer

Incident Date 16/17.09.42

Incident Details Orashed in

13sselmeer

Fate Killed

Squadron 15

Aircraft Stirling

Stationed At RAF Bourn

Location Duty Essen

Buried/Commemorated Amsterdam at New Eastern

Campaign Medals 1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

The algorithm of the Asymming Citizen is in he affirm in the presence of the Henrich.

of the first design of the second for profession of this beam writer, and to profess of pushing, the Corollates of Discharge and Corollates of

More information about RAF Bourn

Formed: 1941 Disbanded: 1948

This site was acquired in 1940 as a satellite for Oakington under No. 3 Group. Six miles west of Cambridge, it borders the south side of the old A45 to St Neots. Some four hundred acres of farmland between Bourn Grange in the south, Great Common Farm in the west and Highfield Farm in the east were eventually taken over for the airfield which was not completed until the winter of 1941-42 although it is reported to have been used by Oakington during the summer of 1941.

In the spring of 1942 work was carried out to lengthen the main runway to 1,960 yards with the O1-19 going to 1,600 yards and the 13-31 to 1,400 yards, the main 07-25 being extended at both ends while O1-19 only at the O1 end. When this work was completed only 27 of the original pan standings remained so nine of the loop type were added.

In February 1942, No. 101 Squadron with its Wellingtons left the parent airfield and took up station at Bourn. The squadron left for Stradishall in August and No. 15 Squadron brought its Stirlings in to Bourn the same month. It had vacated Wyton as this was the headquarters airfield of the Pathfinder Force formed on August 15, the same day as No. 15's Stirlings set off on their first raid from the airfield. In April 1943, the squadron was again moved on to the No. 3 Group station at Mildenhall to make way for Pathfinder units. The expanding No. 8 Group acquired Bourn for the Lancasters of No. 97 Squadron from Woodhall Spa in No. 5 Group. During No. 15 Squadron's tenure three T2 hangars were erected in the Grange Farm area to provide cover for Stirlings sent for repair and modification by a branch of Short Bros. Ltd.

In late March 1944, No. 105 Squadron and its Mosquitos were switched from Marham to Bourn when the former, was scheduled to be upgraded to a very heavy bomber airfield. No. 97 Squadron's stay lasted a year and in mid-April 1944 it returned to No. 5 Group to practice its pathfinder arts out of Coningsby. No. 105 Squadron had Bourn all to itself until December 1944 when No. 162 Squadron was re-formed with a nucleus from the established resident to expand the Mosquito force. The last Mosquito operation from Bourn was flown on the night of May 2/3, 1945. A total of 135 Bomber Command aircraft were lost in operations flown from Bourn; 19 Wellingtons, 32 Stirlings, 60 Lancasters and 24 Mosquitos.

No. 105 Squadron went to Upwood in June 1945 and No. 162 to Blackbushe in July. Thereafter, care and maintenance descended on Bourn and no further flying units were based there.

Click here for more information on RAF Bourn >>

Service number 112290



Ouestions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment

First Name LAURENCE

Surname OHARA

Rank Flight Sergeant (Pilot)

Service 993457

Regiment Royal Air Force
Volunteer Reserve

Additional Regiment Info 83 Sqdn.

Age 22

Date of Death 09/06/1942

 Campaign
 1939-45 War Medal

 9Medals
 1939-45 Star

Family Parents: John P. and Information Laura O'Hara, of Bradford, Yorkshire.

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and of Contract in the contract for production of the former works, and in product, in Contract of Theology and Contin.

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 in to 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.



(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

to 6017 Name Sustan Song fary

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name

LEO FRANCIS

Surname

OHRRA

Rank

Flight Sergeant

(Air Gnr.)

Service Number

2/255038

Regiment

Royal Canadian

Air Force

Additional

419 Sqdn.

Regiment Info

Date of Death

09/10/1944

Campaign Medals

1939-45 War

Me dal

1939-45 Star

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"I so be been to be be used to produce of the boundary of the boundary of the beauty o

More information about Royal Canadian Air Force

Formed: 1924 Disbanded: 1968





No toty Name Sustan long facy

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment

First Name LEONARD

WILLIAM

Surname OHARA

Rank Pilot Officer

Service Number 112290

Regiment Royal Air Force

Volunteer Leserve

Additional Regiment Info

15 Sqdn.

Date of Death

16/09/1942

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Me dals

1939-45 Star

Tamily

NATIVE OF

Information

U.S. R.

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More information about Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve Formed: 1936

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Suplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before estimated.

First Name

LILY

Surname

OHRRR

Rank

Civilian

Regiment

Civilian War Dead

Age

44

Date of Death

05/11/1940

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Me dals

1939-45 Star

Family

OF 4 KIRKBRAE.

Information

DAUGHTER OF JEAN

LILLIE, OF 38 WATER STREET,

STRICHEN, WIFE OF

PETER OHRRA.

DIED AT 2

KIRKBRAE.

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(For the Duration of the War.)

Suplicate

No 6067 Name Mustar Log fary

Questions to be put to the Recruit bulger enlistment.

First Name

LOREN STANTON

Surname

OHARA

Rank

Ajfleman.

Service

L/28166

Number

Regiment

Regina Lifle Regiment,

R.C.I.C

Age

41

Date of Death

18/09/1945

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Me dals

1939-45 Star

Family

SON OF GEORGE

Information

AND SARAH OHARA,

OF SHERBROOKE,

NOVA SCOTIA.

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Ountions to be put to the Recruit Todges miliateurit.

First Name Unknown

Surname OHARA

Rank Private

Service Number

4462515

Nationality South Africa

Regiment Durham Light Infantry

6th Bn

Additional

Regiment

Info

Age

28

Date of

Death

17/08/1942

Campaign

1939-45 War Medal

Medals 1939-45 Star

Family Information SON OF TIMOTHY

AND MARY OHARA, OF TARROW, CO.

DURHAM,

ENGLAND.

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## Durham Light Infantry during World War 2

#### Prisoners of War

Thousands of Durham Light Infantry were taken prisoner during the Second World War. Many were captured in 1940 before Dunkirk and spent five years in prison camps. Later others were captured in battles in North Africa at Mersa Matruh and Mareth. There were no DLI soldiers captured in India or Burma.

During Second World War the DLI had Eighteen Active Battalions, 11 of them fought with distinction. Dunkirk in 1940, North Africa, Malta, Sicily, Italy, Burma and from D-Day to the final defeat of Nazi Germany in 1945.

#### 1st DLI Battalion (68th Light Infantry):

They fought in the Western Desert, the Mediterranean

and Italy being involved in the battles of El Alamein, Mareth, Mersa Matruh, Halfaya, Syria, Tobruk, Malta, Cos, Cesena, Pergola Ridge, Sillaro Crossing, Sicily, Primosole Bridge, Rauray, Salerno and Camino. The Battalion was almost wiped out on the island of Cos in the eastern Mediterranean in 1943.

### 2nd DLI Battalion (2nd Bombay Europeans and 106th Light Infantry):

They saw action with the BEF and the withdrawal through Dunkirk.

On 12th April 1942 when 2nd Battalion boarded `The Empress of Canada` bound for Bombay in India in preparation for a planned offensive against the Japanese.

On June 2nd 1942 the 2nd Battalion arrived in Bombay, before moving South by train to Ahmednagar where another intense period of jungle training and acclimatisation exercises would begin. Following amphibious landing training on Lake Kharakvasla near Poona, in October 1942 the Battalion moved to Thana near Bombay for more jungle warfare training. In November the Battalion were at Juhu Beach where every man was taught to swim in full kit however it was during this time that the Battalion suffered its first casualties including Malaria an illness which seriously affected over 100 of the 2nd Battalions personnel.

On the 17th of December 1942 the 2nd Battalion were once again ready for combat boarded another train for Chittagong in East Bengal arriving on Christmas Day 1942.

The 2nd Battalion, was the only DLI that served in Burma and India with the 14th Army in Burma, seeing action at Kohima, Donbaik and Mandalay and was at Rangoon when the Japanese surrendered on 15 August 1945.

### 5th DLI Battalion (TA);

They served in an antiaircraft role, and were divided, first as 1/5th and 2/5th, which became 54th and 55th Searchlight Regiments, Royal Artillery.

### 6th DLI Battalion;

They went to France with the BEF in 1940. It later saw action at Gazala, Gabr el Fakri, Mersa Matruh, El Alamein, Mareth; Landing in Sicily, Solarino, Primosole Bridge, Sicily, and took part in the June 1944 assault landings in Normandy and saw action in the advance towards Germany, Villers Bocage, Tilly-sur-Seulles, St Pierre la Vielle, Gheel.

#### 7th DLI Battalion:

It was converted and transferred in 1936 as 47 AA Battalion, Royal Engineers.

