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Form R 2005

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF *Duplicate*

No. *467* Name *Arthur Charles*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *Arthur Charles*

Surname *Pridmore*

Rank *Private*

Service Number *701274*

Nationality *British*

Regiment *Royal Fusiliers
(London Regiment)*

**Additional
Regiment Info** *1st/23rd Battalion*

Age *29*

Date of Death *22/08/1918*

**Campaign
Medals** *Victory Medal
British War Medal*

**Family
Information** *Parents: Harry and
Elizabeth Ann
Pridmore.*

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

If so, the Record is to be sent to the publishers of his former service, and to provide, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Death
and of Honours, which should be returned to the appropriate authority in which, or before, he is buried, or to the
authorities in the Regiment.

Royal Fusiliers (London Regiment) during World War 1

WW1 Battalions of The Royal Fusiliers (City of London) Regiment

1st Battalion

August 1914 : in Kinsale. Part of 17th Brigade, 6th Division.

Landed at St Nazaire in September 1914.

2nd Battalion

August 1914 : in Calcutta in India. Returned to England in December 1914. Joined 86th Brigade, 29th Division.

Sailed in March 1915 and landed Gallipoli 25 April 1915. Evacuated to Egypt January 1916.

Landed at Marseilles March 1916.

3rd Battalion

August 1914 : in Lucknow in India. Returned to England December 1914. Joined 85th Brigade, 28th Division.

Landed at Le Havre mid January 1915. Moved to Egypt October 1915 and thence to Salonika.

July 1918 : left Brigade and moved to France. Joined 149th Brigade, 50th (Northumbrian) Division.

4th Battalion

August 1914 : in Parkhurst (Isle of Wight). Part of 9th Brigade, 3rd Division.

Landed at Le Havre 13 August 1914.

5th and 6th (Reserve) Battalions

August 1914 : in Hounslow. Training units, they remained in UK throughout the war. Moved to Dover in August 1914; 6th went to Carrickfergus in late 1917.

7th (Extra Reserve) Battalion

August 1914 : in Artillery Place, Finsbury.

Landed at Le Havre 24 July 1916.

27 July 1916 : joined the 190th Brigade, 63rd (Royal Naval) Division.

8th (Service) Battalion

Formed at Hounslow on 21 August 1914 as part of K1 and attached to 36th Brigade, 12th (Eastern) Division.

Landed in France in May 1915.

Disbanded in France 6 February 1918.

9th (Service) Battalion

Formed at Hounslow on 21 August 1914 as part of K1 and attached to 36th Brigade, 12th (Eastern) Division.

Landed in France in May 1915.

10th (Service) Battalion

Formed in City of London in August 1914 as part of K2, although it was a locally raised Battalion, not under the control of the War Office - and had the unofficial title of the Stockbrokers.

September 1914 : attached to 54th Brigade, 18th (Eastern) Division.

October 1914 : left Brigade and became Army Troops in same Division.

March 1915 : transferred to 111th Brigade, 37th Division.

Landed at Boulogne 30 July 1915.



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ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *447* Name *Arthur E. Pridmore*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *Arthur Edward*

Surname *Pridmore*

Rank *Serjeant*

Service Number *7171*

Nationality *France*

Regiment *King's Own Yorkshire
Light Infantry*

Additional Regiment Info *2nd Bn.*

Age *33*

Date of Death *18/10/1914*

Campaign Medals *Victory Medal
British War Medal
1914/15 Star*

Family Information *SON OF WILLIAM
AND SARAH JANE
PRIDMORE, OF
SHEFFIELD;
HUSBAND OF ANNIE
ELIZABETH
PRIDMORE, OF
BISHOPTHORPE,
YORK.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
It must bear the "Crown" by 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 returned to him immediately on arrival in uniform, or before, the—(Signed) —of the Regiment.

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Form H. 200.


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

ATTESTATION OF *Duplicate*
 No. *667* Name *Arthur Caplan*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>Gridmore</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Driver</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>T4/092247</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>British</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Royal Army Service Corps</i>
<i>Additional Regiment Info</i>	<i>34th Reserve H.T. Park</i>
<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>19/10/1916</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>Victory Medal British War Medal</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
 The name of the "Company" in which the Record is to be entered.
 If on the Record is to be added the positions of his former service, and in progress, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Date.
 The name of the "Company" in which the Record is to be entered.

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. Clearly 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.



Australian Infantry during World War 1

WW1 AIF raised 60 Infantry Units

Infantry Battalions 1 – 4 were part of the 1st Brigade

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalion were infantry units raised for the AIF during the First World War. It was recruited from New South Wales. All four battalions formed the 1st Brigade.

The battalions were raised within a fortnight of the declaration of war in August 1914 and embarked two months later. After a short stop in Albany, Western Australia, the battalion proceeded to Egypt, arriving on 2 December 1914. The battalion took part in the ANZAC landing on 25 April 1915 as part of the second and third waves. The following day Lieutenant Colonel A. J. O. Thompson the commander of the 4th battalion was killed and Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Braund, who on the 4 May 1915 was also killed.

At ANZAC, the 4th battalion took part in the defence of the beachhead and on 6 August 1915 along with the rest of the 1st Brigade led the charge at the "battle of Lone Pine" at Gallipoli. It was here on 9 August that Pte John Hamilton of the 3rd battalion was awarded the V C. The V C was also awarded to two members of the 1st battalion; Captain A. J. Shout (posthumously) and Lieutenant L.M. Keysor.

The commander of the 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel R. Scobie, was killed during a Turkish counter-attack. The battalions continued to serve at ANZAC until the evacuation in December 1915.

After the withdrawal from Gallipoli the battalion returned to Egypt and in March 1916 sailed for France and the Western Front. From then until 1918 the battalion took part in operations against the German Army, mainly in the Somme Valley and around Ypres. In July 1916 the battalions took part in their first major action at Pozieres in the Somme valley. Later the battalion fought at Ypres before returning to the Somme for winter.

In early 1917 the German Army withdrew to the formidable defences of the Hindenburg Line. In April 1917, the 2nd Battalion advanced towards these defences, during in which Private T. J. Kenny of the 2nd battalion was awarded the V C. Also in May 1917, Corporal G. J. Howell of the 1st battalion. The rest of 1917 the battalions spent fighting in horrendous conditions around Ypres.

The 3rd and 4th battalion took part in a short period of mobile operations following the German withdrawal to the Hindenburg Line in early 1917, but also spent much of that year fighting around Ypres

In 1918 the battalions returned to the Somme valley and helped to stop the German spring offensive in March and April. The battalion took part in the Allies' own offensive, launched to the east of Amiens on 8 August 1918. This advance by British and Empire troops was the greatest success in a single day on the Western Front, one that German General Erich Ludendorff described as "the black day of the German Army in this war".

The battalions continued operations until late September 1918. At 11 am on 11 November, 1918, the war finally ended. The November armistice was followed by the peace treaty of Versailles signed on 28 June 1919.

Between November 1918 and May 1919 the men of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions returned to Australia for demobilisation and discharge.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *467* Name *Austin Gophrey*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>Charles Banks</i>
Surname	<i>Pridmore</i>
Rank	<i>Private</i>
Service Number	<i>3887</i>
Nationality	<i>Australian</i>
Regiment	<i>Australian Infantry</i>
Additional Regiment Info	<i>49th Battalion</i>
Age	<i>29</i>
Date of Death	<i>13/06/1918</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>Victory Medal British War Medal</i>
Family Information	<i>Parents: Thomas William and Caroline Mary Pridmore, of Townsville, Queensland. Native of Georgetown, Queensland, Australia.</i>

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

When filled in by the "Clerk" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record to be added the particulars of Military service, and to provide, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and other forms of Character, which should be returned to the appropriate authority, as follows, viz.—(Signed) _____ on the _____

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Form H. 2505

SERVICE RECORD.

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ATTESTATION OF

No. *6167* Name *Arthur Gidmore*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *E*

Surname *Gidmore*

Rank *Lance Corporal*

Service Number *1521*

Nationality *British*

Regiment *Northumberland Fusiliers*

Additional Regiment Info *1st Battalion*

Date of Death *27/04/1916*

Campaign Medals *Victory Medal*
British War Medal

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

Mark Count the "Change" for which the Record has been issued.

Northumberland Fusiliers during World War 1

After the Boer War, the British war minister, Richard Haldane created the British Expeditionary Army (BEF), in case it was necessary to take part in a foreign war. By August 1914, there were about 120,000 soldiers in the BEF.

On the outbreak of the First World War, it was decided to send Sir John French and four infantry division to Belgium. By October 1914 the BEF had seven infantry and three cavalry divisions in France and Belgium. In December the British Expeditionary Army was divided into the First and Second Army. A Third Army was created in July 1915 and a Fourth Army in March 1916.

Sir John French remained in charge until December 1915, when he was replaced by Sir Douglas Haig.

1914 August 14th: Battle of the Frontiers begins.

The Battle of the Frontiers refers to a series of four battles occurring from August 14, 1914 through September 7, 1914. The Battle was fought on a grand scale with Germany and France each committing 1,000,000 to the cause. The line of battle stretched from the Swiss Frontier to Mons in Belgium.

The four battles included in the Battle of the Frontiers were; the Battle of Lorraine (August 14 – September 7), the Battle of Ardennes (August 20 – 25), the Battle of Charleroi (August 22-23), and the Battle of Mons (August 23).

Battles WW1: Northumberland Fusiliers was represented in every major campaign.

Western Front Summary

During late the summer of 1914, train stations all over Europe were packed as millions of enthusiastic young soldiers mobilized for the most glorious conflict since the Napoleonic Wars. In the eyes of many men, pride and honour glowed in competition with the excitement of a wonderful adventure and the knowledge of righting some perceived infringement on the interests of their respective nation. Within weeks however, the excitement and glory gave way to horror and anonymous death, brought on by dangerous new machines of war which took control of the old fields of honour and turned them into desolate moonscapes littered with corpses and wreckage. This new great war, called World War One, began as a local disturbance in Southern Europe but eventually spread into a worldwide struggle which produced two of the greatest bloodlettings in history; the battles of the Somme and Verdun. The western portion of this conflict took place mostly in Belgium and France, and started as a war of "grand manoeuvres" as had been theorized before the fighting began. But when more troops were poured into an increasingly cramped area, there came a time when the antagonists could no longer manoeuvre against each other in any operational sense. When this occurred, the forces involved began entrenching in the face of more and more lethal concentrations of firepower, and the war of the machines and trenches had begun.

These conditions triggered a complex and difficult to trace series of evolutions in both battlefield tactics and technology. The Germans responded by creating what amounted to modern combined arms squad tactics, something their French and British opponents initially brushed off as infiltration tactics. After a long period of grim failure, the British managed the mass deployment of a new weapon called the tank, which also changed the nature of warfare and helped break the brutal deadlock of position warfare. The French adopted both of these methods and weapons - applying them in a combined form which appealed to the French leadership. It was however, Germany which finally succumbed to the drain of economic warfare, and by October of 1918, German field commanders declared that the war was militarily lost, and that a truce must be sought. From that point on, it was only a matter of time, and the end came on November 11, 1918. The Great War ended, having caused millions of deaths on the Western Front alone. Europe and the world would never be the same.



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ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Arthur Longley*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>F</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>Pridmore</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Private</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>22982</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>British</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<u><i>Lincolnshire</i></u> <u><i>Regiment</i></u>
<i>Additional Regiment Info</i>	<i>7th Battalion</i>
<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>04/10/1917</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<u><i>Victory Medal</i></u> <u><i>British War</i></u> <u><i>Medal</i></u>

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When issued 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 referred to the commanding officer in writing, as follows:—(Signed) _____ of the Regiment.

More information about Lincolnshire Regiment
Formed: 1881

The Lincolnshire Regiment was first formed in 1685 and given the title the Earl of Bath's Regiment. In 1751, it became the 10th Regiment of Foot and in 1881 became the Lincolnshire Regiment after the Childers Reforms.

Battle honours for the regiment include the War of the Spanish Succession, the American War of Independence, the Napoleonic Wars, the First Anglo-Sikh War and the two World Wars.

After the Second World War, it became the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment.



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Form N. 203.

SERVICE RECORD.
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ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Arthur Simpson*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name Fred

Surname Eridmore

Rank Driver

Service Number 146417

Nationality British

Regiment Royal Field Artillery

Additional Regiment Info **D** Battery 115th Brigade

Age 29

Date of Death 12/10/1918

Campaign Medals Victory Medal
British War Medal

Other Information Husband of A. A. Webb (formerly Eridmore), of Roseberry St., Ringstead, Northants.

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 in particular, if possible, his Credentials of Discharge and Date, and of Character, which should be referred to the corresponding number, rank, or position, etc., of the soldier, on the date.

More information about Royal Field Artillery
Formed: 1800
Disbanded: 1924

Royal Field Artillery

At the end of the 19th century The Royal Artillery was divided into Garrison and Field Artillery. The Royal Field Artillery was then divided into: Horse batteries, Field batteries and Mountain batteries.

The Royal Horse Artillery is dealt with under a separate section. The field batteries were numbered 1-103 and had their depot at Woolwich. A battery was commanded by a major with a captain as 2nd in command. It was divided into 2 or 3 sections each commanded by a lieutenant and consisting of a detachment of two guns.

The field batteries were stationed around Britain, 2 or 3 being garrisoned together under a lieutenant-colonel. In a war situation 3 batteries would form a brigade division and added to an infantry division.

There were ten Mountain batteries (numbered 1-10) and they served in India. Their uniform was the same as that of the Field Artillery except for their lace boots and gaiters which were brown instead of black

The Royal Field Artillery provided artillery support for the British Army. It came into being when the Royal Artillery was divided on 1 July 1899, it was reamalgamated back into the Royal Artillery in 1924.

The Royal Field Artillery was the largest arm of the artillery. It was responsible for the medium calibre guns and howitzers deployed close to the front line and was reasonably mobile. It was organised into brigades, attached to divisions or higher formations.

During the first world war a whole new form of artillery was developed to meet the unusual conditions of war on the Western Front: the trench mortar. The lighter weapons being manned by the infantry, the Royal Field Artillery provided the manpower for the heavier mortars.