

# West Yorkshire Regiment during World War 1

## WW1 Battalions of the West Yorkshire Regiment

### Battalions of the Regular Army

#### 1st Battalion

The 1st Battalion was part of the original Expeditionary Force at the outbreak of the First World War.

August 1914: the Battalion were in Lichfield and was part of 18th Brigade in 6th Division.

7 August: they moved to Dunfermline.

13 August: then six days later they moved to Cambridge.

10 September 1914: landed in St Nazaire (France).

#### 2nd Battalion

August 1914: the battalion were in Malta.

25 September 1914: they returned to England and landed at Southampton. The Battalion came under orders of 23rd Brigade, 8th Division, forming up at Hursley Park near Winchester.

5 November 1914: landed at Le Havre.

#### 3rd (Reserve) Battalion

August 1914: the Battalion were in York. A training unit and remained in UK throughout the war.

August 1914: they moved in to Whitley Bay and played a part as Tyne Garrison.

#### 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion

August 1914: the Battalion were in York. A training unit, and remained in UK throughout the war.

August 1914: they moved in to Falmouth.

December 1915: then to Redcar.

April 1916: finally to West Hartlepool, where it played a part as Tees Garrison.

### Battalions of the Territorial Force

#### 1/5th Battalion

August 1914: the Battalion were in York and became part of West Riding Brigade, West Riding Division.

10 August 1914: they moved to Selby. At the end of the month moved to Strenshall

October (late)1914: went back to York.

March 1915: then moved onto Gainsborough.

15 April 1915: landed at Boulogne.

15 May 1915: the Battalion became part of 146th Brigade, 49th (West Riding) Division.

#### 1/6th Battalion

August 1914: the Battalion were in Bradford and part of West Riding Brigade, West Riding Division.

10 August they moved to Selby. At the end of the month to Strenshall

October (late)1914: went back to York.

March 1915: then moved onto Gainsborough.

15 April 1915: landed at Boulogne.

15 May 1915: the Battalion became part of 146th Brigade, 49th (West Riding) Division.

(1/6th record same as 1/5th Battalion.)



## SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *467* Name *George Harry*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

*967*  
Form R 2505

*Duplicate*

First Name	<i>George Harry</i>
Surname	<i>Pridmore</i>
Rank	<i>Second Lieutenant</i>
Nationality	<i>British</i>
Regiment	<i>West Yorkshire Regiment</i>
Additional Regiment Info	<i>21st Battalion</i>
Regiment 2	<i>Essex Regiment</i>
Additional Regiment 2 Info	<i>att'd. 1st Battalion</i>
Age	<i>22</i>
Date of Death	<i>31/08/1918</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>Victory Medal British War Medal</i>
Other Information	<i>Husband of May Pridmore, of 129, Whitehouse Lane, Walkley, Sheffield.</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
Mark down 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, his Certificate of Discharge and Details of Campaign, which should be referred to his despatches and to his "Journal" or "Diary" in the Regiment.

No. *467* Name *George William Pridmore*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

*First Name* *George William*

*Surname* *Pridmore*

*Rank* *Serjeant*

*Service Number* *7017*

*Nationality* *France*

*Regiment* *Northamptonshire Regiment*

*Additional Regiment Info* *1st Bn.*

*Age* *29*

*Date of Death* *22/12/1914*

*Gallantry Medals* *Mentioned in Despatches*

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

*Family Information* *SON OF JOHN AND SARAH PRIDMORE, OF 136, FIRST AVENUE, VERDUN, MONTREAL, CANADA; HUSBAND OF MABEL PRIESTMAN (FORMERLY PRIDMORE), OF 328, PICCADILLY ST., KALGOORLIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.*

The regiment was formed as part of the reorganisation of the infantry by the Childers reforms. The 48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment of Foot, (raised in 1741) and the 58th (Rutlandshire) Regiment of Foot (raised in 1755) were redesignated as the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Northamptonshire Regiment, with the regimental depot at Northampton.

As well as the two regular battalions, the Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia became the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, and the 1st Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps became the First Volunteer Battalion. With the enactment of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act 1907, they became the 3rd (Special Reserve) and 4th (Territorial Force) Battalions respectively.

In the years 1881- 1914 the two regular battalions saw overseas service in Hong Kong, India, Singapore and South Africa, with the regiment receiving battle honours for actions in the North West Frontier Province and the Second Boer War.

During the First World War the regiment was expanded to comprise 13 battalions which served on the Western Front in France and Flanders, the Gallipoli campaign, Egypt and Palestine.

Between the two world wars the regular battalions were in a number of overseas locations including Burma, China, Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Sudan.

In the Second World War battalions of the regiment fought in North West Europe, North Africa, Burma, Italy and Madagascar.

In 1948 the regiment was reduced to a single regular battalion. The 1st Battalions of The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment and The Northamptonshire Regiment were merged on June 1, 1960 to form the 2nd East Anglian Regiment (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire). This regiment was short-lived, becoming part of The Royal Anglian Regiment on September 1, 1964.

The Museum of The Northamptonshire Regiment is located at Abington Park, Northampton.



967  
Form B. 200.

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

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *467* Name *Arthur Longley*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>H</i>
Surname	<i>Pridmore</i>
Rank	<i>Private</i>
Service Number	<i>16576</i>
Nationality	<i>British</i>
Regiment	<i>Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regiment)</i>
Additional Regiment Info	<i>12th Battalion</i>
Date of Death	<i>22/03/1916</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>Victory Medal British War Medal</i>

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

If on the Record to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and other notes of character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in uniform, or to the Adjutant, or to the Registrar, or to the Registrar-General, as the case may be.

More information about Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regiment)  
Formed: 1741

In 1881, the 45th Nottinghamshire Regiment of Foot and the 95th Derbyshire Regiment of Foot formed the Sherwood Foresters.

The history of this unit, however, dates back to 1741, when England was at war with France. In 1813, the 45th Nottinghamshire Regiment were given the title 'The Royal Sherwood Foresters'. In 1866, the regiment was given the title 'The Sherwood Foresters' by Queen Victoria.

In 1881, the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire regiments united during the Childers Reforms and formed the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire) Regiment. In 1902, Nottinghamshire became included in the title.

In 1970, the Sherwood Foresters amalgamated with the Worcestershire Regiment to form the Worcestershire and Sherwood Forest Regiment.



## Royal Warwickshire Regiment during World War 1

### WW1 Battalions of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment

#### Battalions of the Regular Army

##### 1st Battalion

August 1914: in Shorncliffe and became part of 10th Brigade, 4th Division.

22 August 1914: landed in France on.

##### 2nd Battalion

August 1914: Battalion in Malta.

19 August 1914: they returned to England and joined 22nd Brigade, 7th Division.

6 October 1914: landed at Zeebrugge.

November 1917: Battalion moved on to Italy with the Division.

##### 3rd (Reserve) Battalion

August 1914: Battalion in Warwick. It was a training unit and they remained in the UK throughout the war.

August 1914: they moved to Portsmouth, then to Isle of Wight.

November 1917: by then, in Dover

##### 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion

Record same as 3rd Battalion.

#### Battalions of the Territorial Force

##### 1/5th Battalion

August 1914: Battalion in Thorp Street, Birmingham. They were part of Warwickshire Brigade, South Midland Division.

22 March 1915: landed at Le Havre.

13 May 1915: they became part of 143rd Brigade, 48th (South Midland) Division.

November 1917: then moved to Italy with the Division.

##### 1/6th Battalion

Record same as 1/5th Battalion.

##### 1/7th Battalion

August 1914: Battalion in Coventry.

Record same as 1/5th Battalion.

##### 1/8th Battalion

August 1914: Battalion in Aston Cross. They were part of Warwickshire Brigade, South Midland Division.

22 March 1915: landed at Le Havre.

13 May 1915: became 143rd Brigade, 48th (South Midland) Division.

November 1917: Battalion moved to Italy with the Division.

11 September 1918: then moved to France and joined 75th Brigade, 25th Division.

##### 2/5th Battalion

October 1914: Battalion formed in Birmingham as a second line battalion.

They became part of 2nd Warwickshire Brigade, 2nd South Midland Division.

August 1915: they were redesignated as 182nd Brigade, 61st (2nd South Midland) Division.

21 May 1916: landed in France.

20 February 1918: they disbanded in France.



## SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

### ATTESTATION OF

No. *467* Name *Harold Gidmore*

*Duplicate*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>Harold</i>
Surname	<i>Gidmore</i>
Rank	<i>Lance Corporal</i>
Service Number	<i>27005</i>
Nationality	<i>British</i>
Regiment	<i>Royal Warwickshire Regiment</i>
Additional Regiment Info	<i>2nd Battalion</i>
Date of Death	<i>09/10/1917</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>Victory Medal British War Medal</i>

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 service, and to provide, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Death.

967  
Form H. 200.

**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF *Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Harry Quibell*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

**First Name** *Harry Quibell*

**Surname** *Qridmore*

**Rank** *Gunner*

**Service Number** *95538*

**Nationality** *British*

**Regiment** *Royal Field Artillery*

**Additional Regiment Info** *"A" Battery 315th Brigade*

**Age** *19*

**Date of Death** *09/08/1918*

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

**Family Information** *Parents: Serjt. Maj. Q.  
Qridmore, Army Gym.  
Staff, and Lily  
Qridmore, of Leeds.*

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.

967  
Form E 204.

**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF *Supliente*

No. *447* Name *Alfred Henry*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>Henry Alfred</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>Pridmore</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Private</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>22532</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>France</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Royal Warwickshire Regiment</i>
<i>Additional Regiment Info</i>	<i>14th Bn.</i>
<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>27/09/1918</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.  
How short 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, the Conditions of Discharge and Date,  
and of Character, which should be returned in the appropriate column in, and in, or before, the "Copy" furnished to the Regiment.  
on the Form.

## Royal Warwickshire Regiment during World War 1

### WW1 Battalions of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment

#### Battalions of the Regular Army

##### 1st Battalion

August 1914: in Shorncliffe and became part of 10th Brigade, 4th Division.

22 August 1914: landed in France on.

##### 2nd Battalion

August 1914: Battalion in Malta.

19 August 1914: they returned to England and joined 22nd Brigade, 7th Division.

6 October 1914: landed at Zeebrugge.

November 1917: Battalion moved on to Italy with the Division.

##### 3rd (Reserve) Battalion

August 1914: Battalion in Warwick. It was a training unit and they remained in the UK throughout the war.

August 1914: they moved to Portsmouth, then to Isle of Wight.

November 1917: by then, in Dover

##### 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion

Record same as 3rd Battalion.

#### Battalions of the Territorial Force

##### 1/5th Battalion

August 1914: Battalion in Thorp Street, Birmingham. They were part of Warwickshire Brigade, South Midland Division.

22 March 1915: landed at Le Havre.

13 May 1915: they became part of 143rd Brigade, 48th (South Midland) Division.

November 1917: then moved to Italy with the Division.

##### 1/6th Battalion

Record same as 1/5th Battalion.

##### 1/7th Battalion

August 1914: Battalion in Coventry.

Record same as 1/5th Battalion.

##### 1/8th Battalion

August 1914: Battalion in Aston Cross. They were part of Warwickshire Brigade, South Midland Division.

22 March 1915: landed at Le Havre.

13 May 1915: became 143rd Brigade, 48th (South Midland) Division.

November 1917: Battalion moved to Italy with the Division.

11 September 1918: then moved to France and joined 75th Brigade, 25th Division.

##### 2/5th Battalion

October 1914: Battalion formed in Birmingham as a second line battalion.

They became part of 2nd Warwickshire Brigade, 2nd South Midland Division.

August 1915: they were redesignated as 182nd Brigade, 61st (2nd South Midland) Division.

21 May 1916: landed in France.

20 February 1918: they disbanded in France.



## Durham Light Infantry during World War 1

### The Durham Light Infantry

#### Battalions of the Regular Army

##### 1st Battalion

August 1914 the Battalion was in Nowshera in India. Part of the 3rd (Abbottabad) Brigade in 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division. They remained in India throughout the war. In August 1914 transferred to 2nd (Nowshera) Brigade in 1st (Peshawar) Division. In November 1917 transferred to 4th (Rawalpindi) Brigade in 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

##### 2nd Battalion

August 1914 the Battalion was at Lichfield and part of 18th Brigade in 6th Division. They moved to Dunfermline but by 13 August were at Cambridge. 10 September 1914, landed at St Nazaire.

##### 3rd (Reserve) Battalion

August 1914 the Battalion at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A depot/training unit, it moved on mobilisation to South Shields where it then remained as part of the Tyne Garrison.

##### 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion

August 1914 the Battalion at Barnard Castle. A depot/training unit, it moved on mobilisation to the Tyne defences. Moved in December to Killingworth, went to Forest Hall in January 1915 and finally to Seaham Harbour in September 1915, where it then remained as part of the Tyne Garrison.

#### Battalions of the Territorial Force

##### 1/5th Battalion

August 1914 the Battalion at Stockton-on-Tees and part of York & Durham Brigade, Northumbrian Division. On 10 August moved to Hartlepoons, then Ravensworth Park. Then back at Newcastle by October. On the 18 April 1915 they landed at Boulogne, 14 May 1915 they became 150th Brigade in 50th (Northumbrian) Division. On the 12 February 1918 they transferred to 151st Brigade in same Division, 15 July 1918 they were reduced to cadre strength and transferred to Lines of Communication. Then on 16 August 1918 they transferred to 117th Brigade in 39th Division and on the 9 November 1918 were disbanded in France.

##### 1/6th Battalion

August 1914 the Battalion at Bishop Auckland and part of DLI Brigade, Northumbrian Division. Early August moved to Bolden Colliery, then Ravensworth Park. By October was at Newcastle. On the 17 April 1915 they landed at Boulogne, 14 May 1915 they became 151st Brigade in 50th (Northumbrian) Division. On the 3 June 1915 after taking heavy casualties, 1/6th and 1/8th Battalions merged to form 6/8th Bn. On 11 August 1915 resumed original identity (1/6th). On the 15 July 1918 was reduced to cadre strength and transferred to Lines of Communication. Then on the 16 August 1918 transferred to 117th Brigade in 39th Division and on the 6 November 1918 were disbanded in France.



Form H. 205.

### SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *2467* Name *Henry Pridmore*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>Henry</i>
Surname	<i>Pridmore</i>
Rank	<i>Private</i>
Service Number	<i>3/10311</i>
Nationality	<i>Belgium</i>
Regiment	<i>Durham Light Infantry</i>
Additional Regiment Info	<i>2nd Bn.</i>
Date of Death	<i>09/08/1915</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>Victory Medal British War Medal 1914/15 Star</i>

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

If the Record is to be used for purposes of his former service and is found, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer, or holder, or—General—on the Record.



**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

**ATTESTATION OF**

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Henry William*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *Henry William*

Surname *Pridmore*

Rank *Private*

Service Number *5962*

Nationality *France*

Regiment *Australian Infantry,  
A. I. F.*

Additional Regiment Info *23rd Bn.*

Age *34*

Date of Death *03/05/1917*

Campaign Medals *Victory Medal  
British War Medal*

Family Information *SON OF S. R.  
PRIDMORE, OF  
KOTUPNA,  
VICTORIA, AND THE  
LATE EMILY  
PRIDMORE.*

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

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



967  
Form H. 205.

HM W 204-48 20th 1011 T.S.W.L.A.



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

*Duplicate*

ATTESTATION OF

No. *4667* Name *Herbert Charles*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>Herbert Charles</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>Oridmore</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Private</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>46652</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>France</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i><u>Essex Regiment</u></i>
<i>Additional Regiment Info</i>	<i>2nd Bn.</i>
<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>02/09/1918</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i><u>Victory Medal</u></i> <i><u>British War Medal</u></i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.  
How short the "C" class" 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 this commandment endorsed in red ink, or yellow, as directed, and forwarded to the Regiment, on the form.

More information about Essex Regiment  
Formed: 1881  
Disbanded: 1958

The Essex Regiment was an infantry regiment of the British Army that saw active service from 1881 to 1958. Members of the regiment were recruited from across Essex county. Its lineage is continued by the Royal Anglian Regiment.

The Essex Regiment was formed in 1881 following the union of the 44th (East Essex) Regiment of Foot and the 56th (West Essex) Regiment of Foot. The merger was part of the under the Cardwell reforms of the British Army.

The new regiment was designated The Essex Regiment. The Old 44th became the 1st Battalion of the new regiment and the Old 56th became the 2nd Battalion.

The Ford UK HQ Building in Warley was the former grounds of Warley Barracks the HQ of The Essex Regiment.





**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Herbert Longley*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *Herbert*  
 Surname *PRIDMORE*  
 Rank *Private*  
 Service Number *PO/54/S*  
 Medals *1914-15 Star, Victory & British War Medals*  
 Branch *Royal Marine Light Infantry (short-service)*

*Extra Info*

*ex-Private Notts & Derby Regt. transferred to RMLI short-service 16/9/14. Portsmouth Battalion/2nd Royal Marine Battalion MEF & BEF 28/4/15-14/7/16. Demobilised 15/3/19.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the specimen of the Record. There must be the "C" 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, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him immediately on arrival in uniform, he should be furnished with the following information.



**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

**ATTESTATION OF**

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Horace Langley*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	Horace
Surname	Pridmore
Rank	Private
Service Number	3353834
Nationality	Canada
Regiment	<u>Canadian Infantry</u>
Additional Regiment Info	1st Depot Bn. (Saskatchewan).
Age	21
Date of Death	28/11/1918
Campaign Medals	<u>Victory Medal</u> <u>British War Medal</u>
Family Information	SON OF WALTER J AND MARY PRIDMORE, OF OXFORD, SASK.

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

\* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service, and in particular, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this copy as far as possible, as follows, viz.—(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ at the Office \_\_\_\_\_



967  
Form W 200.

**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

**ATTESTATION OF**

*Duplicate*

No. *467* Name *Arthur Campbell*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>J</i>
Surname	<i>Eridmore</i>
Rank	<i>Private</i>
Service Number	<i>838370</i>
Nationality	<i>Canadian</i>
Regiment	<u><i>4th Canadian Mounted Rifles Battalion</i></u>
Date of Death	<i>11/04/1917</i>
Campaign Medals	<u><i>Victory Medal</i></u> <u><i>British War Medal</i></u>

1 The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit. 2 Mark over the "C" for which the Recruit has been enlisted.

\* If so, the Recruit is to be asked 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 office, as follows, viz.—(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

967  
Form R 200

**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

*Duplicate*

No. *467* Name *James Eridmore*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>James</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>Eridmore</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Private</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>75883</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>France</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Tank Corps</i>
<i>Additional Regiment Info</i>	<i>"B" Bn.</i>
<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>23/11/1917</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>Victory Medal British War Medal</i>

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

If on the Record to be added the particulars of his service, and to provide, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and other  
and of his service, and to be returned to him immediately on discharge, or before, or after, as directed, to the Registrar.

More information about Tank Corps  
Formed: 1917

Heavy Branch of the Machine Gun Corps (MGC).

In November 1916 the eight companies then in existence were each expanded to form battalions still lettered A through H; another seven battalions, I through O, were formed by January 1918, when they all were converted to numbered units. On 28 July 1917 the Heavy Branch was by Royal Warrant separated from the rest of the MGC and given official status as the Tank Corps, meaning that by the beginning of 1918 the fifteen units were changed from letters to numbers as 1st Battalion to 15th Battalion, Tank Corps. More battalions continued to be formed, and by December 1918, 26 had been created. (At this time there were only 25 tank battalions, however; the 17th had converted to using armoured cars in April 1918). The first commander of the Tank Corps was Hugh Elles.

The Corps saw heavy action through 1917 and 1918, with special note being given to the Battle of Cambrai (1917), which the regiment continues to commemorate annually. During the war, four members of the Corps were awarded the Victoria Cross. However, heavy losses and recurrent mechanical difficulties reduced the effectiveness of the Corps, leading the Bovington Tank School to adopt a doctrine that emphasised caution and high standards of maintenance in equal measure.

In the autumn of 1914, Lieutenant-Colonel E.D. Swinton suggested the idea of an armoured vehicle to the military authorities at home. It was not until January 1915 when Winston Churchill, then the First Lord of the Admiralty, interested himself in Col. Swinton's suggestion and the idea of a "land battleship" began to take official form.

The first experimental machine was completed in December 1915 and in March 1916 the headquarters of what was to be known as the Heavy Section Machine Gun Corps was established at Bisley under the command of Col. Swinton. Later this section was moved to Elveden Camp, where six companies of tanks were raised.

On 13 August 1916 four of these companies began to embark for France, but the Headquarters of the Heavy Section and its commander remained in England. The supply of machines was the responsibility of the "Mechanical Warfare Supply Department" of the Ministry of Munitions, which was controlled by Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Stern.

Tanks were used for the first time in action on the battlefield of the Somme on 15 September 1916. 36 Mark 1 tanks of C and D Companies arrived on the start line for the renewal of the Somme offensive: this action was later designated as the Battle of Flers-Courcelette. Arguments continue as to whether it would have been better to wait until much larger numbers of tanks were available before they were used in battle. The Heavy Section MGC was redesignated as the Heavy Branch MGC in November 1916.

967  
Form H 205.

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

ATTESTATION OF *Duplicate*

No. *1667* Name *John Prymore*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

**First Name** *John*

**Surname** *Prymore*

**Rank** *Private*

**Service Number** *56060*

**Nationality** *France*

**Regiment** *Northumberland Fusiliers*

**Additional Regiment Info** *1st Bn.*

**Age** *33*

**Date of Death** *18/09/1918*

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

**Family Information** *SON OF JOHN AND  
FANNY PRYMORE,  
OF DEEPING GATE,  
MARKET DEEPING,  
PETERBOROUGH.*

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

**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.





**SERVICE RECORD.**

(For the Duration of the War.)

**ATTESTATION OF**

*Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *John Thomas*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>John Thomas</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>Gridmore</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Private</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>6640</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>France</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<u><i>King's Own</i></u> <u><i>Yorkshire Light</i></u> <u><i>Infantry</i></u>
<i>Additional Regiment Info</i>	<i>2nd Bn.</i>
<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>14/10/1914</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<u><i>Victory Medal</i></u> <u><i>British War Medal</i></u> <u><i>1914/15 Star</i></u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the previous of the Record.  
Have 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 returned to the commanding officer in uniform, or, in default, to the Adjutant-General, at the War Office.