

967
Form H. 205.
SERVICES RECORD.
(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *967* Name *Lawrence Eridmore*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>Lawrence</i>
Surname	<i>Eridmore</i>
Rank	<i>Corporal</i>
Service Number	<i>21093</i>
Nationality	<i>France</i>
Regiment	<i>Welsh Regiment</i>
Additional Regiment Info	<i>15th Bn.</i>
Date of Death	<i>10/07/1916</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>Victory Medal British War Medal</i>

More information about Welsh Regiment
Formed: 1881
Disbanded: 1969

The Welch Regiment (or "The Welch") was a British Army regiment from 1881 to 1969. It was formed as part of the wholesale Cardwell reforms of the Army in 1881 from the 41st (Welsh) Regiment of Foot, recruited generally from south west Wales, and remained so until it was amalgamated with the South Wales Borderers (24th Foot) into the Royal Regiment of Wales in 1969.

It should not be confused with the Royal Welch Fusiliers (23rd Foot), recruited generally from Mid Wales and North Wales.

The Welch Regiment can trace its origins from its constituent regiments back to the Regiment of Invalids formed from - among others - Pensioners of the Royal Hospital Chelsea (hence the name) in 1688.

Originally organised as the county regiment of Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire, the new regiment encompassed its Militia and Volunteer infantry and united two regular battalions:

- * 1st Battalion, redesignation of 41st (The Welsh) Regiment of Foot
- * 2nd Battalion, redesignation of 69th (South Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot (1881-1948)

Militia and Special Reserve:

- * 3rd Battalion, redesignation of Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry (1881-1953)

There were a further 50 battalions raised at various points in time for Territorial, Volunteer and War service. On St David's Day 2006 the Royal Welch Fusiliers and Royal Regiment of Wales amalgamated, with 1 RRW becoming 2nd Battalion, The Royal Welsh (The Royal Regiment of Wales).

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. 447 Name *Percy Malin*

Suppliments

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *Percy Malin*

Surname *Pridmore*

Rank *Captain*

Nationality *British*

Regiment *Royal Warwickshire
Regiment*

Additional
Regiment *2nd/6th Battalion*
Info

Age *31*

Date of
Death *02/09/1917*

Gallantry
Medals *M C*

Campaign
Medals *Victory Medal
British War Medal*

Family
Information *Parents: Alexander
Percy and Florence
Louise Pridmore, of
Coventry; husband of
Constance Margaret
Mitchell (formerly
Pridmore), of Coventry,
Warwickshire.*

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Form H. 2505

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *467* Name *Reginald George Eridmore*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

Duplicate

First Name *Reginald George*

Surname *Eridmore*

Rank *Major*

Nationality *British*

Regiment *Royal Field Artillery*

Additional Regiment Info **C* Battery 240th Brigade*

Age *31*

Date of Death *13/03/1918*

Gallantry Medals *M C*

Campaign Medals *Victory Medal
British War Medal*

Family Information *Parents: George William and Sarah Louisa Eridmore, of Coventry, Warwickshire. The inscription on his original wooden cross erected by his comrades read: "A most Gallant Sportsman and Comrade."*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
How often 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 addition, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, these should be referred to the commanding officer or other authority, as shown on the Record.

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.



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

Duplicate

ATTESTATION OF

No. *667* Name *Mrs. Longley*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *SHIRLEY LILIAN*
 Surname *PRIDMORE*
 Rank *Civilian*
 Nationality *Civilian War Dead*
 Regiment *Civilian War Dead*
 Age *5*
 Date of Death *09/05/1941*
 Campaign *1939-45 War Medal*
 Medals *1939-45 Star*
 Family Information *OF 10 CHARNWOOD
 TERRACE, RYELAND
 CRESCENT.
 DAUGHTER OF GNR.
 T. HERBERT
 PRIDMORE, R.A.,
 AND OF FLORENCE
 ANNIE PRIDMORE.
 DIED AT
 CHARNWOOD
 TERRACE.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the specimen of the Record.
 It must bear the "Crest" by which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of discharge, and, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to the commanding officer in writing, as follows, viz.—(Signed) _____ on the _____



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Form K 2504

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Musker, George*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *Sidney Harold*

Surname *PRIDMORE*

Rank *Corporal*

Service Number *PO/888/S*

Medals *1914-15 Star, Victory & British War Medals*

Branch *Royal Marine Light Infantry (short-service)*

Extra Info

Deal Battalion MEF wounded in June 1915. 2nd Royal Marine Battalion 'D' Coy. 28/9/16 Neuralgia & Cephalgia, to 12th SH St. Pol 30/9/16. Demobilised 26/3/19.

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

If on the Record to be added the particulars of subsequent service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to the commanding officer in and not, as follows, to—(Name) on the Record.

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Form H. 200.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Thomas Chesterfield*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *Thomas Chesterfield*

Surname *Pridmore*

Rank *Private*

Service Number *51346*

Nationality *France*

Regiment *Cheshire Regiment*

Additional Regiment Info *15th Bn.*

Age *24*

Date of Death *28/03/1918*

Campaign Medals *Victory Medal
British War Medal*

Family Information *SON OF JAMES E.
AND LOIS
PRIDMORE, OF
GLINTON,
PETERBOROUGH,
NORTHANTS.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the signature of the Recruit.
The name of the "Company" to which the Recruit has been allotted.

More information about Cheshire Regiment

Formed: 1689

Disbanded: 2007

In 1689, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, raised a regiment on the little Roodee in Chester in an effort to resist any attempt by James II to re-take the English throne. For the early part of its formation, the regiment was known by the name of the current Colonel-in-Chief, later becoming known as the 22nd Regiment of Foot. In the same year that it was raised, the regiment saw its first action as part of a British force sent to Ireland under the command of General Frederick Schomberg, 1st Duke of Schomberg, taking part in the siege and capture of Carrickfergus. In 1690, the 22nd fought in the Battle of Boyne, and in 1691 at the Battle of Aughrim. The regiment continued to serve as a garrison in Ireland from this point until 1695, when it was sent to the Low Countries for a short time before returning to its duties in Ireland.



In 1702, the Regiment sailed to Jamaica, spending the next twelve years in combat duties against the French and native population, both on land and at sea.

In 1726 the Regiment was posted to Minorca where it remained for the next 22 years, although a detachment was present at the Battle of Dettingen in 1743, during the War of the Austrian Succession.

By 1751 the Regiment had become the 22nd Foot, having previously been called after its successive colonels. In 1758 it formed part of Lord Amhest's expedition against the fortress of Louisberg in French Canada. The following year the Regiment took part in General Wolfe's victory over the French at Quebec. The 22nd Foot received two battle honours for taking part in the capture of Martinique and the British expedition against Cuba during 1762.

After home service the Regiment was sent to America in 1775, taking part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and the New York and New Jersey campaigns of 1776.

Retitled at the 22nd (The Cheshire Regiment) Foot in 1782, the Regiment served in the West Indies from 1793, taking part in expeditions against Martinique, St Lucia, Guadeloupe and St Domingo. Between 1800 and 1803 the 22nd was posted to South Africa, then moving to India where it suffered heavy losses during the assault on Bhurtpore (1805). In 1810 the Regiment took part in the occupation of Mauritius where it remained in garrison until 1919.

In 1843 the Regiment gained the battle honours of or Meeanee, Hyderabad and Scinde during further Indian service.

As one of the older regiments of British line infantry already having two battalions, the Regiment was not affected by the Cardwell reforms of 1881. Its recruiting area was however confirmed as being the County of Cheshire.

Both battalions of the Regiment served in Burma between 1887 and 1891, while the 2nd Battalion saw active service in South Africa in 1900.

On 24 August 1914 the 1st Battalion suffered 771 casualties at Audregnies in France during the closing stages of the Battle of Mons. The reconstituted battalion served throughout World War I on the Western Front, winning 35 battle honours. Other battalions served at Gallipoli, in Palestine and on the Western Front. Total losses to the Regiment during 1914-18 were 8,420 dead.

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Form K 205

SERVICE RECORD.
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ATTESTATION OF *Duplicate*

No. *467* Name *Arthur Longley*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	Unknown
Surname	Eridmore
Rank	Private
Service Number	43321
Nationality	France
Regiment	<u>Yorkshire</u> <u>Regiment</u>
Additional Regiment Info	5th Bn.
Date of Death	10/07/1918
Campaign Medals	<u>Victory Medal</u> <u>British War</u> <u>Medal</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the reverse of the Record.
If the Record is to be used for purposes of discharge, transfer, or promotion, it should be countersigned by the Approving Officer.

If the Record is to be used for purposes of discharge, transfer, or promotion, it should be countersigned by the Approving Officer.

More information about Yorkshire Regiment
Formed: 2006

The Yorkshire Regiment (14th/15th, 19th and 33rd/76th Foot) (YORKS) is one of the large infantry regiments of the British Army. The regiment is the only line infantry or rifles unit to represent a single geographical county in the new infantry structure, serving as the county regiment of Yorkshire covering the historical areas of: the East Riding of Yorkshire, North Riding of Yorkshire, West Riding of Yorkshire, East Yorkshire and the current county areas of: North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire. Though the districts to the east of Barnsley are part of the recruiting area of The Rifles any person who expresses a wish to serve in the Yorkshire Regiment can do so. Some recruits have applied from overseas countries, such as Jamaica, Kenya and Fiji. The same conditions exist for Officers and many actively seek to join it, due to its prominence in the sport of Rugby. The regiments antecedent units also recruited in areas that are now part of Northumberland, Cumbria, Lancashire and Tameside. The 3rd Battalion (Duke of Wellingtons) (formerly the Duke of Wellingtons Regiment) was given the Freedom of Mossley in Tameside on (8 July 1967) when Mossley was part of the West Riding of Yorkshire.



The Yorkshire Regiment was formed as a result of a decision made in 2004 to restructure the organisation of the Infantry. The Regiment consists of three Regular Army Infantry Battalions (1st, 2nd and 3rd) and one Territorial Army Infantry Battalion (4th).

Our home is Yorkshire and the area up to the historic boundary of the River Tees. The Regiment formed on Tuesday 6 June 2006 from the three Yorkshire Infantry Regiments; The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire; The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment) and The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding) plus their affiliated Territorial Army units. Collectively, these historic Yorkshire Regiments traces their history back to 1685.

The 1st Battalion formed at Somme Barracks, Catterick; the 2nd Battalion at Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina; the 3rd Battalion in Battlesbury Barracks, Warminster, and the 4th Battalion at their eleven TA centres around Yorkshire and Middlesbrough. On Saturday 10 June 2006, the TA and Cadet Forces carried out rebadging parades. The 4th Battalion conducted their parade in the Museum Gardens and the three Army Cadet Forces and Combined Cadet Forces contingents at Imphal Barracks in York.

During the Regiment's first eighteen months, the 1st Battalion served in Iraq on Operation TELIC 9 (September 2006-March 2007) and the 2nd Battalion in Afghanistan on Operation HERRICK 7 (September 2007-March 2008). Soldiers from both the 3rd Battalion and 4th Battalions have served in both theatres. The 3rd Battalion will deploy on operations in 2009.

The first time the regiment started a permanent connection with Yorkshire was in the mid-17th century and this was finally set in stone in the late 19th century. Since that time Yorkshiremen, by birth and in spirit, have served throughout the world supported by their friends and families. We hope the information here gives you a flavour of our history, our connections and where you can join in and develop a wider knowledge of this fine record of service for Sovereign and Country.

967
Form R 2004

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF *Duplicate*

No. *1667* Name *William George Eridmore*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>William George</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>Eridmore</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Gunner</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>154332</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>British</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Royal Field Artillery</i>
<i>Additional Regiment Info</i>	<i>92nd Battery 17th Brigade</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>18/04/1917</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>Victory Medal British War Medal</i>
<i>Family Information</i>	<i>Parents: George and Jane Eridmore, of London; husband of Alice Maud Eridmore, of 11, Richmond Crescent, Barnsbury, London.</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the original of the Record. This form is the "Copy" for which the Record has been retained.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and in particular, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Details of Character, which should be returned to him immediately returned to, and not, as follows, to—(Signed) _____ of the _____

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.



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

Duplicate

ATTESTATION OF

No. *667* Name *William Henry*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *William Henry*

Surname *Pridmore*

Rank *Private*

Service Number *21218*

Nationality *France*

Regiment *King's Own Yorkshire
Light Infantry*

Additional Regiment Info *"B" Coy. 9th Bn.*

Age *18*

Date of Death *01/07/1916*

Campaign Medals *Victory Medal
British War Medal*

Family Information *SON OF HERBERT
AND ELIZA ANN
PRIDMORE, OF 2,
EDINBURGH ST.,
NEW RADFORD,
NOTTINGHAM*

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

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and he produces, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to and incorporated in red ink, as follows, viz.—

967
Form H. 205.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 4667 Name *William Pridmore*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *William*

Surname *Pridmore*

Rank *Private*

Service Number *26579*

Nationality *British*

Regiment *Leicestershire Regiment*

Additional Regiment Info *6th Battalion*

Age *38*

Date of Death *09/08/1917*

Campaign Medals *Victory Medal
British War Medal*

Family Information *Parents: William and Sarah Pridmore, of Leicester.*

More information about Leicestershire Regiment
Formed: 1957

The Leicestershire and Derbyshire (Prince Albert's Own) Yeomanry was a yeomanry regiment of the Territorial Army, formed in 1957 by the amalgamation of The Leicestershire Yeomanry (Prince Albert's Own) and The Derbyshire Yeomanry, and currently perpetuated by a squadron of The Royal Yeomanry.

The regiment was re-roled as infantry in 1967, with four squadrons. In 1969 it was reduced to a cadre, however, the LDY (PAO) Cadre Paraded their Guidon with the Royal Yeomanry Regiment in 1969 at Catterick Camp in Yorkshire. In 1971 became The Leicestershire and Derbyshire (Prince Albert's Own) Yeomanry Squadron as part of 7th Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment. This was redesignated a company in 1975, and in 1978 the Ilkeston platoon was formed into B (Leicestershire and Derbyshire Yeomanry) Company of 3rd Battalion, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment. In 1988 the company of 7th Royal Anglian Regiment was retitled as C (Leicestershire and Derbyshire (P.A.O) Yeomanry) Company. With the reorganisation of the Territorial Army in 1992, the companies were reorganised; one became the 3 (Leicestershire and Derbyshire Yeomanry) Company of 5th Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, whilst C (LDY P.A.O) company (Loughborough, Hinkley & Melton Mowbray), 7th Royal Anglian TA was re-roled as a reconnaissance unit, transferred into the Royal Armoured Corps, and made B (Leicestershire and Derbyshire (P.A.O.) Yeomanry) Squadron of The Royal Yeomanry, which remains active as a formation CBRN reconnaissance squadron, with members serving in Iraq as of 2007. The Royal Anglian company, however, was transferred into 158th (Royal Anglian) Transport Regiment of the Royal Logistic Corps in 1996, and ceased to maintain its yeomanry lineage.

The Leicestershire, Northamptonshire & Rutland ACF have F (LDY) Squadron who wear all the insignia and carry on all the traditions of the Leicestershire & Derbyshire Yeomanry (P.A.O.) along with their TA seniors.



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *William Prymore*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *William*

Surname *PRYMORE*

Rank *Colour Sergeant*

Service Number *PO/8612*

Medals *Victory & British War Medals*

Branch *Royal Marine Light Infantry*

The signature of the Approving Officer to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit, and the name of the "Company" in which the Recruit has been enlisted.

* If on the Record to be added the particulars of discharge, and to produce, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in service, or follow, if—(Signed) _____ on the _____

More information about Royal Marine Light Infantry
Formed: 1855
Disbanded: 1923

During World War I, in addition to their usual stations aboard ship, Royal Marines were part of the Royal Naval Division which landed in Belgium in 1914 to help defend Antwerp and later took part in the amphibious landing at Gallipoli in 1915. It also served on the Western Front in the trenches.

The Division's first two commanders were Royal Marine Artillery Generals. Other Royal Marines acted as landing parties in the Naval campaign against the Turkish fortifications in the Dardanelles before the Gallipoli landings. They were sent ashore to assess damage to Turkish fortifications after bombardment by British and French ships and, if necessary, to complete their destruction. The Royal Marines were the last to leave Gallipoli, replacing both British and French troops in a neatly planned and executed withdrawal from the beaches. It even required some Marines to wear French uniforms as part of the deception.

In 1918 Royal Marines led the Zeebrugge Raid. Five Royal Marines earned the Victoria Cross in the First World War, two at Zeebrugge, one at Gallipoli, one at the Battle of Jutland and one on the Western Front. After the war Royal Marines took part in the allied intervention in Russia. In 1919, the 6th Battalion RMLI rose in mutiny and was disbanded at Murmansk.

967
Form R. 200.

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

ATTESTATION OF

No. *467* Name *William Thomas*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *William Thomas*

Surname *Eridmore*

Rank *Private*

Service Number *235023*

Nationality *British*

Regiment *Worcestershire Regiment*

Additional Regiment Info *1st Battalion*

Age *27*

Date of Death *10/01/1918*

Campaign Medals *Victory Medal
British War Medal*

Other Information *Husband of Betsy
Eridmore, of 18, Toll
End, Tipton, Staffs.*

Worcestershire Regiment 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).

Western Front Summary:

During late 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.

