

967
Form H. 200

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *4067* Name *Alan Harry*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>Alan Harry</i>
Surname	<i>PRIDMORE</i>
Rank	<i>Wireman</i>
Service	<i>Royal Navy</i>
Service Number	<i>C/MX 62075</i>
Ship	<i>HMS Royal Sovereign</i>
Date of Death	<i>3rd September 1940</i>
Age	<i>Age 21</i>
Family	<i>Son of Arthur and Floris Nellie Evelyn Pridmore, of Peterborough, Northamptonshire</i>
Commemorated	<i>CHATHAM NAVAL MEMORIAL, Kent United Kingdom Panel 39, Column 1</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

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

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service, and to produce, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in receipt, or return, to the Commanding Officer, or the Department, as the case may be.

More information about HMS Royal Sovereign
Formed: 1786
Disbanded: 1825

The first ship of the fleet in action at Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, she led one column of warships; Nelson's Victory led the other. Due to the re-coppering of her hull prior to her arrival off Cádiz, Royal Sovereign was a considerably better sailer in the light winds present that day than other vessels, and pulled well ahead of the rest of the fleet. As she cut the enemy line alone and engaged the Spanish three decker Santa Ana, Nelson pointed to her and said, 'See how that noble fellow Collingwood carries his ship into action!' At approximately the same moment, Collingwood remarked to his captain, Edward Rotheram, 'What would Nelson give to be here?'

Royal Sovereign and Santa Ana duelled for much of the battle, with Santa Ana taking fire from fresh British ships passing through the line, including HMS Mars and HMS Tonnant, while nearby French and Spanish vessels fired on Royal Sovereign. Santa Ana struck at 14:15, having suffered casualties numbering 238 dead and wounded after battling Royal Sovereign and HMS Belleisle. The Royal Sovereign lost her mizzen and mainmasts, her foremast was badly damaged and much of her rigging was shot away. At 2.20 pm Santa Ana finally struck to Royal Sovereign. Shortly afterwards a boat came from Victory carrying Lieutenant Hill, who reported that Nelson had been wounded. Realising that he might have to take command of the rest of the fleet and with his ship according to his report being "perfectly unmanageable", by 3 pm he signalled for the frigate Euryalus to take Royal Sovereign in tow. Euryalus towed her round to support the rest of the British ships with her port-side guns, and became engaged with combined fleet's van under Pierre Dumanoir le Pelley, as it came about to support the collapsing centre. Fire from the lead ships shot away the cable between the Royal Sovereign and the Euryalus, and the latter ship made off towards Victory. Royal Sovereign exchanged fire with the arriving ships, until Collingwood rallied several relatively undamaged British ships around Royal Sovereign, and Dumanoir gave up any attempt to recover some of the prizes, and made his escape at 4.30pm.

At 4.40 pm one of Victory's boats, carrying Captain Henry Blackwood and Lieutenant Hill came alongside and Blackwood reported Nelson's death to Collingwood. This left Collingwood in command of the fleet, and with a storm rising, and disregarding Nelson's final order to bring the fleet to anchor, Collingwood ordered Blackwood to hoist the signal to all ships to come to the wind on the starboard tack, and to take disabled and captured ships in tow. Royal Sovereign was by now almost or totally unmanageable and virtually uninhabitable. As she had most of her masts shot away she could not make signals. Having his ship too much disabled by enemy fire at just before of 6 pm Collingwood, who had succeeded Nelson in command of the fleet had to transfer himself and his flag to the frigate Euryalus, while Euryalus sent a cable across and took Royal Sovereign in tow for second time. At the end of the action Collingwood signalled from the frigate to the rest of the fleet to prepare to anchor. HMS Neptune took over the tow on 22 October, and was replaced by HMS Mars on 23 October. The loss sustained by the Royal Sovereign was tolerably severe, she had one lieutenant, her master, one lieutenant of marines, two midshipman, 29 seamen and 13 marines killed, two lieutenants, one lieutenant of marines, one master's mate, four midshipman, her boatswain, 69 seamen and 16 marines wounded.





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ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *1067* Name *Annie Simpson*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *ANN*

Surname *PRIDMORE*

Rank *Civilian*

Nationality *Civilian War Dead*

Regiment *Civilian War Dead*

Date of Death *09/05/1941*

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

Family Information *AGED 10 MONTHS; OF
10 CHARNWOOD
TERRACE, RYE LAND
CRESCENT.
DAUGHTER OF GNR,
T. HERBERT
PRIDMORE, R.A.,
AND OF FLORENCE
ANNIE PRIDMORE.
AT CHARNWOOD
TERRACE.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the specimen of the Record.
Here insert the " Corps" to which the Record has been issued.

If so, the Record is to be sent the publisher of his former service, and to possess, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him accompanied by a return, as follows, to—General
Headquarters of the Regiment, on the 20th.



SERVICE RECORD.

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ATTESTATION OF

No. *667* Name *Austine Longley*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	ELIZABETH WEBSTER
Surname	PRIDMORE
Rank	Civilian
Nationality	Civilian War Dead
Regiment	<u>Civilian War Dead</u>
Age	73
Date of Death	20/01/1945
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>
Family Information	OF 4 ROSE AVENUE, WOODFORD. DIED AT 4 ROSE AVENUE.

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
It must bear the "Crest" in which the Record has been entered.

* 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 authority in which he served, or, failing that, to the Commandant of the Regiment, on the Order.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

Duplicate

ATTESTATION OF

No. *667* Name *Muster Longley*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name FLORENCE ANNIE
Surname PRIDMORE
Rank Civilian
Nationality Civilian War Dead
Regiment Civilian War Dead
Age 27
Date of Death 09/05/1941
Campaign Medals 1939-45 War Medal
1939-45 Star
Family Information OF 10 CHARNWOOD
 TERRACE, RYELAND
 CRESCENT.
 DAUGHTER OF
 HERBERT W., AND
 FLORENCE A.
 HARPER, OF 7
 DERWENT STREET;
 WIFE OF GNR. T.
 HERBERT
 PRIDMORE, R.A.
 DIED AT
 CHARNWOOD
 TERRACE.

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
 (This is not the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.)

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his/her service, and in progress, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Discharge, should be referred to the appropriate authority in and out, or before, the... (illegible)

967
Form K 2004

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

ATTESTATION OF

No. 4617 Name Frederick Longley *Duplicate*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<u>FREDERICK THOMAS</u>
<i>Surname</i>	<u>PRIDMORE</u>
<i>Rank</i>	<u>Fusilier</u>
<i>Service Number</i>	<u>6469842</u>
<i>Nationality</i>	<u>British</u>
<i>Regiment</i>	<u>Royal Fusiliers (London Regiment)</u>
<i>Additional Regiment Info</i>	<u>2nd Battalion</u>
<i>Age</i>	<u>37</u>
<i>Date of Death</i>	<u>29/04/1943</u>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<u>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</u>
<i>Family Information</i>	<u>Parents: Bailey and Catherine Pridmore.</u>

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

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and in preference, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Details of Campaign, which should be returned to his commanding officer, or to his next of kin, or to the Adjutant, or to the Quartermaster, or to the Regiment, or the Depot.

Royal Fusiliers (London Regiment) during World War 2

WW2 Battalions of Royal Fusiliers (City of London) Regiment

1st Battalion

The Battalion were active in the Middle Eastern and African campaign and in the Italian campaign.

1943: the Battalion and 2nd Battalion almost fought alongside each other at the Battle of Monte Cassino

2nd Battalion

1940: the Battalion were engaged throughout the withdrawal through Belgium and France where the remnants were evacuated from Dunkirk

1943: the Battalion and 1st Battalion almost fought alongside each other at the Battle of Monte Cassino

7th Battalion (Royal London Regiment of Militia)

8th (1st City of London) Battalion

The Battalion were active in the Middle Eastern and African campaign and in the Italian campaign

9th (2nd City of London) Battalion

The Battalion were active in the Middle Eastern and African campaign and in the Italian campaign



967
Form B, 2004

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *667* Name *John Kenneth Pridmore*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name JOHN KENNETH

Surname PRIDMORE

Rank Flying Officer
(W. Op. / Air Gnr.)

Service Number 182042

Nationality British

Regiment Royal Air Force
Volunteer Reserve

Age 30

Date of Death 09/02/1945

Campaign Medals 1939-45 War Medal
1939-45 Star

Family Information Parents: William
Thomas Pridmore and
Ethel Pridmore, of
Leeds, Yorkshire. Of
Canada.

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the signature of the Recruit.
Have signed the "Copy" for which the Recruit has been enlisted.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service, and to produce, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the appropriate authority in writing, as follows:—(1) If the Recruit is to be re-enlisted, to the Recruiting Officer, at the place of enlistment.

More information about Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve
Formed: 1936

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

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

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

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