



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *4667* Name *Arthur Campbell*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>K. L.</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>PRIDMORE</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Corporal</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>971442</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Royal Air Force Voluntary Reserve</i>
<i>Awarded</i>	<i>Mentioned in Dispatches</i>
<i>Date of gazette</i>	<i>14/6/1945</i>
<i>Theatre/Reason for award</i>	<i>King's Birthday Honour List</i>
<i>Page</i>	<i>3016</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i><u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u></i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the specimen of the Record.
Have inserted the "Group" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record 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 accompanied by a card, as follows, etc.—(Signed) _____ on the Date _____

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FORM NO. 100 (REV. 1917) G. O. P.

Form No. 100

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

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Leslie Prymore*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *LESLIE*

Surname *PRYMORE*

Rank *Able Seaman*

Service Number *C/JX151116*

Nationality *British*

Regiment *Royal Navy*

Additional Regiment Info *H.M.S. Kelly*

Age *19*

Date of Death *09/05/1940*

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

Family Information *SON OF GEORGE*
 AND FLORENCE
 LOUISE PRYMORE,
 OF BEDFORD.

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

If on the Record is to be used the provisions of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and other
copy of documents which should be referred to the corresponding material in vol. 10, or volume 10-1 (General)
maintained in the Department. on the Sheet.

More information about Royal Navy
Formed: 1500

The Royal Navy is the naval warfare service branch of the British Armed Forces. Founded in the 16th century, it is the oldest service branch and is therefore known as the Senior Service. From the end of the 17th century until well into the 20th century it was the most powerful navy in the world, playing a key part in establishing the British Empire as the dominant world power.

After World War II the Royal Navy was replaced by the United States Navy as the world's foremost naval power. During the Cold War it was transformed into a primarily anti-submarine force, hunting for Soviet submarines, mostly active in the GIUK gap. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, its role for the 21st century has returned to focus on global expeditionary operations.

The Royal Navy is a blue-water navy and its ability to project power globally is considered second only to the U.S. Navy. As a prominent blue-water navy it operates an array of technologically sophisticated ships including an aircraft carrier, a helicopter carrier, landing platform docks, ballistic missile submarines, nuclear fleet submarines, guided missile destroyers, frigates, mine counter-measures and patrol vessels. The Royal Navy maintains the United Kingdom's nuclear weapons via its ballistic missile submarines.



SERVICE RECORD.

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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	<u>Civilian War Dead</u>
Age	5
Date of Death	09/05/1941
Campaign	<u>1939-45 War Medal</u>
Medals	<u>1939-45 Star</u>
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 shall bear the "Crest" in 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 R. 202.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Herbert Tomlinson*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name TOMLINSON
HERBERT

Surname PRIDMORE

Rank Lance Bombardier

Service Number 5889711

Nationality British

Regiment Royal Artillery

Additional Regiment Info 4/2 Maritime Regt.

Age 28

Date of Death 28/06/1942

Campaign Medals 1939-45 War Medal
1939-45 Star

Family Information SON OF HERBERT
AND ELIZA ARM
PRIDMORE, OF OLD
BASFORD,
NOTTINGHAM

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit
to the front of the "Copy" in which the Record is to be issued.

If it is the Recruit's wish to add the particulars of his former service, and to provide, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and other
evidence of his service, which should be returned to the Commanding Officer, in writing, as follows:—(Signed)
Name of the Recruit, at the Station.

More information about Royal Artillery
Formed: 1716

The first recorded use of cannon on the battlefield was by Edward III at the Battle of Crecy in 1346 during the Hundred Years' War. Up to the eighteenth century, artillery 'traynes' were raised by Royal Warrant for specific campaigns and disbanded again on their conclusion. This changed on 26 May 1716, when by the Royal Warrant of George I two regular companies of field artillery, each 100 men strong, were raised at Woolwich, leading to the title "Royal Artillery" (RA) which was first used in 1720.

On 1 April 1722 these companies were expanded to four, and grouped with independent artillery companies in Gibraltar and Minorca to form the Royal Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Colonel Albert Bogard. In 1741 the Royal Military Academy formed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich (RWA). The regiment expanded rapidly and by 1757 there were 24 companies divided into two battalions, as well as a Cadet Company formed in 1741.

During 1748 the Presidential Artilleries of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, India were formed and then in 1756 saw the creation of the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery. The Regiment grew to 32 companies by 1771 organised into four battalions, as well as two Invalid Companies comprising older and unfit men employed in garrison duties. 1782 brought the move of the Royal Artillery to RA Barracks (front parade) on Woolwich Common.

The Napoleonic Wars saw the need to provide fire-support for the cavalry so a formation of Horse Artillery was created in 1793 with two troops of Royal Horse Artillery (RHA) being raised, joined by two more in November 1793. The Royal Irish Artillery was absorbed into the Royal Artillery in 1801 to produce twelve RHA troops and a hundred RA companies in 10 battalions. Before 1825 batteries had been called after their commander's name this was to cease and RA batteries known by a number and RHA batteries a letter. During 1805 RWA moved to Woolwich Common for all RA and RE officers.

The Crimean War saw the increase of the Royal Artillery to 199 batteries and in 1855 the abolition of the Board Ordnance, which had until then controlled the Royal Artillery. Thereafter the regiment came under the War Office along with the rest of the army. A School of Gunnery was established in Shoeburyness, Essex in 1859. In 1862 the regiment absorbed the artillery of the British East India Company - 21 horse batteries and 48 field batteries - which brought its strength up to 29 horse batteries, 73 field batteries and 88 heavy batteries.

On 1 July 1899, the Royal Artillery was divided into three groups: the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery comprised one group, while the Coastal Defence, Mountain, Siege and Heavy artillery were split off into another group named the Royal Garrison Artillery. The third group continued to be titled simply Royal Artillery, and was responsible for ammunition storage and supply. The RFA and RHA both dressed as mounted soldiers, whereas the RGA dressed like foot soldiers. The First World War brought with it a massive expanse of the Royal Artillery By 1917 there were 1,769 batteries in over 400 brigades totalling 548,000 men.

In 1920 the rank of Bombardier was instituted in the Royal Artillery. The three sections effectively functioned as separate corps. This arrangement lasted until 1924, when the three amalgamated once more to become one regiment. The Royal Horse Artillery, which has always had separate traditions, uniforms and insignia, still retains a separate identity within the regiment, however, and is considered, by its members at least, to be an élite.



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

ATTESTATION OF

No. *667* Name *Walter Longley*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

Initials	<i>W H</i>
Surname	<i>Oridmore</i>
Rank	<i>Sergeant</i>
Incident Date	<i>16-17-Jan-45</i>
Incident Details	<i>Crashed at Woodditton, CAMBS</i>
Fate	<i>Inj</i>
Squadron	<i>75</i>
Aircraft	<i>Lancaster</i>
Stationed At	<i>RAF Mepal</i>
Location Duty	<i>Wanne-Eichel</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.
Here insert the "Copy" 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 his commanding officer in writing, as follows, viz.—(Signed) _____ on the _____

More information about RAF Mepal
Formed: 1943

Mepal Airfield was an airfield near the village of Mepal, Cambridgeshire, England. It was an "expansion" airfield whose construction commenced in July 1942 and opened in June 1943. It first hosted 75 (NZ) Squadron flying Short Stirlings and later Avro Lancasters. It was used towards the end of the Second World War to prepare Avro Lancaster bombers squadrons such as No. 44 (Rhodesia) squadron for use in Tiger Force



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Form H 200

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 4667 Name Walter Longley *Duplicate*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>Initials</i>	<i>W N</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>Eridmore</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Flight Sergeant</i>
<i>Incident Date</i>	<i>3-4-Mar-45</i>
<i>Incident Details</i>	<i>Crashed between Stockwith and Blyton Lincs</i>
<i>Fate</i>	<i>Killed</i>
<i>Squadron</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Lancaster</i>
<i>Stationed At</i>	<i><u>Royal Air Force</u></i>
<i>Location Duty</i>	<i>Training</i>
<i>Buried/Commemorated at</i>	<i>Cambridge City Cemetery</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i><u>1939-45 War Medal</u></i> <i><u>1939-45 Star</u></i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record. When sent to the "Chest" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his service, and, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Death, and of Character, which should be referred to this comprehensively endorsed in writing, or letters, etc.—(Signed) _____ of the Department.

More information about Royal Air Force
Formed: 1918

While the British were not the first to make use of heavier-than-air military aircraft, the RAF is the world's oldest independent air force: that is, the first air force to become independent of army or navy control. It was founded on 1 April 1918, with headquarters located in the former Hotel Cecil, during the First World War, by the amalgamation of the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) and the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS). After the war, the service was drastically cut and its inter-war years were relatively quiet, with the RAF taking responsibility for the control of Iraq and executing a number of minor actions in other parts of the British Empire. Naval aviation in the form of the RAF's Fleet Air Arm was returned to Admiralty control on 24 May 1939.



The RAF developed its doctrine of Strategic bombing which led to the construction of long-range bombers and became the basic philosophy in the Second World War.

The RAF underwent rapid expansion prior to and during the Second World War. Under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan of December 1939, the air forces of British Commonwealth countries trained and formed "Article XV squadrons" for service with RAF formations. Many individual personnel from these countries, and exiles from occupied Europe, also served with RAF squadrons.

In the Battle of Britain, in the late summer of 1940, the RAF (supplemented by 2 Fleet Air Arm Squadrons, Polish, Czechoslovakian and other multinational pilots and ground personnel) defended the skies over Britain against the German Luftwaffe, helping foil Hitler's plans for an invasion of the United Kingdom, and prompting Prime Minister Winston Churchill to say in the House of Commons on 20 August, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few".

The largest RAF effort during the war was the strategic bombing campaign against Germany by Bomber Command. While RAF bombing of Germany began almost immediately upon the outbreak of war, under the leadership of Air Chief Marshal Harris, these attacks became increasingly devastating from 1942 onward as new technology and greater numbers of superior aircraft became available. The RAF adopted night-time area bombing on German cities such as Hamburg and Dresden, and developed precision bombing techniques for specific operations, such as the "Dambusters" raid by No. 617 Squadron, or the Amiens prison raid known as Operation Jericho.

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Form B 200.

SERVICE RECORD.
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ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Walter Joseph*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *WALTER NOEL*

Surname *PRIDMORE*

Rank *Flight Sergeant*

Service Number *429832*

Nationality *British*

Regiment *Royal Australian Air Force*

Age *21*

Date of Death *04/03/1945*

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

Family Information *SON OF HENRY AND LILY MARY PRIDMORE, OF PENNINGTON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*

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

* 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 accordance with the instructions on the form.

More information about Royal Australian Air Force Formed: 1921

The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) is the air force branch of the Australian Defence Force. The RAAF was formed in March 1921. It continues the traditions of the Australian Flying Corps (AFC), which was formed on 22 October 1912. The RAAF has taken part in many of the 20th century's major conflicts including both World Wars, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. More recently the RAAF participated in the 2003 invasion of Iraq and is still involved with the War in Afghanistan (2001-present). The motto on the RAAF's coat of arms is the Latin phrase Per ardua ad astra, which means "Through Struggle to the Stars".

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Form R. 205.

SERVICE RECORD.
(For the Duration of the War)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *William Edward*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *WILLIAM EDWARD*

Surname *PRIDMORE*

Rank *Gunner*

Service Number *VX44732*

Nationality *Australian*

Regiment *Royal Australian Artillery*

Additional Regiment Info *A. I. F. 4 A/Tk. Regiment*

Age *24*

Date of Death *09/02/1942*

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

Family Information *Parents: Bert Hurdell
Pridmore and Ethel
Pridmore, of Nathalia,
Victoria, Australia.*

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

* If an Enlistment is to be issued the particulars of his former service, and in particular, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this document, and in addition, his name, rank, and date of discharge, should be stated in the Remarks.

More information about Royal Australian Artillery
Formed: 1901

The Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, normally referred to as the Royal Australian Artillery (RAA), is descended from the original colonial artillery units prior to Australia's federation. Australia's first guns were landed from HMS Sirius and a small earthen redoubt built, near the present day Macquarie Place, to command the approaches to Sydney Cove. The deployment of these guns represents the origins of artillery in Australia. These and subsequent defences, as well as field guns, were operated by marines and the soldiers of infantry regiments stationed in Australia. The first Royal Artillery unit arrived in Australia in 1856 and began a succession of gunner units which ended with the withdrawal of the imperial forces in 1870 resulting in the raising of 'A' Field Battery, NSW Artillery in 1871. The First World War saw the raising of 60 field, 20 howitzer and two siege batteries along with the heavy and medium trench mortar batteries. Until 19 September 1962 the Australian Artillery was referred to as the 'Royal Australian Artillery', however on this date HM Queen Elizabeth II granted the RAA the title of the 'Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery'.



