



## ELLESMERE PORT WAR MEMORIAL PROJECT

### 'THE CONFUSING CASE OF THE RICHARD BELLINGHAMS'

#### 22324/5 Private Richard Bellingham

#### 18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> / 20<sup>th</sup> Battalions, King's Liverpool Regiment

Richard Bellingham volunteered for active service on 7 November 1914 in Birkenhead, was given army number 22325, and was enlisted into the '4<sup>th</sup> City Battalion Pals' which became the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment, and one of the four Old Pals battalions lately formed in Liverpool. A twenty-eight year old ironworker, he was originally from West Bromwich, and had moved to Ellesmere Port by 1911, lodging in cramped conditions in 26 Cambridge Road, close to the ironworks. It was a small terrace house with nine occupants (*white front door, right*), and was typical of the circumstances of many local families just before the war. All inside were from West Bromwich, following the move of the Wolverhampton Ironworks to Ellesmere Port. Head of the household was Noah Rogers, who occupied one bedroom with his wife. In another were their three children aged fourteen, thirteen and nine, while the remaining room, presuming there were three, was occupied by four adult male ironworkers including Richard. They may even have slept in the same bed, although that may have easier if they were on shift work with a couple on nights. As the bed was vacated in the morning, the night workers would take their place.



One way out of this of course was to get married, although that did not automatically mean you were no longer lodging. Nevertheless, the following year he married a Liverpool girl, Sarah Theresa Dures, a tailoress the same age as Richard, the daughter of a foundry worker living in Edge Hill, Liverpool. The wedding took place on 8 January 1912 in Christchurch, the local Ellesmere Port parish church, and they moved into 76 Heathfield Road (*left*), one of the new streets just built, where many of the roads were named after the places in the Black Country where many of the new occupants

had recently migrated from. Within a year Richard Leo was born on 1 June 1913, so it must have been a tough decision to leave his new wife and child to sign on for the Old Pal's in November 1914.

However, after his initial months of training, it was clear that physically he was not going to make the grade, and was showing signs of illness. Finally, following a medical he was found to be suffering from heart disease and chronic gastritis, and consequently discharged under King's Regulations on 18 February 1915 as 'not likely to become an efficient soldier'. There was no shame in this. The government were become acutely aware of the numbers of volunteers who were proving to be not fit enough for the front line, giving clear evidence of the poor health of much of the working population. By late 1915, on average two in five men were so unfit they were having to be discharged. It would not be until 1 September 1916 before the Silver War Badge and certificate were issued to such men to show they were officially ineligible. Until that time, hundreds had already been presented with a white feather.

However in case of Richard, he seemed to have been taken on again by his regiment and was eventually in action abroad. He was in same regiment but it seemed an error had been made on his number when he returned – he was now 22324. But other records did not seem to fit and it became a puzzle as to what had happened to his wife and child. After a great deal of research, could it be possible there were two men with the same name? This had not originally been considered – after all, it would mean there were two Richard Bellinghams, that they were both 28 when they signed on, that they both travelled to Birkenhead on the same day, both stood beside each other in the queue receiving consecutive numbers, both were iron workers, both were from West Bromwich, and both had moved to Ellesmere Port. What were the chances?

In fact, it was true. Once it had been accepted that there *were* two men, it was essential to trace the family history back a couple of generations. Eventually, it was revealed by a census record of 1871 - when both their fathers were still living with their parents - that they were in the same house as brothers, making the two Richards first cousins. Travelling together to sign on for the Liverpool Pals now made clear sense.

Page 8]										The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the					
Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of		Village or Hamlet, &c., of		Local Board, or (Improvement Commissioners District) of		Ecclesiastical District of	
West Bromwich		West Bromwich		West Bromwich		West Bromwich		West Bromwich		West Bromwich		West Bromwich		St. Peter's	
No. of houses	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES In- habited (i.e. of which the occupier is a person)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION	AGE of		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN		Notes				
						Males	Females		1. Deaf-and-Dumb	2. Blind	3. Imbecile or Idiot	4. Lunatic			
29	St. George's Road	1	Richard Bellingham	Head	Mar	28		Laborer in Iron Works	Haffordshire	West Bromwich					
			Emma	Wife	Mar	27									
			Harriet	Daughter	Unm	8		Schooler							
			Marion	Daughter	Unm	4		Schooler							
			George	Son	Unm	3		Schooler							
30	St. George's Road	1	George Bellingham	Head	Mar	50		Coal Miner	Haffordshire	St. Mary					
			John	Son	Unm	55									
			John Bellingham	Servant	Unm	17		Domestic Servant							
31	St. George's Road	1	Edith Bellingham	Wife	Mar	27		Wife of Richard Bellingham	Haffordshire	West Bromwich					
			Mary	Daughter	Unm	11		Schooler							
			John	Son	Unm	7		Schooler							
			Joseph	Son	Unm	15		Schooler							
32	St. George's Road	1	William Bellingham	Head	Mar	48		Shop Keeper General	Haffordshire	West Bromwich					
			Elizabeth	Wife	Mar	47									
			John	Son	Unm	17		Schooler							
			John	Son	Unm	9		Schooler							
			William Bellingham	Son	Unm	1									
33	St. George's Road	1	John Bellingham	Head	Mar	40		Laborer in Iron Works	Haffordshire	West Bromwich					
			Marion	Wife	Mar	38									
			William	Son	Unm	10		Schooler							
			John	Son	Unm	8		Schooler							
			John	Son	Unm	6		Schooler							
			Richard	Son	Unm	5		Schooler							
			Richard	Son	Unm	1									
Total of Houses..		5	Total of Males and Females..		14		11								

The fathers of the two Richards, brothers William and John, are aged 10 and 8, shown on 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> entry from the bottom on this Census of 1871

### Application for Discharge of a Recruit as not likely to become an efficient Soldier.

1. If passed by an examining medical officer, but rejected by an approving officer.
2. If considered unfit for service within three months of enlistment.
3. If a non-European soldier of troops in the Colonies is considered unlikely to become an efficient soldier.

This form will be accompanied by the Recruit's Attestation.

Regiment **20th (SERVICE) BATTALION K.L.H.**

No. **72326** Name **H. Bellingham.**

Date of Attestation **7/11/14**

Age **24** years, **270** days.

Height **5** feet, **4** inches.

Weight **140** lbs.

Chest Measurement	Girth when fully expanded	<b>35 1/2</b> inches.
	Range of expansion	<b>2 1/2</b> inches.

Passed at **Liverpool** Recruiting Area or Station.

Medically examined by **W. H. Finlay**

Approved by **H. Shuckland**

Cause of objection to be fully stated here

**Chr. Gouttite & heart disease**

**G. W. Fleming** *Sent*  
Signature of Medical Officer.  
**H. A. M. Corp.**

Remarks by Officer transmitting the Return.

Station **Knarley.**

Date **17 FEB. 1915**

**P1293**  
**concur**

**H. H. Galle** LT. COLONEL  
**20th (S) BATT: THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGT.)**

Signature of Commanding Officer.

*H. W. G. [unclear] on 17.10.14*

## Private 22324 Richard Bellingham

So now we know the circumstances of his enlistment with his cousin, what was *this* Richard Bellingham's background? His father John and Uncle William (Richard 22325's father) grew up in 94 Great Bridge Street in Darlaston, near West Bromwich, the sons of John and Maria, John senior being a labourer in the local iron works. By 1881, William had left home, married Elizabeth, and had followed his father into the iron works as a puddler. By 1891 he was back living in Great Bridge Street, at number 109A, a neighbour of his parents, and young Richard now five years old. Meanwhile, his brother John (Richard 22324's father), was still at home in Great Bridge Street in 1881 and was also in the iron works as a shearer. Months later he married Sarah, and two daughters quickly followed. Their third child, Richard, was born in 1886 like his cousin. By 1891, John and William's father, John senior, had died, and his widowed wife Maria was living with John junior, who was also living a few doors away in 102 Great Bridge Street with his wife and family.



In 1901, William had moved his wife and eight children along Great Bridge Street to number 128 and son Richard was a scrap iron cutter in the iron works with his father. John, also with a large family of eight, had moved into an adjacent street, Catherine's Cross (*left*). His son Richard was in the iron works .... as a scrap iron cutter. (I can assure the reader that there were definitely two Richards!).

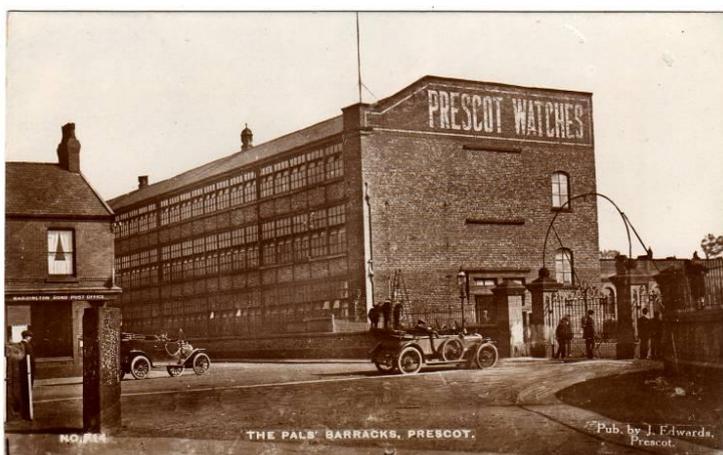
Richard 22325 made his move to Ellesmere Port as described earlier, while cousin Richard 22324 met a local girl, Emma Harris, in Darlaston, they married in the parish church on 14 January 1909, had a daughter Gertrude 13 August 1909 in Aston, and by 1911 were living in 4 Lime Grove Terrace, Henshaw Road in Small Heath, a few miles away, south of Birmingham, and was working as a shearer in a local sheet rolling mill. Within a year they too had moved to Ellesmere Port, Richard following the lead of his cousin securing work in the relocated Wolverhampton Iron Works. They moved into 11 Penn Gardens (*above - white front door on the far left*) and a their second child, Albert Edward, was born on 15 February 1914.



The Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Company was founded in 1857 and specialised in galvanised and black flat or corrugated sheets. In 1905 the company established the Mersey Ironworks in Ellesmere Port on the banks of the Shropshire Union Canal, adjacent to the main railway line. Across the line were their main competitors, Burnell's Iron Works, founded in the late nineteenth century, and until then the main employer. Ellesmere Port may have been little more than a village based around the canal terminus and its small dock complex on the Mersey, but the Jones Brothers who owned the Wolverhampton works, chose Ellesmere Port for its commercially strategic position, with easy access to major ports, served by inland canals and railway, and because land was cheap. The major part of the company's production was exported, and barges were used to carry finished products to ships in Liverpool and Birkenhead. Almost two thousand people would be employed at the new factory, but there were insufficient workers in Ellesmere Port and this was a catalyst for its pre-war expansion as hundreds of workers began to move in. Significantly, many of the workers came from Wolverhampton, Dudley and Bilston. Census records reveal that around 300 families made this migration en masse. Some of them were so poor that they walked along the Shropshire Union Canal

towpath with their possessions to get to Ellesmere Port. Well-planned housing estates were built by the factory owners for their workers. The Jones Brothers also hired trains to move others over one weekend to get their business up and running. (Right: *The Wolverhampton (Merseyside) Iron and Steel Works*).

The nearby Wolverham housing estate was built to house many of the migrant workers, hence its name - other street names reflected their origins too, such as Wolverham Road, Dudley Road, and Stafford Road. Penn Gardens (another Black Country name), was adjacent to Dudley Road.



When the war broke out in August 1914, hundreds of volunteers enlisted from Burnells and the Wolverhampton Mersey Ironworks. Many signed up to the local regiment, the Cheshires, but many Ellesmere Port families had close ties to Liverpool, and increasing numbers began to head over the Mersey. They were also attracted by the Old Pals recruitment drives. This certainly attracted the Bellingham cousins – like many others they were not from the city originally, but worked close by, but it is also possible that they may have been influenced by an

acquaintance, maybe in the factory, as on the Attestation Forms signed by both Richards on enlistment, they stated they had been encouraged by a J.Taylor.

The first Pals battalion to be raised was the 1<sup>st</sup> City (later the 17th (Service)) Battalion of the King's Liverpool Regiment on 29th August 1914, but there were soon enough men for four battalions, the 4<sup>th</sup> City Pals (later the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion) being formed on 16 October 1914.

The 20<sup>th</sup> were based in the Tournament Hall in Knotty Ash, Liverpool, but trained every day in Knowsley Park, on the private estate of Lord Derby. Several sergeants of the Grenadier Guards had been recruited to train the men in army discipline, footdrill and musketry, although it would be a few weeks before they all had regular uniforms and rifles. As news filtered back from France about the developing nature of warfare, the men began to practice digging trenches (pictured right), although at the time the men were quite disgruntled, thinking they were just being used to improve the vista from the Earl's adjacent Hall. This was no idle complaint and quite damaged the Earl of Derby's reputation, even into the years



after the war, despite him paying £1000 into the soldiers comfort fund for the work which had been valued at a lesser amount. On 29 January 1915, purpose built accommodation had been completed for the 20<sup>th</sup> on the Knowsley Estate, where they joined the rest of the Pals, enabling all four to complete their training together as a brigade.

At the end of April 1915 orders finally came to move out, and all four city battalions were entrained for Grantham on Friday 30 April, where the 12,000 strong Pals were quartered in a camp on the Belton Park Estate. (By now, of course, Private 22325 Richard Bellingham had been discharged through ill health).

During this period of training at Grantham, Richard (22324) went missing for three days, and was docked 6 days pay, later reduced to 3 days. As well as missing his young family and knowing he was soon for the Front, his father John had passed away only a short time earlier in 1915. He had been unwell for some time, and as early as 1911 was recorded as a patient in Wolverhampton Hospital in the April census.

"E" Company,  
Squadron, Troop, Battery and Company Conduct Sheet.

Army Form B. 121

W. P. Griffith & Sons Ltd., Printers, Old Bailey, F. C.  
(281) W 7020/998 350m 10/14a 21 58

Forms  
B. 121  
No.

Number of Sheet *One*  
Signature of O. C. Company *[Signature]*

Regiment of *Infantry*

Regimental Number and Name		Enlistment		Trade	Good Conduct Badges, Service Pay or Proficiency Pay			
No.	<i>Bellingham R</i>	Age on	<i>29 years - months</i>	<i>Iron worker</i>				
Joined	<i>20.4.15</i>	Date	<i>6.11.14</i>	Religion				
Joined		Date		<i>C. E.</i>				
Joined		Date		Place of Birth				
Joined		Date		<i>W. Bromwich</i>				
		Period of	<i>with Colours 3 years.</i>					
			<i>with Reserve - years</i>					

Place	Date of Offence	Rank	Case of Drunkenness	OFFENCE	Names of Witnesses	Punishment awarded	Date of award or of order dispensing with trial	By whom awarded	REMARKS
<i>Grantham</i>	<i>9.7.15</i>	<i>Plt</i>		<i>Absent from 10 pm until 12 midnight 11.7.15.</i>	<i>Sgt Ludwell Sgt Hunter.</i>	<i>10-11.15.15 3 days' C.B. Deprived of 6 days pay</i>	<i>13.7.15.</i>	<i>Lieut Col H.W. Cobham.</i>	<i>RDP. Forfeit 70% pay by R.W. [Signature] C.E.C.</i>
<i>Knowsley.</i>	<i>10<sup>th</sup> 7/15</i>	<i>Plt</i>		<i>Duty of Guard Mounting</i>	<i>Cpl Warwick</i>	<i>2 days' C.B.</i>	<i>11<sup>th</sup> 7/15</i>	<i>2Lt. Bradshaw.</i>	
<i>Korumbly</i>	<i>24/5/16</i>	<i>Plt</i>		<i>Absent from 12 MN till 10-20 PM. 25/5/16. 1 day</i>	<i>Sgt Hicklad</i>	<i>3 days' C.C.</i>	<i>26/5/16</i>	<i>Capt R.S. Anne.</i>	<i>Forfeit 1 day pay by R.W. [Signature]</i>
<i>do.</i>	<i>18/6/16</i>	<i>Plt.</i>		<i>Overstaying leave from 12 MN to 6-10 AM 19/6/16.</i>	<i>Capt [Signature]</i>	<i>3 days' C.C.</i>	<i>19/6/16.</i>	<i>Capt R.S. Anne.</i>	<i>Forfeit 1 day pay by R.W. [Signature]</i>

After 4 months of further rigorous training, the War Office formally took the Pals over as fully trained and equipped units of the British Army. It was a year to the day when Lord Derby had first raised the Pals. On 31 August 1915, they began to move out to Larkhill at Salisbury Plain, to join other regular units and practice large scale manoeuvres, the 20<sup>th</sup> arriving by 7 September.

So after just over a year to get all the units disciplined, trained and battle ready, the Pals finally began to move across the Channel to Boulogne on 7 November 1915, with the 17<sup>th</sup> as the senior battalion leaving first. After further intense training, the 20<sup>th</sup> were put in the front line with Leicestershire's around Bienvillers on the Somme on 18 December until Christmas Eve. They stayed in this area until the four battalions were withdrawn from the line in mid-March 1916 for rest and training. After a short time back in the front at Maricourt in May 1916, the battalions were pulled back to Abbeyville where they dug 7,000 yards of trenches in a replica of the battlefield they would soon be expected to attack. Richard Bellingham had a period at home on leave but was on a boat for France on 21 June. The Pals returned to Maricourt on 17 June, which was now a hive of activity in preparation. The looming battle was the 'Big Push' - the Battle of the Somme. On 24 June 1916, a fierce bombardment opened up over the German lines like never seen before, in readiness for the attack planned for 1 July. Masterminded by General Sir Henry Rawlinson, it was intended to pulverise the opposition trenches

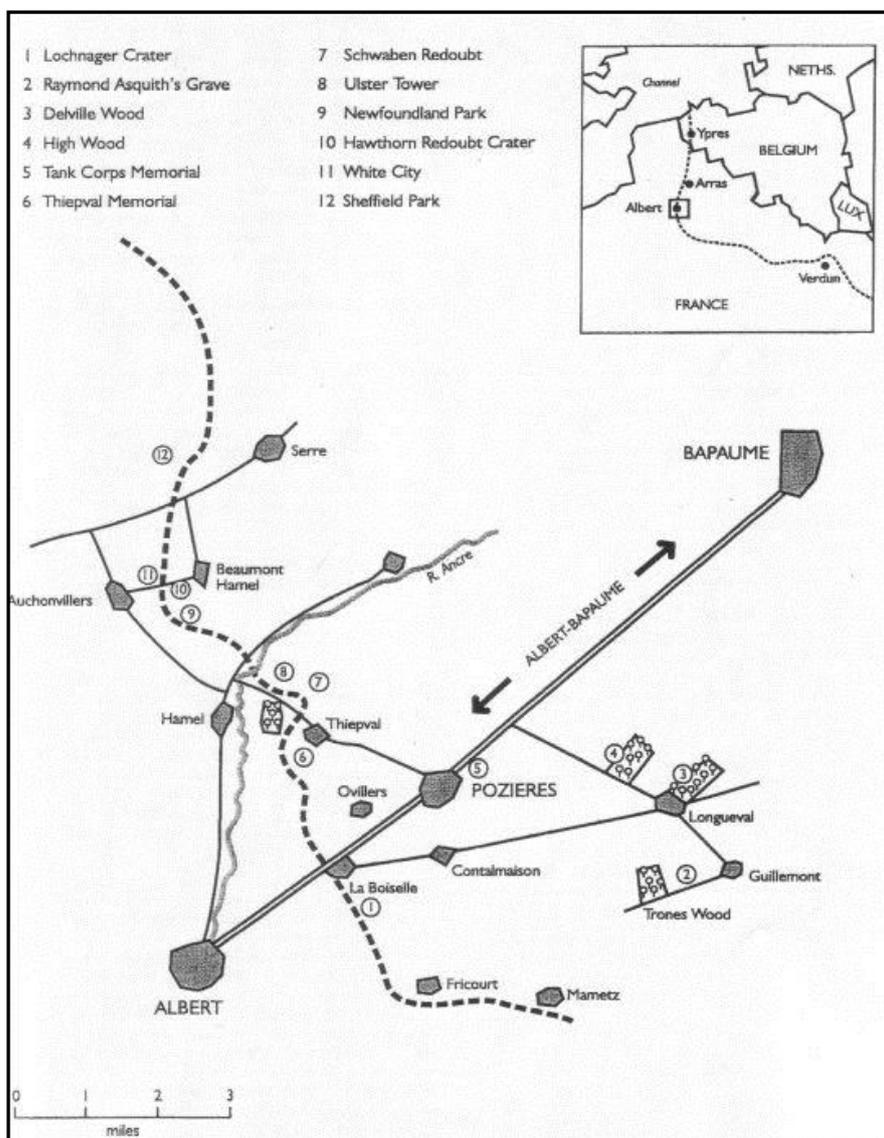
and wire defences to the extent that his infantry could ‘walk into enemy lines without opposition’. All four Liverpool Pals battalions were to play an integral role. They were just north of Maricourt and were to attack the Dublin and Glatz Redoubt with the 17<sup>th</sup>. Even before the battle began, the 20<sup>th</sup> suffered serious losses on 26 June after the German artillery retaliated.

The Battle of the Somme commenced on 1 July 1916 and despite the appalling casualties on that first day alone (in total approximately 60,000 casualties, of which 20,000 were fatalities), the 20<sup>th</sup> were relatively unscathed, taking all their objectives, although 23 men were dead with another 77 wounded. The Germans, of course, had not relinquished this land and battled hard over the coming weeks and months into the winter to try to retrieve it at the cost of many more thousands on both sides. Much of this was over the wooded areas of Trones, Delville, High and Mametz.

On 7 July Richard was posted to the 18<sup>th</sup>, probably as part of general regrouping due to the heavy losses suffered in their action and was immediately involved in the bid to take Trones Wood which proved especially difficult to overcome. By 10 July, four attacks had already been launched against the wood in an attempt to capture the whole of it, but no more than a foothold had been obtained in the southern end of the wood. In further reorganisation following losses in the field Richard returned to the 20<sup>th</sup> on 5 August, then to the 18<sup>th</sup> again on 9 September 1916.

The 17<sup>th</sup> were pulled out of Trones Wood on 13 July and made their weary way back to Bois des Tailles to rest, the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> having been relieved the previous day. Nevertheless, they were back in action by the end of the month when they were sent over the top on 30 July in the disastrous attempt to capture the village of Guillemont.

Richard was back in action again in Easter 1917, only to be wounded on 27 April 1917, in the first phase of the Battle of Arras, known as the ‘First Battle of the Scarpe’. He had received a gunshot wound to the arm and was taken to a nearby casualty clearing station, before being transferred to General Hospital No.3 behind the lines on 30 April (a few miles north of Dieppe on the coast). In the meantime a letter was despatched to his wife (below). Unfortunately, this initial correspondence was not received – Emma Bellingham and her two children had clearly found life without a husband and father too hard to cope with and she had moved to Darleston to be close her in-laws who could give her the help and support she needed. The letter was returned to the war office; ‘Gone – no address’. After a few weeks’ hospital care, Richard was patched up and back with his battalion by 8 June 1917.



No. 22324



Record Office,  
Station,  
191 .

Sir, *Madam.*

I regret to have to inform you that a report has this day been received from the War Office to the effect that (No.) 22324 (Rank) Pte (Name) Pte. Bellingham (Regiment) 20<sup>th</sup> Kings Liverpool was ~~seriously~~ ~~wounded~~ ~~fatally~~ wounded in action at Place not stated on the 27 day of April 1917.

\*Strike out words that do not apply.

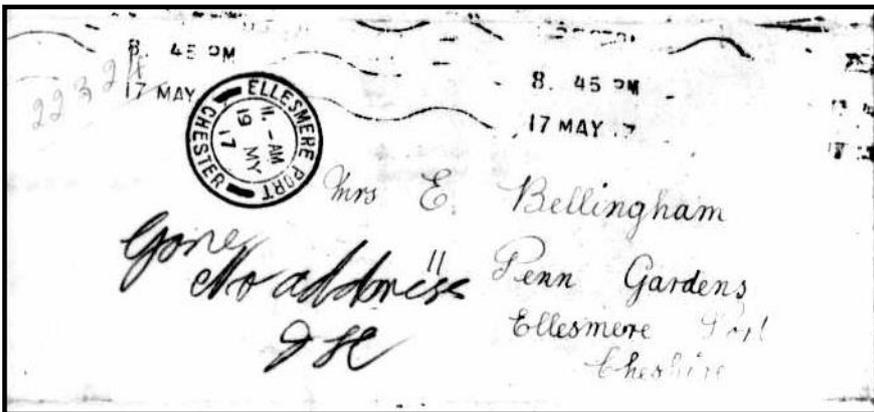
I am at the same time to express the sympathy and regret of the Army Council.  
Any further information received in this office as to his condition will be at once notified to you.

I am,

Sir, *Madam*

Your obedient Servant,

*L. Fisher* *Official*  
for Officer in charge of Records.



Great Croft Street in the 1960s. Emma moved into No.36. It has since been demolished and supermarket built on the site.



*(left: General Hospital No.3 at Le Treport on the hilltop)*

In early 1918, there was further upheaval when the 20<sup>th</sup> were disbanded on 8 February, and Richard was transferred again, this time to his third Old Pals battalion, the 19<sup>th</sup>, but it was to be his last move. On 21 March 1918, the Germans began their last major assault hoping to make a final decisive breakthrough of Allied lines. All three Pals battalions were

in the thick of the action near St Quentin, with the 19<sup>th</sup> having the toughest task in having to mount a counter attack on the German positions in the village of Roupy. After bitter fighting, the battalions were forced back and were holding a line near Roye when Richard was killed in action on 27 March 1918. Like many of his comrades in this battle his body was abandoned and never recovered.

Richard's name was recorded on the memorial panels to the missing of the Somme (21 March-7 August 1918) in Pozieres British Cemetery which stands on lonely position on the main road from Bapume to Albert, close to where the Somme front line crossed the road.

As a soldier of the Liverpool Pals, Richard's name is also recorded in the Liverpool Town Hall – 'Hall of Remembrance', in honour of the King's Liverpool Regiment, plus the memorial volume in Liverpool Anglican Cathedral and on the memorial wall in the Museum of Liverpool on the Pier Head.

### **Pozieres British Cemetery, Somme, France**







SNOWDON H.

THE KING'S  
LIEUT. COLONEL  
VINCE A.N.D.S.O.

MAJOR  
STORR L.P.D.S.O.  
VILLAR R.P.

CAPTAIN  
BENNETT H.R.  
CAREFULL J.H.  
CRUNDWELL A.  
LAWSON J.  
SALISBURY R.C.  
SMITH H.L.

SECOND LIEUT.  
BARNES A.  
BOOTH A.W.  
GRIFFITHS J.J.  
HEWETT E.A.F.  
MATHER R.  
WATSON W.E.  
WILLIAMS J.T.

SERJEANT  
BARNES W.H..M.M.  
COLES A.H.  
CONGDON F.C.  
CORLESS J..M.M.  
CRITCHLEY P.  
DAVIES T.S.  
FINNAMORE A.T.  
FRASER H.  
GREGSON A.  
HAMILTON J.  
LEES J.  
McKIBBIN G.  
NALL T.  
RAE D.L.  
SMITH A.S.

LIVERPOOL  
LCE SERJEANT  
FITZSIMMONS G.  
TOPPING J.T.

CORPORAL  
ARGENT W.S.  
CORNISH A.J.  
COWIE A.E.  
DOIG W.  
FAHEY P.  
FISHER W.  
HARKER G.J.  
HILL A.  
JAMIESON A.  
PARKER R.  
SNOWDON G.  
TINSLEY T.  
WHITE J.  
WILLIAMS H.  
WILLIAMS R.A.  
D.C.M.  
WILSON H.J.

LCE CORPORAL  
ASHCROFT W.  
BETHELL A.  
BURNS M.  
CLAYTON J.T.  
CROPPER W.  
DICKENSON J.  
DICKINSON J.B.  
FAZACKERLEY H.  
FRODSHAM C.  
CREATOREX F.  
GUY S.  
HIGHCOCK A.E.  
HOWARD H.  
MADICAN J.  
MILLAR B.  
MITCHELL A.  
MOORE J.T.

YOUNG G.  
REGIMENT  
LCE CORPORAL  
POPE W.E.  
ROYLE J.  
SMITH J.F.  
STEWART R.  
STUART E.

PRIVATE  
ALEXANDER D.  
ANDREWS-JONES H.  
SERVED AS  
JONES H.  
ANSTISS P.  
ASTLEY J.  
AVIS C.  
BAILEY E.  
BAKER T..M.M.  
BALL H.F.  
BARLOW A.E.  
BARNET J.T.  
BARRETT G.  
BELLINGHAM R.  
BETHELL C.E.

BLYDE H.  
BOSWELL H.  
BRETHERTON J.  
BROCKBANK A.  
BROOK P.A.  
BROWN W.H.  
BULLEN E.  
BURNS E.  
BUTTERWORTH J.S.  
BUTTERWORTH J.W.  
CALLISTER J.E.  
CAMPION T.  
CAPON G.W.  
CAVE J.  
CHARLES W.W.  
CHEETHAM J.  
CLARKE S.W.  
CODY G.  
COLLINGE G.



Name.	Corps.	Rank.	Regt. No.
BELWINGHAM	Lpool R	Pte	22324
Richard			
Medal.	Roll.	Page.	Remarks.
VICTORY	Ap/102 B11	1180	
BRITISH	do	do	
STAR			
Theatre of War first served in			
Date of entry therein			

K.1560.

**Medal Card**

**Researched and written  
by  
Mike Royden**

**Photographs of Pozieres Cemetery, Somme, France  
also by the author**