

CODDINGTON

Remembering the Fallen of the First World War

Major FRANK PEYTON SKIPWITH

7th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers

1881 – 1915

Frank Peyton Skipwith was born on 28 February 1881 in Bagillt, Flintshire, Wales, the son of Archibald Peyton Skipwith (1853 - 1883) and Edith (nee) Royds (1858 - 1943). Frank was the eldest grandson of the Reverend Francis Coulman Royds MA (1825-1913) who was the Rector of St Mary's Church Coddington for 49 years between 1855 and 1905, the Rural Dean of Malpas from 1892, and Honorary Canon of the Diocese of Chester from 1894.

The Times of Wednesday, Jun 9, 1880 reported the marriage of Frank's parents the year before;

On the 3d inst., at the parish church, Coddington, by the Rev. Edward Royds, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Humberston Skipwith, uncle of the bridegroom, Archibald Peyton, eldest son of Lionel Skipwith Esq., of Kimbolton Lodge, Bedford, grandson of the late Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart., M.P., to Edith, fourth daughter of the Rev. Francis Coulman Royds, Rector of Coddington.

At the time of Frank's birth, the family were living in Ty'n-y-twill, Bagillt, Flintshire, a large farmhouse on the rise towards Halkyn Mountain. Archibald, a Londoner (and eldest son of Lionel Skipwith esq., of Kimbolton Lodge, Bedford, grandson of the late Sir Grey Skipwith, Baronet., M.P), had business interests as a lead smelter with the firm of Joseph Walker, Parker and Co., Dee Bank - their lead works being situated at the bottom of the hill near Bagillt on the Flintshire coast. Frank's mother Edith, who was born in Coddington, ran the house aided by four servants, while her mother, Cornelia Frances Royds, then aged 51, was also staying with the family at the time of Frank's birth – possibly helping her daughter through the birth of her first child.

Frank was baptised at St Mary's Church Coddington on 1 May 1881, and his only sister, Norah, who was born the following year in The Crooke, Coddington, on 29 April 1882, was also baptised there on the 4 June 1882. (Edith had no doubt spent the last days of her confinement there as it was the home of her sister Evelyn and her husband Hugh Aldersey – *he is also on the war memorial – see his article*).



What happened next is rather unclear as Archibald seems to have been living in The Mount, in Boughton, Chester in 1883, then went to Australia later that year, possibly on a business trip. Tragically, he died in Melbourne on 27 December 1883, aged only thirty. Why he had moved out, then gone to Australia, and the circumstances regarding his death have all yet to be discovered.

By 1885, his widow Edith was living in 22 Belgrave Road, Middlesex, probably to be near to Reginald Curtis Toogood, a Major in the Royal Scots Fusiliers, with whom she was now having a relationship.

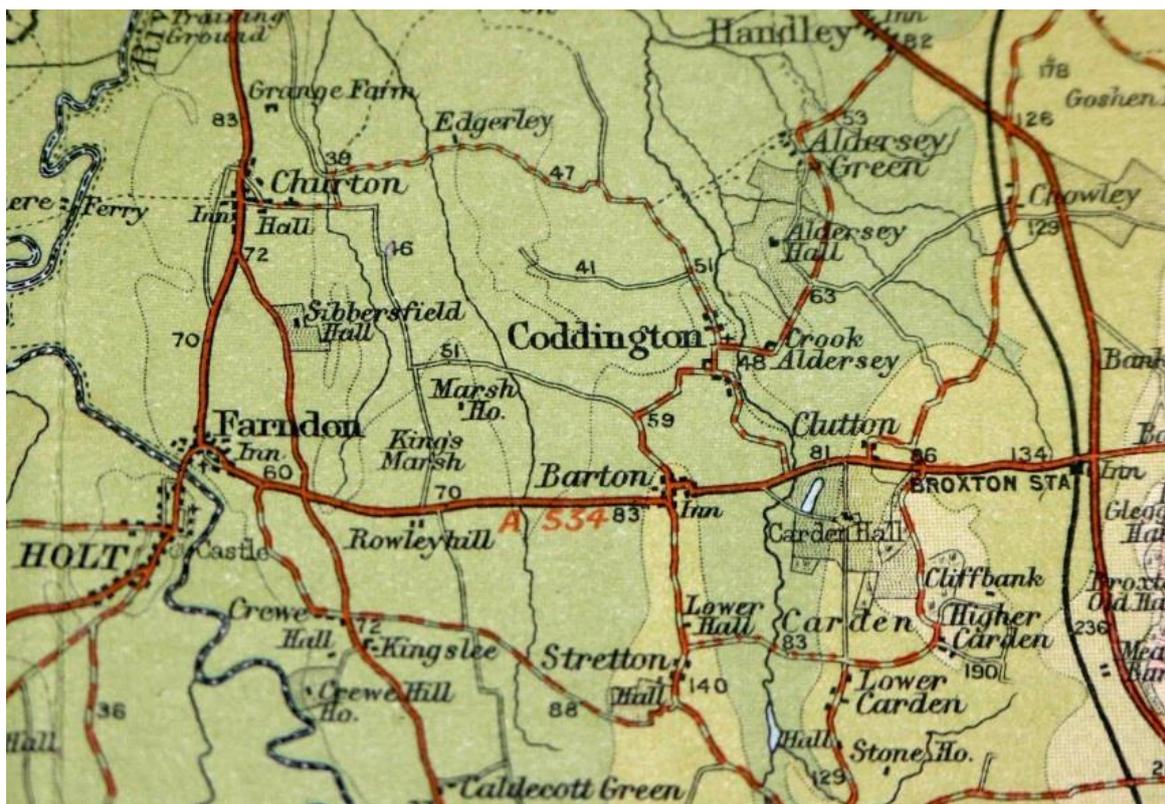
Major Toogood, had served in the Sudan 1884-85 (medal with clasp and bronze star) and the Burmese expedition 1886-87 (mention in despatches), but he had decided to retire from the military, take up practice as a solicitor and settle down to family life. He married Edith on 21 January 1888.

Major Reginald Curtis Toogood, Royal Scots Fusiliers

He died on 3 June 1939, and his wife Edith on 20 January 1943.



By 1891, Frank, now aged ten, had moved to Coddington to live with his maternal grandparents at the Rectory, together with his aunt Ellen H Royds, and three cousins. Meanwhile at the same time in April 1891, Frank's mother, Edith Toogood, and sister Norah Skipwith, were visitors at nearby Aldersey Hall, (the home of her sister Evelyn's father-in-law, Thomas Aldersey). Evelyn's home, The Crook, was next door.



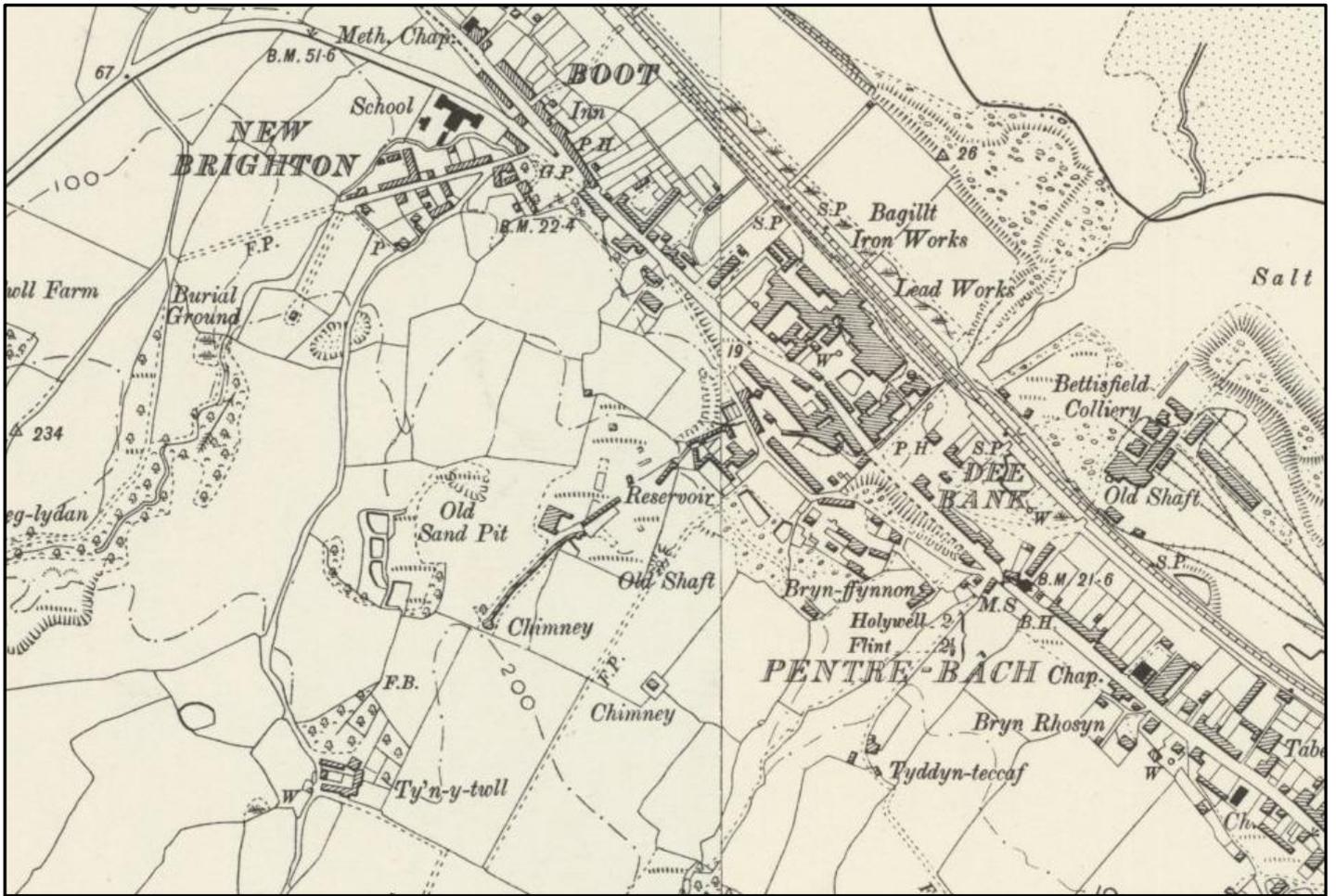
Page 2] The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Civil Parish (or Township) of	Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of		
Holywell			Holywell			Holywell	Holywell Bagillt		
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (U.) or Building (B)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	If (1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Insane or Idiot (4) Lunatic
5	Panton Hall		Harriet Jones	Servant	Single	28	General Servant Domestic	Wiltshire, Bath	
6	Holywell	1	Elizabeth Jones	Cook	Widow	32	Cook	Wiltshire, Bath	
			Archibald Phipps	Head	Married	27	Lead Smelter, Firm of Messrs. Phipps	Middlesex, St. James's London	
			Edith Phipps	Wife	Married	23	Wife	Wiltshire, Codrington	
			Thomas Phipps	Son	Married	16	Wid. of Clergyman	Wiltshire, Magill	
			Concha Phipps	Widow	Married	51	Wid. of Clergyman	Wiltshire, Chilton	
			Margaret Jones	Servant	Single	23	Cook	Carmanthorpe, Carmanthorpe	
			Anna Jones	Servant	Single	26	House Maid	Carmanthorpe	
			Rachel Jones	Servant	Single	21	Wife	Do	
			Mary Jones	Servant	Single	23	General Servant Domestic	Wiltshire, Chilton	
7	Panton Hall Farm	1	Robert Hunt	Head	Married	41	Farmer & 7 acres Employing 3	Wiltshire, Holywell	
	Holywell		Joseph Hunt	Wife	Married	51	Farmer's Wife	Carmanthorpe, Carmanthorpe	Deaf
			Robert Jones Hunt	Son	Single	6	Farmer's Son	Wiltshire, Holywell	
8	Holywell	1	Thomas Davies	Head	Married	44	Labourer	Wiltshire, Magill	
			Anna Davies	Wife	Married	66	Wife	Wiltshire, St. Asaph	
			Ann Davies	Daughter	Single	27	Labourer	Wiltshire, St. Asaph	
			John Davies	Son	Single	25	Labourer	Wiltshire, St. Asaph	
			Adapted & adopted Jones	adopted		10	From Holywell	Wiltshire, Holywell	
9	Holywell	1	Edith Jones	Head	Married	42	Farmer 20 acres	Wiltshire, Magill	
			Anna Jones	Wife	Married	43	Farmer's Wife	Wiltshire, Magill	
			John Jones	Son	Single	10	Son	Wiltshire, Magill	
			Mary Jane Jones	Daughter	Single	7		Wiltshire, Magill	
			Robert Thomas Jones	Son	Single	6		Wiltshire, Magill	
10	Holywell	1	William Jones	Head	Married	58	Labourer	Wiltshire, Magill	
			Jane Jones	Wife	Married	59	Wife	Wiltshire, Magill	
Total of Houses...		5	Total of Males and Females...			10	15		

Census 1881 - Ty'n-y-twill, Bagillt, Flintshire

Ty'n-y-twill, Bagillt, Flintshire





Above: Joseph Walker, Parker and Co., Lead Works, Dee Bank. Ty'n-y-troll is to the bottom left.

Left: Lead smelters in the Walker, Parker Works c.1910.

Below: Walker, Parker's Dee Bank Works, with the Bettisfield Colliery beyond.



Administrative County of <u>Cheshire</u>		The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the										Page 45			
Civil Parish of <u>Aldersey</u>		Municipal Borough of <u>Aldersey</u>		Municipal Ward of <u>Aldersey</u>		Urban Sanitary District of <u>Aldersey</u>		Town or Village or Hamlet of <u>Aldersey</u>		Rural Sanitary District of <u>Tamworth Union</u>		Parliamentary Borough or Division of <u>Aldersey</u>		Ecclesiastical Parish or District of <u>Coddington</u>	
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	In habitable	Number of persons occupying it (a) (b) (c)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer	Employed	Number of Employers	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lame, Imbecile or Idiot		
276		1	4	Joseph Randles	Head	M	35	Agricultural Laborer		X		Cheshire, Handley			
				Elizabeth Do	Wife	M	37					do Pattenhall			
				Thomas Do	Son	S	27			X		do Aldersey			
				Fanny Do	Daughter	S	21					do do			
277		1	2	Mary Bakley	Head	M	57					Salop Shrewsbury			
278		1	4	Edwin Rowland	Head	Wid	36	Gardener, Domestic Servant				Cheshire, Cuddington			
279	Aldersey Hall	1	1	Thomas Aldersey	Head	Wid	61	Living on own means				do Cuddington			
				Constance do	Daughter	Spin	24					do do			
				Edith Toogood	Visitor	M	30					do do			
				Rae A. Freeman	Visitor	S	23					do High Leigh			
				Mrs. Sarah Skilford	Visitor	M	48					do Cuddington			
				William Gaskell	Serv	M	60	Butler, Domestic Serv.				Salop, Presc.			
				Sidney Wagstaff	Serv	S	15	Workman	do	do		Warwicksh. Tadbourne			
				Mary A. Hales	Serv.	S	43	Cook	do	do		West. Yorkshire			
				Anna J. Bowden	Serv	S	21	Housemaid	do	do		Devon, Bovey Tracey			
				Emily Sale	Serv	S	44	do	do	do		Cheshire, Poynton			
				Margaret F. Jones	Serv	S	16	Kitchenmaid	do	do		Wiltsh. Staverton			
				William Thomson	Serv	S	17	Stable Boy	do	do		Cheshire, Pattenhall			
280	Aldersey Lodge	1	3	Alfred Taylor	Head	M	20	Cookman	do	do		do Newbold			
				Edith M. G. Do	Wife	M	27					Cheshire, Pattenhall			
				Stanley W. Do	Son		2					Cheshire, Aldersey			
				Albert G. Do	Son		2					do do			
281	The Crook	1	1	Hugh Aldersey	Head	M	30	Living on own means				do Cuddington			
				Freda Do	Wife	M	27					do do			
				Hugh Do	Son		2					do do			
				Ralph Do	Son		1					do do			
				Elizabeth Venables	Visitor	S	23	Nurse, Domestic Servant				do do			
				Francis R. Carlisle	Visitor		24					do Cheshire			
				Charles V. Do	Visitor		21					Cheshire, North Rods			
				Philip G. Do	Visitor		21					do do			
				Rosalind Phillips	Serv	S	26	Housemaid	do	do		do Cuddington			
Total of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms ...		6	6	Total of Males and Females...		48	46	16	15						

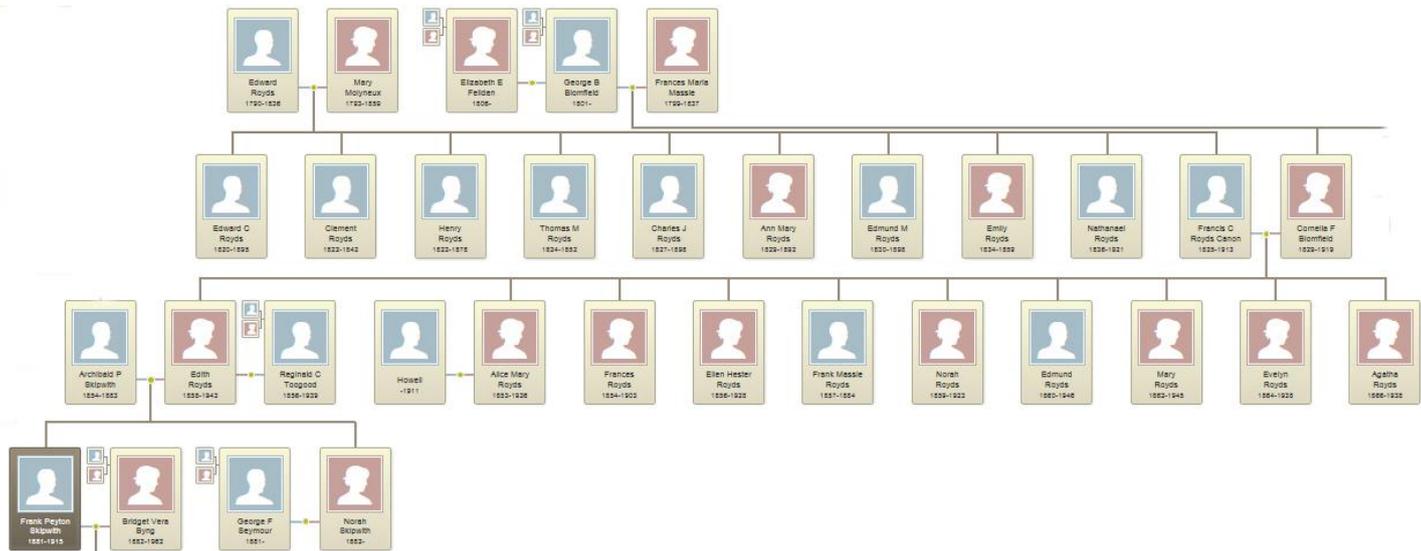
NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.

Census 1891 – Aldersey Hall

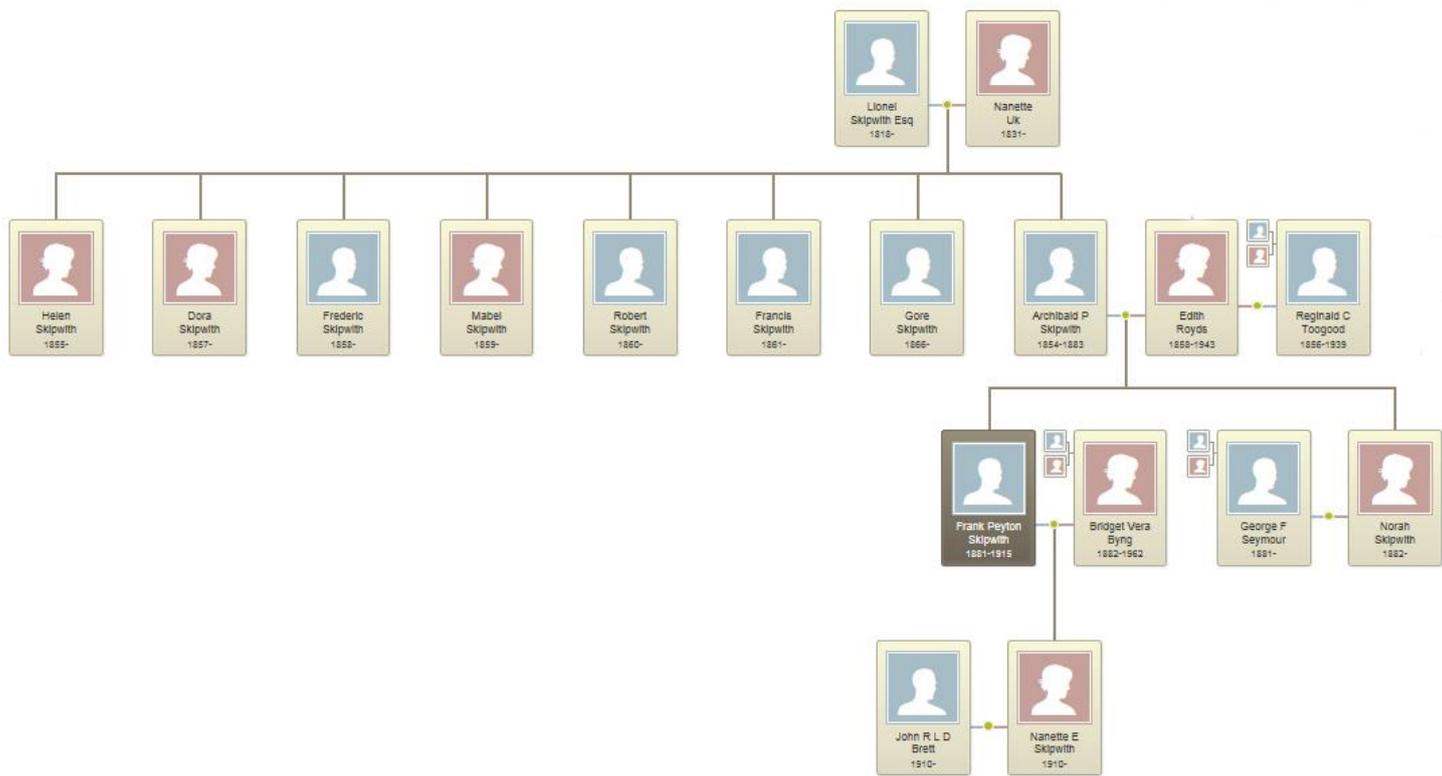
Administrative County of <u>Cheshire</u>		The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the										Page 29			
Civil Parish of <u>Coddington</u>		Municipal Borough of <u>Coddington</u>		Municipal Ward of <u>Coddington</u>		Urban Sanitary District of <u>Coddington</u>		Town or Village or Hamlet of <u>Coddington</u>		Rural Sanitary District of <u>Tamworth Union</u>		Parliamentary Borough or Division of <u>Coddington</u>		Ecclesiastical Parish or District of <u>Coddington</u>	
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	In habitable	Number of persons occupying it (a) (b) (c)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer	Employed	Number of Employers	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lame, Imbecile or Idiot		
179		1	1	William Alliman	Head	Wid	60	Boat Laborer		X		Cheshire, Handley			
				Fanny Do	Daughter	S	14	Kniveshaper, Dom.		X		do Cuddington			
180	Pop Farm	1	1	Hannah Handland	Head	Wid	44	Farmer		X		do Scahill			
				John Do	Son	S	27	Farmer's Son		X		do Broxton			
				Oliver Do	Son	S	20	do		X		do Broxton			
				Hannah Do	Daughter	S	25	do Daughter		X		do do			
				Janet Hoord	Serv	S	30	General Servant, Domestic		X		do Aldersey			
				Alfred Foster	G. Serv	S	72					Wiltsh. Mearns			
				Alina Keman	Serv	S	19	General Servant, Dom.		X		Cheshire, Cuddington			
				Thomas Nolan	Serv	S	35	Farmer's Servant, Domestic		X		do Ireland			
181	The Rectory	1	1	Francis C. Poole	Head	M	63	Club, in City orders		X		Cheshire, Broxton			
				Arthur G. Do	W	do	61					do Coltonhall			
				Allen G. Do	Daughter	S	39					do Cuddington			
				Frank P. Shipwell	G. Serv	S	10					Wiltsh. Basset			
				George B. Carlisle	G. Serv	S	8					Cheshire, North Rods			
				Roger G. Do	G. Serv	S	7					do do			
				Frances R. Do	G. Serv	S	6					do do			
				Rebecca Nathan	Serv	S	29	Cook, Domestic		X		do Lymm			
				Jane C. Nether	Serv	S	28	Widow's Domestic		X		Staff, Bredon			
				Minnie Jones	Serv	S	70	Housemaid, Domestic		X		Cheshire, Pattenhall			
				Louisa C. Shaw	Visitor	S	14	Nursemaid		X		do Baylinton			
182	Coddington Hall	1	1	Samuel Jackson	Head	S	64	Farmer		X		do Heapegrave			
				Sarah Do	Wife	S	61					do Pattenhall			
				John Jones	Serv	S	20	Farmer's Servant, Domestic		X		do Warrington			
				William Barlow	Serv	S	21	do do do		X		do do			
				Alis Wynne	Serv	S	46	do do do		X		do Bradlow			
				James Walker	Serv	S	46	do do do		X		do Lymm			
				Elizabeth Howard	Serv	S	30	General Servant, Domestic		X		Wiltsh. Wrenbury			
				Charlotte Thomas	Serv	S	20	do do do		X		Cheshire, Lymm			
Total of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms ...		4	4	Total of Males and Females...		3	16								

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.

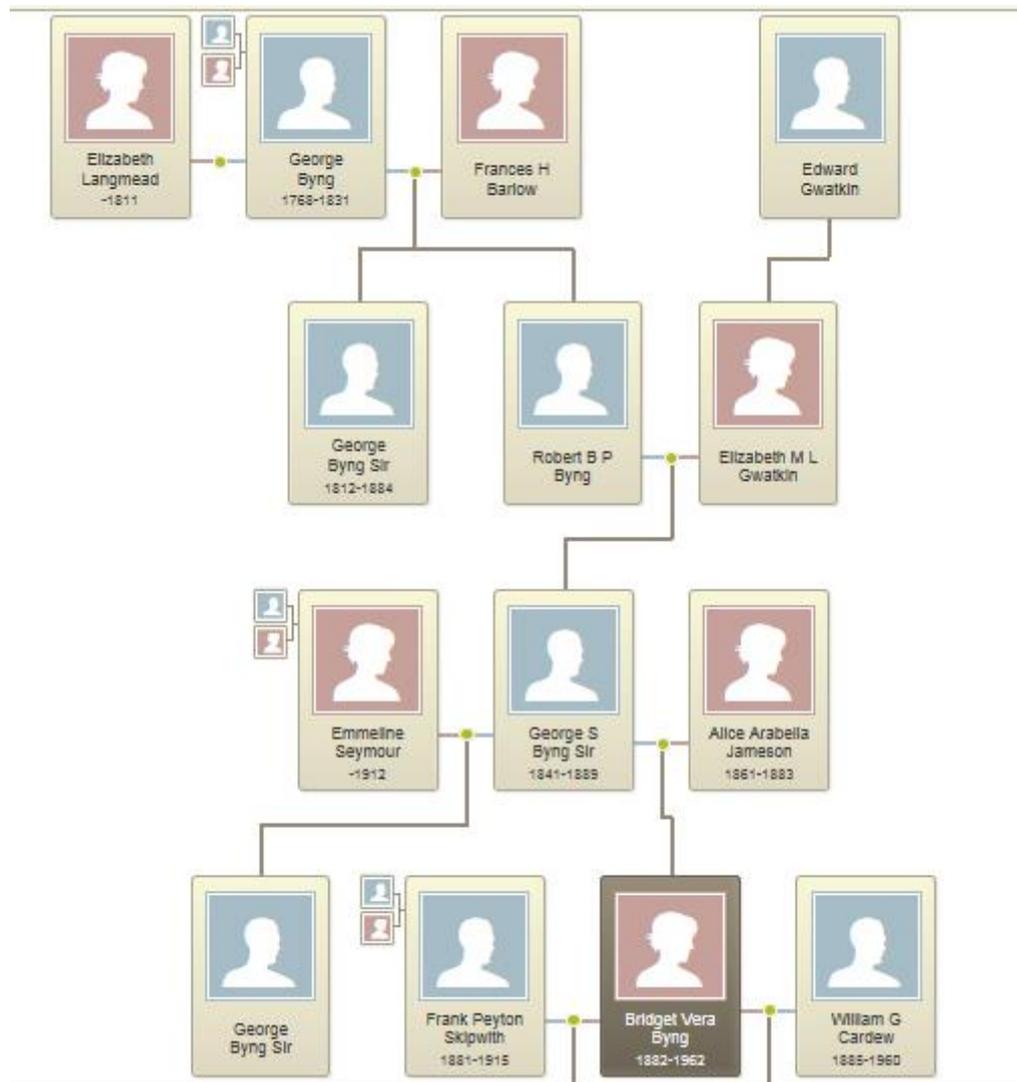
Census 1891 – The Rectory, Coddington



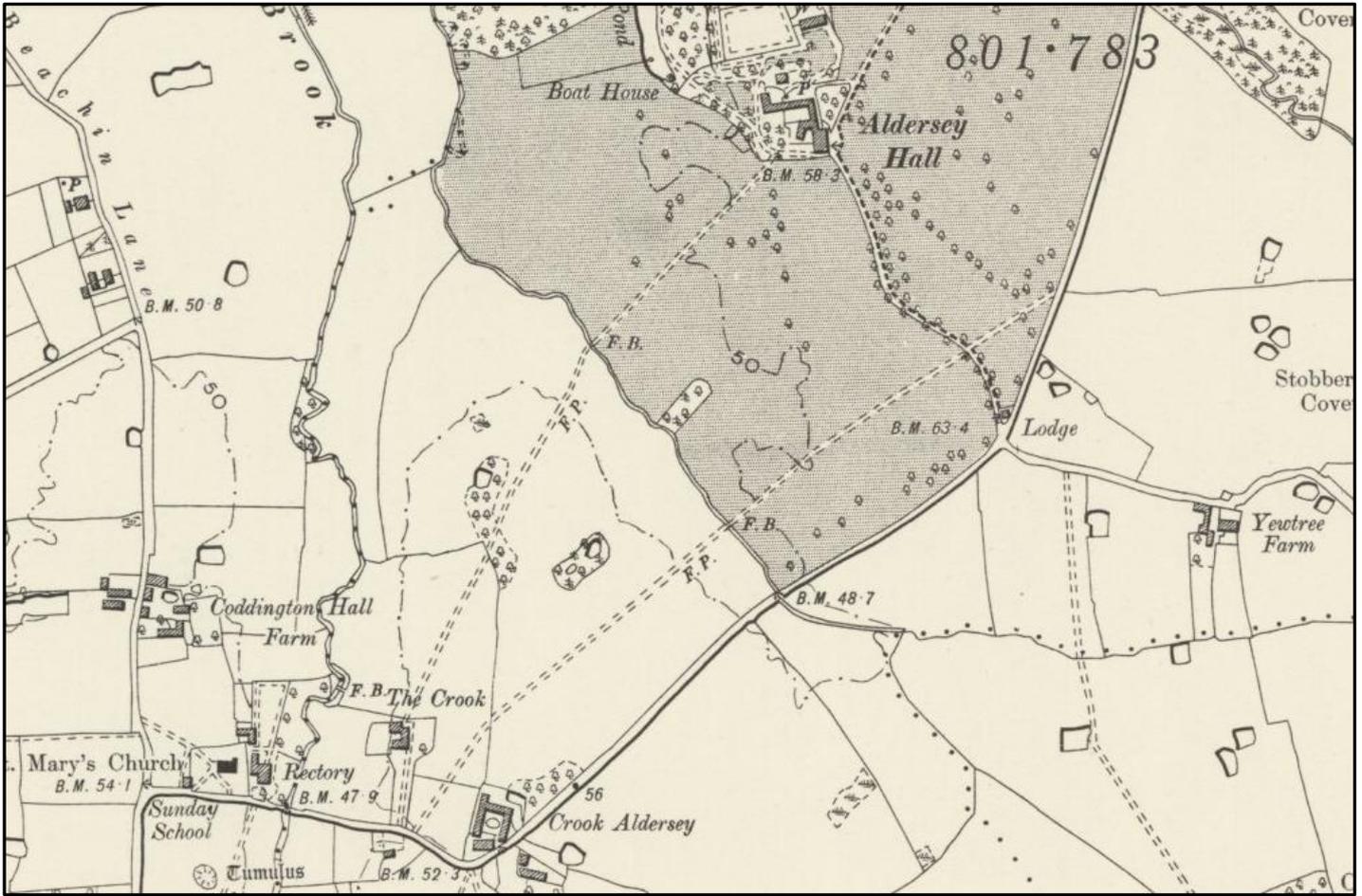
Brief ancestry tree extract - Roys



Brief ancestry tree extract - Skipwith



Brief ancestry tree extract - Byng



Coddington c.1895



St Mary's Church, Coddington



The Old Rectory, Coddington





The Crook, Coddington

– next door to the Royds home (The Rectory) on one side, and Aldersey Hall on the other. The Crook was the home of Evelyn Royds, and her husband Hugh Aldersey. It was also the birthplace of Frank's sister, Norah.



**Neuenheim College,
Heidelberg.**

Cheam School



Frank was now sent off to boarding school to be educated at Cheam School, followed by Neuenheim College, Heidelberg. Later he was articled to London-based Scottish architect James Glen Sivewright Gibson in 1903. Frank remained an assistant and studied at the Architectural Association, but he did not take the qualifying exam. In 1909, Gibson took Skipwith, and his other senior assistant, Walter Symington Athol Gordon, into partnership, based at 5 Old Bond Street, London. Frank was later admitted to the LRIBA on 20 March 1911, having been proposed by Gibson, Charles James Blomfield and Horace Cowley Nesham Farquharson.

A major project was constructed by the firm in Portland Stone between 1909 and 1913;

The Middlesex Guildhall is the masterpiece of both the architect James Gibson and, arguably, the sculptor Henry Charles Fehr (1851-1940), who was responsible for the rich sculptural decoration inside and out. It was the third courthouse building to be erected on the site of Westminster Abbey's old Sanctuary Tower and Belfry since 1807. As the Visitors' Guide to the building points out, this is a "highly symbolic location, chosen to represent the United Kingdom's separation of powers, with judiciary and legislature balanced on opposite sides of Parliament Square." Gibson was a Scottish-born architect who qualified and started practising in 1889. His partners at this time were William Wallace and (from 1909) the younger men who had been his senior assistants, Frank Peyton Skipwith (1881-1915) and Walter Symington Athol Gordon (b.1879).

Jacqueline Banerjee, www.victorianweb.org (2011)



James Glen Sivewright Gibson

NB. *This photograph has been uploaded to Ancestry on the internet by a family tree subscriber unwittingly thinking this is the likeness of Frank Skipwith. This is incorrect. Unfortunately, as a consequence, this has been 'shared' on the site by numerous other subscribers without checking the source and seems to appear wherever they have uploaded Frank Skipwith's family details.*

According to A. Stuart Gray, the work on Middlesex Guildhall displays 'delicate late Gothic detail with tendencies towards Art Nouveau, by F.P.Skipwith, (killed in active service in 1915)', [A.Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture*, (Duckworth, London 1985)]; while David Walker, former Chief Inspector of historic buildings Scotland, declared Middlesex Guildhall to be the crowning achievement of the career of James Glen Sivewright Gibson, and how he had a successful partnership with Walter Gordon, Frank Simon, *and the still more gifted Frank Peyton Skipwith, who was responsible for so much of the superb detail, inside and out, at the Middlesex Guildhall* – even suggesting its originality of composition and detail was the secular equivalent of Giles Gilbert Scott's Liverpool Cathedral.



Middlesex Guildhall

From **Adam Wilkinson**, *The Guildhall Testimonial* (SAVE Britain's Heritage (2006)

On 9 November 1909, Frank married the Honourable Bridget Vera Byng, daughter of George Stanley Byng, the 8th Viscount Torrington. The couple had two children, Nanette Elizabeth born in 1910, and Cynthia born in 1912. They lived firstly at 4 Tennyson Mansions, Cheyne Row in South West London, close to the Chelsea Embankment, before moving just a few hundred yards north into 8 Queen's Elm Square in 1912.



Tennyson Mansions, Cheyne Row, Chelsea



Queen's Elm Square, Chelsea

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.

Number of Schedule 50
(To be filled up by the Enumerator after collection.)

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE (Last Birthday) and SEX		PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE					PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards.			BIRTHPLACE of every person.	NATIONALITY of every Person born in a Foreign Country.	INFIRMITY.		
		Males	Females	State, for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of—	Completed years the present Marriage has lasted.	Total Children Born Alive.	Children still Living.	Children who have Died.	Personal Occupation.	Industry or Service with which worker is connected.	Whether Employer, Worker, or Working on Own Account.				Whether Working at Home.	
of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who	State whether "Head," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative, "Visitor," "Boarder," or "Servant."	For Infants under one year state the age in months as "under one month," "one month," etc.		Write "Single," "Married," "Widower," or "Widow" opposite the names of all persons aged 15 years and upwards.		Children born alive to present Marriage. (If to children born alive write "None" in Column 7.)			The reply should show the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, &c.			(1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County, and Town or Parish. (2) If born in any other part of the British Empire, write the name of the Dependency, Colony, etc., and of the Province or State. (3) If born in a Foreign Country, write the name of the Country. (4) If born at sea, write "At Sea."			State whether— (1) "British subject by parentage," (2) "Naturalized British subject," giving year of naturalisation. Or (3) If of foreign nationality, state whether "French," "German," "Italian," "Austrian," "Russian," etc.	
(1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or																
(2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd, not having been enumerated elsewhere.																
No one else must be included.																
(For order of entering names see Examples on back of Schedule.)																
1	Frederick Chetwynd Stapylton	head	53		married					stock broker	497			Old Malden Surrey B. Subject		
2	Maud Chetwynd Stapylton	wife	41		do	19	2	1						Actoria England 4888 B. Subject		
3	Elizabeth Shrubbs	servant	33		single					maid (domestic)	010			Pullborough Surrey B. Subject by marriage		
4	Emily Terry	do	36		widow									Gravesend Kent 090 do		
5	Louise Carson	do	27		single									Frankborough Bucks 350 do		
6	Mary Leggett	do	24		single									East Cotes Suff 160 do		
7	Hazel Sawyer	do	19		do									Charing Cross W 080 do		
8	Abigail Gripps	do	23		do									Bamphre W 320 do		
9	Dora Appleby	do	18		do									Sloughbury Somerset 740 do		
10	John Hutt	do	24		do					Footman				Barnet Midd 320 do		
11	Henny Coeburn	visitor	62		married					insurance manager	505	4		Edinburgh 510 do		
12	Ella Coeburn	do	57		do	24	3	3		insurance manager				old Malden Surrey do		
13	Frank P. Sripwith	do	30		married					architect	407	0		Mold Flintshire 456 do		
14	B. Vera Sripwith	do	28		do	2	1	1						Watford Herts 040 do		
15																

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

I certify that—		Total.	
(1) All the ages on this Schedule are entered in the proper sex columns.	(2) I have counted the males and females in Columns 3 and 4 separately, and have compared their sum with the total number of persons.	Males	Females
(3) After making the necessary repairs I have completed all entries on the Schedule which appeared to be defective, and have corrected such as appeared to be erroneous.		14	10
Initials of Enumerator <u>ash</u>		Persons <u>11</u>	

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (House, Tenement, or Apartment). Count the kitchen as a room but do not count scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; nor warehouse, office, shop.

19

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature F. Chetwynd Stapylton

Postal Address Englefield Lodge Englefield Green Surrey

Census 1911

The 1911 Census records Frank and Vera visiting Englefield Lodge, Englefield Green, in Egham Surrey, the home of Frederick Chetwynd Stapylton, a stockbroker and his wife Maud.



Englefield Lodge started life in the mid 1700s as a farm and was substantially altered in the late 18th century by Mr J.H. Wickes, a local school master. Among the pupils he taught in the premises attached to the main block was Thomas Love Peacock, the novelist and author of *Headlong Hill* (1816) and *Nightmare Abbey* (1818).

From 1896 - 1924, Englefield Lodge was owned by Colonel Ernest Torin and upon his death, the house was purchased by George Cassells, who let it for Ascot to Edward, Prince of Wales and later Edward VIII. Mrs Wallis Simpson attended a party here.

In 1951, Group Captain Edward Shipley purchased Englefield Lodge and lived there until 1982. During this period, much of the estate was developed. Spencer Gardens was constructed in the crescent around the house and the stable block was converted into a separate dwelling.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Number of Schedules
(To be filled up by the Enumerator
after collection.) 304

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The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family.	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX.	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE.					PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards.				BIRTHPLACE of every person.	NATIONALITY of every Person born in a Foreign Country.	INFIRMITY.																		
of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who (1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or (2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd, not having been enumerated elsewhere. No one else must be included. (For order of entering names see Examples on back of Schedule.)	State whether "Head," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other relative, "Visitor," "Boarder," or "Servant."	For Infants under one year state the age in months as "under one month," "one month," etc. Ages of Males. Ages of Females.	Write "Single," "Married," "Widower," or "Widow," or "None" in Column 7, opposite the names of all persons aged 15 years and upwards. If less than one year write "under con."	State, for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of— Children born alive to present Marriage. (If no children born alive write "None" in Column 7.) Total Children Born Alive. Children will Living. Children who have Died.					Personal Occupation. The reply should show the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, &c. If engaged in any Trade or Manufacture, the particular kind of work done, and the Article made or Material worked or dealt in should be clearly indicated. (See Instructions 1 to 8 and Examples on back of Schedule.)				Industry or Service with which worker is connected. This question should generally be answered by stating the business carried on by the employer. If this is clearly shown in Col. 10 the question need not be answered here. No entry needed for Domestic Service in private employment, or if employed by a public body (Government, Municipal, etc.) state what body. (See Instructions 9 and Examples on back of Schedule.)				Whether Employer, Worker, or Working on Own Account. Write opposite the name of each person engaged in any Trade or Industry, (1) "Employer," (that is employing persons other than domestic servants), or (2) "Worker" (that is working for an employer), or (3) "Own Account" (that is neither employing others nor working for a trade employer).				Whether Working at Home. Write the words "At Home" opposite the name of each person carrying on Trade or Industry at home.				(1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County, and Town or Parish. (2) If born in any other part of the British Empire, write the name of the Dependency, Colony, etc., and of the Province or State. (3) If born in a Foreign Country, write the name of the Country. (4) If born at sea, write "At Sea." NOTE.—In the case of persons born elsewhere than in England or Wales, state whether "Resident" or "Visitor" in this Country.				State whether— (1) "British subject by parentage," (2) "Naturalized British subject, giving year of naturalization," Or (3) If of foreign nationality, state whether "French," "German," or "Russian," etc. If any person included in this Schedule is— (1) "Totally Deaf," or "Deaf and Dumb," (2) "Totally Blind," (3) "Imbecile," (4) "Idiot," or "Feeble-minded," state the infirmity opposite that person's name, and the age at which he or she became afflicted.			
				1. <i>Nymoid Carter Torpork</i>	2. <i>Head</i>	3. <i>55</i>	4. <i>M</i>	5. <i>Married</i>	6. <i>22</i>	7. <i>1</i>	8. <i>1</i>	9. <i>1</i>	10. <i>Shoemaker</i>	11. <i>H-28</i>	12. <i>England</i>	13. <i>London</i>	14. <i>British</i>	15.														
2. <i>Edith Torpork</i>	3. <i>Wife</i>	4. <i>53</i>	5. <i>F</i>	6. <i>Married</i>	7. <i>22</i>	8. <i>3</i>	9. <i>2</i>	10. <i>1</i>				13. <i>London</i>	14. <i>British</i>	15.																		
3. <i>Norah Seymour (Lady Gwyn)</i>	4. <i>Visitor</i>	5. <i>28</i>	6. <i>F</i>	7. <i>Married</i>	8. <i>14</i>	9. <i>-</i>	10. <i>-</i>	11. <i>-</i>	12. <i>Cook</i>	13. <i>010</i>		13. <i>London</i>	14. <i>British</i>	15.																		
4. <i>Susan Adelaide Ryan</i>	5. <i>Servant</i>	6. <i>30</i>	7. <i>F</i>	8. <i>Single</i>	9. <i>-</i>	10. <i>-</i>	11. <i>-</i>	12. <i>-</i>				13. <i>London</i>	14. <i>British</i>	15.																		
5. <i>Lucy Mary Bell</i>	6. <i>Servant</i>	7. <i>28</i>	8. <i>F</i>	9. <i>Single</i>	10. <i>-</i>	11. <i>-</i>	12. <i>-</i>	13. <i>-</i>				13. <i>London</i>	14. <i>British</i>	15.																		
6. <i>Dora Emily Thomas</i>	7. <i>Servant</i>	8. <i>23</i>	9. <i>F</i>	10. <i>Single</i>	11. <i>-</i>	12. <i>-</i>	13. <i>-</i>	14. <i>-</i>				13. <i>London</i>	14. <i>British</i>	15.																		

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

I certify that—
(1) All the ages on this Schedule are entered in the proper columns.
(2) I have counted the males and females in Columns 3 and 4 separately, and have compared their sum with the total number of persons.
(3) After making the necessary enquiries I have completed all entries on the Schedule which appeared to be defective, and have corrected such as appeared to be erroneous.

Initials of Enumerator: *[Signature]*

Total	Males	Females	Persons
	1	5	6

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (House, Tenement or Apartment). Count the kitchen as a room but do not count scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; nor warehouse, office, shop.

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: *[Signature]*
Postal Address: *87 Cadogan Garden S.W.*

7.

Census 1911

Frank's mother Edith and his step-father were living in an apartment in 87 Cadogan Garden's, London (below). At the time of the census, his sister Norah was a visitor. She was now Lady Seymour, having married Sir George Frederick Seymour on 12 July 1906 at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London.



The Coming of War

Frank Skipwith was an early volunteer, enlisting with the 7th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, where he held the rank of Captain. The 7th Battalion was formed at Ayr in September 1914 under the 45th Brigade, 15th (Scottish) Division. In November they were moved to Aldershot, and then onto Bramshott to begin their training. Two further moves, to winter billets in Basingstoke in February 1915, then on to Draycott Camp at Chisleton for final training followed, before they were mobilised. By 9 July 1915 they were in Boulogne. The Division was part of IV Corps and arrived in the Corps area on the 18 July 1915. Division HQ was in Douvrin, with 45 Brigade in Hesdigneuil and Labeuvriere. To become accustomed with what lay ahead (as this was the unit's first experience of war), officers and NCO's were sent up in small groups to spend a few days in the Front Line. In time, this was expanded to whole companies going up, until by 1 August all ranks had each completed a stint.

WAR DIARY			Army Form C. 2118.
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.			
Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.			
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
MAZINGARBE	20-8-15		Three officers + 150 men working party on GRENAV - VERMELLES line. Battalion in Divisional Reserve. Nothing of note occurred. Lt Simpson + 28 men proceeded to school of bombing NOEUX-LES-MINES.
"	21-8-15		Three officers + 150 men working party on GRENAV - VERMELLES line. 4 officers and 200 men working party on the new communication trench sector XI. Draft 1 dayrest + 27 men reported themselves from 9th Scots Fusiliers Lt Murray left in hospital at HAVRE rejoined with the draft. Lt O. D. Willoughby thrown from his horse admitted to hospital suffering from concussion of the brain. Weekly state 29 officers 990 other ranks the officers include Lieut Bourke R.A.M.C who is now permanently attached via Lieut Harris who is now in hospital at the base one of his legs has been amputated.
"	22-8-15		3 officers + 150 men working party on GRENAV - VERMELLES line. The commanding officer (Major W.L. Campbell) & Capt Skipwith accompanied the G.O.C. 45th Infantry Brigade & Staff on a visit to the Bombing School NOEUX-LES-MINES, the new catapult bomb thrower & West Thrower were explained by Lieut Simpson bombing officer 7th Scots Fusiliers. Battalion still in Divisional Reserve. The following officers are now known to be in hospital at the base Captain Harris, Lieut Powell, Lieut Harris R.A.M.C & Lieut Willoughby.

1577 Wt. W.10791/1773 500,000 1/15 D. D. & L. A.D.S.S./Form/C. 2118.

Diary entry for 22 August where Captain Skipwith is mentioned by name (5th line from bottom).

On the night of 3 August the Division had taken over from the 47th and were holding the Front for the first time in the trenches opposite Loos.

On 22 August it was noted in the War Diary of the 7th Scots Fusiliers;

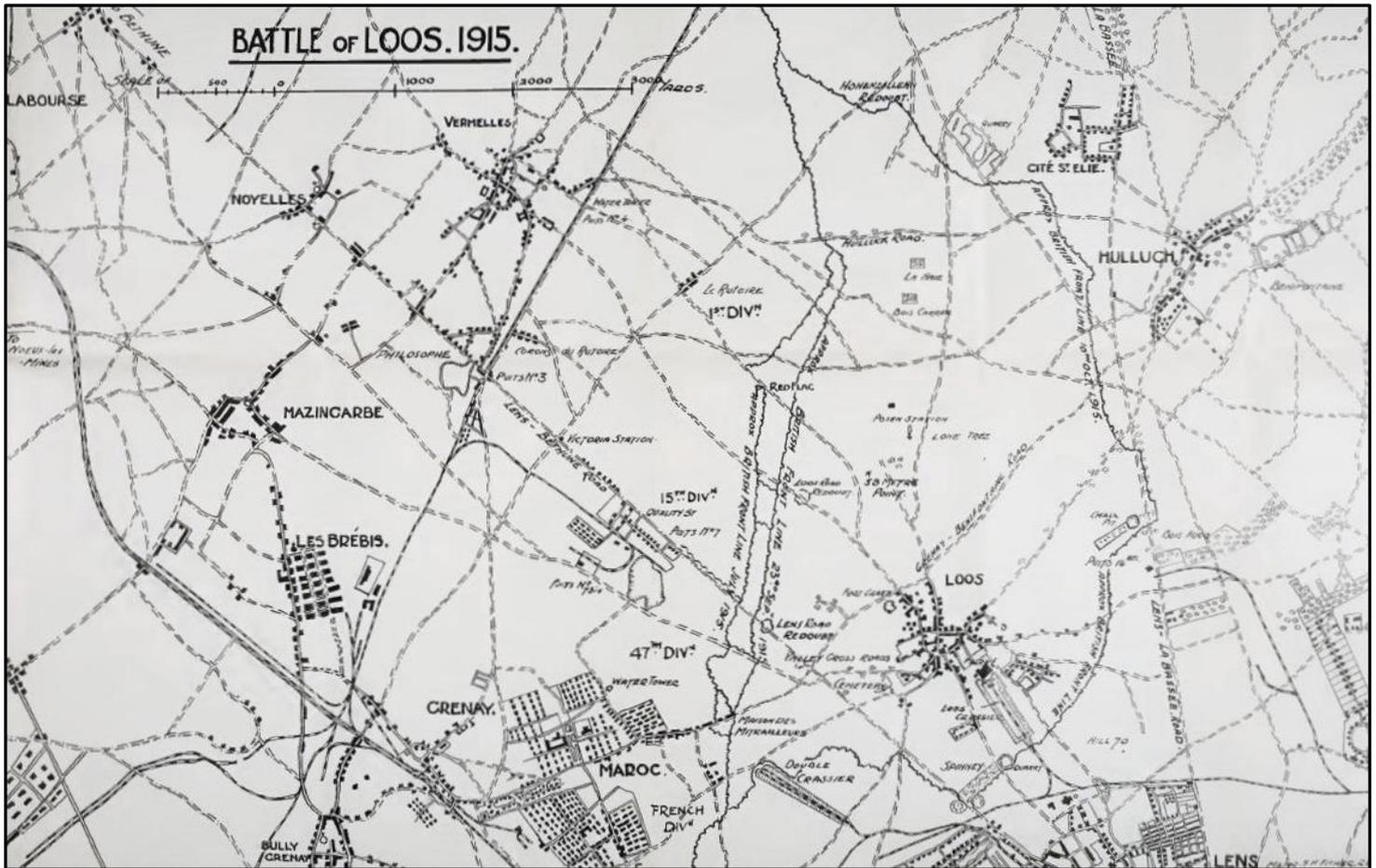
The commanding officer (Major W.L. Campbell) & Captain Skipwith accompanied the G.O.C. 45th Infantry Brigade & Staff on a visit to the Bombing School at Noeux-les-Mines, the new catapult bomb thrower & West Thrower were explained by Lieut. Simpson, bombing officer 7th Scots Fusiliers Battalion.

[The catapult was most likely the Leach Trench Catapult (sometimes called a Leach-Gamage Catapult). This was a bomb-throwing catapult used by the British Army on the Western Front during World War I. Developed in March 1915, it was designed to throw a 2 lb projectile in a high trajectory into enemy trenches. Although called a catapult, it was effectively combination crossbow and slingshot. It was invented by Claude Pemberton Leach as an answer to the German Wurfmaschine, a spring-powered device for propelling a hand grenade about 200 m (220 yd). Twenty were allocated to each division with munitions specialists giving lectures and demonstrations.]



The Diary also notes that several officers had been lost in action during their time at the Front, and sometime after 22 August, Captain Skipwith was promoted to the rank of Major. The 7ths were now in the midst of preparations for what would become known as The Battle of Loos. Their sector was to the right of IV Corps, running from the Grenay-Cite - St Jeanne d'Arc Road on the right, up to the Le Rutoire - Loos road on the left, some 4200 yards in length, with 44th Brigade on the right and 45th on the left. The 7ths would spend ten days in the Front Line, followed by four to five in reserve in 'Quality Street' near Philosophe (*see map*).

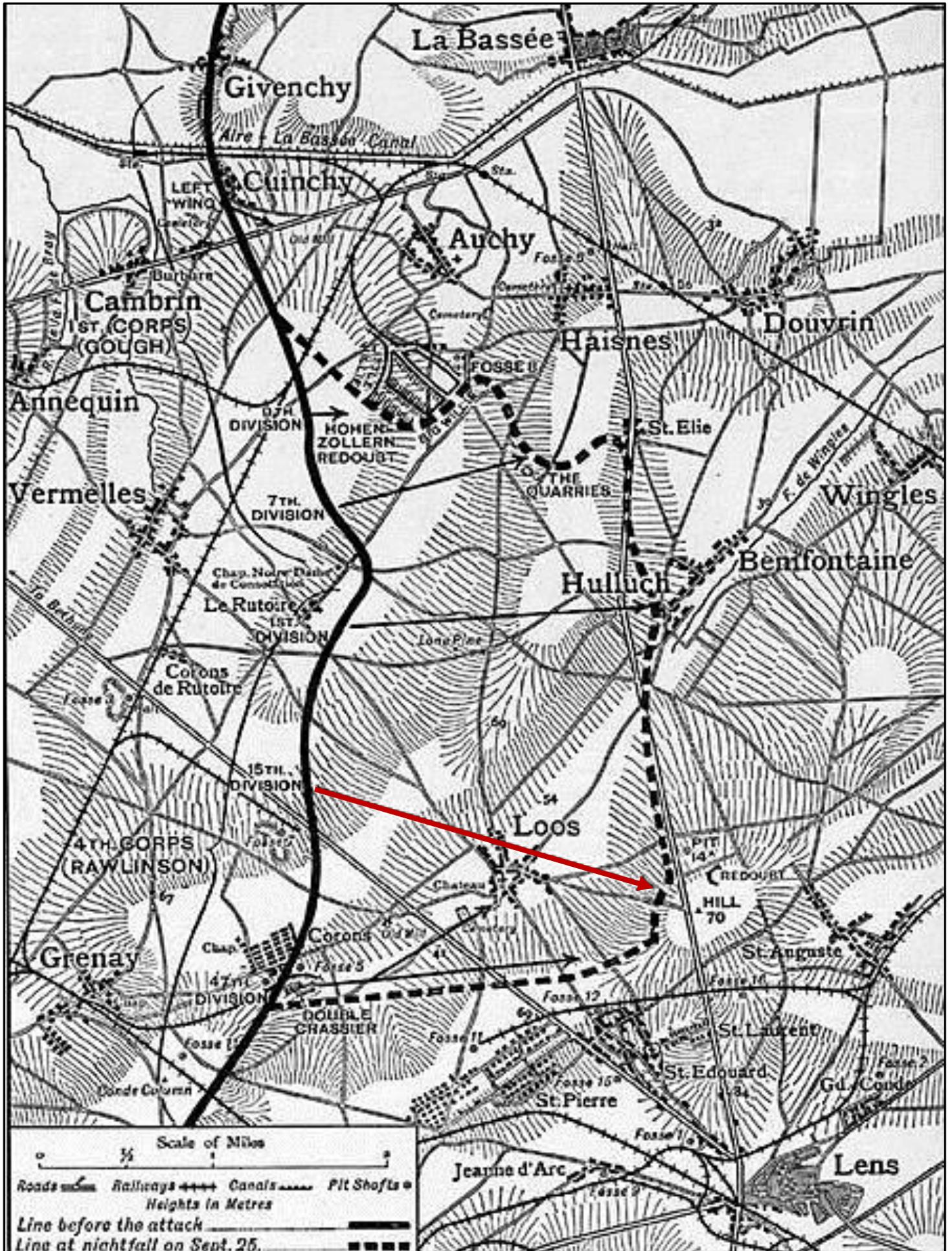
[NB. Although we are aware of the existence of his Officers War Record in The National Archives in Kew (Ref WO 339/11474), it has not yet been digitised, and as it runs to 61 pages, the cost is equal to a year's subscription to Ancestry. When a copy is made either digitally, or a visit is made to Kew, this biography will be updated with relevant details].



Attack lines on 25 September 1915. Quality Street and 15th Division are marked in the centre. The attack would be towards Loos and beyond to Hill 70.



15th Brigade going 'over the top' into smoke from exploding shells and clouds of gas fired by the enemy.



Line of attack on 25 September shown by the arrow, from Quality Street to Hill 70.

The Battle of Loos (25 September - 18 October 1915)

On the 25 September 1915, the Allies launched their autumn offensive, a combined attack by British and French troops against the German line in Artois and Champagne. Compared with the small-scale British efforts in the Spring, this attack of 6 divisions was a mighty offensive indeed - so much so that it was referred to at the time as 'The Big Push'.

One of the major battles in that offensive was the Battle of Loos, fought by the British First Army under the command of General Douglas Haig. The launch of the battle at first light on the 25 September witnessed the first use by the British Army of chlorine gas; earlier that year the Germans had tested chlorine gas against the French and British in the Ypres Salient.

On ground not of their choosing and before sufficient stocks of ammunition and heavy artillery were in place, the British Army experienced heavy casualties. Nevertheless, they had considerable success on the first day, breaking deep into enemy positions near Loos and Hulluch, but with reserves held far from the battle front they were unable to exploit these successes and succeeding days saw only minor gains, as they pursued a strategy of attrition warfare.

In the first hours of the battle the German Front Line was successfully breached by the 15th (Scottish) Division and the Scottish battalions advanced into Loos itself. The German defence of the village consisted of one regiment of about 2,800 men, and four gun batteries. The German defence was overwhelmed and they evacuated the village during the late morning.

Later in the morning of 25 September, several Scottish battalions from 15th Division left the eastern exit of Loos village and made their way to the crest of higher ground to the south-east, known as Hill 70, since it appeared 70m above sea level on British maps. Some Scottish soldiers had advanced over the crest, following what they mistakenly believed to be British soldiers, but who were in fact retreating Germans. They moved down the slope to within 100 yards of the German wire.

With two companies on his left flank hiding at the bottom of Hill 70, the German battalion commander Major Grause ordered his right hand two companies to provide supporting fire from the Lens-Hulluch road. At about 1pm, coming under German fire, a few Scotsmen started to leave what cover they had, first crawling and then breaking into a run to scramble back up to the crest of Hill 70. This gradual dispersing of enemy resistance became apparent to Major Grause; in the hopelessness of their situation more and more Scotsmen tried to return to the crest over the 600 yards of exposed, bare slope. The Germans at the bottom of the hill spontaneously gave chase; some rushing forward they chased the Scotsmen up the hill shooting and bayonetting. Others standing still, picked off the Scotsmen silhouetted on the skyline.

The cheers of the Germans advancing on the left infected the other two companies on their right at the Lens-Hulluch road. Without orders to do so they rushed wildly forward towards the Hill 70, and regimental records describe how German cheers filled the air as they advanced over the dead and dying Scotsmen. Within an hour, the III Battalion of 178 Infanterie-Regiment had accomplished their objective, and the high ground of Hill 70 was again in German hands. This incident resulted in many casualties for the 15th Scottish Division, most of whom remained where they fell until the end of the war in what became No-Man's-Land. These soldiers are among the many thousands named on the Loos Memorial to the Missing. Arthur Grieg was among those who attacked on the morning of the 25th;

It was a dawn attack and my first time for going over the top. I had a feeling of fatalism, I realised that many men would be hit, but I did not think I would be one. The other men varied, some were quite eager to go, whereas others of course did not like the idea one bit. We were dressed in tartan kilts and Glengarry caps - later we got khaki aprons to hide the tartan; helmets had not been issued.

We attacked in extended order in half sections. At first there was not a great deal of enemy fire, but it got worse as we approached the enemy lines. We came up to the wire which had not been cut by the artillery – I never knew a case in the whole war when it was cut. The Germans had excellently-sited and very accurate machine guns, which were always the key factor in their defences. So we were pinned down and had to lie prone for hours until the 51st Highland Division broke through on the flank, and came round to the rear of the enemy, and the Germans in front of us put up their hands and surrendered.

The Germans, by the way, were wearing soft caps like us – not the famous ‘Pickelhaube’. Incidentally, our equipment at that time was a Mark IV Lee Enfield rifle with 150 rounds of ammunition in ten webbing pouches hung around our belts. Sometimes, we had a bandolier slung around our shoulders with a further 150 rounds which was generally enough. Our officer, Lindsay-Renton, opened fire as soon as he saw the Germans get up, and killed two of them. Then there was a general shout of ‘They’re surrendering’. We sent the Germans to the rear and got into their trenches, which were much deeper than ours, with real dug-outs which we hadn’t developed at that time. (The French were even more loath to dig in than we were, their trenches were like ditches, with straw at the bottom, which collected all sorts of vermin). The trenches remained in British hands and by the evening we were taken out of the lines and moved north to Auchy near the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

Arthur Grieg, from **Nigel Jones**, *War Walk* (1983), p.52.

The actual movements of the 7th Battalion (including Frank Skipwith) were recorded in their War Diary;

VAUDRICOURT

24/9 Left for Trenches at 9pm, marched to Grenay line and rested. The front line of attack left trenches at 5.50am.

25/9 Left Grenay line at 4am and worked up ammunition trench southern up and formed up in trenches left by 10th Gordons (Highlanders) 8am. Here quarters at Quality Street – At 9am the battalion advanced on Loos and meeting with little or no opposition it reached Loos village about 10am. Loos was cleared and heavy fighting then began for the occupation of Hill 70 beyond it. The battalion established itself near the crest and dug in. Units being much mixed up. The enemy counter-attacked during the night, but were repulsed without loss.

HILL 70

26/9 At 7.30am orders received that 45th Brigade would attack at 9am preceded by 1 hour bombardment on the Redoubt. This was carried out but owing to the fatigue of the troops and the mixture of units this was unsuccessful. The Battalion held on to its trenches facing the enemy till 5pm when they retired and were relieved by the 6th Cavalry Brigade. During the day two unsuccessful attacks were made by the 21st Division to join up with the left flank: Casualties during the two days fighting were: killed 6 officers and 63 men: wounded 12 officers 246 men. **Missing 1 officer** & 80 men. Men rested that night at Quality Street.

NOEUX-LES-MINES

27/9. Marched to Marzingarbe rested till 3.30pm and marched to Noeux-les-Mines and rested the night.

HAILLICOURT

28/9. Marched to Haillicourt

29/9. Rec'd congratulatory orders from G.O.C.s Corps, Division & Brigade – At 3pm the G.O.C. 45th Bde addressed the battalion & complimented them on their fine work and gallantry as displayed in the two days fighting.

BRUAY

30/9. Left Haillicourt at 11.30am & marched to Bruay where we went into billets for the night.

All rather understated considering the dreadful experience they had just been through. Major Frank Skipwith was leading his troops in the assault onto Hill 70 but he did not return. It was officially recorded that he was 'missing, presumed killed, sometime on or just after 25 September.' Could he be the unnamed missing officer noted in the war diary on the 25/9?

In 2010, during clearance work for a new prison near Vendin-le-Vieil, north of Arras, in France, twenty British soldiers killed in action during the Battle of Loos in 1915 were uncovered, in the area known as Hill 70 during the war. Only one of the troops discovered was identified - Private William McAleer, of the 7th Battalion the Royal Scottish Fusiliers, part of the 45th Brigade, 15th (Scottish) Division, the same battalion that Major Skipwith fought with on 25 September. Private McAleer who was aged twenty-two and came from Leven, in Fife, died shortly after the battle began, and he was identified due to his body being found with his small home-made oval metal tag with his name on it. Other soldiers, whose regiments were identified only from their uniform insignia (such as metal cap badges and buttons), included a further six Royal Scottish Fusiliers, two Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Northumberland Fusilier and a soldier of the Yorkshire and Lancasters. There were nine men whose regiment could not be identified. There were also the remains of 30 German soldiers found nearby, who were handed over to the German authorities.

Following their discovery, a re-interment service was held at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Cemetery at Loos-en-Gohelle, near Lens. Those who could not be identified were buried as soldiers 'Known unto God' in front of more than 200 people, including representatives from all the regiments with links to the British troops, plus Private McAleer's great step-nephew, Stephen McLeod, 47, who travelled from Scotland. All 20 soldiers were given full military honours, which included a gun salute during the service by a military firing party, and the playing of the Last Post. Private McAleer's coffin was given his own burial plot, with his headstone reading '13766, Private W. McAleer Royal Scots Fusiliers, 26th September 1915, age 22'. The remainder were buried in six other plots side by side. There will always be the unanswered question as to the identity of the men – could Major Frank Skipwith be among them?

Records of the 7th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers showed that in just two days of battle, 69 died, 258 were wounded and 181 were missing. British casualties in the main attack were 48,367 and they suffered 10,880 more in the subsidiary attack, a total of 59,247 losses of the 285,107 British casualties on the Western Front in 1915. The numbers were clearly on a par with the early losses on the Somme in 1916, which has assumed a significance in the history of the war in a way that the equally futile Loos has not.

Regarding future action involving Frank Skipwith's battalion, later in Spring 1916 they were involved in the German gas attacks near Hulluch and the defence of the Kink position. On 7 May 1916 they amalgamated with the 6th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers to become 6/7th Battalion and the 7ths ceased

to exist. Sir Winston Churchill, while in disgrace after Gallipoli, commanded the 6th Battalion 25 December 1915 until the amalgamation.

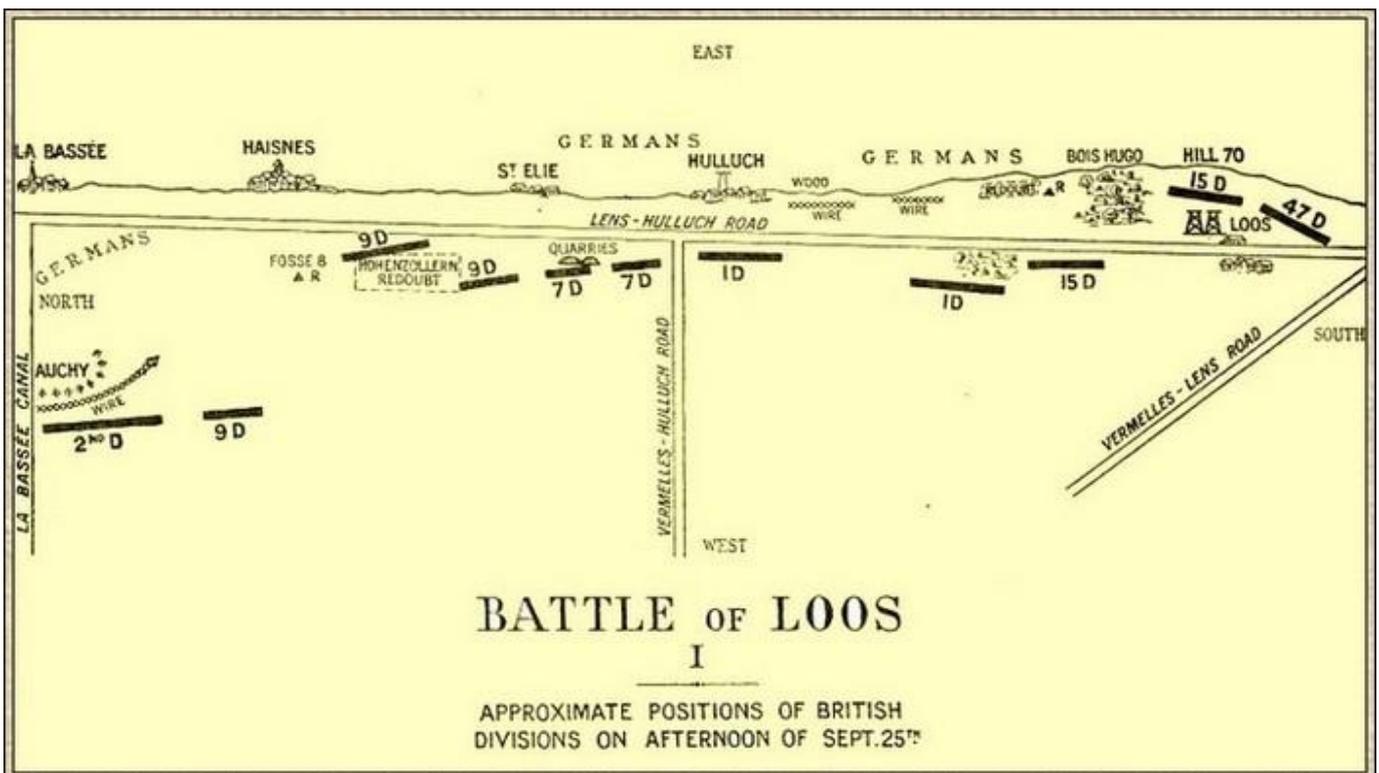
There was a further important repercussion when Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief, was dismissed and replaced by General Haig after he was held responsible for the failure of the campaign and the fact that he had prevented the release of the reserves to support the initial action.



Royal Scottish Fusiliers
Regimental Badge



Sir Winston Churchill, Commander of
6th Battalion, Royal Scottish Fusiliers.



Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erased heading not required.)

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
LARBEUVRIERE	19/9		Church Parade - Inspection of billets - Lieut Burlington went to ST VENANT for trench mortar class:	
"	20/9		Packing nets. Inspection parade on Light marching order.	
"	21/9		Two working parties of 60 men each - Route march by Companies about 8 miles -	
"	22/9		2 officers & 144 men working party at BETHUNE: Regt's bathing parade:	
VAUDRICOURT	23/9		Marched to VAUDRICOURT and bivouached in Chateau grounds. Very wet night:	
"	24/9		Left for trenches at 9 pm, marched to BRENAY line and rested. The front line of attack left the trenches at 5.50 am.	
"	25/9		Left BRENAY line at 4 am & worked up communication trench. Southern up and pressed up in trenches left by 10 th Gordons 8 am. Heavy fighting at Quality Street - At 9 am the battalion advanced on LOOS and meeting with little opposition it reached LOOS village about 10 am. LOOS was cleared and heavy fighting then begun for the occupation of Hill 70 beyond it. The Battalion established itself near the crest and dug in. Units being much mixed up. The enemy counter attacks during the night but were repulsed with loss.	
HILL 70	24/9		At 7.30 am an attempt was made to attack at 9 am preceded by 1 hour bombardment on the Redoubt. This was carried out but owing to the fatigue of the troops and the mixture of units this was unsuccessful. The Battalion held on to its trenches during the	

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erased heading not required.)

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
	26/9		Enemy left 5 pm when they retired & were relieved by the 6 th Cavalry B Co - During the day two unsuccessful attacks were made by the 21 st Division to join up with our left flank: Cornelissen during the two days fighting was: Killed 6 officers 63 men; wounded 12 officers 246 men missing 1 officer & 80 men. Men rested that night at Quality Street.	
NOEUVE LAUNAY	27/9		Marched to MARZINGARBE & rested till 3.30 pm and marched to NOEUVE LAUNAY & rested the night.	
HAILLI COURT	28/9		Marched to HAILLI COURT.	
"	29/9		Rest consolidation order from GOC's Corps, Division & Brigade - At 3 pm the GOC Lt Col B. addressed the Battalion & complimented them on their fine work and gallantry & displayed in the two days fighting:	
BRUAY	30/9		Left HAILLI COURT at 11.30 am & marched to BRUAY where we went into billets for the night.	
"	1/10		Marched from BRUAY to LA SALLE. (copy) was the Lt Col B. address by Sir Henry Montagu Commanding IV Corps & complimented & thanked for their gallant conduct & devotion.	

Chennin Lt Col.
Bondy 7th R.S. Fusils

The War Diary of The 7th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers September 1915

Two pages covering 24 Sept-1 October 1915 extracted from the diary



Re-interment service for twenty British soldiers killed in action during the Battle of Loos in 1915, held at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Cemetery at Loos-en-Gohelle, near Lens.

MEMORIALS

Frank was thirty-four years old when he died and was survived by his widow, Vera and his daughters Nanette and Cynthia. The architects' practice continued as Gibson & Gordon thereafter. He has been remembered on several memorials:

The Loos Memorial to the Missing

The Loos Memorial to the Missing commemorates over 20,000 officers and men who have no known graves, and who fell on the battlefields around Loos. On either side of Dud Corner Cemetery is a wall 15 feet high, to which are fixed tablets on which are carved the names of those commemorated. At the back are four small circular courts, open to the sky, in which the lines of tablets are continued, and between these courts are three semi-circular walls or apses, two of which carry tablets, while on the centre apse is erected the Cross of Sacrifice.

Dud Corner Cemetery, 1km west of Loos-en-Gohelle, a village 5km north-west of the mining town of Lens, in the Pas de Calais Department of north-east of France, stands almost on the site of a German strong point, the Lens Road Redoubt, captured by the 15th (Scottish) Division on the first day of the battle. The name "Dud Corner" is believed to refer to the large number of unexploded enemy shells found in the neighbourhood after the Armistice.

Frank Skipwith is commemorated on panels 46 to 49 of the Memorial, although his name was recorded incorrectly as Frank Peyton Skipworth.

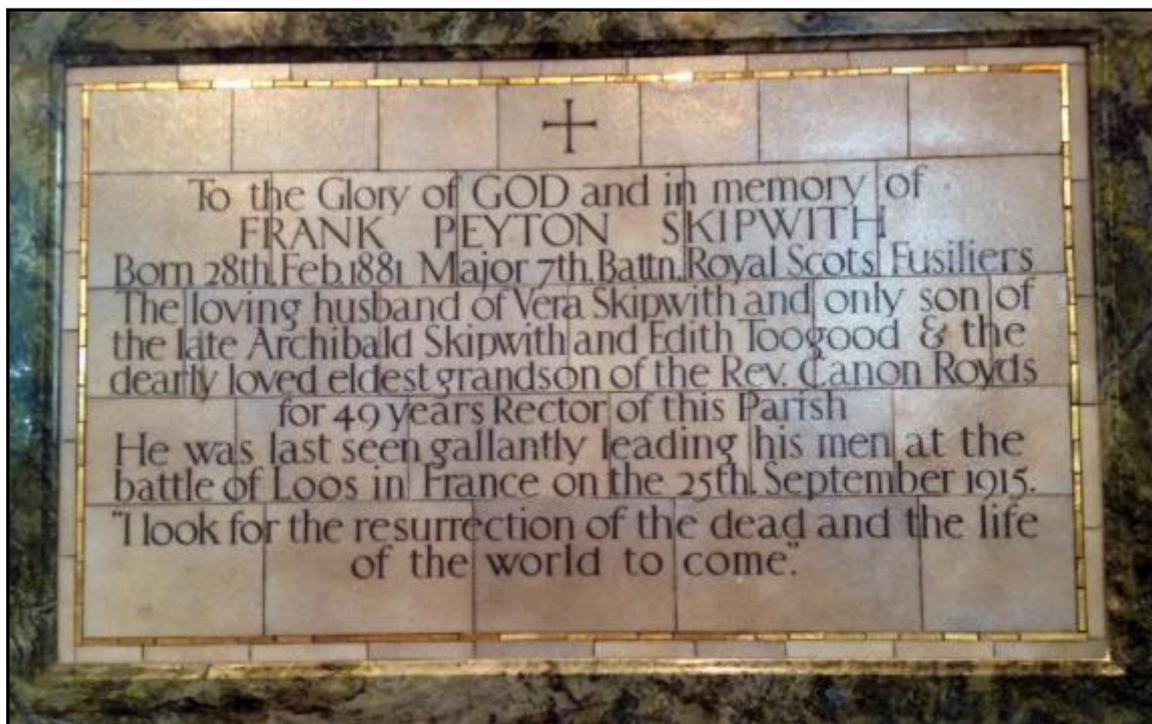


The Loos Memorial to the Missing / Dud Corner Cemetery, Loos-en-Gohelle

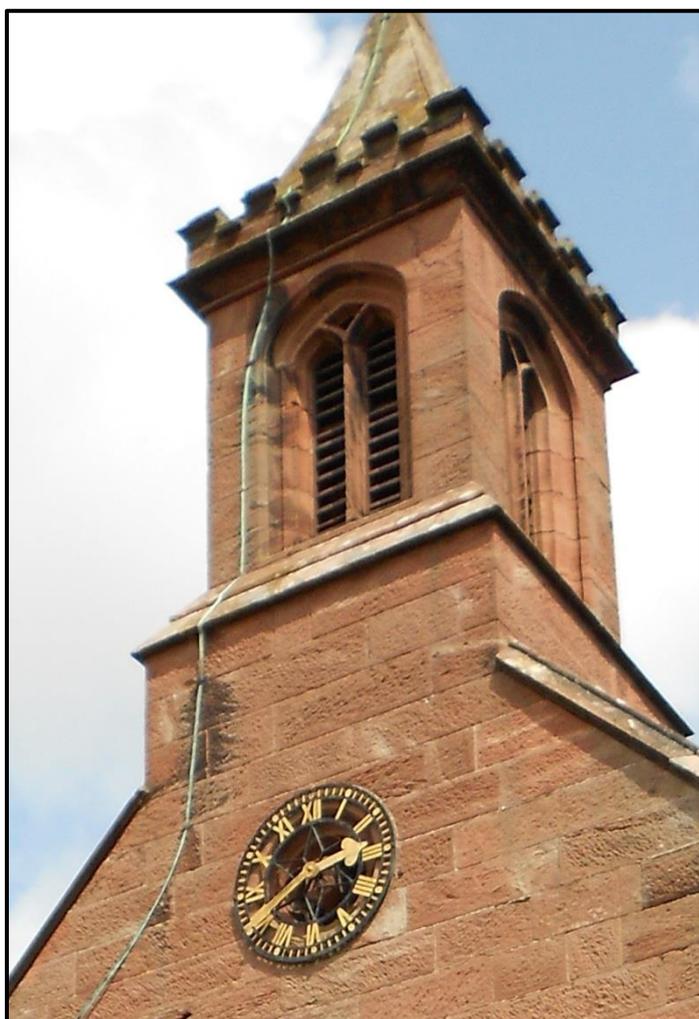


Photo by Mike Royden on a visit in 2013 to record the name of Thomas Edge of Farndon War Memorial and the Coddington Memorial Plaque (who was killed in action on 22 August 1918). Thomas was never found and is also on the Loos Memorial to the Missing. Thomas had previously been in action in the Middle East in the same regiment as Hugh Aldersey.

St. Mary's Church War Memorial, Coddington



Frank's death is commemorated on a plaque in St Mary's Church, Coddington.



Above the west porch is a clock which was made by Joyce of Whitchurch and installed as a memorial to the men of the parish who fell in the First World War.

St John's Church, Greenhill, Harrow, Middlesex



Frank Peyton Skipwith is also recorded on the war memorial in St John's Church, Greenhill, Harrow, Middlesex, England (bottom of 1st column of the right hand panel).

Personal Soldiers War Records

(To be returned to Applicant.)

ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS Regiment or Corps when Decoration was earned.

ROLL OF INDIVIDUALS entitled to the Decoration granted under Army Order 20 of 23rd December 1918

To be left blank	On date of Disembarkation		NAME	Date of Disembarkation	REMARKS	Record of disposal of decoration	To be left Blank for use in War Office
	Regt. No.	Rank					
			Major Walsh	R.K. 5.10.15 (1)			
			Godlove	L. 5.15 (1)	K.M.A. 25.8.15		
			London	L.S.D. 28.7.15 (1)			
			MINOR CASSILLIS	E.M. 22.12.14 (1)			
			BUCHANAN	F.E. 19.9.15 (1)	ORD 259, 21.3.21		
			MAJOR DICK	D.H.A. 27.11.14 (1)			
			MAJOR SKIPWITH	F.P. 25.9.14 (1)	Star stolen by I.R.A. Donegal Dec 25.9.15		
			MAJOR CAMPBELL	W.L. 7.15 (1)			
			MAJOR POLLARD	J.H.W. 18.1.15 (1)			
			MAJOR STEWART	W. 6.6.15 (1)	Dgwn 12.7.15		
			MAJOR SCUDAMORE	C.P. 3.15 (1)			
			MAJOR CHRISTIE	T.N. 7.15 (1)	Dgwn 15.8.15		

I certify that according to the Official Records the individuals named in this ROLL are entitled to the Decoration as detailed above.

Place _____
Date _____
Signature and rank of Officer certifying. _____

Medal Rolls entries for Royal Scots Fusiliers
Note the comment in the Remarks column; 'Star stolen by the I.R.A.'

Record No.	Registry No.	NAME AND RANK	Regt. or Corps	Date and Place of Death	CREDITS				Effc 1916	
					Account	Effects 1916-1917		Effects 1917-1918		
21376	115195/2	Morrison 2 Lt.	R.L. Highw. R.S.	6/8-1-16 In action	R.O. 4209 5/1/17 Transfer 509 19/1/17	13 46	3 10	8 -	56 2	
Scales @ 14.184										
21377	9/med/19207	Moolcombe Major	R.A.M.C. W.L.	30-8-16	Transfer 317 16/1/16		205	18 3		208
21378	6406/2	Atkinson Lt. Capt. L. det.	Infantry Regt.	16-8-16 In action	C.P. Base 9/16 Cox 460 9/16.2. " 9/16.2. Transfer 509 26/1/17 C.P. Base 7/16. Coast Co 12/16.2. Transfer 17/1/17	4 6 6 109 5	11 18 -	= = = 6 9 12 -		127 3 15
21379	20712/2	Skipworth Major Capt.	R.L. Scottd. F.P.	25-9-15 In action	Transfer 146 16/1/16		24	- 7		18 5
21380	9/inf/66	Matthews 2 Lt.	London N.A.	15-9-16 In action	McGregor's 12/16. Transfer 509 24/1/17 R.P. London 2/17 Melport 12/16.2. C.P.C. 7/16	3 40 2 3	12 14 2 12	6 6 2 4 9 -		6 37 3 9 9

Pension Awards and Gratuities

91421 1095
 Campaign: — 1914-15 Star

(A) Where decoration was earned.
 (B) Present situation

Name	Corps	Rank	Reg. No.	Roll on which included (if any)
(A) SKIPWITH				MEDAL 4 VICT 4 off/133 8
(B) FRANK PEYTON	4th Bn. R. Scots. Fuz. Major			15 STAR off/133 2 missing & presumed killed

Action taken 1915 Star } 1.V.X/1035, d/11.4.21. Anthony E.F./8/238.
 1915 Star } B.W. TV. m. }
 1915 Star } Reissued 1.V.X/2597, d/26.4.21. do

Theatre of War France.

Qualifying date 6.7/8/238

(6,34 46) W3135—RP433 50,000 12/17 HWV(P798) K608
 1264—RP2020 10,000 5/18

[OVER.]



On 11 April 1921 Frank was posthumously awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal, commonly known as Pip, Squeak and Wilfred, after the popular contemporary cartoon strip.

In a bizarre twist, in circumstances unknown, the Star was 'stolen by the I.R.A.' and immediately re-issued to the family on 26 April 1921.

In Memory of

Major

Frank Peyton Skipworth

7th Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers who died on 25 September 1915

Remembered with Honour

Loos Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Original article researched and written

by

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by

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