

Some Notes on the
War Memorial
in the Parish Church of
St James the Greater, Leicester

Graham Jagger

2nd Edition

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1. Introduction

On the pew leaflet for 8 May 2005 the Vicar wrote: “The sixtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War has given rise to an idea about a Remembrance Book. The concept is to record the names of those from the parish who died in the Two World Wars and other conflicts since then. In addition to the names there would be the opportunity to do research so as to provide explanatory notes indicating where and when they died, and a brief mention of their life history and involvement in the parish.

“Much of this information can be obtained from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission at Maidenhead, Berkshire. But what they cannot do themselves, of course, is to put together such information in a book for our church. That depends [on] our local initiative and the willingness of people in the church and community to see through the task.”

This present monograph represents the first step in this process and is based on information gleaned from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website at <http://www.cwgc.org/>, from the 1911 census at <http://www.findmypast.co.uk> and from copies of the *St James Magazine* held in the church archives. The copyright of Commonwealth War Graves Commission material and the Crown copyright in the census information are gratefully acknowledged.

It is hoped that the research reported here, which may be used without restriction, will provide a starting point for others who may wish to conduct further enquiries.

My thanks are due to Dr Alan McWhirr for his ready counsel and for making available to me material from the church archives.

Graham Jagger
Leicester, December 2012

2. A Short History of the War Memorial

The war memorial on the wall of the north aisle in St. James the Greater, Leicester, commemorates those who fell in the two great wars of the twentieth century: the First World War, 1914-18, and the Second World War, 1939-45. These two phases in the history of the memorial are quite distinct and are described separately.

2.1 The First World War, 1914-18

The idea for a war memorial in St. James the Greater seems first to have surfaced at a Church Council¹ meeting held towards the end of 1919. In January 1920² the then Vicar of St James, The Reverend Charles Edward O'Connor-Fenton, wrote in his letter which appeared in the first edition of the *S. James' Magazine* that: "it was decided at a recent meeting of the Church Council that we should take corporate action as a parish and congregation with regard to a War offering, and that the offering should comprise (1) a Memorial, with the names of the fallen from among us inscribed thereon; (2) an organ, as a thank-offering for victory." At that meeting two committees were appointed: the Memorial Committee, the remit of which was to consider the form the memorial should take, and the Thank-offering Committee. The two threads of memorial and thank-offering appear frequently – sometimes separately, sometimes intertwined – in subsequent issues of the magazine.

On 19 December 1919 a joint meeting of these two committees was held with the primary purpose of electing their officers. Alderman W J Lovell was appointed Chairman of the Memorial Committee, Mr W Taylor as Treasurer and Mr J F Beale as Honorary Secretary.

¹ The Church Council was essentially a meeting of sidesmen and is not to be confused with the PCC, an institution which was given legal status by the Parochial Church Councils (Powers) Measure 1921, one of the first measures to be passed under powers conferred by the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act 1919.

² Where a month is followed by a year, e.g. January 1920, this signifies the issue of the *St. James Magazine* from which the information was taken.

The first meeting of the Memorial Committee was held on Friday, 16 January 1920. After some discussion it was agreed that a tablet should be erected in the Church recording the names of those associated with S. James' who made the great sacrifice, and also the names of any other parishioners which were not included on a similar memorial in any other place of worship. The material for the Memorial was also debated, and the officials were instructed to consult on this with the architect and to suggest a suitable inscription. An appeal for donations was made so that the memorial could be erected without delay. It was requested that the names of 'parishioners eligible for record' on the memorial should be sent to the Secretary.

It seems that names of 'parishioners eligible for record' were slow in coming. In March 1920 it was noted that very few names of the fallen had been received and that it was necessary to complete the list as soon as possible.

At the meeting of the Memorial Committee held 19 March 1920 two designs for a tablet in the Church were submitted. One was for a slate tablet on Portland stone background, and the other a copper or brass tablet on a marble background. It was estimated that the total cost of the memorial was likely to be in the region of £200. At the time of the meeting only £24 18s. had been raised. The previous appeals for donations and the names of the fallen were reiterated.

By April 1920 a note of desperation in the search for names can be detected in the pages of the Magazine. The Vicar wrote that he was anxious to have a complete list of the names of those from the parish and congregation who fell in the Great War. He pointed out that the names of all those who lived in the parish qualified for being recorded on the memorial whether they were members of the Church of England or not.

It was reported at a meeting of the Memorial Committee held on 17 June 1920 that tenders had been received from two of the principal firms of stonemasons in the city for the construction of a marble tablet, also an estimate and design for the construction of one in oak with gilt lettering. The meeting was generally in favour of the oak tablet, and a detailed drawing of this was being prepared. Although a large number of names had been received, there was still doubt that there were many that

had not been sent in. A further appeal for more names was made. It was also pointed out that the amount already subscribed was far short of the total required and that more donations were urgently required.

Further work on the design of the memorial was done during the latter half of 1920 and by 16 December 1920 the Memorial Committee were in a position to lay its proposals before the Church Council. The memorial was to consist of an oak tablet, suitably designed and constructed to harmonize with the general surroundings and furniture of the Church. It was decided that the lettering be of best English gold, and that the names be surmounted with the City coat of arms, and a suitable inscription. Subject to consultation with Mr R C Johnson with respect to the cost of lettering, and the architect's approval, the tender of Mr. Johnson for its construction at a cost of £79, exclusive of lettering, was agreed to. The actual cost could not be stated until all the lettering had been decided upon but it was thought it would amount to £150 or £160. At the time of the meeting the amount promised or subscribed was about £60. The list of names to be included on the memorial had still not been finalised.

By the end of 1920 the Thank-offering fund for the organ had already reached over £1000 toward its target of £3000 but the lack of contributions to the memorial appeal was proving to be a major embarrassment. It was clear that a rethink was necessary.

On 6 May 1921 at one of its regular meeting the Memorial Committee came up with a new, and cheaper, proposal. The architect, Mr H H Thompson, had prepared a further design for the memorial. It comprised a bronze tablet, surmounted by a gilt Cross, and lettering in gilt, with mother-of-pearl inlay, and ornamental surround. Three tenders for its construction were submitted and considered. The design was greatly admired, and it was unanimously decided to accept the tender of the Dryad Metal Company, provided that £90 covered the whole cost, and that there were no extras. The Vicar was instructed to place the order at an early date, subject to the approval of the Church Council.

This approval was forthcoming at a meeting of the Church Council held on 12 May 1921. A further £30 was still required, in addition to the sum already raised, to

meet the cost. It was felt to be of the highest importance that the list of names should be as complete and accurate as possible and yet another appeal was made for further names.³

By the middle of 1921 the manufacturing of the memorial was well in hand, but the fund was still £24 2s. short of the £90 required. The Memorial Committee was particularly desirous of raising this amount by the time the tablet was completed but it was fully aware that many members of the congregation had subscribed liberally to other war memorials and were, perhaps, reluctant to contribute further to such projects. Undoubtedly the Thank-offering appeal for the organ contributed significantly to the difficulties experienced in raising money for the memorial.

But the required money was raised and on the afternoon of Sunday, 8 October 1921, in the presence of a large congregation, the S. James' War Memorial was unveiled and dedicated. The service was conducted by the Vicar. Col. F. C. Oliver unveiled the memorial and it was dedicated by the Venerable Archdeacon MacNutt, who also preached the sermon.

The Church Council at its meeting on 26 October 1921 was gratified to hear from the Memorial Committee that the expenses in connection with the memorial have been paid, and that when all subscriptions promised had been received there would be a small balance in hand. The Committee, and especially Mr Beale the Honorary Secretary and Mr W Taylor the Honorary Treasurer, were thanked for the trouble they had taken in connection with the matter and congratulated on having at length brought the scheme to a satisfactory issue. The Committee, having completed its work, was discharged.

It is interesting to note that J. F. Beale was out of the country at the time of this meeting. On the 15 October he left England to make his own pilgrimage to the battlefields of France and Flanders. Beale's February 1922 first-hand account of his travels is worth recording; it is given in section 4 below.

³ No contemporary list of the names submitted for inclusion on the War Memorial seems to have survived, either in the church archives or the archives of the Dryad Metal Company deposited in the Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office.

From the photograph shown in section 3 below, it will be noticed that the dates of the Great War are given on the tablet as 1914-1919, rather than the more usual 1914-1918. Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914. The armistice – meaning ceasefire or truce – was signed on 11 November 1918, and this was the *de facto* end of the war. The war did not end *de jure* until the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June 1919. Some memorials reflect the earlier date and some the latter.

2.2 The Second World War, 1939-45

In the early 1980s, during the Incumbency of the Reverend D. N. Hole, the war memorial was modified by the addition of the names of those who fell in the Second World War. Only three names were recorded at that time: those of Charles W Bentley, Ernest L. R. Fortey and Noel C. W Rowe.

The *St. James Magazine* for the years 1940-44 (the 1945 volume is missing from the church archives) contains details of the fate of a number of St. James's men. These details are reproduced here.

January 1940	Albert E Dickens, 8 Ripon Street, reported missing after sinking of HMS Auxiliary Cruiser <i>Rawalpindi</i> by enemy naval forces on Thursday, November 23, 1939. ⁴
July 1940	Sgt. Douglas Walker RA, died at a hospital in the south of England, after having been evacuated from Flanders a few days before seriously wounded.
September 1940	Charles Bentley on August 6 officially reported to be a prisoner of War in Germany.
September 1941	Richard J D Sharpe, 37 Evington Road, Driver in the RASC in the Middle East, taken Prisoner.
October 1941	William J Platton, 24 Bannerman Road, taken prisoner Charles Bentley and Richard J D Sharpe also prisoners
November 1941	Jack Amott, 2 Kimberley Rd, killed in a flying accident while on active service with the RAF somewhere in England in October

⁴ On 26 Aug, 1939 the passenger ship *Rawalpindi* of the P & O Steam Navigation Co Ltd, London, was requisitioned by the Admiralty and converted to an armed merchant cruiser. On 23 Nov, 1939, the *HMS Rawalpindi* (Capt E.C. Kennedy, RN) on Northern Patrol was shelled and sunk by the German battlecruiser *Scharnhorst* southeast of Iceland in the Iceland-Faroe passage. There were 275 dead and 37 survivors.

- December 1941 Raymond Hubbard 57 St Stephen's Rd, rescued from the *Ark Royal*, reportedly sunk on Friday, November 14, 1941.
- February 1942 Pte Maurice A. Garner, of 8 Skipworth Street, killed in action in the far east on December 10, 1941. He was 22 years old.
- September 1942 Paul Farnsworth RN, 360 Knighton Lane, Leonard Taylor, 29 Medway Street, RN Telegraphist and Arthur E Newton, 38 Hamilton street, R.C. of Signals, have been taken prisoners of war.
- Eric D Morrish, 37 Holmfield Road, died at Catterick, Yorkshire, on 16 July
- November 1942 In September Pilot Officer Phil Cherry was decorated by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace with the DFM which he had gained in the Near East.
- May 1943 Reginald Lagor, 18 Beaumont Road, reported missing. He was a Private in the Royal Marines.
- June 1943 Corporal E L R Fortey, 11 Herschell Street, reported wounded on 7 April
- Corporal Sidney John Henton serving in the First Army, unofficially reported killed on active service on March 4, 1943.
- Sub-lieut H H ("Peter") Large of the Fleet Air Arm, was killed on action in April, 1943.
- July 1943 "Ted" Fortey, 11 Herschell Street has now been officially reported missing.
- August 1943 Corporal Sydney John Henton, 9 Herschell Street, whose name was mentioned in the June issue of this magazine, has now been officially reported killed in action on March 4, 1943.
- Paul Farnsworth, R.N., 360 Knighton Lane, who for long has been reported missing has now been officially reported a prisoner
- Lieut. Charles Clarke of the Inniskilling Fusiliers (whose home is at 33 Kimberley Road) has brought great honour to our Church and Parish and untold joy to many admiring friends by being the first on our long list of men serving in the Forces to win the Military Cross. He was awarded this distinction for a series of gallant exploits in North Africa during the month of April.
- October 1943 Marine Commando Reginald Lagor, 18 Beaumont Road, who was reported missing in March of this year has recently been reported as "presumed dead on active service."
- November 1943 We regret to learn that Ernest Fortey, reported some time ago as missing, is now reported dead.
- April 1944 Lt Col Hunter, son of Mr and Mrs Hunter, serving with the Army in India, has been killed.

A photograph of the original memorial together with its later modification is shown in section 3 below.

3. The War Memorial



Graham Jagger

**Our Glorious Dead
For God, King and Country
1914-1919**

Beckett, Ernest W
Bolton, Edward J
Carryer, Charles Ivan
Cooper, Frank
Ellis, William Frederick
Fower, Ernest William
Grant, Ernest Leonard
Harding, Samuel Collis
Haunton, Frank
Hodgkins, James Percy

Hopcroft, Horace
Hopkin, Fred Head (server)
James, Harry
Mansfield, Horace William
Moir, Leslie John
Nichols, Lionel Walter (server)
Parker, Norman Webster
Robertson, Malcolm Duncan (server)
Taylor, Walter
Thoyst, Edward

1939-1945

Charles W Bentley

Ernest L. R. Fortey

Noel C. W Rowe

4. John F. Beale's Notes on a Visit to Belgium

On the 15th of October I sailed from Dover on Belgian Mail Steamer *Stud Antwerpes* for Ostend, on a visit to the Ypres Salient, Brussels and Antwerp. Owing to the limited space at my disposal, I pass over my impressions of Ostend. Brussels and Antwerp, and confine my brief article to a description of my visit to Ypres. I left Ostend on the evening of the 15th and arrived at Ypres at 8 p.m., calling at Dixmude, Thourot, Tollcapelle, Langemarke, Pilken, Boesinghe and other places which were household words during the great war. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and as I wended my way to the Y.M.C.A. Hostel, where I was a welcome guest during my stay, past the moat and badly damaged ramparts, my emotions were stirred as I recalled the gallant deeds of thousands of our brave lads, many of whom were personally known to me, whose memories I shall cherish as long as life shall last, and who sleep in and around that ruined town. On the following morning I was afforded a closer view of the ruins of the famous Cloth Hall, now in the hands of those who are taking steps to preserve what is left of it as a memorial to future generations. Many other traces of the titanic and prolonged struggle were visible, although a new Ypres, like a Phoenix from the ashes, is rising from the ruins of old, and building is progressing apace. One noticed the ruins of the fine St. Martin's Cathedral, St. Nicholas Church, St. Peter's Church, the Hospital and many others, whilst the ramparts showed unmistakable signs of the intensity of the bombardment, and the moat had become but an untidy ditch, its banks pitted with shell holes. Latter in the day I motored to the new Irish Farm Cemetery near St. Jean where I was privileged to place some flowers on the grave of a brave Leicester lad. There I had my first visible proof of the loving care and attention bestowed on the last resting-places of our boys, through the good offices of the Graves Commission, who are doing such excellent work. Staffs of gardeners are sowing grass seeds, laying turf, and planting shrubs and flowers. The rough temporary crosses are giving way to permanent stone memorials, bearing the sign of the Cross and inscriptions chosen by relatives. That Sunday morning ride from St. Jean to Zonebeke, on to Broodseinde, and the Cemetery at Tynecot on the Passchandaele Ridge, will remain indelibly

imprinted on my memory. Although at many of these places, made famous for ever as the scenes of the most vital and the greatest struggles against overwhelming odds this country has ever had, temporary, and in many cases, permanent houses have sprung up, many traces of the severe fighting still remain in the shape of miles of devastated country pitted by shell holes, grass-grown trenches, live shells, shattered block-houses and dug-outs, dumps of rusting barbed wire, rifles, mess-tins and other material, whilst for miles, as far as the eye can see, smashed and withered tree trunks are the only objects which relieve the barren and shell-ploughed land. Our return journey was through Beceleare, Gheluvelt, through Hooge, where rusty tanks still repose in the mud, along the Menin road of imperishable memory to all Britishers, into Ypres in time for lunch at the very hospitable Y. M. C. A. Hostel, where Major Marston and his assistants, combined with Captain C. E. de Trafford, have done so much for sorrowing relatives visiting the many beautifully kept cemeteries round. I have no space to describe in detail my visit to Zillibeke, Hill 60, Kemmel, on the summit of which I spent an hour, studying the scenes of so many great battles which were fresh in my memory, Lindenhoek or other places. The same profound impressions moved me to the end, and grew in intensity as I journeyed in the train, through Menin and Courtrai, for Brussels. The sun was sinking in the west, a great ball of fire, and on either side of the line for miles a dreary desolate wilderness, ruined dug-outs and shell holes, strewn with decaying war material, weapons and equipment, whilst silhouetted against the crimson sky were innumerable dead, barkless and splintered tree trunks, looking like so many grim spectres gazing out on a once fair country that had been scorched and blasted by the fiery breath of some hideous monster. Such is War! Let us pray earnestly and humbly that the endeavours of those statesmen who are striving to prevent a recurrence in the future may be crowned with success.

5. Commonwealth War Graves Commission records

The following tables give details, where known, of the military record of those commemorated on the war memorial.⁵ The name of the regiment (often, not surprisingly, the Leicestershire Regiment) is given together with the date of death and the place of burial or, if there is no known grave, the place of commemoration. Details of these places, and the battles or campaigns with which they were related, are given in section 6 below. Additional details of next-of-kin are sometimes given. The final row of each table indicates if any additional biographical information has been found in the 1911 census. In these cases the census data are given in section 7 below. Details are presented separately for each war.

5.1 The Great War 1914-18

Name:	BECKETT, ERNEST WHITTON
Initials:	E W
Nationality:	United Kingdom
Rank:	Second Lieutenant
Regiment:	Leicestershire Regiment
Unit Text:	1st/4th Bn.
Date of Death:	22/03/1918
Casualty Type:	Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference:	Bay 5.
Cemetery:	ARRAS MEMORIAL
1911 Census:	Yes

Name:	BOLTON, EDWARD JOHNSON
Initials:	E J
Nationality:	United Kingdom
Rank:	Gunner
Regiment:	Royal Garrison Artillery
Unit Text:	193rd Siege Bty.
Age:	43
Date of Death:	12/08/1918
Service No:	89422
Additional information:	Son of Frederick George and Sarah Elizabeth Bolton, of Kibworth, Leicestershire; husband of Caroline Elizabeth Bolton, of High St., Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire.
Casualty Type:	Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference:	II. B. 44.
Cemetery:	TERLINCTHUN BRITISH CEMETERY, WIMILLE
1911 Census:	Yes

⁵ This information is taken from the web site of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC), <http://www.cwgc.org/>.

Name: CARRYER, CHARLES IVAN
Initials: C I
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Second Lieutenant
Regiment: Royal Flying Corps
Secondary Regiment: East Yorkshire Regiment
Secondary Unit Text: and
Age: 18
Date of Death: 13/08/1916
Additional information: Son of Charles Barrowdale Carryer and Marian Carryer, of 176, London Rd., Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: C. "U." 252.
Cemetery: LEICESTER (WELFORD ROAD) CEMETERY
1911 Census: Yes

Name: COOPER, FRANK
Initials: F
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Gunner
Regiment: Royal Garrison Artillery
Unit Text:
Date of Death: 22/09/1920
Service No: 83807
Casualty Type:
Grave/Memorial Reference:
Cemetery:
1911 Census: Yes

Name: ELLIS
Initials: W P⁶
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Lance Corporal
Regiment: East Yorkshire Regiment
Unit Text: 7th Bn.
Date of Death: 31/03/1918
Service No: 37349
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: II. E. 11.
Cemetery: BOUZINCOURT RIDGE CEMETERY, ALBERT
1911 Census: Yes

⁶ There is a CWGC error here: Ellis's middle name is Frederick

Name: FOWER, ERNEST W.
Initials: E W
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Lance Corporal
Regiment: Leicestershire Regiment
Unit Text: 1st/4th Bn.
Date of Death: 13/10/1915
Service No: 3410
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: Panel 42 to 44.
Cemetery: LOOS MEMORIAL
1911 Census: Yes

Name: GRANT, ERNEST LEONARD
Initials: E L
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Rifleman
Regiment: West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)
Unit Text: 1st/7th Bn.
Age: 37
Date of Death: 09/10/1917
Service No: 42672
Additional information: Husband of Ellen Grant, of 10, Ripon St., Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: XXXII. C. 11.
Cemetery: TYNE COT CEMETERY
1911 Census: Yes

Name: HARDING, SAMUEL COLLIS
Initials: S C
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Second Lieutenant
Regiment: Tank Corps
Unit Text: 18th Coy. "F" Bn.
Age: 23
Date of Death: 22/08/1917
Awards: MM⁷
Additional information: Son of William Warrington Harding and Cary Louisa Harding, of 8, Belmont Villas, New Walk, Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: Panel 159 to 160.
Cemetery: TYNE COT MEMORIAL
1911 Census: Yes

⁷ Gazetted, 11 November, 1916. "2653 Cpl. (L./Sjt.) S. C. Harding, Leic. R."

Name: HAUNTON, WILLIAM ALLAN FRANK
Initials: W A F
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Private
Regiment: North Staffordshire Regiment
Unit Text: 8th Bn.
Age: 37
Date of Death: 01/10/1917
Service No: 235109
Additional information: Son of William Alfred Allan Haunton, of Leicester; husband of Frances Maud Haunton, of 13, Bonsall St., Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: II. A. 5.
Cemetery: SPOILBANK CEMETERY
1911 Census: Yes

Name: HODGKINS
Initials: J P
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Lieutenant
Regiment: Leicestershire Regiment
Unit Text: 2nd/4th Bn.
Date of Death: 26/09/1917
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: V. E. 5.
Cemetery: DOZINGHEM MILITARY CEMETERY
1911 Census: Yes

Name: HOPCROFT, HORACE PHILEMON
Initials: H P
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Bombardier
Regiment: Royal Horse Artillery
Unit Text: Leicestershire Bty.
Age: 22
Date of Death: 15/03/1915
Service No: 243
Additional information: Son of Ralph and Emma Hopcroft, of 54, Skipworth St., Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: M. "U." 63.
Cemetery: LEICESTER (WELFORD ROAD) CEMETERY
1911 Census: Yes

Name: HOPKIN, FRED HEAD
Initials: F H
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Private
Regiment: Royal Warwickshire Regiment
Unit Text: 14th Bn.
Age: 31
Date of Death: 13/04/1918
Service No: 30316
Additional information: Son of Eliza and the late Henry William Hopkin, of Leicester; husband of Martha Hopkin, of 184, Clarendon Park Rd., Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: II. C. 5.
Cemetery: AIRE COMMUNAL CEMETERY
1911 Census: Yes

Name: JAMES, HENRY EDWARD
Initials: H E
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Airman 2nd Class
Regiment: Royal Flying Corps
Age: 45
Date of Death: 21/09/1917
Service No: 88545
Additional information: Son of Henry Edward James and Emma James, of Gloucester; husband of Ada James, of 10, Mill Lane, Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: O1. "C." 249.
Cemetery: LEICESTER (WELFORD ROAD) CEMETERY
1911 Census: Yes

Name: MANSFIELD, HORACE WILLIAM
Initials: H W
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Lance Corporal
Regiment: Leicestershire Regiment
Unit Text: 1st/4th Bn.
Age: 20
Date of Death: 13/10/1915
Service No: 2603
Additional information: Son of Herbert and Elizabeth Ann Mansfield, of 61, Evington Rd., Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: Panel 42 to 44.
Cemetery: LOOS MEMORIAL
1911 Census: Yes

Name: MOIR, LESLIE JOHN
Initials: L J
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Private
Regiment: Leicestershire Yeomanry
Date of Death: 13/05/1915
Service No: 1732
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: Panel 5.
Cemetery: YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL
1911 Census: Yes

Name: NICHOLS, LIONEL WALTER
Initials: L W
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Private
Regiment: Royal Sussex Regiment
Unit Text: "A" Coy. 2nd Bn.
Age: 21
Date of Death: 05/07/1917
Service No: 202598
Additional information: Only son of Walter E. C. and Florence Nichols, of 15, Evington Rd., Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: II. D. 8.
Cemetery: RAMSCAPPELLE ROAD MILITARY CEMETERY
1911 Census: Yes

Name: PARKER, NORMAN WEBSTER
Initials: N W
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Private
Regiment: Leicestershire Regiment
Unit Text: 1st/4th Bn.
Age: 19
Date of Death: 13/10/1915
Service No: 3632
Additional information: Son of Luke Jesse Parker, of "Holm Dene", St. James Rd., Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: Panel 42 to 44.
Cemetery: LOOS MEMORIAL
1911 Census: Yes

Name: ROBERTSON, MALCOLM DUNCAN
Initials: M D
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Lance Corporal
Regiment: Leicestershire Regiment
Unit Text: "B" Coy. 1st Bn.
Age: 26
Date of Death: 27/05/1916
Service No: 17869
Additional information: Son of John Charles and Emily Jane Caroline Robertson, of "Canterbury," Houlditch Rd., Knighton, Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: F. "C." 852.
Cemetery: LEICESTER (WELFORD ROAD) CEMETERY
1911 Census: Yes

Name: TAYLOR, WALTER
Initials: W
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Gunner
Regiment: Royal Marine Artillery
Unit Text: Howitzer Bde.
Age: 23
Date of Death: 09/11/1917
Service No: RMA2247(S)
Additional information: Son of George and Martha Elizabeth Taylor, of 51, St. Peter's Rd., Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: C. 5.
Cemetery: STEENKERKE BELGIAN MILITARY CEMETERY
1911 Census: Yes

Name: THOYST, EDWARD
Initials:
Nationality:
Rank:
Regiment:
Unit Text:
Date of Death:
Casualty Type:
Grave/Memorial Reference:
Cemetery:
1911 Census: Not traced in the census

Edward Thoyst remains something of a mystery. No trace of him has been found in the records of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, and no record of a Thoyst family has been found either in the 1911 census of the British Isles or the Registrar General's records of Births, Marriages and Deaths. It can only be assumed that "Thoyst" was a corruption of another family name which occurred

during the copying of names from one list to another during the period when the design for the memorial was being finalised.

5.2 The Second World War 1939-45

Name: BENTLEY, CHARLES WALTER
Initials: C W
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Private
Regiment: Royal Army Service Corps
Unit Text: 2 Field Bakery.
Age: 26
Date of Death: 24/04/1945
Service No: S/99420
Additional information: Son of Earnest and Martha Minnie Bentley, of Leicester.⁸
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: Column 140.
Cemetery: DUNKIRK MEMORIAL

Name: FORTEY, ERNEST LEEFE ROBINSON
Initials: E L R
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Private
Regiment: Northamptonshire Regiment
Unit Text: 5th Bn.
Age: 26
Date of Death: 07/04/1943
Service No: 5889265
Additional information: Son of Walter Edward and Annie Fortey, of Leicester.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: 1. C. 3.
Cemetery: MEDJEZ-EL-BAB WAR CEMETERY

⁸ In December 1939 living at 23 Herschell Street: formerly in the Choir.

Name: ROWE, NOEL CLAUDE WALTER
Initials: N C W
Nationality: United Kingdom
Rank: Lieutenant
Regiment: Leicestershire Regiment
Unit Text: 1st Bn.
Age: 29
Date of Death: 26/04/1945
Service No: 187426
Additional information: Son of Claude Edward and Lucy Rowe; husband of Effie Rowe, of Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire.
Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference: 14. F. 4.
Cemetery: JONKERBOS WAR CEMETERY

6. War Cemeteries and Memorials

The following paragraphs give brief details of where those commemorated on the war memorial are buried or, if they have no known grave, the battlefield memorial on which they are commemorated.

6.1 Aire Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France

From March 1915 to February 1918, Aire was a busy but peaceful centre used by Commonwealth forces as corps headquarters. The Highland Casualty Clearing Station was based there as was the 39th Stationary Hospital (from May 1917) and other medical units. Plot I contains burials from this period. The burials in plots II, III and IV (rows A to F) relate to the fighting of 1918, when the 54th Casualty Clearing Station came to Aire and the town was, for a while, within 13 kilometres of the German lines. The cemetery now contains 894 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and a few French and German war graves. There are also 21 Second War burials, mostly dating from the withdrawal to Dunkirk in May 1940. The Commonwealth plots were designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

6.2 Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France

The French handed over Arras to Commonwealth forces in the spring of 1916 and the system of tunnels upon which the town is built were used and developed in preparation for the major offensive planned for April 1917. The Commonwealth section of the Faubourg D'amiens Cemetery was begun in March 1916, behind the French military cemetery established earlier. It continued to be used by field ambulances and fighting units until November 1918. The cemetery was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields and from two smaller cemeteries in the vicinity. The cemetery contains 2,651 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. In addition, there are 30 war graves of other nationalities, most of them German. During the Second World War, Arras was occupied by United Kingdom forces headquarters until the town was evacuated on 23 May 1940. Arras then remained in German hands until retaken by Commonwealth and Free French forces on 1 September 1944. The cemetery

contains seven Commonwealth burials of the Second World War. The graves in the French military cemetery were removed after the First World War to other burial grounds and the land they had occupied was used for the construction of the Arras Memorial and Arras Flying Services Memorial. The Arras Memorial commemorates almost 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918. Canadian and Australian servicemen killed in these operations are commemorated by memorials at Vimy and Villers-Bretonneux. A separate memorial remembers those killed in the Battle of Cambrai in 1917. The Arras Flying Services Memorial commemorates nearly 1,000 airmen of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Air Force, either by attachment from other arms of the forces of the Commonwealth or by original enlistment, who were killed on the whole Western Front and who have no known grave. Both cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, with sculpture by Sir William Reid Dick.

6.3 Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Poperinge, Belgium

Westvleteren was outside the front held by Commonwealth forces in Belgium during the First World War, but in July 1917, in readiness for the forthcoming offensive, groups of casualty clearing stations were placed at three positions called by the troops Mendinghem, Dozinghem and Bandaghem. The 4th, 47th and 61st Casualty Clearing Stations were posted at Dozinghem and the military cemetery was used by them until early in 1918. There are now 3,174 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the cemetery and 65 German war graves from this period. The cemetery also contains 73 Second World War burials dating from the Allied withdrawal to Dunkirk in May 1940. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

6.4 Dunkirk Memorial, Nord, France

Dunkirk witnessed the landing of the British Expeditionary Force in September and October 1914. Throughout the First World War it was a seaplane base and later an American Naval Air Service base. The town was also a French hospital centre and the 8th Canadian Stationary Hospital was there from November 1918 to April 1919. Although an estimated 7,500 shells and bombs fell on the town during the war, ship building and other port activities continued. During the Second World War, Dunkirk was the scene of the historic evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from France in May 1940. Dunkirk Town Cemetery contains 450 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, ten of them unidentified. The graves are situated in Plots 1 to 3 in the public part of the cemetery to the right of the main entrance, and in Plots 4 and 5 of the Commonwealth War Graves section adjacent to the Dunkirk Memorial. Of the 800 Second World War burials, more than 200 are unidentified and special memorials are erected to 58 soldiers known to be buried among them. These graves are in Plots 1 and 2 of the section by the Dunkirk Memorial. There are also Czech, Norwegian and Polish war graves within the Commonwealth section, and war graves of other nationalities will be found elsewhere in the cemetery. The Dunkirk Memorial stands at the entrance to the Commonwealth War Graves section of Dunkirk Town Cemetery. It commemorates more than 4,500 casualties of the British Expeditionary Force who died in the campaign of 1939-40 and who have no known grave. The memorial was designed by Philip Hepworth. The engraved glass panel depicting the evacuation was by John Hutton.

6.5 Jonkerbos War Cemetery, Gelderland, Netherlands

The Netherlands fell to the Germans in May 1940 and was not re-entered by Allied forces until September 1944. Nijmegen was a front line town from 17 September 1944 until February 1945. The cemetery, which was created by No. 3 Casualty Clearing station, is in a wooded area known as Jonkers Bosch, from which it took its name. Jonkerbos War Cemetery contains 1,629 Commonwealth burials of the Second World War, 99 of them unidentified, and 13 war graves of other nationalities.

6.6 Le Touret Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France

The Cemetery was begun by the Indian Corps (and in particular by the 2nd Leicesters) in November, 1914, and it was used continuously by Field Ambulances and fighting units until March, 1918. It passed into German hands in April, 1918, and after its recapture a few further burials were made in Plot IV in September and October. The grave of one Officer of the London Regiment was brought in in 1925 from a position on the Estaires-La Basse road near "Port Arthur", and the 264 Portuguese graves of March, 1917 and April, 1919 were removed to Richebourg-L'Avoue Portuguese National Cemetery after the Armistice. There are now over 900, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. The graves of three men of the King's Liverpool Regiment, which were destroyed by shell fire, are now represented by special headstones. The Cemetery covers an area of 7,036 square metres and is enclosed by a low brick wall.

6.7 Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France

Dud Corner Cemetery 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 be due to the large number of unexploded enemy shells found in the neighbourhood after the Armistice. On either side of the 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 semicircular walls or apses, two of which carry tablets, while on the centre apse is erected the Cross of Sacrifice. This memorial commemorates 20597 identified casualties.

6.8 Medjez-el-Bab War Cemetery, Tunisia

In May 1943, the war in North Africa came to an end in Tunisia with the defeat of the Axis powers by a combined Allied force. The campaign began on 8 November 1942, when Commonwealth and American troops made a series of landings in Algeria and

Morocco. The Germans responded immediately by sending a force from Sicily to northern Tunisia, which checked the Allied advance east in early December. In the south, the Axis forces defeated at El Alamein withdrew into Tunisia along the coast through Libya, pursued by the Allied Eighth Army. By mid April 1943, the combined Axis force was hemmed into a small corner of north-eastern Tunisia and the Allies were grouped for their final offensive. Medjez-el-Bab was at the limit of the Allied advance in December 1942 and remained on the front line until the decisive Allied advances of April and May 1943. There are 2,903 Commonwealth servicemen of the Second World War buried or commemorated in Medjez-el-Bab War Cemetery; 385 of the burials are unidentified. Special memorials commemorate three soldiers buried in Tunis (Borgel) Cemetery and one in Youks-les-Bains Cemetery, whose graves are now lost. Within the cemetery stands the Medjez-el-Bab Memorial, bearing the names of almost 2,000 men of the First Army who died during the operations in Algeria and Tunisia between 8 November 1942 and 19 February 1943, and those of the First and Eighth Armies who died in operations in the same areas between 20 February 1943 and 13 May 1943, and who have no known graves. The five First World War burials in Medjez-el-Bab War Cemetery were brought in from Tunis (Belvedere) Cemetery or in Carthage (Basilica Karita) Cemetery in 1950.

6.9 Ramscappelle Road Military Cemetery, Belgium

From June to November 1917, Commonwealth Forces (XV Corps) held the front line in Belgium from St Georges (now Sint Joris), near Ramskapelle, to the sea. Most of Plot I of Ramscappelle Road Military Cemetery was made in July and August 1917, but the cemetery was considerably enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from other burial grounds in the area and from the battlefields. There are now 841 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery; 312 of the burials are unidentified, but special memorials commemorate two casualties known or believed to be buried among them. There are also special memorials to 26 casualties originally buried at Nieuport (now Nieuwpoort) whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

6.10 Spoilbank Cemetery, Ieper, Belgium

Spoilbank Cemetery was begun in February 1915, and used by troops holding this sector until March 1918. It was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields of Ypres. The cemetery contains 520 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 125 of the burials are unidentified and special memorials are erected to 11 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

6.11 Steenkerke Belgian Military Cemetery, Veurne, Belgium

The Belgian Military cemetery contains a plot of 30 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, more than half of them of men of the Royal Garrison Artillery. All but one of the burials date from October and November 1918.

6.12 Terlincthun British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France

The first rest camps for Commonwealth forces were established near Terlincthun in August 1914 and during the whole of the First World War, Boulogne and Wimereux housed numerous hospitals and other medical establishments. The cemetery at Terlincthun was begun in June 1918 when the space available for service burials in the civil cemeteries of Boulogne and Wimereux was exhausted. It was used chiefly for burials from the base hospitals, but Plot IV Row C contains the graves of 46 RAF personnel killed at Marquise in September 1918 in a bombing raid by German aircraft. In July 1920, the cemetery contained more than 3,300 burials, but for many years Terlincthun remained an 'open' cemetery and graves continued to be brought into it from isolated sites and other burials grounds throughout France where maintenance could not be assured. During the Second World War, there was heavy fighting in the area in 1940. Wimille was devastated when, from 22 - 25 May, the garrison at Boulogne fought a spirited delaying action covering the withdrawal to Dunkirk. There was some fighting in Wimille again in 1944. The cemetery suffered considerable damage both from the shelling in 1940 and under the German occupation. The cemetery now contains 4,378 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and more than 200 war graves of other nationalities, most of them

German. Second World War burials number 149. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

6.13 Tyne Cot Cemetery, Zonnebeke, Belgium

'Tyne Cot' or 'Tyne Cottage' was the name given by the Northumberland Fusiliers to a barn which stood near the level crossing on the Passchendaele-Broodseinde road. The barn, which had become the centre of five or six German blockhouses, or pill-boxes, was captured by the 2nd Australian Division on 4 October 1917, in the advance on Passchendaele. One of these pill-boxes was unusually large and was used as an advanced dressing station after its capture. From 6 October to the end of March 1918, 343 graves were made, on two sides of it, by the 50th (Northumbrian) and 33rd Divisions, and by two Canadian units. The cemetery was in German hands again from 13 April to 28 September, when it was finally recaptured, with Passchendaele, by the Belgian Army. Tyne Cot Cemetery was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from a few small burial grounds. It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery. There are now 11,953 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery. 8,366 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to more than 80 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate 20 casualties whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker. The Tyne Cot Memorial forms the north-eastern boundary of Tyne Cot Cemetery and commemorates nearly 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom and New Zealand who died in the Ypres Salient after 16 August 1917 and whose graves are not known. The memorial stands close to the farthest point in Belgium reached by Commonwealth forces in the First World War until the final advance to victory. The memorial was designed by Sir Herbert Baker with sculpture by F V Blundstone.

6.14 Welford Road Cemetery, Leicester

During the two world wars, the United Kingdom became an island fortress used for training troops and launching land, sea and air operations around the globe. There are more than 170,000 Commonwealth war graves in the United Kingdom, many being those of servicemen and women killed on active service, or who later succumbed to wounds. Others died in training accidents, or because of sickness or disease. The graves, many of them privately owned and marked by private memorials, will be found in more than 12,000 cemeteries and churchyards. Between 1914 and 1919, the 5th Northern General Hospital, with more than 2,600 beds, occupied several buildings in Leicester and North Evington. More than 95,000 officers and men were admitted to the hospital, which recorded 514 deaths before its closure. During the Second World War, there was a Royal Air Force operational training station near Leicester. Welford Road Cemetery contains 286 First World War burials, more than half of them forming a war graves plot with a screen wall bearing the names of those buried there. The 46 Second World War burials are scattered throughout the cemetery, which also contains seven Belgian war graves.

6.15 Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Ieper, *Belgium*

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence. There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success,

but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele. The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September. The battles of the Ypres Salient claimed many lives on both sides and it quickly became clear that the commemoration of members of the Commonwealth forces with no known grave would have to be divided between several different sites. The site of the Menin Gate was chosen because of the hundreds of thousands of men who passed through it on their way to the battlefields. It commemorates those of all Commonwealth nations (except New Zealand) who died in the Salient, in the case of United Kingdom casualties before 16 August 1917. Those United Kingdom and New Zealand servicemen who died after that date are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot, a site which marks the furthest point reached by Commonwealth forces in Belgium until nearly the end of the war. Other New Zealand casualties are commemorated on memorials at Buttes New British Cemetery and Messines Ridge British Cemetery. The Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. The memorial, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield with sculpture by Sir William Reid-Dick, was unveiled by Lord Plumer in July 1927.

7. The 1911 Census of Leicestershire

The 1911 census was carried out on Sunday 2 April. A search of this census has been carried out for the twenty 1914-19 casualties named on the memorial. It has been possible to positively identify 17 of these. Details of their families have been transcribed from the 1911 census website and are given below in Table 1 below. The name of each casualty has been highlighted.

A reproduction of an actual return for the 1911 census, containing the entry for Malcolm Duncan Robertson, completed and signed by his father, John Charles Robertson, is given in Figure 1.

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 54
(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.		
		For Infants under one year state the age in months as "under one month," "one month," etc.	Aggs of Males.	Aggs of Females.	Write "Single," "Married," "Widower," or "Widow," opposite the names of all persons aged 15 years and upwards. If less than one year write "under com."	Completed years the present Marriage has lasted.	Children born alive to present Marriage. (If no children born alive write "None" in Column 7.)	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.
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."									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.)	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 Servants in private employment. If employed by a public body (Government, Municipal, etc.) state what body. (See Instruction 9 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	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).	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. 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) "Naturalised British subject" giving year of naturalisation. Or (3) If of foreign nationality, state whether "French," "German," "Russian," etc.	If any person included in this Schedule is:— (1) "Totally Dead" or "Dead and Dumb," (2) "Totally Blind," (3) "Lunatic," or "Feeble-minded," state the infirmity opposite that person's name, and the age at which he or she became afflicted.
1	John Charles Robertson	Head	49	Married		23	3	3	0	Transport & Repairs		Worker	Leicester	091		
2	Emily Jane Caroline Robertson	Wife	47	Married								Worker	London, Islington	090		
3	Donald Charles Douglas Robertson	Son	22	Single						Transport & Repairs		Worker	London, Islington			
4	Malcolm James Duncan Robertson	Son	20	Single						Transport & Repairs		Worker	London, Islington			
5	Charlotte Mary Ann Robertson	Daughter	17	Single						Shop Assistant	Jenny Trade & Soap	Worker	Leicester, Leicester			
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																
15																

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

I certify that:—
(1) All the ages on this Schedule are entered in the proper sex column.
(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 WJM

Total.		
Males.	Females.	Persons.
3	2	5

(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.

0

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

Signature John Charles Robertson

Postal Address 31 Ashover Road, Leicester

JCR

Figure 1. Example of a page from the 1911 census of Leicester. This page contains the entry for Malcolm Duncan Robertson.

Table 1. 1911 census data for the households containing those 1914-18 casualties named on the memorial

Address	Name	Relation to head of family	Age last birthday	Occupation	Where born
10 St Albans Road, Leicester	Noah Hall	Head	74	Retired publican	Houghton, Leicestershire
	Jane Elizabeth Hall	Wife	62		Frisby by Gaulby, Leicestershire
	Rowland Needham	Stepson	32	Retired clerk	Huncote, Leicestershire
	John Henry Needham	Stepson	30	Professional cricketer	Huncote, Leicestershire
	Mary Jane Beckett	Stepdaughter	36	Housekeeper	Huncote, Leicestershire
	Ernest Beckett	Grandson	16	School	Shipdam, Norfolk
65 Bulwer Road, Leicester	Edward Johnson Bolton	Head	35	Gardener domestic	Groby, Leicestershire
	Caroline Elizabeth Bolton	Wife	25		Hull, Yorkshire
	Marian Elizabeth Bolton	Daughter	2		Leicester
176 London Road, Leicester	Charles Barrowdale Carryer	Head	53	Director - Hosiery manufacturer	Leicester
	Mary Ann Carryer	Wife	52		Leicester
	Charles Ivan Carryer	Son	13	School	Leicester
	Priscilla Watson		62	Cook	Foxton, Leicestershire
Main Street, Mountsorrel	Mary Ann Branson	Head	69	Housekeeper	Mountsorrel, Leicestershire
	Eliza Branson	Daughter	29	Griswold stocking maker	Mountsorrel, Leicestershire
	Florence Branson	Daughter	26	Weaver elastic web	Mountsorrel, Leicestershire
	Frank Cooper	Visitor	26	Stockroom hand	Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire
39 Albion Street, Leicester	William Ellis	Head	55	Boot repairer	Arnesby, Leicestershire
	William Frederick Ellis	Son	21	Carpet fitter	Leicester, Leicestershire
3 Mundella Street, Leicester	John William Fower	Head	46	Carpenter and joiner	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Elizabeth Fower	Wife	50		Lavendon, Buckinghamshire
	James Arthur Fower	Son	24	Carpenter and joiner	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Ernest William Fower	Son	22	Engineers clerk	Leicester, Leicestershire
	George Harry Fower	Son	19	Tobacco and cigar traveller	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Mary Ellen Fower	Daughter	17	Hosiery mender	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Elsie Sarah Fower	Daughter	15	Hosiery hand	Leicester, Leicestershire

Address	Name	Relation to head of family	Age last birthday	Occupation	Where born
10 Ripon Street, Leicester	Ernest Leonard Grant	Head	31	Boot operator	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Ellen Grant	Wife	27		Hanging Houghton, Northamptonshire
	Grace Edna Grant	Daughter	7		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Gertrude Grant	Daughter	4		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Leonard Grant	Son	1		Leicester, Leicestershire
8 Belmont Villas, New Walk, Leicester	William Warrington Harding	Head	47	Master dyer	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Cary Louisa Harding	Wife	44		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Samuel Collis Harding	Son	17	Foreman dyers assistant	Leicester, Leicestershire
	William Roy Harding	Son	12	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Ernest George Harding	Son	7	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Mary Ann Briers		30	Servant	Leicester, Leicestershire
13 Bonsall Street, Leicester	William Allan Frank Haunton	Head	30	Warehouseman	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Francis Maud Haunton	Wife	26		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Allan L Haunton	Son	7		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Iris Edna Haunton	Daughter	4		Leicester, Leicestershire
4 Springfield Road, Leicester	James Henry Hodgkins	Head	56	High Bailiff Leicester County Court	New Brighton, Cheshire
	Sarah Hodgkins	Wife	45		Rearsby, Leicestershire
	Sidney Hodgkins	Son	20	High Bailiff's assistant	Scarborough, Yorkshire
	James Percy Hodgkins	Son	19	Law student	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Doris Mabel Hodgkins	Daughter	17	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Phyllis Hodgkins	Daughter	14	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Annie Maria Gosling	Visitor	41		Hammercliffe, Leicestershire
	Ellen Wardle		20	Servant	Stamford, Lincolnshire

Address	Name	Relation to head of family	Age last birthday	Occupation	Where born
54 Skipworth Street, Leicester	Ralph William Clifford Hopcroft	Head	46	Warehouseman	Luton, Bedfordshire
	Emma Hopcroft	Wife	45	Grocer	Nottingham, Nottinghamshire
	Leonard Ralph Hopcroft	Son	25	Warehouseman	Nottingham, Nottingham
	Horace Philemon Hopcroft	Son	18	Brushmaker	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Archibald Leslie Hopcroft	Son	16	Grocer assistant	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Lilla Evelyn Hopcroft	Daughter	14		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Mary Ann Hopcroft	Daughter	11	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Albert Edward Victor Hopcroft	Son	8	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Edith Mary Pickering	Boarder	25	Glover hand	Lubenham, Leicestershire
41 Twycross Street, Leicester	Henry William Hopkin	Head	59	Millers waggoner	Glen Parva, Leicestershire
	Eliza Hopkin	Wife	52		Brington, Northamptonshire
	Fred Head Hopkin	Son	24	Printer	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Annie May Hopkin	Daughter	20	Machinist	Leicester, Leicestershire
76 Laxton Street, Leicester	Henry Edward James	Head	39	Sail and tentmaker	Gloucester, Gloucestershire
	Ada James	Wife	40		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Sidney James	Son	13	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Dennis James	Son	12	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Charles Henry James	Son	8	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Henry Edward James	Son	4		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Ada Gladys James	Daughter	5 months		Leicester, Leicestershire
61 Evington Road	Herbert Mansfield	Head	49	Clerk to Guardians Parish of Leicester	Earl Shilton, Leicestershire
	Elizabeth Ann Mansfield	Wife	47		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Herbert Charles Mansfield	Son	23	Solicitor	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Margaret Alice Mansfield	Daughter	19		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Horace William Mansfield	Son	15	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Alice Maud Trueman		16	Servant	Ellistown, Leicestershire

Address	Name	Relation to head of family	Age last birthday	Occupation	Where born
Charnwood House, Sileby, nr Loughborough	John William Moir	Head	41	Boot manufacturer	Woking, Surrey
	Alice Moir	Wife	42		Windsor, Berkshire
	Leslie John Moir	Son	6		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Kathleen Moir	Daughter	3		Sileby, Leicestershire
	Dorothea Moir	Daughter	3		Sileby, Leicestershire
	Violet Neale		21	Servant	Great Glen, Leicestershire
	Florry Woods		21	Nurse	Barrowden, Rutland
15 Evington Road, Leicester	Walter Evans Clark Nichols	Head	37	Post office sorting clerk	B, Leicestershire
	Florence Nichols	Wife	40		Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire
	Lionel Walter Nichols	Son	14	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Florence Kathleen Nichols	Daughter	11	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
Holm Dene, 13 St James Road, Leicester	Luke Jesse Parker	Head	51	District superintendent of boot shops	Mildenhall, Suffolk
	Mary Jane Parker	Wife	53		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Mary Emily Parker	Daughter	26	Typist	Mountsorrel, Leicestershire
	Walter L Parker	Son	17	Warehouseman	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Grace Lilian Parker	Daughter	19		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Norman Webster Parker	Son	14	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Nona Christine Parker	Daughter	11	School	Wigston, Leicestershire
	Cyril Edward Parker	Son	9	School	Wigston, Leicestershire
31 Ashover Road, Leicester	John Charles Robertson	Head	49	Pianoforte tuner and repairer	Canterbury, Kent
	Emily Jane Caroline Robertson	Wife	47		Islington, London
	Donald Charles Douglas Robertson	Son	22	Pianoforte player and repairer	Islington, London
	Malcolm Duncan Robertson	Son	20	Pianoforte and organ repairer	Islington, London
	Christine Mary Robertson	Daughter	17	Shop assistant	Leicester, Leicestershire

Address	Name	Relation to head of family	Age last birthday	Occupation	Where born
140 St Saviour's Road East, Leicester	George Taylor	Head	44	Designer and pattern cutter	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Martha Elizabeth Taylor	Wife	44		Leicester, Leicestershire
	Frank Taylor	Son	18	Apprentice photographic lens maker	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Walter Taylor	Son	16	Clicker	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Lauretta Taylor	Daughter	15	Machinist	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Harold Taylor	Son	13	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Evelyn Taylor	Daughter	10	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Sydney Howard Taylor	Son	8	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Leonard Stephen Taylor	Son	4	School	Leicester, Leicestershire
	Edward Thoyst				