

**SERVICE
AND SACRIFICE
IN THE GREAT WAR
1914-1918**

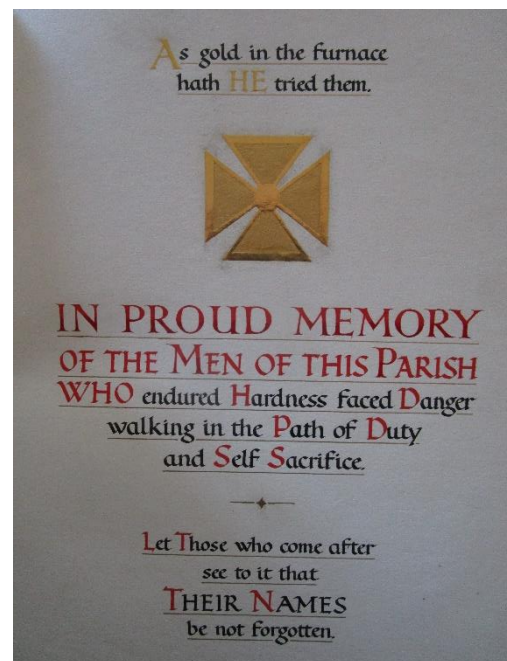
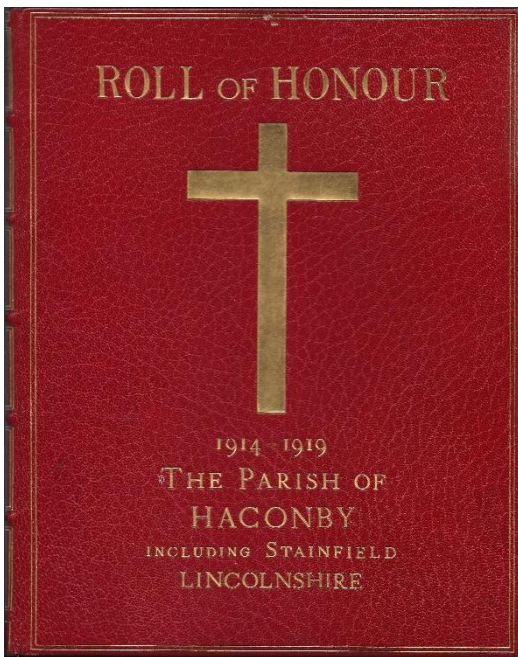
**HACONBY AND
STAINFIELD
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Edition 1 - 11 November 2018

Foreword

This booklet has been produced to commemorate the service of the 31 young men from Haconby and Stainfield who served in the Great War 1914-18, and the sacrifice of twelve of those men who gave their lives during the conflict. It has been produced for the 100th anniversary of the end of the Great War, when Armistice Day and Remembrance Sunday coincide on 11 November 2018.

There are two principal sources for this booklet, both gratefully acknowledged. The first is the Parish Memorial Committee's 'Roll of Honour 1914-1919 The Parish of Haconby including Stainfield Lincolnshire'. This red leather book (designed and executed by J & E Bumpus Ltd in 1926) contains, in beautiful calligraphy, a hand-written record of the service and sacrifice of Haconby and Stainfield's young men. Its cover and illuminated text dedication are reproduced below. Sadly, the book is unfinished, but it is a glimpse into a time when remembrance was painfully first hand for many.



The second source is Adele Hender's 'Roll of Honour for the Parish of Haconby', produced in 2014 to mark one hundred years since the start of the First World War. This impressively comprehensive record draws extensively on the original book, adds additional material from Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) and internet sources (Nationalarchives.gov.uk, Findmypast.co.uk, Livesofthefirstworldwar.org and Ancestry.co.uk), and corrects some of the inevitable mistakes and omissions in the original. Access to this record has been invaluable in compiling this booklet.



War Memorial in St Andrew's Church, Haconby

Introduction

The Great War (later, the First World War) was fought between 4 August 1914 and 11 November 1918. It cost Britain and its Empire over 3 million casualties (killed, wounded, and missing/taken prisoner). Encyclopaedia Britannica¹ records that the Great War was:

“...an international conflict that in 1914–18 embroiled most of the nations of Europe along with Russia, the United States, the Middle East, and other regions. The war pitted the Central Powers—mainly Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey—against the Allies—mainly France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and, from 1917, the United States. It ended with the defeat of the Central Powers. The war was virtually unprecedented in the slaughter, carnage, and destruction it caused...”.

It was a war that reached civilians as well as military. The BBC² recorded:

“...the British Isles were under attack, which meant that the civilian population as a whole, as well as the soldiers fighting overseas, found themselves in some ways 'at the war front'. ...

World War One... is usually remembered as mainly a soldiers' conflict - with six million men mobilised to fight overseas... as it progressed, the entire nation's population and resources were harnessed to the war effort..., so most people came to feel involved in the conflict...

Families with men at the front certainly felt part of the war...

...when food rationing was introduced in January 1918, following the German submarine blockade of 1917, previously uninvolved housewives, as they eked out their modest supplies..., could also feel they had a part to play. By this time the whole of Britain, effectively, was the Home Front, and the citizens collectively were the soldiers on that front...”.

As Historic UK³ records, “...The First World War was a total war, in that those on the Home Front were not isolated from the fighting on the battlefields, but instead were as crucial to victory or defeat as the soldiers in the army, the aviators or the sailors in the navy... agriculture was vital to produce enough food to fend off starvation as the U boats took their toll on imports. While the men were away fighting in the armed forces, women provided the manpower to keep both agriculture and industry going...”.

The parishioners of Haconby and Stainfield in Lincolnshire were as involved in the Great War as any in the United Kingdom. 31 young men (some of them brothers) from these rural, agricultural communities joined the Armed Forces, mostly the Army, and served in France, Belgium, Italy, the Balkans, the Dardanelles, Palestine, Egypt and (for some) the occupation of Germany. The deaths of twelve of them represented shocking blows to their families and not only in bereavement. Allowances were paid to dependants of those killed but pensions were not a statutory right until 1919. No bread winner could mean no bread for families that had lost father, husband, son or brother.

The full impact of the Great War on Haconby and Stainfield is another story, yet to be told.

¹ <https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-I>

² http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/trail/wars_conflict/home_front/the_home_front_01.shtml

³ <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/World-War-One-Agriculture-Industry/>

Sacrifice

Roll of Honour – The Glorious Dead

Private Roland Stuart Clark
Serjeant Edward Ellis
Private George Edward Hunt
Private Tom Hutchins
Gunner Samuel William Jackson
Private Harry Sandall
Private William Scotney
Lance Corporal Thomas Atkinson Wakefield
Lance Corporal Robert Wand
Private Edmund Wyer
Private Robert Wilson Wyer
Private William Wyer

‘They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them’⁴

Service

They also served...

Private George Croft
Private Charles Ellis
Warrant Officer Class 2 Charles John Fairley
Private John Henry Foreman
Private Ernest Glover
Private Herbert Harrison
Gunner George Healey
Private John Healey
Private John Healey
Corporal Herbert Hunt
Private Herbert Maltby
Private James Robert Middleton
Airman Joseph Brummitt Pinder
Private George Robert Sandall
Private Daniel Scotney
Corporal William Robert Sutton
Private George Taylor
Private John George Thompson
Private Edward Wakefield

⁴ From ‘For the Fallen’, written in 1914 by Robert Laurence Binyon (1869-1943)

Haconby And Stainfield Service and **Sacrifice** 1914-19

Surname	Forename(s)	Date of Death	Locations	Page
Clark	Roland Stuart	4 March 1917	France - Fins	7
Ellis	Edward	28 May 1918	France, Belgium - Soissons	8
Hunt	George Edward	9 October 1917	Belgium - Tyne Cot	9
Hutchins	Tom	7 August 1915	Dardanelles - Helles	10
Jackson	Samuel William	24 June 1917	France - Lijssenthoek	11
Sandall	Harry	4 May 1917	France - Arras	12
Scotney	William	20 November 1917	France - Cambrai	13
Wakefield	Thomas Atkinson	31 July 1917	France, Belgium - Menin Gate	13
Wand	Robert	14 September 1916	France, Dardanelles, Egypt, Palestine - Ovillers	15
Wyer	Edmund	4 October 1917	France, Belgium - Tyne Cot	16
Wyer	Robert Wilson	3 July 1916	France - Thiepval	17
Wyer	William	14 July 1916	France - Heilly Station	18
Croft	George	1964	Dardanelles, Greek Islands, Constantinople, France, Belgium	19
Ellis	Charles	1974	France, Germany	20
Fairley	Charles John	1956	France, Salonika	21
Foreman	John Henry	Not known	France, Germany (PoW)	22
Glover	Ernest	Not known	France, Egypt, Palestine	23
Harrison	Herbert	1933	France, Belgium	24
Healey	George	1966	France, Belgium	25
Healey	John	1965	France, Belgium	26
Healey	Richard	1963	Serbia, Bulgaria, Constantinople	27
Hunt	Herbert	Not known	France, Italy	28
Maltby	Herbert	1931	France, Belgium, Germany	29
Middleton	James Robert	1974	France, Belgium	30
Pinder	Joseph Brummitt	1925	France, Germany, Belgium	31
Sandall	George Robert	1966	France	32
Scotney	Daniel	1968	France, Belgium	33
Sutton	William Robert	1966	France, Belgium	34
Taylor	George	Not known	France	35
Thompson	John George	1978	Ireland, France	36
Wakefield	Edward	1968 or 1969	England	37

Additional Information:

Maps - Battlefields and The Fallen

Summary: The Great War / First World War

Campaign Stars and Medals, and Silver War Badge

Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Acknowledgements

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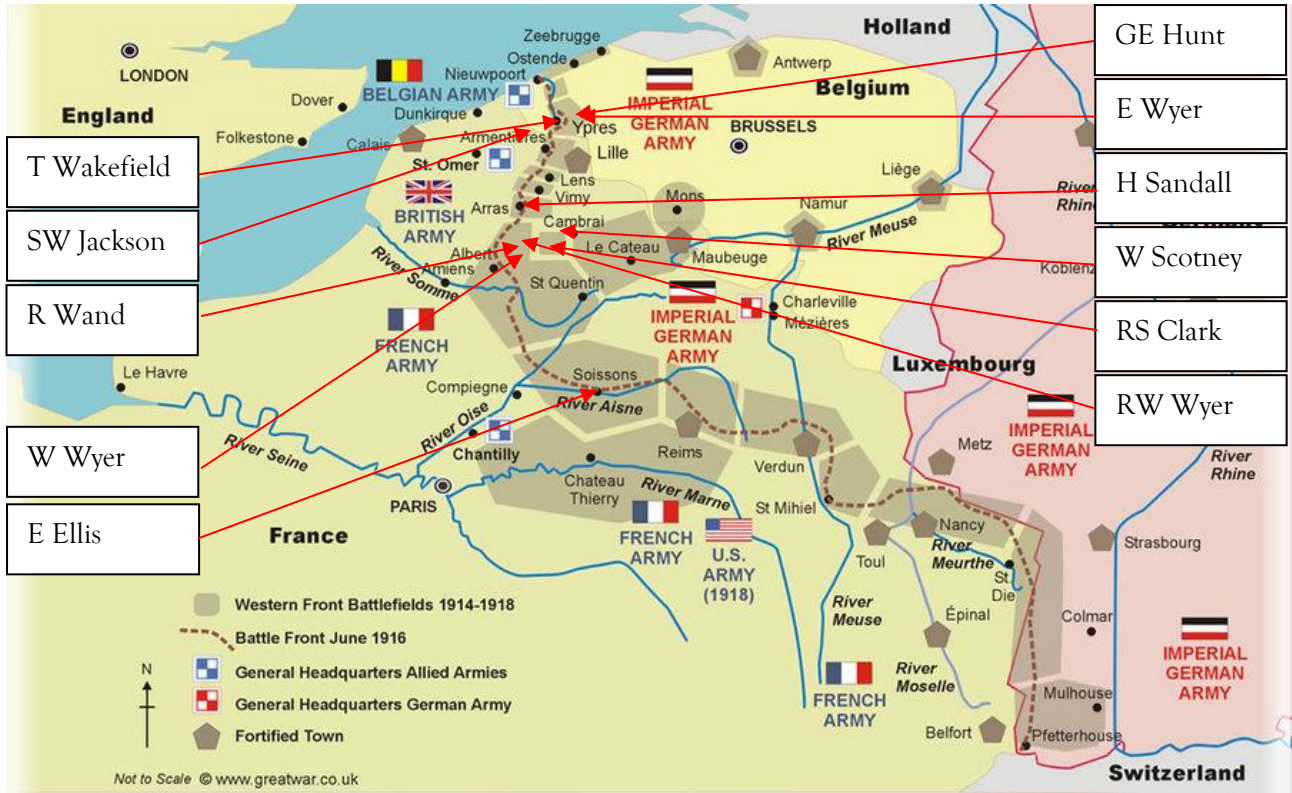
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Battlefields and The Fallen

The Western Front



The Dardanelles



Clark,

Roland

Stuart



Private 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment

Service No.: 9432

Born at Stainfield, 19th December 1896. The eldest son of John Thomas and Mary Clark.

He lived at: Stainfield Map 2 ref. 84

Occupation: In 1911 a farm labourer

Enlisted: 7th January 1912 At Lincoln

Landed in France, 23rd February 1916. Doing general duty and also working as a signaller. In the general advance of the Somme, 1916.

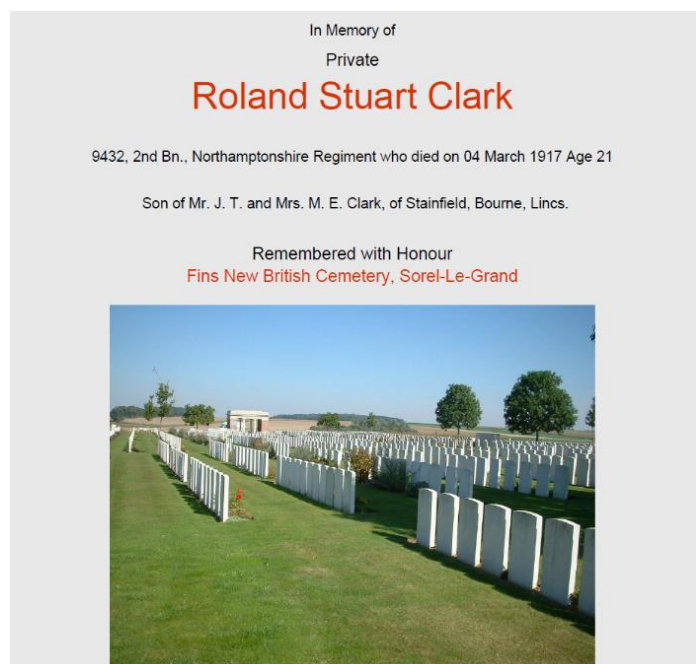
Outcome: Killed in action: 4th March 1917 Aged: 21

CWGC: Fins New British Cemetery, Sorel-Le-Grand.
Plot 29.

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



Photograph provided by Wendy Sevket



Ellis,

Edward



Sergeant 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment

Service No.: 15406

Born at Haconby on 25th March 1894. The second son of Robert and Ann Ellis.

He lived at: Haconby Map ref. 81

Occupation: In 1911 a farm labourer

Enlisted: 18th February 1915 At Stamford

Trained at Weelsby Camp, Grimsby. Promoted to Lance Corporal. Joined the regiment in France 22nd June 1915. Engaged in Battles of the Somme, July 1916, Ypres, Arras and Cambrai. Promoted to Corporal after the Battle of the Somme and in October 1916 promoted to Sergeant. Reported wounded and missing at Vaurolet Farm on the Marne, May 1918.

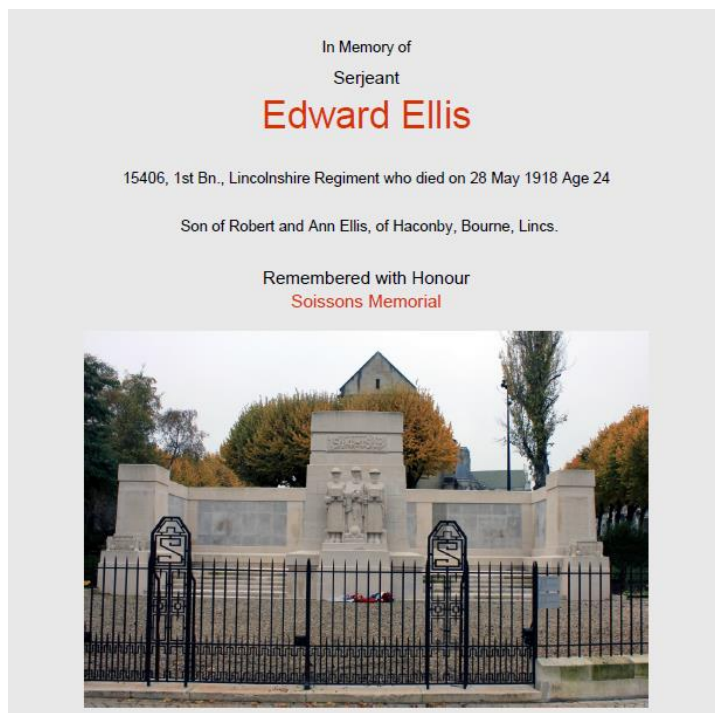
Outcome: Presumed killed in 28th May 1918 Aged: 24
action:

CWGC: Soissons Memorial Stone 6. b.

Awards: 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



Edward Ellis Photograph provided by Molly Taylor via:
Livesofthefirstworldwar.org



Hunt,

George Edward



Private 3/5th Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers

Service No.: 39301

Born at Stainfield on 8th February 1895, the youngest son of James and Mary Hunt. Their second son to enlist.

He lived at: Stainfield Map 2 ref. 85

Occupation: In 1911 a farm labourer

Enlisted: January 1917 At Grantham

Served in Belgium at Ypres. Killed on the Passchendaele Ridge on 9th October 1917.

Outcome: Killed in action: October 1917 Aged: 22

CWGC: Tyne Cot Memorial Stone 57A

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

In Memory of
Private
George Edward Hunt
39301, 3rd/5th Bn., Lancashire Fusiliers who died on 09 October 1917 Age 23
Son of James and Mary Hunt, of Stainfield, Bourne, Lincs.
Remembered with Honour
Tyne Cot Memorial

Hutchins, Tom



Private 6th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment

Service No.: 13476

Born at Haconby on 22nd August 1890 the first child of Thomas and Sophia Hutchins.

He lived at: Haconby Map 1 ref. 45

Occupation: In 1911 horseman on a farm

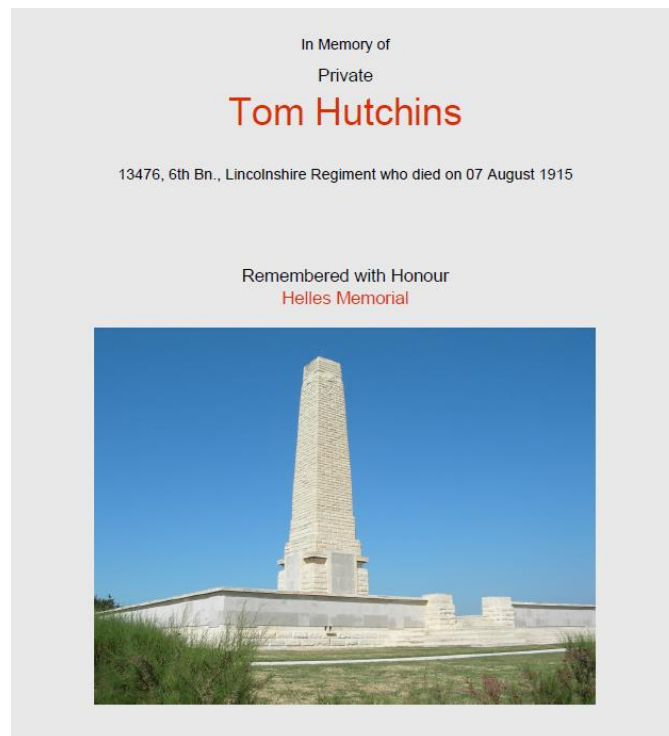
Enlisted: 13th November 1914

Went with the 11th Division to the Dardanelles. He was killed during the landing at Anafarba Bay. It was his first day of active service.

Outcome: Killed in action: 7th August 1915 Aged: 24

CWGC: Helles Memorial Panel 46A

Awards: 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



Jackson, Samuel William



Gunner 76th Siege Royal Garrison Artillery
 Battery

Service No.: 340965

Born at Yaxley, near Peterborough, in 1885 the first child of Robert and Eliza Ellen Jackson. Married to Alice.

He lived at: Haconby Fen and worked as a farm labourer.

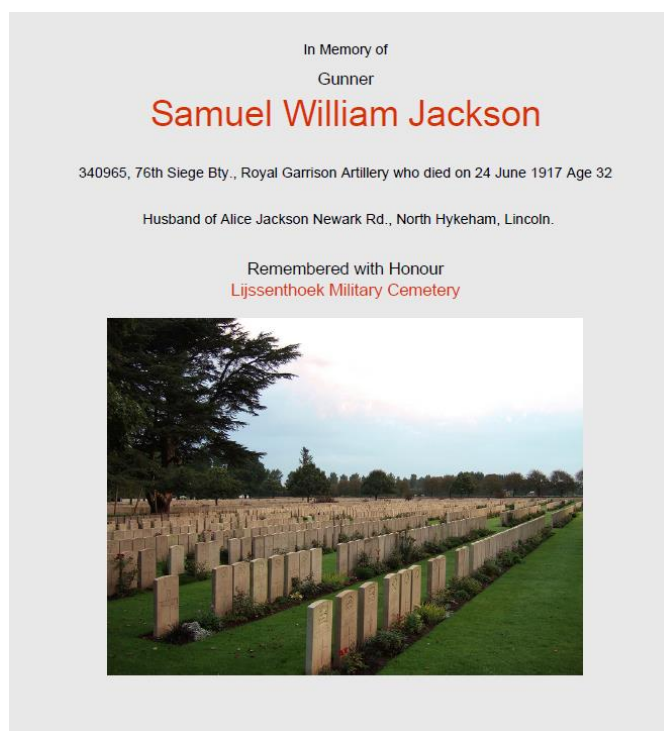
Enlisted: July 1916 At Bourne⁵

Went to Harwich for his training. In June 1917 he proceeded to France with his battery and was killed a fortnight later. It was his first time in action.

Outcome: Killed in action: 24th June 1917 Aged: 32

CWGC: Lijssehoek Military Cemetery Plot 8

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



⁵ Given as Lincoln in original RoH. See "Soldiers died in the great war" transcription on findmypast.co.uk

Sandall,

Harry



Private 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

Service No.: 5057 Lincolnshire Regiment
 27173 Royal Warwickshire Regiment

Born at Irnham, near Grantham, 5th February 1898 the youngest child of George and Emma Sandall. He was the first of two of their sons to enlist.

He lived at: Stainfield Map 2 ref. 6

Occupation: In 1911 day boy on farm

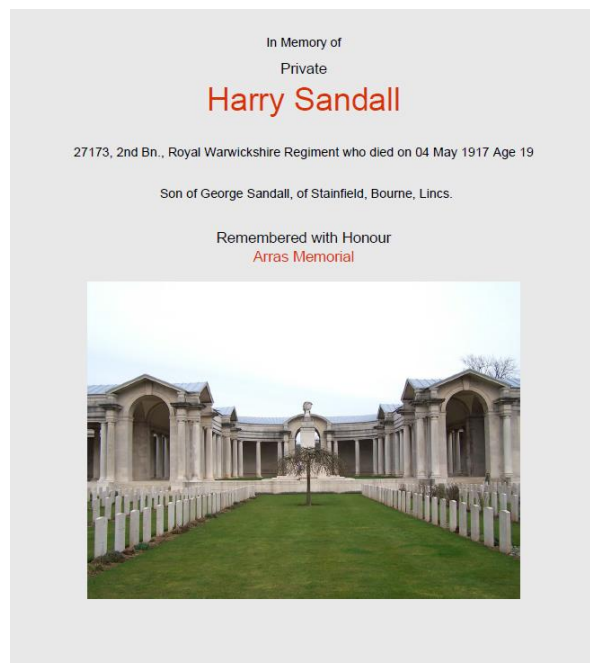
Enlisted: 28th December 1916⁶ At Spalding

Went to France on 10th June 1917. Transferred to 2nd battn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment 9th July 1917. Reported missing May 1918; afterwards presumed killed, place not known. Went through several battles, but there is no knowledge of the names.

Outcome: Presumed Killed in action: 4th May 1918 Aged: 20

CWGC: Arras Memorial Bay 3

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



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⁶ All these dates are as in the original RoH but must be inaccurate as Harry went missing in action May 1917. No documentary evidence for enlistment nor transfer dates available.

⁷⁷ Date on the memorial is correct as a newspaper tribute placed by his family appeared April 1918 saying that he went missing May 1917

Scotney, William



Private 2/5th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Light Infantry

Service No.: 241637

Born at Morton in 1892 the youngest child of George and Ellen Scotney.

He lived at: Haconby Map 2 ref. 34

Occupation: In 1911 Farmer's son working on farm

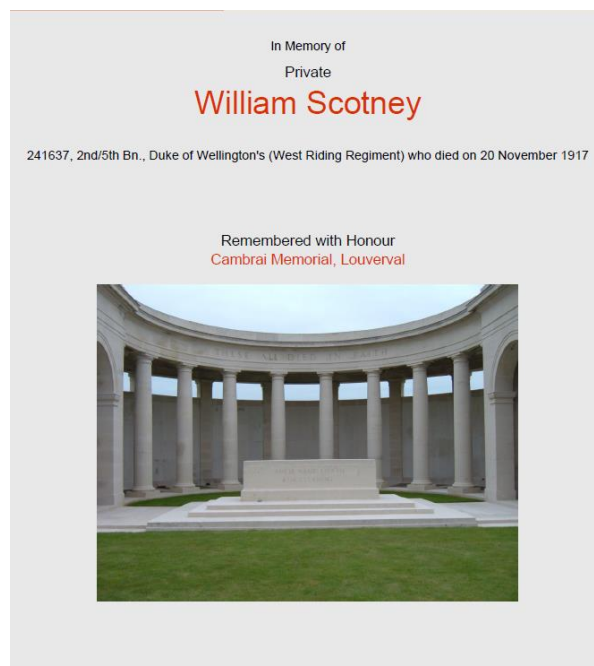
Enlisted: February 1916 At Bourne

Had been in Canada for two years but returned to England as an agricultural labourer. Was for some time on Police duty in England. Went to France in January 1917. Was at Bapaume. He was killed on 20th November 1917 during a great Tank engagement. He had been in the fighting line and went back for half-an-hours rest period. When he returned to the line he was killed at once.

Outcome: Killed in action: 20th Nov.1917 Aged: 25

CWGC: Cambrai Memorial Panel 7

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



Wakefield,

Thomas

Atkinson



Lance-corporal 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards

Service No.: 15486

Born at Haconby in 1893 the fifth child of William and Mary Jane. The first of two sons to enlist.

He lived at: Haconby Map 2 ref. 54

Occupation: In 1911 horseman on farm

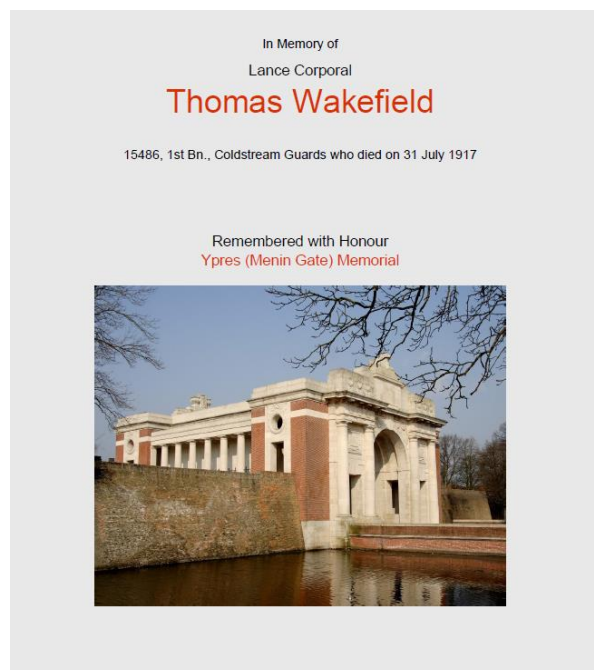
Enlisted: January 1915 At Bourne

Went to France in Oct 1916 and was wounded. Fought on the Somme and was at Beaumont Hamel in 1916. Killed in Belgium 31st July 1917.

Outcome: Killed in action: 31st July 1917 Aged: 24

CWGC: Menin Gate, Ypres Panel 11

Awards: 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



Wyer,

Robert

Wilson



Private

7th¹² Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment

Service No.:

12129

Born at Haconby 28th February 1885 the third child of William and Sarah Elizabeth Wyer. One of three brothers to enlist within days of one another.

He lived at:

Haconby

Map 3 ref. 66

Occupation:

In 1911

a textile machinist in an ironworks in Lancashire

Enlisted:

9th September 1914

At Bourne

Landed in France September 1915. Fought in the Battle of Loos, wounded on 23rd September. Came to England and spent three months in hospital. Returned to France January 1916. Killed in action at Arras 3rd July 1916.

Outcome:

Killed in action:

3rd July 1916¹³

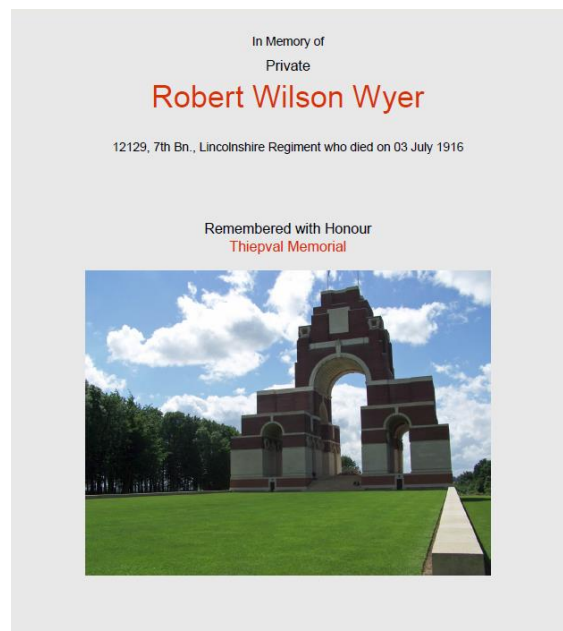
Aged: 31

CWGC:

Thiepval Memorial panel 1c

Awards:

1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



¹² Given as 9th Battalion. In original RoH. See war memorial.

¹³ Given as 2nd July 1917 in original RoH. See war memorial.

Wyer,

William



Private 9th Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment

Service No.: 14004

Born at Haconby 29th June 1894¹⁴ the seventh child of William and Sarah Wyer. One of three brothers to enlist within days of one other.

He lived at: Haconby Map 3 ref. 66

Occupation: In 1911 horseman on farm

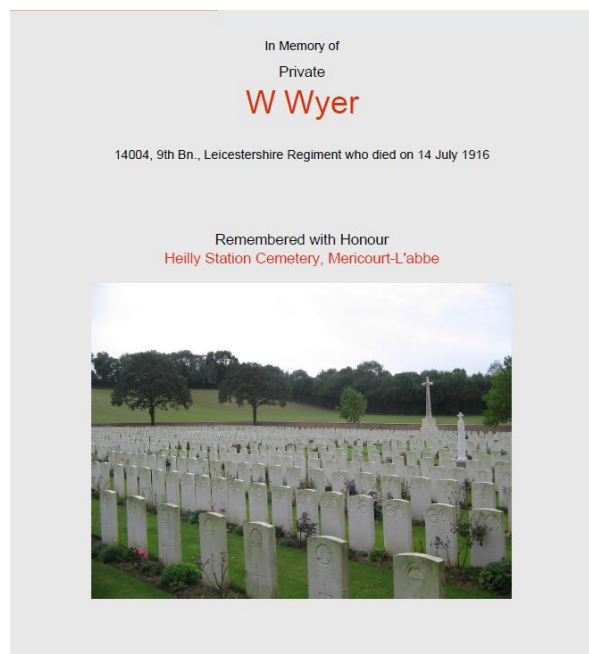
Enlisted: 7th September 1914 At Oakham

Landed in France 29th July 1915. Fought in the Battle of Loos and fell in action near Arras.

Outcome: Killed in action: 14th July 1916 Aged: 22

CWGC: Heilly Station Cemetery Plot 2b 34

Awards: 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



¹⁴ Given as 1895 in original RoH. See Civil Registration Index.

Croft,

George

Private 3rd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment

Service No.: 16191 Lincolnshire Regiment
 531868 The Labour Corps

Born at Bourne Fen late 1886 first son of Robert and Emma Croft. Married to Mary Ann.

He lived at: Morton Fen

Occupation: In 1911 a farm labourer

Enlisted: 3rd April 1915 At Bourne

Trained at Lincoln and Grimsby. Sailed in August 1915 from Devonport for the Dardanelles and landed in Gallipoli. Was in the first reinforcements there. Held ground for evacuation in December. The weather was stormy and the winds very cold.

After the evacuation he went to the Greek Islands, then to Constantinople and then to the Suez Canal to hold the ground where the Turks had broken through. In 1916 crossed to Marseilles and went up to Arras for about two months and then went through the battle of the Somme. In the autumn of 1916 to the Ypres salient. Wounded in 1917 and sent to hospital in Rouen and then to Bristol. When he was discharged he was sent to Ireland and was in Cork for three months.

Outcome: Survived Died 1964 Aged: 77

Awards: 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

Ellis,

Charles

Private 7th Battalion¹⁵ Nottingham & Derbyshire Regiment -
Sherwood Foresters

Service No.: 116337

Born at Haconby on 20th September 1899 the third son and youngest child of Robert and Ann Ellis. He was their second son to join the army.

He lived at: Haconby Map ref. 81

Enlisted: 15th April 1918

Trained at Rimac Camp near Louth, Lincs. Went to France 9th October 1918. Was in the last battle of St Quentin. Gassed on 27th October. In hospital at Le Treport and spent Christmas 1918 there. Joined the army of occupation, January 1919 at Cologne. In March had operation for abscess caused by gas. Was sent from there to Netley Hospital. Demobilised 22nd May 1919.

Outcome: Survived Died 1974 Aged: 75

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



Charles (Charlie) Ellis (sitting) with friend

Photograph provided by Molly Taylor via:

Livesofthefirstworldwar.org

¹⁵ Original RoH said 2nd Battalion. Update from livesofthefirstworldwar.org

Fairley,

Charles John

Sergeant & Warrant Officer Class 2 Royal Engineers

Service No.: 24010 1889 to 1902
 47996 1914 to 1919

Born at Aldershot, Hampshire 12th March 1871 the eldest child of Charles and Lucy Fairley.

He moved to Haconby after the war.

Enlisted: 16th September 1914 At Brecon

Had been in the Military Police and served in South Africa in 1899 & 1900. In 1914 was working in an iron foundry in Newport, Wales. Being in the Army Reserve he was called up in 1914. Went to France and on to Salonika in 1915 and remained there until the end of the war.

Outcome: Survived Died 1956 Aged: 85

Awards: 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

Foreman,	John	Henry	
	Private		Lincolnshire Regiment
	Service No.:	26595	South Staffordshire Regiment
		40523	Lincolnshire Regiment
		48903	King's Royal Rifle Corps
	Born	about 1885. Lived with Jane.	
	Enlisted:	1916	
		Was sent to Jersey and then to Ripley and on to France in 1918. On March 21 st , 1918 he was taken prisoner by the Germans. Very short of food and parcels sent from home were rarely received. After the Armistice joined the King's Royal Rifle Corps and served in India for fifteen months. Discharged on account of foot trouble.	
	Outcome:	Survived	
	Awards:	British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal	

Glover,

Ernest

Private

MT

Army Service Corps

Service No.:

Unclear¹⁶

Born at Great Gidding, Huntingdonshire 26th July 1887 the second child of David and Harriet Glover.

Enlisted:

October 1915

Served in France during 1916. Then in Egypt and Palestine from April 1917 until July 1919.

Outcome:

Survived

Awards:

British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

¹⁶ Several E Glover in the regiment

Harrison,

Herbert

Private

MT

Army Service Corps

Service No.:

Unclear¹⁷

Born in 28th April 1878 at Billingborough. The first child of Joseph and Rachel Harrison.

He lived at:

Haconby after the war

Enlisted:

September 1916

Served for twelve years in the Royal Horse Artillery. Fought in the South African War of 1900 - 1901. Served in France and Belgium during WW1.

Outcome:

Survived

Died in 1933

Aged: 55

Awards:

Service, British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal



Photo provided by Mr Timothy Randal

¹⁷¹⁷ Several H Harrison in the regiment

Healey,

George

Gunner

Royal Field Artillery

Service No.: 926411

Born at Haconby on 3rd December 1898 the fifth child of William and Annie Healey. The second of three sons to answer the call to arms.

He lived at: Haconby

Map 3 ref. 28

Enlisted: 7th June 1915

At Bourne

I started on active service at Grimsby on 9th June 1915. I was sent to Leighton Buzzard for two months training and from there to Ripon Camp where I passed through my gunnery tests. We embarked at Southampton on 12th December 1915 and proceeded on to Le Havre. From there we sailed up the river to Rouen. The next day we entrained for St. Omer; from there we took the eighteen-pounder guns and went into action on Passchendaele Ridge, where we stayed for five weeks. We then moved into action at Ypres, where we made a slight advance. Then into action at Beaumont Hamel, where we stayed till we went into the advance of the Somme, which began the 4th July 1916. 1917: Ypres and Passchendaele. Took Passchendaele Ridge at great cost. Trench warfare for fifteen kilometres behind. I was then transferred to the six-inch Trench Mortar Battery and went into action with the Infantry at Bailleul on 9th April 1917 - when we were forced to retreat to the La Basse Canal. Where we stopped the German advance and made a counter attack. Crossed the bridge, which was blown up immediately, put guns into action, and played on canal. Thus holding the Germans, forcing them back to Armentieres; where we stayed while the big advance for Cambrai was made, and where we had a great bombardment. 1918: Cambrai. Bombarded Cathedral for forty eight hours, outflanked the town and got in to the centre. Retreated at Bailleul, line broke through Portuguese - every man for himself. A little girl of about eight was lying wounded, in her leg, on the roadside; took her on back for a quarter mile and put her in the ambulance. Then on to Lens and Mons where we finished up on November 11th 1918.

Outcome: Survived

Died 1966

Aged 68

Awards: Military Medal, British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

Healey,

John

Private 7th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment

Service No.: 10861 Lincolnshire Regiment
 523400 Labour Corps

Born at Holywell on 2nd June 1891, the eldest son of William and Annie Healey. The first of their three sons to enlist.

He lived at: Haconby Map 3 ref. 28

Occupation: In 1911 horseman on a farm

Enlisted: 1st September 1914

Started on active service at Lincoln, sent to Bovington Camp, Dorsetshire, to train; thence to Winchester. Then embarked for France via Folkestone and Boulogne. Landed at St Martin's Camp, entrained for St Omer and walked from there to Ypres. Spent seven days and nights in the trenches, which was not so bad for the first time. Then came down to a part of the trenches called "the Bluff" and had our first engagement with the Germans on 6th October 1915. Took 170 prisoners.

Wounded 4th April 1916 and sent to Bagthorpe Military Hospital, Nottingham. Transferred to the 2nd Northern General Hospital, Leeds and afterwards to Allerton House.

Outcome: Survived Died 1965 Aged: 74

Awards: 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

Healey,

Richard

Private 9th Battalion King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment

Service No.: 25942

Born at Holywell on 19th June 1895. The fourth child of William and Annie Healey. Their third son to enlist.

He lived at: Haconby Map 3 ref.28

Occupation: In 1911 Wagoner on a farm

Enlisted: 6th June 1916

Embarked 3rd November 1916. Served on the Serbian frontier, advanced up to Bulgaria 1st November 1918; Constantinople on 11th November 1918. Remained there in the Army of Occupation till 1st October 1919.

Outcome: Survived Died 1963 Aged: 68

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

Hunt,

Herbert

Private
Acting corporal

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

Service No.: 42247

Born at Stainfield on 10th April 1888 the sixth child of James and Mary Hunt. Their first son to enlist.

He lived at: Stainfield Map 2 ref. 85

Occupation: In 1911 a journeyman baker

Enlisted: 16 June 1916

In the battles of Beaumont Hamel and Maily Maily. In hospital and out June 1917. At Ypres June to October 1917. Then to Italy until February 1918. In hospital and out August 1918. After that, on the Somme until the Armistice. Guarding German prisoners until 10th September 1919.

Outcome: Survived Died 1950 Aged 62

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal, Service, Italian

Maltby,

Herbert

Private

Royal Engineers

Service No.:

unclear¹⁸

Born at Thorney, near Peterborough, on 7th July 1885 the fourth son of James and Louisa Maltby.

He lived at:

Maxey and later Haconby.

Enlisted:

3rd July 1916

I met the Germans at Arras - the first battle I was in - 9th April 1917. And then stopped in the trenches until the end of April. Then I was wounded and brought back to England to the British Red Cross Hospital at Netley. I went back to France on 20th July 1917 and met the Germans again at Huy Street Wood on another engagement, and then from there to Ypres. Then we kept shifting from one part of the line to another. I was in the big retreat on 20th March 1918 on the Somme front and was wounded again and sent back to England once more. When I got better again, I went back to France 19th July 1918 and re-joined the regiment at Calvary Copse on the western front. I went through the big advance, was wounded, and then had the pleasure of walking into Germany and up the Rhine to Cologne, where I remained until I had finished with the Army.

Outcome:

Survived

Died 1931

Aged: 45

Awards:

British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

¹⁸ Several H Maltby in the regiment

Middleton,

James Robert

Private 6th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment

Service no.: 203645

Born at Dunsby on 27th June 1898 the first child of James and Mary Middleton.

He lived at: Haconby Fen after the war

Enlisted: 10th April 1917 At Grantham

On active service from 7th July 1917 to 31st January 1919. Sailed from Folkestone to Boulogne on 8th July 1917. Had joined his unit in Calais by the end of the month. 28th August wounded in action. Took part in the fighting in Ypres salient 1917, also served on the Lens, Loos and Hulloch sectors. Came home on leave August 1918 returned to France in September and was in the last big offensive till 11th November 1918. Demobilised 28th February 1919.

Outcome: Survived Died 1974 Aged: 76

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

Pinder, Joseph Brummitt

Airman Royal Air Force

Service no.: 304852

Born at Sibsey¹⁹ 9th October 1900 the eldest son of Edgar Harold and Emily Jane Pinder.

He lived at: Spa House, Stainfield in 1901 and moved to Haconby later on.

Enlisted: 8 October 1918

Went to Air force Depot at Blandford for one month, out to France in October and thence with the Army to Cologne. Was in the balloon section at Duren. Returned to Lille and joined 214 Squadron. Left France in 1919.

Outcome: Survived Died 1925 Aged: 24

Awards: Not known

¹⁹ Given as Haconby in original RoH. See Service Record ibid page 60

Sandall,	George	Robert	
	Private		Lincolnshire Regiment ²⁰
	Service no.:	45711 29772	Lincolnshire Reg. Labour Corps
Born at Irnham, near Grantham, 7 th October 1885 ²¹ the third son of George and Emma Sandall. Their second son to enlist.			
	He lived at:	Stainfield	Map 2 ref. 6
	Occupation:	In 1911	rural district council labourer
	Enlisted:	16 th January 1917	
		Landed in France, 1 st April 1917. Transferred to Labour Corps 7 th May 1917 and was engaged in Agriculture in France up to the time of demobilisation 9 th February 1919.	
	Outcome:	Survived	Died 1966 Aged: 80
	Awards:	British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal, Service	

²⁰ Given as 5th Battalion East Yorks, Cycle Corps in original RoH. See medal card.

²¹ Given as 1886 in original RoH. See Civil Registration index.

Scotney,

Daniel

Private 9th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment

Service no.: 23083 Lincolnshire reg.
 40020 South Staffords

Born at Morton in 20th Jan 1894 the son of Sarah Scotney.

He lived at: Haconby Map 2 ref. 34

Occupation: In 1911 wagoner on farm

Enlisted: 18th January 1916 At Bourne

To France 6th August 1916. First to Fricourt and Delville Wood then Albert. Fought on the Somme and was one month in the fighting line and then rest at Ploegstreet. Marched from there for eighteen days to Beaumont Hamel ridge. On 14th December 1916 was taken ill and sent to St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Discharged 4th May 1917.

Outcome: Survived Died in 1968 Aged: 74

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal, Silver War Badge

Sutton, William Robert
 Corporal 6th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment
 Service no.: 25937²²

Born at Haconby 16th August 1886 the third child of Robert and Mary Sutton.

He lived at: Stainfield Map 2 ref. 33

Occupation: In 1911 horseman on farm

Enlisted: 14th June 1916

Trained at Brocton, Staffordshire, thence to Grimsby and to France 25th October 1916. Arrived at Calais, then up the line for a week finding the 6th Lincolns. In the trenches at Thiepval eight days and out eight until May 1917; with a rest January. Over the top on 7th June 1917 at Wytschaete, held it three days, came on to Ypres, wounded on 27th July 1917 and in hospital six weeks. Over the top again at Poelcappelle. In 1918 to Lens, Loos and Hulloch - held the trenches there while the Germans were trying to push us back, but we held them. Easter Tuesday morning, 1918, at half past eight, our company raided the German trenches. With a comrade I took six prisoners out of a dugout. Took thirty one prisoners altogether and blew up the dugouts. From there to Arras to take part in the big advance. We used to sneak a bit of ground most nights. I remember one night we got dug in trying to make ourselves comfortable when the order came round we were going to take a village, Abancourt, which we got all right. Just at daybreak we had to shift from there, the Germans were going back on our right and we had to go after them. Then we took Hem, Lenglet, Sebourg, Antreppe and finished up at Quevy-le-Grand.

Outcome: Survived Died 1966 Aged: 80

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

²² Only Corporal Sutton in the regiment and using name Robert in 1911 census.

Taylor,

George

Private

South Staffordshire Regiment

Service no.:

unclear²³

Born at Stainfield Mill in 1891 the youngest child of William and Sarah Taylor.

He lived at: Stainfield Mill

Occupation: In 1911 Farm labourer

Enlisted: 1916

Went to France the same year.

Outcome: unknown

Awards: unknown

²³ Several G Taylor in the regiment

Thompson, John George

Private 4th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment

Service no.: 201992

Born at Rippingale in the summer of 1893 the first child of John and Charlotte Thompson.

He lived at: Haconby while working as a groom.

Enlisted: 11th December 1915²⁴ At Bourne

Trained at Harpenden. Went to Ireland, Easter 1916, and was in Dublin at the rebellion. The danger was from snipers who shot from trees and windows and ran over roofs like rabbits. Then to Fermoy for six months.

Returned to Salisbury Plain and to France 24th February 1917. Was groom to the Brigadier-General. Was at Bullecourt in March and then retreated towards Amiens. When the rush of Germans was stopped he went with the troops gradually forward till November 1918. On 11th November at 3 minutes to 11 was with the General's horses at Divisional HQ, where there was a conference of Generals, when a German bomb fell twenty yards from the spot where the Generals were.

Returned home in 1919.

Outcome: Survived Died 1978 Aged: 85

Awards: British War Medal, Allied Victory Medal

²⁴ 1916 in original RoH. See Attestation document *ibid* page 79

Wakefield, Edward

Private Coldstream Guards

Service no.: 17999

Born at Haconby on the 21st May 1895 the sixth child of William and Mary Jane Wakefield. Their second son to sign up.

He lived at: Haconby Map 2 ref 54

Occupation: In 1911 a farm labourer

Enlisted: 17 Jan 1916²⁵ At Bourne

Was sent to hospital the same month with Rheumatic Fever and invalided home again 29th August 1916.

Outcome: Survived Died 1969 Aged: 74

²⁵ Dec 1915 in original RoH. See Attestation Record *ibid* page 85

Summary: The Great War / First World War

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia – https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I

World War I (often abbreviated as WWI or WW1), also known as the First World War or the Great War, was a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918. Contemporaneously described as "the war to end all wars", it led to the mobilisation of more than 70 million military personnel, including 60 million Europeans, making it one of the largest wars in history. An estimated nine million combatants and seven million civilians died as a direct result of the war, and it also contributed to later genocides and the 1918 influenza pandemic, which caused between 50 and 100 million deaths worldwide. Military losses were exacerbated by new technological and industrial developments and the tactical stalemate caused by gruelling trench warfare. It was one of the deadliest conflicts in history and precipitated major political changes, including the Revolutions of 1917–1923, in many of the nations involved. Unresolved rivalries at the end of the conflict contributed to the start of World War II about twenty years later.

On 28 June 1914, Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb Yugoslav nationalist, assassinated the Austro-Hungarian heir Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, leading to the July Crisis. In response, on 23 July Austria-Hungary issued an ultimatum to Serbia. Serbia's reply failed to satisfy the Austrians, and the two moved to a war footing.

A network of interlocking alliances enlarged the crisis from a bilateral issue in the Balkans to one involving most of Europe. By 1914, the great powers of Europe were divided into two coalitions: the Triple Entente—consisting of France, Russia and Britain—and the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the Triple Alliance was primarily defensive in nature, allowing Italy to stay out of the war in 1914). Russia felt it necessary to back Serbia, on 25 July issuing orders for the 'period preparatory to war', and after Austria-Hungary shelled the Serbian capital of Belgrade on the 28th, partial mobilisation was approved of the military districts nearest to Austria. General Russian mobilisation was announced on the evening of 30 July; on the 31st, Austria-Hungary and Germany did the same, while Germany demanded Russia demobilise within 12 hours. When Russia failed to comply, Germany declared war on 1 August in support of Austria-Hungary, with Austria-Hungary following suit on 6th; France ordered full mobilisation in support of Russia on 2 August.

German strategy for a war on two fronts against France and Russia was to concentrate the bulk of its army in the West to defeat France within four weeks, then shift forces to the East before Russia could fully mobilise; this was later known as the Schlieffen Plan. On 2 August, Germany demanded free passage through Belgium, an essential element in achieving a quick victory over France. When this was refused, German forces invaded Belgium early on the morning of 3 August and declared war with France the same day; the Belgian government invoked the 1839 Treaty of London and in compliance with its obligations under this, Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August. On 12 August, Britain and France also declared war on Austria-Hungary; on the 23rd, Japan sided with the Entente, seizing the opportunity to expand its sphere of influence by capturing German possessions in China and the Pacific.

The war was fought in and drew upon each powers' colonial empires as well, spreading the conflict across the globe. The Entente and its allies would eventually become known as the Allied Powers, while the grouping of Austria-Hungary and Germany would become known as the Central Powers.

The German advance into France was halted at the Battle of the Marne and by the end of 1914, the Western Front settled into a battle of attrition, marked by a long series of trench lines that changed little until 1917. The Eastern Front was marked by much greater exchanges of territory, but though Serbia was defeated in 1915, and Romania joined the Allied Powers in 1916 only to be defeated in 1917, none of the great powers were knocked out of the war until 1918. In November 1914, the Ottoman Empire joined the Central Powers, opening fronts in the Caucasus, Mesopotamia and the Sinai Peninsula. In 1915, Italy joined the Allied Powers and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers. After the sinking of seven US merchant ships by German submarines, and the revelation that the Germans were trying to incite Mexico to make war on the United States, the US declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917.

The 1917 February Revolution in Russia replaced the Tsarist autocracy with the Provisional Government, but continuing discontent at the cost of the war led to the October Revolution, the creation of the Soviet Socialist Republic, and the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk by the new government, ending Russia's involvement in the war. This allowed the transfer of large numbers of German troops from the East to the Western Front, resulting in the German March 1918 Offensive. The offensive was initially successful, but the Allied Powers rallied and drove the Germans back in the Hundred Days Offensive. Bulgaria was the first Central Power to sign an armistice—the Armistice of Salonica on 29 September 1918. On 30 October, the Ottoman Empire capitulated, signing the Armistice of Mudros. On 4 November, the Austro-Hungarian empire agreed to the Armistice of Villa Giusti. With its allies defeated, revolution at home, and the military no longer willing to fight, Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated on 9 November and Germany also signed an armistice on 11 November 1918.

World War I was a significant turning point in the political, cultural, economic, and social climate of the world. As a result of the war, the Russian Empire, the German Empire, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire ceased to exist. Revolutions and uprisings in the aftermath of the war became widespread, being mainly socialist or anti-colonial in nature. The Big Four (Britain, France, the United States and Italy) imposed their terms in a series of treaties agreed at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. The formation of the League of Nations was intended to prevent another world war, but for various reasons failed to do so. The rise of the Nazi Party and their central role in World War II led to a focus on how the Treaty of Versailles affected Germany, but the peace treaties in addition to various secret agreements during the war also transformed borders throughout Europe, Asia and the Middle East, with repercussions that still echo to this day

The 1914 Star



Established in April 1917. Also known as '*Pip*' or the '*Mons Star*'.

This bronze medal award was authorized by King George V in April 1917 for those who had served in France or Belgium between 5th August 1914 to midnight on 22nd November 1914 inclusive. The award was open to officers and men of the British and Indian Expeditionary Forces, doctors and nurses as well as Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Navy Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve who served ashore with the Royal Naval Division in France or Belgium.

A narrow horizontal bronze clasp sewn onto the ribbon, bearing the dates '5th AUG. - 22nd NOV. 1914' shows that the recipient had actually served under fire of the enemy during that period. For every seven medals issued without a clasp there were approximately five issued with the clasp.

It should be remembered that recipients of this medal were responsible for assisting the French to hold back the German army while new recruits could be trained and equipped. Collectively, they fully deserve a great deal of honour for their part in the first sixteen weeks of the Great War. This included the battle of Mons, the retreat to the Seine, the battles of Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne and the first battle of Ypres.

There were approximately 378,000 1914 Stars issued.
(© greatwar.co.uk)

The 1914-15 Star



Established in December 1918. Also known as '*Pip*'.

This bronze medal was authorized in 1918. It is very similar to the 1914 Star but it was issued to a much wider range of recipients. Broadly speaking it was awarded to all who served in any theatre of war against Germany between 5th August 1914 and 31st December 1915, except those eligible for the 1914 Star. Similarly, those who received the Africa General Service Medal or the Sudan 1910 Medal were not eligible for the award.

Like the 1914 Star, the 1914-15 Star was not awarded alone. The recipient had to have received the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

An estimated 2.4 million of these medals were issued.
(© greatwar.co.uk)

The British War Medal, 1914-18



Established on 26th July 1919.

Also known as '*Squeak*'.

The silver or bronze medal was awarded to officers and men of the British and Imperial Forces who either entered a theatre of war or entered service overseas between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918 inclusive. This was later extended to services in Russia, Siberia and some other areas in 1919 and 1920.

Approximately 6.5 million British War Medals were issued. Approximately 6.4 million of these were the silver versions of this medal. Around 110,000 of a bronze version were issued mainly to Chinese, Maltese and Indian Labour Corps.

The front (obverse) of the medal depicts the head of George V. (© greatwar.co.uk)

The Allied Victory Medal



Also known as '*Wilfred*'

It was decided that each of the allies should each issue their own bronze victory medal with a similar design, similar equivalent wording and identical ribbon.

The British medal was designed by W. McMillan. The front depicts a winged classical figure representing victory.

Approximately 5.7 million victory medals were issued. Interestingly, eligibility for this medal was more restrictive and not everyone who received the British War Medal ('Squeak') also received the Victory Medal ('Wilfred').

However, in general, all recipients of 'Wilfred' also received 'Squeak' and all recipients of 'Pip' also received both 'Squeak' and 'Wilfred'. (© greatwar.co.uk)

The Territorial Force War Medal, 1914-1919



Instituted on 26th April 1920.

Only members of the Territorial Force and Territorial Force Nursing Service were only eligible for this medal. They had to have been a member of the Territorial Force on or before 30th September 1914 and to have served in an operational theatre of war outside the United Kingdom between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918.

An individual who was eligible to receive the 1914 Star or 1914/15 Star could not receive the Territorial War Medal.

The reverse of the medal has the words TERRITORIAL WAR MEDAL around the rim, with a laurel wreath and the words inside the wreath FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS 1914-1919.

(© greatwar.co.uk)

The Silver War Badge



The Silver War Badge was issued on 12th September 1916.

The badge was originally issued to officers and men who were discharged or retired from the military forces as a result of sickness or injury caused by their war service. After April 1918 the eligibility was amended to include civilians serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps, female nurses, staff and aid workers.

Around the rim of the badge was inscribed "For King and Empire; Services Rendered". It became known for this reason also as the "Services Rendered Badge". Each badge was also engraved with a unique number on the reverse, although this number is not related to the recipient's Service Number.

The recipient would also receive a certificate with the badge. The badge was made of Sterling silver and was intended to be worn on the right breast of a recipient's civilian clothing. It could not be worn on a military uniform.

There were about 1,150,000 Silver War Badges issued in total for First World War service.
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Commonwealth War Graves Commission

<https://www.cwgc.org/about-us>

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) honours the 1.7 million men and women of the Commonwealth forces who died in the First and Second World Wars, and ensures they will never be forgotten.

Our work commemorates the war dead, from building and maintaining our cemeteries and memorials at 23,000 locations in more than 150 countries and territories to preservation of our extensive records and archives. Our values and aims, laid out in 1917, are as relevant now as they were 100 years ago.

The Commission's principles are:

- Each of the dead should be commemorated by name on the headstone or memorial
- Headstones and memorials should be permanent
- Headstones should be uniform
- There should be no distinction made on account of military rank, race or creed

Since our establishment by Royal Charter we have constructed 2,500 war cemeteries and plots, erected headstones over graves and where the remains are missing, inscribed the names of the dead on permanent memorials. More than a million burials are now commemorated at military and civil sites in more than 150 countries and territories.

[Click here for a map showing the scale of our commitment](#)

History - <https://www.cwgc.org/about-us/history-of-the-cwgc>

About our Records - <https://www.cwgc.org/about-us/records>

Vision for the Future - <https://www.cwgc.org/about-us/our-vision>

Acknowledgements:

1. Haconby with Stainfield Parochial Church Council – Custodian of the Parish Memorial Committee’s ‘Roll of Honour 1914-1919 The Parish of Haconby including Stainfield Lincolnshire’ (designed and executed by J & E Bumpus Ltd in 1926)
2. Adele Hender – author of ‘Roll of Honour for the Parish of Haconby’ (2014)
3. Wendy Sevket – photograph of Private Roland Stuart Clark
4. Molly Taylor – photographs of Sergeant Edward Ellis and Private Charles Ellis
5. Timothy Randal – photograph of Private Herbert Harrison
6. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission
7. Nationalarchives.gov.uk
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14. Richard Dixon-Warren – compilation, editing and Roll of Honour images