Lest We forget

A look at the First World War Memorials

in Maker
Rame
Cawsand
Millbrook
and St John

RAME ORY GROUP 2014





'individually and equally'

Local Memorials

Rame Peninsula

- Millbrook,
- St John,
- Maker and
- Cawsand





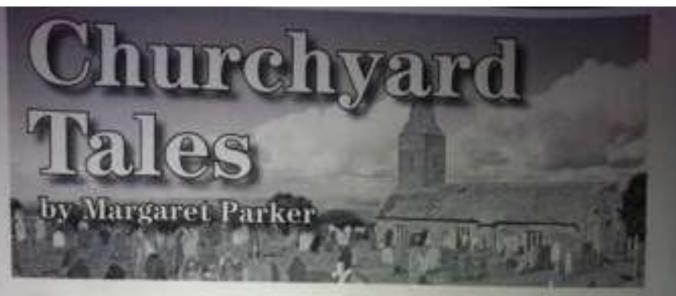




The Men Who Died







JOHN BORRIST WARRE EXINS is construmented by both a stained glass window and a gravestone hearing his name. The wirelow in set in the cast wall of the north transept of Rame Church and the usintly figure, in the central panel, emblematic of St. George, has a representation of John's face.

John was the sox of the Vicar of Rame (before the pureak joined with Maker ofter World War II) and slied agod 10 of spinal corringuis in 1917 whilst serving with the Royal Plying Corps - the precursor of the RAF At the top of the wholese wings are depicted, which were the emblem of the Royal Plying Corps, along with the restio 'pew Arthus ad Astro' -'By Strangele to the Story.'

He is buried in a large rectampalar family plot to the south of the churchyard, dominated by a large Celtic cross.

Desgate his early douth, John Ektro led a short hot remarkable life. He was a riose friend of Noel Coward who often came to stay at Rame vicange. John, who



was a year older than Noed, was a child actor. In 1910 he played the role of Grispian in Where the Burnbow Ends' - in which Noet also took part. In addition he acted in the melodrams 'The Best of Lact' with the retowned actors Marige Titheralge in Landon's Dway Lace.

John Exists and Novi Coward remained exact friends until John's death that contriberately was from the same disease that itilied blocks ekker brother in his metabugraphy. Present Indication published in 1917, Novi Coward acknowledges this friendship with John. He records that he must him in 1916 and that he find been at achood in Walkacanton "where I remember visiting him with the actions Essue Wymer and taking him a how of chacedanes". Coward continues: "He was more thoroughly stage struck than I. We used to set in the garden of States rectury avertooking the numbers sea with our raises buried in how's numbers of The Play Pictorial."

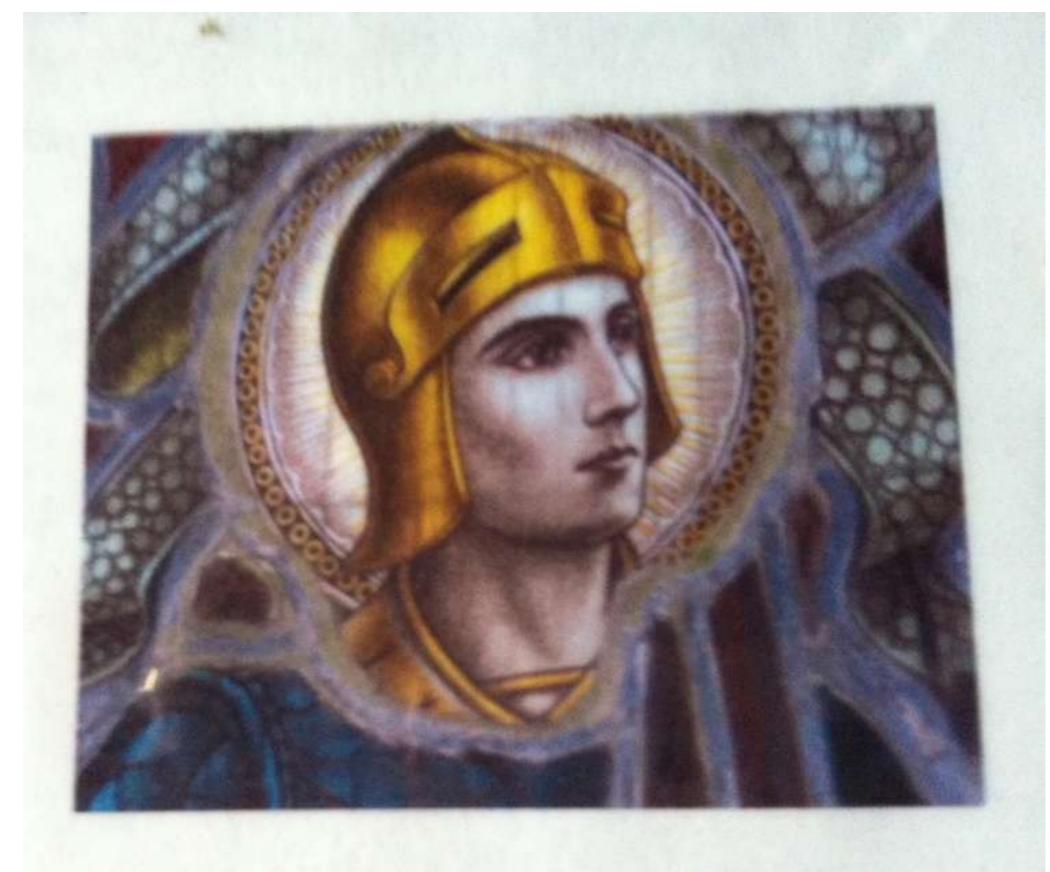
Coward trained many references to his stays at liams and particularly recalls catching the bas and ferry to Physosoth to attend mathress at the lloyal Theore. "Coming home to liame in the late evening was lovely except for the last drag on the hill which travered our shoes with dust and generally made us slightly irritable. The overvey all the way was besuitful, particularly in the dook with the different coloured lights openinging up belond us in the hart-our, and, through the gazet trees of Moone Edgrander Park, the regular flash of the Eddystons out to see."

He seems to have been very final of the Ekons Sarahy describing them as "one of the ricent transcholds. I have ever known" and inchoos a photograph of himself and John, along with the actress Eams Wynne in his autobiography. Coward wrote. "We were inseparable friends until one marring is 1917 when a letter arrived from him from Farricquingh, where he was training as an Air Force radet, explaining than he had a chy's heave and mixing me to go in a mailines with him. By the same post there was also a letter

Acres Chart services arend panel with pale Territory

RAME HIS





Window central panel with John Ekins' face

In Memory of

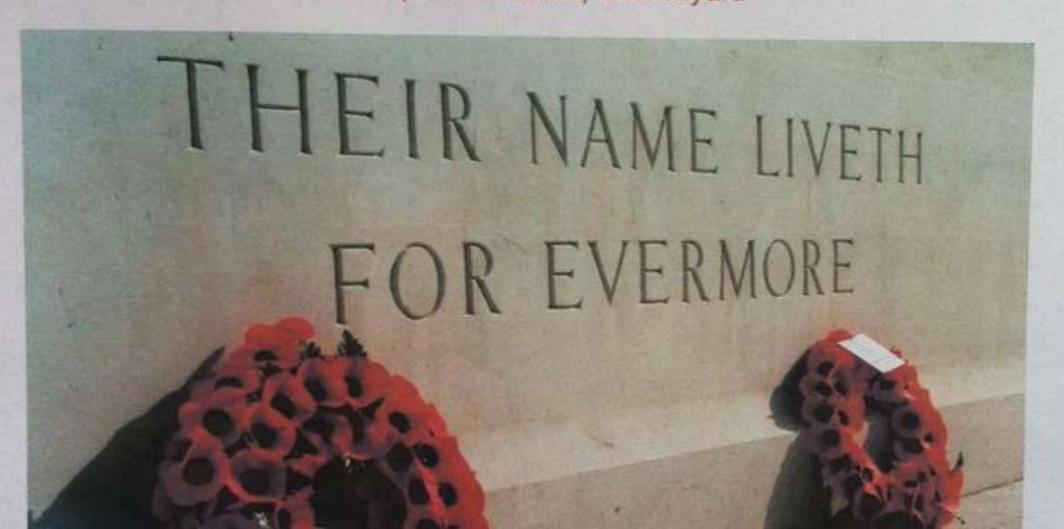
Chief Officer

W Harvey

Wireless Telegraph Station (Rame Head), H.M. Coastguard who died on 15 March 1920 Age 48

Husband of Louisa Treunouth Harvey, of Fore St., Kingsand, Plymouth.

Remembered with Honour Rame (St. Germanus) Churchyard



A special Commonwealth war grave is appropriate for:

'a person who died while in Commonwealth Military Service in designated war years' 'Designated war years' - 4/8/14 - 31/8/21



RAME HISTORY **GROUP 2014**



H.46 Victory Medal

Hish War Medal.

M.7409,

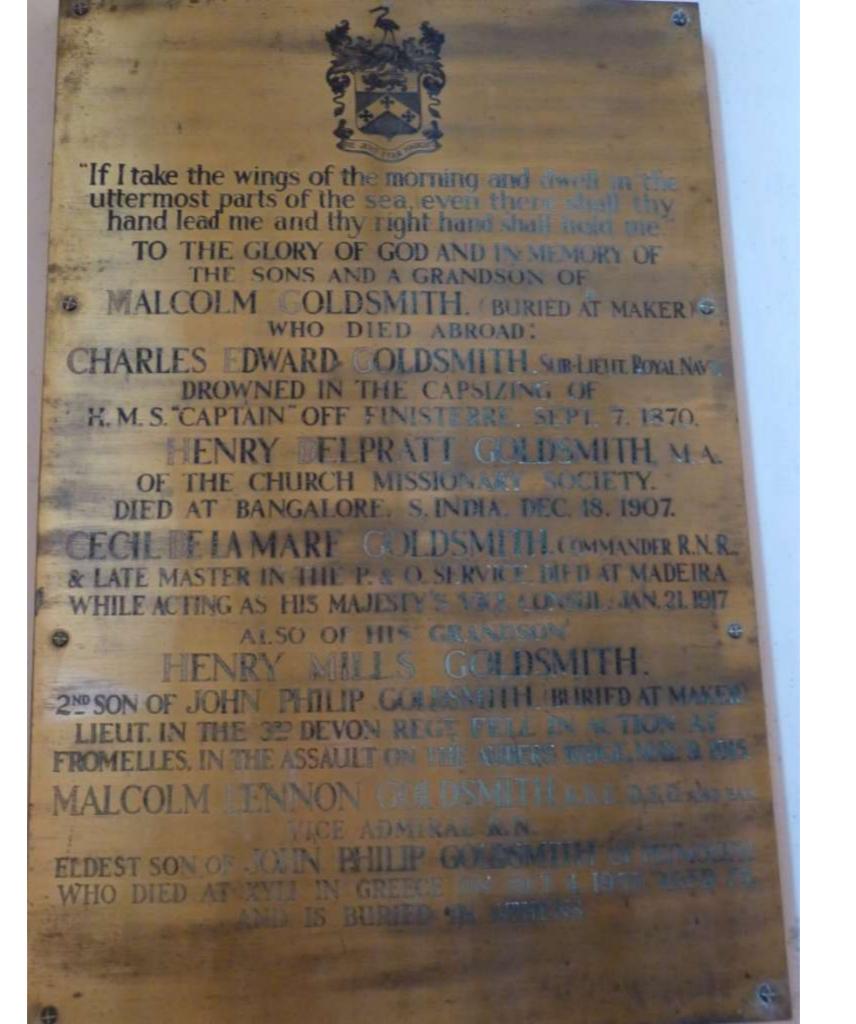
W. Hoyle,

Shpt. 2, R.N.



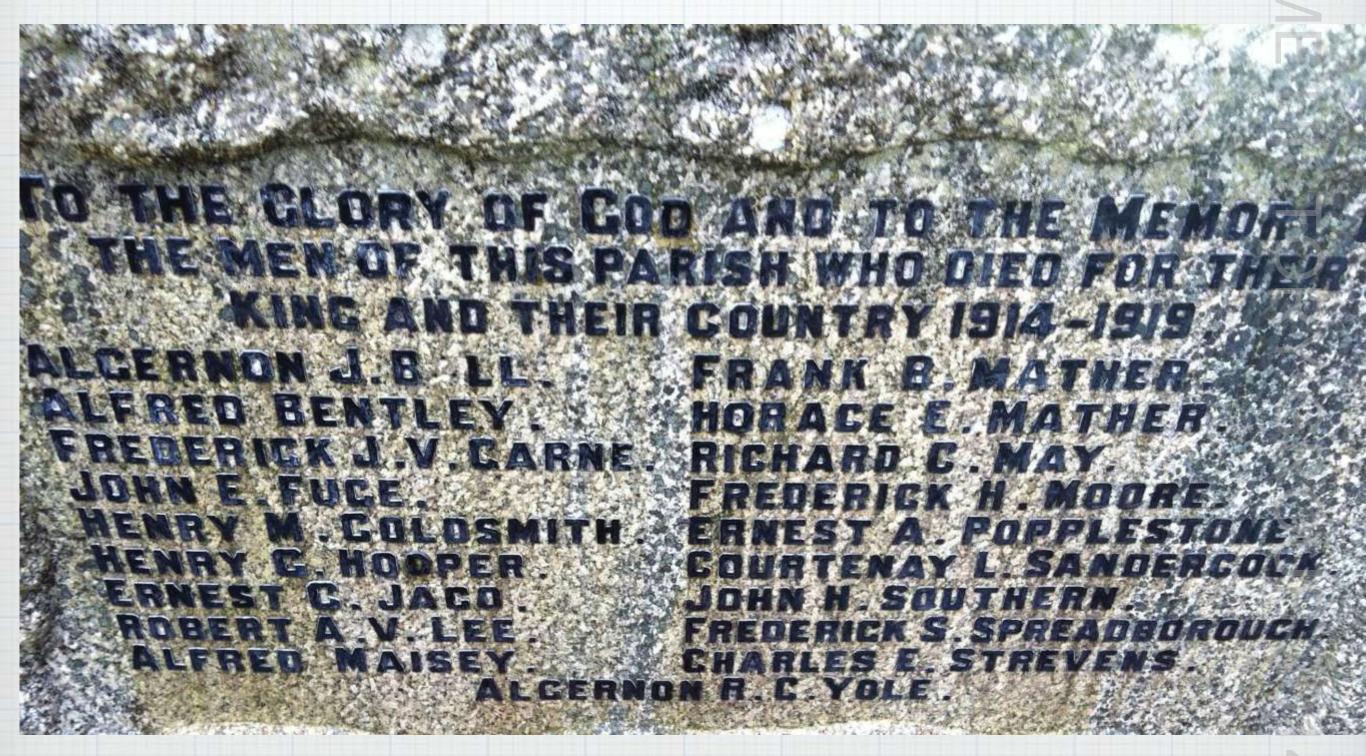






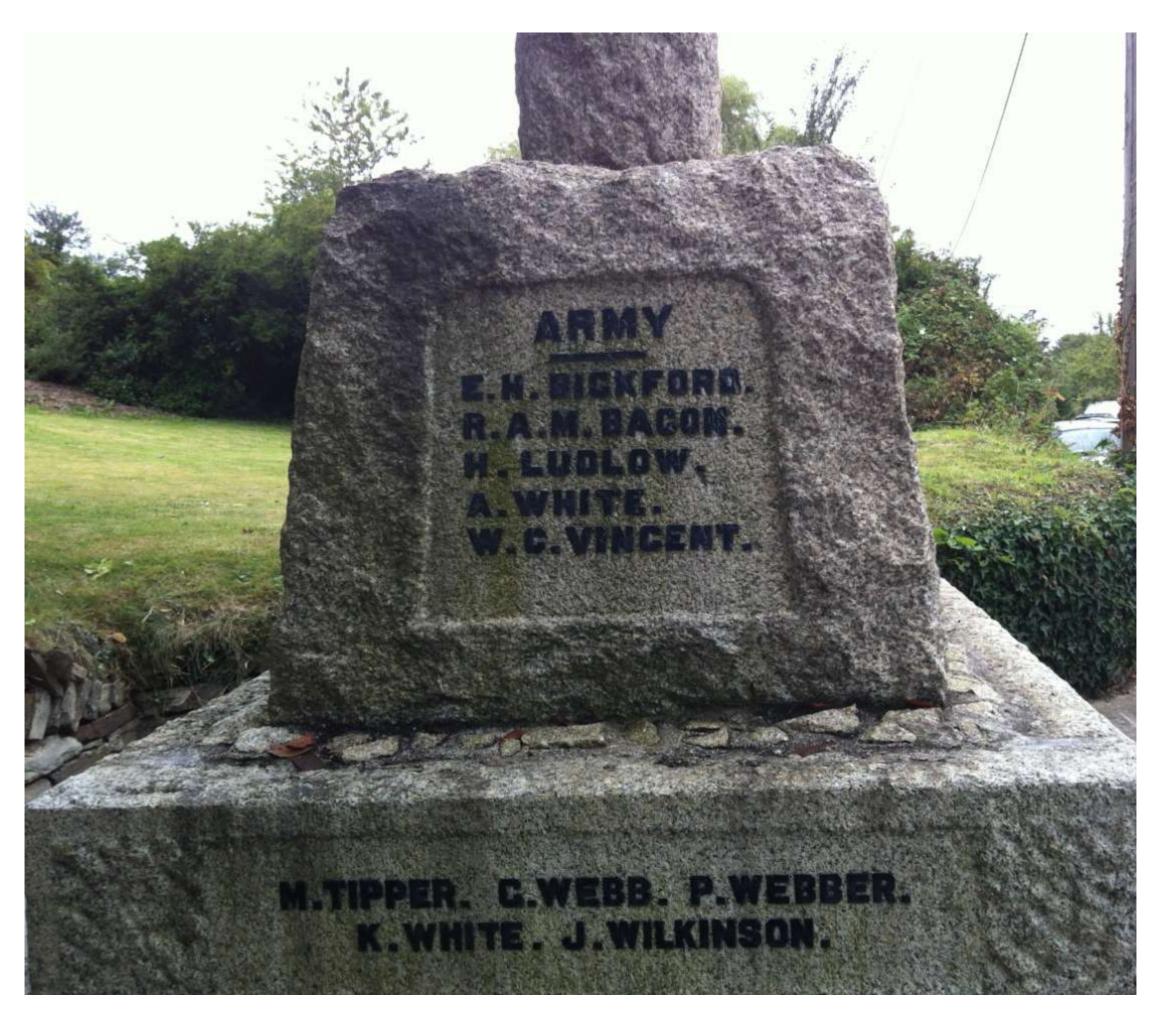














ERECTED BY THE PARISHIONES OF TROOSE MILLBROOK TO THE MENORY OF TROOSE WAR. WHO FILL ORDING THE GREAT WAR.

NAVY

W.J.KNICHT. A.P. FOLEY. A.E. HAINES.
A.S. HARRIS. S.J.LEAN. W.H. TRAHAR
J.A. BANKAFORD. W. HARPER. H. MARDEN.
A. HOBLYN. W. J. FORD. H. R. GUNDRY.
J.F. GLASS. D.V. CRAWPORD. R. J. MITCHELL
W. J. MARKS. W.H. DALLEN. R. N.L.I.



E. H. EKEKFORA B. A. M. BACON. FL. LUDLOW. A. WILLTE.

MATERIAL C.WEBB P.WEKEEK.

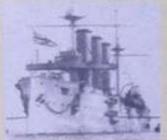




Battle of Coronel (1st November 1914, off coast of Chile)

The first British naval defeat for more than a century. Engaging the enemy without hope of victory, Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, his flagship HMS Good Hope, and HMS Monmouth were sunk with all hands by the powerful cruisers of Vice-Admiral Graf von Spee.





Good Hope (flagship)





Scharnhorst (German flagship)



Cradock's orders were to pursue and destroy Spee's fleet.

On November the 1st messages were received, by both the Germans and the British, of sightings of one enemy ship apiece. So, when the two squadrons first made contact, each admiral was unaware that he would meet the other's squadron, each supposed he was about to encounter and overwhelm a single light cruiser.

The British had the equivalent of 6 to 1 against them in gun power.

Cradock could have ordered an alteration of course and escaped,

but he chose battle and ordered his ships to form a single line.

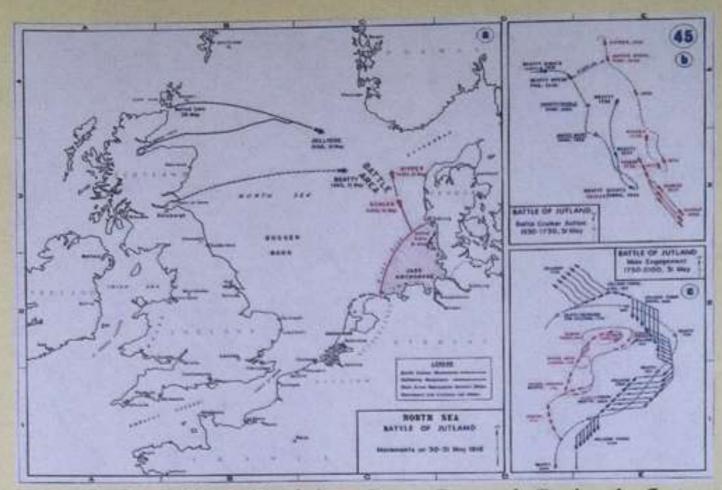
Von Spee no more hesitated than Cradock had done.

At 1900 and a distance of 1,200 yards you Spee

The Ships

The Battle of Jutland (31st May - 1st June 1916)

The Greatest Naval Action the world has ever known Lord Fisher Admiral of the Fleet

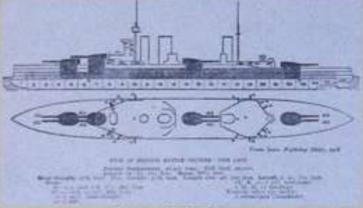


Jutland is situated in the North Sea, close to Denmark. During the first World War part of the British Grand Fleet assembled at Rosyth in Scotland in the Spring of 1916. The Admiralty had heard through Intelligence sources that the German Navy was planning a large scale attack. On the evening of 30th May 1916 the Fleet left Rosyth when Admiral Sir David Beatty planned to rendevous with the Fleet led by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. At 2 p.m. on 31st May when still 50 miles away from the planned destination, a German destroyer was spotted. Action stations sounded and the first shots in the Battle of Jutland began. In just twelve hours 8,500 men were killed or wounded.

The Naval Commanders of the British Grand Fleet



HMS Iron Duke



Plan of HMS Lion

The German Navy

The Commander of the German Naval High
Seas Fleet was Admiral Von Scheer who was on
the Flagship Fredrich der Grasse. Vice Admiral
Franz Hipper was his second in command. The
German Navy had 16 Dreadnought class
battleships, 6 pre Dreadnought battleships, 5
battle cruisers, 11 cruisers and 61 destroyers.
The ships included Von der Tann, Wiesden,
Konig Albert, Derflinger, Seydlitz, Markgraf,
Moltke, Lutzcow, Kurfurst and Bayern.
Amongst their ships sunk were Lutzcow.

No grave but the sea



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TOMS D.
TROUT R. H.
WILLIAMS C.
                                                                                                                                                            CHANDLER E.C.

GLARK A.

GLARKE W.

GOCHEANE J.D.

GOCHEANE J.D.

GOLES T. E.

GONDOR R.

GONDOR R.

GONDOR R.

GONDORK R.E.

GONDORK R.E.
                PETTY OFFICER

BADDER E.J.

BROWN R. E.

BUCKLEY J. R

CRIDDLE W. J.
             FREATHY E.J.
FRENCH G.
GEORGE F.
GOODFELLOW W. A.
GREEN H.A.
HAMBLY J.
HERBERT F. T. F.
                                                                                                                                                             CRYER H.C.
CURTE R.
CURTE W. H.
               JAMES 3. P.
JAMES D.
               JOHNSON F. W.
                                                                                                                                                             DAN J.
DAVENPORT R.T.
                Ti 's Mosaltol
              LEWIS W. H.
                                                                                                                                                             DAVIS J.
DEMPSEY C.
              L MADESOL
            MAYLE W. J.
                                                                                                                                                             DENNING E.J. D.
           MERRETT J. E.
MORRIS T. H.
                                                                                                                                                              DICKSON S. J.
DOCKREE W.
           PENTER E.S.
                                                                                                                                                              DONOVAN D
          SEMICK Y
                                                                                                                                                              IM MAYONOD
                                                                                                                                                             DUNNE J
          W MOEMIECE
                                                                                                                                                            EASTERBROOK
FILLINGHAM A.
FISHWICK H.
FITZGERALD J.
          LA EXOCK
        ROWE J.R.
SPILLER W. H.
THOMAS R. J.
                                                                                                                                                            FITZGERALD A
FITZGERALD A
FOLEY A.R
FOOT W.H.
GATZIAS W.E.
GILBERT H.W.
GOODWIN A
GOODWIN A
GOOS A.A.
GOVE G.L.E.
         TOWILLIS J.D.
          WALSH D.
         is noethw
        WHITECROSS RAL
        THE TTAECHIN
          LEADING SEAMAN
    BATE T
BENNETT J. W. E.
                                                                                                                                                              CREEKE J.
                                                                                                                                                              HAINES A.E.
     L CHANKEE
                                                                                                                                                             HALLING W.
HARBACH C.E.
HARDING W.C.H.
     W WALMORAGE
    CAMPBELL H
   SOMWAY R
                                                                                                                                                            HARDING W.C.H.
HARRIS R.T.J.
HART H.C.
HARTSHORNE B.L.
HARVEY A.E.
HARVEY A.C.
HARWOOD J.E.
HENDER C.R.
HICKS W.C.A.
HILLER D.R.
  CONTER J.J.
COWELL C.
CRAIS D.
  CRIMP C.
   HAMLIN J.
HAMEIN J.
HART R N.C.
HOCKING R W. G.
HOCKING T. J.
HOLWILL T.S.
KEEFFE D.
LEARY M.
                                                                                                                                                             HOARE A
HOCKING A
HOUMES A
   USCOMBE W.G.
IC CARTHY T.
IAHONEY T.
IAY E.T.
                                                                                                                                                           HOURIHANE
HOUSE R.R.
                                                                                                                                                          HOUSE EX.
HOUSE EX.
HUNT J. W.
HUTSON A.J.
JEHNINGS A.W. W.
JOHNSON A.
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TO THE CLORY OF GOD AND IN LOVING MEMORY OP THE BRAVE MEN OF THIS PARISH WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1919. THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY RELATIVES AND PARISHIONERS

H. M. NAVY-IN ACTION.

DALLEN WILLIAM H.L/CP.R.M.L.I. FOLEYALBERT P.A.B. CUNNERY HENRY, A.B. HAINES ARTHUR E. A.B. HARPER WALTER, A.B. HARRIS SIDNEY, 280 CL STOKER. KNIGHT WILLIAM J. 187 CL.P.O. LUSCOMBE ANDREW B.147 CL.P.O. MACHIN IVOR. LDG. SEAMAN. MARDEN HARRY. C.P.O. MARKSWJOHN.S.P.O. OF WOUNDS OR SERVICE ABROAD.

BANNAFORD JAMES A. SEA! G'R. TRAHAR WILLIAM H. A.B.

OF WOUNDS OR SERVICE AT HOME.

CRAWFORD DONALD V. A.B. FORD W. JOSE, C.W.O. GLASS J. FRED. L.T.O. HOBLYN ARTHUR. S. P.O. LEAN SAMUEL J. C.P.O. MITCHELL R. JOHN A.B. STEER ALFRED J. S.B.

H.M. ARMY - IN ACTION.

BICKPORD EDWARD PTR DEVONS. FAIRBROTHER WILLIAM J.GTR.C.A. FROST STUART H.PTE D.L.I. HARRIS BEVAN A.F. PTE LOND. HOSKING LESLIE F. PTE WILTS, LIVERSIDGE ALBERT V.SETWORC LUXTON CHARLES PTHERTS. MATTHEWS EDGARJ.PTHWORC. PEPPERELL THOMAS PTE D.C.L.I. POMEROY RICHARD H. G. R. F.A. SOUTHERN JOHN H.L/CP R.E. STANTAN HAROLD B PTRWILLES. THOMPSON ARTHUR PTER. IN. PUS. WARREN PERCIVAL B.M.M.C. LOND WHITE ALBERT PTE WORC. WARREN JAMES W. PTE LOND. WINCHESTER JOHN H. PION'R.R.E. WEBBER FRANCIS PTE D.C.L.L. WOOD ARTHUR N.PT. MIDD'X. WERBER JAMES W. PTR LOND.

OF WOUNDS OR SERVICE ABROAD.

AMEROSE HERBERT PTE WELSEFUS, CARNELL ERNEST W.C.DISTA.S.C. DAVEY REGINALD C.PT. MIDD'X. LUDLOW HOWARD SET WORK. FROST LEONARD B.T.PTE KOYLI, TRUMAN WILLIAM TM.PTEDEVONS ROUNCEVALWILLIAM PTED.C.L.I. VINCENT WALTER C.G.R.G.A.

OF WOUNDS OR SERVICE AT HOME.

DOWN LESLIE W. PTE HANTS. REQUIESCANT IN PACE.

THEY IMED FOR US. LET US EVER HAVE THEM IN THANKSUL REMEMBRANCE BEFORE GOD. & STRIVE TO COPY THEIR WAY OF DEVOTION TO DUTY.

the Parish Church of Millbrook of Sicillian marble 5" X 3" 7'
on the North Wall to commemorate the men of the Parish who
laid down their lives in the Great War. The tablet will
bear the following inscription:-

"To the Glory of God and in loving memory of the "brave men of this Parish who laid down their lives in "the Great War 1914 - 1919. This tablet is erected by "Relatives and Parishioners."

(Then follow the names)

"Requiescant in Pace."

"They died for us. Let us ever have them in thankful "remembrance before God and strive to copy their life of devotion to duty."

do not show good and sufficient cause to the contrary, we, our lawful Surr some other competent Judge in this behalf, may and if we think fit will grant our Licence or Faculty for the purposes aforesaid, their absence contumacy in anywise notwithstanding. And what you shall do or cause herein, you shall duly certify us, our lawful Surrogate, or some other comp together with these Presents forthwith after the publication thereof as all

Given at LAUNCESTON, in the County of Cornwall, day of under our Seal of Office, this 1.8th in the year of our

Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty

December

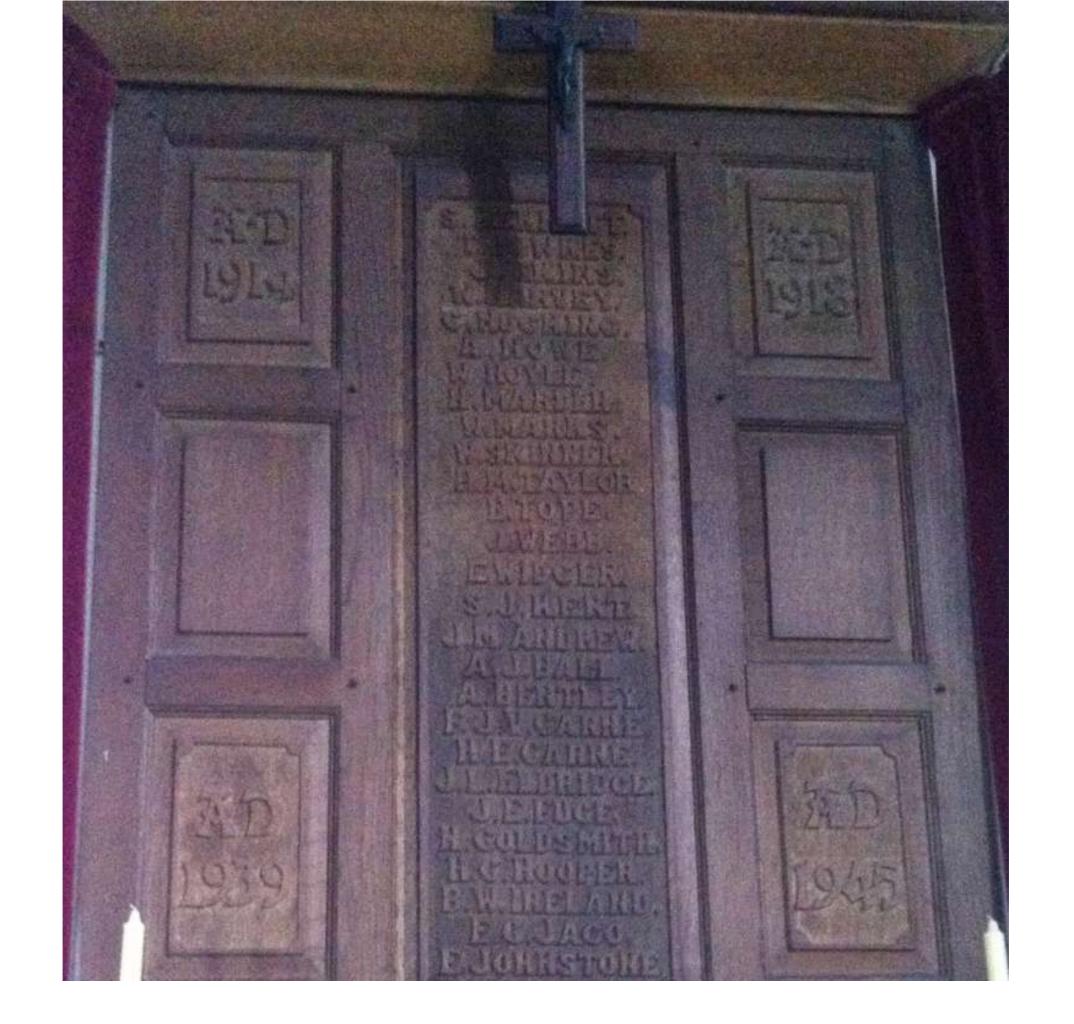
Musilophur L. Constand Registrar.

WILLIAM . DALLEN. HENRY GUNNERY. WALTER, HARPER. WILLIAM . KNITT. IVOR -MACHIN W. JOHN MARKS. ALBERT, FOLEY. ARTHUR . HAINES SIDNEY. HARRIS. ANDREW. LUSCOMBE. HARRY MARDEN. JAMES, BANNAFORD. DONALD. CRAWFORD. J. FRED GLASS. SAMUEL LEAN. WILLIAM TRAHAR W. JOSE, FORD. ARTHUR HOBLYN. R. JOHN, MITCHELL ALPRED J. STEER. TWARD, BICKFORD

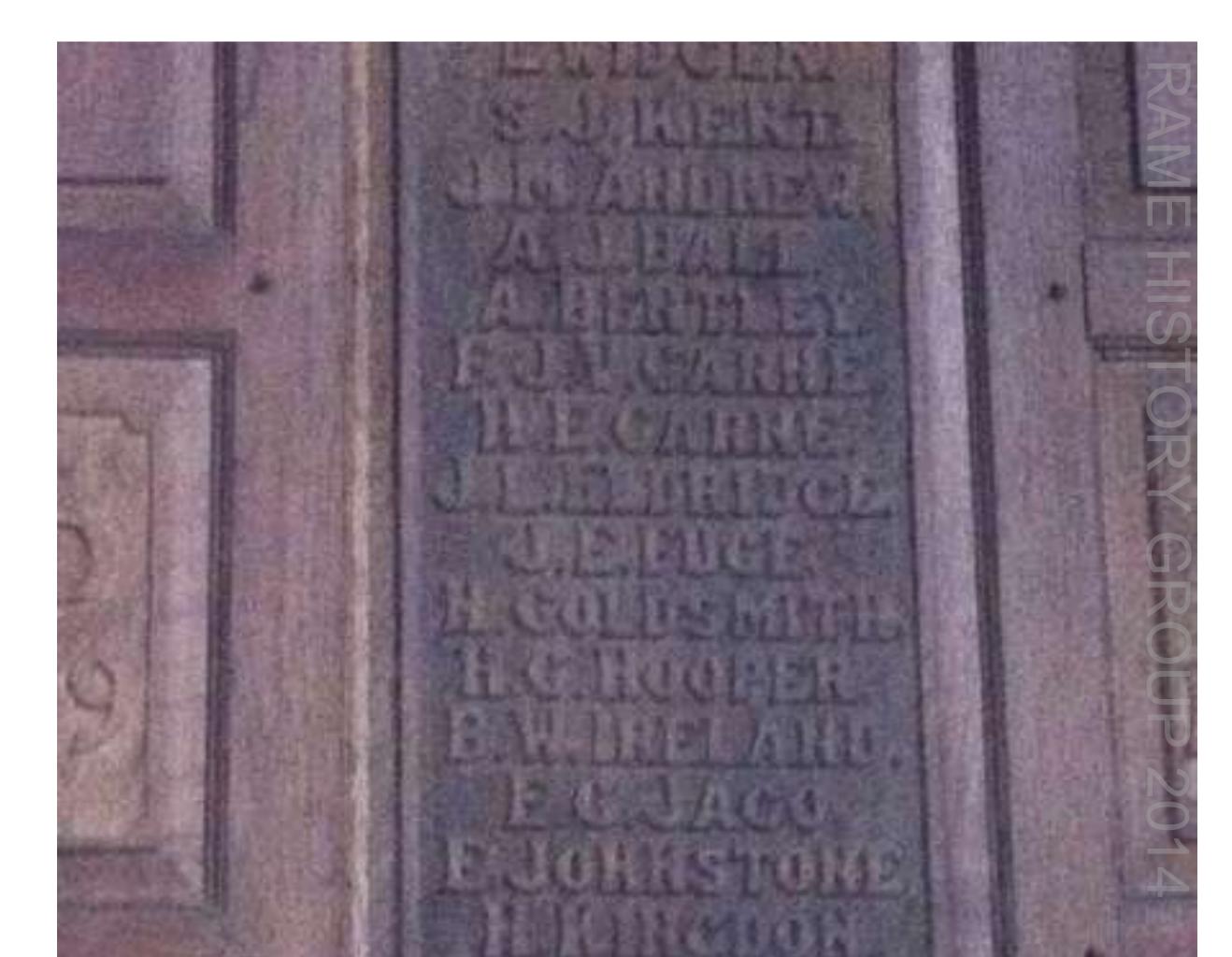
STUART PROST LESLIE, HOSKING. CHARLES LUXTON. THOMAS PEPPERELL. JOHN SOUTHERN. ARTHUR THOMPSON. ALBERT WHITE. TOHN WINCHESTER. ARTHUR, WOOD. WILLIAM FAIRBROTHER. BEVAN HARRIS. ALBERT, LIVERSIDGE. EDGAR MATTHEWS. RICHARD, POMEROY. HAROLD STANTON. PERCIVAL, WARREN. JAMES, WARREN. FRANCIA WEBBER JAMES, WEBBER. HERBERT AMBROSE EARNEST, CARNELL.

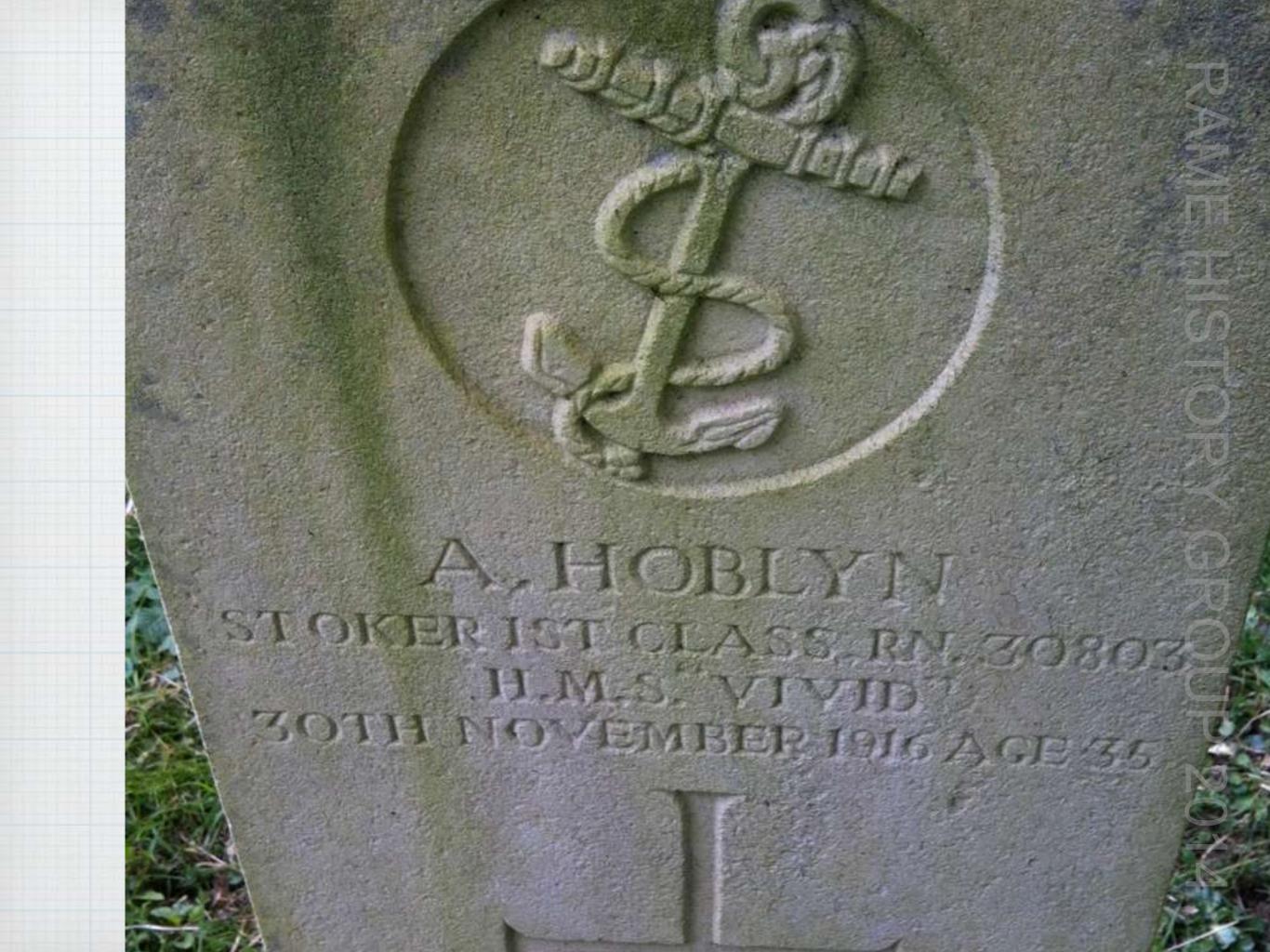
REGINALD. DAVEY HOWARD LUDLOW LEONARD, FREST. WILLIAM TRUMAN WILLIAM. ROUNCEVA WALTER, VINCENT. LESLIE, DOWN.



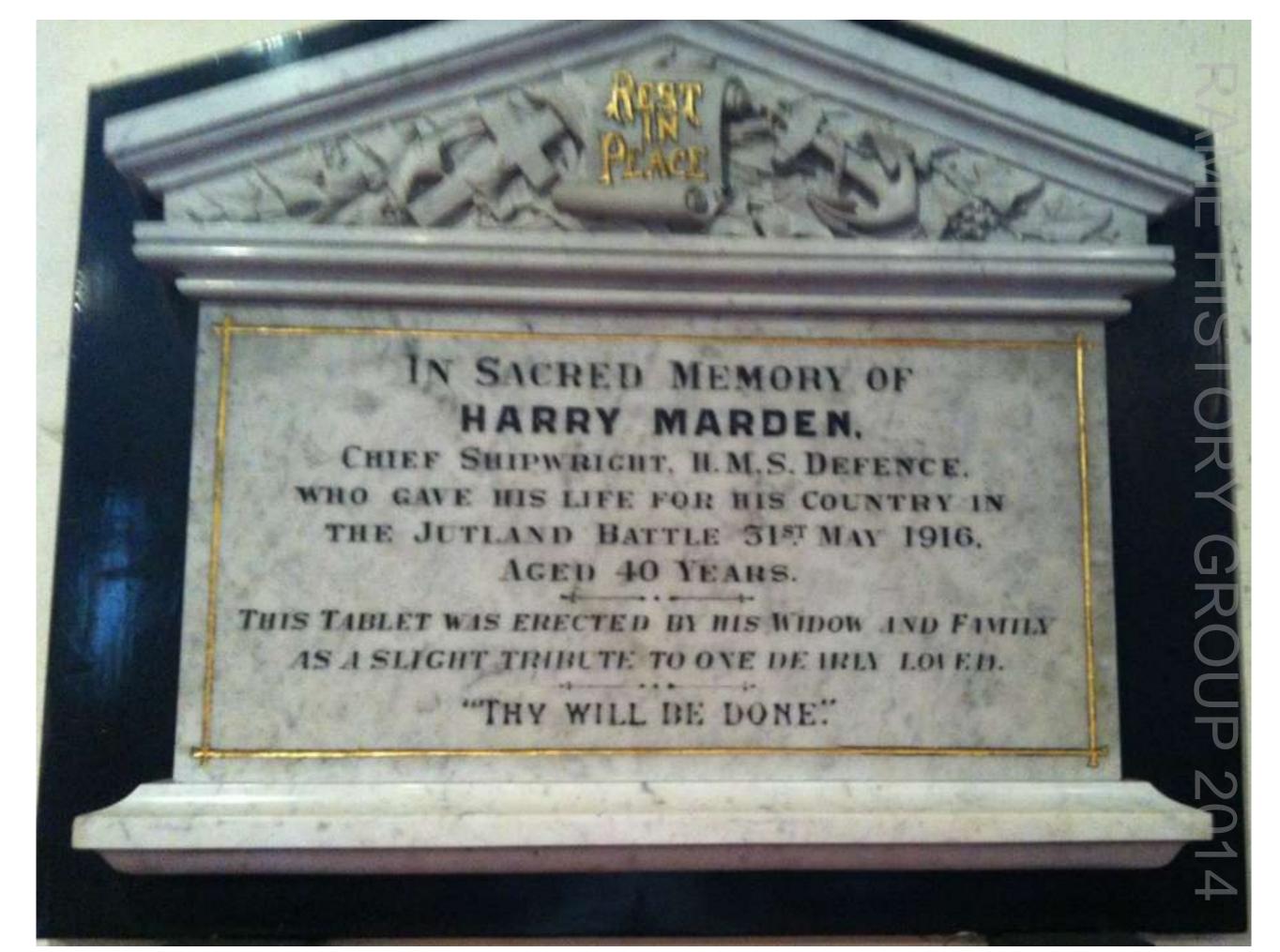


RAME HISTORY GROUP 2014













Lest we Forget

A talk given by Gilliam Kempster to RPHG 17.2.2014

A look at the First World War dead on the memorials of Maker, Rame, Cawsand, Millbrook and St John - both the public monuments and the rolls of honour etc inside our churches, and the graves in our graveyards.

I started with the First World War as it is the centenary of the start of that war this year. But I will carry on and research the Second World War names now. I appreciate all the help I have had and would welcome any information that anyone has about any of the names on any memorial.

Sadly there are as many as 119 First World War dead on our various memorials. There are still 19 who I haven't been able to track down. Sometimes my difficulties were caused by the number of men of the same name who died, sometimes by the ever shifting nature of our local population. Maybe one day we will know who all of them were...

I have been more concerned with identifying them - their parents, children, address, the service they served in when and where they died and where they are memorialised. I'm not a military historian, nor a military expert so forgive me if there's not too much of that kind of detail. Polys

Introduction

The Rame Peninsular History Group decided it would be appropriate to remember our own first world war dead by looking at our memorials and finding out as much as we can about the people named on them and the sacrifice they gave. It's been quite a long period of research for colleagues and I, and involved mysteries such as:

- the war memorial that moved
- men who seemed not to have existed, that is until we worked out that their names were spelled incorrectly on the memorial
- men who are on no memorial, while one man turns up on three

And other challenges...!

The First World War was a new type of conflict in many respects. It was a global war fought on many fronts and in many different ways. It was the first conflict in which planes, submarines, and tanks played a role. This is reflected in our memorials which, whilst overwhelmingly listing army and traditional Royal and Merchant Navy deaths, shows a few submariners and a man and a boy who were in the fledgling RAF.

The abiding image of the war is that of the trenches but the reality was that the `Great European War `spread round the globe to become a world-wide conflagration. East and West Africa, the Middle and Far East all became theatres of war. In Europe it wasn't just the Western front - bitter fighting took place in Italy and Salonika. It was indeed a world war. We were fighting at sea, too, all over the world- from the coasts of Chile to the coast of Denmark, and in the air (and being subjected to aerial observation and photography for the first time, meaning that many manoeuvres had to take place at night). We were fighting on land from the Flanders trenches to the Balkan mountains, to the deserts of the Middle East.

We have local men buried, or lost at sea, in all these places - Jerusalem, off the coast of Chile, Jutland, Malta, Istanbul, Egypt, and of course Flanders and France.

And all the names of the lost are ment at the time there was no provision for women to join any of the services, they weren't even initially able to work in munitions factories. Their war work was confined to charitable initiatives or providing items of comfort to the men at the front

War Memorials Generally

I'll look first at war memorials generally, then our memorials particularly, before looking at some of the people named on them.

260

As the War progressed and the numbers of dead rose there was a surge of public feeling that there must be some appropriate commemoration locally - especially as the decision had been taken not to bring men's bodies home. That meant of course that many lay in 'some corner of a foreign field' or - particularly poignantly true here near a naval base - at the bottom of a foreign sea.

Villages felt an overwhelming desire to commemorate the men who would never return - and not just villages of course but institutions of all kinds regiments, schools, trades unions, factories. War memorials are so familiar now that its difficult to imagine what an innovation they were. Cathedrals and churches are lined with monuments to individuals - funded by their families or public subscription. But before 1900 the trooper or stoker had never been remembered.

But the scale of deaths in WW1 was unprecedented, involving thousands upon thousands of men who in other circumstances would have been factory workers, clerks, tradesmen and artisans, not professional soldiers .The long relentless lists of the killed and missing triggered a rare response in an emotionally tongue- tied nation, for whom 'a stiff upper lip' had become something of a cult.

Early in the war wayside shrines began spontaneously appearing at crossroads. They were a folk expression of deep feeling that would perhaps have no parallel in Britain until the death of Diana.

Soon war memorials were on the mainstream agenda. There was no national co-ordination, no directives, no templates - and no finance. Each war memorial was paid for by public subscription (tho' it has to be said a few memorials were funded by the state as a reward for meeting recruitment targets. Horribly ironic). The memorials started appearing from 1915 onwards and each is unique, some being not stone monuments but memorial halls or reading rooms, for example.

There was a feeling that, whatever form they took, they mustn't be exclusive. They should commemorate each person 'individually and equally' - leaving aside rank (either rank in service or in society). And to not necessarily assume that everyone who gave their life was of the Christian faith, because of course they weren't. We had Commonwealth soldiers, for example from India and other nations, with other faiths.

Huge numbers of memorials continued to be built in the 1920s and 30s including civic memorials, larger national monuments, private memorials and a range of utilitarian designs such as halls and parks. Where a stone memorial was erected it was architecturally conservative in design, 'tragic but comforting', 'noble and enduring' were the watch words.

Commissioning occurred through a wide range of national and local institutions. Funding was similarly disparate - most relying heavily on local charitable contributions. Memorials were usually commissioned by local community leaders and other civic groups with little or no local or central government involvement. Community leaders were expected to organise local committees to create war memorials. Voluntary subscription was considered the only

'correct' way to pay for them. A typical monument cost between £1000 and £2000. Stone masons advertised products through catalogues.

The only local memorial whose origin I was able to find a little about was the tablet in St Michael's church Millbrook. We know the date it was sanctioned and we have the handwritten list of the names of the men it was to include. I haven't been able to find out the background to any of the other memorials.

Our Memorials

Style of external memorials

Millbrook's is a celtic cross, as is St John's. Its been said that this style made the memorial more inclusive to Catholics and Protestants. I don't know if that was the reason this style was chosen or whether it was just because it was popular. Maker's is a cross.

Cawsand's war memorial is the only one that is not a cross, and the only one not outside a church. (Though it must be said that Millbrook's memorial was originally much nearer the town and was moved in the '50s to the outside of St Michaels Church when a road was widened). Cawsand's stands magnificently overlooking the village and the sea.

Inside the churches of St Michaels, Millbrook and St Andrews, Cawsand there are war memorial boards too.

The Men Who Died

Looking first at **Cawsand war memorial** of the names listed all but five were in the navy - no surprise there. One unique element of the First World War was the first use of subs - and Godfey Hocken was, in fact, a sub mariner who died when his sub ran into a mine off the coast at Great Yarmouth. The other unique element of that war was the first use of aircraft and there are two members of the RAF (or its pre- cursers) on the Cawsand war memorial. Thomas Dowkes was a boy in the RAF and John Ekins was in the Royal Flying Corps.

John Ekins died of spinal meningitis at home in Rame Vicarage - his father was the vicar. You may have read about him in the Courier. He has a particularly unique memorial, his face is captured in the central figure in this stained glass window in Rame church. The family were friends of Noel Coward and he is also remembered in Coward's autobiography.

Another interesting name is W Harvey. He wasn't in the main services, he was a coast guard stationed at the Telegraph Station at Rame Head which was of course an essential service. He didn't die until 15 March 1920, and his death was not war related - he died of stomach cancer yet he's not only on the war memorial but he has a Commonwealth War Grave in Rame Churchyard, as does John Ekins who, as I said, died of illness at home. Interestingly there's another coastguard who died in the war years - S F Hall - who has a war grave in Rame churchyard but who isn't on the war memorial.

So, to divert for a moment, the Commonwealth War Commission was charged with providing a grave stone, and maintaining it for anyone who died and whose body was recovered while in Commonwealth military service during 'designated war years'. In the case of the First World War the period is 4/8/1914 until 31/8/1921, the date the last peace treaty of the war across the world was signed. If a serviceman died abroad and his body was recovered his gravestone is there, if he died here his gravestone will be here. The stones are of a standard uniform design (which eliminated any class distinction), to which was added details of regiment served in etc, a cross or other religious symbol - and later, if wished, the death of ones wife.

Returning to the names on the Cawsand war memorial - Harold Carne was in the army. Carne is, of course, a familiar name - as are Samuel Hancock Bennett, Marks, Hocken and Skinner (although Mark tells me they are not related).

William Hoyle comes from a line of William Hoyles who were regulars in the navy. He was brought up in a cottage opposite St Andrews church, Cawsand, and became a shipwright in the Navy. He married and had a boy , but of course he scarcely saw him because war broke out , and then he died. By one of those serendipitous moments that litter life his great granddaughter married the son of a couple living in the village - David and Jane Mutch. The couple left a bouquet from their wedding on the war memorial. The family treasure his war medals.

Were the men commemorated on this memorial 'individually and equally'? Broadly yes. The men are listed in a (mostly) alphabetic order. There is a sprinkling of ranks and service on it but it was not in rank order with the exception of 'Major Taylor' here at the top. Everyone else has a first name except him, which would have been a nightmare for a researcher but luckily, in response to a little item Dave Peach put in the Courier for me asking for any

info on any of the names, Alison came forward with lots of information about him.

His full name was Hugh Mascie Taylor and he lived in Balcony Cottage, in Garret Street, coming here early on in the 20th century. He was from a fairly upper class, titled, military background and having been invalided out of the army after the Boar War he retired here aged 40. When the war broke out he re-enlisted and was sadly killed at Gallipoli. He is commemorated on more than one memorial - particularly in Polperro where his mother lived. And why is his name first on our memorial? we shall never know but perhaps his family made a particularly generous contribution to its establishment?

Maker's memorial is a simple cross, with names listed in alphabetic order, first names given on service or rank. Note John Southern - he is on three memorials - Maker, Millbrook and inside Millbrook church. His parents lived in Kingsand and his wife in Millbrook so that is probably the reason. Another Carne here, a distant cousin of Harold on Cawsand's memorial. Local names of course -Jago, two Mathers who were first cousins. A Goldsmith. In Maker church there's a very sad list on the wall of many men in the Goldsmith family who've given their lives for their country. Courtenay Sandercock was the son of the land agent at Mount Edgecumbe. He was a sub lieutenant serving on an escort ship which was sunk by a mine off Whitby.

Algernon Yole, though still a young man, had been pensioned out of the navy due to ill health and died at home. Because he was pensioned out he didnt qualify for a war grave, but the family must have felt the war accelerated/aggravated his illness and , of course, he deserves to be on the memorial.

Millbrook's memorial is divided by service and in their case the majority were in the army - 32 died in the army, 22 in the navy. The order is random, no first names, no rank. I was very interested to find two names listed under the RAF. Unusual names , too - Whurr. After investigation it turned out that these two men, brothers, had died on active service for their country although not in either the First or the Second World Wars. They died, one in the later 'forties and one in the 'fifties and their sister petitioned the council to have their names added. As there are no set rules governing war memorials there was no reason to refuse. Although I do think, as a researcher, it might have been helpful to explain that they died in later wars.

B C Pote was a sub mariner who died in a collision with another British sub.

There are two brothers named Frost who died just under a year apart, and two brothers named Warren who died 6 months apart. A E V Liverstidge's name is not spelled correctly - it should be Liversidge.

So many sad stories here. William Dallen was a Lance Corporal in the Royal Marine Light Infantry. He was on a cargo ship - the SS Antinoe , which was torpedoed by a German sub coming towards the Scilly Isles en route from Seville to Newport carrying iron ore.

The last stone memorial I looked at is the **St John memorial.** Seven men are listed , representing all the services. Another Dallen - there was one on Millbrook's memorial - but I haven't been able to link them up, but they were only living 4 doors apart in Newport St, Millbrook. Walter White was serving with the New Zealand forces - it would be interesting to know the story behind that. Alfred Stark was serving on an Armed Merchant Cruiser, the HMS Laurentic, which was sunk by mines off the coast of Ireland. Not all crew were lost, but this poor chap was.

Looking across all four of our memorials the most striking thing is the impact of a ship being lost. Especially ships which were locally based. The impact on the villages of such losses first at the Battle of Coronel, off Chile, when the Scharnhorst and other German battleships downed the Monmouth and the Good Hope on 1 November 1914 would have been bad enough. But 6 months later the Queen Mary, Indefatigable, Invincible, Warrior and the Defence were downed at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. All hands were lost. Locally that meant the loss of 12 men at Coronel and 11 at Jutland. (16% of all the men lost across the villages during the war).

These brave men lost on these ships of course have no grave and are commemorated on the huge Plymouth War memorial - which incidentally does list men alphabetically by rank by year, making individuals a bit hard to find if you dont know their service details.

Church Plaques

There are also plaques in two of the the churches. The most comprehensive is in St Michaels, Millbrook, perhaps that is because initially the war memorial was some way from the church. The plaque gives first names , rank, and unit. It is in alpha order by service and whether the man died of wounds, or 'service abroad' or 'service at home'. It says it was paid for 'by family and parisioners'. Some names on the plaque are not on the memorial.

We know the Bishop gave permission for this plaque in December 1920. Here is a copy of the permit and the hand written list of names that it was to commemorate. You will see that Albert Liversidge's name was spelt correctly on this list so the error must have been the engraver's.

At St Andrews, Cawsand this big memorial plaque greets you as you walk into church before you turn left up the aisle. Its rather dark and difficult to read. It consists of two lists of names in alpha order, one list following another separated by the name S J Kent (incidentally who I havent been able to trace). Again some names here are not on the memorial, and some names have been hard to research. One name I recognised was B W Ireland, his son Barton Ireland continued to live here, and his grandson Peter Ireland still does. He didnt die until March '23, outside the designated war years, but his family know that his lungs were ruined by gas and that is what slowly killed him.

My final mention of war memorials concerns plaques in our Churches and other forms of memorial in our graveyards. We have war graves for men who died at home. Here Hoblyn's gravestone showed that he was serving on HMS Vivid, which was the land base at Devonport at the time. Where there can be no local grave for a service man who died overseas or was lost at sea, his family often commemorated him on their own graves. Or in the case of Harry Marden, who died at Jutland, by erecting a plaque in St Michaels church. And, as we have already seen in the case of Henry Goldsmith, one of a long line of Goldsmith men commemorated in Maker Church who've given their lives for their country

This chap is buried in Millbrook cemetary but he's not mentioned on our memorials. The grave says he was in the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders so maybe he died and was buried here (Fourlanesend School was a military hospital) but is commemorated on a memorial in his home town elsewhere.

Quite how the North family arranged this grave when they had no body I don't know - nor do I know why he isn't on any war memorial. There must be a story there but we may never know what it is.

So - now we know more about nearly all of the 119 men named on our memorials - how and where they served and died, where possible who they were related to, and where they lived.

We will keep this information safely as a further memorial to them.