

**Captain Harold Faulder,
Killed in Action: 26 April 1918 near Ypres**



Figure 1 - Harold Faulder (photograph in family possession)

Introduction

Harold Faulder (figure 1) was my Grandfather and was killed in the First World War. During the life of my late father, Harold Dick Sewell Faulder (figure 2)¹, who was born a few weeks after his father's death, there was some confusion as to how he died. One story said that he had been killed in No Man's Land one night whilst scouting

¹ Marjorie Fell Faulder, 'Dick Faulder (H D S Faulder) at Tyne Cot', *MFL Photograph Album*

whilst another said he had been hit by an artillery shell whilst in a forward observation post. My father seemed reluctant to research his father's life, and toward the end of his own life seemed very concerned about his father "lying in the mud of Flanders".



Figure 2 - Harold Dick Sewell Faulder at Tyne Cot Memorial to the Missing in the late 1920
(photo by Marjorie Faulder in author's possession)

We knew that he had no known grave and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission² notes (Figure 3) that he is commemorated at the Tyne Cot Memorial (Figure 4)³.

The purpose of this paper is to try to establish more about his background, his Great War service and the circumstances of his death.

² Commonwealth War Graves Commission, 'H Faulder', *Casualty Records*

³ Commonwealth War Graves Commission, 'Tyne Cot', *Cemetery Records*

CWGC Commonwealth War Graves Commission	
Casualty Details	
Name:	FAULDER, HAROLD
Initials:	H
Nationality:	United Kingdom
Rank:	Captain
Regiment/Service:	York and Lancaster Regiment
Unit Text:	3rd Bn. attd. 1st/4th Bn.
Age:	33
Date of Death:	26/04/1918
Awards:	Twice Mentioned in Despatches
Additional information:	Son of Mr. J. and Mrs. Emily Faulder, of Huddersfield; husband of Marjorie Fell Faulder, of 65, Broadhurst Gardens, Hampstead, London.
Casualty Type:	Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference:	Panel 125 to 128.
Memorial:	TYNE COT MEMORIAL
Search Page Certificate	
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Figure 3 - CWGC Roll of Honour record for Harold Faulder © CWGC - with permission



Figure 4 - Tyne Cot Memorial to the Missing (Photo David Faulder) Looking from the centre of the memorial; Capt H Faulder is commemorated in the roundel accessed through the pillared entrance halfway along.

Acknowledgements

Compiling this document has taken a considerable amount of time as I have attempted to get to grips with aspects of the History of World War One. I am very grateful to many people for their assistance, particularly members of the Great War Forum⁴ and the Western Front Association Forum⁵ who have offered expertise, encouragement and alternative viewpoints.

David Faulder
November 2009

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⁴ <http://1914-1918.invisionzone.com/forums/index.php?act=idx>

⁵ <http://frontforum.westernfrontassociation.com/>

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Part A: Pre-Army Life

Parents and Family

Harold Faulder was the first son of Joseph Sewell Faulder and Emily Story both of whom were born in Cumberland. Since 1874, his father together with John Stothart (also from Cumberland) had been trading as Stothart & Faulder (Woollen Merchants) at the junction of Brook Street and John William Street in Huddersfield in the West Riding of Yorkshire⁶ (Figure 5 & 6). Emily Story was the daughter of George Story, the draper with whom Joseph lodged when he was an apprentice draper in Carlisle in 1861⁷. Joseph and Emily were married in St Cuthbert's parish church, Carlisle on 11th October 1882⁸. John Stothart was one of the witnesses (possibly best man).

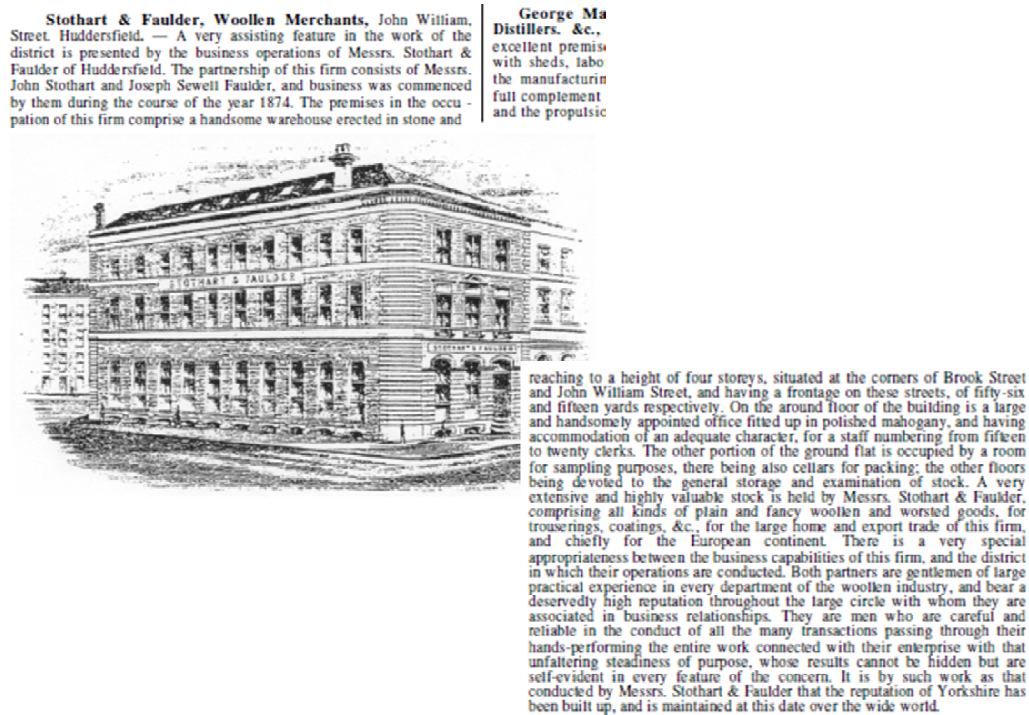


Figure 5 - Stothart & Faulder, Huddersfield (The Industries of Yorkshire. Part II.)

In the 1881 Census, Joseph is shown staying at the George Hotel, Huddersfield⁹, opposite the station and just down John William Street from Brook Street. It is therefore likely that Joseph and Emily settled in Huddersfield in the early 1880s.

⁶ Historical Publishing Company 1890, The Industries of Yorkshire. Part II. York: Its Capital and the Great Manufacturing and Commercial Centres of Hull, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, Middlesbrough, &c. The Famous Watering-Places of Scarborough and Harrogate and the Parliamentary Borough and Municipality of Stockton-On-Tees, Durham. Wealth, Growth and Importance., London, Historical Publishing Company

⁷ England and Wales Census 1861 for Rickergate, Carlisle.

⁸ Marriage Certificate 1882 J S Faulder & Emily Story

⁹ England and Wales Census 1881 for Huddersfield



Figure 6 - The Stothart and Faulder Building in Huddersfield, John William and Brook Street
(Photo David Faulder)

Harold Faulder was born on 15th February 1885 at Fern Villa, Gledholt in Huddersfield in the West Riding of Yorkshire¹⁰. His five siblings were:

- Emily Story Faulder (1883¹¹-1974) - who went on to co-found Universal Aunts¹²
- Jessie Faulder (1886¹³-1932)
- Evelyn "Eve" Faulder (1892¹⁴-1970) - who won the Military Medal in World War One¹⁵
- George Bertram "Bert" Faulder (1893¹⁶-1973) - who survived the First World War and went on to serve in the Indian Army. In the Second World War he was awarded the DSO¹⁷.

¹⁰ Birth Certificate 1885 H Faulder (at Vern Villa Gledholt, Huddersfield) This building has not been identified with certainty

¹¹ Birth Certificate 1883 E S Faulder (at Vern Villa Gledholt, Huddersfield)

¹² The "Original Home Assistance Provider"

¹³ Birth Certificate 1886 J Faulder (at Vern Villa Gledholt, Huddersfield)

¹⁴ Birth Certificate 1892 E Faulder (at West Mount, Blacker Road, Huddersfield)

¹⁵ London Gazette 1918a Issue 30784 published on the 5 July 1918: His Majesty the KING has been pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal to the under mentioned Ladies -for distinguished services in the Field, as recorded: — Miss Sarah Bonnell, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, Miss Evelyn Gordon-Brown, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, Miss Aileen Maude Faulkner, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, Miss Evelyn Faulder, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, Miss Nellie Dewhurst, V.A.D., attd. First Aid Nursing Yeomanry. For gallantry and conspicuous devotion to duty, when an ammunition dump had been set on fire by enemy bombs and the only available ambulance for the removal of wounded had been destroyed. These ladies subsequently arrived with three ambulances, and, despite the danger arising from various explosions, succeeded in removing all the wounded. Their conduct throughout was splendid. War Office, 8th July, 1918.

¹⁶ Birth Certificate 1893 G B Faulder (at West Mount, Blacker Road, Huddersfield)

- Ronald Sewell Faulder (1900¹⁸-1981)

All the brothers had families (and have living great-grandchildren); in addition, Jessie and Evelyn both married and Evelyn had a daughter who died in childhood.

Education

Harold Faulder was educated at Marlborough College¹⁹ and would appear to be the first of his family to receive a secondary education. With the availability of rail travel²⁰ Marlborough is not too surprising a place for a Huddersfield industrialist to send his son. In 1899 the fees were £85 p.a. and the School had an excellent reputation and due to the links with the Church of England was thought to be cheaper than comparable schools²¹. This would seem to fit with Joseph Sewell Faulder's decision; as someone who had probably earned his wealth, he would probably look for value. However, by choosing to send Harold to Preshute House (an outhouse²²) he would have incurred a premium on the fees (negotiated with the housemaster).

Harold was at Marlborough for two and a half years (Jan 1899 - July 1901, age 14 to 16), studying the Modern Syllabus. The Modern Syllabus allowed for the teaching of history, geography and modern languages (which would have included German and French), by purging the syllabus of Greek and much of the Latin. In addition he studied Maths, and English. Although normally coming in the middle of his form in end of term rankings, it is suspected that (being in the Modern School) it was never intended that he would go to University. He left probably to enter the same business as his father.^{23,24} In those days there were no established universal public examinations.

Dr Rogers, the College archivist, also reports that in the 1904 version of the College Register (based presumably on 1903 data), Harold is reported as living at West Mount, Blacker Road (Figure 7) - which was the family home in the 1901 census - whilst curiously the Register reports his father, Joseph, as living in Water Street (Figure 8), Huddersfield²⁵. Blacker Road is the sort of road where you would expect a well-to-do businessman to live (John Stothart lived next door); Water Street is a more modest street although not as down market as its location over the railway might suggest.

¹⁷ London Gazette 1942, Issue 35825 published on the 15 December 1942 : The King has been graciously pleased to approve the following awards in recognition and gallant and distinguished service in Waziristan: - The Distinguished Service Order Major George Bertram Faulder, 19th Hyderabad Regiment, Indian Army. *War Office, 17th December 1942*

¹⁸ Birth Certificate R S Faulder 1900 (at Blacker Road, Huddersfield)

¹⁹ England and Wales Census 1901 for Preshute, Marlborough

²⁰ Rail travel was moderately cheap and with no half-terms or exeats there would have been only three round trips per year.

²¹ Dr T E Rogers 2009 (College Archivist)

²² Despite the phrase, outhouses (being off the main site) were less austere than the inhouses, two of which were designed by a prison architect

²³ Dr T E Rogers 2008

²⁴ Dr T E Rogers 2009

²⁵ Dr TE Rogers 2008



Figure 7 - West Mount, Blacker Road in Huddersfield (Now Edgerton Grove Road) (Photo: David Faulder)

It may be that Joseph, who died in 1903, was being nursed there or had moved out to make “room” for his older children (none of whom were married at the time). From a codicil to his will it seemed that Joseph was on good terms with his eldest son.²⁶ A falling out is thought to be unlikely - when Joseph died (of Gout and Heart Disease) on 10th April 1903 at Moorhouse Hall, Warwick Bridge outside Carlisle, Harold was present at the death²⁷ and is listed as the informant (also giving his residence as Moorhouse Hall). Why he was at Moorhouse Hall is not known; looking at the Census returns for 1901 and 1911 does not indicate that it was owned by a family member.

²⁶ Will (Probate Copy) 1903 Joseph Sewell Faulder

²⁷ Death Certificate 1903 Joseph Sewell Faulder



Figure 8 - 23, Water Street in Huddersfield (Photo: David Faulder)



Figure 9 – No. 2 Wellfield Road in Huddersfield (Photo: David Faulder)

The 1911 Census²⁸ shows Harold and his sisters Emily, Evelyn and Jessie and his younger Brother Ronald living at 2 Wellfield Road (Figure 9) with their mother. Bert was away at School in Sedburgh. Harold was listed as a Manufacturer.

Working Life

One of Harold's obituaries²⁹ details his early working life.

He was with Mr John Edward Crowther at Bank Bottom Mills, Marsden, for about six years as manager of the weaving department. Subsequently he was in business as a woollen manufacturer in Colne Road, Huddersfield, for about two years, and lately he held a position at Peacedale Woollen Mills, U.S.A..

Before joining the Marsden Mill Company, it is possible that Harold worked in the family firm for a couple of years until his father's death. Looking at the Burgess Rolls for Huddersfield³⁰ it would appear that the firm was dissolved and left the premises shortly after the death of Joseph Sewell Faulder.

²⁸ English and Wales Census 1911, Huddersfield

²⁹ Unknown Paper 1918a - in Marjorie Fell Lendrum's papers (undated and unindexed), possibly Huddersfield Examiner, or Yorkshire Post

³⁰ Huddersfield Burgess Rolls - effectively an Electoral Roll - which included people who had a vote due to being in business.

Bank Bottom Mills

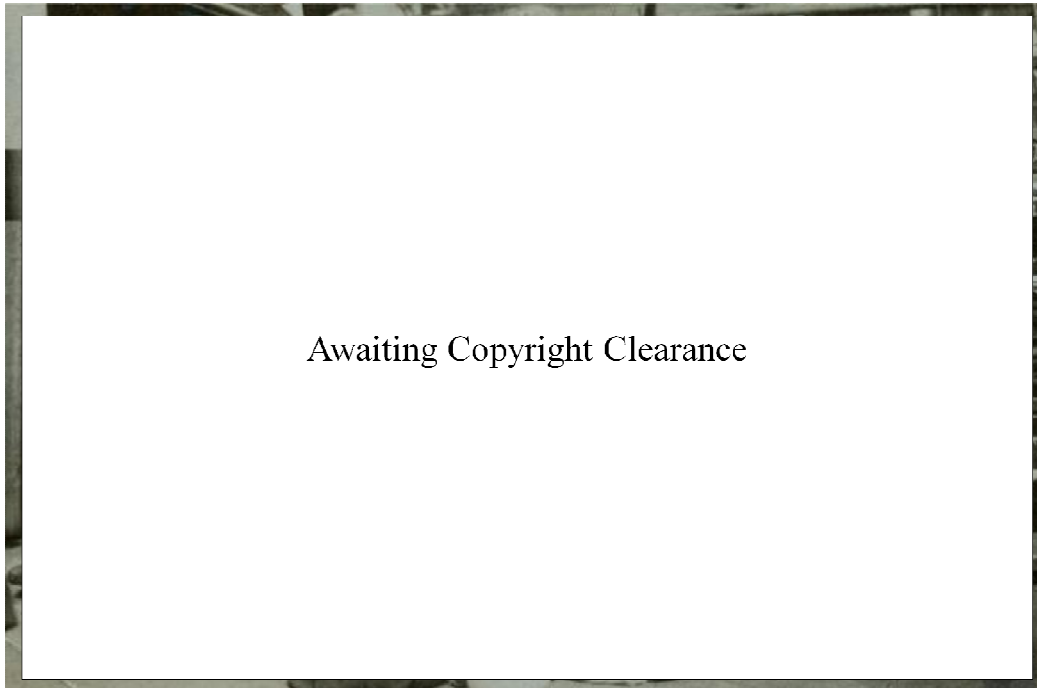


Figure 10 - Workers at Bottom Bank Mills, Marsden 1906 ©Marsden History Group The machine in the background looks like a loom so these were probably weaving shed workers

Bank Bottom Mills in Marsden (just up the valley from Huddersfield) was one of the largest mills in the district³¹ (Figure 10) and if he was managing the weaving department, he held a significant managerial post. The Mill was one of many owned by the Crowthers, who were a well-known (and probably relatively progressive) mill owning family. John Edward Crowther owned the Marsden Mill Company.

The wealth that the expansion of the textile industry brought to the mill owners not only led to the building of several fine houses, but also filtered down to the benefit of ordinary Marsdeners. Donations of land and money from the mills helped to give Marsden a fire engine and ambulance, a park, sportsfields, its fine church, and town improvements. When the depression in the 1930's caused a slump in demand for the products of the mills, and led to short time working and hardship for the employees one of the most philanthropic of the mill owners, Mr JE Crowther, shot himself. On the day of his funeral, the whole village mourned.³²

Harold's brother, Bert, was later to be a director of Crowther Bruce & Co³³ with Philip Crowther, the son of John Edward Crowther.

³¹ Marsden History Group website, 2008a, *Mills* page

³² Marsden History Group website, 2008b, *The Crowther Family* page

³³ Tuzee, M 2005. p12

Working for himself

The obituary lists Colne Road, Huddersfield as the place where Harold was in business. This road is the location of Britannia Mill, a large building which was known to be sublet with space being let on a “room and power” basis to smaller businesses³⁴; this may have been where Harold was in business. On 2nd February 1903, Joseph Sewell Faulder (giving his address as West Mount, Edgerton) made a codicil to his will. This permitted his son Harold to draw a loan on the life interest in his estate that was left to his wife. (It also made John Stothart his executor and potential guardian of his infant children in place of a William Henry Armitage)³⁵. One might guess that he anticipated that Harold might need capital to set himself up in business. It is not currently known whether Harold made use of this facility.

The obituary accounts for 8 years of the period 1901 (leaving school) to 1913 (leaving for the States); this leaves about 4 years unaccounted for. Meriel Tuzee records that Harold and his brother George Bertram (Meriel’s father) were in partnership together as Woollen Merchants³⁶ after Bert left Sedbergh school (in 1911) - possibly at Colne Road.

The United States

Name of Ship <i>Arabic</i>		Date of Departure <i>4 Nov 1913</i>		Where bound <i>Boston</i>												
(2) Port of Departure <i>Liverpool</i>		Steamship Line <i>White Star</i>														
NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF <u>BRITISH</u> PASSENGERS EMBARKED AT THE PORT OF <i>Liverpool</i>																
(1) Contract Ticket Number	(2) NAMES OF PASSENGERS		(3) CLASS (1st class only) etc.	(4) Particulars Passengers have contracted to Land	(5) Profession, Occupation, or Calling of Passengers In the case of First Class Passengers that require suit and be fitted up	(6) AGE OF PASSENGERS (Except for First Class Passengers under the age of 16 years)					(7) Country of last Permanent Residence					(8) Country of Intended Future Permanent Residence
						Adults of 12 years and upwards	Not over 12 years under 16 years	Children Under 12 years and under 16	Infants Under 2 years	Foreign Born	British Born	Irish Born	Portuguese Born	Foreign Born		
281436	Bow	Anna	1	2 nd Boston	Wife	58					1				USA	
287575	Faulder	Mr H.	1		Manufacturer	28					1					
298430	Mendelsohn	Sarah	1		Agg. worker	28						1				
400170	Cropper	Minnie	1		Laundress	28						1				
2100430	Vehant	Miss	1		Operator	28						1				
2100955	Boyle	Michael	1		Baker	23						1				
2101614	Paulton	Mr A	1		Vanman	25						1				
2101641	Chot	Mr RS	1		Clerk	23						1				
2104519	Johnson	Bernard	1		Actor	20						1				
	do	Minnie	1		Merchant 33							1				
	do	Marol	1		Wife Child	32						1				

Figure 11 - Passenger list of the Arabic departing Liverpool 4 November 1913 for Boston, National Archives, London © Crown Copyright (Licence 9155)

In 1913, Harold went to the USA to work at Peace Dale Mill in Rhode Island, USA. There is a Mr H Faulder on the passenger lists (Figure 11) of the Arabic (White Star

³⁴ Giles, C, 1992, in ‘The Huddersfield Woollen Industry and its Architecture’, Haigh, EAH, Huddersfield - A Most Handsome Town, Kirkless Cultural Services, Huddersfield
³⁵ Will (Probate Copy) 1903 Joseph Sewell Faulder
³⁶ Meriel Tuzee autobiography, p2

Line) leaving Liverpool for Boston³⁷ (a logical port for someone travelling to Rhode Island) in November 1913. Whilst the age (28) matches and the profession (Manufacturer) probably matches, the last permanent residence (Wales) is not currently understood.

It is possible that it was Crowther family connections that took him to Rhode Island. A number of Crowthers (related to John Edward Crowther) had emigrated to Rhode Island and in England two Crowthers married children of Robert Fell. Robert Fell was the maternal grandfather of Marjorie Fell Lendrum who was later to marry Harold.

According to an article in the December 2007 edition of Rhode Island Home, Living, & Design³⁸:

The mill was one of the first places in the world to use power looms and was one of the most progressive places to work in other ways as well. In 1878, John Hazard, ... established a profit sharing plan with his employees to teach them, he said, that "capital and labor are interdependent. Their interests are identical." His son followed his father's ideals and continued to distribute the shares every year that the mill made a profit.

As a result, the Peace Dale mill owners played host to economists and progressives from many nations who wanted to study their policies and the effects they had on their employees. In contrast with most mills, the Peace Dale plant had only two labor strikes in its long history.

It is possible that Harold went to Peace Dale to experience this working environment and, together with his previous experience working for John Edward Crowther, this may have given him a "modern" attitude to management.

According to the subsequent obituary in a paper local to Peace Dale³⁹, he left in April 1915 to enlist. Passenger lists (Figure 12)⁴⁰ reveal that he returned on the Lusitania - departing from New York and arriving at Liverpool on April 11th. The Lusitania was sunk a few weeks later by a German submarine on 7th May 1915.

³⁷ Board of Trade Passenger Lists at National Archives

³⁸ Rhode Island Home, Living, & Design, online edition

³⁹ Unknown Newspaper 1918(b) - but reference to his lodging arrangements makes it clear that it is a Rhode Island publication and not an English one - possibly the Providence Journal

⁴⁰ Board of Trade 1915, Passenger Lists - Harold Faulder is shown as travelling second class.

[illegible]

Figure 12 - Passenger list of the Lusitania departing New York arriving Liverpool 11 April 1915, National Archives, London © Crown Copyright (Licence 9155) Harold Faulder is listed about half way down the left hand page

Enlisting

3

DATE OF BIRTH 15 Feb 1895
RELIGION Capt

TERRITORIAL FORCE.
4 years' Service in the United Kingdom.

ATTESTATION OF

No. 3303 Name Faulder, Harold Corps. INS OF COURT C.T.C.

Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment.

- What is your Name and Address?
Harold Faulder,
2, Wellfield Road,
Muddersfield
- Are you willing to be attested for service by the Territorial Force for the term of 4 years (specialist duty Majors shall no longer require prior sanction) for the County of LONDON to serve in the INS OF COURT C.T.C.
- Have you received a notice stating the facilities you are receiving by enlisting, and do you understand them?

I, Do you belong to, or have you ever served in the Royal Navy, the Army or the Imperial Maritime, the British Naval Reserve, the Territorial Force, the Imperial Yeomanry, the Volunteers, the King's Own Rifles, the Buffs, or any Naval Reserve Force? If so, state which unit, and if discharged, cause of discharge.

Under the provisions of Sections 13 and 19 of the Army Act, if a person knowingly makes a false answer to any question contained in the attestation paper, he renders himself liable to punishment.

I, Harold Faulder, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT
Harold Faulder
Signature of Witness
Clive H. G. Smith

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.
I, Harold Faulder, swear by Almighty God, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity against all enemies, according to the conditions of my service.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.
I, A. Gust Matthews, do hereby certify, that, in my presence, all the foregoing questions were put to the Recruit aforesaid, that the Answers were given opposite to those which he gave to me, and that he has made and signed the Declaration, and taken the oath at 10, STONE BUILDINGS, LONDON, W.C., on the 19th day of April, 1915.

(In either person authorized to attend Recruits.)
A. Gust Matthews
MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

If any statement is required, it may be obtained from the Registrar of the County of London, who may be contacted at the following address:
The Recorder of the County of London, 10, Stone Buildings, London, W.C. 2A.
(When sent by post, please enclose stamp.)

Description of Faulder, H. on Enlistment.

MEDICAL INSPECTION REPORT.
(Applicable to all Ranks.)

Name Faulder, Harold
Age 20 years 9 months
Height 5 feet 9 inches
Weight 125 lb lbs
Chest measurement (Girth when fully expanded) 36 1/2 inches.
Range of expansion 2 1/2 inches.
Vision V.P. 96 V.L. 96
Physical development Born

* Chest measurement will be obtained by adjusting the tape so that its posterior upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipple, while the arms hang loosely by the side.

Certificate of Medical Examination.
I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations. He can see at the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs; he does not suffer from hernia; and declares that he is not subject to any form of dyspepsia.

I consider him f fit for the Territorial Force.
Date April 15th 1915.
Place 10, STONE BUILDINGS, LONDON, W.C. Medical Officer, J. P. H. May CAPTAIN, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (IT)

* Insert here "B" or "C" as appropriate.

Certificate of Primary Military Examination.
I hereby certify that the above-named Recruit was inspected by me, and I consider him f fit for service in the INS OF COURT C.T.C. and that his day card has been entered in his enlistment.
Date 19 April 1915.
Place 10, STONE BUILDINGS, LONDON, W.C. Inspecting Officer, A. Gust Matthews

* Certificate of Approving Officer.
I certify that this Attestation of the above-named Recruit is correct, and properly filled up, and that the medical certificate appears to have been completed with. I accordingly approve, and appoint him to the INS OF COURT C.T.C.
If enlisted by special authority, Army Form B. 203 (or other authority for the enlistment) will be attached to the original attestation.
Date 20 April 1915.
Place 10, STONE BUILDINGS, LONDON, W.C. Approving Officer, C. J. H. May MAJOR, INS OF COURT C.T.C.

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit, and the "C" must be placed in the box provided for the purpose of the Recruit, and the "C" must be placed in the box provided for the purpose of the Recruit.

The enlistment with the Inns of Court does not mean that he was a lawyer; the assistant librarian of Lincoln's Inn⁴³ confirms that he did not study or qualify (as a solicitor or a barrister) at any of the Inns and that:

i. members of an Inn of Court;

⁴³ Bellis 2007 (Assistant Librarian at Lincoln's Inn)

- ii. members of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh (SCotish barristers);
- iii. past or present members of the universities or public schools and
- iv. gentlemen who in the opinion of the commanding officer may be considered specially eligible.

How he came to enlist at the Inns of Court is not known. J. A. Hay⁴⁴ in the history of the Corps, *The Inns of Court Officers Training Corps during the Great War*, reports that it advertised not just in public places around Britain but also “Recruiting sergeants were sent to the ports of arrival of passenger liners, and shipping agents at some of the ports of embarkation gave very effective assistance”.

According to *The Inns of Court Officers Training Corps during the Great War*,⁴⁵ about 13,800 men (from about 130,000 applicants) passed through the ranks of the Corps during the war. Of those between 11,000 and 12,000 were commissioned.

In addition, the assistant librarian at Lincoln's Inn sent me a copy of his entry in the history of the Corps (Figure 14)⁴⁶:

THE INNS OF COURT OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS DURING THE GREAT WAR
Edited by F.H.L. ERRINGTON
APPENDIX II.—RECORDS OF RANK AND FILE.

<p>FASSENDGE, William C/1172, 2/8/17; R.E., C/S, 25/11/17; 1/100th, R., 25/6/18; 2/Lieut. c/o <i>Tennesson Road, Southampton.</i></p> <p>FAULDER, Harold 3/300, 19/4/15; York & Lanc. R., 18/5/15; Capt.; M.C. <i>Killed in action 26/4/18.</i></p> <p>FAULKNER, Ralph Cartwright C/1381, 24/9/18; inf. 3rd Lond. R., 6/12/18; 30 <i>Springwell Avenue, Heston, N.W.10.</i></p> <p>FAULKNER, Sadford Henry Douglas 4/1/6/510, 29/7/15; 1st, 9/12/15; Capt. c/o <i>Willow Road, Longthorpe Road, Boston.</i></p> <p>FAULL, Arthur Norman 2/208, 12/4/15; North's Fus., 3/7/15; F. Lieut.; w. <i>Bank House, 141 High Street, Bromley, Kent.</i></p> <p>FAULL, John Langdon 4/1/404, 5/7/15; Line. R., 23/1/15, att. W. York. R.; F. Lieut.; w. c/o <i>Bentley's Bank, 43 Borough High Street, Southwark, S.E.</i></p> <p>FAURE, John Peter C/1173, 2/8/17; L/C.; Tank Corps, 4/10/18; c/o <i>Malta, Canal St. Corp., 11 Great St. Malton, E.C.</i></p> <p>FAUX, Arthur Vernon 4/5/638, 30/9/15; Manx R., 1/4/16, att. R.W. Ser. R.; F. Lieut.; w.</p> <p>FAUX, William James Christopher 4/5/639, 30/9/15, L/C.; Manch. R., 1/4/16, emp. M. of Labour; F. Capt.; w. <i>Waverly, 9 Cumberland Road, Southport, Lancashire.</i></p> <p>FAWCETT, Frank Nelson 4/256, 10/5/15; Yorks. L.I., 15/10/15; P.F.P.; Lieut.; w. 211 <i>Albany Road, Cardiff.</i></p> <p>FAWCETT, Howard A/380, 31/3/09; dis. 7/8/10.</p> <p>FAWCETT, Charles Gordon D/208, 12/1/15; L/C.; Midd's R., 22/4/15; F.; Capt.; w. P.O. Box 128, <i>Salmon Arm, British Columbia, Canada.</i></p> <p>FADAN, Eric Moun B/252, 15/3/18; No. 2 O.C.B., 20/9/18; K.R. Reg. C., 18/3/19; 2/Lieut. 41 <i>Bloomersby Street, Bedford Street, W.C.1.</i></p> <p>FEARNSIDE, George Alan 4/5/688, 3/1/16; R.A., C/S, 7/8/16; R.F.A., 3/12/15; F. Lieut.; w. 26 <i>Essexhall Street, Leeds.</i></p> <p>FEARNSIDE-SPEED, Daisy Geoffrey William Wesley C/126, 23/9/14; 7th Lond. R., 28/9/14; F.; Capt.; w. 119 <i>Pittsfield, W.1.</i></p> <p>FEARNSIDE-SPEED, Ronald Nelson de Dinkler K/2/207, 14/12/14; 7th Lond. R., 12/1/15; Lieut. <i>Killed in action 25/9/15.</i></p> <p>FEATHERSTON, George Alfred C/1037, 28/10/18; demob. 29/1/19. <i>Brackley, Catterham, Nr. Hall.</i></p> <p>FEAVEAR, Albert George C/1020, 25/1/17; No. 20 O.C.B., 7/6/17; 7th Lond. R., 25/9/17; 2/Lieut. <i>Killed in action 5/9/18.</i></p> <p>FEENEY, Alfred Grosvenor B/1021, 4/1/17, L/C.; R.F.A., C/S, 22/6/17; R.F.A., 18/11/17; F. 1/Lieut. <i>Donhead House, Heston, Middlesex.</i></p> <p>FEGETTER, James Young C/1084, 18/2/18; No. 12 O.C.B., 5/7/18; Non-Vd. Fus., 4/3/19; 2/Lieut. 1 <i>Clinton Terrace, Guelph, Newfoundland-Tyne.</i></p> <p>FIELD, Arrindell Lathlain C/1021, 18/1/18; dis. 28/10/12; reg. C/996, 8/9/14; Essex R., 7/1/15, att. Wore. R., M.G.C.; F.; Lieut.; w. 32 <i>Clare Grove St. Guernsey.</i></p> <p>FELL, Charles Arthur 4/5/484, 15/7/15; R.F.A., C/S, 17/3/16; R.F.A., 11/7/16; F. Lieut.; w. 47 <i>Derham Road, East Finchley, N.2.</i></p> <p>FELL, Donald Edwin 4/5/484, 22/10/15; No. 11 O.C.B., 7/5/16; M.G.C., 4/9/16; F. Lieut.; w. <i>Glenn Road, Beaumont Park, Huddersfield. (Now in California).</i></p>	<p>FELLOWES, Ernest 4/1/478, 12/7/15; N. Lan. R., 3/9/15, emp. M. of Munitions; 15A, Lieut.; M.G.C. c/o <i>Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., Gwelo, South Africa.</i></p> <p>FELLS, Herbert William 6/1/708, 20/1/15; M.G.C., 4/8/16; F.; Lieut.; w. 2; M.C. c/o <i>Harley's Bank Ltd., Sadron Walden, Essex.</i></p> <p>FENDER, Percy George Herbert B/1261, 14/9/14; R. Fus., 7/10/14, att. R.F.C.; Lieut. 85 <i>Palmerston Gardens, S.W.5.</i></p> <p>FENN, Edward Percy 6/1/428, 16/9/15; dis. med. unfit, 7/4/16. 83 <i>Canal Road, Dulwich.</i></p> <p>FENN, Thomas Frederick 6/1/708, 25/11/15; 20th Lond. R., 4/9/16, att. R.E.; F. Capt.; w. M.C. 85 <i>Finchley Road, Childs Hill, N.W.2.</i></p> <p>FENNELLS, John 6/5/132, 10/11/15; R. Doh. Fus., 4/9/16; M.G.C.; F.; Lieut.; w. Johnston, <i>Waterford.</i></p> <p>FENNER, James Lionel D/1282, 4/4/18; Household Bde, O.C.B., 10/5/18; Som. Gds., 5/2/19; 2/Lieut. <i>Eves, Blean Road, Bickley, Kent.</i></p> <p>FENNER, Raymond Henry George 4/5/712, 3/1/15; R.F.C., C/S, 28/12/16; R.F.C., 26/1/17; R.A.F.; Lieut. 1 <i>Globe Road, West Terrace, Worthing.</i></p> <p>FENTON, Alex Heather 4/5/689, 30/9/16, L/C.; R.F.C., 2/4/16; 2/Lieut. Missing believed killed 4/3/17.</p> <p>FENTON, Harold 6/2/408, 16/4/15; S. Lan. R., 9/12/15, R.A.F.; F.; Lieut.; w. 42 <i>Newry Park, Chester.</i></p> <p>FENTUM, Charles Alfred A/1159, 29/5/18; inf. 16th Lond. R., 6/12/18. <i>Thorville, 11 Addiscombe Road, Croydon.</i></p> <p>FENWICK, Fairfax Edmund D/1091, 26/3/17; dis. med. unfit, 2/5/18. 11 <i>Canal Road, Kingston-on-Thames.</i></p> <p>FEORE, Cecil Alphonso 6/5/429, 10/12/15; No. 14 O.C.B., 28/8/16; Sst. R., 18/12/16; Essex R.; F. Lieut. <i>Norfolk House, 44 King's Road, Willesden Green, N.W.10.</i></p> <p>FEORE, Edmund Archibald 1/102, 1/5/15; 9th Lond. R., 22/9/15, send. M.G.C.; R.P.F.; Lieut. <i>Norfolk House, 44 King's Road, Willesden Green, N.W.10.</i></p> <p>FEREMAN, Albert Edward 4/1/460, 5/7/15; Midd's R., 16/12/15, R.F.C.; F.; Lieut.; P. <i>Waverley Farmstead, Walsby, Shropshire, Hereford.</i></p> <p>FERGUSON, Douglas 4/8/1896, 4/9/18; No. 20 O.C.B., 16/11/18; Tank Corps, 2/3/19; 2/Lieut. <i>1 Richmond Terrace, East Somerset Place, Dundee.</i></p> <p>FERGUSON, Francis Forbes Mackay 2/929, 2/10/16; R.A., C/S, 22/1/17; R.F.A., 19/5/17; Lieut. 7 <i>Quinton Road, Enniscorthy, Wexford.</i></p> <p>FERGUSON, George Costis A/11209, 7/5/17; R.E., C/S, 25/11/17; R.E., 22/2/18; 2/Lieut. 1 <i>Canal Road, Greenwich, N.E.</i></p> <p>FERGUSON, Harold McLand 84/349, 1/5/15; R.F.A., 15/7/15, att. R.F.C.; Lieut. 3 <i>Quinton Road, Enniscorthy, Wexford.</i></p> <p>FERGUSON, Henry Curry 4/5/484, 19/7/15, L/C.; R.A., C/S, 24/1/16; R.F.A., 16/4/16; F.; Lieut.; w. 50 <i>Paul's Pioneer, Postbridge Walk.</i></p> <p>FERGUSON, Janet Davison F/1837, 16/10/14, Sec.; Essex R., 27/12/14; Lieut.; w. M.II. <i>Died of wounds 2/10/16.</i></p> <p>FERGUSON, John Hill 4/1/1882, 10/12/15; No. 14 O.C.B., 28/8/16; 7th Lond. R., 25/11/16, att. R. Fus.; F.; 2/Lieut.; w. <i>Carlisle Club, 211 Piccadilly, W.</i></p> <p>FERGUSON, Ronald 2/921, 25/9/16, Col.; No. 14 O.C.B., 30/1/17; W. Rid. R., 25/1/17; 5/Lieut. <i>Stock Exchange, E.C.1.</i></p>
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Figure 14 - Harold Faulder's Entry in *The Inns of Court Officers Training Corps during the Great War*

⁴⁴ Hay 1922 p41

⁴⁵ Errington, 1922

⁴⁶ Errington, 1922

✠ FAULDER, *Harold*
3/3303, 19/4/15; York. & Lanc. R., 18/6/15; Capt.; M.C.
Killed in action 26/4/18.

The details given are: Cross (indicating that he did not survive), Number and Date of Enlistment; Regimental Posting and Date of Posting; Final Rank; Decorations and Details of Death. The reference to a Military Cross is not mentioned elsewhere. As the list should also list his two mentions in despatches - as 'M(2)', it is probable that the 'M.C.' was a printing or transcription error due to the '2)' being lost off the margin and the resulting 'M(' being misinterpreted. I have found no reference (for instance in War Diaries or the London Gazette) to Harold being awarded a Military Cross.

Errington, the commanding officer of the Inns of Court OTC from March 1913 to September 1916, describes (in the first chapter of his history of the Corps) the unusual position of the Corps:

Fortunately we were in the unique position, so far as Officer's Training Corps were concerned, that we formed part of the Territorial Force, and our men were all sworn in as ordinary privates; perhaps more fortunately still, no copy of our Regulations could be found, and weary officers at the War Office were not inclined to grapple with points of construction. There was no question we formed part of the Territorial Force, and the necessary authority was given us to issue pay and allowances accordingly, ...⁴⁷

He also describes the Corps's approach to officer training:

The Sandhurst system of putting boys under the harrow, so as to enable the good seed to be sown in their future regiments was unthinkable when dealing with older men of considerable knowledge of the world, and whose critical faculties were developed; nor was there time for such leisurely training, nor, when they joined their regiments, would the new officers find the old regimental atmosphere, or the time to learn their duties. The period of training was not likely to exceed three or four months, and to spend it on the barrack square would be a crude absurdity. Success could only come from determining the most essential quality in an officer, and concentrating on its development. That quality is undoubtedly *moral*, and in the case of an officer is almost synonymous with character ...⁴⁸

Harold Faulder's training with the Corps actually lasted only two months.

His commission as a Second Lieutenant is dated 14 June 1915 (Figure 15)⁴⁹. It was gazetted in the London Gazette⁵⁰:

The under mentioned members of the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps to be Second Lieutenants (on probation): ...
Harold Faulder, 3rd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

⁴⁷ Errington, 1922, (p11)

⁴⁸ Errington, 1922, (p14)

⁴⁹ Court of St James's 1915

⁵⁰ London Gazette 1915 Issue 29195 published on the 15 June 1915

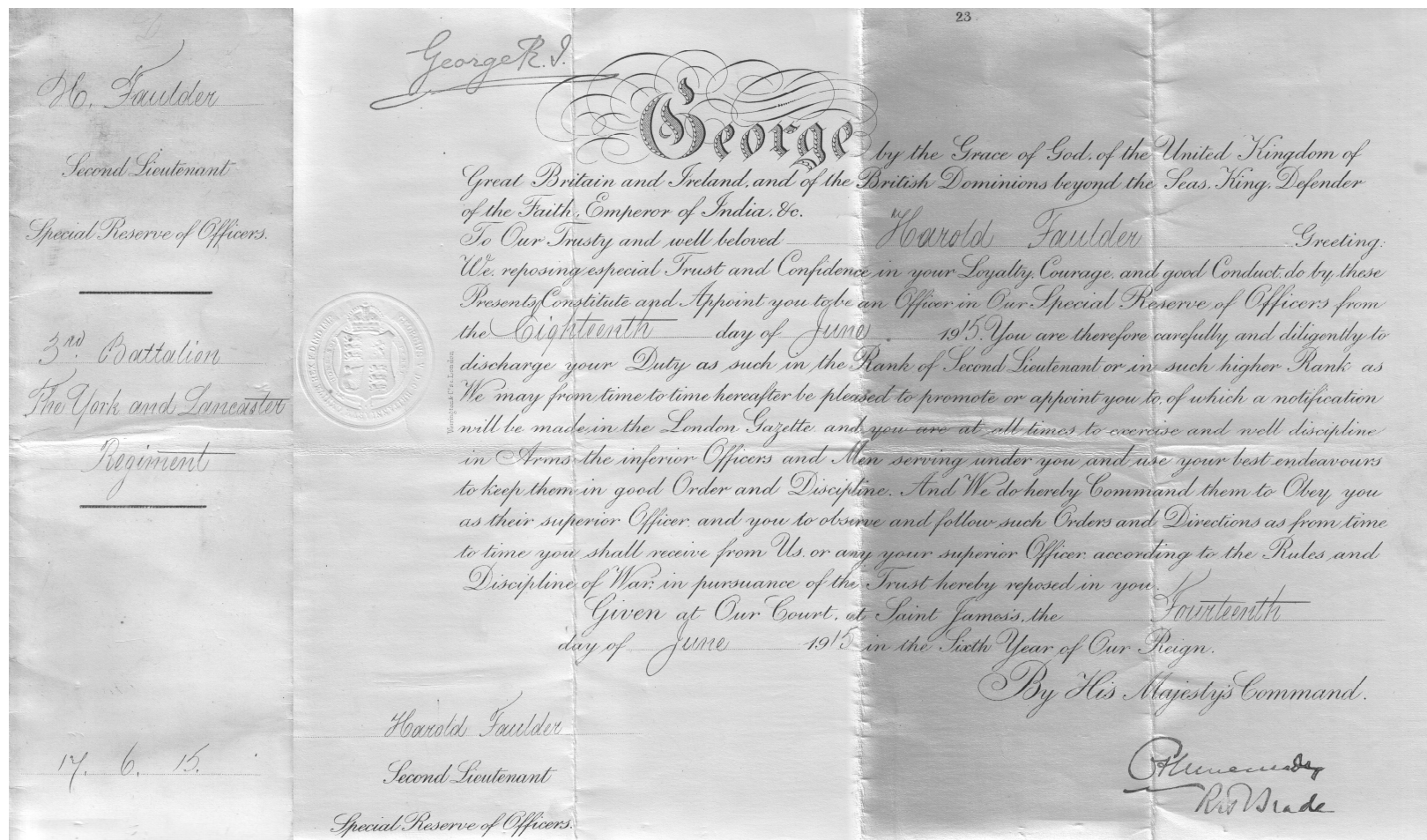


Figure 15 - Harold Faulder Commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Special Reserve, 3rd battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment, in author's possession

Marriage

Second Lieutenant Harold Faulder married Marjorie Fell Lendrum, daughter of Robert Henry Lendrum a Woollen Manufacturer also from Huddersfield, on 2nd November 1915 at Holy Trinity Church, Huddersfield (Figure 16). The witnesses were his brother, George Bertram Faulder and Robert Henry Lendrum & Elizabeth Lendrum, the latter couple being the bride's parents.



Figure 16 - Photograph of Harold and Marjorie Faulder, Holy Trinity Church, Huddersfield, 2nd November 1915 (Photo in author's possession)

Harold Faulder's address is listed on the marriage certificate (Figure 18)⁵¹ as Hylton Castle Camp, Sunderland (Figure 18)⁵². This is where the 3rd Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment was stationed at the time.

Certificate of Marriage.
Pursuant to the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, 1836.

Marriage solemnized at Holy Trinity Church
in the Parish of Holy Trinity, Huddersfield in the County of York

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
97	November the second 1915	Harold Faulder	30	Bachelor	2 nd Lieut 3 rd Bn York & Lanc Regt	Hylton Castle Camp Sunderland	Joseph Sewell Faulder (deceased)	Cloth Merchant
		Marjorie Fell Lendrum	28	Spinster		Belgrave Terrace	Robert Henry Lendrum	Manufacturer

Married in the above Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church or other Banns by me.

This marriage was solemnized between us:
Harold Faulder
Marjorie Fell Lendrum

In the presence of:
George Buttram Faulder
Robert Henry Lendrum
Marjorie Lendrum

3. Arthur Swanton Weatherhead of Holy Trinity, Huddersfield in the County of York
do hereby Certify that this is a true copy of the Entry No. 97 in the Marriage Register Books of the said Church and that such Register Books are now legally in my custody.

Witness my Hand this second day of November 1915

A. S. Weatherhead

Figure 17 - Marriage certificate of 2nd Lt Harold Faulder to Marjorie Fell Lendrum, 2 November 1915, Copy in author's possession

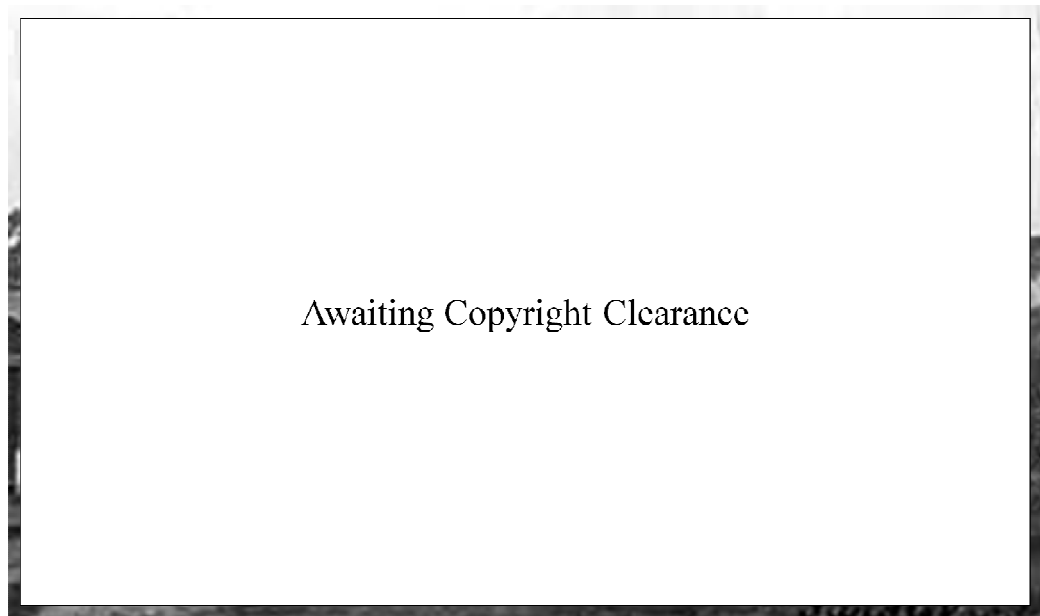


Figure 18 - Hylton Castle Camp during 1916, © Friends of Hylton Castle

I have yet to find an engagement announcement (there might have been one in the Yorkshire Post or the Huddersfield Examiner) so do not know if the engagement was a long one. The families had known each other for some considerable time - certainly, according to a dance card, Marjorie Lendrum (Figure 19)⁵³ danced twice with an “H

⁵¹ Huddersfield Registration District 1915, Marriage of Harold Faulder and Marjorie Fell Lendrum

⁵² Friends of Hylton Dene, *Hylton Castle Camp*

⁵³ Fell, 1904

Falder” at a dance at her maternal grandfather’s house, Somerville (Figure 20), on 21st September 1904.

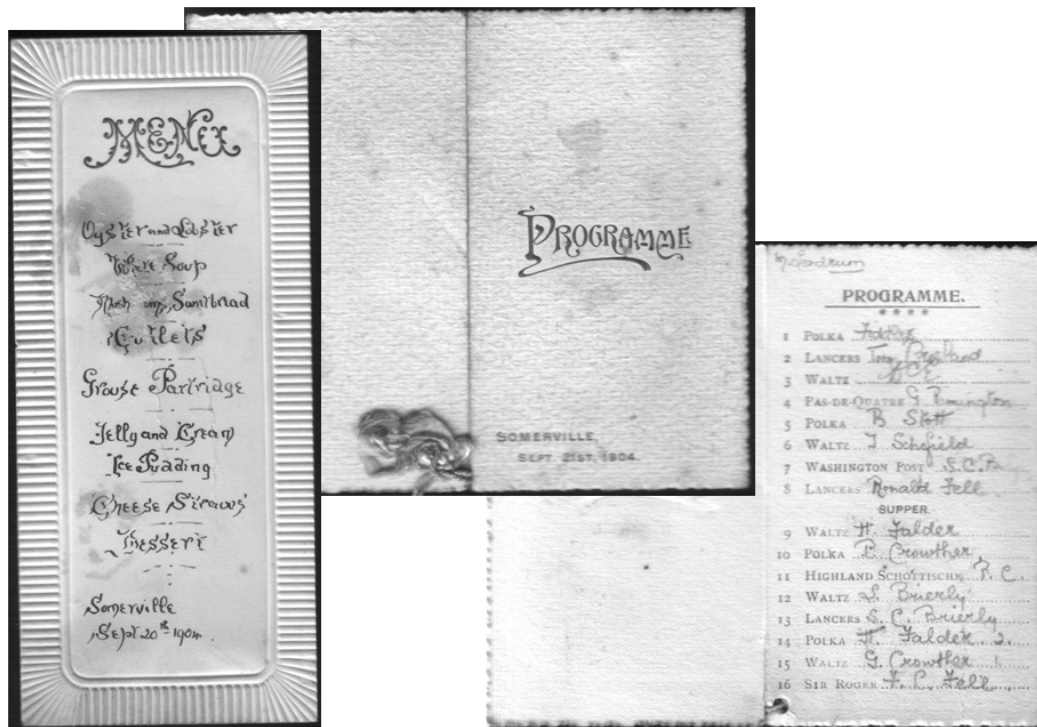


Figure 19 - Menu and Marjorie Fell Lendrum’s Dance Card, Somerville, 21st September 1904, in author's possession



Figure 20 - Somerville, Hungerford Road in Huddersfield, Photo: David Faulder

Other families whose names appear on the dance card are the Fells, the Brierlys and the Crowthers. The Lendrums, Brierlys and Crowthers were significant figures in the woollen trade and the Fells were significant chemists and lead manufacturers (owning Craven Lead Works). This was Marjorie Fell Lendrum's background and it would appear that Joseph Sewell Faulder, the draper from Carlisle, and his family had managed to move into this circle.

Summary of Military Service

Promotions and Postings

The London Gazette records various (mainly temporary) promotions or appointments including:

- To temp Lt: 1 September 1916⁵⁴
- To temp Capt: 15 March 1917⁵⁵
- To be Adjutant: 16 May 1917⁵⁶
- To be Lieutenant: 1 Jul 1917⁵⁷
- Relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. on alteration in posting: 15 Feb. 1918⁵⁸

A scrap of paper (Figure 21) ⁵⁹ in Marjorie Faulder's papers probably shows his postings. Unfortunately, as with many of her papers, it does not include dates.

⁵⁴ London Gazette 1916, Issue 29801 published on the 24 October 1916

⁵⁵ London Gazette, 1917a, Issue 30195 published on the 20 July 1917

⁵⁶ London Gazette, 1917b, Issue 30283 published on the 14 September 1917

⁵⁷ London Gazette, 1918b Issue 30458 published on the 4 January 1918

⁵⁸ London Gazette, 1918c, Issue 30728 published on the 4 June 1918

⁵⁹ Marjorie Faulder 1915-18, papers in author's possession

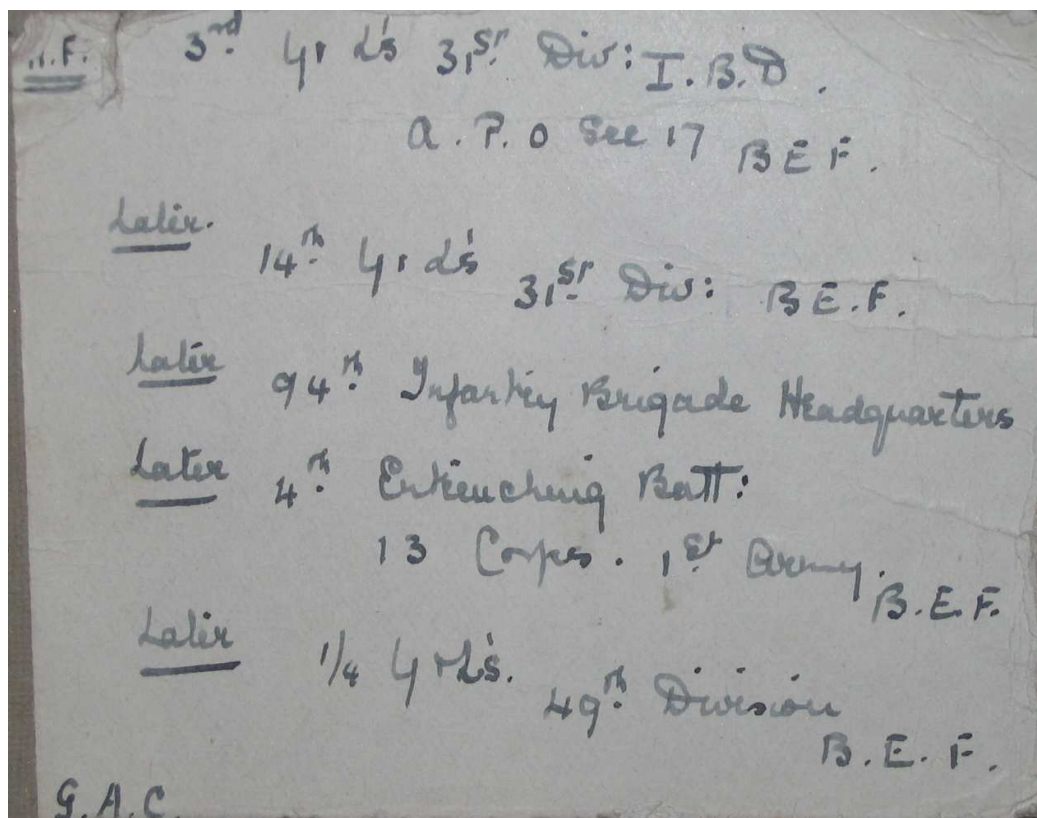


Figure 21 - Postings of Harold Faulder, in papers of Marjorie Faulder, in author's possession

Summary of Battalions

Harold Faulder served in a variety of battalions of the York and Lancaster Regiment. The Regiment was raised in Yorkshire - the Lancaster part of the name refers to land in Yorkshire owned by the Duchy of Lancaster - there is no link with Lancashire. It recruited primarily from the area now known as South Yorkshire (including Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley and Pontefract - the later being in the modern West Yorkshire). The "logical" regiment for Harold would have been the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment which recruited from the Huddersfield area. However, given that his brother, George Bertram, was commissioned into this regiment in December 1914, Harold may have decided that to avoid living in the shadow of his younger brother, he would apply for a commission in a different regiment. Alternatively his mother may not have felt happy about having two children serving in the same regiment.

In summary the units in which he served were:

The **3rd (Reserve) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment**, part of the Regular Army, into which he was commissioned, stayed in the UK throughout the war⁶⁰. The Battalion was part of Tyne Garrison that covered the Hylton Camp area. It is also believed to have spent time at Cleadon and Durham.

⁶⁰ Baker 2009a, *The Long Long Trail website: York and Lancaster Page*

'IBD' means Infantry Base Depot. Richard Holmes⁶¹ refers to Infantry Base Depots as being the first camp that soldiers recently arrived in France would go to in order to be prepared for the trenches. Even though the 3rd Battalion stayed in the UK, members of the battalion may have kept the designation until posted from the IBD to another Battalion at the front. 'a.p.o sec17' was probably an army post office address. 'B.E.F.' was British Expeditionary Force.

Holmes states that most soldiers on the way to the front would go through Base Camps at Etaples (about 10 miles south of Boulogne). From the reports that he quotes, the preparation for trench warfare (trenching, bayoneting and surviving gas attacks) that both officers and men went through at Base Camp was both brutal and dehumanising (and possibly did more harm than good to morale). He quotes Wilfred Owen⁶² in a letter to his mother in 1917:

But chiefly I thought of the very strange look on all faces in that camp; an incomprehensible look, which a man will never see in England, through wars should be in England; nor can it be seen in any battle. But only in Etaples.

It was not despair, or terror, it was more terrible than terror, for it was a blindfold look, and without expression, like a dead rabbit's.

The **14th (Service) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment**, (A “New Army Battalion” also known as 2nd Barnsley - a “Pals” battalion) was attached to 94th Brigade, (part of 31st Division) which entered the France theatre of War in March 1916 (having previously been in Egypt). The battalion was disbanded in France on 16th February 1918⁶³. Harold Faulder's medal card (Figure 22)⁶⁴ notes that the first theatre of war that he entered was France and that he did so on 15th June 1916 (probably via Etaples).

Entrenching Battalions were formed from surplus personnel from disbanded battalions. Baker⁶⁵ cites the Adjutant General, GHQ, (10/2/18 to Army Commanders) as saying that:

These Entrenching Battalions will be at the disposal of Army Commanders subject to the following provisos:-

- b) Shall be kept under Army or Corps control and not be placed at the disposal of Divisional Commanders;
- c) Shall invariably be employed as complete units under their own officers and shall not be split up and attached to fighting units under any circumstances;
- d) Shall be used for work on defences only;
- e) Shall not be employed in front of the “Rearward Zone”;
- f) Shall be held intact at the disposal of GHQ 3rd Echelon, for drafting purposes, who alone has authority to dispose of the personnel, and shall be broken up as and when the D.A.G., 3rd Echelon, considers the situation requires it.

⁶¹ Holmes 2004, *Tommy*, (pp 341-39)

⁶² Owen & Bell 1967

⁶³ Baker 2009a

⁶⁴ War Office, 1922a, National Archives WO 372/7

⁶⁵ Baker 2009c, *The Long Long Trail website, The Entrenching Battalions webpage*, Citing the Adjutant General

The 4th Entrenching Battalion was formed from 2/6th Dukes (West Riding); 12th, 14th and 2/5th York & Lancs; 12th and 13th East Yorks.⁶⁶



Figure 22 - WW1 (campaign) medal index card, National Archives, London © Crown Copyright (Licence 9155) & medals (Victory & War Medals) for Harold Faulder, in author's possession

The 1/4th (Hallamshire) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, part of the Territorial Force (not part of the New Armies), was initially part of 3rd West Riding Brigade, West Riding Division. In 1915 the formation became 148th Brigade, 49th Division. The 49th Division had embarked for France 12-19th April 1915.⁶⁷

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (see previously) lists Captain H Faulder as being "3rd Bn. att'd. 1/4th Bn" at the time of his death.

The 1/4th - sometimes 1st/4th or just 1/4 - Battalion designation indicates that this is the first (original) line unit of the 4th Battalion; 2nd and 3rd line battalions of the "base" battalion (designated 2/4th and 3/4th) were subsequently raised during the war. The full Army ⇒ Corps ⇒ Division ⇒ Brigade ⇒ Battalion structure is explained in an appendix.

Known details of service

Review of the various war diaries fills in some of the details. War diaries were formal documents kept by those battalions (and superior units such as brigades) serving abroad and recorded significant events.

⁶⁶ Baker 2007

⁶⁷ Baker 2009a

3rd Battalion: Tyne Garrison

The home based battalions were mainly intended for training, but also in effect provided a potential home defence force. The Tyne Garrison consisted of nine battalions and covered an area from the Scottish border to the Tees⁶⁸. UK based units did not keep records of the same detail as those of units posted overseas.

Little has been found about his time with the 3rd Battalion. There is a photograph (figure 23) of Harold at Hammerton Red Cross Hospital, Sunderland “after an operation”, in Marjorie Faulder’s scrapbook. It is dated 15th April 1916 and adds that he then had sick leave at Huddersfield and the Imperial Hotel, Blackpool. The nature of the operation is not stated. Other photographs record leave taken in various hotels in England.



Figure 23 - Page from Marjorie Faulder's Scrapbook showing Harold Faulder at Hammerton House Red Cross Hospital (in author's possession)

14th Battalion

Whilst war diaries usually gave details of officers joining a battalion, the war diary of the 14th Battalion does not record the arrival of H Faulder. As mentioned above he “entered theatre” (France) on 15 June 1916, so allowing for some time in base camp he would have joined the 14th battalion in the last days of June 1916, just before the first Battle of the Somme. The Etaples War Diary tends to list only numbers of

⁶⁸ , The Regimental Warpath, British Garrisons webpage

Officers and Other Ranks passing through and no mention has been found of 2nd Lt Faulder.

The Somme - attack on Serre

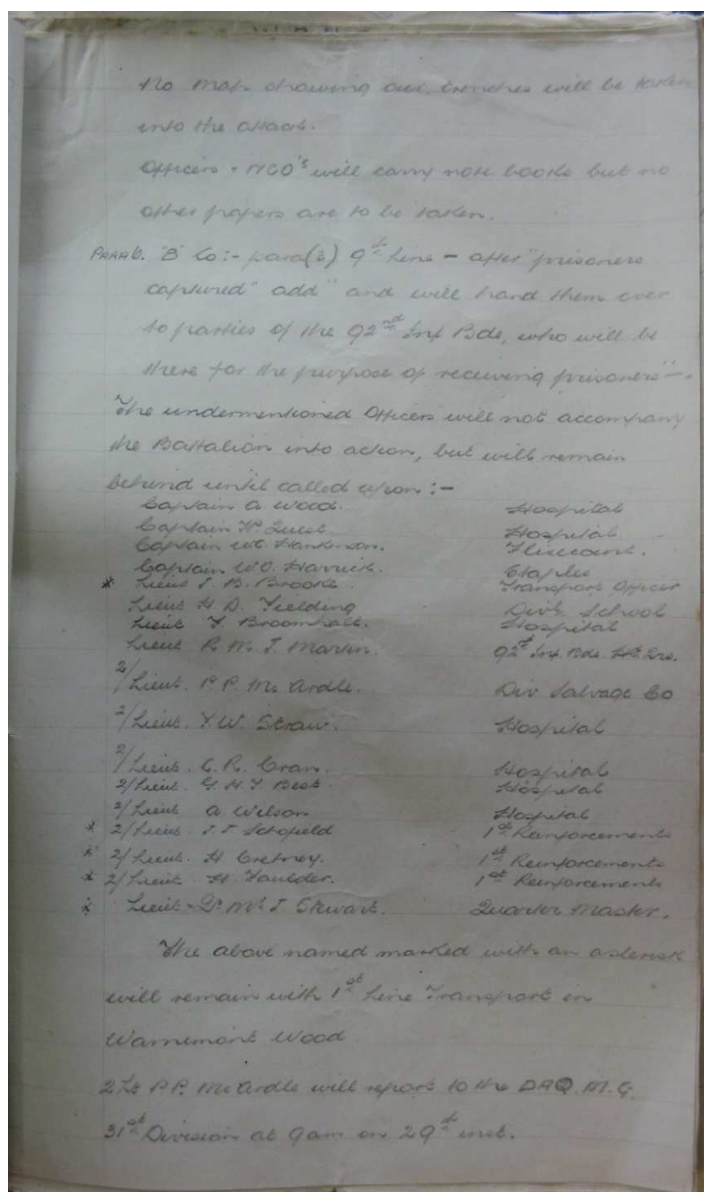


Figure 24 - WBH2, Supplementary Operational Order No 2, 26 June 1916 (Page 2), 14th Y&L War Diary, WO95/2365 at National Archives, London © Crown Copyright (Licence 9155)

The Commanding Officer of the 14th Battalion was Lt-Col W B Hulke and it is in his Second Supplementary Operational Order (Figure 24)⁶⁹ of 26 June 1916 (referring to preparations for 1st July) that we find the first mention of 2nd Lt Harold Faulder. This specified that 2nd Lt Faulder (amongst others) would not take part in the forthcoming

⁶⁹ Hulke 1916, WBH2, attached to 14th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary 1916

action but would be held in reserve with 1st line Transport at Warnimont Wood. Cooksey, in his book *The Barnsley Pals*⁷⁰ says that those kept back were “those men [around which] the Army would rebuild the battalion should a disaster occur”. I suspect that it was also a means to avoid having parts of the battalion led by inexperienced and un-blooded junior subalterns who had not been with the battalion during May (when it had been training) or in June (when it had been rehearsing the forthcoming attack).

The battalion, as part of 94th Brigade⁷¹, were sent into action with the following special order:⁷²

You are about to attack the enemy with far greater numbers than he can oppose to you, supported by a huge number of guns.

The action involving the battalion was the attack on Serre on the first day of the first battle of the Somme. It is known that the British High Command thought that the infantry bombardment prior to the assault would destroy the defending forces and the barbed wire barriers. Unfortunately the Germans were in deep underground dugouts - they had dug to defend the ground they had taken, unlike the more temporary entrenching of the British which was in anticipation of moving forward. So when the British started their “walk across no man’s land”, the Germans came out of their dugouts, and provided a devastating response. In addition, the quality of communications at that time meant that a “creeping artillery barrage”⁷³ could not be co-ordinated with the infantry’s advance and troops could not be called back or diverted. The British High Command was unwilling to adapt their strategic plan possibly because of Haig’s strategic desire to maintain pressure in the Somme area to draw German attention away from Verdun where the French were taking a beating⁷⁴.

Capt Hutt, the then Adjutant of the 14th Battalion, records (in the official account of the action, again attached to the War Diary⁷⁵) the losses suffered by the battalion on the first day of the Somme. (A Battalion is about 1000 men in all, about 30 of whom would be officers).

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total Casualties
Officers	2	4	4	10 (30%)
Other Ranks	24	149	92	265 (27%)
Total	26	153	96	275 (27%)

These levels of casualties are often blamed on the “lions led by donkeys” mentality of the commanders inflexibly sticking to the plan. This view is now largely discredited;

⁷⁰ Cooksey, 1996, *The Barnsley Pals*, p 188

⁷¹ Baker, 2009 on *The Long Long Trail* website lists 94th Brigade at the time as consisting of 11th Battalion East Lancashire Regiment (The Accrington Pals), 12th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment (The Sheffield City Battalion), 13th and 14th Battalions York and Lancaster Regiment (the two Barnsley Pals Battalions), 94th Machine Gun Company, and the 94th Trench Mortar Company.

⁷² F.S.G. Piggott, Captain Brigade Major, 94th Infantry Brigade, quoted in Cooksey 1996 p 186

⁷³ A barrage that dropped the shells a little in front of the advancing infantry to keep the enemy from responding; as the infantry advanced, the artillery barrage was meant to move forward. In practice the infantry was rarely able to move at a consistent planned pace and without good communications it was impossible to change the rate of “creep” of the barrage.

⁷⁴ Sheffield, G., 2002, BBC History Website

⁷⁵ Hutt, 14th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1916 *Account of part taken by the 14th (S) Bⁿ York & Lanc Rgmt in the attack on Serre, 1st July 1916*,

for instance, Cooksey notes⁷⁶ that, “Brigadier-General Rees, temporary commander of the 94th Brigade, holds back Barnsley Companies from further attacks as the disastrous failure becomes obvious”. (At the end of the first day he believed (of the 94th brigade) that, “he had only 550 men left out of some 2,600 who had been launched into the attack against Serre”). Capt Hutt’s report (see above) also records that the Battalion’s commanding officer withdrew two platoons of reinforcements when after personal investigation it was obvious that the trenches to which they had been ordered had been destroyed by German fire.

I believe that Harold Faulder took no part in this action due to being kept back at Warnimont Wood as part of the reinforcements that were never committed. Cooksey⁷⁷, however, notes that on the night of the 2nd of July reinforcements comprising 5 officers and 45 men were brought forward to help clear the trenches of the dead; this may have been his first experience of the trenches.

Other service with the 94th Brigade and 14th Battalion

After the attack on Serre the remains of the battalion were withdrawn and sent north to the Neuve Chapelle area for a short period of recuperation. On 4th of August 1916 the battalion relieves the 18th Durham Light Infantry (DLI) in the trenches at Neuve Chapelle. Lt-Col Hulke’s Operational Order No 8⁷⁸ of the previous day describes the process and states:

Lt H Faulder shall act as Intelligence Officer and will live at Bn HQ. This officer will be in charge of the HQ details who will live in CURZON POST.

Harold Faulder’s apparent promotion to (temporary) Lieutenant is not gazetted⁷⁹ until October:

York & Lanc. R.

The under mentioned to be temp. Lts:- ...

2nd Lt. H. Faulder (Spec. Res.). 1 September 1916

For a new officer to be appointed into a battalion “staff” job may seem unusual. However, Harold was from Huddersfield, most of the battalion’s rankers were from Barnsley and there is some question as to how easily they would have understood each other. Following the devastation of the failed attack on Serre, the Commanding Officer may also have wished to appoint more experienced leaders as replacement front-line leaders - Harold may have been seen as “managerial”. In addition, he was probably older than many of his fellow subalterns but had a background similar to more senior officers and, possibly critically, having studied the “Modern” syllabus at school he had learnt German rather than Greek. This may have equipped him well for the staff role of “Intelligence Officer”. A significant source of intelligence was the questioning of German soldiers captured during trench raids.

⁷⁶ Cooksey 1996 p. 209, 226

⁷⁷ Cooksey 1996 p. 231

⁷⁸ WBH8, 14th Bn York and Lancaster War Diary 1916

⁷⁹ London Gazette 24 October 1916

On the 9th August, the last day of its first tour in trenches at Neuve Chapelle, the 14th Bn War Diary⁸⁰ records:

A pigeon which was observed to come from the enemy line was shot down with rifle fire. The pigeon was not carrying any message, but had a ring round its leg and this identification suggests that this was undoubtedly an enemy pigeon.

This would have been a potentially dangerous thing to do - shooting a British pigeon was an offence punishable with a £100 fine or six months imprisonment⁸¹. (Such a scenario formed the basis of an episode of *Blackadder Goes Forth*).

On 21st August 1916, “2nd Lt H Faulder proceeded to attend a course of instruction at XI Corps Sniping School, STEENBECQUE”. On the 28th, he (and his batman) returns from the course⁸². During this time Sgt Harman took charge of the intelligence squad, but reporting to the Adjutant. (The scrapbook previously referred to contains a photograph of Harold’s Batman, George Tonks (Figure 25); I was slightly surprised that a (then) 2nd Lieutenant should have one, but army establishment lists confirm that all officers had batmen or servants.)



Figure 25 - Photographs of George Tonks and Edward Strachan, Harold Faulder's batman and clerk

The role of the intelligence officer would seem to be a staff type job (for instance prior to the raid of 31st August/1st September, the intelligence officer's role including going to brigade headquarters “to synchronise watches”) - which would seem to make the sniping course seem unusual. However, we do not know that the course “at

⁸⁰ 14th Bn York and Lancaster War Diary 1916

⁸¹ Believed to be Defence Of The Realm Act, Regulation 21A

⁸² 14th Bn York and Lancaster War Diary 1916

sniping school” was necessarily in sniping - it could have concerned intelligence or counter sniping. Snipers in forward positions also acted as look-outs and therefore would have an intelligence gathering role⁸³. The position of intelligence officer does not exist in some battalion listings, but the role of sniper officer does; it is therefore probable that these two roles were combined. From the 1st September, the battalion war diary has the initials *HF* alongside each day's entry (Figure 26)⁸⁴, indicating some level of responsibility for this document.

The image shows a handwritten war diary entry on a form titled "WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE-SUMMARY". The entry is dated 1st September 1916 and describes the situation of the 14th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. It mentions the strength of the company, the presence of officers, and the activities of the company during the day. The entry is signed "HF".

**Figure 26 - 14th Y&L War Diary, 1st September 1916, WO95/2365 at National Archives, London
© Crown Copyright (Licence 9155)**

On 1st October 1916 (until 9th October) during the absence of other officers, 2nd Lt H Faulder took command of “B” Company (I think in addition to his Intelligence Officer role), whilst the battalion was behind the lines near Bethune (Rue de l'EpINETTE).⁸⁵

On 28nd October 1916, the promotion of 2nd Lt. Faulder (to Temp Lt.) is recorded in the Battalion War Diary; from this day on another officer is initialling the war diary.

On the 1st November 1916, (whilst in Sally-au-Bois), the war diary confirms that “Lieut. H Faulder (Intelligence Officer) is attached to 94th Brigade HdQuarters as Intelligence Officer”. During November and December, the 94th Brigade War diary⁸⁶ is initialled each day with the familiar *HF* initials.

⁸³ Described in Penberthy (formerly commandant of Third Army Sniping School), British Snipers 1920, p5

⁸⁴ Turning over the pages of the War Diary at the National Archives, it was very strange to find down the right-hand margin a set of initials that almost looked as if they were in my late father's writing.

⁸⁵ 14th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1916

⁸⁶ 94th Infantry Brigade War Diary, 1917

On 16th January 1917, the Battalion War Diary records that Lt Faulder returned to the 14th Battalion which was then billeted at Coigneux undergoing training⁸⁷. It is probable that shortly afterwards he went on leave; the War Diary records that he “returned from leave to England and rejoined OC for duty” on 28th January 1917. On 27th February he is referred to as Lieut Faulder ^a/Intelligence Officer.

In May 1917, the battalion takes part in the battle of Arras, before taking part in the attack on Oppy Wood at the end of June. On 16th May 1917 Temporary Captain Faulder became the battalion adjutant⁸⁸ - effectively the battalion’s senior administrative officer. It is probable that he was intelligence officer until then (I have not found any reference to a new intelligence officer). If not, he could be expected to have command of a company, and would have had his first experience of leading men in an action during the first part of the battle of Arras. Failing this, his first front-line action commanding a company would have been his final action on the 26th April 1918. However as intelligence officer (possibly also with responsibility for sniping), he may have also had experience of taking a group of men scouting in no man’s land.

The taking of Oppy Wood was the last major action involving the 31st Division in 1917. The 14th Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment was to see no further significant action due to the reorganisation of the Army at the beginning of 1918.

On 30th September, Capt H Faulder takes “Summer Leave”⁸⁹, which according to Marjorie Faulder’s scrap-book was spent at Huddersfield, the Victoria Hotel, London and The Goring Hotel, Pangbourne.⁹⁰ He returned on 9th October.

On 11th December 1917, the War Diary records that Captain H Faulder is attached to the 94th Brigade as Staff Captain (Lt Holmes assuming duties of Adjutant)⁹¹. He returns to the battalion (and the role of adjutant) on the 4th January 1918⁹². The War Diary continues to record that on the 10th January 1918 he went on leave, spent (according to Marjorie Faulder’s scrap-book) at Crosfield Road, and the Stuart Hotel, Cromwell Road, South West London. He returned on 25th January 1918.

14th Battalion: Disbandment

In late 1917, manpower in the British Army was already becoming an issue and the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, had agreed with the French to take over some of their front-line (against Haig’s wishes). Lloyd George also wanted to commit troops to the Middle East and Italy. Haig was also told that he could not expect to replace the losses suffered on the Western Front in 1917 because the Navy and Air Force plus vital civilian work such munitions and timber production took priority. After some potentially misleading comments were made in the Commons denying this overstretch, the War Office’s Director of Military Operations, Major-General Frederick Maurice, decided to write to the papers calling for an enquiry. There was a

⁸⁷ 14th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1917

⁸⁸ 14th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1917

⁸⁹ 14th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1917

⁹⁰ Faulder, MF, Scrapbook 1915-1918

⁹¹ 14th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1917

⁹² 14th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1918

short parliamentary debate where the government denied the accusations and Maurice was then retired.⁹³

To accommodate the shortage of troops and to cover the extra front, the brigades were reorganised so that instead of having four battalions each, they would have three. This meant that some battalions were merged and others were disbanded; the later was the fate of the 14th York and Lancaster battalion.

On the 28th January 1918 the Battalion War Diary⁹⁴ (Figure 27) records:

Lieut Col W B Hulke proceeded on leave to England Capt H Faulder assumed command of battalion during CO's absence

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.			Army Form C. 411.
Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F.S. Regs. Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.			(Leave heading not required)
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
14 Co. 55 Support	1918 Jan		
	26		Quiet day in line, nothing of importance. Lt. Col. Hulke and 7th Bde proceeded to England on leave. H.S.
	27		Very misty day. American Officers from Tangalle visited line. Work on revetting carried out as before. H.S.
	28		Lieut Col W B Hulke proceeded on leave to England. Capt H Faulder assumed command of Battalion during CO's absence.
	29		Lt. Bromps proceeded to England on leave. Capt H Faulder rejoined from leave returning to command of the USA Medical Service. Preparation for move tomorrow. H.S.

**Figure 27 - 14th Y&L War Diary, 28th January 1918, WO95/2365 at National Archives, London
© Crown Copyright (Licence 9155)**

The diary does not record Lt-Col Hulke's return to the battalion, and it looks as if during the whole of the rest of the battalion's existence, (Temporary) Captain H Faulder was acting commanding officer.

My understanding is that because he was only "acting" CO, he would not have received a temporary promotion to either Major or Lieutenant-Colonel (which would match the responsibility of commanding a battalion). It might be argued that the battalion was not at full strength; but, looking at details of postings from the battalion in the days that followed, it would appear to have been at about 75% of establishment.

⁹³ A fairly partial account of "The Maurice Case" (from which the above is drawn together with reference to the On-line Times) can be found in "The Maurice Case", edited by Nancy Maurice

⁹⁴ 14th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1918

On the final day of the diary pages of the War Diary⁹⁵ it looks as if Lt Col Hulke had added a final note.

THIS IS "THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT" of (2nd Barnsley Bn) 14th York and Lanc Reg BORN 30.XII.1914 DIED 16.II.1918 W B Hulke Lt Col O/C 14 SB York+Lanc Regt

Signed E A Holmes
Lieut
A/Adjutant
14SB York+Lanc Rgt

⁹⁶ 14th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1918

Battalion Routine Orders by
 Captain H. Faulder
 Comdg 14th Bk York & Lanc Rgt
 25/2/1918

1170
 Battalion
 absorbing
 1.

The Battalion was absorbed
 into the 4th Entrenching
 Battalion as and from the
 17th inst

Signed C. A. Holmes
 Lieut
 Adjutant
 14th Bk York & Lanc Rgt

Figure 28 - The final entry in the 14th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment's War Diary file WO95/2365 at National Archives, London © Crown Copyright (Licence 9155)

The 4th Entrenching Battalion

As previously mentioned, the records of entrenching battalions are not as extensive as other battalions. The War Diary File for this battalion seems to start on 3rd March 1918 (there are no entries in the National Archive's storage box for February). On the 3rd March it simply records that the battalion moved by rail to Maroeuil and Ecoivres⁹⁷. It is not clear what happened between the 17th February and the beginning of March. It could just be that the February file is missing from or miss-stored at the National Archives.

During March, the battalion is utilised creating the new rear lines of defence (trenches and wiring) near Maroeuil under the orders of CE (Chief Engineer) XIII Corps.

⁹⁷ 4th Entrenching Battalion War Diary, 1918

On 7th April 1918, whilst at Maroeuil, “All officers with the battalion proceeded to their new units”⁹⁸. All the officers are divided between six units and Capt H Faulder (with Batman), and Lts R H Walker, E A Holmes, 2nd Lt P P McArdle are listed as due to go to 2/4th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. Interestingly not many of the officers get to take batmen with them.

Despite this, review of the War Diary of the 2/4th York and Lancaster⁹⁹, does not show any of these officers arriving at this battalion. 2nd Lieutenant McArdle and Capt Faulder arrived at the 1/4th Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment on the 21st and 22nd of April respectively¹⁰⁰.

General Armitage

A letter to Capt Faulder’s widow indicated that he “had been on General Armitage’s staff for about 10 days” during April 1918¹⁰¹ (in the fortnight between the 7th April and the 22nd April). The tone of the letter would seem to indicate that Marjorie Faulder would have recognised the name possibly from newspaper coverage, but also possibly from local or family links.¹⁰²

The exact General Armitage and what my grandfather had been doing whilst on his staff is not known with certainty. Looking at the details of the three General Armitages discovered in the records¹⁰³, one seems to stand out as being likely to be known to Marjorie Faulder. This is Charles Clement Armitage - later General Sir Clement Armitage (Figure 29). He was born in Huddersfield (probably the Edgerton area) in 1881 (4 years before Harold) and educated at Marlborough¹⁰⁴; his father Charles Ingram Armitage was a Woollen Merchant and Manufacturer so might well have been known to the Faulder and Lendrum families. At the time Charles Clement Armitage was not yet a full General¹⁰⁵, but may have been holding a local or acting rank.

General Sir Clement Armitage’s obituary in the Times¹⁰⁴ also states “He was an Administrative and General Staff Officer at GHQ and on the staffs of the 14th, 8th and 31st Divisions.” The 14th York and Lancaster Battalion was in the 31st Division. As Harold Faulder had secondments to 94th Brigade level within this division, it is possible that Clement Armitage knew he was around and therefore after the disbandment of the 14th he sought him out. Elsewhere¹⁰⁶, I have seen Armitage referred to as one of Haig’s liaison officers.

⁹⁸ 4th Entrenching Battalion War Diary, 1918

⁹⁹ 2/4th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1918

¹⁰⁰ 1/4th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1918

¹⁰¹ Letter from Clifford Brierley to Marjorie Faulder (quoted in full later).

¹⁰² I have recently noted that the Huddersfield JP who provided the character reference for H Faulder when he applied for his commission was I think (if I read the signature correctly) a W H Armitage. This is probably the William Henry Armitage who was at one time Joseph Sewell Faulder’s executor.

¹⁰³ Various records, principally the Medal Index Cards. Being: Armitage, Edward Hume CRA; Armytage, George Ayscough GOC Infantry Brigade; and Armitage, Sir Charles Clement.

¹⁰⁴ The London Times, 17 December 1973, Obituary: General Sir Clement Armitage, KCB, CMG, DSO. Clement Armitage left Marlborough, the year before Harold Faulder went there.

¹⁰⁵ Army List, April 1918

¹⁰⁶ John Hussey, Haig Fellow 1997



Figure 29 - General Sir Charles Clement Armitage, photo with permission of Fred Carter (Canada) - the photo is signed to Fred's grandfather (and Clement Armitage's uncle and Godfather)

We can only assume that Harold Faulder was called upon to do some form of staff project and this delayed his posting back to a front-line battalion and may explain the change in destination battalion.

Events near Ypres leading up to 26th April 1918

The pressure around the Belgium town of Ypres (now Ieper) in Flanders was intense as it was seen as controlling access to the channel ports. The Ypres Salient referred to the eastern facing bulge in the front line around Ypres.

A number of events lead to the pressure on the Western Front increasing in early 1918;

- The Russian Revolution lead to an armistice on 15 December 1917 with Germany which, following the Brest-Livotsk treaty of 3 March 1918, allowed

the Central Powers to transfer about a million troops (and associated artillery) from the Eastern Front to the Western Front.

- On the 6th April 1917, America had declared war on Germany¹⁰⁷ and by 1918 the number of American troops in Europe was beginning to build up (even though they did not take significant part in any actions until about May 1918)¹⁰⁸. Germany using the rail system was able to transport troops much faster than the United States who had to rely on scarce shipping.
- There had been mutinies in the French Army in 1917.¹⁰⁹
- The British Army was significantly understrength and in early 1918 had been forced to reorganise from 12 battalions per division to 9 battalions which had significant organisational impacts.¹¹⁰
- In addition the British Army on its right (Southern) flank had been forced to take over a significant length of French front-line.¹¹¹
- In January 1918, 400,000 Germans had publically protested in Berlin against the war and the hunger that the country was suffering. The New York Times reported that 500,000 were on strike including in the shipyards at Kiel and the Krupp works at Essen¹¹².

In March 1918 the Germans launched their Spring Offensive (which they called the Kaiserschlacht and was led by Ludendorff) to try and force a victory before the Americans were fully mobilised. The initial attack was from March 21st to April 5th on the River Somme (The Michel Offensive) and then, from April 9th to 29th, there was a second offensive (The Georgette Offensive) on the River Lys around the south of the Ypres Salient. This Lys Offensive was also known as the Fourth Battle of Ypres.

Both offensives resulted in the Germans taking large amounts of territory partly due to their new tactic of using storm troopers to overrun allied positions and partly due to those positions being thinly manned and not adequately prepared for the defensive (as opposed to offensive) tactics forced on them by the shortage of man-power. On 11th April 1918, with all British reserves committed and with French reserves being held back to protect Paris (which was now within range of German Artillery), General Haig issued his famous "backs to the wall" or "last man" order¹¹³:

... Victory will belong to the side that holds out the longest. ... There is no other course open but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause each one of us must fight on to the end. The safety of our homes and the Freedom of mankind alike depend on the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment.

The response of troops to such exhortations is not known; however a cutting (Figure 30) about the York and Lancaster Regiment (possibly from the Yorkshire Post

¹⁰⁷ US Congress 1917 Declaration of War

¹⁰⁸ In the Battle of the Aisne, 27,000 Americans took part. (US Army Center for Military History website)

¹⁰⁹ Edmonds, 1935, Official History 1918 Volume 1, p8

¹¹⁰ Edmonds, 1935, Official History 1918 Volume 1, pp51-53

¹¹¹ Edmonds, 1935, Official History 1918 Volume 1, pp20-21

¹¹² New York Times 31 Jan 1918

¹¹³ Douglas Haig 1918 Special Order of the Day

or Huddersfield Examiner) might indicate the public mood. It probably cannot be taken as absolute truth. The quote alleged to have been made by an officer that, "... it was marvellous how our chaps laughed at the machine gun fire; he had seen them pay far more attention to a shower of rain." would prove sadly prophetic.

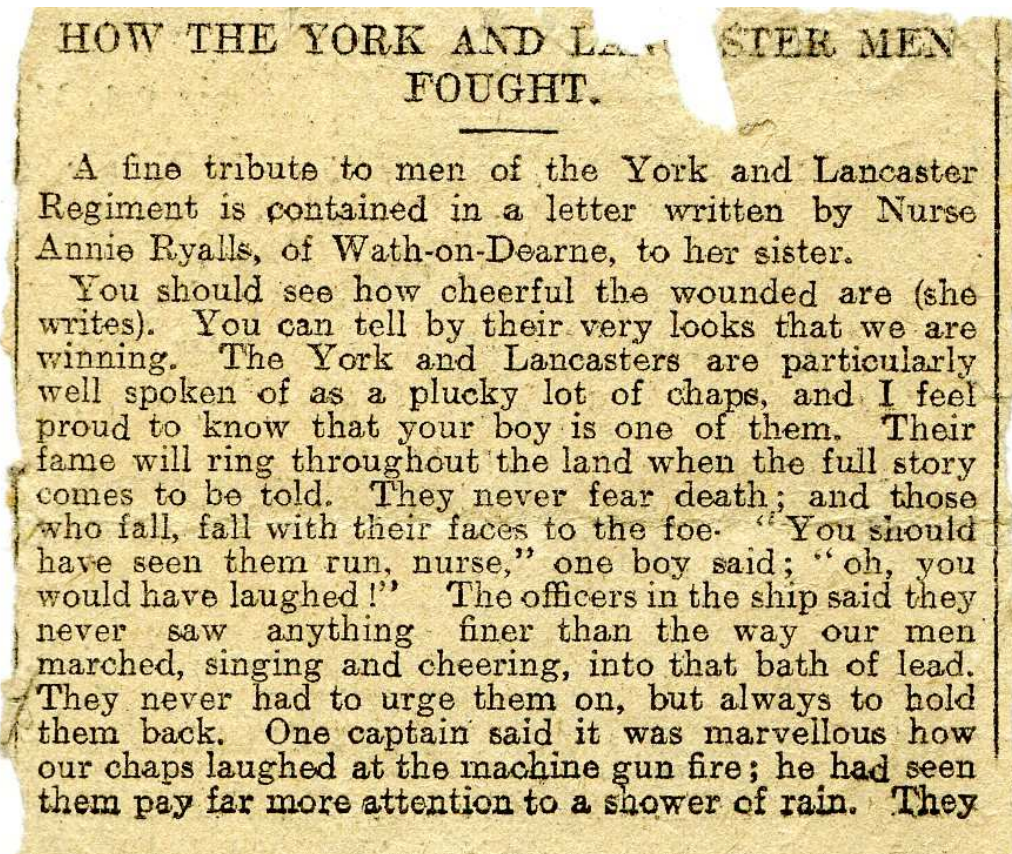


Figure 30 - Wartime cutting, origin unknown. From papers of Marjorie Faulder, in author's possession

A map (Figure 31) - unattributed - but found on many websites shows the extent of the German advance.

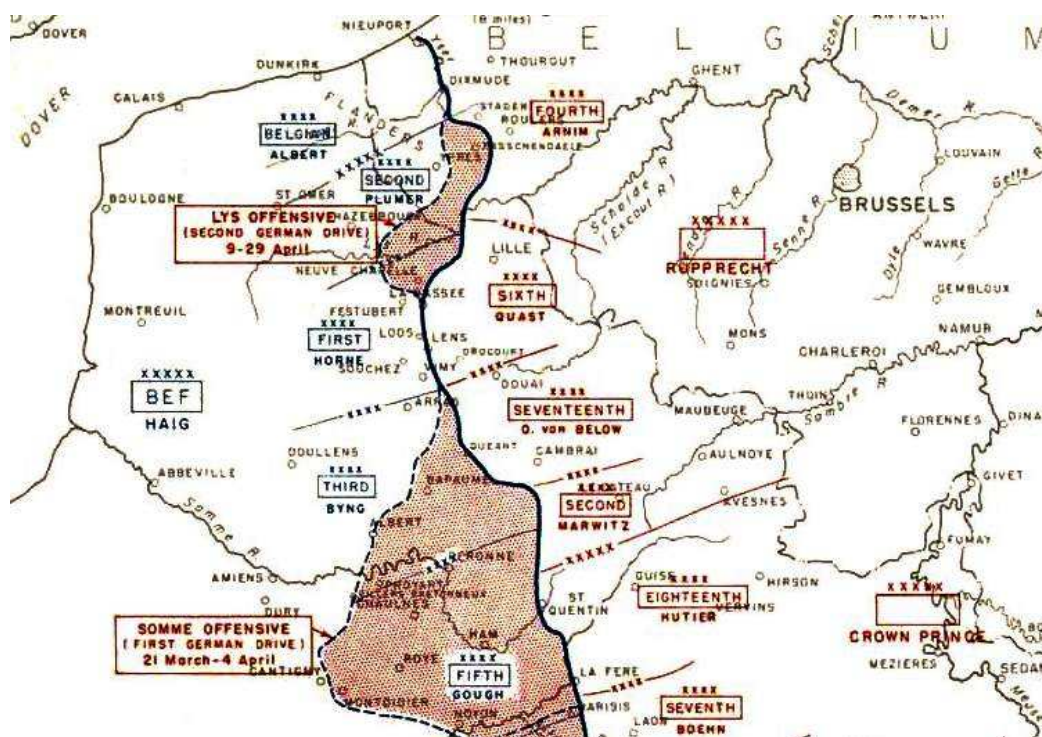


Figure 31 - The area around Ypres at the time of the German Lys Offensive in April 1918 showing army groups (xxxx) (Scale: Dunkirk - Ypres is about 25miles / 40km). Original attribution unknown - probably War Office, © Crown Copyright (Licence 9155)

The 1/4th Battalion

In mid April the 1/4th Battalion had taken a hammering. The summary at the end of the April 1918 War Diary¹¹⁴ lists the strength of the battalion through the month:

	Officers	Other Ranks
5 th April 1918	41	939
12 th April 1918	42	932
19 th April 1918	20	563
26 th April 1918	24	593

The same summary indicates that Capt Faulder joined the battalion on 22nd April (the day after M Clemonceau had inspected the battalion near to Poperingne). They spend the next three days refitting and training in the “leap-frog method of attack”.

¹¹⁴ 1/4th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1918

Part C: The Final Hours - Vierstraat 26th April 1918

Background

In the Ypres Salient, the Germans (as part of Operation Georgette) had just captured Mount Kemmel on 25th April 1918 (Figure 32).

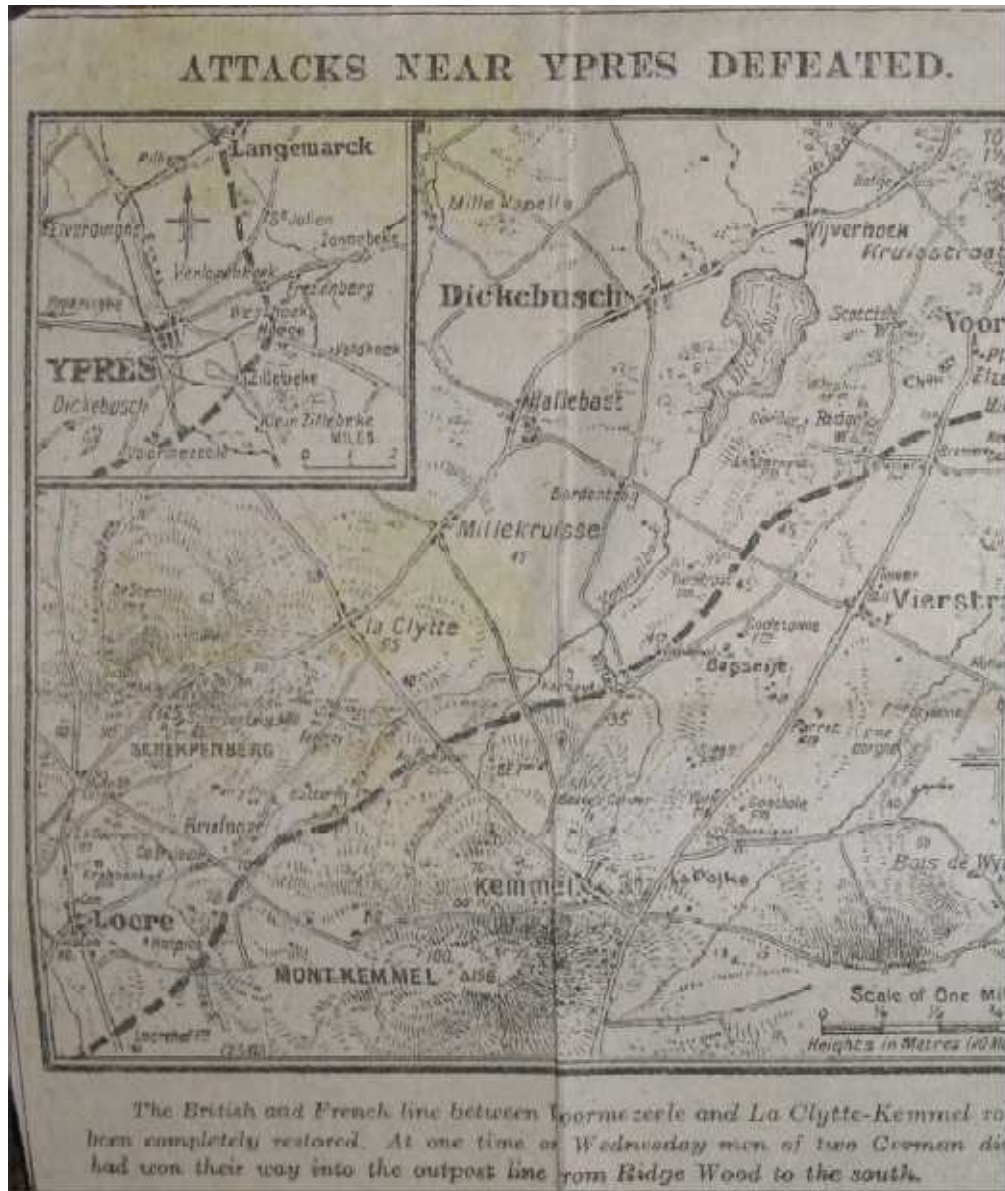


Figure 32 - Frontline South of Ypres, April 1918, Unknown Source. Press cutting found (loose) in the papers of Marjorie Faulder

This was nearly the limit of the final German advance; the limit being marked by a demarcation stone on the Vierstraat to Hallebast road close to the front line in the afternoon of 25th April.

Different aspects of that day can be gained from a variety of documents.

148th Brigade War Diary

The War Diary of this brigade¹¹⁵ records:

2pm 25th April Brigade moved by route march to the vicinity of OUDERDOM and assembled in trenches. ... The Brigade were to be prepared either to strengthen the line or to take part in counter attack.

11:45pm The Brigade will take over a portion of front line (CHEAPSIDELINE) between left flank 9th K.O.Y.L.I.¹¹⁶, 64th Brigade, about N15 b99 and the HALLEBAST-VIERSTRAAT RD to-night. The line will be held with 1/5th York and & Lancs. on right and 1/4th York and & Lancs. on left - both units in the line with 1/4th K.O.Y.L.I. taking up a position 500 yards in the rear of the CHEAPSIDE LINE

A counter attack will be carried out at 3:00 a.m. to-morrow, 26th inst. by 39th French Division on right and 25th Division on left ... a barrage will come down 250 yards in front of the CHEAPSIDE LINE and will move forward at the rate of 100 yards per four minutes. 1/4th York and Lancs. and 1/5th York and Lancs. holding this line will push forward under this barrage to the LA POLKA - VIERSTRAAT line

The Diary also contains a map (Figure 33) showing the disposition of the brigade.

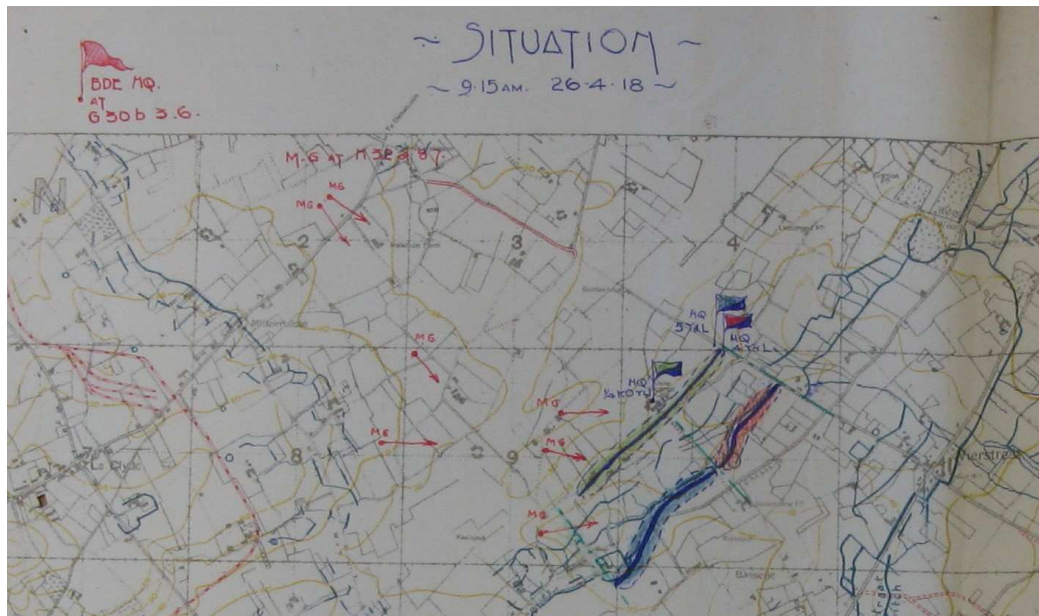


Figure 33 - part of Trench Map from the War Diary of 148th Brigade.
The La Polka - Vierstraat line is the main road running NNE to SSW from Vierstraat.
WO 95/2804 The National Archives, London, © Crown Copyright (Licence 9155)

¹¹⁵ 148th Infantry Brigade War Diary, 1918

¹¹⁶ King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

1/4th Battalion York & Lancaster Regiment War Diary

The war diary of this battalion¹¹⁷ records:

12:30am 26th April Orders received for Bdg to move forward and take over a portion of the FRONT LINE (CHEEPSIDE LINE) between left flank of 9th KOYLI (64th I.B.) about N15 b 9.9 and the HALLE BASS - VIERSTRAAT Rd. The Battn took over the "BLUE LINE" from the VIERSTRAAT Rd N10 b 4.7 to N10 a 9.1. HQ was established in a dugout at N10 a 9.9. 5th Y&L Rgmt were on our right and XXII Corps Mounted Troops on our left. The move was completed about 3.30am.

At 13.30am orders had also been received to the effect that a counter-attack would be carried out by 39th French Division on the right of our new position and by the 25th British Division on our left. The Bde would at the same time push forward under a barrage to the LA POLKA-VIERSTRAAT LINE and occupy it.

*4.25am The attack took place. The barrage which was to fall 250 yds in front of the BLUE LINE was absolutely inadequate and 5 or 6 German machine guns which had been pushed forward onto the CHEEPSIDE Rd (running from N10 b 8.5 to N10 b 0.2 **) were quite untouched. There was fortunately a heavy mist which covered the beginning of our advance but as soon as the movement was noticed the machine guns on the CHEEPSIDE Rd opened fire and rendered further advance impossible. The Battn was forced to withdraw to the BLUE LINE having lost several officers, including three Company Commanders, and about a third of its strength in casualties.*

The positions detailed above have been superimposed on a Google Earth Satellite view of the area (Figure 34). The trench from which the battalion launched their attack was in a slight hollow and they had to advance up a slope towards the Cheapside Road (Figure 35).

From 8-10am, and again from 3-3.45pm the whole Brigade area was very heavily bombarded but the rest of the day was comparatively quiet.

At dusk the Battn took over a further 130 yards of front from the 5th Y&L Rgt to enable that Battn to fill a gap between their right and the left of the 9th KOYLI on their right

Casualties - Officers killed - Capt H. FAULDER, Lt T.P. BRADBURY, 2ndLts R.J.R. PENROSE, P.P. McARDLE

Officers wounded - Lt W.D.G. GIFFORD M.C. and 2Lt H. PAYNE

Officers missing - 2Lt W. BECK D.C.M.

OR 17 Killed 65 Wounded and 9 missing

¹¹⁷ 1/4th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1918

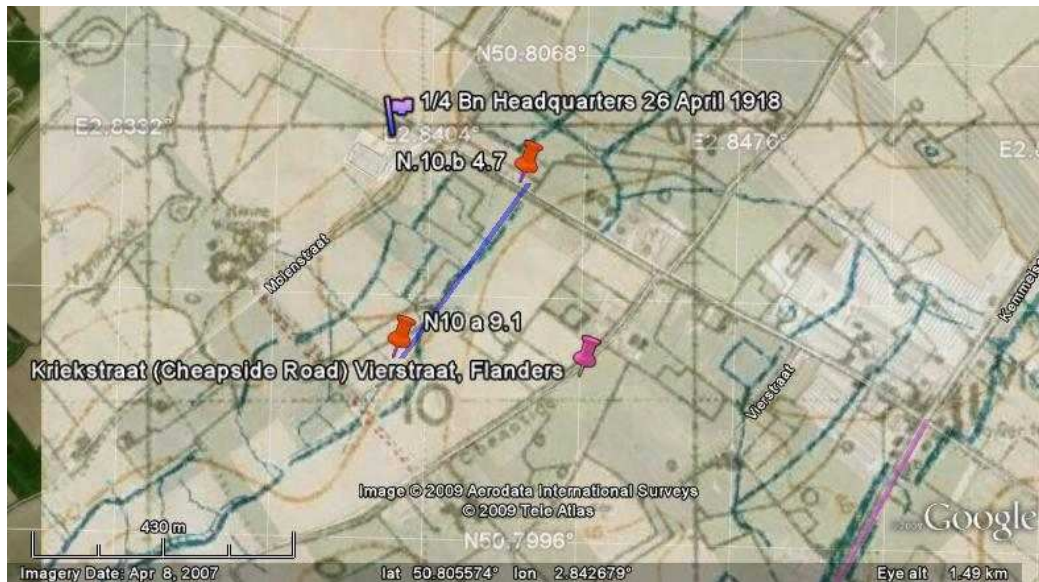


Figure 34 - Positions referred to in the 1/4th Bn Y&L War Diary, superimposed on Google Earth Satellite view of area (with Trench Map Overlay © Crown Copyright (Permission 9155)). The Blue line is about 500m long and the Suffolk cemetery two fields north of the pushpin marking the Cheapside Road (now KriekStraat)



Figure 35 - “A Corner of A Foreign Field”, View from the Cheapside Road across the Suffolk Cemetery, Photo: David Faulder (The trench from which the 1/4th Y&L came on 26 April 1918 is in the hollow marked by the trees in the distance; they were attempting to take the Cheapside Road)

Commonwealth War Graves Commission Debt of Honour database and Soldiers/Officers Died database

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) *Debt of Honour* database - accessed via *Geoff's Search Engine*¹¹⁸ combined with the *Soldiers Died in the Great War* (SDGW)¹¹⁹ and *Officers Died in the Great War*¹²⁰ records the following as killed or dying on that day:

Name	Rank	Unit	Memorial or Grave
Allan, Thomas Dixon	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Atkinson, Ralph	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Beck, William	2nd Lt	6th Bn	Loos Memorial Panel 105 and 106
Benn, William	L/Cpl	1st/4th	Wulverghem-Lindenhoek Road Military Cemetery III. F. 6.
Bradbury, Thomas Piers	Lt	7th DoW attd 1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 82 to 85 and 162A.
Brookfield, A	L/Cpl	1/4th "B" Co	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat C. 15.
Brooks, Joe	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Brown, Donald Ernest	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Dean, James	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Dyson, Tom	L/Cpl	1/4th "A" Coy.	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat C. 7.
Faulder, Harold	Capt	3rd attd 1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Foster, Arthur	L/Cpl	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Gamwells, Austin	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Green, Alfred	Pte	1st/4th	Klein-Vierstraat British Cemetery IV. D. 29.
Haworth, Frank	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Hinchcliffe, Charles Edward	Pte	1st/4th	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat D. 4.
Hudson, George	Cpl	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Hutchinson, P C F	Pte	1st/4th	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat C. 13.
Kennedy, Edward	L/Cpl	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
McArdle, Peter Paul	2nd Lt	1st/2nd Cheshire attd 1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 61 to 63
Mell, Herbert	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Parker, Robert William	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Parkins, G W	Pte	1st/4th	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat C. 17.
Penrose, Robert John Rowson	2nd Lt	1st/4th	Ploegsteert Memorial, Panel 8.
Richardson, W	Pte	1st/4th	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat C. 19.
Stables, F	Pte	1st/4th	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat C. 16.
Strafford, David	Cpl	1st/4th	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat C. 3.
Symons, Clifford	Cpl	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Thickett, George William	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Twite, S	Pte	1st/4th	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat C. 6.
Wagstaff, Frank	Pte	1st/4th	Godezonne Farm Cemetery I. D. 2.
Walters, B	Pte	1st/4th	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat C. 14.
Wigglesworth, W	Cpl	1st/4th	Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat C. 4.
Wiles, Willie	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Woffenden, Joe	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.
Wright, Sidney Victor	Pte	1st/4th	Tyne Cot Memorial Panel 125 to 128.

This list of 36 compares to the 4 Officers and 17 Other Ranks recorded on the day in the War Diary. Presumably some of the 36 died of wounds received in previous actions and some are in the number originally listed as wounded at the time the diary was written up.

¹¹⁸ Geoff's Search engine on <http://www.hut-six.co.uk/cgi-bin/search14-21.php> Due to changes proposed by CWGC, this ability to search by date and unit may soon be disabled.

¹¹⁹ Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-1919 - accessed for me by South Tyneside Library

¹²⁰ Officers Died in the Great War 1914-1919 - accessed for me by South Tyneside Library

Lt Bradbury and 2nd Lt McArdle were actually with 7th Bn Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) and 1/2nd Cheshire respectively, and attached to 1/4th Y&L. My Grandfather was with 3rd Y&L attached 1/4th Y&L. 2nd Lt Beck (originally listed in the War Diary as missing) is listed as killed in *Officers Died in the Great War*.

Imperial War Museum (IWM) staff have expressed surprise that someone (such as Captain Faulder) whose body was not recovered could be listed as killed on the day, stating that it would be normal to initially post such people as missing. I do not know if this was common practice or a modern day deduction.

Of this list of 36, twenty are listed as commemorated at Tyne Cot and two others are commemorated on other Memorials to the Missing. In addition thirteen are listed as buried in cemeteries which at the time were in German hands (eleven in the Suffolk, one in Godezonne Farm and one at Wulverghem-Lindenhoek Road). Only one is listed as being buried in cemeteries that were at the time in British hands. Some commemorated on the Memorials to the Missing may have been buried in graves destroyed in subsequent actions and two¹²¹ of those now listed as buried in cemeteries that at the time were in German hands may well be re-internments following post-war grave concentrations. Even taking this in to account, a tentative conclusion might be that very many of those killed on the 26th were left on the battlefield.

The Telegram

The War Office would usually sent telegrams to next of kin of officers; next of kin of other ranks would usually receive a letter.

deeply regret to inform you that Capt H Faulder
York and Lancaster Regt was killed in action twenty
sixth april the army council express their
sympathy¹²²

The telegram received by my grandfather's widow, Marjorie Faulder (Figure 36) has an address that is not the address given in my grandfather's service record as the address for his next of kin. However, when he supplied this, he was unmarried and his next of kin was his mother. His service record¹²³ shows that two telegrams were sent:

1. To 2 Wellfield Road, Huddersfield (home of his mother) addressed to "Mrs Faulder"
2. To 97 Valley Drive, Harrogate addressed to "Mrs Faulder"

I know my grandmother had relatives in Harrogate so it is possible that she was staying with them either long-term or having just moved up to stay with them having heard rumour¹²⁴ that her husband had died. I can find no record of a marital home. I

¹²¹ We know (see later) that those buried in the Suffolk were recovered from the battlefield in October 1918

¹²² Secretary of the War Office, 1918

¹²³ Service Record, Harold Faulder

¹²⁴ My Great Aunt, Miss Evelyn Faulder MM, (sister of Harold Faulder) was serving in the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (FANY) at the time and it is understood that she was first to hear the news of her brother's death from a soldier that she was transporting. (One hopes it was not the result of the unnamed soldier attempting to chat her up).

believe my grandfather returned to his unit - then 3rd Y&L at Hylton Camp, Sunderland - almost immediately after his marriage. Later my grandmother gave her address as Wellfield Road, so it would seem that by then she was living with her mother-in-law.

Figure 36 - War Office Telegram to Mrs Faulder, 4th May 1918, in author's possession

I do not know if the War Office normally would have sent two telegrams (one to the mother and one to the widow), or whether my great grandmother on receiving the first telegram would have responded to the War Office that they had the wrong address or the wrong next of kin.

Subsequently Marjorie Faulder received the standard telegram from Buckingham Palace 27 May 1918.

THE KING AND QUEEN DEEPLY REGRET THE LOSS YOU AND THE ARMY HAVE SUSTAINED BY THE DEATH OF YOUR HUSBAND IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY THEIR MAJESTIES TRULY SYMPATHISE WITH YOU IN YOUR SORROW
KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE¹²⁵

The Letter

Following a death, the convention was that an officer in the deceased's unit would write to the next of kin. No such letter has been found from the 1/4th Y&L; however a letter (Figure 37) was found at the bottom of a "family trunk" shortly after my father died. It is probable that the writer volunteered to take on the task. It was written 10 days after his death, so it is possible that there was a more immediate letter from Harold's battalion commander which has not survived.

¹²⁵ Keeper of the Privy Purse, Buckingham Palace, 1918

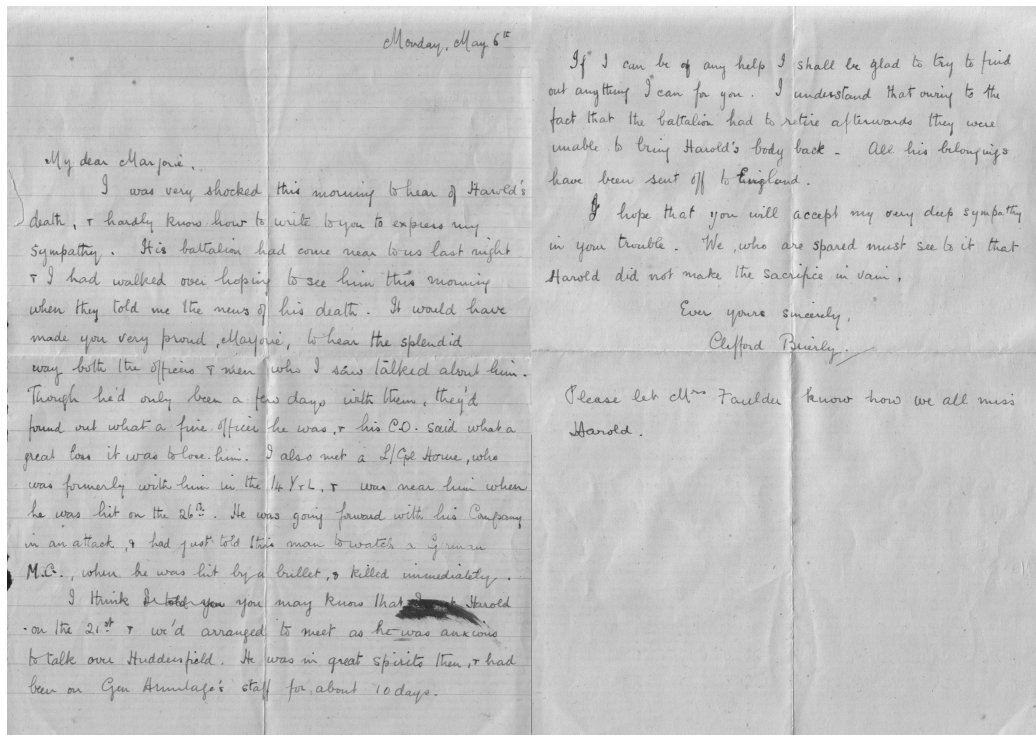


Figure 37 - Letter from Lt-Col Sidney Clifford Brierly to Marjorie Fell Faulder, 6th May 1918 in author's possession, used with permission of Brierly Family

Monday May 6th

My dear Marjorie,

I was very shocked this morning to hear of Harold's death + hardly know how to write to you to express my sympathy. His battalion had come near to us last night + I had walked over hoping to see him this morning when they told me the news of his death. It would have made you very proud, Marjorie, to hear the splendid way both the officers + men who I saw talked about him. Though he'd only been a few days with them, they'd found out what a fine officer he was + his C.O. said what a great loss it was to lose him. I also met a L/Cpl Horne, who was formerly with him in the 14th Y+L, + was near him when he was hit on the 26th. He was going forward with his Company in an attack, + had just told this man to watch a German M.G., when he was hit by a bullet + killed immediately.

I think ~~he told you~~ you may know that I met Harold on the 21st + we'd arranged to meet as he was anxious to talk over Huddersfield. He was in great spirits then + had been on Gen Armitage's staff for ten days.

If I can be of any help I shall be glad to try to find out anything I can for you. I understand that owing to the fact that the battalion had to retire afterwards, they were unable to bring Harold's body back. All his belongings have been sent off to England.

I hope that you will accept my very deep sympathy in your trouble. We who are spared must see to it that Harold did not make the sacrifice in vain.

Every yours sincerely
Clifford Brierly

Please let Mrs Faulder know how we all miss Harold.

This letter is probably the nearest we will get to knowing what actually happened. Lt-Col Sidney Clifford Brierly DSO was with the 1/4th KOYLI late on in the war and this battalion formed the second line in the formation of the morning of 26th April. Letters of condolence are known to "pull their punches" and therefore I am wary of the "killed immediately". The tone of the letter (beginning "My Dear Marjorie") indicates that Clifford Brierly clearly knew Marjorie Faulder well (from Census records it would appear that as children they were almost neighbours¹²⁶, and his brother and father attended the funeral of her Grandfather, Robert Fell¹²⁷) so he may well have softened the blow. We may wonder therefore if Captain Faulder took some time to die having been left as the rest of his company moved on.

As mention previously, staff at the Imperial War Museum had expressed surprise that he was not initially posted as "Missing" given that a body was not recovered. I have not found any reference to him being posted as missing, so I would conclude that when a roll call was done after the action, there were enough people able to give sufficient evidence to conclude that he had been killed. Perhaps L/Cpl Horne's testimony was thought conclusive; in which case, the death may have been as Lt Col Brierly reported. It is also, unfortunately possible that the battalion in looking out across no man's land after the action saw the body destroyed by shellfire.

The Official History

The Official Histories were compiled by the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence and published between 1922 and 1949. The volume relating to France and Belgium in March and April of 1918¹²⁸ was published in 1937, and chapters XXII and XXIII deal with the Second Battle of Kemmel 25th and 26th April 1918 (pages 409 to 441). Summarising the action on the morning of 26th it said:

The counter-attack was over. The troops concerned felt it had failed on account of bad staff arrangements, poor artillery supports, and the lack of drive exhibited by the French infantry. There had been a useless waste of life; one battalion commander even sent in a very strongly worded protest against what he called "this discreditable affair". Nevertheless some results of value had been obtained : first, the French had established a continuous defended line between the enemy and the weak scattered units which, during the previous afternoon and night, had formed the only barrier to the German entry into the Flanders plain : and, secondly, the [German] *Alpine Corps*, the *56th Division*, and part of the *19th Reserve Division*, which the counter-attack had struck, were pinned down by it and took no part in the German attack on this day.

¹²⁶ One of his grandsons - also a member of the Great War Forum - has confirmed CB's identity and indicated that he is happy for me to publish this letter. In addition other artefacts (such as 1900's dance cards) have confirmed the links between the families.

¹²⁷ Probably the Yorkshire Post (possibly Huddersfield Examiner) reporting the Funeral of Robert Fell on 15 April 1910

¹²⁸ Compiled by Brigadier-General Sir James E. Edmonds

War Office letter

The War Office letter (of 10th June 1922) to Marjorie Faulder (in response to a letter from her father enquiring about the location of the battalion) is not particularly useful other than saying that the battalion was “600 - 700 yards west of Vierstraat a village south of Ypres”¹²⁹. It does not say anything about the direction of the action or give any clue as to where Capt Faulder fell.

¹²⁹ War Office to Mrs Faulder, 1922b

Part D: The Aftermath

Family Aftermath

A local paper (either the Huddersfield Examiner or Yorkshire Post) carried a brief death notice (Figure 38).

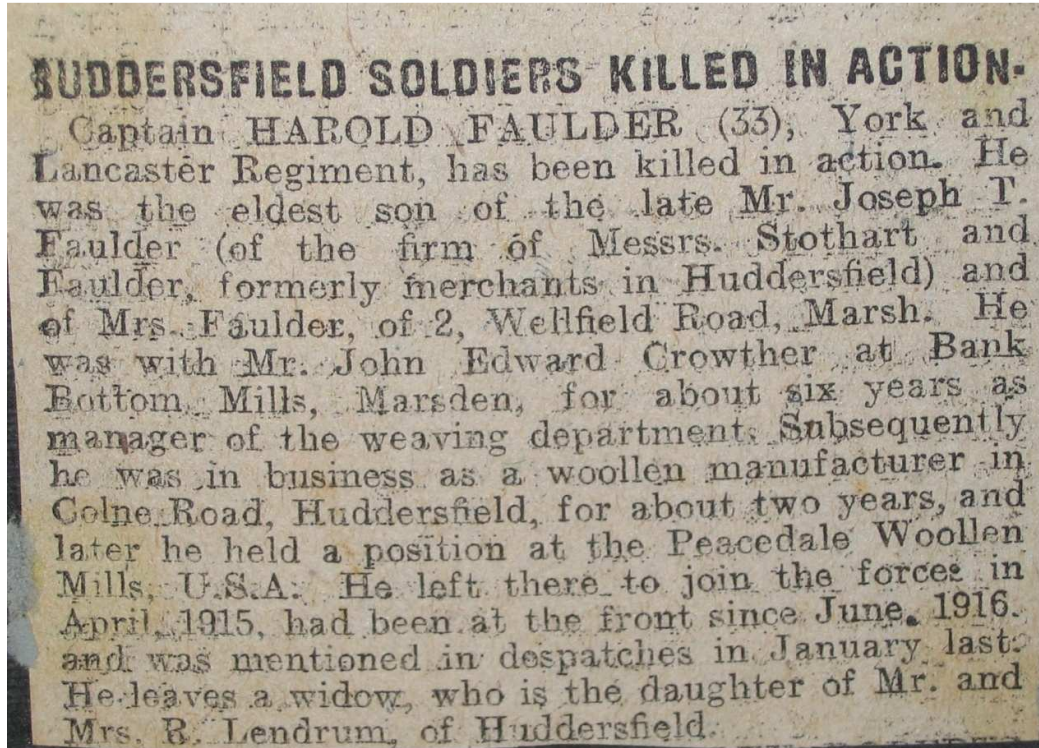


Figure 38 - Harold Faulder Obituary, possibly Huddersfield Examiner or Yorkshire Post, in the papers of Marjorie Faulder in author's possession

HUDDERSFIELD SOLDIERS KILLED IN ACTION

Captain HAROLD FAULDER (33), York and Lancaster Regiment, has been killed in action. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph T Faulder (of the firm Messrs. Stothart and Faulder, formerly Merchants in Huddersfield) and of Mrs Faulder of 2, Wellfield Road, Marsh. He was with Mr John Edward Crowther at Bank Bottom Mills, Marsden, for about six years as manager of the weaving department. Subsequently he was in business as a woollen manufacturer in Colne Road, Huddersfield, for about two years, and later he held a position at the Peacedale Woollen Mills, U.S.A. He had left there to join the forces in April 1915, had been at the front since June, 1916 and was mentioned in despatches January last. He leaves a widow, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lendrum, of Huddersfield.¹³⁰

In Peace Dale, the local paper, carried a short obituary:

¹³⁰ Obituary in local (Huddersfield) paper as yet unidentified - possibly Huddersfield Examiner or Yorkshire Post.

Harold Faulder Killed in Action

Captain Harold Faulder, thirty-three, York and Lancaster Regiment, has been killed in action. For two years or so he was employed in the Mills of the Peace Dale Manufacturing company, and boarded with Mrs. John R. Dixon on Church street. Captain Faulder, whilst here, made many friends and was well liked by all who knew him. He left Peace Dale to join the forces in April, 1915. He had been at the front since June, 1916, and was mentioned in despatches January last. He married after leaving Peace Dale. His death is much regretted by his acquaintances here.¹³¹

The likely fate of the body

Clifford Brierly's letter indicates that the battalion was "unable to bring Harold's body back" and it was probably never identified - I believe very much to the distress of his widow, my grandmother, and the anxiety and fear of my father. The fact that he is commemorated on the wall at Tyne Cot, means that no body or grave has been identified. There are a number of options as to what may have happened following the action:

- The body was left on the battlefield and was destroyed by subsequent shellfire. The War Diary¹³² records that on 26th April the area was heavily bombarded 8-10am and 3 to 3:45pm, and again the next day 4.45-5.15am and 7-7.45pm.
- The body got covered over by the effects of shellfire or weather.
- The Germans recovered the body and temporarily buried it nearby. I am told by Roel¹³³, whose Great Grandfather died a few weeks later fighting in the same area (but for the Germans), that often temporary burials were mass burials in a bit of trench that was being abandoned.
- The body was left exposed on the ground.

The body may have been subsequently recovered and buried, but due to the lack of any record, this could only have been in a "known unto God" grave.

Subsequent Occupation of the Area

The area west of Vierstraat was fought over extensively between April and September 1918, by a variety of units including:

- May 1918: German Reserve Infanterie Regiment 238
- Various French units.
- August 1918: 6th German Division
- Between August 23rd and 30th 1918: US 27th division ("O'Ryan's Roughnecks")

¹³¹ Obituary in Peace Dale paper as yet unidentified - possibly Providence Journal.

¹³² 1/4th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1918

¹³³ Roel22 is a member of the Great War Forum - an internet forum. He wrote "The purple line in Google Maps shows same the trench my German gr-grandfather was killed in action May 14th 1918. ... I do know my gr-grandfather's body was brought in from no man's land by his best friend and buried in a mass grave. I have reasons to believe this mass grave was in a disused part of the trench which you have marked on Google Maps". This would be the trench from which Harold Faulder went over the top for the last time.

- 1st September 1918 - 15th Hampshire

An aerial view of the battle ground (Figure 39) shows the utter devastation of the area.



Figure 39 - Ariel view of the battleground July 1918, Possibly War Office © Crown Copyright (Licence 9155)

War Time Clearances

If the body were recovered during the war, it would have been buried locally. Such recoveries were not exhumations, just recovery of exposed bodies. I suspect that if his body was found during the war it probably lies in one of the four smaller cemeteries (Figure 40) nearer Vierstraat. I note for instance that the Suffolk Cemetery at Vierstraat contains 8 unknowns. The CWGC says:

Apart from one burial made in November 1917, the [Suffolk] cemetery was not used again until October 1918 when the 38th Labour Group buried men killed during the German advance the previous April, all but two of whom belonged to the 1/4th and 1/5th York and Lancasters. At this time, it was called Cheapside Cemetery. Suffolk Cemetery contains 47 First World War burials, eight of them unidentified.¹³⁴

The notes on the other three cemeteries (Kemmel No 1, Klein Vierstraat, and Godezonne Farm) nearby do not contain such references to the specific action and to the 1/4th Y&L. I have yet to find any other references to wartime recoveries in this area. It is therefore possible that if the body was not destroyed by subsequent shellfire

¹³⁴ Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Cemeteries Website

(the most probable fate), it may be in one of the eight “known unto God” graves at the Suffolk Cemetery.



Figure 40 - Map showing location of CWGC Cemeteries near to Vierstraat Kriekstraat is modern-day name for Cheapside Road (from Google Earth)

Looking at the gravestones at the Suffolk, the two non-York and Lancaster burials are two of the unknowns (all other graves identify the regiment). This leaves six unknown York and Lancaster burials. Three are identified as Privates and two as Corporals. The remaining one has no identified rank. *If* the body of Captain Faulder was recovered during the war, then it is probable that this (Figure 41) is the only grave where it could be.



**Figure 41 - David Faulder at The Suffolk Cemetery, Vierstraat, May 2009
I am afraid I did not note who took the photograph for me**

Post war Clearances

After the war the battlefields were “cleared” by Labour Corps search parties looking for formally buried bodies but probably also recovering those just covered over by the effects of shellfire or land movement) and moved to whichever formal cemetery was open for burials.

This gruesome task took its toll on those doing the searches and trying to identify the bodies. Peter Hodgkinson writing in the Journal of the Centre for First World War Studies reports one the more restrained responses,

“Reverend J. Bickersteth described typical post-traumatic symptomatology in the men carrying out clearing:

*It is piteous work this collecting of dead ... after three or four days in the forward area too, it tries the nerves and causes a curious kind of irritability which was quite infectious – all the party being cross and out of temper, and it was quite easy to find oneself heatedly arguing some trivial point for no apparent reason.*¹³⁵

The clearance companies were guided in their work by Body Density Maps that showed the number of known (deliberate) burials previously notified to the Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquires. The Body Density Map for the area near Vierstraat¹³⁶ indicates there were about 37 burials in the map square (1000 yards each way - about a square kilometre) that include the battlefield.

Rank and Mentions in Despatches

Rank

The War diary of the 1/4th Battalion of the Yorks and Lancaster regiment and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission refers to Harold Faulder as “Captain”. Later when the War Office started referring to him as Lieutenant Faulder, this caused considerable distress to his widow and a correspondence between her father and the War Office and the intervention of Major Leslie Brierly (brother of Clifford and later Professor of International Law at Oxford and a Nuremburg Prosecutor) - all to no avail. According to his service record¹³⁷ (the majority of which consists of post-mortem correspondence about his rank), Marjorie Faulder received the gratuity and pension applicable to the widow of a Lieutenant.

Whilst he died leading a company (which normally carried the rank of Captain or sometimes Major), and was known by his battalion as “Captain”, and had a few weeks before been acting commanding officer of the 14th battalion, the official record,

¹³⁵ Hodgkinson, Journal of the Centre for First World War Studies Issue 6 p41, quoting the Bickersteth, *Diaries*, p. 274
This Journal describes the search, exhumation and reburial process in detail.

¹³⁶ Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquires, Sheet 28, Major Square N 10

¹³⁷ Service Record, Harold Faulder

according to the London Gazette (actually published after his death) said that on the disbanding of the 14th battalion he had “relinquished” his temporary rank.

His father-in-law, Mr R. H. Lendrum had written (June 16th 1922) to the War Office, saying:

*... It looks uncommonly like robbing the dead, or as through when he fell in defence of his country he had been degraded. Is this the way to treat those who gave up secure billets in other countries voluntarily to come home at their motherlands need? ...*¹³⁸

Two factors seem to have been key to this decision.

1) The temporary rank of Captain was given whilst the New Armies (of which the Barnsley Pals were a part) had “need of his services”. His transfer on the disbanding of the 2nd Barnsley Pals to an Entrenching Battalion took him out of the New Armies, so by definition he lost his temporary rank - unlike the officers that he oversaw posted from the battalion to the sister “new army” battalion, the 13th Battalion (the 1st Barnsley Pals), York and Lancaster Regiment.

2) Once he had joined the 1/4th York and Lancaster Battalion and been given command of a Company he would have been in line to regain the rank of Captain. However, he did not live long enough to qualify. A letter from Capt Branson (of the 1/4th York and Lancaster Regiment) to the War Office on 23rd January 1920¹³⁹, in answer to a query about Harold Faulder’s rank refers to the fact that he had not served the required 14 days to be granted the acting rank of Captain. It is of course possible that whilst on General Armitage’s staff he may have qualified at an earlier date to regain his rank, and the combination of his ten days with General Armitage and the five with the 1/4th York and Lancs, would have regained him his rank.

A letter (in the service file)¹⁴⁰ from Lieutenant-General, Sir W E Peyton (Military Secretary) to R. H. Lendrum (Marjorie Faulder’s father) written on 5th August 1922, concludes:

At the time of his death your son-in-law was serving with the 1/4th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, as a Lieutenant commanding a company, and had not at the time been granted the rank of Captain.

I am to assure you that there was no intention of wounding Mrs Faulders feelings or of depriving your son-in-law of any rank, but this department is obliged in official correspondence to refer to all officers in accordance with the various gazette notifications which have appeared regarding them.

¹³⁸ R.H. Lendrum to War Office, in Service File, Harold Faulder

¹³⁹ Capt Branson to War Office, n Service File, Harold Faulder

¹⁴⁰ War Office to R. H. Lendrum, in Service File, Harold Faulder

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

However, in the service file is an earlier draft with an additional penultimate paragraph which was removed following an internal comment which said "We felt some doubt about the para X in 3A (Figure 42), but took it that it was a custom which had M.S.'s sanction." The draft 7A removes any misapprehension which might arise.

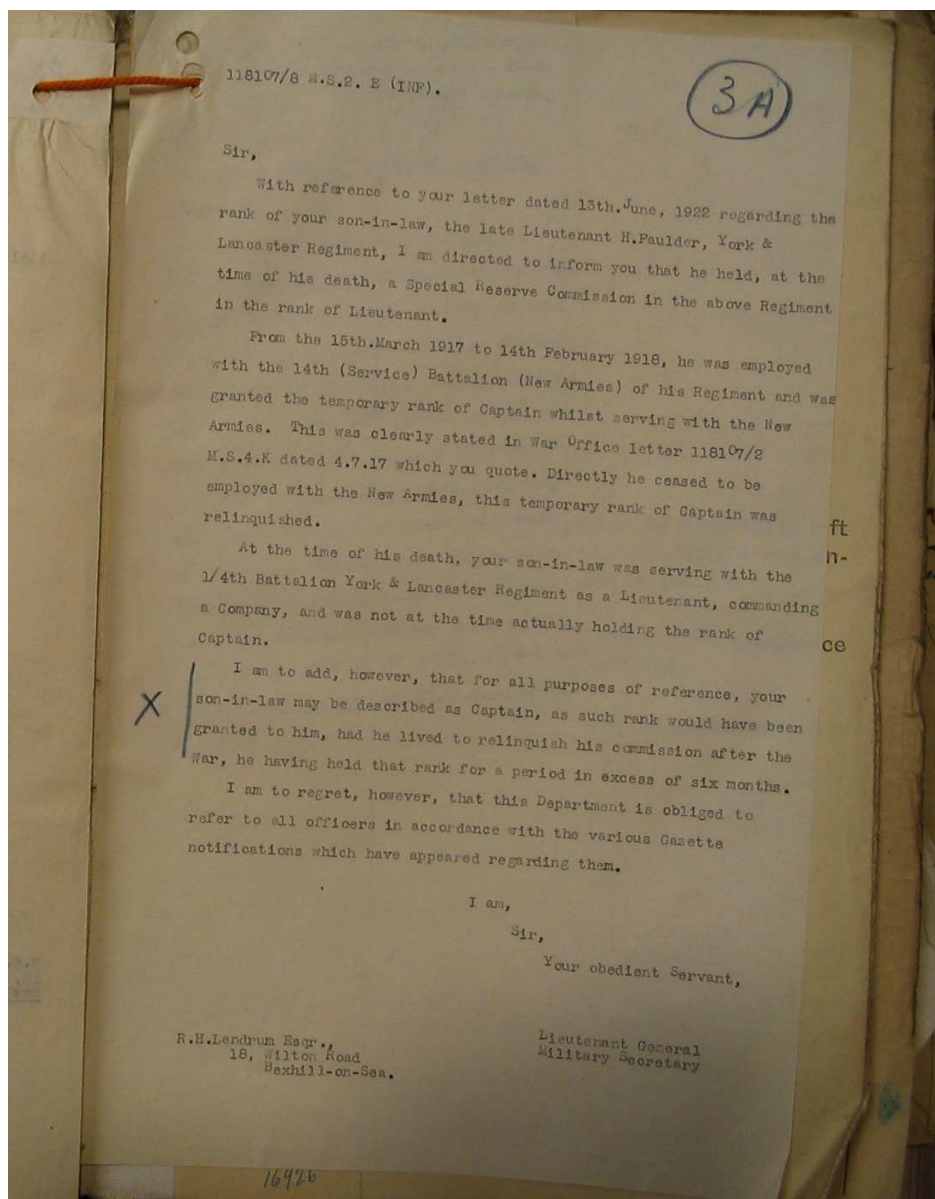


Figure 42 - Original Draft Letter to R. H. Lendrum from Military Secretary, War Office WO339/48300 At The National Archives © Crown Copyright (Licence 9155)

The removed para X read:

I am to add, however, that for all purposes of reference, your son-in-law may be described as Captain, as such rank would have been granted to him, had he

lived to relinquish his commission after the War, he having held that rank for a period in excess of six months.

So, it would appear that his father-in-law was right; there was a third factor key to the decision:

3) He got killed.

It is quite possible that he did not realise he lost his rank on transferring from a New Army battalion and until some functionary at the War Office processed the gazetting of his “relinquishing his rank”, no one else did either. A letter in the name of the Commander in Chief, British Army of the Rhine written on 1st June 1919 states:

He was bearing the badges of the rank at the time of his death, but was not holding the rank.¹⁴¹

I am sure that my father was aware that there had been some question about his father's rank but I doubt if he knew the full details, as I do not think he ever saw his father's service record. Possibly, he was worried that there had been a demotion due to some form of disgrace, which may explain his reluctance to explore his father's history. He took great pleasure in a modern printout of a memorial certificate on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission's website, describing his father as “Captain Faulder”. It was one of the few things he took into the hospice the day before he died.

My grandmother may also have keenly felt the impact, both financially and socially. Financially she received a reduced pension and gratuity (which was further reduced by the War Office reclaiming over-payment of £7 10/- in allowances paid after Harold Faulder had relinquished the rank of Captain¹⁴²). His Joint Executor, H. L. Calvert, wrote (10th January 1919) to the War Office to query this stating that he, “...was senior Cptn. but one with the 1/4th York. & Lanc. Rgt. As such he was in charge of “A” Coy at the time of his death”¹⁴³. His widow and the son (my father) to whom she gave birth just over ten weeks after Harold's death may have struggled (compared to the life style to which they were accustomed) despite support from the family.

Socially, her friends' husbands were senior officers, Harold's brother George Bertram was an acting Major, and yet Harold (the eldest son of his parents' marriage) died a mere Lieutenant. She may well also have suffered from having made something of the fact that he had temporary command of the 14th battalion (which if sustained would have lead to a rank of either acting Major or possibly acting Lt Colonel) and therefore she might have had expectations of his achieving higher rank - which she may have shared with her friends.

¹⁴¹ C-in-C British Army of the Rhine to War Office, in Service File, Harold Faulder

¹⁴² Adjustment of Gratuity sheet, in Service Record, Harold Faulder. This shows recovery of pay for the period 27th April to 30th April and allowances from 15th February.

¹⁴³ H. L. Calvert to War Office, in Service File, Harold Faulder (The other executor was Marjorie Faulder) It is quite likely that he was viewed as senior “captain” but one with the battalion at the time of his death. The War diary records that on that day they lost three (of four) company commanders - who would normally have been Captains or Majors; Harold Faulder was the only Captain killed, other officers killed that day being Lieutenants and 2nd Lieutenants.

A further complication for Mrs Faulder may have arisen from the will of Harold's father, Joseph Sewell Faulder (d 1903)¹⁴⁴. This set up a life interest in his estate for his widow Emily, to pass on her death to any "such children of mine living at my decease and such grandchildren of mine (*being the issue of any child or children of mine dying in my lifetime*)". Harold Faulder did not die in his father's lifetime, so unless there was a private arrangement, Harold's son would not have inherited from his Grandfather, Joseph Sewell Faulder. Recently found estate accounts indicate that Marjorie Faulder was allowed to stand in the place of her husband when the estate was distributed on the death of Joseph Sewell Faulder's widow. When Joseph's widow, Emily, died she left her entire personal estate¹⁴⁵ (which was not large) to her daughter Emily, Harold's oldest sister. Marjorie Faulder was an only child (her sister Doris dying whilst an infant), so she may have inherited private means from her father (also a Woollen Merchant), or possibly via her mother (the eldest daughter of Robert Fell, a Lead Merchant and Chemist).

Mentions in Despatches

Captain Harold Faulder was twice mentioned in despatches; 7th November 1917 and 7th April 1918. The commemorative cards (e.g. Figure 43) issued after the war¹⁴⁶ show Harold Faulder as attached to the 14th Battalion on both occasions.

¹⁴⁴ Probate Copy: Carlisle Probate Registry, 1903

¹⁴⁵ Will of Emily Faulder, (Probate Copy) 1927 at Carlisle Record Office: "SUBJECT to the payment of my funeral and testamentary expenses and debts I give all my real and personal estate to my Daughter Emily Story Faulder and appointer her to be the Executrix of my will"

¹⁴⁶ Churchill, W.S., 1919, *H Faulder, Mentions in Despatches Cards*, War Office, London



The War of 1914-1918.

Lt. [T./Capt.] H. Faulder, 3rd. Bn., att'd. 14th Bn., York & Lancaster Regt.

was mentioned in a Despatch from

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T. G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

dated 7th April 1918

for gallant and distinguished services in the Field.

*I have it in command from the King to record His Majesty's
high appreciation of the services rendered.*

Winston Churchill

Secretary of State for War.

*War Office
Whitehall, S.W.
1st March 1919.*

Figure 43 - Certificate confirming a Mention in Despatches on 7 April 1918 (issued after the war under the authority of Winston Churchill), in author's possession

These mentions were gazetted in the editions of 18th December 1917 (6th Supplement) published 21st December 1917 and 21st May 1918 (7th Supplement) published 24th May 1918¹⁴⁷. On the 8th January 1918 the Battalion War Diary records details of members of the battalion who had been mentioned in the New Years Honours List; this includes: "Mentioned in Despatches - Capt H Faulder"¹⁴⁸.

Harold Faulder was shown as attached to the 14th Battalion when he got his second Mention in Despatches on 7th April 1918. We know, however, that the Battalion was disbanded in February 1918. This is likely to indicate that the mention was earned well before it was published. The alternative is that he earned the second mention whilst with the 4th Entrenching battalion; as these were not Regimental units his battalion affiliation may have remained as "3rd Bn attached 14th". It is unlikely that the Entrenching Battalion would have been in action due to it being stationed well behind the line. However, in April 1918, a major German advance may have brought the Entrenching Battalion into action, or at least under fire. The Entrenching Battalion War Diary does not however mention any significant action that might have led to a mention in despatches.

¹⁴⁷ Graham Col., 1918, War Office Letter to Mrs H Faulder

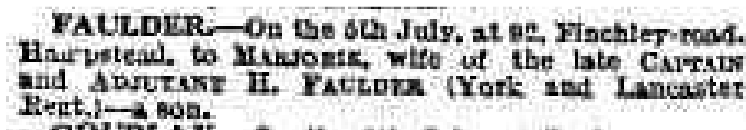
¹⁴⁸ 14th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1918

As reported previously Harold Faulder relinquished the temporary rank of Captain on 15 February 1918. The commemorative cards respectively refer to 2nd Lt. [temp. Capt.] and Lt. [temp. Capt.]; this would again support the contention that both were earned whilst with the 14th battalion. His promotion to temporary Captain was on 15th March 1917, which is therefore the earliest date for the first mention. His promotion to substantive Lieutenant was on 1st November 1917 and is therefore the latest date for the first mention and the earliest date for the second mention.

Review of the various war diaries for the period does not reveal the reason for these mentions. The (standard) commemorative cards say they were awarded for “gallant and distinguished services”; this might possibly include being a distinguished Adjutant (from 16th May 1917 - which would fit the dates for the first mention) and possibly for distinguished work (as acting commanding officer) in winding up the 14th battalion (February 1918 - which would fit the dates for the second mention). It is rare for records of mentions in despatches to record the actual reason for the mention. We shall probably never know for sure.

Postscript

The Times of 8th July 1918 (10 weeks after the death of Harold Faulder) carried the notice of the birth (Figure 44) of Harold Faulder’s only child, my father.



FAULDER.—On the 5th July, at 92, Finchley-road, Hampstead, to MARJORIE, wife of the late CAPTAIN and ADJUTANT H. FAULDER (York and Lancaster Regt.)—a son.

Figure 44 - Birth Announcement, Harold Dick Sewell Faulder 5th July 1918 in Times 8th July 1918

FAULDER - On 5th July, at 92 Finchley-road, Hampstead to MARJORIE, wife of the late CAPTAIN and ADJUTANT H. FAULDER (York and Lancaster Regt.) - a son.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁹ Times of 8th July 1918

Appendix: Army Structure.

The following structure of the British Army is based on that described by Hornby¹⁵⁰ and the order of battle of that part of the army involved in the battle when Harold Faulder died is deduced from Baker¹⁵¹. In summary, Armies consist of Corps, which consist of Divisions, which consist of Brigades, which in their turn consist of Battalions. This analysis concentrates on the Infantry.

The military forces on the Western Front were organised into a series of Armies; nations would often have multiple Armies in the field. Each British Empire one was usually commanded by a Lieutenant-General. In April 1918, the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) consisted of the following Armies (each of about 85,000 when at full establishment):

- First Army: Commanded by Sir Henry Horne
- **Second Army**: Commanded by Sir Herbert Plumer; in April recently returned from Italy to the Ypres Salient
- Third Army: Commanded by Sir Julian Byng
- Fourth Army: Commanded by Sir Henry Rawlinson (briefly re-designated Second Army when Plumer's unit was moved to Italy)
- Fifth Army: Commanded by Sir Hubert Gough (The Reserve Army which in March 1918 suffered heavy losses and was not fully re-established until May 1918)¹⁵²

Armies would normally consist of a Headquarters supported by units of Army troops (which would include Medical, Supply, Engineers, and Artillery etc.), plus a number of units arranged into Army Corps - usually two Corps per Army. Corps, in this context, referred to a hierarchical unit rather than specific regimental style units such as the Army Service Corps (ASC) or Rifle Corps. Confusingly, also these Armies are different to the "New Armies" previously referred to! The "New Armies" or Kitchener Armies referred more to tranches of recruits organised into New Army Battalions, each of which could then be sent to any of the above armies.

In late April 1918, Harold Faulder was in a unit that was part of Second Army, which included the following Corps:

- IX Corps: Commanded by Lieutenant-General Alexander Gordon
- **XXII Corps**: Commanded by Lieutenant-General Alexander Godley¹⁵³

Corps would normally consist of a Headquarters again supported by units of Corps troops, plus a number of units arranged into Divisions - at least two Divisions per Corps. Corps, like Armies, were usually fairly static and divisions were rotated in and out of various Corps as required.

¹⁵⁰ Hornby, 2003 Western Front Association website

¹⁵¹ Baker, 2009b *Long Long Trail website: 49th (West Riding) Division page*

¹⁵² Details summarised from Baker, 2009c *The Long Long Trail website: Armies page*

¹⁵³ Commanders determined from Official History France & Belgium, 1918 Vol II p531

In late April 1918, Harold Faulder was part of XXII Corps, which included the following Divisions:

- 9th (SCotish) Division
- 21st Division
- 25th Division
- 39th Division
- **49th (West Riding) Division**
- 71st Brigade of 6th Division
- 89th Brigade of 30th Division

Divisions would again consist of a Headquarters supported by units of divisional troops, plus a number of further units arranged into Brigades - three per Division. In April a Division would total more than 18,000 when at full strength; however by late April, after the fighting in March and early April, they would have been severely under-strength.

In late April 1918, Harold Faulder was part of 49th Division (commanded by Major-General N. Cameron) which included the following Brigades:

- 146th (West Riding) Brigade
- 147th (2nd West Riding) Brigade
- **148th (3rd West Riding) Brigade**

A brigade would consist of a small Headquarters plus a number of further units of batteries of artillery and battalions of infantry - until February/March 1918 four battalions per brigade, but from March 1918 reduced to three per brigade - at full strength a little over 4,000.

In late April 1918, Harold Faulder was part of the 148th Brigade (commanded by Brigadier-General Green-Wilkinson¹⁵⁴) which consisted of the following battalions:

- 1/4th Battalion, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (KOYLI)
- **1/4th (Hallamshire) Battalion**, the York and Lancaster Regiment (Y&L)
- 1/5th Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment

An infantry battalion had a very small Headquarters and it was further divided into four companies and at full strength would have been a little over 1000 officers and men.

Harold Faulder joined the 1/4th Y&L (commanded by Lt Col R E Wilson) in late April 1918¹⁵⁵ and it is believed he was put in command of "A" company¹⁵⁶.

¹⁵⁴ 148th Infantry Brigade War Diary 1918

¹⁵⁵ 1/4th Bn York and Lancaster Regiment War Diary, 1918

¹⁵⁶ Service Record: Harold Faulder, letters in his service record refers to him commanding a company, and one to him commanding "A" Coy.

Companies were then divided into 4 Platoons, usually commanded by a Subaltern (Lieutenant or Second Lieutenant), which would then be divided into Sections

Infantry Regiments were not units that formed part of the above order of battle; they were units associated with the recruitment and training of troops in the UK. Regiments can have a variable number of battalions - the York and Lancaster Regiment in World War One expanded to 3 Regular battalions, 6 Territorial battalions, and 10 New Army battalions and 3 "other" battalions. These battalions would be distributed across a number of brigades and divisions. Usually, but not always, a soldier would serve in battalions within the same regiment.

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Index of Figures and Context

Harold Faulder (Figure 1) was my Grandfather and died during World War One. During the life of my late father, Harold Dick Sewell Faulder (Figure 2), who was born a few weeks after his father's death, there was some confusion as to how he died. One story said that he had been killed in No Man's Land one night whilst scouting whilst another said he had been hit by an artillery shell whilst in a forward observation post. My father seemed reluctant to research his father's life, and toward the end of his own life seemed very concerned about his father "lying in the mud of Flanders".....	1
We knew that he had no known grave and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission notes (Figure 3) that he is commemorated at the Tyne Cot Memorial (Figure 4).....	2
Harold Faulder was the first son of Joseph Sewell Faulder and Emily Story both of whom were born in Cumberland. Since 1874 his father together with John Stothart (also from Cumberland) had been trading as Stothart & Faulder (Woollen Merchants) at the junction of Brook Street and John William Street in Huddersfield in the West Riding of Yorkshire (Figure 5, 6). Emily Story was the daughter of George Story, the draper with whom Joseph lodged when he was an apprentice draper in Carlisle in 1861. Joseph and Emily were married in St Cuthbert's parish church, Carlisle on 11 th October 1882. John Stothart was one of the witnesses (possibly best man).	6
Dr Rogers, the College archivist, also reports that in the 1904 version of the College Register (based presumably on 1903 data), Harold is reported as living at West Mount, Blacker Road (Figure 7) - which was the family home in the 1901 census - whilst curiously the Register reports his father, Joseph, as living in Water Street (Figure 8), Huddersfield. Blacker Road is the sort of road where you would expect a well-to-do businessman to live (John Stothart lived next door); Water Street is a more modest street although not as down market as its location over the railway might suggest.	8
The 1911 Census shows Harold and his sisters Emily, Evelyn and Jessie and his younger Brother Ronald living at 2 Wellfield Road (Figure 9) with their mother. Bert was away at School in Sedburgh. Harold was listed as a Manufacturer.....	11
Bank Bottom Mills in Marsden (just up the valley from Huddersfield) was one of the largest mills in the district (Figure 10) and if he was managing the weaving department he held a significant managerial post. The Mill was one of many owned by the Crowthers, who were a well known (and probably relatively progressive) mill owning family. John Edward Crowther owned the Marsden Mill Company.	12
In 1913 Harold went to the USA to work at Peace Dale Mill in Rhode Island, USA. There is a Mr H Faulder on the passenger lists (Figure 11) of the Arabic (White Star Line) leaving Liverpool for Boston (a logical port for someone travelling to Rhode Island) in November 1913. Whilst the age (28) matches and the profession (Manufacturer) probably matches, the last permanent residence (Wales) is not currently understood.....	13
According to the subsequent obituary in a paper local to Peace Dale, he left in April 1915 to enlist. Passenger lists (Figure 12) reveal that he returned on the Lusitania - departing from New York and arriving at Liverpool on April 11 th . The Lusitania was sunk a few weeks later by a German submarine on 7 th May 1915.....	14
A week after returning from the United States, Harold Faulder enlisted as a Private in the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps - a specialist battalion of the London Regiment. His service record file shows that he enlisted on 19 th April 1915 at Lincoln's Inn, giving his address as 2 Wellfield Road, Huddersfield, his mother's home at that time (Figure 13). He was 30 years of age and was a volunteer; conscription was introduced later that year. All potential officers enlisted as Privates.....	16

In addition the assistant librarian at Lincoln's Inn sent me a copy of his entry in the history of the Corps (Figure 14):.....	17
His commission as a Second Lieutenant is dated 14 June 1915 (Figure 15). It was gazetted in the London Gazette:	18
Second Lieutenant Harold Faulder married Marjorie Fell Lendrum, daughter of Robert Henry Lendrum a Woollen Manufacturer also from Huddersfield, on 2 nd November 1915 at Holy Trinity Church, Huddersfield (Figure 16). The witnesses were his brother, George Bertram Faulder and Robert Henry Lendrum & Elizabeth Lendrum, the latter couple being the bride's parents.	20
Harold Faulder's address is listed on the marriage certificate (Figure 17) as Hylton Castle Camp, Sunderland (Figure 18). This is where the 3 rd Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment was stationed at the time.	21
I have yet to find an engagement announcement (there might have been one in the Yorkshire Post or the Huddersfield Examiner) so do not know if the engagement was a long one. The families had known each other for some considerable time - certainly, according to a dance card, Marjorie Lendrum (Figure 19) danced twice with an "H Falder" at a dance at her maternal grandfather's house, Somerville (Figure 20), on 21st September 1904.	21
A scrap of paper (Figure 21) in Marjorie Faulder's papers probably shows his postings. Unfortunately, as with many of her papers, it does not include dates.	23
The 14th (Service) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment , (A "New Army Battalion" also known as 2nd Barnsley - a "Pals" battalion) was attached to 94th Brigade, (part of 31st Division) which entered the France theatre of War in March 1916 (having previously been in Egypt). The battalion was disbanded in France on 16 th February 1918. Harold Faulder's medal card (Figure 22) notes that the first theatre of war that he entered was France and that he did so on 15 th June 1916 (probably via Etaples).	25
The Commanding Officer of the 14 th Battalion was Lt-Col W B Hulke and it is in his Second Supplementary Operational Order (Figure 23) of 26 June 1916 (referring to preparations for 1 st July) that we find the first mention of 2 nd Lt Harold Faulder. This specified that 2 nd Lt Faulder (amongst others) would not take part in the forthcoming action but would be held in reserve with 1 st line Transport at Warnimont Wood. Cooksey, in his book <i>The Barnsley Pals</i> says that those kept back were "those men [around which] the Army would rebuild the battalion should a disaster occur". I suspect that it was also a means to avoid having parts of the battalion led by inexperienced and un-blooded junior subalterns who had not been with the battalion during May (when it had been training) or in June (when it had been rehearsing the forthcoming attack).	28
On 21 st August 1916 "2 nd Lt H Faulder proceeded to attend a course of instruction at XI Corps Sniping School, STEENBECQUE". On the 28 th , he (and his batman) returns from the course. During this time Sgt Harman took charge of the intelligence squad, but reporting to the Adjutant. (The scrapbook previously referred to contains a photograph of Harold's Batman, George Tonks (Figure 24); I was slightly surprised that a (then) 2 nd Lieutenant should have one, but army establishment lists confirm that all officers had batmen or servants.)	31
The role of the intelligence officer would seem to be a staff type job (for instance prior to the raid of 31 st August/1 st September, the intelligence officer's role including going to brigade headquarters "to synchronise watches") - which would seem to make the sniping course seem unusual. However, we do not know that the course "at sniping school" was necessarily in sniping - it could have concerned intelligence or counter sniping. Snipers in forward positions also acted as look outs and therefore would have an intelligence gathering role. The position of intelligence officer does not exist in some battalion	

listings, but the role of sniper officer does; it is therefore probable that these two roles were combined. From the 1 st September, the battalion war diary has the initials HF alongside each day's entry (Figure 25), indicating some level of responsibility for this document.	31
On the 28 th January 1918 the Battalion War Diary (Figure 26) records:.....	34
The last actual entry in the War Diary file (at The National Archives - Figure 27) is:	35
The response of troops to such exhortations is not known; however a cutting (Figure 28) about the York and Lancaster Regiment (possibly from the Yorkshire Post or Huddersfield Examiner) might indicate the public mood. It probably cannot be taken as absolute truth. The quote alleged to have been made by an officer that, "... it was marvellous how our chaps laughed at the machine gun fire; he had seen them pay far more attention to a shower of rain." would prove sadly prophetic.....	39
A map (Figure 29) - unattributed - but found on many websites shows the extent of the German advance.	40
In the Ypres Salient, the Germans (as part of Operation Georgette) had just captured Mount Kemmel on 25 th April 1918 (Figure 30).	42
The Brigade Diary also contains a map (Figure 31) showing the disposition of the brigade.	43
The positions detailed above have been superimposed on a Google Earth Satellite view of the area (Figure 32). The trench from which the battalion launched their attack was in a slight hollow and they had to advance up a slope towards the Cheapside Road (Figure 33).....	44
The telegram received by my grandfather's widow, Marjorie Faulder (Figure 34) has an address that is not the address given in my grandfather's service record as the address for his next of kin. However, when he supplied this, he was unmarried and his next of kin was his mother. His service record shows that two telegrams were sent:	47
Following a death, it was convention that an officer in the deceased's unit would write to the next of kin. No such letter has been found from the 1/4 th Y&L; however a letter (Figure 35) was found at the bottom of a "family trunk" shortly after my father died. It is probable that the writer volunteered to take on the task. It was written 10 days after his death, so it is possible that there was a more immediate letter from Harold's battalion commander which has not survived.....	48
A local paper (either the Huddersfield Examiner or Yorkshire Post) carried a brief death notice (Figure 36).	52
An ariel view of the battle ground (Figure 37) shows the utter devastation of the area.	54
If the body was recovered during the war, it would have been buried locally. Such recoveries were not exhumations, just recovery of exposed bodies. I suspect that if his body was found during the war it probably lies in one of the four smaller cemeteries (Figure 38) nearer Vierstraat. I note for instance that the Suffolk Cemetery at Vierstraat contains 8 unknowns. The CWGC says:	54
Looking at the gravestones at the Suffolk, the two non York and Lancaster burials are two of the unknowns (all other graves identify the regiment). This leaves six unknown York and Lancaster burials. Three are identified as Privates and two as Corporals. The remaining one has no identified rank. <i>If</i> the body of Captain Faulder was recovered during the war, then it is probable that this (Figure 39) is the only grave where it could be.....	55

However, in the service file is an earlier draft with an additional penultimate paragraph which was removed following an internal comment which said “We felt some doubt about the para X in 3A (Figure 40), but took it that it was a custom which had M.S.’s sanction.” The draft 7A removes any misapprehension which might arise. The removed para X read:58

Captain Harold Faulder was twice mentioned in despatches; 7th November 1917 and 7th April 1918. The commemorative cards (e.g. Figure 41) issued after the war show Harold Faulder as attached to the 14th Battalion on both occasions.60

The Times of 8th July 1918 (10 weeks after the death of Harold Faulder) carried the notice of the birth (Figure 42) of Harold Faulder’s only child, my father.....62