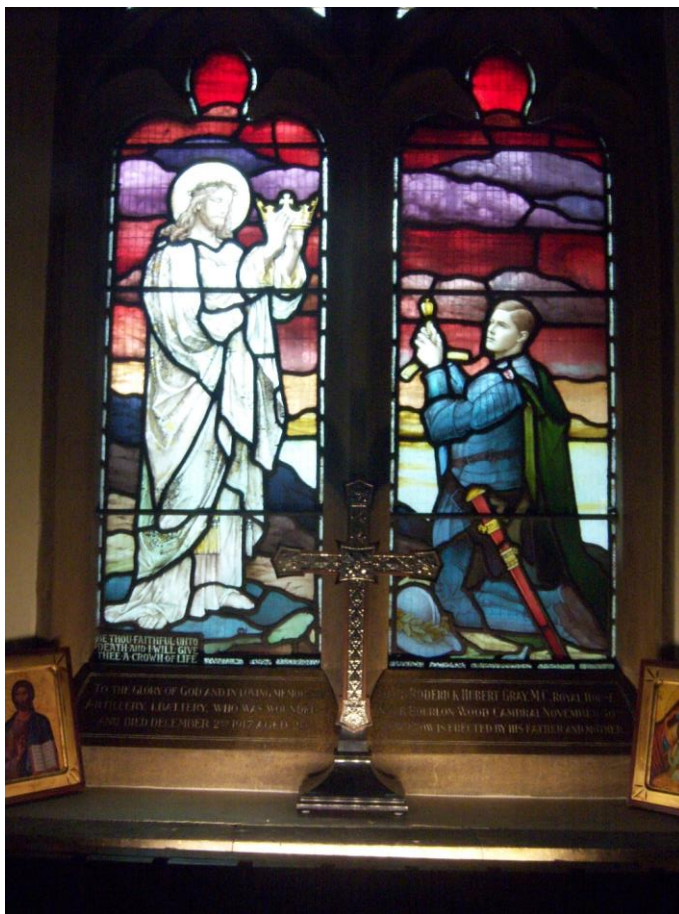


War Memorials of the Great War in Colchester



By

Dr Paul Rusiecki

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Part 1

Introduction

In October 2017 the author was requested by the Colchester Civic Society to produce a survey of all the borough's war memorials connected with the Great War, a survey that was to include photographs of them all to determine whether any required repair or refurbishment. The aim was to establish whether any of them required repairs and/or refurbishment during 2018, the centenary of the Armistice, and the year in which funding for such matters might reasonably be expected to end. In addition, included in this survey is a transcription of all the unveiling and dedication ceremonies which were held, from the very first one, at the Colchester and East Essex Cricket Club in 1915, until the most recent, at North Primary School in 2017. In this way the Civic Society now possesses a comprehensive list of these ceremonies, together with the names of the men who were listed as having fallen in the war. Although the roll of honour in the Town Hall lists all the borough's war dead, the dedication ceremonies and the various war memorials allow us to see which churches or other organisations the men were involved in, or which parishes they lived in, prior to 1914. Of course, not all the men listed on the war memorials or rolls of honour will be found on the borough roll of honour in the Town Hall. In some cases they had not been born here, nor were they residents in 1914, others did not have parents who lived here. For instance, the Fallen on the memorial in St James the Less includes many Catholic servicemen from all over the country who worshipped here during the time they were stationed at the garrison.

This survey was originally designed to be confined within the town itself, but it has since ranged further afield to include places which residents will probably regard as being part of the wider area of the town.

Part 2 is a brief history of the war memorials in the survey. Anyone wishing to get a more detailed picture of the history of the Colchester borough memorial can do no better than consult Dr Edgar Hunt's superb *Colchester War Memorial Souvenir: The Great War 1914-1918*, which was published in 1923. To my knowledge no other history of a local parish war memorial has been written, although there exists *St Nicholas and St Runwald: Record of the Great War*, found in Essex Record Office D/P 176/28/3. The closest approximation to a study of the town's war memorials is my own work, *The Impact of Catastrophe: The People of Essex and the First World War 1914-1920*, published by the Essex Record Office in 2008. In Parts 3 and 4 the location of war memorials is arranged in a chronological order which is determined by the date of the unveiling and dedication ceremony. In Part 3 an asterisk next to the name indicates that a memorial no longer exists or has been moved or obscured so that in effect it is not on public view. Part 5 lists those places where I have been unable to locate an unveiling and dedication ceremony but where I have details of the memorial.

There is a lack of uniformity in the wording of the headings and sub-headings that accompany each report of a ceremony, because they are the words which were used in each individual newspaper report. Some of the items which have been included are not, strictly speaking, unveiling and dedication ceremonies, but they have been inserted because they had some significance for one particular ceremony or for the war memorial movement generally.

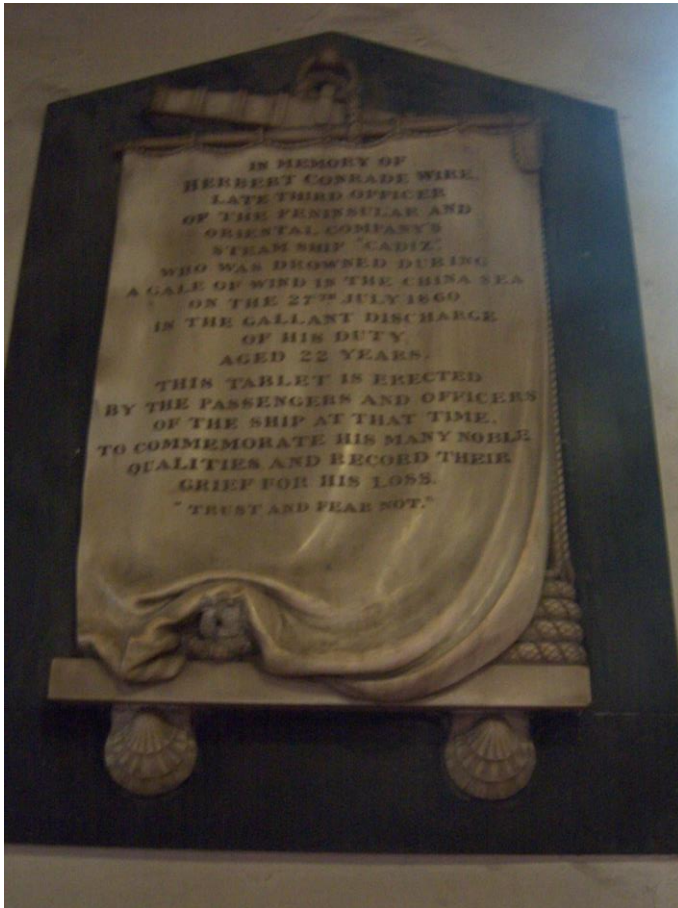
The author has included the year, date and page number of the newspaper issue for each ceremony to assist anyone who wishes to look at the account for themselves.

Part 2

A brief history of the War Memorials of the Great War in Colchester and District

I War Memorials before the Great War

War memorials did not make their first sombre appearance in the aftermath of the Great War, for they had existed for at least a hundred and fifty years prior to that conflict. Most of these earlier memorials are to be found in churches, where they were placed to commemorate members of wealthy and influential families who lost their lives in colonial service, colonial wars or in wars against Britain's European rivals such as France and Russia. For instance, this memorial, in St Peter's, commemorates Herbert Conrade Wire, who drowned in a storm in the South China Sea, whilst serving with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Cadiz* in 1860.



These memorials commemorated those of the officer class; the families of ordinary soldiers, the so-called 'rank and file', could neither afford such memorials, nor would they have been considered worthy to be remembered in isolation. Even when memorials were erected which commemorated entire military units, the distinctions between officers and other soldiers were rigidly adhered to. The memorial in St Peter's church to the men of the Essex Regiment who died in the Crimean War (1854-56), first lists the officers, four Captains, two Lieutenants and an Assistant-Surgeon, followed by 18 Sergeants and 12 Drummers, and finally 420 rank and file. The same social distinctions are to be found on the county's memorial at Chelmsford to the men of the Essex Regiment who fell in the South African (Boer) War (1899-1902). The 251 Fallen are listed by battalion, but again beginning with the officers and ending with the rank and file. The South African War obelisk is pictured below.



II “Some corner of a foreign field”

Social class may have been the determining factor in the inscriptions on war memorials before 1914, but several elements combined to transform the very nature of commemoration and memorialisation which occurred during and after the Great War. Firstly, the conflict was not a limited war fought by small numbers of British colonial troops. Instead, millions of men volunteered for or were conscripted into active service. Secondly, the monstrously huge industrial nature of warfare, which on the Western Front took the form of static trench warfare where men were hurled against weapons capable of mass slaughter, led to losses on a scale never before seen in warfare. Thirdly, and crucially, was the post-war decision to leave the hundreds of thousands of British dead where they had fallen, lying in foreign graves rather than bringing them home. Only a minority of the Fallen, those who were brought home gravely wounded or seriously ill to hospitals in ‘Blighty’, and who did not survive, were in fact buried in their home soil. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists 124 Essex cemeteries and churchyards which contain war graves, a small fraction of the 12,000 burial grounds containing 171,000 military graves in the United Kingdom. Strangely enough Colchester is not included although it contains 267 British, 11 Australian and four Belgian graves from the Great War. Finally, the war was widely regarded as a holy war against the evils of so-called ‘Prussianism’ and ‘Kaiserism’, with British troops in particular playing the role of imperial crusaders.

III The origins of the war memorial movement

The origins of the war memorial movement can be traced right back to the first days and weeks of the war in the autumn of 1914. There were two strands to these early developments. Communities vied with each other in drawing attention to the number of their young men who volunteered. Lists

appeared in the local press naming these men village by village, and they very quickly became known as 'rolls of honour', because their sense of patriotism and duty was regarded as honourable as well as bestowing honour on wherever they lived. Some rolls of honour were compiled during the war. The Colchester and East Essex Cricket Club was given one by Percy Shaw Jeffrey, the headteacher of Colchester Royal Grammar School, which was put on display in the clubhouse in July 1915. Another was compiled at St Paul's, and two at St Albright's in Stanway. In the latter church one roll of honour lists all those who served but it distinguishes between those who served and those who fell by placing a red cross next to the names of the dead. The second roll lists just the fallen. At All Saints, Shrub End, the roll of honour also lists all those who served, with a special distinguishing mark next to the names of the Fallen. North County Primary School also compiled a roll of honour but this was unfortunately lost. As the war progressed these rolls of honour acquired a new and darker meaning; by 1915 the term was being used to describe collectively those who had died in the service of their country, those who were said to have made 'the supreme sacrifice.'

The second strand in the war memorial movement ran along parallel lines with the first. Individuals took it upon themselves to erect wayside crosses or war shrines modelled on the *calvaire* found in Roman Catholic countries. They were placed in churchyards, at crossroads and even in peoples' gardens. Flowers were placed on them as well as prayers for those who were serving or who had been killed. We know that at least two such shrines existed in Colchester, one at St Martin's and one in the churchyard of St Leonard's, Lexden, because they were both dedicated on the same day in October 1917. We have a clear description of both; this is the one at Lexden:

The war shrine is of painted wood, standing on a wooden shaft about four feet six inches above the ground. Externally it is light green colour. Within the gable, in white letters is 'Jesu Mercy.' The shrine itself is painted red internally, with a stencil diaper pattern in black. On the inside of the doors are the lists of the names of the departed, and between these are prayers for the living and the dead. The crucifix is a cast from a French model, and of the well-known type.

The phenomenal scale of losses in the Great War, with 750,000 British war dead, mainly in foreign theatres of war, was compounded by the decision in 1918 to prohibit the exhumation and removal of bodies for burial in Britain. At the time unofficial exhumations were occurring all over the Western Front and this was regarded as disrespectful to the memory of the fallen. The fact is that this would only have been available to families with influence and the wherewithal to do it. It would have been beyond the scope of working class families. At the time the decision, however much heartbreak it brought to families, was therefore regarded as appropriate and just. There was a feeling that the dead of each regiment had come from all social backgrounds, they had died in the same cause, and often fallen on the same battlefield. Therefore, to rest together in death was seen as a fitting conclusion to their service and self-sacrifice. Field Marshal Sir William Robertson expressed this sentiment most fittingly, when, in 1923, as he unveiled the Colchester war memorial, he spoke of the Fallen as resting together 'in the Democracy of death.' When Colchester's MP, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, dedicated the war memorial at St Mary-at-the-Walls, he echoed these sentiments: 'It has been said that the English nation was to be found, not in the castles but in the cottages, and they knew very well that day that the angel of death spared neither one class nor the other. - In the stress of battle they could not visibly receive the blessing of the church. They fell in action, at sea, in the air, and in the fields of Flanders, like true Crusaders within sight of the Holy City and they lay sleeping in some corner of the foreign field that for ever would be England.' As we shall see such a sentiment also came to have a profound influence on how the names of the Fallen were ultimately recorded on war memorials.

The inability to bring a loved one home for a funeral service and burial, the process which we today regard as allowing families to achieve ‘closure’, was felt deeply by relatives. The thought of a son or husband buried in a foreign grave was for many too much to bear. On 18 April 1919 the *Essex County Standard*, in its ‘In Memoriam’ column, included poignant verses selected by the family of Private A. A. Powell, of Myland Hall Cottages, who had been killed in 1915:

Far and oft our thoughts do wander,
To a grave so far away,
Where his comrades laid our loved one
Just four years ago today.

And now, he is sleeping his long last sleep,
And his grave we may never see,
But some gentle hand in a distant land
Might scatter some flowers for me.

It matters not that these verses were probably chosen from a stock of such cards found in any funeral director’s parlour. The fact is that Powell’s grieving family picked this one out as best expressing their innermost anguish.

The absence of closure gave an added impetus to the movement to commemorate the Fallen in some tangible way, a movement which had begun even before the war had ended. For instance, parishioners at St Mary Magdalene were organising a sale of work to raise funds for such a memorial on the very day the armistice was signed. We are perfectly justified in using the term war memorial movement, for it was largely a spontaneous phenomenon which occurred on a nationwide scale without any prompting by the authorities. The large-scale absence of burials of loved ones, the great self-sacrifice by young men from the same towns, villages and organisations, the intense pride felt in that sacrifice and patriotism, and a sense of gratitude at having been saved from the horrors of German occupation, all combined to ensure that people were determined to honour their memory. The same impulse to accept that the fallen should lie where they died, also directed the idea that war memorials in this country should be collective rather than singular. Most working-class families would have been unable to afford even a simple memorial tablet, the cheapest of all options, whereas a collective memorial was within the financial reach of most villages and parishes. This was the only area where religious authorities tried to influence proceedings; for instance, fearing that his churches would be overwhelmed by numerous individual memorials, the Bishop of Chelmsford was very much in favour of a collective approach.

In considering the war memorial movement we must not neglect the religious element which pervaded so much of it. Living as we do in a cynical and increasingly secular age, we ignore this influence at our peril, and by so doing distort the reality of what occurred. Many people at the time genuinely believed that there was a direct correlation between those who had made the ‘supreme sacrifice’ and Christ’s self-sacrifice, ‘Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends’ [John 15:13]. Dr Edgar Hunt, who was to become a key figure in bringing Colchester’s war memorial to fruition, echoed such sentiments when he wrote on Christmas Day 1918 that

‘Remember the ground on which our memorial is erected will be holy ground.
Our beloved fallen took up their crosses under the banner of Christ, and fought
and fell in the greatest crusade in the world’s history.

This religious influence was very evident at each stage of the process of commemoration and memorialisation.

IV Influencing the debate

The spontaneous nature of the war memorial movement and the general consensus that war memorials would be an essential component of remembrance, did not prevent local worthies from attempting to influence the process in accordance with their own views. Edgar Hunt's letter to the press, written on Christmas Day 1918, was the first such attempt to mould local opinion. Having asked the question - what should a war memorial be, he set about answering it:

It should be something obviously erected to the memory of those who have fallen in the Great War, something obviously erected to honour the dead, a mark of love for and gratitude to those who have made the sacrifice than which there is none greater, an object lesson of their devotion to duty, of their service to their King and Country, of their patriotism – a tangible proof of what this generation did at a great crisis in our history and an example and an incentive to future generations to emulate them in their day when they are called...It should be so distinctive as to leave no possible doubt as to what it is, so situated as to attract attention, so intrinsically beautiful as to command admiration, while the words inscribed thereon must be so appropriate that those who read them feel that they could not have been bettered.

Hunt may have got in first but he was simply one of many people who were trying to mould public opinion to their way of thinking. At the first public meeting held to discuss the borough memorial, on 29 January 1919, a letter was sent by Canon Greville T. Brunwin-Hales, Rector of St Mary-at-the-Walls and Rural Dean. He was a highly respected figure in local society, and his words were guaranteed a sympathetic hearing for he had lost both his sons, his only children, in the war, one on the Western Front and another in the Royal Flying Corps. His letter was read out by the Mayor, George Wright. Brunwin-Hales stated that although he would support any memorial decided upon whether he liked it or not, he personally favoured

A noble monument, unmistakable in its meaning and conspicuous in its position, symbolising the sacrifice of the fallen and the fruit of their sacrifice, the liberty of the world in general, and our own empire in particular. A monument like that appeals to me as intensely practical. It was the spirit of our gallant boys and others which won the war, and anything calculated to perpetuate that spirit will be of the utmost advantage in the future. I hope we shall have...a beautiful monument which will say with no uncertain voice to every passer-by, "These men served their country well. go and do thou likewise in the liberty and peace which they died to gain for you."

V Monumental or Utilitarian?

Both Hunt and Brunwin-Hales favoured a monument as Colchester's war memorial but this was not a point of view supported by everyone. There were, in fact, two schools of thought concerning war memorials, and their supporters could be seen throughout the county, and indeed nationally in the post-war years. One school of thought, that favoured by the two men whose views we have already seen, asserted that war memorials should be noble, beautiful, dignified monuments that inspired people and were a worthy commemoration of the Fallen. The most modest tablet inscribed with the

names of the Fallen and affixed in a church or parish hall, or an existing roll of honour, all came into this category, as well as grander municipal schemes. Advocates of such schemes could sometimes be intolerant of practical schemes. J. Horace Round, Lord of the Manor of West Bergholt, declared that 'the commemoration of the dead should not be made a mere excuse for demands by the living for something that they would like to have.' Likewise, Brunwin-Hales opposed any war memorials which, in his opinion, were 'a subterfuge to obtain some convenience.' Supporters of monumental war memorials were often inspired and influenced in their views by the Cenotaph, which was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and unveiled in Whitehall on Armistice Day 1920. W. W. Bunting, the President of the Essex and Suffolk Brotherhood, a non-sectarian religious group, was present at the unveiling. He described himself as a 'pilgrim' amongst many thousands of others who had come to pay their respects in a sort of re-creation of a medieval pilgrimage to a holy shrine.

The other viewpoint preferred schemes which would be of practical value in the years ahead, either to the community as a whole, or to those most affected by the consequences of war – the widows and dependants of the Fallen and disabled ex-servicemen. Such schemes included the provision of parish halls, houses for ex-servicemen, recreation grounds, and public baths. In reality the supporters of the two viewpoints were not that far apart. Both claimed to be honouring the past whilst providing succour for those in the present. Advocates of practical schemes asserted that the best way to commemorate and honour the Fallen was to effect changes for the better in communities – just as the Fallen had given their lives to help create a better world. Supporters of monuments were equally adamant that they inspired present and future generations. When a disabled ex-serviceman complained that looking at a monument would do him no good at all, Brunwin-Hales wrote a reply in the press declaring that

A visible memorial could do him and his brave wife some "good" directly by strengthening their spirit to bear their sore burden and indirectly by teaching others to ease their burden by rendering them sympathy and substantial assistance.

The process of bringing a war memorial to fruition was a simple one, even if the time it took to accomplish this varied enormously. In this respect Colchester was no different from anywhere else. The support for a war memorial was present in most parishes before the war had ended. The abnormal loss of life, the presence of bereaved families, the wider circle of relatives, friends and neighbours, ensured that this was so. Then one or more of the respected and influential members of the parish, often the Anglican clergyman, would call a public meeting at which ideas for a memorial were brought forward and discussed. A committee was usually formed to assess the relative merits of different suggestions and one particular scheme would be recommended to a second public meeting which would decide whether or not to follow the committee's advice.

At a public meeting at Lexden on New Year's Eve 1918 several suggestions were put forward – a Celtic cross in the churchyard, a cross in a place other than the churchyard, almshouses with a brass plaque indicating those who had served, 'with a star added to the names of those who had fallen', a scholarship for ex-servicemen starting out in life, and a marble cross in a prominent position. At least two people spoke up in support of something useful rather than ornamental. The meeting was adjourned for three weeks and a committee consisting of the Rector, three females, an ex-officer, and nine men was established to consider the merits of each proposal.

Within weeks of the Armistice Colchester Town Council had already formed a special committee which had discussed a number of proposals and from them produced a municipal war memorial scheme which had been approved at a full council meeting. The scheme became public when the proceedings of the council appeared in the local press on 4 January 1919 and it became the subject of much discussion. The special committee advocated a memorial 'which should be permanent and

practical in character.’ The scheme consisted of three parts. Firstly, ‘a war museum and general museum’ which would supplement the existing museum in the Castle. Secondly, a public art gallery, and thirdly, a school of art and an art library. The names of the Fallen who had been connected with the borough ‘by birth, parentage, or residence’, would be placed on permanent display. The building proposed to house this was the Albert School of Art (built in 1842 as the Corn Exchange) and adapted as a School of Art in 1885 and controlled by the borough council since 1894. In addition, the adjacent property on the east side of it, the Old Public Hall, would also be incorporated in the scheme. In order to open up a discussion about the scheme and invite other suggestions, a public meeting was fixed for 29 January.

At the meeting the task of outlining and explaining the council’s proposed scheme fell to William Gurney Benham, one of the most respected figures in the town. He stated that first and foremost any memorial should be dedicated to the Fallen but also ‘to those who had risked their lives, those who had endured hardship, suffering, wounds, sickness, who had sacrificed their livings, given up their comfort, and had endured and fought and conquered.’ This was a clear reference to the idea that any memorial would also commemorate the thousands of Colchester men who had served and survived the war. Benham went on to say that if a statuary was proposed he believed that the High Street was unsuitable because it was too narrow and would inevitably be affected by an increase in road traffic in the future. In his opinion somewhere in the park would be too out of the way. Whereas the council’s scheme should have ‘a bold frontage of commanding proportions of solid lasting stone, with a bold inscription and fine sculptured bas relief portraiture depicting the men in their war kit – the infantry, machine-gunners, also the splendid women in the nursing service, and perhaps the munitions workers.’

The meeting was then thrown open to receive other suggestions. Alderman Wallace, a renowned local landscape gardener, suggested that there was only one site suitable for a war memorial – one associated with the Castle. He suggested demolishing the licensed premises near it on the High Street (the Castle Inn), thus opening up the Castle to the street, and acquiring the Castle from the Round family so that it could form part of a memorial. His suggestion foreshadowed what was decided upon, except that he planned the memorial to be situated south of the Castle, between it and the bandstand. He advocated the figure of a soldier on a plinth ‘containing scenes of the war.’ ‘He would be looking’, he added, ‘out towards the new world he had helped to create, with his back to the past – the best of the past.’ Like many people Wallace was dismissive of a war memorial in the High Street because he felt it would be surrounded by traffic and hardly looked at.

The other suggestions which were made that night were all of a utilitarian nature. A Major Tufnell put forward the claims of Essex County Hospital, which at the time was experiencing acute financial difficulties. Like a good many others he favoured a major improvement in the hospital’s ability to treat local people as the most appropriate form of memorial. As a nod to those who supported ornamental schemes he suggested erecting a statue on the green in front of the hospital adjacent to Lexden Road. In this he was supported by Edgar Hunt who felt that the council’s scheme was not a true war memorial and neither was it philanthropic. Although he felt that any residue of funds should be devoted to philanthropic causes, he also favoured an ornamental memorial and believed that the High Street was the best place for it.

Claiming to speak on behalf of the town’s discharged soldiers, J. Carter, a wounded soldier, asserted their wish for something useful. He said that ‘This was a practical age, but it was suggested that anything practical was accused of being without sentiment.’ He went on, ‘The men of the “living dead” required no monument except a monument that should be of material advantage to those who had survived the trenches. Let them have a memorial which was practical; let them have public baths, or homes to be let at a reasonable rent to the discharged soldiers and their dependants, so that even the maimed could enjoy it as well as the circumstances would permit.’

As well as there being a groundswell of opinion in favour of a practical monument, there was a good deal of opposition to the council's scheme in particular. G. C. Bensusan-Butt urged that whatever was done must appeal to the whole town. 'Let them have something of use to everybody', he said. In his view a museum and art gallery only appealed to 'particular classes', and very often 'a local art gallery resolved itself into a collection of execrable specimens called art.' He stated that he was in agreement with Wallace's scheme, but he wanted to go further by building a magnificent hall in Castle Park for meetings, 'the centre for a municipal orchestra, and war memorials and records could be hung around it...'

A Mr Harris spoke up for the building of cottages for disabled ex-servicemen and those suffering from consumption at a peppercorn rent. He urged the audience to take care of war widows and give their children a chance in life through the establishment of scholarships. He added, 'If they were going to have a museum he would not give a penny; if on the other hand they would do something practical for the disabled, the widows and the children, he would give 100 guineas (Applause).' Councillor F. Chapman echoed Harris by saying, 'He would not give a penny to a museum, but as a thanksgiving for the return of his children unscathed, he would give 100 guineas towards a sculptured memorial and homes for the disabled.'

Speaking from the gallery, Councillor Timothy Smith, a well-known leading light in the town's Labour Party, in supporting the idea of a useful memorial, moved an amendment to the council's proposal which stated 'that this meeting is strongly in favour of a war memorial being erected in honour of our brave men who have given of their best to the nation, and resolves that the best form of such memorial would be the erection of 200 homes for the free use of the soldiers' widows and disabled soldiers, under the control of the Corporation.' He added that the Council had a duty to care for these people and any such homes must not be regarded as alms-houses.

A. T. Walstow offered a much watered-down version of Smith's scheme, which he saw as being far too expensive. Instead he suggested clearing away all the properties in front of All Saints Rectory, thereby opening up an entrance to the Castle, and on each side of the space created, build four houses with statues of soldiers and sailors in front of them. As the meeting drew to a close, the Rev. J. R. Mitchell urged that the idea of a museum and art school be dropped immediately. 'The dead died for the living', he asserted, 'and he was profoundly anxious that the memorial should embody features of practical utility for the future good of the people who lived in the town.' Councillor Smith withdrew his amendment and the meeting agreed unanimously that a Selection Committee be appointed to nominate and elect 'a general representative number of townspeople to consider the proposals recommended by the Town Council and any other proposals submitted to the meeting or subsequently to the General Committee.' This 'general representative' committee was to consist of between 100 and 150 people.

Following the meeting some individuals continued to campaign to influence the committee which had been set up. Timothy Smith was indignant that his housing scheme had been criticised as unrealistically expensive. 'Money was not a consideration when they sent these men over the top', he wrote, 'and there are, in my opinion numbers of people in this district with money and property which is intact at the present time, as a result of the sacrifice of the British soldier, and even if these people were to give half their present wealth, they would still be in a far better position than those whom this scheme is designed to benefit.' William C. Harper outlined an elaborate scheme for a memorial in a prominent position in the town which involved ornamental fountains with pillars on each corner, with statues of a sailor, soldier, airman and nurse, and behind it 'an ornamental and expressive building for a full-size swimming bath.' Edwin Merrick put forward a scheme which included both practicality and sentimentality. He suggested the demolition of what he termed 'hovels' in Vineyard Street and the building of a monument to replace them, thus beautifying the area and adding to the town's attractions. As an alternative he advocated the Abbey Fields as a potential site, writing that 'I can

imagine His Majesty the King unveiling the memorial in such a place...' Philip Laver suggested a memorial involving ornamental plasterwork, a medium that English craftsmen had made their own, rather than Italian marble. He was implacably opposed to it being placed in the High Street, which in his opinion 'was already a street full of the most abominably ugly statues, for the gaunt and obstructive tram poles may very properly be so deemed – statues to the antiquated folly of the instigators of the scheme?'

It took a while to construct the representative committee, which by the time of its first meeting on 3 March, was now known as the 'War Memorial Committee.' Its membership was huge – 135 in all. At its first meeting the various suggestions for a town war memorial had been narrowed down to a short-list of five – (1) the Albert School (a memorial hall and Institute for public meetings), (2) a monument somewhere near the Castle following its purchase and the creation of a landscaped approach to it, (3) a rebuilding of or extension to Essex County Hospital with a monumental memorial at the front, (4) houses for disabled ex-servicemen or widows and orphans of the Fallen, and (5) a monument in the High Street or elsewhere in the borough. For each of these schemes a sub-committee was appointed to work out the details of the proposals and an Executive Committee was created. Over the next few months each of the five sub-committees reported on their respective proposed schemes. The Monument sub-committee concluded their report by asserting that 'no final scheme for a War Memorial for the Borough would be complete which does not include a Monument worthy of the occasion and the Borough as part of that scheme.' The Executive Committee voted in favour of a monument. On 23 May the larger general committee considered all the reports. With a few dissentient votes it endorsed the Executive Committee's decision and placed a maximum of £3,000 on the cost of building the monument. A vote was then taken on whether to give any surplus funds to the Essex County Hospital scheme, the memorial hall or housing for disabled ex-servicemen. The result was a tie, 22 votes for the hospital and memorial hall, but only three for the housing scheme, which fell by the wayside. A second public meeting on 6 June also endorsed the decision for a monument and voted to allocate all surplus funds to the hospital. The idea of a memorial hall was thus abandoned. Finally, on 30 June, the Monument sub-committee chose the area of the Castle as the most suitable site for a monument providing that there could be extensive alterations to open up the Castle from the High Street. In July an appeal for funds was made and the scheme commenced. Thus, at Colchester the two contrasting schools of thought had produced a compromise acceptable to all. The war memorial would recall the past and inspire future generations. The work on the hospital would benefit the survivors of the war and generations as yet unborn.

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VI The Castle Scheme

The idea of placing a monument in the castle area, first suggested by Alderman Wallace, later approved by the Monument sub-committee and finally by the general public, had already taken several steps to fruition because of the farsightedness of one group of people and the immense generosity and public-spiritedness of two individuals, Lord and Lady Cowdray. Prior to the first public meeting on 29 January the Mayor and Deputy-Mayor had met with the solicitors to the trustees of the estate of the late James Round, who had owned the Castle and its environs. The trustees and Round's son, Charles James Round, had been much impressed by Wallace's plans for the improvement of the area around the Castle and were prepared to sell both it and land around it to enable this to happen. The value of the Castle and land was fixed at £8,000. In March a Castle Purchase and Improvement Committee was created and it was at this time that Lord Cowdray, Colchester's MP and High Steward, a man with a long connection with the town, offered to pay the

full cost of purchasing the Castle, together with an additional £2,000 to defray the cost of improving the approach from the High Street. This was to be a war memorial gift to the borough independent of any war memorial subscribed for by the townspeople. The Town Council accepted the offer of Charles Round and the Round trustees on 4 June, and the purchase was completed on 15 June 1920. Somewhat reluctantly Round later agreed to sell Holly Trees and its adjoining properties in order that they could be incorporated into the plans occurring for that part of the park. Once again Lord and Lady Cowdray made a generous financial gift to allow the purchase to go ahead, which it did on 7 March 1922. It is quite clear that the site chosen for the monument had proved to be a popular one at a very early stage in the public consultation and planning. However, its final appearance owed much to the individual brilliance of the well-known architect, Duncan Clark, who was already a member of the War Memorial Committee. It was his discerning mind and artistic taste that devised the idea of what became known as Cowdray Crescent, which provided a magnificent starting point for the new vista which ultimately linked the High Street, the War Memorial, the landscaped gardens and the Castle.

The Monument Committee was equally fortunate in obtaining the services of the internationally acclaimed monumental and sculptural architect, Henry Charles Fehr. In recommending Fehr to the Monument Committee, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, a fellow architect, wrote, 'Mr. Fehr should give you a very beautiful War Memorial, for he combines, with the sense of sculpture, a fine and poetic imagination and freedom of conception.' The memorial which still stands today provides ample proof that Spielmann was correct. Fehr had devoted much thought to what form a war memorial should take and in May 1919 he submitted his design to the Royal Academy's exhibition of war memorials. It is no surprise that Fehr's war memorials adorn many towns and cities the length and breadth of the country and it was this model that was unanimously adopted by the War Memorial Committee as the town's monument.

The borough memorial came to fruition as a magnificent achievement not simply because of the imposing nature of the monument itself but because of its setting. The ancient castle and the stately Georgian town house, the Holly Trees, set behind and to the right of the monument respectively, the approach to the Castle from the monument, the architecturally pleasing railings and huge park gates, and the landscaped gardens in the vicinity, all combine with the monument itself to provide a vista of unparalleled beauty. As one who has made a point of examining hundreds of war memorials up and down the country, the author has yet to see one that surpasses that of Colchester whatever artistic criteria might be used to evaluate them.

VII Parish War Memorials

At the same time as decisions were being made about the borough memorial, individual parishes and organisations were making plans of their own. At the public meeting on 29 January 1919 Mayor George Wright expressed the hope that these parish memorials would not interfere with the borough's scheme, which, he said, ought to be regarded as the town memorial. There is no evidence that any parish set out to rival the borough; it was simply that the abnormal and hugely significant loss of the lives of young men and the even greater numbers of the bereaved meant that parishes and organisations felt that it was a sacred duty to commemorate them in a tangible way. In most cases the choice of a site for a memorial was straightforward. Anglican and Free Churches placed them either in the church or churchyard. This in turn was usually determined by how much money had been raised. Tablets were put up in churches, crosses in the churchyard. Tablets cost less money, crosses were more expensive. Crosses are to be found at St Botolph's adjacent to the ruins of the historic priory, at

Myland opposite from St Michael's church, and in the churchyards at Christ Church and St Leonard's, Lexden. The borough's Cross of Sacrifice is found in the cemetery off Mersea Road. The lych gate, which was part of the war memorial at St Albright's in Stanway, is at the entrance to the churchyard opposite the north door of the church. The small cenotaph at All Saints, Shrub End, is found just outside the eastern part of the wall which runs alongside the pavement. Some churches had bolder and more elaborate memorials which were incorporated into the very structure of the church, such as the 'Warriors' Chapel' at St Mary-at-the-Walls, and the new clergy and choir vestries and organ chamber, which formed the memorial at St Mary Magdalene. Stained-glass windows, such as at St Leonard, Hythe, St Leonard, Lexden, and Culver Street Methodist Church were also designed to be major features of a church's internal appearance. The same purpose is in evidence with stained-glass windows at Colchester Royal Grammar School. In all other cases war memorials are to be found indoors, invariably in churches. Apart from the crosses mentioned above few memorials were situated outdoors where they would be subject to the rigours of the weather. Eld Lane Baptist Church, whose memorial tablet is on an exterior wall which is part of an extension to the church, is unusual in this respect.

Secular organisations placed their memorials where they held their meetings. The Scouts placed their tablet in St George's Hall; the Foresters at the Goat and Boot Pub on East Hill, where they met in an upstairs room, and the Oddfellows in the Oddfellows Hall. The firm of Spottiswoode and Ballantyne erected their memorial at their Hythe works and postal workers were commemorated at the chief post office in town. The large double doors that formed the memorial to the Fallen of the Essex and Suffolk Fire Office, fronted directly on to the High Street at the entrance to the office. The Colchester and East Essex Cricket Club placed their roll of honour in the pavilion.

In Essex as nationally, the vast majority of war memorials took the form of a relatively small commemorative tablet or plaque. Such an option was not chosen out of a lack of reverence or respect for the Fallen, but because the cost was usually well within their reach. Only large towns and cities had a population large enough to produce a handsome return when an appeal was made. Consequently, most war memorials to be found in the Colchester area are tablets and plaques. They were intended to be artistic, both in design and in the materials used, and being mainly square, were eminently suitable for inscribing the names of the Fallen on them, as well as any additional wording.

Tablets and plaques were comparatively small and simple in design and had room only to include the names of the Fallen and an appropriate text from scripture. Larger memorials could afford to be more ambitious. For instance, at St Mary-at-the-Walls, a new chapel, named the 'Warrior's Chapel', was formed out of the south transept, by creating an archway through what was the original east wall, with an apse built out to the east. In the south wall a three-light stained-glass window was constructed. In it were three figures – St Nicholas patron saint of sailors, St Michael (for airmen), and St Oswald (for soldiers). Two smaller windows on either side of the altar contained images of Joan of Arc (symbolising the wartime alliance with France and women's work in the war), and Cornelius the Roman Centurion (marking the wartime alliance with Italy and the connection of Colchester with the Roman Empire). In niches on either side of a Gothic arch carved stone figures of a soldier and sailor standing in sombre pose with reversed arms. Above the figure of St Michael is a scroll in which are the words 'And they loved not their lives unto death', (Revelation xii: 11). Beside the entrance to the chapel was situated a large tablet bearing the names of the Fallen. In its heyday it was a magnificent sight, a striking demonstration of how important it was to the parishioners and residents here, to erect a memorial worthy of the Fallen.

VIII The inscriptions on war memorials

The most significant part of any war memorial was the wording which was placed upon it and first and foremost this meant the names of the Fallen. As we have already seen there was a general belief that the self-sacrifice of the Fallen should be considered as having been made free from any consideration of social class. Consequently, in most places war memorial committees decided that where names appeared on a roll of honour or war memorial, they should be listed alphabetically and by name only. For instance, the war memorial committee at Culver Street Methodist Church resolved that 'in inscribing the names the first Christian name, the remaining initials and the surname should appear but without any reference to any rank or decoration.' Almost all the other war memorials in the district adopted the same decision although there were exceptions. As a democratic alternative some memorials listed the Fallen chronologically according to when they were killed. Ranks are mentioned at St Peter. St Leonard's, Lexden, lists them by year and includes the place where they died, the only local war memorial to do so. At St Albright's one roll of honour lists the Fallen by year; the other seems to list all those who served, including the Fallen, according to when they enlisted or were conscripted. The tablet at the new church at West Bergholt also seems to have adopted this approach.

There are occasional idiosyncrasies in the memorials. The Scouts are listed by troop, the Oddfellows according to which lodge they were members of. At St Martin two names are distinguished from the others, that of the church organist and a chorister. The name of only one woman appears amongst the Fallen, that of Sybil Stanford, a member of a Voluntary Aid Detachment, who was presumably killed or died whilst serving abroad. Her name is on the roll of honour of St Paul's church in St James the Great. Deviation from the concept of 'democracy in death' is to be found on five memorials. At St Leonard's, Lexden, where, although the men's deaths are recorded chronologically, their rank is also listed. Ranks were also placed on the Daniell's memorial at West Bergholt, the Spottiswoode and Ballantyne memorial, the roll of honour at All Saints, Shrub End, and on the trees commemorating the Fallen in the Avenue of Remembrance. However, there are only three memorials where there is what might be termed a regression to memorials of pre-war days. The tablet which began life at St Michael, Berechurch, lists four officers first, together with their military decorations, followed by a sailor and seven soldiers, in other words, 'the rank and file.' At St Peter, the tablet sticks rigidly to rank. After listing five sailors, the Fallen are listed as follows:- two Lieutenants, six Sergeants, four Corporals, three Lance-Corporals, a Bombardier, three Gunners and 13 Privates. At St John's there are no officers named on the brass plaque but the names of non-commissioned officers are placed before those of private soldiers.

The wording which accompanied the names of the Fallen, or which appeared on memorials without names, was overwhelmingly religious in inspiration. The first part of the wording which often prefaced the names of the Fallen tended to be a straightforward statement informing the reader of the historical significance of both the event and the sacrifice of the Fallen. At St Andrew's, Greenstead, for instance, it reads, 'In loving memory of the men of this parish who gave their lives for their country in the Great War 1914-1918.' There are a number of variations on this theme, but generally simplicity and conciseness seem to have been aimed at. Only at the new church at West Bergholt does an attempt at more elaborate prose seem to have been made. It dwarfs the names of the Fallen which are written in a much smaller font. 'To the Glory of God this tablet was erected in ever grateful remembrance of the men from this parish who in the day of battle wrought for us a great deliverance and counted not the cost but gave their lives gladly for England and for us 1914-1918.'

We need to remember that for many people, especially the bereaved, war memorials represented not just victory, self-sacrifice and patriotism but hope. They symbolised hope for a world without war, hope for a better world, 'a land fit for heroes to live in' and in particular the hope that one day the

Fallen and their loved ones would be reunited in life after death. Consequently, the concluding words that were placed on memorials often utilised quotations from scripture which were particularly apt in this respect. The one which was used most often was felt to typify the self-sacrifice of the Fallen: 'Their name liveth for evermore', which was an abbreviated form of 'Their bodies are buried in peace: but their names liveth for evermore', (Ecclesiasticus, xlv: 14). It is to be found on the memorials at St Martin, All Saints, St Leonard, Lexden, St Barnabas, and the 18th Division memorial in St James the Great. In a similar vein the Fallen are referred to on the tablet in St Giles with the words 'They were a wall unto us both by night and by day', (1 Samuel xxv:16). Equally apt was the phrase 'Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends', (John xv:13), which is inscribed on the cross at St Botolph. In Lion Walk Methodist Church the memorials are inscribed with another appropriate text, 'To live is Christ to die is gain', from St Paul's letter to the Philippians i:21. A manifestly appropriate text, although surprisingly one that only appears on the lych gate at St Albright, is 'I am the resurrection and the life', (John xi:25). The names of the Fallen on the tablet at St Peter conclude with 'Faithful unto death', (Revelation xi:10).

The Monument sub-committee entrusted with the task of bringing the borough memorial to completion thought long and hard about the wording to be placed on it. According to Edgar Hunt, the sub-committee's chairman, once the design of the memorial was agreed, it was decided to place inscriptions on the front and back panels, aiming for simplicity rather than having 'crowded' panels. After much debate the lettering, which was modelled on that of Trajan's column in Rome, was designed to be large so it could be seen from a distance. On the front panel passers-by on the High Street were confronted with the words 'To the glorious memory of the men of Colchester who fell in the Great War 1914-1918.' Underneath it read 'They strove for peace They served for freedom They died to live.' The rear panel which faces the Castle, reads 'To the honour of the men and women of Colchester who stood for King & Country and bearing arms or by their work helped to win the war 1914-1918.' It was a fitting recognition of the contribution made by both the town's fighting men and those men and women in the area who worked in local industries, farming and in the various civil defence services. At the bottom of the panel were the words 'Thanks be to God who gave us the victory.'

IX The Imagery of War Memorials

The vast majority of what might be termed monumental war memorials do not contain any imagery. This was partly because tablets and plaques were too small to include a pictorial aspect, and the use of imagery required a memorial of larger magnitude needing the sort of sculptural and artistic skills which might have placed the cost beyond the reach of most communities. The other reason was that alongside the idea that the Fallen had died in a common cause, and lay in uncluttered cemeteries with uniform headstones, came the accompanying belief that they should be remembered in as simple a manner as possible.

However, imagery is to be found in some local war memorials. Like the inscriptions on memorials, this imagery was selected as being highly pertinent to the process of commemoration. The figure of the Crucified Christ is found in the centre panel of the oak shrine at St Stephen's, and above the entrance to the lych gate at St Albright's. At the latter Christ is flanked by the figures of the Virgin Mary and St John. For some people the cross and the Crucified Christ symbolised the personal Golgotha that each man experienced as they served, fell and died. At St James the Less a variation on this theme portrays the Virgin Mary cradling Christ after his body was taken down from the cross.

Another common image was the portrayal of those who fell as medieval knights. This representation resulted from the contemporary interpretation of the war as a battle against barbarism and evil with

British soldiery playing the part of crusaders in this righteous cause. At St Leonard's, Hythe, the central light of the stained-glass window has St George, attired as a knight, vanquishing the Dragon, just as Britain had defeated Germany. In the stained-glass window at St Leonard's, Lexden, dedicated to the memory of Hubert Gray, this young man is also in knightly array, kneeling before Christ, and grasping the hilt of his sword. We find Joan of Arc and St Michael dressed as medieval soldiers in stained-glass windows in the Warrior's Chapel at St Mary-at-the-Walls. At Culver Street Methodist Church, although the window was destroyed in a fire not long after it was constructed, the newspaper report of the dedication ceremony described the figure in it as 'the young Crusader in the whole armour of God, with the girdle of faith and the helmet of salvation, ready to fight the good fight.' Similarly, at Colchester Royal Grammar School, a young crusader, in the same kneeling position as Hubert Gray, holds his sword before him while an angel stands at his side holding a crown above his head. St George also features prominently on the borough war memorial.

The town's historical links with the Roman Empire, the idea being reinforced by the wartime alliance with Italy, leads to some figures appearing as Roman soldiers. St Martin and St Maurice both appear as somewhat idealised Roman soldiers in St Leonard, Hythe, while a Roman, Cornelius, albeit dressed in what is intended to be a medieval outfit, was placed in St Mary-at-the-Walls. In the same church, Christian figures, St Nicholas, dressed as a bishop wearing his mitre and holding his crook, and St Oswald, grasping a cross and in kingly clothes, were positioned on either side of St Michael.

In general war memorials are not renowned for their stark realism. Like the wording of the inscriptions which accompany them, the imagery is designed to disguise the hideous nature of warfare in the Great War, and the horrific, almost unbearable sufferings and deaths of young men, particularly on the battlefields of the Western Front and Gallipoli. Just as inscriptions on memorials and the orations which were heard at dedication ceremonies spoke in euphemistical terms about death and suffering, so too this imagery throws a veil over the realities of modern warfare. The figures of the crusader in the Royal Grammar School and that of Hubert Gray at Lexden are both shown kneeling in prayer, the expression on each face being one of absolute serenity in the face of death. Both are having the crown of eternal life bestowed upon them. The countenance of Hubert Gray is almost certainly an exact likeness of the young man, probably executed by the artist from a photograph supplied by his parents. Gazing at their dead son's face as they sat in church obviously provided some form of consolation for them. All the individuals portrayed, whether the statues on the borough war memorial and St James the Less, or those in stained-glass windows, project an appearance of tranquillity and inner strength; fear, suffering and pain are not to be found. Even where servicemen appear in contemporary uniforms, the same is true. The soldier and sailor in St Mary-at-the-Walls and the soldier who gazes down at the wooden cross with a helmet on it, presumably the grave of his friend and comrade, in the new memorial at North Primary School, symbolise reflection rather than anger. In North Primary School, the girl releasing the two doves of peace echoes the figure of peace on the borough war memorial who cradles the same bird.

The finest example of war memorial imagery is the borough memorial outside Castle Park and deserves a detailed description. The finished monument was made up of several different features. Three partially curvilinear steps encircle the monument. In the middle of the third step is the pedestal, made of Portland stone, and standing 16 feet high. Crowning it is the Winged Figure of Victory, facing directly towards the High Street, holding before her in her right hand a sword reversed which is designed to resemble the Cross of Sacrifice found inlaid on the monument in Colchester cemetery. In her left hand she grasps a laurel leaf as the ancient symbol of victory. From ground level to the top of the statue the whole monument stands at a majestic 28 feet 6 inches. Below her, standing on specially created tiers on the pedestal, are two figures, those of St George and the Statue of Peace. St George, arrayed in the armour of a medieval knight, faces eastwards. According to Edgar Hunt St George 'is symbolical of the chivalry and the manhood of England.' He stands on the dead dragon, symbolising Britain's defeated enemies, the Central Powers. St George's pose is not triumphalist, however, as his

head is bowed, perhaps reflecting on the sacrifice of the Fallen. Looking westwards the figure of Peace is represented by a woman. She is dressed in luxuriant classical garb, holding a dove, the symbol of peace, and has her left hand positioned over her heart. On the other two sides of the pedestal, facing north and south, are the two panels containing the inscriptions to the Fallen.

X Unveiling and Dedication Ceremonies

The unveiling and dedication ceremonies of war memorials were the climax of months and sometimes years of planning and fund-raising. Collectively, for towns, villages, churches and organisations, and individually for bereaved families, relatives and friends, these ceremonies were the nearest thing they ever got to an official, formal leave-taking of loved ones, friends and colleagues. No matter how few lives were being commemorated or how small the cost and size of the memorial, the occasion was handled ceremoniously and with great reverence, and it was invariably reported in the local press. At the core of the majority of these ceremonies was the religious element; this was not imposed on communities by the church authorities, rather it was a natural corollary of people's experience of a war which was interpreted as a modern crusade against evil, and the Fallen as having played the part of knights and crusaders in the service of King, Country and God. This religious element was manifested in several component parts of the ceremony. However, these were also military ceremonies. This was inevitable given the military traditions of this country and the enormous loss of life made in order to achieve military victory. The memorials after all commemorated the sacrifice of servicemen. The positioning around the war memorials in these ceremonies of serving soldiers and ex-servicemen was often as important as the places allotted to the relatives of the Fallen. Their sacrifice was invariably the focus of the orations made by the invited speakers. The ceremonies never gloated over defeated enemies in a tasteless manner but neither were they pacifist in tone. The emphasis was on courage, sacrifice and victory rather than the themes of wastage, profligacy and loss, which surfaced in the future.

Firstly, was the matter of the music that accompanied each ceremony. Hymns were chosen which were intended to comfort the bereaved by affirming the Christian belief that the souls of the Fallen would eventually be reunited with their loved ones. Although certain hymns appeared more often than others, the ceremonies contained a wide range. By far the most popular choice was *O God Our Help In Ages Past*. Its concluding lines, 'Be Thou our guard while life shall last, and our eternal home', must have seemed immensely comforting to many. So too must the hymn 'How bright these glorious spirits shine', which contained the words, 'Lo! these are they from suff'rings great, who came to realms of light, And in the blood of Christ have washed those robes which shine so bright.' The well-known hymn 'For All the Saints', was chosen as offering consolation to the bereaved regarding the fate of their loved ones:

And when the strife is fierce, the warfare long,
steals on the ear the distant triumph song,
and hearts are brave again, and arms are strong.
Alleluia, Alleluia!

But when there breaks a yet more glorious day;
the saints triumphant rise in bright array;
the King of glory passes on His way.
Alleluia, Alleluia!

Another popular choice was 'Abide With Me', and its last two verses demonstrate why this was so:

I fear no foe with you at hand to bless,
though ills have weight, and tears their bitterness.
Where is death's sting? Where, grave, your victory?
I triumph still, if you abide with me.

Hold now your Word before my closing eyes.
Shine through the gloom and point me to the skies.
Heaven's morning breaks and earth's vain shadows flee;
in life, in death, O Lord, abide with me.

We could go on. A sufficiently adequate sample has been used to show that whatever hymns were chosen were done so with the express intention of affirming the Christian belief in spiritual resurrection and eventual reunion with those who had died.

The scripture readings selected for these ceremonies showed no such unity of purpose and clergymen chose freely depending on the message they intended to convey in their address to the assembled gathering. Both the Old and New Testaments were plundered and no one area of the Bible appears to have been more of a magnet than another. What is certain is that the addresses given by those who were present at these ceremonies were regarded as just as significant as the choice of hymns and scripture readings. As a general rule there was little difference of emphasis whether the speaker was a clergyman or a layman, and whether the layman was a civilian or came from a military background. All speakers, of course, reminded the gathering of the significance of the sacrifice of the Fallen. Dr Inskip, the Bishop of Barking, speaking at St Mary Magdalene, said that 'they exemplified at their very best some of the finest Christian virtues, modesty, humility, love, self-sacrifice, and the showing forth of those qualities in their own daily lives would make their memory something living and real. Let the tale of their dear brothers, the inspiration of their example, the record of their sacrifice, be handed down not only in tablets of stone but to hearts of flesh which were going on from strength to strength, from stage to stage, growing in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord.'

Whether or not the speaker introduced a religious theme into their address, without exception they always included some form of propaganda, or perhaps more correctly, instruction. For some speakers like Canon C Triffit Ward, at the dedication of the tablet in St Peter's, it was the continuation of the wartime spirit of unity that he urged upon his listeners. 'Let us all remember that national bankruptcy and economic ruin might stare us in the face unless we combine to strain every nerve to repair the wastage of war', he said. 'Must the fruits of victory be thrown away because the people thought more of self than of their country? At the dedication ceremony at St Martin's, the Rev. H. F. de Courcy Benwell noted that 'In a time when a spirit of selfishness seemed to be succeeding, that spirit of self-sacrifice which led these lads to give themselves for their wives and children, might the nation always look to the men who had counted nothing in comparison with the safety of their country.' At Lexden a Major-General Harington also urged his audience to look to the Fallen. 'It was our duty today to follow that example, 'The best way to prevent war was to preserve the comradeship and association formed during the years of war and instil discipline and loyalty into the young and stamp out the bad element whenever it appeared. Without discipline in the home they could not have good citizenship so essential to the welfare of the nation.' Occasionally political points were made in a none too subtle manner. The Bishop of Chelmsford, at St Albright's, asked the question 'was there no such thing as freedom, liberty, righteousness, justice? They got that out of the war. Let them think what England would have been if they had lost it. No liberty, no freedom, no right, no justice. They fought for these things: and by God's help they had won the battle. And having won the battle they must set to work to make a better England. And how were they to do it? There were men who said that if they could not get what they wanted there would be a bloody revolution. Men should think before they talked like

that. We must get what we wanted by constitutional methods. It might be a little slower, but it was a more righteous way. The country wanted today the same spirit that animated her sons in 1914.'

The actual words which were used to dedicate war memorials, whilst not identical, tended to follow an official line which was heavily influenced by the Church. For instance, at St Botolph's the speaker drew aside the Union Jack which covered the cross and said, 'I unveil this memorial to the glory of God and in memory of the glorious dead of this parish.' The Rural Dean, Canon G. T. Brunwin-Hales, then pronounced the words of dedication, 'In the faith of Jesus Christ I dedicate this Cross in the honoured memory of those from this parish who gave their lives, in the Great War, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' A variation on this theme occurred at St Michael's, Myland, where Brigadier-General Towsey unveiled the memorial and said, 'I unveil this sacred memorial to the Glory of God, and in memory of the glorious dead of this parish who served and fell the Great War. See ye to it that these men shall not have died in vain.'

XI A Century of War Memorials

Soon we will have reached one hundred years since the very first war memorial was dedicated in Colchester, that at Stephen's, in June 1919. The generation that survived the war, that planned and executed these memorials with such care and reverence, has passed out of living memory. Other generations dwindle but the memorials live on, silent monuments to an epic crisis in the history of this nation.

On the whole Colchester's war memorials have fared well but the twentieth century did not pass without some misfortunes. Anglican parishes in Colchester town centre began to be affected by a shrinking population during the inter-war years, a situation that became more acute after the Second World War, when more people moved out into the suburbs that continued to develop. It became clear that the diocese could not sustain nine town centre churches. Consequently, St Nicholas and St Mary Magdalene were demolished, their memorials vanishing with them. At St Mary Magdalene this presumably included the memorial to Charles Bashford. St Paul's, near North Station, was cut off from the bulk of its parishioners by the building of the by-pass but it survived for another 60 years before it too became superfluous and was demolished. Fortunately, its roll of honour was transferred to St James the Great on East Hill. Other town centre churches avoided demolition but were deconsecrated and used for other purposes. All Saints became the town's Natural History Museum, its memorial tablet now totally obscured by display boards in a disgraceful act of cultural vandalism. Holy Trinity has been the scene of several commercial and charitable ventures; it too has experienced periods of closure when the memorial tablet is not open to public view. St Mary-at-the-Walls is now the Arts Centre, and most of the Warriors' Chapel is partitioned off to form an office and is no longer on permanent public view. At least St Martin's remains open, an empty shell but with its memorial tablet still in place. The rest of Colchester's ecclesiastical memorials are well cared for. The pages of the 18th Division roll of honour in St James were turned on a daily basis during the time that I worshipped there, while at St Michael's, Myland, the pages of the roll are revealed on the anniversary of the death of each of the Fallen. After a century local reverence is still not lacking. Memorials found outside of churches inevitably suffer from weathering. The crosses at Christ Church and St Botolph suffer from an accretion of moss outside of summertime but they are easily cleaned. At All Saints, Shrub End, the cenotaph is in urgent need of repair.

Some of the town's secular memorials have not survived. When the Foresters ceased to hold their meetings at the Goat and Boot pub on East Hill, they took their memorial with them. The Post Office's second memorial, in Maw Hall, seems to have vanished with the hall itself. The stained-glass window that formed the memorial of Culver Street Methodist Church existed for only a few years

before it was destroyed in a disastrous fire which gutted the church in 1926. The roll of honour which was set up in 1915 in the pavilion of the Colchester and East Essex Cricket Club has unfortunately gone missing. The imposing double oak doors forming the war memorial to the employees of the Essex and Suffolk Fire Office in the High Street, were removed when the top two floors of the building were turned into flats in 2010 and incorporated into a communal space. The headboard which contained the names of the Fallen was not included in this reincarnation, the gap where it rested being filled with glass. Thanks to the efforts of Dick Barton of the Lexden History Group it has since been tracked down and now optimistically awaits a new home. Any memorials in the Essex County Hospital are not currently on view. Dr Casale, the historian of the hospital, is hopeful that any tablet may just be covered by wooden partitioning and may still turn up to be rescued. It seems unlikely that the hospital bed donated in memory of Harold Doe all those years ago has survived before it is closed. The war memorial to the men of Daniell and Sons at West Bergholt also requires repair and refurbishment. The borough memorial is still plagued by the oxidation of the bronze of the statues and panels, which stains parts of it a lurid green. Perhaps one day a solution will be found for this problem. Even the Wall of Remembrance, which is just 20 years old, seems affected by some form of staining or corrosion of the panels.

Two new memorials have appeared in recent times. The Wall of Remembrance was erected to commemorate the memorials on the By-Pass. It consists of a curved wall with metal plaques listing the names of those who were commemorated with trees when the Colchester By-Pass was opened in 1933. The wall was built by students from Colchester Institute and was formally opened on 17 October 1998. The second new memorial is at what used to be called North Street County School, now North Primary School. The school created a roll of honour of former pupils after the Great War, although we are unsure whether it commemorated just those who fell, or whether it included those who served as well. Unfortunately, the roll cannot be traced. Consequently, as part of the Great War centenary commemoration, during 2014-15, the school organised a 'We Will Remember Them' project to re-discover and commemorate the fallen and those who served. Led by historian Claire Driver and school teacher Laura Davison, the information on former pupils was researched, and a sculptor, Ian Etheridge, and a sign writer, Geoff Kent, created a new superb carved wooden roll of honour which is now on display in the school hall.

The rest of the town's memorials survive where they were placed all those years ago. In the borough cemetery the wooden crosses marking the graves of the servicemen who succumbed to their wounds or illness locally, have long since been replaced by what were then Imperial War Grave Commission headstones. This occurred in 1923 for the graves of Australian servicemen, 1925 for the graves of British servicemen, and in 1926 for the graves of four Belgian soldiers. Even the graves of Britain's former enemies were treated with respect. In 1923 the borough council gave its permission for the Imperial War Graves Commission to place on 36 German graves 'a concrete block bearing the inscription of the name, rank, regiment and date of death of the deceased soldier.' In the entrance to the Town Hall the town's impressive roll of honour is still available for viewing, although a close inspection reveals that the panels were not quite able to hold all the names of the Fallen with ease, and the surnames at the end of the alphabet had to be crammed at the bottom of the panels.

The borough memorial still stands in its magnificent setting and has only occasionally over the years been beset by discolouration from the bronze statues, and more lately damaged by skateboarders who played on the steps in their indifference to the past and the significance of the memorial. Foreign tourists use it as a meeting place; perhaps some of them are aware of its significance. At least it provides a location for a photo-opportunity. Once a year on the Sunday nearest Remembrance Sunday, it becomes the focal point for the town's commemoration not just of the Fallen of the Great War, but of two world wars and conflicts since then, both foreign and domestic. The significance of this occasion, as measured by the numbers who attend, has grown in the last thirty years. The Government's decision to re-introduce the two-minute silence in 1992, following a campaign by the

Royal British Legion, was partly responsible for this renewed interest. So too was the involvement of British troops in Iraq and Afghanistan and also as a consequence of the perceived threat from terrorism. On that day too, the town's other memorials become a key part of church services. At St Andrew's, Greenstead, for instance, the names of the Fallen are still read out on Remembrance Sunday. In recent years the memorial has become the focus for national grief on particular occasions – the death of Diana, Princess of Wales in 1997, when the base of the memorial was covered in flowers; the death of the Queen Mother in 2002; and the murder of Fusilier Lee Rigby in 2013. The borough memorial still speaks to generations alive today and evokes a response as people ponder war and the meaning of peace. What seems likely is that it will continue to be used for purposes which its creators could never have imagined.

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Part 4

Unveiling and dedication ceremonies

COLCHESTER AND EAST ESSEX CRICKET CLUB
ROLL OF HONOUR

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 24 July 1915, p. 6

A roll of honour presented by Mr P. Shaw Jeffrey, MA, has been compiled consisting of the playing members of Colchester and East Essex Cricket Club who are serving in His Majesty's Forces. The roll, which is beautifully framed and headed by the motto, 'Honour to whom Honour is due', hangs in the Pavilion in the Club's ground in the Castle Park.

The names of those who are serving in the Army are:-

J. Cooper Bland, E. Bland, B. F. Barrell, F. E. Chadwick, Wallace Cole, W. H. Creese, J. F. Evans, C. Fairhead, Rev. A. J. Fenn, E. Fen, A. F. Green, J. M. Egerton-Green, A St L. Goldie, T. Hume, W. Jasper, R. T. Lewis, C. D. McIvor, J. L. Meadowcroft, D. Mustard, F. J. R. Oates, R. Pallett, --- Pittman, J. Preece, C. J. Round, G. Tompson, A. B. Walker, J. D. Ward, J. F. Whitby, F. S. Whitcombe, C. S. Wilson, P. Woods.

The following are serving in the Navy:-

W. L. Sampson, -- Ruck-Keene, R. Stone, A. R. Upton, H. W. Woodward.

Messrs A. E. Cox, E. C. Green, W. A. Smith, E. Stiff and J. Warner are 'doing their bit' in the Special Police.

MEMORIALS OF THE FALLEN

TWO WAR SHRINES DEDICATED AT COLCHESTER

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 13 October 1917, p. 7.

Two war shrines were dedicated at Colchester on Sunday afternoon – one for the parish of Lexden and one for the parish of St Martin.

ST LEONARD'S, LEXDEN

At Lexden, prior to the unveiling of the memorial, which is erected in the churchyard near to the high road to London, a short service was held in the church conducted by the Rector (the Rev. T. S. Raffles). The surplice choir led the singing, with Mr Motum at the organ, and after the opening hymn, 'Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus', Psalm 130, and the lesson (Wisdom, iii, 1-6), read by Mr L. V. Cook, the Right Rev. Bishop Harrison gave an earnest address.

The subject of the Bishop's discourse was the word 'Remember', which, he said, was found on page after page in the Bible. God said, 'Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day.' The happiness of a soul, of a parish and of a country depended very much on how we listened to that command. He (the Bishop) believed that when we remember our sins God forgot them, but when we forgot them then God remembered them. The one little message he would leave with them on the dedication of this war shrine was the word 'Remember.' In Lexden there were formerly in different parts of the parish three crosses to remind passers-by of God. Our forefathers had their crosses to remind them of the things they could not see, and now we were to have our shrines to remind us of death, of heaven and of God. Who had to bear the heaviest burden of any man in England? He thought the King. So we must remember the King and his counsellors, and also our soldiers and sailors in our prayers. We must remember the chaplains, also the doctors, and surgeons and nurses. We must remember the bereaved and dead, and thank God for those who had passed away in His faith and fear. In the South African War, went on the Bishop, a young officer, fresh from Eton, jumped from his horse to aid a wounded sergeant, and was himself mortally wounded. The sergeant said, 'How sad it is that you should die for me, sir,' and the young officer answered, 'Sergeant, it could not be better.' He (the Bishop) believed that the best time to die was when we were doing our best, and believing that those whose names were on the shrine had passed away trying to do their best, laying down their lives like Christ for others, then it could truly be asked, 'Could it be better?' Who could not wish to die as they had died doing their best?

The clergy and choir, followed by the congregation, then proceeded to the shrine, singing, 'Brief life is here our portion.' The shrine, which had been covered by the Union jack, was then unveiled and dedicated by the Bishop.

The war shrine is of painted wood, standing on a wooden shaft about four feet six inches above the ground. Externally it is light green colour. Within the gable, in white letters is 'Jesu Mercy.' The shrine itself is painted red internally, with a stencil diaper pattern in black. On the inside of the doors are the lists of the names of the departed, and between these are prayers for the living and the dead. The crucifix is a cast from a French model, and of the well-known type.

ST MARTIN'S

The idea of a war shrine for the parish of St Martin's was initiated by Col. E. C. Freeman and was warmly taken up by the Rector (the Rev. H. F. de Courcey Benwell) and the churchwardens (Mr George Rickword and Dr W. A. Maybury) with the cordial help of the parishioners and congregation. The shrine – which is dedicated to all those in the parish who are or have been serving in the Forces, as well as those who have fallen – is of dark oak surmounted by the figure of Our Lord on the Cross. It is fixed in the west door of the church in full view of the street and it already contains between 60 and 70 names. At the bottom of the shrine is a simple inscription, 'Brethren, pray for us', and the names of those who have departed are distinguished by the simple letters 'R. I. P.'

In spite of the inclemency of the weather there was a large congregation present, as was at Lexden. The service was conducted by the Rector.

The unveiling was performed by Col. Freeman, who in the course of an address said the shrine was erected to remind people of three things. The first was that the men who had died had died for their country, which was the greatest thing a man could do. Second it was to remind the people of the boys who were serving overseas so that they would not forget them in their prayers; and lastly, it was to remind them that they themselves were required to make sacrifices to do their duty to the men serving.

The Rector mentioned that the shrine was not the gift of one person, but was from the fellow parishioners and friends of the men who had gone out to fight for the righteous cause. No-one desired peace more than himself (the Rector) but it was not enough to desire peace. The real maker of peace was the soldier, and the peace we would have would be an everlasting one. Did we deserve peace? We would like everybody to ask themselves that question. The present wrong ideas would have to vanish and new ideas for labour and business would have to be thought out. The people had got to learn to give and take.

The service ended with the singing of 'For all the Saints, who from their labours rest.'

DEDICATION OF WAR MEMORIAL AT ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, COLCHESTER

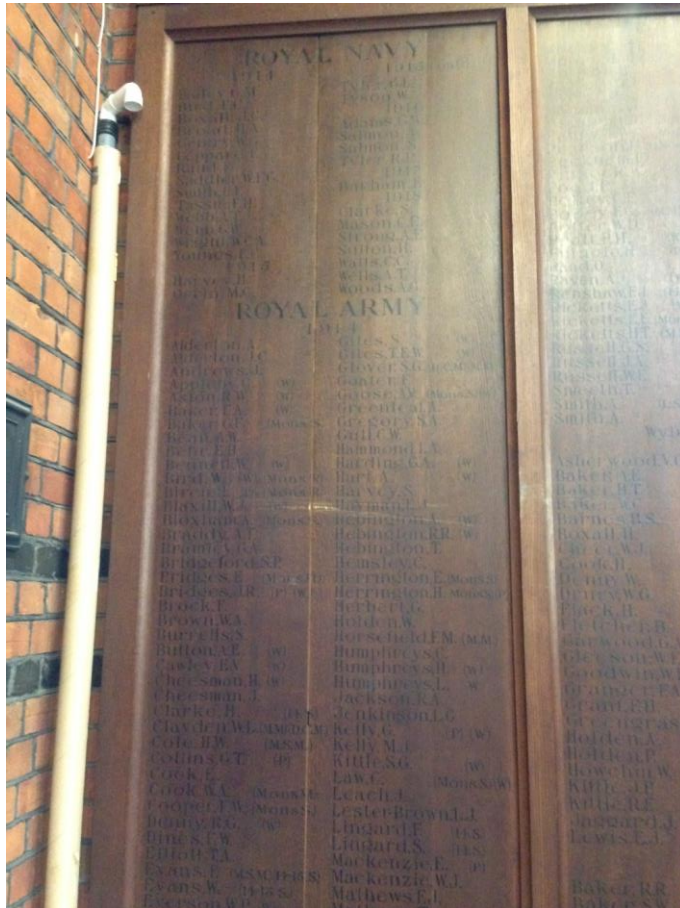
Source: *Essex County Standard*, 14 June 1919, p. 8

The Bishop of Colchester, Dr R. H. Whitcombe, attended at St Stephen's, Colchester, on Thursday evening, June 12, and dedicated the beautiful memorial which, by the effort and devotion of the Rev. G. M. Behr, MA., Priest-in-Charge, and the congregation, had been placed in Church to perpetuate the memory of those men of the district who served their country in the Navy and the Army, during the Great War. His Lordship as supported by the Revs W. E. Spencer, MA., Vicar of St Botolph's, John Evans, R. D., Vicar of St Giles, W. E. Beale White, Assistant Priest, St Giles, R. D. Middleton, C. F., and the Rev. G. M. Behr, MA, St Stephen's. The beautiful dedication service was conducted by the Bishop with reverent stateliness. Well-chosen hymns and psalms were rendered with great ability by the choir, under the leadership of Mr Harold Watkin, who presided at the organ in the unavoidable absence of Mr Harwood, organist of the Church. Perhaps the most stirring and impressive moment of the whole well-arranged service was when buglers, stationed at the west end of the church, sounded the Last Post at the conclusion of the dedication ceremony. The Bishop gave a brief and appropriate address.

The memorial is placed at the west end of the church. It consists of an oak shrine, with a beautifully carved figure of the Crucified Saviour in the centre panel, while upon folding panels are inscribed the names of those who made the great sacrifice and gave their lives for their country in her need. On a large panel on the west wall is inscribed a full list of those men of the district who joined the forces and served during the war. The whole is a most beautiful and fitting commemoration. War memorials have been much discussed locally of late. Let those who are puzzled as to the forms a war memorial should take make a pilgrimage to St Stephen's. There they will see something worthy of the name.







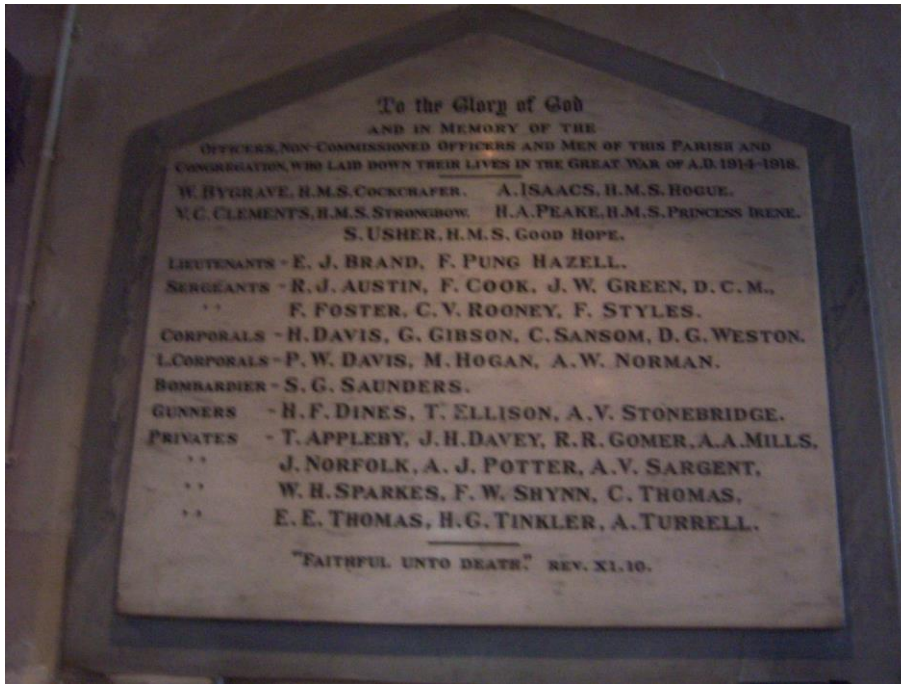
WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED AT COLCHESTER

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 6 September 1919, p. 7

The Bishop of Barking unveiled in St Peter's Church, Colchester, on Sunday morning [31 August], a memorial to parishioners who had given their lives in the great war. At the conclusion of the usual service, the Bishop, escorted by the Vicar, Canon C. Triffitt Ward. And the churchwardens, processed to the western end of the church, and after dedicatory prayers had been offered, his Lordship drew aside the Union Jack which covered the tablet. The hymn 'Hush, blessed are the dead', was then sung, and the Lord Bishop, entering the pulpit, and taking his text from xi, Hebrews, verse 4, 'He being dead yet speaketh', said the names of these men who had fought for their country, would be for ever fragrant. They were great men, not great perhaps in the eyes of the world, but great by virtue of the sacrifice they made. Unless we as a nation regarded the great sacrifice made the voice of our brothers' blood would cry out against us from the ground. But if our tribute to the departed was sincere, then that voice would come to them as a message of love, of self-sacrifice, and of patriotism. And let us all remember that national bankruptcy and economic ruin might stare us in the face unless we combine to strain every nerve to repair the wastage of war. Must the fruits of victory be thrown away because the people thought more of self than of their country?

The tablet, which is of white marble, is affixed to the western wall of the church, and is inscribed 'To the Glory of God, and in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the parish, and the congregation who laid down their lives in the great war of A. D. 1914-1918.' Then follow the names as under:-

W. Bygrave, HMS *Colchester*; A. Isaacs, HMS *Hogue*; V. C. Clements, HMS *Strongbow*;
H. A. Beake, HMS *Good Hope*; S. Upton, HMS *Good Hope*.
Lieutenants: E. J. Brand and F. Pung Hazell;
Sergeants: R. J. Austin, F. Cook, J. W. Green DCM, F. Foster, C. V. Rooney, F. Styles.
Corporals: H. Davis, G. Gibson, C. Sansom, D. G. Weston.
Lance-Corporals: P. W. Davis, M. Hogan, A. W. Norman.
Bombardier: S. G. Saunders.
Gunnery: H. F. Dines, T. Ellison, A. F. Stonebridge.
Privates: T. Appleby, J. B. Davey, K. R. Gomer, A. A. Mins, J. Norfolk, A. A. Potter, A. V. Sargent,
W. H. Sparles, F. W. Shynn, C. Thomas, E. G. Thomas, H. G. Tinkler, A. Turrell.
'Faithful Unto Death', Rev. xi. 10.



At the eastern end of the south aisle is located the internal porch for the south door, and in this corner is located the memorial to men of the Essex Yeomanry and Royal Horse Artillery who died in the Great War [and the Second World War]. At the end of 2001 the Essex Yeomanry Association disbanded and St Peters PCC accepted responsibility for maintaining this memorial.



The memorial itself consists of a simple wooden cross in which is carved 'ESSEX YEOMANRY AND Y.H.A', and at the centre, the motto *Decus et Tutamen* around the three seaxes of Essex. It is contained within a glass case on which is mounted a metal flower holder bearing the letters 'E Y'.

**UNVEILING OF A WAR MEMORIAL
AT THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH**

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 11 October 1919, p. 5.

On Sunday afternoon, October 5, a crowded congregation attended a most impressive service, when a handsome brass tablet. Kindly presented by Mr T. B. Daniell, of Heath House, West Bergholt, was unveiled by him as a lasting memorial to the 24 heroes of the parish whose names are inscribed thereon and who had made the supreme sacrifice in the great war. [no capital letters in the original]. The service was opened by the Rev. J. T. Lancaster, resident minister, assisted by the Rev. A. Hill, Circuit Superintendent, and the Rev. A. J. Havard, rector of the Parish. Mr T. B. Daniell, unveiling the tablet (the whole congregation standing as a token of respect to the dead), made a short and appropriate speech, after which Miss Blanche Garling rendered the grand solo from Elijah, 'O Rest in the Lord'. Accompanied by Mr G. G. Garling, organist. The address was given by the Rev. K. L. Parry of Lion Walk Church, Colchester, who charmed the congregation with his beautiful thoughts and able delivery. The inscription on the tablet reads:-

TO THE GLORY OF GOD

And in grateful remembrance of the brave soldiers

(all of this parish) who have given their lives for

Their country in the Great War 1914-1918. Honour

To the immortal dead.

Their name liveth for evermore.

WEST BERGHOLT

LIST OF FALLEN HEROES

Alfred Henry Sargeant	Alfred Cross
Edgar Harvey Bailey	Arthur George Shelton
William Thomas Clements	Frederick James Farthing
Jack Thomas Allston	Alfred Ambrose Balls
Ernest George Cooper	Albert Victor Balls
John William Evers	John Peake
Frank Ernest Allston	Arthur Alfred Newman
Horace Walter Patten	George Pearson
Lewis Salmon	Fred Cant
Charles Edward Thorn	Bertie Hankin
Arthur Towns	Frank William Seaborne
S. C. "Jack" Fairclough	Horace Allston

This tablet was erected by

THOMAS B. DANIELL, of this parish

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, GREENSTEAD

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 20 December 1919, p.2

On Sunday, December 14, at the morning service, the memorial tablet to the men of the parish who fell in the Great War was dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Colchester. There was a very large congregation including many of the near relatives of the men commemorated. The prayers were taken by the Rector (the Rev. A. C. Worsfold) and after the third Collect the Bishop unveiled and dedicated the Memorial with special collects, his Lordship afterwards preaching from 1 Cor. x 24. The collections during the day, on behalf of the 'Save The Children Fund' for the starving children in the Famine Areas, amounted to £3 5. 3. The memorial tablet is of coloured transparent alabaster with a border of a deeper shade, the lettering on it being gilt, and has been placed on the South Wall of the church. The inscription on it reads 'In loving memory of the men of this parish who gave their lives for their country in the Great War 1914-1918.' Then follows the names of 37 men and at the end St John xv 13. The tablet is the work of Messrs J. L. Watts, Ltd., and has cost £50, the amount first asked for having been oversubscribed readily some time since by the parishioners.

The names of the fallen [*from the memorial itself, not included in the newspaper report*]:- Walter Ashburn, Leslie Barnard, Ernest Bedwell, Henry J. Bedwell, Charles E. Cann, Francis Cardy, Thomas Cook, Frederick C. Cracknell, Albert V. Cullum, William Dansey, Frederick J. Driver, Joseph Fisher, Arthur A. Frost, Isaac Grimsey, Alfred C. Hobrough, Frederick C. Hobrough, Harold E. Howiss, John Hudson, Daniel Kettle, Albert C. Martin, Cyril C. Marsh, Joseph Mason, Edward Mills, William Natler, Louis F. Pooley, Charles Ratcliffe, Frederick Sach, Arthur Sargent, Edward J. Self, William Simons, Walter Sizeland, Samuel W. Totman, Albert Trumpess, Lawson Warner, Bertrand Wayland.

ST JAMES'S CATHOLIC CHURCH WAR MEMORIAL

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 3 January 1920, p.2.

A very beautiful War Memorial has now been completed in St James Roman Catholic Church, in Priory Street. It is a copy of Pieta's 'Great Sacrifice'. And is executed in a single flawless block of alabaster, the sculptor being Mr J. Watt, of Cheltenham. It represents the dead Christ, recumbent in the arms of His Mother. The figure is placed on a marble pedestal in a chapel at the west end of the church, the wainscoting and marble flooring being carried out by Messrs H. Everett and Son, of Colchester. The decoration of the chapel, including the inscription, 'Requiescant in Pace', has been carried out by Messrs Hayward and Son, of East Hill. On the front of the pedestal are inscribed the names of the fallen who belonged to the parish or were connected with the local garrison – some 50 or 60 names. The funds were raised by subscriptions from the congregation, who made ready responses to the appeal, the total cost being between £300 and £400.





ST LEONARD'S-AT-THE-HYTHER, COLCHESTER, WAR MEMORIAL

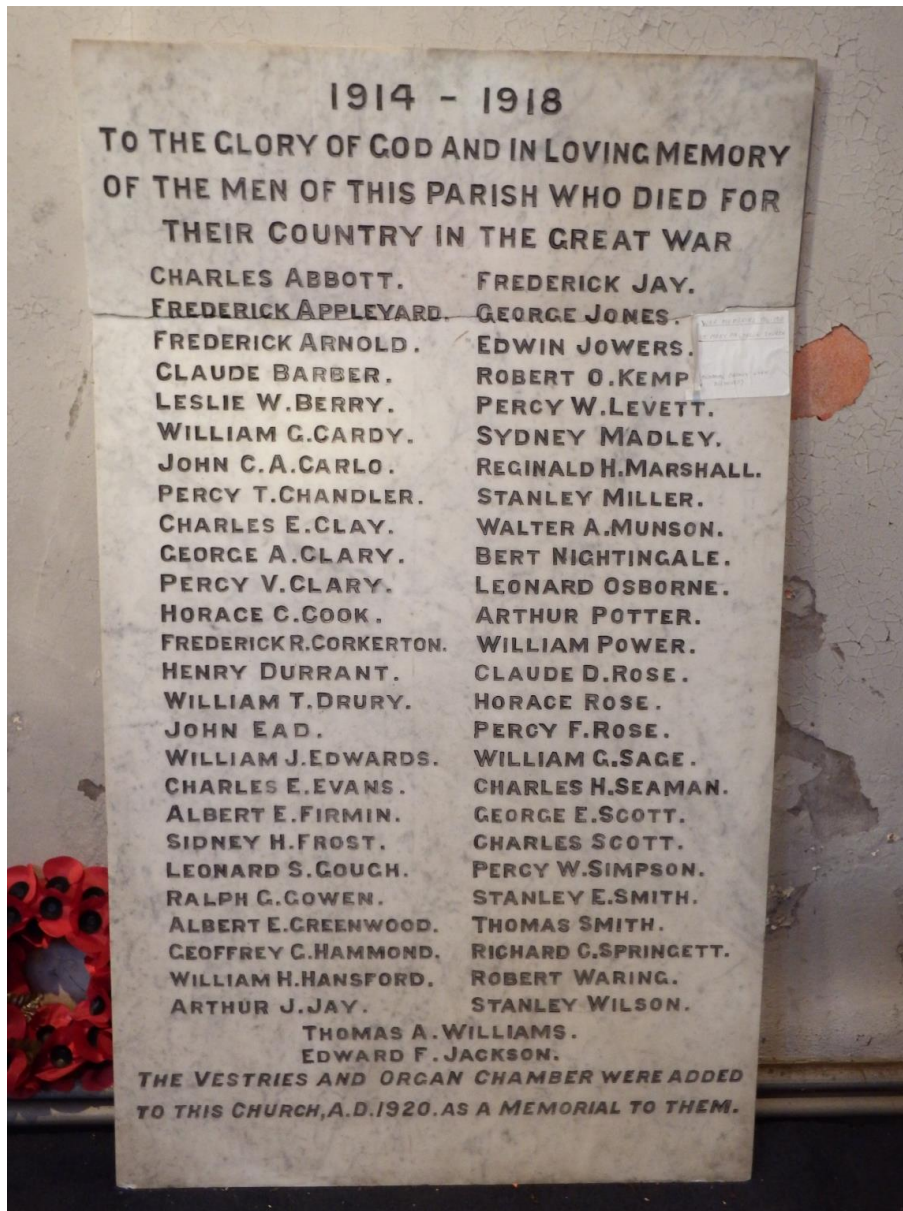
Source: *Essex County Standard*, 14 February 1920, p. 8

The parish of St Leonard-at-the-Hythe, Colchester, contributed its full share of heroes in the late Great War, no less than eighty of her sons having made the supreme sacrifice, and there were many moist eyes among the crowded congregation that assembled in the parish church, on Sunday afternoon, February 8, when a stained-glass window and tablet recording the names were unveiled as a memorial, at a special service.

The ceremony was to have been performed by Bishop Harrison, but owing to his having contracted a chill, he was at the last moment prevented, and it was carried out, in the thorough way in which all things are done at St Leonard's, by the Rector of the parish, the Rev. H. F. V. Carter.

Psalm cxxx, sung kneeling, commenced the service, and was followed by the singing of Hymn 438 [Ancient and Modern], 'How bright those glorious spirits shine.' The lesson was taken from Wisdom III and was read by the Rev. Gilbert A. Newcomen, assistant priest of St Leonard's. The Rector then read out the names of those who had fallen, as follows, and from this list it will be seen two and even three members of a family have given their lives for King and country:-

George Ablitt, Henry Ablitt, Walter Ablitt, William W Adams, George Balls, William H Barnard, Albert A Beeson, George Bland, John W Burch, Leslie Byrne, Archibald Canham, Jack Carlo, Walter H Carter, Henry Clark, Reginald C Cole, Frederick C Cracknell, William R Constance, Samuel E Davis, Alfred W F Denney, Hyllard Double, Arthur J Driscoll, William C Eagle, Alfred Elliston, Walter J Finch, George J Flatt, Charles V Fookes, Charles French, William French, Samuel Frewer, Walter Frewer, William G. Goodey, William Green, Arthur Green, George Gomme, William Harknett, Arthur G Harvey, Henry Hatch, Theophilus Hewitt, Herbert Hogg, Stanley Horrighan, Henry Howell, Richard Howell, George Jacobs, James W Kent, Albert Lawrence, Alfred W Lorraine, William H Maulkin, Frederick Measures, Edward H Moles, Walter A Munson, Frederick Newnan, John Oxley, Henry Oxley, Bernard Reynolds, Ernest J Rodgers, William G Sage, William E Sallows, Alfred Shipp, Edward Sawyer, John Scott, Altree Sparkes, Albert Steggles, Alfred Steggles, Percy C Taylor, Frederick A Thomas, Alfred W Tralau, Arthur Tacker, Ernest Ward, Ernest F Warner, Victor Watts, John Whalley, Benjamin J White, Arthur T J Whiting, Stanley J Wilson, Bertie D Woodley, Leslie Wright, Samuel Wright, Albert C Youngs, William G L Youngs. Hymn 537 [Ancient and Modern], 'Peace, Perfect Peace', was then sung and the Rector proceeded to the window, which is in the North Wall, and having offered prayers, unveiled both window and tablet, solemnly dedicating them to the glory of God and in memory of the fallen.



The note of joyous hope was sounded in the singing of the hymn 499 [Ancient and Modern], 'On the resurrection morning', and the Rector then ascended the pulpit and gave a helpful address from the texts, Matt. vi. 10, 'Thy will be done', and 2 Samuel xii. 23, 'I shall go to him, but he shall

not return to me.' Having enlarged on the difficulty which people in sorrow had of feeling submissive to God's will, the Rector concluded:-

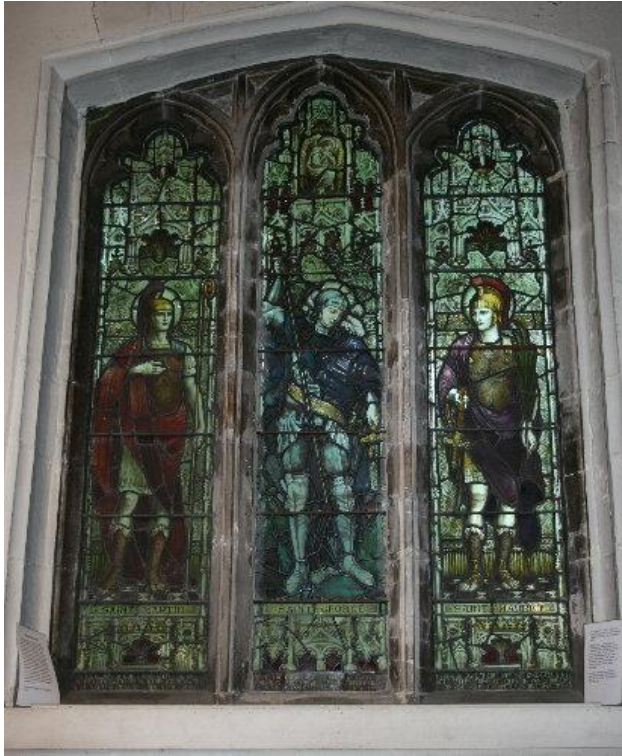
'We have met together this afternoon to dedicate a window to the glory of God and in memory of the heroes of St Leonard's parish, and those who have worshipped in this church, who have given their lives for King and country. They have died nobly, bravely. We remember them today, we erect this window to their memory. These brave men of ours sacrificed home and comfort, ease and pleasure, to face death. They went forth to defend the old country, which they love, and the mothers and sisters in the old home. This window, which has now been dedicated, is your memory. You have done your best to honour their memories by this window and tablet. You have done what you can. Nay, not all. For it remains for us to live worthy of the lives laid down, and to carry on unfailingly the great aims and ends they gave their lives for. This will be our best tribute and let us see to it that we do not play them false. Like those fallen heroes, like the noble array of martyrs, like England's patron saint St George, like one Greater than them all, let us seek to lay the dragon of all that is evil beneath our feet, and offer ourselves and our services to that good God who has given us the victory.

So, though the partings on earth are often-times unspeakably sad, yet we thank God, sorrow but as those with hope. The waiting time will not be long, for when the night of sorrows is past, and the shadows flee away, then:-

'With the morn those whose angel faces smile,
Which we loved long since, and lost a while.'

At the conclusion of the address the Dead March in Saul was played by the organist, Mr Drake, followed by a verse of the National Anthem, and the solemn service, concluded with the Last Post, played by military buglers.

The window is of three lights, the centre being occupied with a figure of St George and the Dragon, and in the lights on either side are the figures of St Martin and St Maurice. At the base is the following inscription:-



TO THE GLORY OF GOD and in grateful memory of the men of this parish, and of those who worshipped here, who gave their lives for King and country, and the adjoining tablet, on which are inscribed the names of the fallen, was erected by the parishioners of Saint Leonard's. Dedicated Sunday Feb 8 1920. Rest eternal grant unto them O Lord and let light perpetual shine upon them.

MEMORIAL TO REV. R. BASHFORD

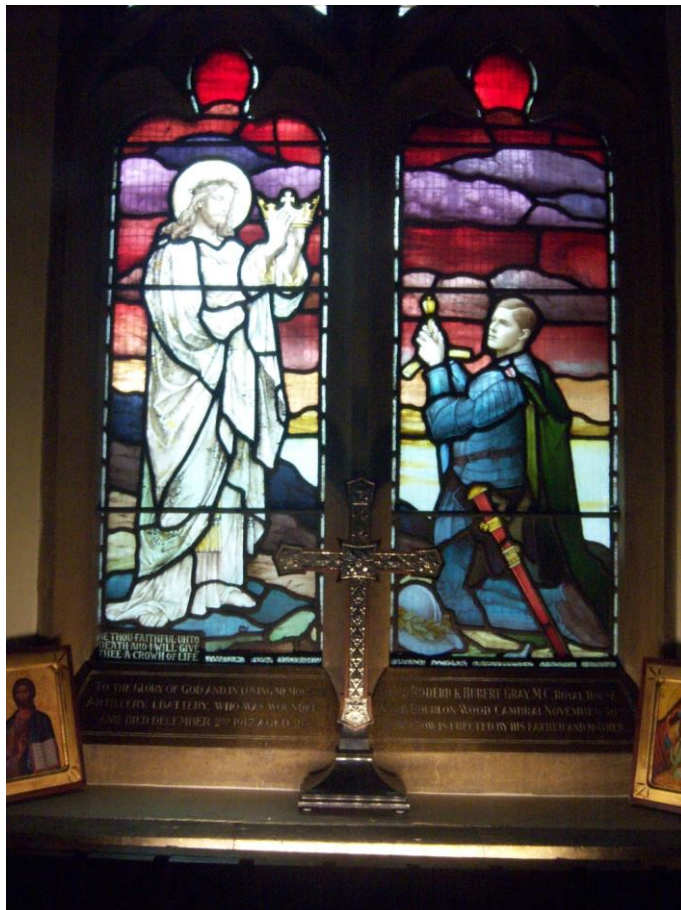
Source: *Essex County Standard*, 6 March 1920, p. 2.

On Tuesday afternoon, March 2, at a service held in St Mary Magdalene Church, the Rev. Canon Brunwin-Hales, R.D., unveiled a marble tablet in memory of the late Rev. Robert Bashford, M.A., Rector of the church, and also a brass in memory of Charles Ernest Cort Bashford, youngest son of the late Rector, who was killed near Ypres on May 25 1916. The Rev. J. F. Hewitt, Rector, conducted the service, supported by Canon Brunwin-Hales, Canon Triffit Ward, Rev. F. Beale White, Rev. B. L. Hirst and Canon McElhearon, of Winnipeg. After the singing of the hymn, 'How bright the glorious spirits shine', Canon Triffit Ward, in a short address, spoke of the late Rector of the church. He said that it was 20 years ago that the Rev. Robert Bashford came to Colchester, a man full of zeal, and one who had for many years worked in a city parish. He became incumbent of S Mary Magdalene to gain a rest from his exhausting labours, but as soon as he took up his duties in his new parish, the old habits reasserted themselves and the congregation could bear testimony to the spiritual ministrations of their late Rector. Canon Ward then mentioned the improvements brought about in the parish by the Rev. Robert Bashford, dwelling particularly on the new parish hall acquired during his incumbency. The Rev. Canon McElhearon, of Winnipeg, then addressed the congregation, recalling memories of Charles Bashford, the late Rector's son, who was killed in action in 1916 near Ypres. He said that Charles Bashford, five of whose family were now in Canada, had occupied a responsible position in Winnipeg, and was the moving spirit of his parish church, before he joined up in the City of Winnipeg Battalion in November 1914. The men comprising this Battalion were picked men, the finest in Winnipeg, and subsequently the great majority of them, including Charles Bashford, gave their lives for their country....The brass commemorating the death of Charles Bashford records that he was the youngest son of the Rev. Robert Bashford, and that he was killed in action near Ypres, on May 24, while serving in the 27th Battalion, Canadian Infantry. In addition to a wreath sent by the family, Miss Philbrick, of Halstead, an old friend of the family, also sent a wreath.

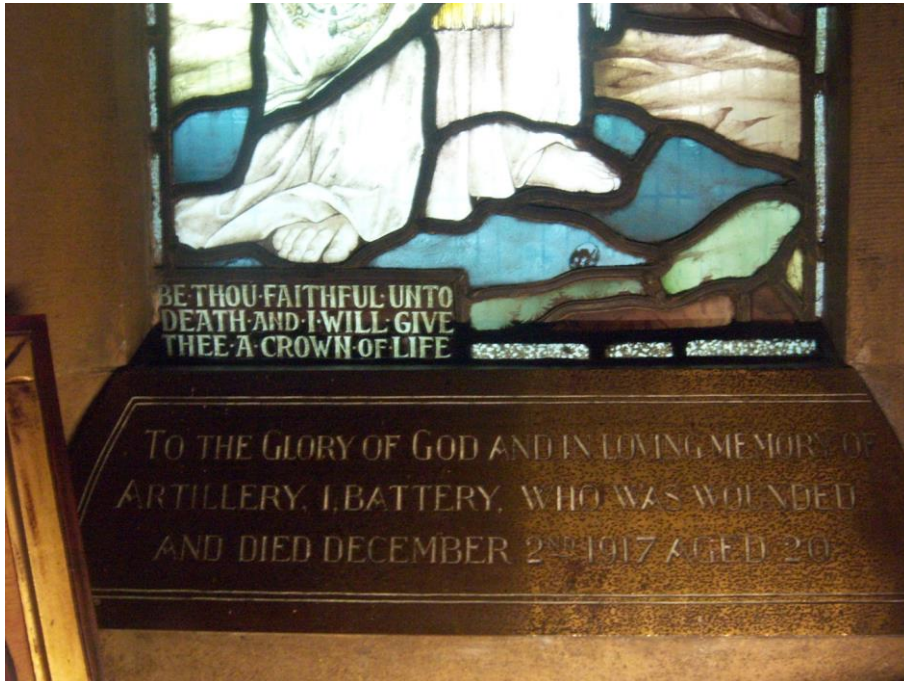
LEXDEN CHURCH

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 10 April 1920, p. 2.

A handsome stained-glass window has been placed in the north chapel of Lexden Church, in remembrance of Lieut. Roderick Hubert Gray, M.C., son of Mr and Mrs H. H. Gray, of Lexden, who died December 2, 1917, from wounds received near Bourlon Wood, Cambrai, whilst serving in the Royal Horse Artillery. The design represents a young knight in armour kneeling at the feet of the Redeemer, and beneath are the words, 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a Crown of Life.'







In stained glass windows, where the countenance of a figure is portrayed as a medieval knight, it is not unusual for the parents to have wanted the countenance of the knight to be the face of their son, as is probably the case here. The artist will have worked from a photograph provided by the parents in order to produce an exact replica.

POST OFFICE WAR MEMORIAL
CEREMONY OF DEDICATION AT COLCHESTER

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 17 April 1920, p. 10



A touching little ceremony took place at Colchester Post Office on Sunday afternoon, when the memorial to the members of the Colchester and District staff who fell in the great war was unveiled with due solemnity. Mr J. G. Madden, GPO Surveyor (Eastern District), unveiled the tablet, and

among the large gathering present, in addition to the staff, were the Mayor (Cr A. Owen Ward), the Deputy-Mayor (Cr G. F. Wright), Revs Canon Brunwin-Hales, R. D., W. A. Labrum, K. L. Parry and Daniel Hughes, Ald. E. A. Blaxill, Mrs Cr E. A. Hunt, OBE, Mrs Cr E. M. Green. Crs A. J. Lucking and J. T. Bailey, and the following officials of the Post Office, in addition to the Postmaster and Chairman of Committee (Mr D. R. Goodyear), namely, Mr G. P. Cooper (Assistant Surveyor), Mr J. G. Henderson OBE, MC (Assistant Surveyor), Lt Col W. R. Roberts (Assistant Surveyor), Lt Commander P. W. Urban (Assistant Surveyor), Capt G. C. Allen (Assistant Surveyor), Mr J. Lockington (Postmaster, Sunderland), Mr F. C. Bugg (Postmaster, Grays), Messrs G. Macdonald, W. J. Sawyer, C. N. Carter, and W. S. Coulsell (Telephone Dept), W. H. Calveley and H. M. Campbell (Post Office Engineering Dept).

The memorial tablet is erected on the wall opposite the inside glass doors of the post office and immediately in front were seated the relatives of those whose names are recorded. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:- 'To the Glory of God. Erected by their colleagues to the memory of the members of the Colchester and District Post Office Staff who laid down their lives in the Great European War 1914-1918:- J. Boore, A. J. Borley, W. D. Brazier, H. J. Chinnock, S. Cudmore, A. Farley, A. Hakes, H. P. Hart, C. G. Keeping, B. H. Lee, E. T. Smee, C. Smith, E. N. Trumpess, H. J. Wade, A. D. Wilby. "Lest we Forget."

The memorial thus shows that fifteen men fell in the conflict out of 120 members of the Colchester and District Staff who joined the Forces. Six men gained distinctions, namesly, Mr E. E. Goate (Signal Section, Royal Engineers), gained commission, promoted captain, awarded MBE and mentioned in dispatches, Messrs H. Smith and J. Neville (Military Medals), Mr G. G. Smallwood (Portuguese Croix de Guerre), Sgt Pocock and Conductor Chetwood (mentioned in dispatches).

The proceedings opened with the singing of the well-known hymn, 'O God Our Help in Ages Past', then followed a reading from scripture by Rev. Canon Brunwin-Hales and prayer by the Rev. W. A. Labrum.

The Postmaster then made a short statement in which he referred to the support given to the movement by the staff showing they fully shared in the grief of the relatives of their honoured dead. Mr Goodyear also thanked the Mayor and others for attending, Mr W. F. Kingston and St Mary's choir for assisting in the proceedings and the secretaries and members of the Memorial Committee, namely :- Misses M. E. Truscott, M. E. Bettles, O. E. Pitt and M. Johnson;

The Mayor, in a few remarks, said that many of those whose names were inscribed on the tablet were known personally to those present, and they knew their sterling worth and how nobly and well they did their duty. They met there in deep humility and thankfulness, not only for these men, but also for the thousands of others who in like manner performed their part nobly and well and had entered into the rich reward they fully deserved.

Mr Madden then performed the unveiling (the tablet having been covered with a Union Jack) in a sympathetic address. He remarked that there could hardly be one present who had not lost a relative or dear friend in the war, so that all could enter into the feelings of the bereaved. They remembered with gratitude all the men had done for them, the hardships they had endured, the patience they had displayed and the courage with which they went about their stern duty, a courage maintained even unto death. They were proud to think they were of the same race and breed as these men who fought for freedom and justice and who now, from their graves, called out to them to carry on the fight. Much today had to be restored that was necessarily destroyed during the war and that restoration could only be effected by each one doing his share to lay the foundation of a brighter and better commonwealth.

The hymn 'For All The Saints', was then sung, and the Rev. K. L. Parry pronounced the Benedictus.

A SECOND MEMORIAL

The company then adjourned to the Maw Hall, where a mahogany panel was unveiled by Canon Brunwin-Hales bearing the following inscription:- 'The members of the Colchester and District Post Office Staff welcomed home their colleagues in this hall on the 25th October 1919, after serving in the great European war.'

The Deputy-Mayor (Cr G. F. Wright) presided over the large gathering.

Mr G. C. Wilson (Superintendent), explained that over 100 Post Office officials who had served in the war were entertained in the Maw Hall, and the memorial, which was suggested by the Postmaster and Canon Brunwin-Hales, was subscribed for by the Staff and a few friends.

The Deputy-Mayor then gave an inspiring address, after which Canon Brunwin-Hales unveiled the memorial, and said that as the years went on more and more people would understand the meaning, for we had not yet begun to understand the significance of the war. They heartily welcomed back the men, for the aristocracy today were the men who had been to the front.

Subsequently the principal guests were entertained to tea by the Mayor in the Mayor's Parlour, after which the Postmaster thanked His Worship for his kind hospitality. The visitors were much interested in the various rooms surrounding the beautiful Moor Hall. The Mayor expressed his pleasure and the opportunity of entertaining representatives of the great department of the Post Office.

HOSPITAL MEMORIAL TO FALLEN SOLDIER

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 1 May 1920, p. 2.

Mr Richard Hardy, estate agent, North Hill, has presented a Lawson-Taite cot to the Essex County Hospital in memory of his late Clerk, Sgt Harold Doe, of the 13th [Battalion] Essex Regiment, who was killed at Beaumont Hamel on November 13 1916. The late Sgt Doe was a son of Mr G. W. Doe, of Papillon Road, a member of the Committee of the Essex County Hospital.

PARISH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE, COLCHESTER
IMPOSING MASONIC CEREMONIAL

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 29 May 1920, p. 5.

There was a large gathering of Freemasons on Thursday, 27 May, on the occasion of the laying, with Masonic ceremonial, of the memorial stone of an extension of the Church of St Mary Magdalene, which is being erected as a memorial to the men of the parish killed in the late war. [Much more detail on Masonic dignitaries present].

ST MARTIN'S, COLCHESTER, WAR MEMORIAL

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 19 May 1920, p. 5.

A special service was held in St Martin's Church, Colchester, on Sunday evening, June 13, to unveil a war memorial to the memory of the sixteen men of the parish who fell in the war.

The first part of the service was conducted by the Rector (Rev. H. F. de Courcy Benwell). In an interval the Rector stated that £19. 3. 7. Had been received towards the cost of the memorial and that an expenditure of £16. 11. 6. Had been incurred. The surplus would be used to set up a list in the church of all the men in the parish who joined the Forces during the war.

The dedication ceremony was then proceeded with, the Rev. J. F. Hewitt, Rector of St Mary Magdalene, officiating. A particular form of service was used, and the procession of clergy and choir having assembled around the memorial, the Rev. J. F. Hewitt drew away the covering flag over the marble slab engraved with the names of the fallen.

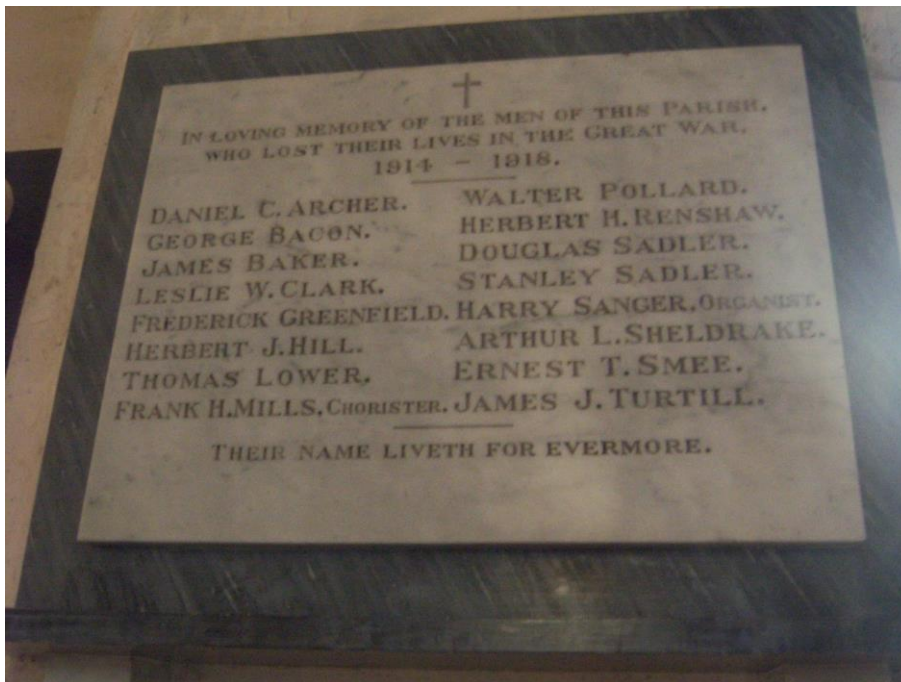
Taking as his text, 'These are they that came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the lamb,' the officiating clergyman gave an eloquent and moving address, dwelling on the noble deeds of those who had fallen, and emphasising the blessed results of their self-sacrifice, and the necessity for resignation to the will of God. Referring to the remembrances which the memorial would recall, Mr Hewitt said they had almost begun to forget the partings, the sorrowful goodbyes, the willing resignation of home, family and occupation for the good of the country and the service of mankind. In a time when a spirit of selfishness seemed to be succeeding, that spirit of self-sacrifice which led these lads to give themselves for their wives and children, might the nation always look to the men who had counted nothing in comparison with the safety of their country. In conclusion Mr Hewitt referred to the discomfort felt by some who wished their sons had been less careless in regard to religious matters before the war and claimed that the laying down of their lives would surely have the commendation of Jesus Christ, who Himself made the great sacrifice.

The memorial consists of a white marble slab, inscribed with the names of the fallen and set on a background of grey marble. Affixed against the wall of the church, between two windows, the tablet forms an impressive and appropriate memorial.

The inscription is simple and runs as follows:- 'In loving memory of the men of the parish who lost their lives in the Great War 1914-1918', and underneath the list of names is engraved, 'Their names liveth for evermore.'

A laurel wreath with a card bearing the words, 'They hazarded their lives unto death for England and the Right,' was placed under the tablet at the ceremony of dedication.

The names of the fallen are as appended:- Daniel C. Archer, George Bacon, James Baker, Leslie W. Clark, Frederick Greenfield, Herbert J. Hill, Thomas Lower, Frank H. Mills (chorister), Walter Pollard, Herbert J. Renshaw, Douglas Sadler, Stanley Sadler, Harry Sanger (organist), Arthur L. Sheldrake, Ernest T. Smee, James T. Turtill.



LEXDEN WAR MEMORIAL CROSS

UNVEILING AND DEDICATION CEREMONY

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 24 July 1920, p. 7

The Lexden War Memorial Cross was unveiled and dedicated on Saturday afternoon, July 17, in the presence of a large and reverent gathering. It is 18 feet high and consists of a slender stone shaft supporting an open lantern of delicate arches and pinnacles surmounted by a cross leaning from the crown of St Helena. The memorial is erected in the churchyard so that it can be seen by everybody who passes along the London Road. On the main panel facing the London Road is the inscription 'The Glorious Dead' and below this the well-known quote from Ecclesiastes, 'Their names liveth for evermore.' On the other three panels are the names of the fallen. The memorial is in Pentland stone and stands on a broad platform, the face of which is built in black knapped flint. It was designed gratuitously by Mr Duncan Clark, A.R.I.B.A., the work being carried out by Messrs L. J. Watts Ltd, stonemasons, Colchester.

The Cross was unveiled by Major-General Sir Charles Harington, RCB, DSO (Deputy-Chief of the Imperial General Staff) and dedicated by Canon G. T. Brunwin-Hales, Rural Dean. A short service was first held in Lexden church, conducted by the Rector (the Rev. T. S. Raffles). This was attended in addition to the parishioners by the relatives of the fallen, and the ex-servicemen of the parish who served in the war. The latter first lined the main path leading to the church and followed the General's party, who were preceded up the aisle by the choir and clergy, while the band of the 2nd Suffolk Regt., under Mr Atkins, who were in the churchyard, played the solemn and stately Dead March. Among those present in church were the Mayor (Cr A. Owen Ward), Col. Corse Scott, Col. Challenor, Capt. Smythies, R.N., Ald. W. Coats Hutton, Mr C. H. Morton, Dr Corfield, Cr P. A. Sanders, OBE, Mr F. L. Jefferson, Mr C. E. Page, Rev. W. Beale White, Mr McArthur Moir, Mr H. Lazell, the Rev. A. J. Havard, Mrs E. J. Sanders, Cr H. J. Everett, Mr Beaumont, etc. Before the party went into church the church bells were tolled for five minutes and the flags lowered to half-mast.

When the service had concluded the processional hymn, 'Through the night of doubt and sorrow' was sung, accompanied by the band, and the clergy and choir (under Mr F. J. Motum), followed by the General and the Mayor, and the remainder of the congregation proceeded to the Cross, at the four corners of which stood khaki-clad sentries of the Suffolk Regt under Lieut. V. C. Russell, DSO, MC. All the soldiers wore the active service helmets. Capt. Wells of Lexden was in charge of the ex-servicemen assisted by Sgt-Major Johnson. Most of the relatives of the fallen carried wreaths. The screen of flags covering the memorial was decorated with roses given by Mr Frank Cant. A laurel wreath was placed on each of the flag poles on which were the following flags:- Union Jack (representing Army), White Ensign (Navy) and Blue and Red Ensign (Mercantile Marine).

The service was then conducted by the Rector, and after the Collect, the hymn, 'Peace, Perfect Peace' and prayer, Major-General Harington, before removing the Union Jack around the memorial, gave an address. He said he felt greatly honoured to unveil this beautiful memorial to his gallant comrades. He also had the honour of going out to the war from the parish of Lexden and many others had done the same. They all did the best they could, they gave what they could, but the men they were honouring that day gave their all. To the relatives it might be of some comfort to know that no-one could ever pass this spot without thinking of the beautiful memorial to the men who had made England what she is and what she will be. These were the men who enabled the nation to win, and the nation won because these men had learned to take punishment as well as being able to give it. He had seen a good deal of the war and spent nearly four years at the Ypres Salient where many of those

whom they were honouring gave their lives, and he knew well what their gallant dead did in that part and in every other part, and he also knew well what was meant by sticking it as they did, not only in France and Gallipoli but in every other theatre of war; and he also had a good idea what sticking it meant in the Royal Navy and the marines, and the mine-sweepers and the men on the submarines, and to the airmen whose pluck and devotion were shown at all times. The men had given their lives that we might be the better for it and we should be poor stuff indeed if we did not benefit by it. Times were hard and prices high, and some people would have us forget the war. God forbid that there should be another war – he could assure them that no soldier or sailor wanted one – but the example of those they honoured today must not be lost in the nation. Those abroad during the war knew that it was them at home who were experiencing the hardest time; they had the whole nation behind them; and the nation at that period set a fine example of discipline and loyalty. It was our duty today to follow that example. The best way to prevent war was to preserve the comradeship and association formed during the years of war and instil discipline and loyalty into the young and stamp out the bad element whenever it appeared. Without discipline in the home they could not have good citizenship so essential to the welfare of the nation. The men whom they were honouring that were then such as England needed; might they never forget them. He unveiled the memorial to the glory of God and in memory of the glorious dead of that parish.

As the Union Jack and White Ensign were released by the General, the guard presented arms, the flags were dipped and a salute as given by the ex-servicemen. The latter then requested the General to place a laurel wreath on the Cross ‘in lasting memory of their chums and comrades.’ Then the Rural Dean solemnly pronounced the words of dedication, and subsequently while the band played Handel’s ‘Largo’, the relatives of the men whose names are inscribed on the memorial and others placed their floral tributes around the cross, one of the first to do so being the General, who placed a beautiful wreath ‘To his old comrades from Lexden.’ Buglers then gave ‘The Last Post’, the guard again presented arms, the flags were dipped, and the ex-servicemen saluted; and the whole of those present, a very large number, afterwards joined in singing the beautiful hymn ‘Abide With Me.’ Prayers were then said by the Rural Dean followed by ‘The Reveille’ by massed buglers.

Before the National Anthem brought a memorable and solemn event to a close, the Mayor thanked General Harington for attending and unveiling the Cross. He remarked that since the General had gone to war from Lexden the parish had sent out men whose bravery had been shown under every circumstance. He felt personally proud that as Mayor of the Borough that Lexden had erected this memorial. A right and suitable site had been chosen, and the memorial could be seen and revered by all who passed by. He expressed his deep sympathy with the relatives of those who had gone before.



The following names are inscribed on the memorial:-

1914

M. F. Soames, Lieut., 20th Hussars, near Binches, Belgium, 23 August
A. K. Nevard, Private, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Ypres, Belgium, 10 November

1915

G. W. S. St George, Lieut., 1st Gurkha Rifles, Ypres, Belgium, 28 April
M. A. Mann, Rifleman, 2nd Essex Regt., Fromelles, France, 9 May
T. Thurlow, Lance Cpl, 2nd Essex Regt., St Jean, France, 9 May
J. Langham, Sgt, 9th Yorkshire Regt., Folkestone, 10 May
E. P. Munson, Trooper, Royal Horse Guards, Ypres, Belgium, 13 May
C. E. H. Morton, Capt., Royal Marine Light Infantry, Gallipoli, 13 May

1916

W. D. Ponder, Pte, 9th Royal Fusiliers, France, 19 February
F. Guyott, Private, 10th Essex Regt., France, 30 March
V. K. Merchant, Private, 55th New Brunswick Canadian Rifles, Ypres, 6 June
E. A. Mills, Private, 2nd Battalion, Sussex Regt., High Wood, Somme, France, 9 September
H. D. Keigwin, 2nd Lieut., 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers, Somme, France, 20 September
F. C. Everett, Private, 10th Essex Regt., Thiepval, Somme, France, 26 September
F. Greaves, Private, 7th Seaforth Highlanders, Somme, France, 12 October
E. H. Gardner, Private, 4th Special Company, Royal Engineers, Somme, France, 22 October
A. C. Claydon, Private, 10th Essex Regiment, Somme, France, 11 November
W. E. Moss, Cpl, 9th Essex Regt., Arras, France, 12 December

1917

E. J. Hallum, Sgt, 22nd Royal Fusiliers, France, 17 March
W. K. Nevard, Private, 29th Canadian Regt., Vimy Ridge, France, 10 April
F. Bilner, Private, 6th Royal West Kent Regt., France, 17 April

H. F. Eade, Gunner, 136th Signal Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, France, 1 July

G. H. Dyer, Private, 12th Royal Fusiliers, Flanders, 1 August

W. Hilliard, Private, 6th Essex Regt., Nigde, Asia Minor, 30 September

1918

R. Munson, Private, 5th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Ypres, Belgium, 12 November

R. H. Gray MC, Lieut., 1st Battalion, Royal Horse Artillery, near Bourdon Wood, Cambrai, France, 2 December

J. Atkinson, Private, 11th Border Regt., France, 17 December

W. H. Stork, 2nd Lieut., 3rd Dragoon Guards, near Llancourt, France, 11 January

C. King, Private, 597th Employment Company (2nd Suffolk Regt.), Colchester, 2 April

F. Hilliard, Private, 10 Essex Regt., Gentelles, near Amiens, France, 3 April

A. G. Jarrett, Cpl, 7th North Staffs Regt., Baku, Russia, 26 August

A. H. Baines, Private, 10th Royal Fusiliers, Bel Alse Farm, Bosquet, near Cambrai, 8 October

C. G. Keeping, Gunner, 366th (Siege) Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, Cambrai, 21 October

E. L. Ruck-Keene, Lieut., Staff of C-in-C, Mediterranean, Constantinople, 21 December

1919

G. Percival, Gunner, 1096th Battalion, Royal Field Artillery, Umbala, India, 5 February

E. T. Beaumont, Cpl, Army Pay Corps, Lexden, 18 February







SALUTING OF WAR MEMORIALS URGED AT COLCHESTER CEREMONY

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 7 August 1920, p. 2

A crowded congregation assembled in the church of All Saints, Colchester, on Wednesday evening, August 4, on the occasion of the unveiling and dedication of the parish war memorial.

A special form of service was used, the Rev. P. R. Brinton, Rector, officiating, and Mr E. H. Turner was at the organ.

In a short address, the Rev. Canon G. T. Brunwin-Hales, Rural Dean, urged strongly that war memorials should be saluted by passers-by. Everyone who went into the General Post Office at Colchester, should salute the memorial placed there, and that applied to every war memorial in the country. After remarking that there had been much discussion about what form a war memorial should take, he said that he should not to name some of the memorials proposed. That of All Saints, however, was not a subterfuge to obtain some convenience for their work, and he believed that the majority of people earnestly desired to have something that was a real symbol and token of their everlasting gratitude. This memorial was fruitful in good work, for there were many present whose lives the war had shattered, and who had lost their brightest hope, who felt that the only thing to do was to build up a better England as a living memorial of those who laid down their lives for the country.

Captain Charles Round, of Birch Hall, then unveiled the memorial and the Rural Dean pronounced the words of the dedication.

After a number of relatives and friends had placed a number of beautiful floral tributes under the memorial, the Last Post was given by buglers of the 2nd Leinster Regiment, who also concluded the service with Reveille.

The memorial consists of oak panelling along one side of the chancel, with a finely carved centre piece on which are engraved the names of the fallen.

These are as appended:-

Irwin Adams, William Adams, Claud Barber, David Brown, Elston Clark, Ernest Coote, Edwin Davies, Jack Eade, Wilfrid Goodall, Frederick Cower, Charles Higginbottom, Charles Prowse, Walter Speller and Alan Stanyon.

Above the names is carved an inscription:-

‘To the glory of God and in everlasting memory of the men of this congregation who laid down their lives in the Great War 1914-1918’, and under the text ‘And their names liveth for evermore.’

WAR MEMORIAL AT WEST BERGHOLT BREWERY

A REMARKABLE RECORD

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 4 September 1920, p. 6.



A handsome memorial tablet to the employees of Messrs Daniell and Sons Breweries, Ltd, who served in the war was unveiled at West Bergholt Brewery on Monday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering. No less than 66 names are inscribed on the tablet which, out of a total of 100 employees, gives a remarkable percentage from this firm of men who rallied round the colours when call came, practically every available man of military age and fitness going into the Forces. Fortunately, most of the men have now returned; nine gave up their lives, and several others were badly wounded.

Among those present at the ceremony – the tablet being erected on the wall just inside the main gates of the brewery – were:- Mr W. Gurney Benham, Mr Frank Cant, Mr Lorkin Daniell, Mr F. Stanley Daniell, and Mr Louis C. Daniell, directors of the firm; Mr W. J. Pointing (secretary), Mr H. O. Rice, Mrs Gurney Benham, Mrs Frank Cant, Mrs G. G. Orpen, Mr Thomas B. Daniell, Miss S. A. Daniell, Miss H. M. Daniell, Miss E. Daniell, Rev. A. J. Havard (Rector of West Bergholt), Mr and Mrs W. I. Green, Mr O. Blyth, Mr and Mrs E. G. Taylor, Mr C. Whiting, Mr H. A. Rockall, Miss F. Taylor, Miss G. M. Barrow, Mr H. E. Clarke, MM, Mrs Bernstein, Mr Duncan Clarke, etc. There were altogether, including the relatives of the ex-servicemen, about 150 present.

Mr W. Gurney Benham, Chairman of the Company, said he was certain all present would remember this interesting and memorable occasion. When the armistice was declared, nearly two years ago, one of the first things the director's considered was how best they could honour the men who had fallen or fought on behalf of their country. The present memorial was planned, and after a consultation with Mr Duncan Clarke it was decided that it should be of a permanent nature and that it should be burnt into the tile which was one of the most permanent forms of memorial that was possible. No expense or trouble were spared so that the names might live and be seen by thousands of people for many years to come. The war as they know was wickedly planned to enable Germany and Austria to establish a military dictatorship and put the whole of Europe in their power, and they would have succeeded but for England. And England would not have succeeded but for the magnificent response made all over the country and also splendidly in Colchester and West Bergholt. Over two-thirds of the men in their firm took part in the war, the full meaning of which would not be understood by this generation, but by generations to come. But the war had meant much to the present generation because of their personal point of view. It had strengthened their faith in the country and given them a full sense of what the name of England meant to all (Hear, hear). This memorial was raised not only t West Bergholt men, but also to the men employed in Colchester, and they were proud of what they had done and were thankful so many were able to return. In conclusion the Chairman referred to the long and honourable connection of the Daniell family with the Company, and invited Mr Thomas B. Daniell, a former Chairman, to unveil the tablet.

Mr Thomas B. Daniell then drew aside the Union Jack and displayed the tablet. In addition to the names (recorded below), the memorial bears the following inscription:- 'To the honour of the men from Daniell and Sons Breweries, West Bergholt and Colchester, who served in the British Forces in the Great European War 1914-1918. (Then follows the names, those deceased being inscribed in red lettering). And their' were deeds that shall not pass away, and names that must not wither.

Mr Lorkin Daniell said this was one of several thousands f similar memorials throughout the country which would testify to present and future generations that Britons, although a peace-loving nation, were yet prepared in an emergency to come forward and even die for what they believe to be the right. A large proportion of the men whose names were recorded on the tablet volunteered right away when the war broke out, and the others went gladly when their time came. Altogether 66 went out of approximately 100 men. Unfortunately, nine of them would never return to them. Several others were seriously wounded and had returned to them maimed. He (the speaker) had recently been over the battlefields in France and those who had not seen them could hardly imagine the state of desolation there. In two towns alone there were not more than half a dozen homes left standing. We had escaped all that owing to the bravery of our men (Applause).

Mr F. Stanley Dorkin on behalf of the men, whose names are inscribed on the tablet, thanked the Directors of the Company for erecting the memorial. He added that he believed that the time was coming when the men would require all the pluck and bravery they had shown during the war. We had hard times to face, and only by the common sense of the men who had come back would they keep the country out of a state of chaos worse than they had passed through during the war (Applause).

Mr W. Deal, one of the employees, said he never remembered an occasion at the brewery so unique as the present. They were glad to think so many of the men had been able to return (Applause).

The Chairman, on behalf of the directors of the firm, then invited the company present to take tea, which was served on the lawn at the residence of Mr Louis C. Daniell, one of the directors.

It should be added that both the Borough and County Arms are inscribed on the tablet, and the names recorded are as follows:-

Albert Henry Baldry	3 rd Queen's Regt	
Henry Balls	9 th Essex Regt	
Lanson Balls	A.S.C Remounts	
William Thomas Balls	Sgt 20 th Hussars	Wounded twice
Samuel Henry Barrett	M.G.C	
Walter William Bennett	2nd A/M R.F.C.	
Frank William Cant	Driver R.E.	
Frederick Charles Cant	11 th Essex Regt	Missing Battle of Loos, Sept. 26 1915
Albert Edward Clarke	Essex Yeomanry	
James Horace Constable	Essex Yeomanry	
Henry Edgar Clark	M.G.C.	M.M. Wounded
Frank Charles Crick	Driver A.S. C.	
Frederick Stanley Daniell	2 nd Lieut. R.G.A.	
Wilfred Fairclough	Gunner R.N.	
Samuel Clarence Fairclough (Jack)	36 th Lances Fusiliers	killed St Quentin, 17 April 1917
Norman Fearis	Driver A.S.C.	Wounded
Thomas Henry Fearis	184 Labour Coy	
Louis Fisher	West Yorks Regt	
Robert Harry Francis	Royal West Kent Regt	Wounded
Charles Robert Gage	Gunner R.G.A.	Wounded
Sydney W. Herbert	Sapper R.E.	Wounded
Richard James Jeckells	1 st Norfolk Regt	Mons Medal
Victor Arthur Leggett	6 th K.O.S.B.	Prisoner, Kemmell Hill, 25 April 1918
Arthur Long	K.R.R.	Wounded
Charles Love	Gunner R.G. A	
Water Charles Micklefield	9 th Essex Regt	Wounded
Bertie Martin	Trumpeter 'M' Division A.C.	
Charles Thomas Mills	L/Cpl A.V.C.	
L. Mitchell	R.A.M.C.	
Frederick William Mills	3 rd Northants Regt	Wounded
Bertie Mitchell	M.G.C.	
Leonard Pearson	Cpl 11 th Hussars	
Charles Pettican	Driver A.S.C.	
Bert Quilter	1/5 th Bedfords	
Rowland Thomas Rayner	Essex Regt	Wounded
William Thomas Rayner	345 Labour Corps Agricultural Coy	
Sydney Reid	10 th Essex Regt	Wounded
William John Rogers	1/5 th Essex Regt	
Edwin Rouse	Worcester Regt	Wounded twice
Percy Rouse	R.H.A.	
Alfred Sargent	63 rd AVX Steam Coy	
Alfred Henry Sargent	Royal West Kent Regt	KIA 11 April 1917
Thomas Reginald Sargeant	1 st Hertfordshire Regt	Wounded

Arthur Shelton	Wheeler R.F.A.	Killed at Ypres, 12 July 1917
Cyrus Simpson	1/5 th Essex Regt	KIA 26 March, 1917
Arthur Fred Smith	Suffolk Regt	
Harry Stevens	L/Cpl 26 th Fusiliers	KIA Ypres, 25 Sept 1917
Edgar Stevens	Driver R.A.S.C.	
George Stevens	Labour Corps	
Bertie Southernwood	3 rd Essex Regt	Wounded
Wallace Jesse Southernwood	D.L.L.	
William Stow	Labour Corps	
Edward Walter Taylor	Essex Regt	
Harry Charles Taylor	4 th Hussars	Mons Medal, Wounded
William Oliver Taylor	K.R.R.C.	
Charles Erskine Thorn	Essex Yeomanry	Mons Medal, Died from pneumonia contracted in France, 24 April 1917
	Cyclist Corps	
Cecil Frank Thomas	39 th Battln M.G.C.	Wounded, died from wounds near Cambrai 19 Sept 1918
Thomas Thormley	A.V.C.	Mons Medal
Arthur Louis Towns	Middlesex Regt	Wounded twice, POW 9 April 1918 (the newspaper report noted that he had since died in Germany)
Leonard Bert Towns	306 Employ Coy	
Bert Upsher	Gloucester Regt	
Alfred Waylen	Essex Regt	
A. Stanley Wainscot	3 rd Battln R.B.	
Charles Whiting	Gunner R.F.A.	
Onley Samuel Worth	A.G.C.	
James Woodward	Driver A.S.C.	

The newspaper report omitted to mention that beneath the names was an inscription that reads 'Their names were deeds that shall not pass away and names that not wither.' Beneath that at the foot of the tablet is a heading 'Additional names', of which there are four:-

DEDICATION OF WAR MEMORIAL AT ST MARY MAGDALENE, COLCHESTER

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 18 September 1920, p. 7.

Dr Inskip, Bishop of Barking, attended the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Colchester, on Wednesday, September 15, and dedicated the new Clergy and Choir Vestries, organ chamber and memorial tablet, which have been erected in the Church to commemorate the men of the parish who served and died for their country in the great war. It will be remembered that the memorial stone of the new buildings was laid with masonic ceremonial on May 27.

Clergy supporting His Lordship included the energetic Rector of the Parish, Rev. J. E. Hewitt; Rev. J. Davison, Assistant Curate; Rev. J. Montagu-Harris, St Nicholas; Rev. H. de Courcy Benwell, St Martin; Rev. C. A. Worsfold, Greenstead; Rev. H. Stevens, All Saints, Stanway; Revs Stanley Wilson and A. L. J. Shields, St Mary-at-the-Walls.

To the strains of a processional hymn, number 242, Ancient and Modern, 'We Love the Place, O God,' clergy and choir entered the church by the South Door, and proceeded up the aisle to the chancel, the large congregation which filled the Church joining reverently and heartily to the familiar hymn. Miss M. Brown Adams, the organist of the Church, presiding at the organ with her customary ability. Evensong was conducted by the Rector, Psalms 23 and 121 were chanted. The first lesson from Wisdom III. 1-6 was read by the Rev. J. Davison; the second, from Rev. 23 1-5, by the Rev. J. Montagu-Harris. After the recital of the creed the dedication ceremony commenced. In a low clear voice which sounded thrillingly through the Church the Bishop commemorated the departed, giving thanks first of all for all those who waxed valiantly and fight and wrought righteousness, who counted not their life dear unto themselves, but laid it down for their friends, and then passed on to an appeal that those of them that were still on the pilgrimage might have grace to follow in the steps of those who had gone before. There followed a prayer for the bereaved and a further petition for the donors and builders of the memorial.

Preceded by the churchwardens, Mr A. Adams and Mr W. Callaghan, and the parish clergy, the Bishop passed to the door of the vestry and with solemn prayer dedicated the new buildings to the service of God and in commemoration of those His servants who died for their country. The choir then left the chancel, and singing the hymn, 'For All The Saints, Who From Their Labours Rest,' preceded the Bishop and clergy of the parish and churchwardens down the aisle to that portion of the North Wall where the memorial tablet is erected. Using the same solemn words of dedication, the Bishop drew aside the Union Jack which covered the tablet and revealed a beautiful and fitting memorial handsomely erected and thus inscribed:-

1914-1918

To the glory of God and in loving memory of the men of this Parish, who died for their country in the Great War.

Upon the tablet fifty-three names are inscribed as follows:-

Frederick Arnold, Claude Barber, Leslie W. Berry, William G. Cardy, John C. A. Carlo, Percy T. Chandler, Charles E. Clay, George A. Clary, Percy V. Clary, Horace C. Cook, Frederick H. Cockerton, Henry Durrant, William T. Drury, John Ead, William J. Edwards, Charles E. Evans, Albert E. Firmin, Sidney H. Frost, Leonard S. Gough, Ralph G. Gowen, Albert E. Greenwood, Geoffrey G. Hammond, William H. Hansford, Arthur J. Jay, Frederick Jay, George Jence, Edwin Jewers, Robert G. Kemp, Percy W. Levett, Sydney Madley, Reginald H. Marshall, Stanley Miller,

Walter A. Munson, Bert Nightingale, Leonard Osborne, Arthur Potter, William Power, Claude D. Rees, Percy F. Rose, Horace Rose, William G. Sage, Charles H. Seaman, George E. Scott, Charles Scott, Percy W. Simpson, Stanley E. Smith, Thomas Smith, Richard C. Springett, Robert Waring, Stanley Wilson, Thomas A. Williams.

Below the names is inscribed :- 'The vestries and organ chamber were added to this church A. D. 1920 as a memorial to them.'



Singing the closing verses of the hymn clergy and choir returned to their places in the chancel and the Bishop proceeded to the pulpit.

In many places there had been, he said, much discussion and he feared some disagreement as to the form that war memorials should take, but in the Church of Christ at least all ought to be of one mind and one heart where so sacred and so solemn a duty was considered. In some places mere piles of masonry had been erected and there had not been wanting some critics who pointed out the uselessness of memorials of this description. In these days, however, memorials for the most part took the form of something useful. During the past twelve months he had dedicated many war memorials throughout the diocese, but he did remember one which had taken the form which they had decided upon for that church and parish. And their vestries and their organ chamber which they had dedicated that evening to the memory of their beloved heroes for that church and parish, would not be in themselves enough to commemorate the great victory and their great sacrifice. For a memorial to be a right memorial it must partake of life, and the question for them was whether they were going to use those memorials in that church and parish in connection with the life that they lived, whether they were trying to follow in the steps of those whom they loved and who had made the supreme sacrifice for them, whether they were really desirous to lead a better life than they would have lived if the war had not happened and if the sacrifices had not been made. In these days of strife and division of hatred and bitterness between various sections of society, of strikes and rumoured strikes, it might be questioned whether they were showing their appreciation of the love of those who had laid down their lives on their behalf. The great point was that if they wanted to be worthy of those who had gone before their character must be developed to its fullest and richest extent. Look at the lives of these men. Some of them might not have been what the world called religious, but they exemplified at their very best some of the finest Christian virtues, modesty, humility, love, self-sacrifice, and the showing forth of those qualities in their own daily lives would make their memory something living and real.

Let the tale of their dear brothers, the inspiration of their example, the record of their sacrifice, be handed down not only in tablets of stone but to hearts of flesh which were going on from strength to strength, from stage to stage, growing in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord.

During the singing of hymn 438, 'How Bright Those Glorious Spirits Shine,' offerings towards the memorial were collected. The Bishop pronounced the Benedictus, and the service concluded with the Last Post, played by buglers of the Leinster Regiment.

When the congregation had dispersed a little band of relatives of the commemorated soldiers approached the memorial and deposited in the embrasures of the adjoining windows wreaths of crowns of white flowers.

[The tablet containing the names of the Fallen is shown on the east wall of the north aisle in the above photograph.]

ST NICHOLAS WAR MEMORIAL

DEDICATION CEREMONY

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 9 October 1920, p. 2



In the presence of a large congregation, a memorial to the men from St Nicholas Parish, Colchester, who fell in the war, was unveiled and dedicated at a service on Friday evening.

Among the clergy present were the Rev. Canon Guy Rogers, MC, Chaplain to the King and the Guards Division, Canon Trifit Ward, the Rev. E. R. Monck-Mason, the Rev. J. F. Hewitt, the Rev. C. A. Worsfold, the Rev. H. F. de Courcy Benwell, and the Rector (the Rev. J. Montague Harris).

An address was given by the Rev. Canon Guy Rogers who said that they must emulate the example of brotherhood and sacrifice set by their comrades in the army during the war. They had thought that the old world would be changed into a new one, and that things would go merrily, like wedding bells, but the new England would never be built without the fellowship and discipline which was the spirit of the army.

The roll of honour was then unveiled by Brigadier-General F. W. Towsey, CMS, DSO, with the words 'I unveil this memorial in honour of and ever grateful remembrance of the men of this Church who served and fell for God and King, for right, for freedom, and for peace, in the Great War 1914-1918. See ye to it that these shall not have died in vain.' After Canon Rogers had dedicated the reredos, the Last Post and Reveille were sounded by buglers of the Suffolk Regiment.

The memorial consists of a roll of honour and a reredos, both of which are of carved and gilded mahogany. The roll of honour is a reproduction of a Fifteenth century Italian work exhibited in

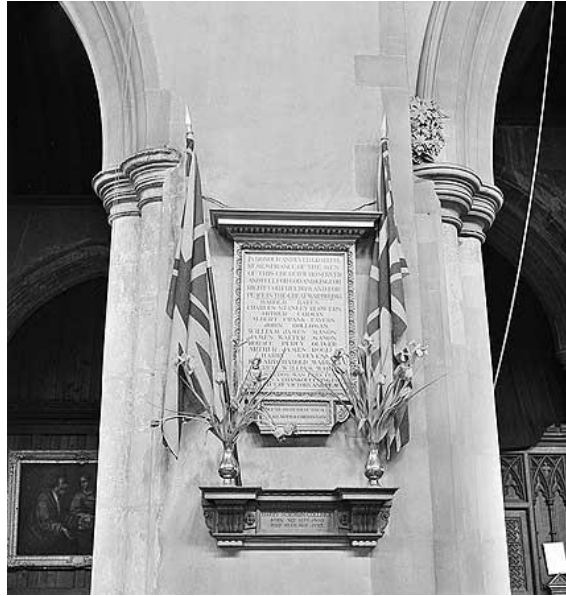
the South Kensington Museum, while the reredos represents five scenes in the life of Christ, the Birth, the Baptism, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection and the Last Supper. The work was designed by the late Mr Temple Moore, and carried out by Messrs Dobson and Messrs C. Head and Son.

The names of the fallen are inscribed as follows:-

Harold Bates, Charles Stanley Blowers, Arthur Carman, Albert Frank Fayers, John Holloman, William James Mason, James Walter Mason, Horace Percy Gilver, Arthur James Rogers, Harry Stevens, Ed. Harold Warren, and Alfred William White.

A number of wreaths were placed near the memorial by relatives during the service.





ST BOTOLPH'S, COLCHESTER
DEDICATION OF WAR MEMORIAL CROSS

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 16 October 1920, p. 7

Reared amid unique surroundings, fashioned of the best materials, simple, beautiful, and significant, the memorial cross which the people of St Botolph's, Colchester, have erected in the grounds of the historic Priory to the honourable memory of the men of the parish who died in the Great War, is a fitting commemoration of the gallant services it sets out to perpetuate; and one of which the parish may be justly proud. The cross of light grey British granite, with its square inscription and steps beneath, rest upon a solid foundation of Colchester stone. It rises from the ground line to a height above twelve feet and the size at the base is 6ft. 6in. by 6ft. 6in. Leaded into two sides of the inscription stone, so that no length of time and no severity of climate can ever wear them out are seventy-seven names, names of men whose glory is that they heard the call of duty, and obeyed it. The names are thus:-

G. W. Alexander, J. F. Anderson, R. A. Appleby, C. J. Arthy, J. H. Baxter, W. Bennell, A. S. Bennell, G. Bond, C. E. Bones, F. S. Bracey, M. J. Burton, R. Burton, W. Burrells, L. N. Byrne, W. R. Cahill, W. R. Cheshire, P. F. Chisnall, D. E. J. Churchyard, H. G. Clark, A. Cook, J. A. Craig, F. J. Cudmore, H. Dawkins, F. J. L. Day, W. G. Death, W. A. Diaper, A. H. Du Boulay, H. L. H. Du Boulay, W. R. Everett, W. G. Fisher, R. V. Flin, W. F. Folkard, G. S. Folkard, A. H. French, E. F. Hamilton, B. H. E. Harvey, R. P. Harrison, H. H. Harden, J. B. Hawkins, C. B. Hawgood, A. E. Hutton, J. J. Jackson, P. F. Johnson, E. Kettle, H. W. Locke, C. Lott, M. Lott, C. W. C. Madden, T. E. Magill, C. J. Markham, F. W. Mitchell, B. W. Palfrey, F. Peachey, H. Perkins, S. M. Pratt, C. J. W. Rance, A. P. Reach, C. G. Reynolds, A. E. R. Reynolds, A. R. Richards, J. F. Richer, C. J. Robertson, A. A. Row, H. Sanger, F. G. Secrett, E. Spencer, C. J. Swan, E. Thompson, C. E. Thorpe, G. W. Tralau, C. J. W. Tucker, L. W. Tydeman, H. J. Wade, H. Wheatley, W. G. Wood, S. H. Worger, G. J. H. Wright.



On the front of the stone is this inscription:-

In memory of
The Glorious Dead
Who laid down their lives
In the Great War
1914 – 1918
‘Greater love hath no man than this.’

The memorial is set in the large open space between the South Wall of the Priory and the North Wall of the present Church, and Messrs L. J. Watts Ltd, of the Castle Works, Colchester, have ably carried out the work.

On Sunday afternoon, October 10, in the presence of a large and reverent congregation, this beautiful memorial was solemnly unveiled and dedicated. A service in the Church preceded the ceremony. Seats in the church and a special position in the Priory ground were reserved for the relatives and near connections of the commemorated men. The Boy Scouts of St Botolph's, under Troop Leader A. S. M. Milbourne and those of St Stephen's, daughter Church of St Botolph's, under Troop Leader Albert Howe, lined the main aisle of the Church during the service and formed a guard of honour round the memorial during the ceremony. Mr Reginald Nicholson, organist of the parish,

conducted the musical portion of the service in the church, and the Band of the Suffolk Regiment supplied the music used in the Priory Ground.

The Vicar of the Parish, the Rev. W. E. Spencer, conducted the service. He was supported by the Rev. G. Manfred Behr, Priest-in-Charge of St Stephen's, Rev. Philip R. le Masurier, who has just taken up his duties as Assistant Curate of the parish, and the Rev. Canon Greville T. Brunwin-Hales, Rector of St Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester, and Rural Dean, who gave the address.

Commencing with the sublime opening words of the Burial Office, the service passed on to the twenty-third psalm. The lesson from Rev. xxi. 1-7 was read by Capt. F. J. Twyman. There followed the Nunc Dimitis, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and two special and finely worded collects befitting the occasion and the hymn 137: 'For All the Saints Who From Their Labours Rest.'

No more beautiful not more fitting and touching address could have been delivered on such an occasion than that given by Canon Brunwin-Hales. Taking as a text Galatians ii. 20, 'Who give himself for me,' the Rev. Canon dwelt first of all on the supreme sacrifice of the Divine Redeemer of Mankind as the simplest, the grandest, and the most enduring fact of human history, and then passed on to the thought of the beloved and gallant dead.

Preceded by the choir and clergy and by those most closely connected with the commemorate men, and to the strains of the processional hymn 'Through The Night Of Doubt And Sorrow', the congregation passed from the church and gathered in the open space around the veiled memorial.

Lieut. Colonel A. S. Peebles, DSO, commanding the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, in a brief speech, recalled the gallant services of the men whom they were commemorating. Only those who had seen the wrecked and ruined towns of North Flanders could possibly realise from what horrors this country had been saved by the devotion of the men who went out at the call to arms. He was convinced that apart from the commemoration of such deeds in lasting stone, the best memorial would be the care of those whom the war had deprived of employment. Let them see to it that no man who was able and willing to work was allowed to remain out of work. The gallant Colonel added that he hoped the school children, as they passed the memorial, would be taught to salute it.

Drawing away the Union Jack that enveloped the Cross the gallant Colonel said 'I unveil this memorial to the glory of God and in memory of the glorious dead of this parish.'

The Rural Dean then pronounced these words of dedication:- 'In the faith of Jesus Christ I dedicate this Cross in the honoured memory of those from this parish who gave their lives, in the Great War, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost', and also spoke the words of the Requiescant: 'Let us remember with thanks and with due honour before God and man, those who have died gloriously on the field of battle yielding up their lives in the service of their country, and especially on this day those to whose memory this Cross is erected.'



While the Band played Handel's Largo, the relatives, near connections and friends of the commemorated men approached the Cross and placed upon the steps around its base their offerings of flowers. It was the most touching moment of the ceremony. No-one could witness it unmoved, and it was accentuated by the solemn call of the Buglers of the Suffolk Regiment sounding the Last Post. The hymn 'Abide With Me' was followed by a prayer for those who mourn. The deep silence which ensued was broken by the ringing notes of the Reveille sounded by the buglers. The Vicar pronounced the Blessing, and the National Anthem concluded the proceedings.

The services at St Botolph's throughout the day were all appropriately adapted to the special circumstances of the dedication, and psalms and hymns were chosen with particular relevance to it.

Collections taken during the day towards the final expenses of the War Memorial Fund amounted to £14. 17. 0d.





LION WALK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
DEDICATION OF WAR MEMORIAL TABLETS

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 23 October 1920, p. 2

A special service was held at Lion Walk Congregational Church, Colchester, on Sunday morning when the brass tablets in memory of those members of the church who gave their lives in the Great War were dedicated. The service was conducted by the Rev. K. L. Parry who gave an appropriate address. The hymns sung were 'Crown Him with many crowns', 'The strife is o'er', and 'For all the Saints', and the anthem 'Souls of the Righteous.'

The following names are inscribed on the tablets:-

S. Allen, F. S. Bultitude, E. Burleigh, E. H. Crisp, W. G. Death, E. H. Gardener, S. Harvey, A. E. Humm, F. W. Bussey, E. Jarman, A. G. Jarrett, E. Johnson, A. G. Martin, J. Nicholson, H. W. Orfeur, C. B. Orfeur, L. Purkiss, E. T. Smee, P. C. Taylor, W. T. Wash, L. S. Whatling.

In his address the Rev. K. L. Parry claimed that, whatever the issue, the men who fell did not give their lives in vain. In an age of gross materialism, when mammon occupied the place of God on the altar of our nation, they proved that the spirit of self-sacrifice was not dead, it only needed the winds of liberty to kindle it into a living flame.





The tablets were originally placed on either side of two choir stalls but they are now located on a wall in a room behind the main body of the church.

CHRIST CHURCH, COLCHESTER; WAR MEMORIAL
ADDRESSES BY BISHOP OF COLCHESTER AND GENERAL TOWSEY

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 7 November 1920, p. 5.

Christchurch Memorial Cross was unveiled at an impressive ceremony of Ascension Day, May 5, when fitting tribute was paid to the memory of the 117 men from the parish who made the great sacrifice. The cross stands in the churchyard at Christchurch, and is of grey granite of rocky finish, its height being 11 feet, and the width of the base 6 feet. The design is simple – a Latin cross, with the arms pierced through at the angles. On the front panel is inscribed ‘1914-1918, Remember’, and upon the back and two side panels the names of the fallen.

The ceremony on Thursday afternoon was preceded by a service in the church, which was crowded to the doors. The service was conducted by the Rev. Canon G. T. Brunwin-Hales, and the Rev. G. H. Bassett, priest-in-charge of Christchurch, and the lesson was read by the Rev. J. H. Mitchell, of Eld Lane Baptist Church.

In an address based on the text ‘Because I live, therefore ye live also’, the Bishop of Colchester spoke upon the lessons of Ascension Day. The work and the career of Christ, he said, were the revelation of the brotherhood of man; Christ’s death taught the supreme lesson that brotherhood can only be won by sacrifice; his resurrection was the pledge of our immortality, and his ascension was the assurance of the continuity of this life and the life beyond. These thoughts would bring comfort to many there this afternoon. They were there to express their gratitude and to bring honour to these men – feelings which they wanted the world to keep alive, but which seemed to be weakening. The cross was to be a reminder to them to be worthy of the sacrifice of the men. It was a mere platitude to say that since the war a tendency had not been one of sacrifice, but one of selfishness. The cross was a rebuke to that spirit which was alien to the spirit of Christ, alien to the spirit which animated our soldiers and sailors, and alien to that only ideal which would redeem the world.

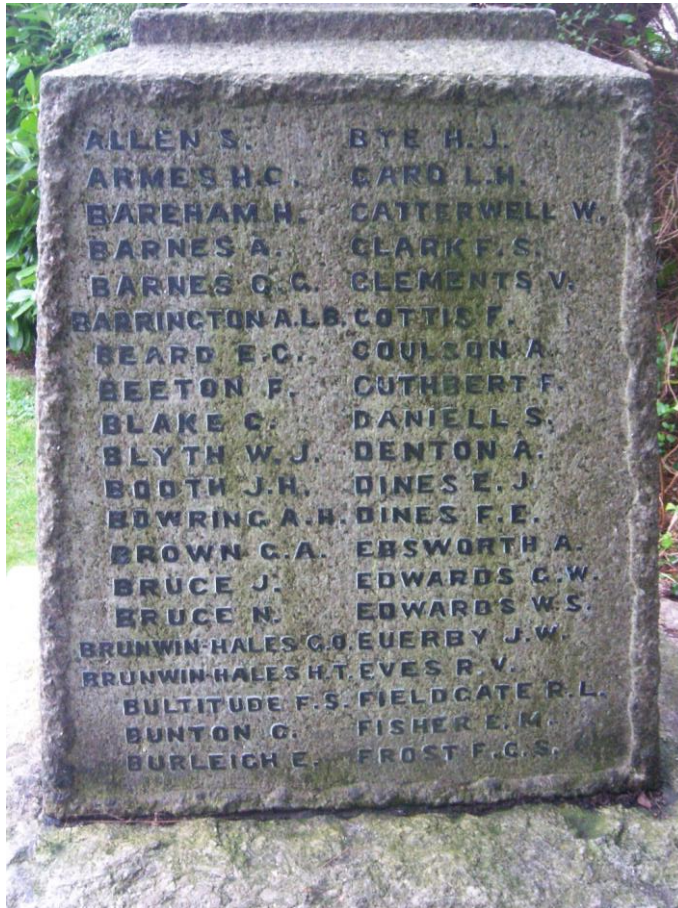
The congregation then left the church, the relatives of the fallen following the choir, and grouping themselves around the memorial.

There were with the Bishop, General Towsey, the Rural Dean, the Revs S. Wilson, A. L. J. Shields, G. H. Bassett and John Evans, and the Revs J. H. Mitchell and W. A. Labrum (Wesleyan Methodists).

The hymn ‘Abide With Me’ having been sung, General Towsey, in addressing the congregation, said the call to arms seven years ago was answered from mansion and cottage, office and factory. The men responded because there was in Englishmen a strong sense of duty and patriotism. The greatest war the world had ever known found the British nation calm and united. ‘I would we could be united in peace as in war’, added the General. Now the victory was won, the stirring events of those days were already becoming traditions, and the sailors and soldiers of yesterday were the civilians of today. He trusted that they had carried into civilian life some of that comradeship which they had learned while serving their country. The aftermath of the war was now with us. Thousands of men were maimed and thousands were in dire distress. Was England going to forget her sons to whom she owed so much? He trusted not, but signs were not wanting that the public memory was short. We must see to it that these men did not die in vain.

General Towsey then withdrew the Union Jack from the cross with the words, 'I unveil this memorial to the glory of God and in memory of the glorious dead of this parish', and the memorial was dedicated by the Bishop.





During the singing of the hymn 'Let Saints on earth in concert sing', a large number of wreaths were placed around the cross, the first of them, a beautiful tribute of scarlet flowers, being placed for the Rural Dean in memory of the two sons whose names are on the memorial. The ceremony ended with the 'Last Post', sounded by boys of St Mary's C. L. B., and the National Anthem.

The work was designed and carried out by Messrs L. J. Watts, Ltd.

ST MARY'S C[HURCH] L[ADS] B[RIGADE] MEMORIAL

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 13 November 1920, p. 8

The memorial hall was crowded on Thursday evening with past and present members of St Mary's C. L. B., and with friends and relatives, on the occasion of the unveiling and dedication of the memorial set up in honour of the twenty-six boys from the Company who made the supreme sacrifice. The Rev. Canon G. T. Brunwin-Hales, Rural Dean, conducted the service, and the memorial was unveiled by Capt. C. C. F. Harrison, late 16th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles (C. L. B. Battalion). The Rev. E. V. Prichard, rector of Knapton, Norfolk, performed the ceremony of dedication and gave a very beautiful and inspiring address. The clergy present included the Rev. Stanley Wilson (captain of the Company), the Rev. A. L. J. Shields and the Rev. G. H. Bassett. The memorial is simple, but entirely appropriate, consisting of the Roll of Honour, finely inscribed on vellum, surrounded by the photographs of the lads who fell, with the whole framed in stained oak. The arrangements were carried out by a Committee of past and present members of the Company. Appended are the names of the Fallen:-

Harold Bareham, Aubrey Barrington, George Archer Brown, Clifford Bunton, Henry John Bye, Lewin Card, Frederick Clark, Frank Cuthbert, George William Edwards, Walter Edwards, Reginald Victor Eves, Walter Charles Hamilton, Mark Head, Henry George Humm, Joseph Hunwicke, Stanley Isom, Reginald Isaac Millican, Arthur Miller, Arthur Henry Munson, George Parish, Alec Reed, Ernest Stowe, George Willis Venard, Albert George Ward, Horace Frederick Wills, Frank Windsor.

The inscription above the roll of honour is:- 'Ever sacred to the memory of our Comrades in the St Mary's C. L. B. who went out to the Great War and returned not again,' and underneath 'Their names liveth for evermore.' The Company buglers gave the Last Post, under the direction of their instructor, Mr Mitchell.

THE BISHOP OF CHELMSFORD
VISIT TO LEXDEN AND STANWAY
DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL LYCH-GATE

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 4 December 1920, p. 7.

[The Bishop visited Lexden parish in the morning]

In the afternoon the Bishop dedicated at St Albright's a lych-gate in honour of 20 men of the parish who gave their lives in the war. There was a crowded gathering and suitable music was played by the organist (Mr Pratt) while the congregation assembled. The Rev. R. H. O' Reilly (Rector) assisted in the service while the Rev. E. R. Ruck-Keene acted as the Bishop's Chaplain.

A number of ex-soldiers and the relatives of the departed were gathered round the lych-gate, and the Bishop, in dedicating the memorial, read the names of the men who had fallen, as follows:-

Frank Butterham, Edward Barkway, Henry Charles Bond, Amos Arthur Boutell, William Buck, Robert J. Button, Frank Carr, Frederick Carter, Harold Coldham, Arthur Walter Game, Arthur H. Gosling, Frederick Arthur Grimsey, Benjamin Harvey, Harold Bingley, Alfred Mann, James Micklefield, Bert Miller, Fred Miller, Ernest Nice, Frederick W. Nice, Frederick Playle, Arthur Rippingale, William Smith, Basil Stowe, Frank Tracey, Harry Wagstaff, Robert W. Wagstaff, Albert Warner, James Warner.

After the 'last post' by buglers, the relatives placed their wreaths at the foot of the memorial, the band of the Suffolk Regiment meanwhile playing Handel's 'Largo' and afterwards accompanying the singing of the hymn, 'Brief life is here our portion.'

In an address the Bishop said that after dedicating a number of these memorials in Essex, could it be wondered that his heart ached within him and that he hated and detested war? Probably he had seen more of the results of air raids than any man in Essex. If they reckoned by pounds, shillings and pence, they had got nothing out of the war but loss, and with regard to family associations there was nothing but loss. But was that all they had to consider? Was there no such thing as freedom, liberty, righteousness, justice? They got that out of the war. Let them think what England would have been if they had lost it. No liberty, no freedom, no right, no justice. They fought for these things: and by God's help they had won the battle. And having won the battle they must set to work to make a better England. And how were they to do it? There were men who said that if they could not get what they wanted there would be a bloody revolution. Men should think before they talked like that. We must get what we wanted by constitutional methods. It might be a little slower, but it was a more righteous way. The country wanted today the same spirit that animated her sons in 1914. He would ask those men who fought for England in the war to live for England now, to live the best, highest and noblest of lives. If they looked back on the history of England they would find that Christian men had been at the back of everything that had been done to uplift humanity. Men of grit and character were the men needed in England today.

The impressive service concluded with the hymn 'O God, our help in ages past', and then the Reveille.



The memorial inside the church consists of two items. A decorated scroll listing the fallen of the parish, and a roll of honour listing all those who served, with a cross placed next to the names of each of the fallen. I do not have a date for the unveiling/dedication ceremony, if one was ever held. The list of the fallen is surrounded by a thick decorated border which links various coats of arms. The two centre ones on either side are those of the Archdiocese of Canterbury (left) and Chelmsford (right).

Under the centre top coat of arms is a picture of the crucified Christ. To His left is the coat of arms of St George. To the right is a coat of arms featuring a white lamb set against a green background. Flanking the cross are the words 'St Albright Stanway', and underneath '1914-1919.'

Beneath this are the words, written in red,

'And with the morn their Angel faces smile

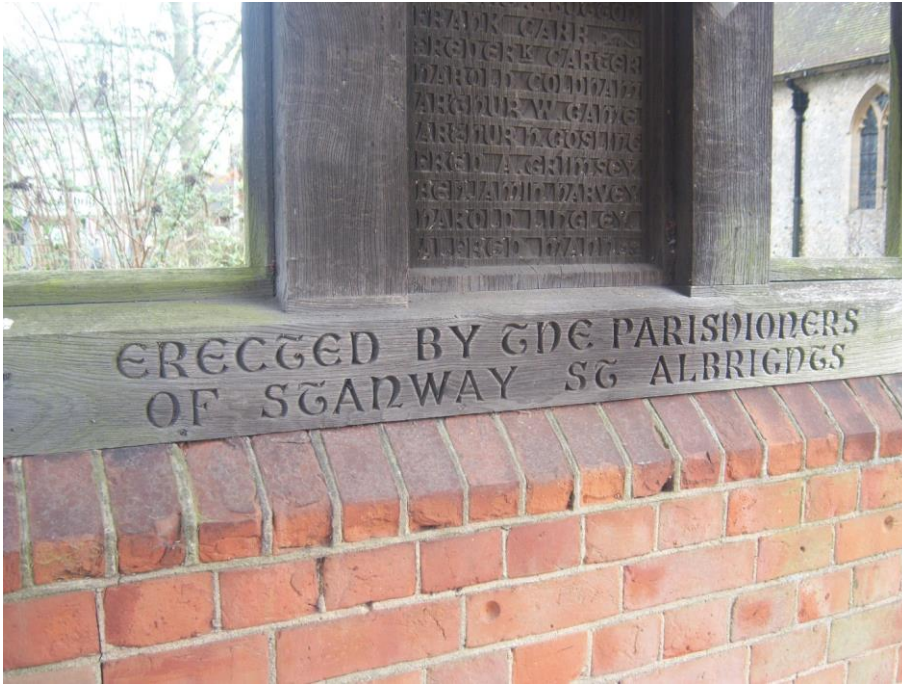
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile'
Underneath are the names of the fallen:-

William Buck	1914	Frank Gracey	1918
Frederick Carter	1915	Bert Miller	1918
Frank Cuthbert	1916	Fred Miller	1918
Arthur W Game	1916	Ernest Rice	1918
Sidney Rayter	1916	Albert Mann	1918
Albert Rayter	1916	Frederick Playle	1918
Frank Butterham	1917	Robert C Hutton	1918
Robert W Wagstaff	1917	Arthur R Gosling	1918
James Warner	1917	Edward Barkway	1918
Albert Warner	1917	Basil Stowe	1918
William Smith	1917	James Micklefield	1918
James Arthur Boutell	1917	Frank Carr	1918
Henry Charles Bent	1917	George W Standing	1918
Clement Royce Josceleyne	1917	Frederick W Rice	1918
Harold Goldham	1917	Barry Wagstaff	1918
Frederick A Grimsey			

Outside there is a lych gate as part of the war memorial. It consists of a carved mock-medieval style wooden canopy resting on brick walls. On the interior centre beam facing those who go through it are the words 'I am the resurrection and the life.' The left hand carved wall is dedicated to the fallen of the Great War.



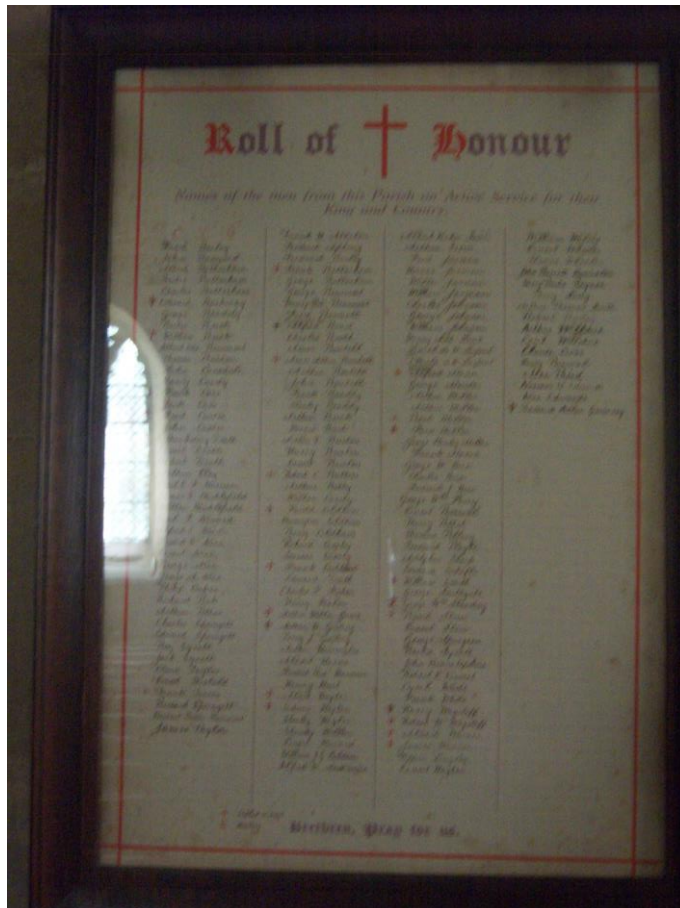


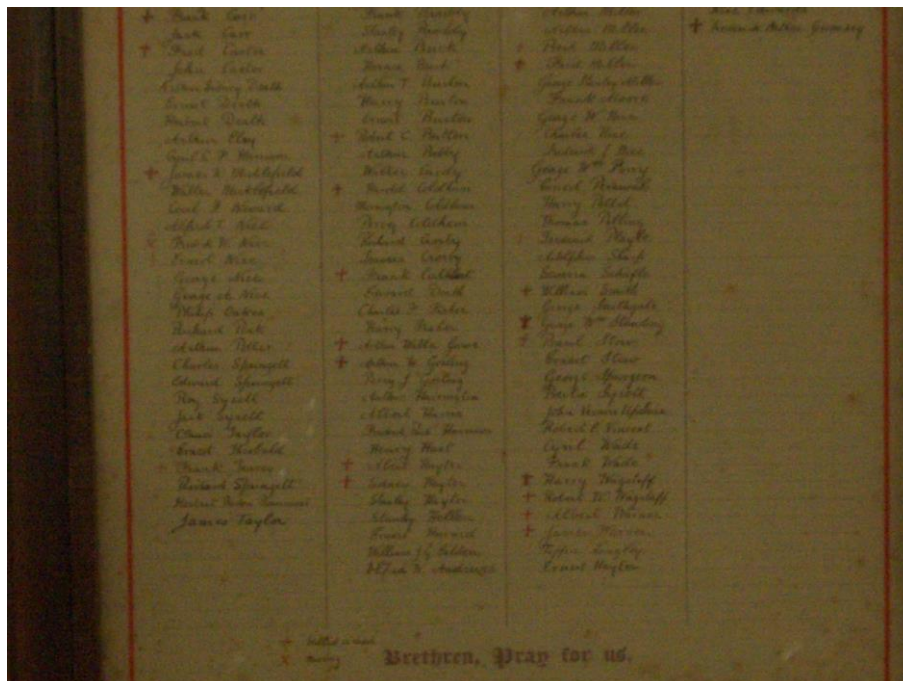
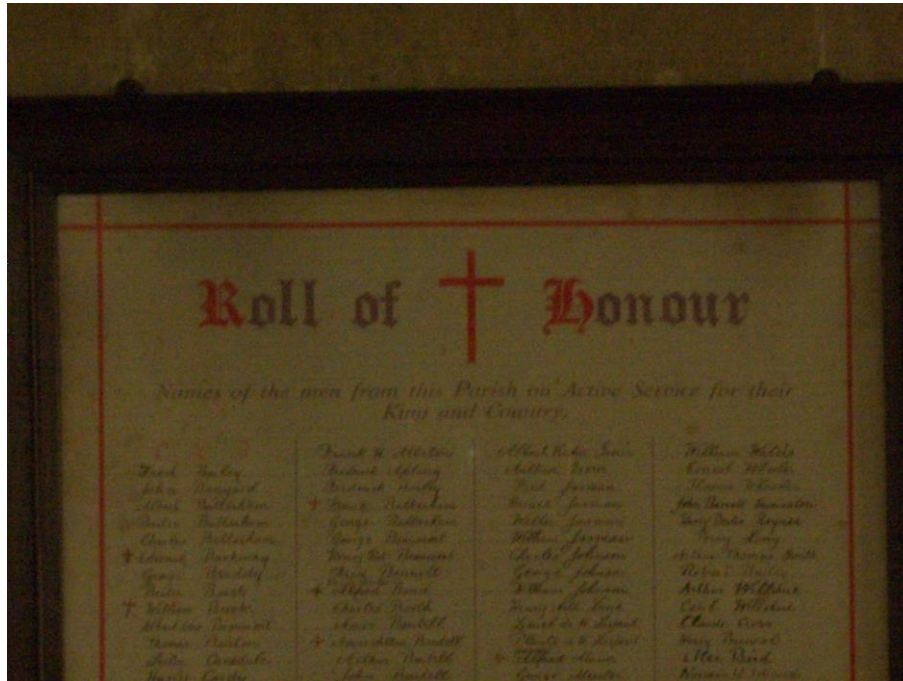












COLCHESTER SCOUTS' MEMORIAL
CHIEF SCOUT UNVEILS TABLET

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 11 December 1920.

Sir Robert Baden Powell unveiled in the St George's Club on Thursday evening a memorial to the twenty-six Scouts who fell in the war.

The memorial, which was given by Mr Frank Watts, takes the form of a tablet of veined marble, and is placed at the end of the passage leading to the premises. Above the list of names is inscribed Harold Begbie's lines:

‘Only the coward dreads
 Such deaths as these have died,
 Lift up, O Scouts, your heads,
 Look wide, look wide.’

And underneath this piece of war verse

Dear Christ, who rules above the flood
 Of human tears and human blood.
 A clear road these boys have trod,
 O house them in the house of God.

The names of the fallen Scouts of whom the inscription runs, ‘Scouts called to higher service in the Great War 1914-1918’ are appended:-

1 st Colchester Troop	Norman Bruce, Stanley Bultitude, Lewin Card, Edwin Fisher, Robert Percy Harrison, Raymond Victor Jarmin, Robert Kemp, Conrad Mason, James W Mason, William James Mason, Charles Rance, Stanley Slythe, Alan Stanyon, Leon William Yule.
2 nd Colchester Troop	Sidney Daniel, Charles Richardson
3 rd Colchester Troop	Alan Barnes
4 th Colchester Troop	George Jacobs, Walter Munson, Arthur Whiting
5 th Colchester Troop	Sydney Cook, Bertie Giles, Hector S. Naylor, Frank Swain, Herbert Saville
6 th Colchester Troop	Albert M. H. Reynolds

At the ceremony the passages were lined with a guard of honour of 50 picked Scouts from Colchester troops, some of whom were wearing service and medal ribbons. The Chief Scout was met by the Mayor (Cr A. J. Lucking), Mr H. G. Elwes, OBE, (Chief Scout's Commissioner), Ald. A. E. Blaxill (District Commissioner), and the Rev. A. L. J. Shields (Secretary of local Scouts Association). After Sir Robert had let fall the draped Union Jack, the memorial was dedicated by the Rev. Canon G. T. Brunwin-Hales, Rural Dean, and the Chief Scout then placed under the tablet a laurel wreath from the 1st Colchester Troop, another for the local Scouts Association, of lilies, chrysanthemums and maldenhair fern, in memory of Sergt Norman Bruce, of the 6th Essex Regiment. The Last Post was sounded by a Scout bugler. There was present at this ceremony a number of relatives of the fallen Scouts.



The 'Chief' then went into the main hall where 200 visitors and members of the club were gathered to welcome him. A programme of entertainment was carried through during the evening by the club orchestra under Mr H. Meachen, Mr Cole, Mr W. M. Soar, Rover R. Scott and the Jazz band of the High School Scouts. These were present:- Ald. W. Gurney Benham (District Commissioner), Maj. H. C. Stockwell, Maj. J. O. Parker, Mr W. W. Bunding (?), Mr A. M. Jarmin, Mr F. Harris, Mr G. H. Watkin (Headmaster of the High School), Revs Canon Triffit Ward, K. L. Parry and G. M. Behr.

In welcoming Sir Robert Baden Powell Mr Elwes said it seemed symbolic that so many of our Scouts had given their blood in defence of Belgium, their names should be recorded on scarlet marble from that country. The memorial would inspire them to think of the spirit of sacrifice and service of these Scouts.

Sir Robert, when he mounted the platform, was given a wonderful reception. Under the guise of a speech he preached in his usual informal fashion a most acceptable sermon. The training of

Scouts, he said, was divided into four branches, the first three of which were meant to develop character, efficiency and skill in handicraft. But when a man was equipped with all these things he was only half way to success. He believed we were put into this world to get the best out of life, and to do that we must not only be efficient, but live, enjoy life, enjoy all there was in life. If a fellow did that, if he recalled the beauty, the pleasures, and interests in the world, he would very soon see that it was not necessary to be 'at the top of the tree' to enjoy his life. The fourth thing they tried to teach Scouts was the idea of service which always would give them that happiness which would make their lives complete. The memorial they had put up would be a good reminder of how their brother Scouts had served, and it would be a call to self-sacrifice and helpfulness to others.

A review of the club's activities was given by the hon. secretary, Mr A. B. Crowe, former secretary of the Soldiers' Club. Declaring that their aim was to make the club the social centre for the young men of the town, he outlined the various educational and amusement sections and claimed that their programme was not nearly complete. In the course of other remarks he referred to the Christmas breakfast for poor children who they were relieving this year, and to the facilities offered to young soldiers in the service.

The evening closed with a few words from the mayor.



WAR MEMORIAL AT MYLAND

A 16 FEET CROSS UNVEILED

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 8 January 1921



The war memorial for the parish of Myland, Colchester, consisting of a cross in granite, 16 feet high, erected in a prominent position opposite the parish church, was unveiled and dedicated on Sunday, January 2. A large crowd attended the ceremony.

The first part of the service took part in the church. The clergy present included the Rev. Canon Triffitt Ward, the rector (the Rev. M. C. Dickenson), the Rev. T. L. Davies, and the Rev. Leon Hale (Wesleyan). Subsequently the choir, in procession, followed by ex-servicemen of the parish, with the relatives of the fallen, and lastly the general public, marched to allotted places around the memorial, while the band of Severalls Mental Hospital played Sullivan's 'In memoriam.'

Brigadier-General F. W. Towsey, CMG, DSO, unveiled the memorial with the following words:- 'I unveil this sacred memorial to the Glory of God, and in memory of the glorious dead of this parish who served and fell the Great War. See ye to it that these men shall not have died in vain.'

Canon Ward performed the dedication, and added:- 'Let us remember with thanksgiving and with due honour, before God and men, those who have died gloriously on the field of battle, giving up their lives in the service of their country, especially on this day, those to whose memory this cross is erected.'

Floral tributes were then placed on the memorial. The 'Last Post' was sounded, and the National Anthem sung. A march by the band brought the impressive service to a close. The cross bears the

inscription 'The Great War 1914-1918. In proud and honoured remembrance of the men of Myland who made the supreme sacrifice.'

A framed roll of honour in the church records that about 250 men left the parish to fight for King and country, of those the following 44 men have their names on the plinth of the memorial as having given up their lives in the service of their country:-

G. Burgess, J. C. Barratt, R. E. Beaumont, G. S. Thompson, E. G. Pugh, W. Williams, A. R. Pugh, W. C. Appleby, C. R. Enfield, L. W. Hales, C. B. Munson, R. Cardy, C. H. Wheeler, W. Dobson, G. R. Towns, A. H. Wheeler, A. K. Gray, F. C. Wheeler, H. Mattin, B. Dobson, L. R. Adams, S. E. Durrant, A. Mallin, A. H. Sparkes, F. S. Munson, F. A. Simons, F. E. Bunting, J. R. Wheeler, A. Durrant, G. W. Rogers, A. F. Morris, J. S. Wass, F. Smith, F. A. New, C. Alliston, F. S. Boreham, J. C. Munday, S. W. G. Thomas, A. J. Munson, C. G. Appleby, G. Gillings, B. J. Clover, W. J. Tipper, and C. E. Walker.





THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918




EDWARD STANLEY BOREHAM
 1899 - 1918
 251832

EDWARD STANLEY BOREHAM
 1899 - 1918
 251832

✦ Surname **Boreham**

✦ Christian names **Edward Stanley**

✦ Date of Birth **1899** Born at **Bury St Edmunds**

✦ Date enlisted **?** Location **Trafalgar Square**

✦ Address **51, Myland Road, Colchester**

✦ Next of Kin **Older Siblings**

✦ Father's Name **J. Boreham, dd.**

✦ Mother's Name **Mrs. S J Phillips (formerly Boreham)**

✦ Regiment **3rd Bn. London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)**

✦ Service Number **251832**

✦ Rank **Private**

✦ Fought at **Kaisers Battle of Tegniers, Somme**

✦ Awards

✦ Killed in Action **CWD** Date **21/03/1918**

✦ Age **19**

✦ Memorial **Panel 85 & 86, Poziers Memorial**




LET US NOT FORGET

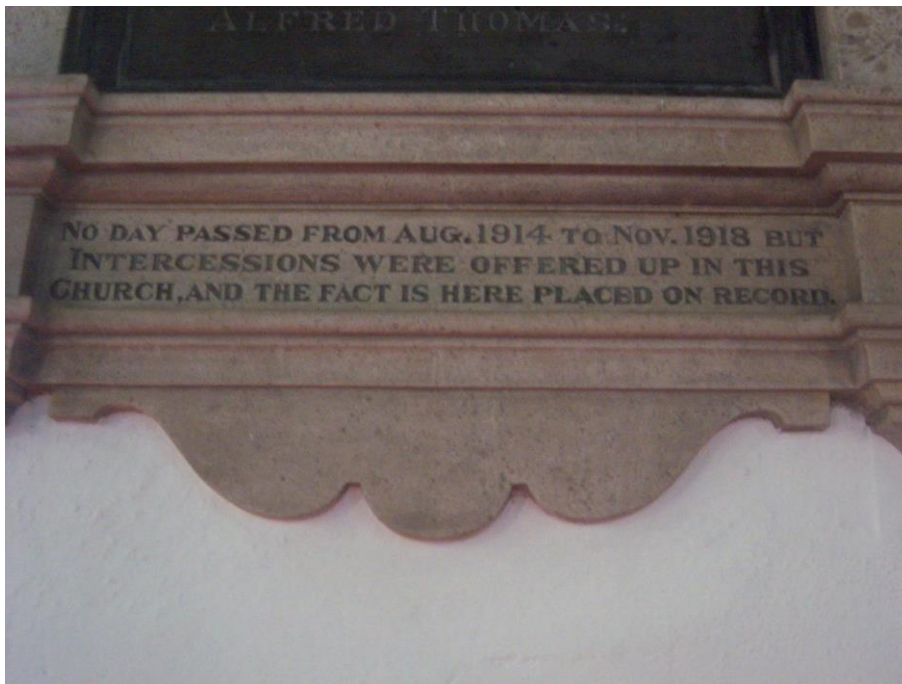
HOLY TRINITY WAR MEMORIAL

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 2 July 1921, p. 2.

The war memorial tablet at Holy Trinity Church was unveiled and dedicated at a special service on Sunday, June 26. There was a crowded and earnest congregation. The service was conducted by the Rector (Rev. E. H. Monck Mason), with whom was the Rev. H. F. de Courcy Benwell (Rector of St Martin's). The tablet was unveiled by Col. Commandant C. H. Tindall Lucas, C. B., C. M. G., DSO.

The Committee endeavoured, with the limited means at their disposal, to in some measure follow out the scheme employed in the beautiful mural tablet erected to the memory of Dr Gilberd, which stands on the north-east side of the church. Mr Duncan Clark, choosing as his materials Hopwood stone, the centre plate bearing the names of the fallen being of polished black marble, has carried out the wishes of the Committee very faithfully, and the memorial which is one of dignified simplicity, has caught the atmosphere of the church in a very noticeable degree.

An interesting feature is the following record which appears at the foot of the memorial:- 'No day passed from August, 1914, to November, 1918, but intercessions were offered up in this church, and the fact is here placed on record.'



The names on the memorial are as follows:-

Arthur S. Bacon, Francis Barnes, Harold E. Bareham, Alfred H. Clifton, Ernest Diss, Frank Diss, Sidney C. Green, Henry E. Howlett, Frank A. Jarman, Edgar Johnson, Walter C. King, Stanley V. Lamb, William E. Loven, Claude F. Starling, George P. Springett, Alfred Thomas.



In a short address, the Rector speaking from the well-known words 'Their name liveth for evermore', said that the keynote of that service was 'Remember.' Already we were set to forget what had happened in the past seven years, and it was right to have our thoughts turned back and to remember with honour and thanksgiving those who died in the service of their King and country. The men who went forth bade them remember and be worthy of fellowship with them. Having mentioned that the church of Holy Trinity had stood for over a thousand years, the Rector said the memorial was neither large nor magnificent, but it had been placed there by many loving hands and its permanence would prevail for all time.

Col. Lucas unveiled the memorial with the following words:- 'I unveil this sacred memorial in honour and ever grateful remembrance of the men of this parish who served and fell for God and King, for right, for freedom, and for peace, in the Great War 1914-1918. See ye to it that these men shall not have died in vain.'

Following the dedication prayer Trumpeters Caave and Patrick, of the Leinster Regiment, sounded the Last Post.

The Rector announced that there would be no collection, as a kind friend in the church had given the £25 which was still needed for the War Memorial Fund. We understand the Rector's Ward, (Mrs C. Victor Lay), was the donor of the gift.

Mr W. G. Wiles was the hon. secretary of the War Memorial Committee.

COLCHESTER ODDFELLOWS' WAR MEMORIAL

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 16 July 1921, p. 8.

The unveiling and dedication of a war memorial to 106 members of Colchester Oddfellows' Lodges, who gave their lives during the Great War, was the occasion of a touching and impressive ceremony on Thursday evening, July 14, at the Oddfellows Hall, Colchester. The service was conducted by the Rev. John Evans (Rector of St Giles); and the Rev. J. E. Mitchell (Baptist). The singing was led by members of Christchurch choir, with Mr L. Parnell at the organ. The hymns rendered were 'Let saints on earth', 'How bright the glorious spirits shine', and 'On the resurrection morning.' The lesson contained the appropriate words 'Who through faith subdued kingdoms.'

The memorial was unveiled by Brother A. Hammond, Prov. Grand-Master, 'To the glory of God and in memory of the glorious dead of the Colchester Lodges, Manchester Unity L. O. O.' In the course of an effective address, Mr Hammond remarked that the motto of their order was, 'Friendship, love and truth.' There was friendship without service, and no service without sacrifice, and if the lesson taught to the Oddfellow's Lodges had been learnt

In other countries the world would never have been plunged into that disastrous war, in which at the call of duty, 350,000 Oddfellows joined His Majesty's services to fight for the country they loved so well. But although their brothers stood for high ideals and great principles, the work they commenced had not been fully accomplished, for they stood for the brotherhood of man, and in the hope that the whole world would live in harmony and peace. He concluded by urging all present to work for the good of the community.

The Rev. John Evans then solemnly dedicated the memorial, and called all present to remember with thanksgiving and due honour before God and man, the men who gave their lives in the Great War.

During the singing of the hymn 'On the resurrection morning' flowers were placed beneath the memorial by relatives of the departed soldiers, and the buglers of St Mary's Church Lads' Brigade sounded the Last Post and the Reveille. The service concluded with the National Anthem.

The memorial, which was designed by Mr D. W. Clark, ARIBA, FSI, consists of three panels worked in English oak by Messrs Everett and Son and handsomely carved by Mr S. Marshall of Coggeshall. Gesso (?) work by Mr B. Allen, of Colchester, is used for the mottoes above the panels, and the names have been written in gold by Mrs P. Garrad. Beneath the heading 'Amicitis amor et veritas' is the inscription 'In fraternal memory of their sacrifice in the Great War, 1914.'

The following names were associated with the memorial:-

LOYAL VICTORIA LODGE, No. 6533:- Carl, F. Clay, C. E., Cracknell, F.C., Davey, J. H., Elliston, A., Gladwell, E. F., Hibbs, G. S., Hill, J. S., Hogg, H., Levett, A. C., Millican, H. I., Smith, F. E., Smith, F. W., Wright, L., Youngs, L. W.

LOYAL EARL ROBERTS LODGE, No. 1668:- Bugg, C. H., Cousins, F. G., Lower, T. H., Merchant, W. R., Morgan, W. J., Newstead, E. R., Potter, A. W., Ratcliffe, A. W., Rush, T., Shelton, A., Simpson, P. W., Smith, H.

LOYAL AIB EDWARD LODGE, No. 6032:- Baldwin, A. G., Balls, S., Barlow, A. E., Barrell, H. S., Barrell, L. F., Benson, A. A., Boley, W. M., Bones, F. S., Bones, C. W., Bunting, G., Calver, C. H., Cobb, F. W., Cook, H. C., Cooper S., Cuthbert, F., Diaper, W. A., Douse, G. H., Everett, E., Fisher, J. W. G., Gasson, A. J., Greaves, F., Goodall, W. H., Grimwood, J. C., Hamilton, E. F., Harrington, A., Hilliard, F., Howlett, H. E., Hunt, A. H., Jarman, F. A., Kettle E., Miller, H. A., Morris, W. W., Moss,

W. E., Munson, A., Munson, A. H., Munson, W. W., New, F. A., Padmore, J. A., Percival, G., Playle, F., Polley, E. G., Radley, J. E., Reynolds, C. G., Rose, H. A., Sadler, H. C., Salmon, J., Salmon, W., Sargeant, W., Sewell, J. E., Simons, E. A., Thurlow, W., Towns, G. R., Usher, S., Whatling, L. S., Wheeler, A. H., Wheeler, C. H., Wheeler, F., Wheeler, J. H., Wisbey, H., Yule, L. W.

LOYAL FOUNTAIN OF FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 3572:—Baker, P. H., Boyden, H. G., Clarke, J. S., Creek, H. E. C., Durrant, A., Durrant, S. E., Firmin, A., Frost, A. A., Game, A. W., Gerrard, G. C., Gomer, R. R., Jarrard, C. H., King, J. H., Mills, E., Newman, W. G., Sayle, A.

LOYAL JUVENILE LODGE, No. 956:—Allston, C., Sargeant, A., Strutt, A. W.

Mr W. T. Rainbird attended on behalf of local Foresters.

COMPLETION OF A WAR MEMORIAL AT ST JAMES'S, PRIORY STREET

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 30 July 1921, p.2.

More than a year ago we had occasion to offer our congratulations to the local Catholic population, upon the erection in their church of one of the finest war memorials in the district. The memorial chapel, the beautiful statuary, the carved names of the dead and the prompt generosity of the living members of this body, were all the object of our congratulatory remarks. Yet even at that time it was felt that the war memorial was not suitably completed, although that moment was not propitious for the finishing of the work, and some months had to elapse before Canon Bloomfield felt that the time had come to remind the people of the original plan, and to call again upon their generosity for its fulfilment. This appeal met with the usual generous response and as a result he was able to place the order for suitable brass gates, which were erected a few days ago, the metal being designed and wrought by Mr Gerald Hardman, of Birmingham. Before the front wall of the chapel, to a height of three feet, is fixed this gateway of solid brass, its four supports being set in slabs of marble, its richness and simplicity being thoroughly in keeping with the rest of the memorial.

WAR MEMORIAL AT THE GOAT AND BOOT
TRIBUTE TO FALLEN BRETHREN OF ROYAL COURT OF ESSEX

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 15 October 1921, p. 7.

The war memorial erected in the quaint old Court Room at the Goat and Boot, East Hill, Colchester, by the Court Royal of Essex, Ancient Order of Foresters, in memory of their members who fell in the war, was unveiled and dedicated with religious ceremony on Wednesday evening. The memorial consists of a brass tablet on oak and bears the names of the following brothers who made the supreme sacrifice:-

F. J. Appleyard, F. W. Bailey, V. H. Barrell, C. W. Bradstreet, E. W. Cardy, F. T. Chandler, S. A. Cook, A. E. Cross, F. E. Crossman, W. F. Denney, E. J. Dines, G. W. Edwards, W. S. Edwards, W. Futrill, F. A. Grimsey, F. E. Grimsey, F. C. Hooker, H. Hughes, E. H. Lewis, F. W. Levett, F. D. Lilley, H. H. Marshall, A. G. Martin, G. C. Mead, S. G. Moss, C. W. Pettican, E. G. Polley, A. Rudland, E. J. Seaborne, S. J. Smith, A. H. Sparkes, P. C. Taylor.

Juvenile members :- H. Kemp and A. E. Reynolds.

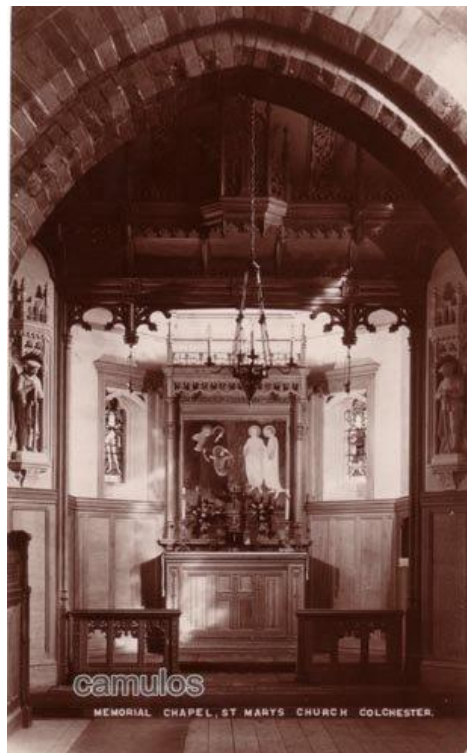
All the 830 members of the Court contributed to the cost of the memorial. Among those present at the ceremony were Bro. the Rev. John Evans, Rector of St Giles and the following officers:- The Chief Ranger, Bro. W. Rampling;, Sub-Chief Ranger, Bro. W. Smith; Treasurer, J. E. Rudlin; Officers and Committee, Bros S. Dines, W. Frostick, W. Sparrow, H. A. Gosling, F. E. Martin, F. E. Wright, and A. E. Dines (Hon. Sec.); also the Hon. Secs of the War Memorial, Bro. G. M. Martin, PCR, and Fred A. Rudlin (District Auditor). There were also present Bro. H. Sheppard, (District Sub-Chief Ranger), on behalf of the District, who attended from Chelmsford; Bro. T. T. Peck (District Secretary), and the relatives of many of the fallen.

Following prayer and the hymn 'For all the Saints' the memorial was unveiled by Bro. Rampling, who remarked that they had met to pay homage to their fallen brethren, whose sacrifice they would never forget. They had missed them from the Court, but as the years went on, this memorial would help them remember what their brethren had done, not only for their Court, but for their country. They had gained favour on earth, and he hoped and trusted they had gained their reward in heaven.

WAR MEMORIAL AT MARY'S, COLCHESTER
WARRIORS' CHAPEL, UNVEILED BY WAR MINISTER

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 1 April 1922, p. 6.

The unveiling and dedication of the War Memorial at the parish of St Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester, took place on Sunday afternoon, March 26, by the Secretary of State for War, Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Bart., MP. Every inch of the available accommodation in the church was occupied. The relatives and friends of the deceased soldiers were present in very strong numbers, and the congregation also included Lady Worthington Evans, the Mayor and Mayoress [Cr and Mrs Wasey Chopping), the Deputy Mayor and Deputy Mayoress (Cr and Mrs Arthur J. Lucking), Dr E. A. Hunt, Dame Catherine Hunt and many other leading residents of the parish and town.



[This is the 'Warrior's Chapel' as it appeared before the church was no longer used as a place of worship. The sculptures of the soldier and sailor can be seen either side of the reredos, and the two stained glass windows of Joan of Arc and Cornelius are on either side of it.]

The beautiful memorial chapel – the Warriors' Chapel – and the handsome memorial tablet bearing all the names of the fallen – 118 in number – were meanwhile hidden beneath a huge Union Jack. The

flag being released by the Secretary for War, disclosed the memorials to the general public for the first time. The memorial tablet, at the foot of which many floral tributes had been placed, is composed of black Belgian marble, Irish green marble and English alabaster, both red and white, with gold glass outline. It was designed by Mr S. Gambier Parry and executed by Messrs L. J. Watts. The tablet is prominently placed beside the Warriors' Chapel which was also designed by Mr Gambier Parry, of Westminster, and executed by Messrs Henry Everett and Son. The chapel, a beautiful and compact little building, has been formed out of what was originally the south transept, an archway having been made through what was the old east wall, and an apse built out to the east. In the south wall there is a three-light stone-mullioned and traceried window – with three figures – St Nicholas patron saint of sailors, St Michael (for airmen), and St Oswald (for soldiers). Two smaller windows on either side of the altar represent Joan of Arc (to mark the alliance with France and women's work in the war), and Cornelius the Centurion (to mark our alliance with Italy and the connection of Colchester with the Roman Empire). In niches on either side of a Gothic arch are stone figures of a soldier and sailor standing with reversed arms. They were carved by Messrs J. Daymond, and Son, of London.

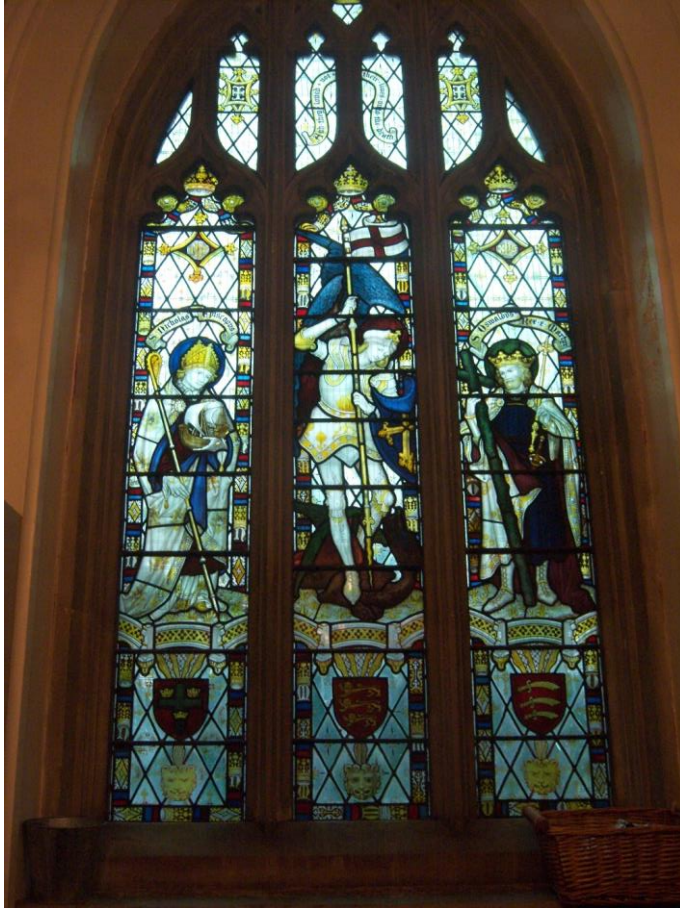








A striking painted panel over the altar illustrates the words 'Why seek ye the living among the dead?' and below the figure of St Nicholas is a shield bearing the arms of Colchester, with the motto, 'No cross, no crown.' The picture, together with the altar and the ornaments, are gifts from the relatives of Marc Henry, Henry Alice, Edith and Kate Wratishaw. The Joan of Arc window was given by the pupils of Endsleigh House School, other donors included the Misses Billson, Mrs J. S. Orriss, and the relatives of Emma Payne.





The wood carving in the chapel was handsomely executed by Mr M. Marshall, of Coggleshall, and the decorative painting of the roof by Messrs Charles Head and Son. The whole result gives a very pleasing effect.



[Facing the stained-glass window in the chancel. The Warriors' Chapel was created to the right [the south] part of the chancel.]

THE SERVICE

The very impressive was conducted by the Rector (the Rev. Canon Brunwin-Hales, Rural Dean). There were also present the Rev. John Evans (Rector of St Giles and formerly on the staff of St Mary's), The Revs Stanley Wilson and R. H. Jack, and also the Rev. W. A. Labrum, Wesleyan Minister at Colchester. Before the service commenced the organist (Mr W. F. Kingdon) (Mus. Bac.) effectively rendered the following voluntaries – Solemn Melody (Walford Davies), Maestoso (MacDowell), Marché Funebre et Chant Sereaphique (Gullmant).

The opening sentences were said by the Rev. W. A. Labrum, Cr J. L. Burleigh read the lesson, and the hymns sung were 'Let saints on earth in concert sing', and 'O, valiant hearts, who to your glory came.'

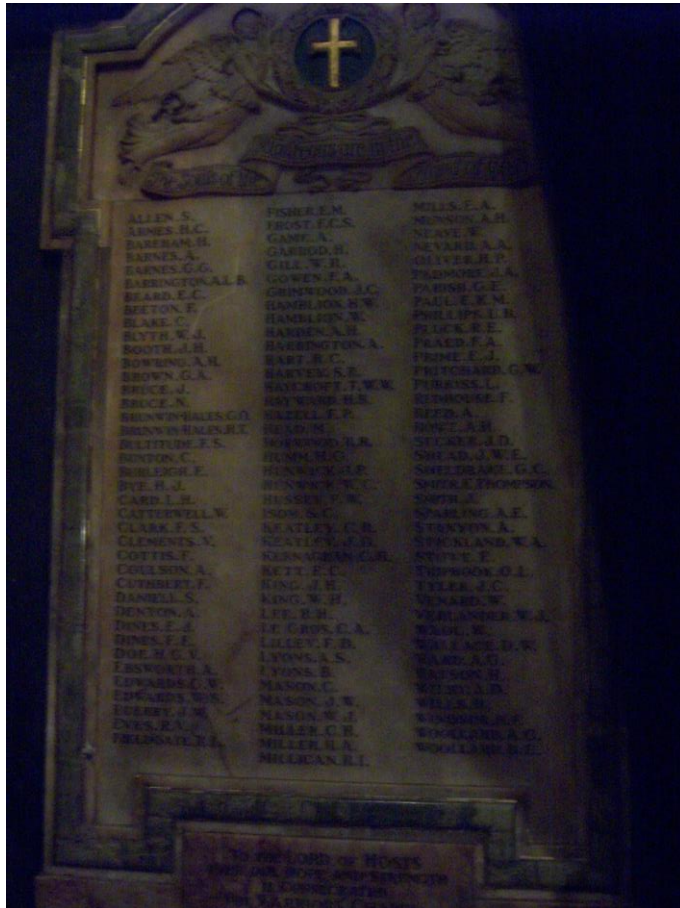
Before unveiling the memorial, Sir Laming Worthington Evans, in a short but eloquent address, said they had met in memory of the men of Colchester who belonged to the parish of St Mary's, who gave their lives for their fellow countrymen. Grief for the loss of these men was mingled with gratitude for their sacrifice and pride in their memory. It was now a sacred duty to see that their names were never forgotten. It had been said that the English nation was to be found, not in the castles but in the cottages, and they knew very well that day that the angel of death spared neither one class nor the other. It was most fitting that the names of those they mourned should be commemorated in the parish

church because the parish churches of England were perhaps England's most abiding possession. Towns might change – how different was Colchester today from the Colchester of Roman times – but whatever changes the future brought about the people would still gather in the parish churches to worship; and then these memorials would abide for ever as the outward and visible sign of the deathless victory of those who had fallen, and their own undying gratitude. In the stress of battle they could not visibly receive the blessing of the church. They fell in action, at sea, in the air, and up the fields of Flanders, like true Crusaders within sight of the Holy City and they lay sleeping in some corner of the foreign field that for ever would be England. At this service the church gave her blessing, and the congregation recorded their gratitude to their sons who died for freedom, who gave their lives for their country and their souls to God. Four years ago the Germans were making their last desperate bid for victory but the men whose names were recorded on this memorial tablet stood, with thousands of their comrades, as an impressive bulwark, but for which freedom might have perished. The moment of their death was the moment of their triumph

Who stands if England fall
Who dies if England live?

In concluding, Sir Laming remarked that the men who had fallen would never be forgotten. What would they have them remember? Was it the echo of the Last Post? Or was it not the call of the Reveille?

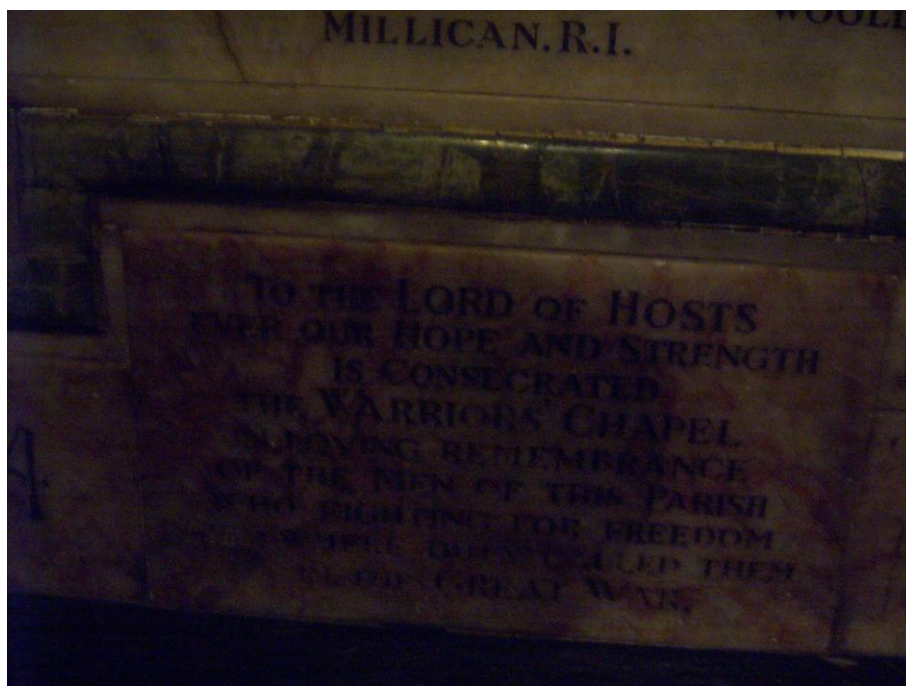
Using the words 'I unveil this memorial to the glory of God and in memory of the glorious dead of this parish' the Secretary for War then released the Union Jack, and the Rector then pronounced the words of dedication: 'In the faith of Jesus Christ I dedicate the tablet and Warriors' Chapel to the honoured memory of those friends from this parish who gave their lives in the great War. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.'



The names of the fallen are as follows:-

S. Allen, H. C. Ames, H. Bareham, A. Barnes, G. G. Barnes, A. L. B. Barrington, E. C. Beard, F. Beeton, C. Blake, W. J. Blyth, J. H. Booth, A. H. Bowring, G. A. Brown, J. Bruce, N. Bruce, G. O. Brunwin-Hales, H. T. Brunwin-Hales, F. S. Bultitude, C. C. Bunton, E. Burleigh, H. J. Bye, L. H. Card, W. Catterwell, F. S. Clarke, V. C. Clements, F. Cottis, A. Coulson, F. Cuthbert, S. Daniell, A. Denton, E. J. Dines, F. E. Dines, H. G. V. Doe, A. Ebsworth, G. W. Edwards, W. J. Edwards, J. W. Euerby, R. V. Eves, R. L. Fieldgate, E. M. Fisher, F. C. S. Frost, A. Game, H. Garrod, W. R. Gill, F. A. Gowen, J. C. Grimwood, H. W. Hamblion, A. Harrington, R. C. Hart, S. R. Harvey, T. W. W. Haycroft, H. B. Hayward, F. P. Hazell, M. Head, R. B. Horwood, H. G. Humm, J. P. Hunwick, W. C. Hunwick, F. W. Hussey, S. C. Isom, C. R. Keatley, J. D. Keatley, G. H. Kernaghan, E. C. Kett, J. H. King, W. H. King, B. H. Lee, C. A. LeGros, F. D. Lilley, A. S. Lyons, B. Lyons, C. Mason, J. W. Mason, W. J. Mason, C. H. Miller, H. A. Miller, R. I. Millican, F. A. Mills, A. H. Munson, W. Neave, A. A. Nevard, H. P. Oliver, J. A. Padmore, G. E. Parish, E. K. M. Paul, L. B. Phillips, R. E. Pluck, F. A. Praed, E. J. Prime, F. J. Pritchard, L. Purkiss, F. J. Redhouse, A. Reed, A. H. Rowe, J. D. Secker, J. W. E. Shead, G. C. Sheldrake, E. Thompson Smith, J. Smith, A. E.

Sparling, A. Stanyon, W. A. Stickland, E. Stowe, O. L. Triphook, J. C. Tyler, W. Venard, W. J. Verlander, W. Wade, D. W. Wallace, A. G. Ward, H. Watson, A. D. Wilby, H. F. Windsor, A. G. Woollard, B. E. Woollard.



Set at the foot of the list of the fallen is an inscription. The lettering on the bottom two lines appears to have been damaged over the years and is not easy to decipher. Unfortunately, it is not included in the newspaper account of the dedication ceremony. The inscription reads:-

To the Lord of Hosts
 Ever our Hope and Strength
 Is consecrated
 The Warriors' Chapel
 In loving remembrance
 Of the men of this parish
 Who fighting for freedom
 Where duty called them
 In the Great War

ANZAC DAY SERVICE
GATHERING IN COLCHESTER CEMETERY

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 29 April 1922.

Anzac Day, the anniversary of the landing at Gallipoli, was honoured at Colchester on April 25, as in many towns all over the country, by a special service. In a remote corner of the cemetery where 11 Australian soldiers lie buried, a company of about 50 people gathered for a brief and impressive service conducted by the Rural Dean, the Rev. Canon G. T. Brunwin-Hales. The graves were covered with beautiful tributes of spring flowers, and the cards attached bore the inscription:-

In grateful remembrance of the brave men of Australasia
 Who fought and suffered, died and conquered, on many
 Battlefields.
 Nurtured on Australasian soil.
 For home and kith they fought for race,
 And in its cradle passed from toil.
 To sleep in Motherland's embrace.

The Mayor and Corporation sent four sheaves of flowers, including arum lilies and narcissi, and other tributes were sent by the Mayor and Mayoress, the British Legion, 5th Essex Territorials and St George's Club and 1st Colchester Scouts. Among the gathering were Mr Henry Barton (representing Sir Laming Worthington-Evans), Mr F. D. Barton (representing the Mayor), the Mayoress (Mrs Wasey Chopping), Dame Catherine Hunt, Mrs Brunwin-Hales, Brigadier-General and Mrs Towsey, Lt-Col. Stockwell (Chief Constable), and Mrs Stockwell, Rev. Stanley Wilson, Rev. G. M. Behr and Mrs Denzil Byrne (representing St George's Club).

The hymn, 'O God our help in ages past' was sung, and part of the 11th chapter of Hebrews read. Canon Brunwin-Hales gave a brief address. He said that they were assembled to pay their tribute of affection and gratitude to these brave men who laid down their lives in the war for us, and who came thousands of miles to help the Motherland. If the parents and wives and children of these men could experience what was in the minds of that gathering, they would be greatly helped and comforted. In the war 10,000 from New Zealand and 60,000 from Australia laid down their lives. Nothing impressed our enemies more than the landing at Gallipoli – and that wonderful feat would ever be remembered. Among all the men of the King's army, there were none greater, more honoured or braver than the men from Australia and New Zealand. Others as brave went from the homeland, but these country-bred men were an example to all. Colchester had done well in honouring these brave men, and they rejoiced to think that they slept in the embrace of the Mother Country.

The gathering sang 'Eternal Father' and the National Anthem, with which the service concluded. The soldiers buried in these 11 graves are all Australians and their names are:- Pte H. F. Smith, Pte W. J. McKenzie, Pte J. Hought, Gunner C. C. Willcock, Cpl J. F. Byrne, Pte H. McIntosh, Driver R. C. Hendy, Pte S. F. Barclay, Driver W. R. Bennett, Pte F. R. Rankin and Driver C. S. M. McKellar.

PRINTERS' WAR MEMORIAL AT COLCHESTER

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 6 May 1922, p. 2.

The war memorial erected at the works of Messrs Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co. Ltd., at the Hythe, Colchester, to commemorate the men, employed by the firm, who were killed in the war, was dedicated by the Rev. Canon Brunwin-Hales, on Monday May 1. The memorial tablet is an alabaster slab framed in Norwegian green marble by Messrs James Powell and Sons Ltd of Blackfriars, and the names recorded are:-

Private H. Ablitt, Northamptonshire Regt; Corporal S. H. Brock, 2/6 North Staffordshire Regt; Rifleman D. Churchyard, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; Rifleman F. Corkerton, 8th Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Sergeant F. Driver, Rifle Brigade; Private J. Eade, Essex Yeomanry; Private H. L. Evans, 8th Essex Cycle Corps; Private S. Goodwin, 5th Essex Regt; Driver A. Knox, Essex Royal Horse Artillery; Gunner H. A. Miller, Essex Royal Horse Artillery; Private C. G. Mitchell, Middlesex Regiment; Private L. Pooley, 1st Cambridgeshire Regt; Private W. Pooley, Essex Yeomanry; Corporal H. Salmon, Essex Royal Horse Artillery; Private A. E. Steggles. Machine Gun Corps; Rifleman F. Tyson, Rifle Brigade; Private E. J. Wilson, Royal Army Medical Corps.

The employees were gathered round the tablet which is erected in a prominent position inside the works. Prayers were led by the Rural Dean, and the hymn sung was 'O God, our help in ages past', which, without musical accompaniment, was all the more impressive. The relatives of the fallen were also present at the ceremony.

Mr E. Austen-Leigh, chairman, gave an address in which he said that nothing like this gathering had ever taken place within these walls before. When the call came for men to fight for King and country it was responded to from every part of the office, and some fought in Flanders, some in Gallipoli, and some in Mesopotamia. From the Colchester office 108 men went to fight, from their parent office in London 248, and from Eton 19, a total of 375. They had already erected a tablet in London to commemorate the 26 men who laid down their lives from there, and this tablet commemorated the 17 men who went from Colchester and did not return, and it would be a witness to their bravery and an example to coming generations. In conclusion the speaker spoke in sympathetic terms to the relatives of those who had fallen, remarking that they had given of their best and dearest, and they had met the most glorious of deaths. Might they not hope that it was well with them?

The memorial was then unveiled by Mrs Austen-Leigh and dedicated by the Rural Dean, after which soldiers of the Leinster Regiment gave 'The Last Post' and finally the 'Reveille.' A number of beautiful wreaths were afterwards placed around the memorial by the employees and staff and friends. Among those present were Mr and Mrs Austen-Leigh, Mr M. E. Impey and Mr R. W. Hanson (directors), Mr H. Affleck (general manager), and Mr W. H. White (manager).

WAR MEDALS IN THE MEMORIAL

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 10 June 1922, p. 2.

The casket, which is to be placed within the Colchester War Memorial, was inspected by members of the Town Council in the Mayor's Parlour on Wednesday, June 7, and also the war medals, which are to be placed in the casket. The medals comprise the 1914 Star, British War Medal, Victory Medal, Mercantile Marine Special Service Medal, the Belgian medal struck in commemoration of Britain's services, the Jutland Medal, Heligoland and Dogger Bank Medal, and Kitchener Medal.

Author's comments - In fact the casket contained many more items than were listed in the press report. The others were:-

The names of Colchester's Fallen.

Articles by W. Gurney Benham on the Castle.

The report of the Monument Sub-Committee.

A Concise Chronicle of the Great War, by Capt. R.P.P. Rowe.

Benham's Almanac and Directory, 1922.

The County Telegraph Handbook, Directory and Almanac, 1922.

A copy of the *Essex County Telegraph* and *Essex County Standard*, and *East Anglian Daily Times*.

The Victory Day edition of the *Illustrated London News*, 20 June 1919.

A local transport timetable.

A Memorandum of the Contents of the casket.

[the medals were presented by Lord Cowdray].

ST GILES CHURCH, COLCHESTER
WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED BY MAJOR-GENERAL SHUTE

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 16 September 1922, p.7.

In a prominent position on the North wall of the church of St Giles, Colchester, is a black marble slab in memory of 'the two most valiant Captains, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, Knights', who it is well known were shot as prisoners of war for their heroic defence of Colchester against the Parliamentary Army under Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1648. On the same wall with only a window intervening has now been erected a slab, recording the names of the men of St Giles parish who gave their lives in the Great War of 1914-1918, in a niche that it is generally understood contained a monument to Sir Charles Lucas; and if the shades of the valiant captain could have been consulted they surely would hardly have desired a better companionship.

On Sunday afternoon, September 10, a special service was held in the Church, at which there was a large congregation, including many relatives of the fallen. It was conducted by the Rector, the Rev. John Evans MA, who was assisted by the Rev. John Bishop Marsh MA, Vicar of Nayland, who was Rector of St Giles before the Rev. John Evan's incumbency, and the Rev. W. Beale White, assistant curate of the parish. Commencing with the hymn 'Jesus lives! No longer now, can thy terrors Death, appal us', Psalm xxiii was chanted, followed by a lesson from Hebrews xi, and the Nunc Dimittis. There were a few appropriate prayers, one commending the souls of 'our dear Brothers, fallen in battle', into the hands of the Creator, and another praying that comfort might be granted to 'all who are mourning the loss of those who are near and dear to them', which were followed by the hymn, 'Let saints on earth in concert sing.'

Maj-General Sir C. D. Shute, KCB, KCMG, Commanding the 4th Division, then ascended the reading desk and gave a short address. He said the memorial he was about to unveil recorded the greatest sacrifice that men could make, as they had laid down their lives for their friends at home. He understood that there were present several of the relatives of these men and he trusted it would be some consolation for them to know that they had not died in vain. To the general congregation he reminded them of the sacrifice that these and others like them had made to save those at home from the horrors of a German occupation, and alluding to the present condition of unrest and unemployment and the fact that so many of those who endured the hardships of the campaign were now workless, he said there must be something wrong in the country that such a state of things was permitted.

The gallant General then proceeded to the Lucas Chapel and releasing a Union Jack said 'I unveil this memorial to the glory of God and in memory of the glorious dead connected with this parish.'

The Rev. J. H. Marsh then dedicated the memorial as follows – 'In the faith of Jesus Christ I dedicate this tablet to the honour and memory of those connected with this parish who gave their lives in the Great War, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.'

A party of girls of the Church Nursing Ambulance Brigade under Miss Byrne was present in the Chapel, and a number of the parish Boy Scouts.

The tablet which is the work of Messrs L. J. Watts Ltd, from a design by Mr W. Duncan Clark, ARIBA, is headed as follows:-

IN MEMORY OF THE MEN CONNECTED WITH THIS PARISH WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY IN THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1918.

Then follows the names of the fallen as under:-

They were a wall unto us both



CEMETERY WAR MEMORIAL
ERECTED BY WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 17 February 1923, p. 2.

By direction of the Imperial War Graves Commission a 'Cross of Sacrifice' has been erected in Colchester cemetery by Messrs L. J. Watts Ltd, of Colchester. It is a handsome memorial of Portland stone, 20 feet in height, and having a bronze sword on one panel. It bears the inscription 'To the honoured memory of those soldiers and sailors who gave their lives for their country in the Great War, 1914-1918, and who lie buried in this cemetery.' The words 'Their name liveth for evermore' are also inscribed. The cross is situated at the meeting of four paths in the south-east section near the Australian grave-plots. The date of dedication and consecration has not yet been fixed, and, in fact, nothing is definitely known as to whether there is to be an unveiling ceremony at all.

Messrs Watts are also replacing the wooden crosses making the graves of soldiers in the country churchyards, throughout the district with headstones of Portland stone, bearing the deceased soldier's regimental badge and a cross. This work is also being done by the direction of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and the headstones are identical with those in the war cemeteries of France and Belgium.

WAR MEMORIAL AT COLCHESTER CEMETERY
5,000 PEOPLE AT UNVEILING CEREMONY

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 28 April 1923, p. 6.

The memorial erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission in Colchester Cemetery, to perpetuate the memory of the 250 soldiers and sailors who died in the Great War and are buried at the cemetery, was unveiled and dedicated on Sunday afternoon, April 22. The memorial consists of a 'Cross of Sacrifice' in Portland stone, 20 feet in height, and having a bronze sword on one panel. It bears the inscription 'To the honoured memory of those soldiers and sailors who gave their lives for their country in the Great War, 1914-1918.'

A congregation of about 5,000 formed round the memorial for the special service. A procession was formed at the Church in the Cemetery and processed to the memorial 'in state.' Others, including the relatives of the fallen and wreath bearers, took their place quietly beside the monument and awaited the main body, the general public being massed outside a rope enclosure. Meanwhile the band of the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment under Mr W. Abbott, played appropriate music and the memorial was guarded by four khaki-clad soldiers in full service equipment wearing the trench helmets worn by the soldiers at the front and with arms reversed.



The clergy headed the procession, which included the Mayor and Corporation, officers of the Garrison, Guardians, Officers of the Council and a large number of representative bodies. The members of the Council included the Mayor (Cr P. A. Sanders OBE) and the Deputy-Mayor (Cr Wasey Chopping), with the Mayoress (Miss Elfreda Sanders), the Deputy-Mayoress (Mrs Chopping) and the Town Clerk (Mr H. C. Wanklyn).

Two of the lady members of the Council (Dame C. Hunt, DBE and Mrs Alderton) were also present, and Alderman Blaxill was in the uniform of a Scouts Commissioner. Mr Harry Barton represented the member for the Colchester Division (Sir Laming Worthington Evans, CBE). Brigadier-General F. W. Towsey and Admiral Sir William Jackson were also present, and Colonel-Commandant S. F. Metcalfe represented the General Officer Commanding at Colchester with Lt Col. D. J. Hogben (representing the High Commissioner for Australia) and Major H. F. Chettle OBE, Director of Records, Imperial War Graves Commission. Accompanying the Bishop of Colchester was the Rural Dean (Canon G. T. Brunwin-Hales) and other clergy and ministers present were the Revs Dr Cambie, Dr P. R. Brinton, John Evans, B. L. Hirst, H. F. de Courcey Benwell, A. C. Kibble, A. C. Keston, D. W. Langridge and G. R. C. Fuller.

Bodies also represented were as follows:- National Deposit Friendly Society (2nd Branch), Blue Triangle Club, Colchester Post Office, Colchester Brotherhood, Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Artillery Association, Juvenile Oddfellows Lodge, Old Contemptibles, Angel Lodge, United Lodge, Blackwater Lodge, Comrade's Lodge and Abbeygate Lodge of Freemasons, Conservative Club, British Legion, Royal Engineers OCA, Garrison Staff Warrant Officers and Sergeant's Club, Court Royal, Loyal Victoria, Earl Roberts Lodge, League of Nations (Colchester), Court Rangers Home, Red Cross, Court Pride of Essex, Albert Victor Lodge, Colchester Labour Party, Fountain of Friendship, Colchester Guardians, St George's Club, National Deposit Friendly Society (1st Branch), Albert Edward Lodge, Liberal Club, Norfolk Regiment, Horse Show Association, National Friendly Society, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Church Nursing Brigade, Church Lads' Brigade, Boys Brigade, Military Hospital, British Legion (Number 2 Branch), Court Royal of Essex, Royal Army Service Corps, etc.

There was a massed choir of 300 voices under the direction of Mr W. C. Everett and Mr W. F. Kingdon, and the military band also helped the singing. The opening sentences of the service were impressively read by Canon Brunwin-Hales, and these were followed by the hymn 'O God our help in ages past.' A passage of scripture was then read by the Rev. D. W. Langridge, after which Major Chettle, in asking the Mayor to unveil the memorial on behalf of the Imperial War Graves Commission, said he citizens of Colchester had met them in a very generous spirit, having given them free grave spaces and waived their right to fees for headstones. He also stated that the Commission proposed to place permanent memorials to each of the graves where the men lay buried.

The Mayor said that they were there to give glory and thanks to God, who had given them the victory. They were also there to commemorate the everlasting and honoured memory of the 250 men who answered the country's call when she was in danger and helped to save her. These men came from all parts of the Empire; 37 came from that town; others came from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales; others from Canada and Australia. It mattered not how far they had to come, their country called and they came, and more, they gave their lives that right should always prevail over might. His Worship expressed sympathy with the relatives, referring to the promises of the Resurrection, and said it was their hope on this earth that they might have better times hereafter. Let them mourn no more, but remember that the men who had gone, had gone to prepare a place for them. They could honour their men in more fitting way than by seeing that those who had returned from the war, the wounded, should be placed in as much comfort as possible. He ventured to say that the men who had made the supreme sacrifice were not dead, they had given their lives in order that we might be the more inspired to do our duty to our country. The Mayor then unveiled the memorial in appropriate words.

Then followed two minutes' silence of remembrance, followed by the 'Last Post' and the 'Reveille.'

The dedication was then solemnly performed by the Bishop of Colchester 'in the sure and certain hope of the Resurrection. Might God accept and bless that gift, and grant that those who looked upon it might realise the joy of faithful service, the shortness of earthly glory, and the power of an endless life.'

Prayers followed by the Rev. Stamford Raffles (the Mayor's Chaplain) and the Senior Chaplain to the Forces (the Rev. J. H. Baynham). The hymn 'God of our fathers' was then impressively sung, after which Colonel-Commandant Metcalfe, on behalf of the General Officer Commanding, conveyed an expression of appreciation to the Imperial War Graves Commission and associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor.

The National Anthem brought the memorial service to a close, and before the procession left the Mayor and representatives of various public bodies placed wreaths upon the monument. The number, variety and beauty of the wreaths was a striking feature of the ceremony.

[the newspaper report now included a very long list of those who donated wreaths].

It should be added that the Mayor entertained the representatives of the Dominions and the Imperial War Graves Commission at lunch at the Town hall before the ceremony. It was noted that the flag over the Town hall was lowered to half-mast during the service.

At the request of the Cemetery Committee, whose members took a keen and active part in the ceremony, elaborate precautions were taken to prevent damage to the graves.

Every relative of the deceased soldiers and sailors was communicated with, and those who were unable to attend received a further communication from the Mayor.

COLCHESTER WAR MEMORIAL
UNVEILING CEREMONY
REMARKABLE GATHERING
SPEECHES BY FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON
AND LORD COWDRAY

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 26 May 1923, pp. 5-6.

p.5

Fine weather prevailed for the unveiling of Colchester War Memorial and there was a remarkable gathering at the Cowdray Crescent when the main procession arrived. The crowd was well held by the police and military, but here and there was a little breaking in, although on the whole the ceremony was carried out without any untoward happening. There was one somewhat amusing incident at the ceremony in connection with the opening of the gates. After Lord Cowdray had opened one of the gates with some slight difficulty, he proceeded to endeavour to open the other gate. This, however, refused to move, and the efforts of the Mayor and other gentlemen proved entirely unavailing. The incident was ultimately closed by one of the assistants, who obtained a hammer, and amid cheers, persuaded the reluctant gate to swing wide open.



THE CHIEF VISITORS

The Mayor (Cr P. A. Sanders, OBE) had made the arrangements with his well-known thoroughness and attention to detail. His Worship, accompanied by the Deputy-Mayor (Cr Wasey Chopping), Alderman Wilson Marriage (Chairman of the Castle Purchase Committee), and Cr A. Own Ward (Deputy-Chairman of the War Memorial Committee), journeyed to Liverpool Street to receive the Lord Lieutenant of Essex (the Rt Hon. Lord Lambourne, CVO), Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, Bart, Lady Robertson, the High Steward of Colchester (the Rt Hon. Viscount Cowdray PC), the Viscountess Cowdray, the MP for the Colchester Division (the Rt Hon Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Bart, GBE), Lady Worthington Evans, the Rt Hon Lady Southwark, and others. The party travelled by special saloon car (placed at their disposal by the directors of the London and North Eastern Railway) on the 11.50 a.m train to Colchester, lunch being served on route.

At Colchester Railway Station the party were met by members of the Town Council and proceeded in motor cars to the Town Hall. The other members of the Council assembled at the Town hall, and, after robing, awaited the arrival of the Lord Lieutenant and other guests. On arrival at the Town Hall the Lord Lieutenant was saluted by a guard of honour provided by the Welch Regiment and band. The Field Marshal, who followed, was also received by the guard of honour, which he subsequently inspected outside the Town Hall.

THE PROCESSION

A procession was then marshalled and at 2.15 the Mayor and those accompanying him proceeded to the memorial. In addition to the names already mentioned there were also in the procession the Bishop of Colchester (the Rt Rev T. A. Chapman, DD), and officers of the Garrison, members of the Council,

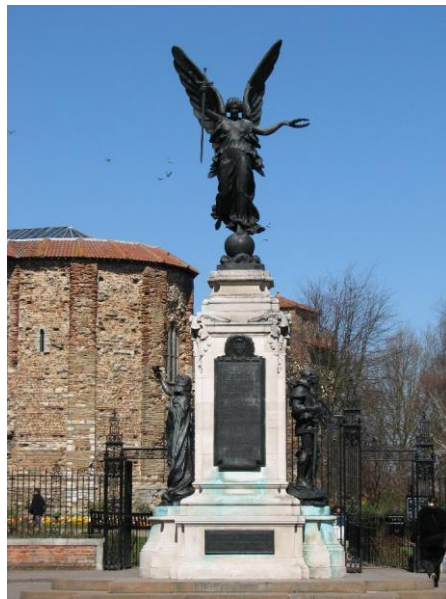
members of the Memorial and Castle Purchase Committees, justices, clergy, ministers, corporate officers, members of the Board of Guardians and others. [there followed a long list of others participating in the procession or who were invited to the reception]

The Rev. D. W. Langridge MA, of Lion Walk Congregational Church, read a passage of scripture (Rev. vii, 9-17) after which the Deputy-Chairman of the War Memorial Committee (Cr A. Owen Ward JP) briefly referred to the circumstances leading to the erection of the monument.

In paying a tribute to the work of the late Mr Edgar Hunt, Chairman of the Monument Committee, the speaker remarked that he was untiring in his efforts and imbued with a sense of enthusiasm in carrying the undertaking through to a successful issue. They deplored his loss, and the whole town would be the poorer for his removal from their midst. He counted it a great honour to stand there that day in the place he would have occupied to pay tribute to his work and memory.

THE UNVEILING

The Mayor, in appropriate words, then invited the Field Marshal to unveil the monument.



Sir William, in unveiling the monument, said it was a great privilege for him to comply with the Mayor's request. It was Empire Day and was fitting to recall that the British Empire never presented a more praiseworthy aspect than in the years 1914-1918, not because they made, at short notice, great armies, a great fleet and air forces – increasing, for instance, twenty divisions to a hundred divisions, 30 machine guns to 60,000 machine guns, 500 artillery guns to 9,000 artillery guns, and their stock of ammunition in proportion – not for those reasons, but rather because of the resolute manner with which all ranks on the sea, on land, and in the air had tackled their hard jobs, stuck together and fought together, in adversity as well as in success, thinking always firstly of others and secondly of themselves; and because of the manner in which the men at the front were supported by the men at

home who were equally resolute and always ready to give of their very best. It was those qualities mainly that enabled them to win the war, and it was because Germany had not got those qualities that she lost the war. The morale of her people broke down, and when that happened the prosecution of a war became impossible. The people of Essex must be very gratified to feel how well the men they had sent out upheld the reputation of their county. He was sure that they and their Lord Lieutenant were gratified, and more especially might they be proud of the achievements of their famous old county regiment, the old 44th and 56th Foot with their Militia and Territorials. It was a matter of very great regret that the new battalions had had to be purchased at the price of nearly 9,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. He thought the important military reforms carried out in the 80s and 90s by their distinguished Field Marshal, Sir Evelyn Wood, went far to laying the foundations of the success they had reaped in the war. After referring to distinctions gained by Essex and Colchester men, Sir William remarked that the increased strength and efficiency of the air force was largely due to the effects of the first President of the Air Board, Lord Cowdray. They themselves at home did essential work in the Red Cross, the YMCA, at the social clubs for soldiers, or in cooperating with the military authorities in questions connected with air raids and invasions, but all that was a mere matter of duty, and fell into utter insignificance when compared with what the 1,248 men did who died. Sad memories crowded into the minds of those who knew those men and boys, and the respectful sympathy went out to the relatives that day. There must be a certain amount of sorrow that day, but there was also a certain amount of pride in the knowledge that Colchester had such men, and that they were forthcoming in time of need. They had done well to erect that splendid monument and let them hope it would inspire this and future generations with the same lofty spirit of patriotism and complete selflessness. The speaker concluded by withdrawing the Union Jack, and thus unveiling the monument.



[A photograph of the dedication ceremony just prior to the removal of the Union Jack and the unveiling of the memorial].



THE DEDICATION

The Bishop of Colchester then performed the dedication using the following words:- 'O Lord God Almighty, we solemnly dedicate this memorial to Thy honour; and for a testimony to future generations of our Citizens who fell in the Great War. We thank thee for the courage of our youths and men, and we that our country may be the better for their sacrifice. Grant to us, we beseech Thee, the sure and certain hope of meeting those whom we have loved, in the world beyond the grave, for the sake of Him Who is the Resurrection and the Life, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.'

After this there were two minutes of solemn silence, followed by the 'Last Post' and the 'Reveille.' The Rev. T. Stamford Raffle, MA, (the Mayor's Chaplain) then offered prayers, and the concluding hymn was 'O God, our help in ages past.' The Deputy-Mayor (Cr Wasey Chopping) on behalf of the Memorial Committee, then asked the Mayor to receive the monument on behalf of the borough, as a gift of the subscribers, and the Mayor, having accepted the monument as a sacred charge and assured them that it should be kept and preserved in the best order and most meet and proper way, the Bishop of Colchester pronounced the blessing. Before the ceremony concluded the Mayor place a beautiful wreath at the foot of the monument, and was followed by representatives of public bodies. Relatives also placed their floral tokens on the monument, the foot of which became entirely hidden beneath their beautiful offerings.



THE CASTLE PARK EXTENSION

Before the official procession returned to the Town Hall there was another little ceremony – the opening of the new entrance to the Castle Park; and here Alderman W. Marriage, JP, CC (Chairman of the Castle Purchase Committee), invited Viscount Cowdray (High Steward of Colchester), to accept the gift of a golden key and unlock the gates, and declare the new entrance and extension open to the public.

Lord Cowdray said they must transfer their thoughts for the time being, for the memory of those who fought and fell in the Great War, to those who were left. It was present and future generations who would enjoy the glorious heritage of the people that they saw before them. It was not only the people of Great Britain, but of the Empire that were enriched by such a public possession as that great memorial and park. He hoped the Education authorities would bring the children there each year to instruct them as to the past history of the war, the lives that had been laid down and the past history of the Castle. He believed that great thoughts and great ambitions were created by seeing and being acquainted with great objects, and under proper instruction the natives would be fired with the irresistible determination to do better than their forefathers did. Today the policeman had taken the place of the castle, and the League of Nations would be the world's Court of Justice. Proceeding, he said it must not be forgotten that it was the Castle Purchase Committee, and particularly its chairman, that had brought to fruition that splendid achievement. Before, the castle and the park could not be seen from the street, but the demolition of certain property enabled the castle to be seen in all its majesty and grandeur and the Park to show its beauties to all passing along the High Street. But the scheme could not be fully carried out until the Holly Trees became part of the Park, as it would be at the end of the existing tenancy. Then, he thought, no town would possess a more delightful, historical or beautiful park than Colchester. (Hear, hear.) It was a great joy to Lady Cowdray and himself to present the old Castle and the park extension to their old and dear friends at Colchester. That could not have been done had it not been for the cooperation of the Round family. No family had been more respected or more highly thought of for several generations, and it was that family, at present represented by Capt. Round, that had enabled them to purchase that castle and the Park extension and the future extension. He would like to take the opportunity of saying that it behoved the whole of them to uplift this country in its hour of need. They spoke of better conditions for the workers, but apparently it was not realised, as it ought to be, that that achievement could only be brought about if each individual worker would do his or her best to do that which was necessary to make this country, as they all wished it to be, a country fit for heroes to live in. On behalf of his wife and himself he had pleasure in declaring the extension open. (Applause.)



The Mayor accepted the gifts of Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray on behalf of the borough, thanking them most heartily for their most magnificent gifts, and assuring them that for all time they would preserve them to the best of their ability, that those who came after them might enjoy the great gifts that had been made to them. Again, expressing the town's expression of appreciation of Lord and lady Cowdray's kindness, the Mayor said that it not only pleased them to place those handsome cheques in their hands, but also to help them in every conceivable detail for the benefit of the town. They prayed that long life, health and happiness might be given to them both (Applause).

The National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close, and the procession then passed through the new entrance gates into the Castle Park and returned to the Town hall by way of Museum Street.

[the newspaper report then gave a description of the reception at the Town Hall, followed by a brief account of how the monument came to fruition].

p.6

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

It will be remembered that a casket presented by Mr W. H. Shephard containing a copy of the roll of honour and a number of other articles was deposited in the foundation stone of the monument about a year ago. The casket also contained a set of war medals presented by Lord Cowdray, copies of local newspapers and almanacs and directories, local timetables, etc. The object of depositing these articles in the monument was to give some idea of life in the town at the time the monument was erected.

The late Mr Hunt told our reporter at the time of the ceremony that so far as a set of names was concerned it was simply a copy of the roll of honour and that there would doubtless be an important ceremony when the roll of honour itself was deposited in its final resting place in the borough.

[then follows a list of the fallen].

WESLEYANS' MEMORIAL WINDOW

IMPRESSIVE UNVEILING CEREMONY

Source: *Essex County Telegraph*, 14 July 1923, p.6.



In the course of a beautiful service, impressive in its solemnity, heartening in its promise for the future, the handsome memorial window erected in Culver Street Wesleyan Chapel, Colchester, was unveiled with becoming dignity on Sunday afternoon by Rev. Owen Spencer Watkins, CMG, GBE, Assistant-Chaplain General Eastern Command. The window typifies the young Crusader in the whole armour of God, with the girdle of faith and the helmet of salvation, ready to fight the good fight. It was designed by Mr T. Curtis, produced by Messrs Ward and Hughes, of London, and is erected in the east wall, adding a welcome scheme of colour to the church. In a ribbon design at the top of the window are the words: 'Greater love hath no man, that he lay down his life for his friends' and it is otherwise inscribed:

'To the glory of God and in grateful remembrance of Claud Allen, Albert C. Bailey, Fred Bilner, William Bottoms, Alfred C. Clayden, Henry Dawkins, Albert E. Day, Hubert V. Day, Harold G. V. Doe, Samuel Evett, William L. Folkard, Horace French, Leon Giddings, Bertie A. Giles, Wilfrid H. Heap, Ronald B. Horwood, Arthur W. Moss, Alan L. Trussell, Wilfrid G. Trussell and Basil Woollard.

THE SERVICE

Rev. H. J. Cundy, Superintendent Minister, explained to the large congregation – which included military members of the Wesleyan community – and the Boys' Brigade in charge of Captain Carr – that this memorial window was not all they had done to keep before them the great sacrifice so many of their sons had made, for soon after Armistice Day the trustees resolved that as an expression of thankfulness the long-standing debt of £600 on the church should be removed. This had been done.

Rev. Douglas A. Griffiths read the special lesson, and the choir having admirably rendered Stainer's anthem 'What are those that are arrayed in white robes?' Rev. O. S. Watkins advanced to the window, and dedicating it to the glory of God, pulled aside the Union Jack. Then rang out the notes of the Last Post – sounded in the churchyard by the buglers of the garrison; and this was followed by the hymn,

Lord, from our hearts, to Thee we give
Thanks for their life-blood shed.
We pray for grace that we may live
True to our glorious dead.

Then the consoling notes of the Reveille, and

THE ADDRESS

By the Rev. O. S. Watkins, a soldierly figure who had seen the horrors of war and known what they mean. He said he could claim in a sense these boys. There were so many thousands whom he was with when the time for passing came, that he knew the spirit in which they died. He listened to so many of their words that he thought he knew what they would have him say this afternoon. One thing was that this service should not be a service of mourning but rather one of thanksgiving – the key-note of it all should be 'Thanks be to God who giveth us – and who gave them – the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. These men were very ordinary men, most of them. Those who had watched them grow up had never seen in them any special capacity for heroism, no unusual capacity for idealism, and yet when the call came how splendid they were! How utterly forgetful of self, how they responded to the need, to the call of their country! It was not glory that drew them. It was not the romance of war, for there's precious little romance about modern war. Most of these men hated every moment of it, they longed for the time when they might be able to lay down their arms and come home again; and yet when some of them had that opportunity they did not take it. They faced hardship which none could realise unless they had a share in it. They met dangers and endured perils such as men had never had to face before – and with what wonderful cheerfulness and courage they met and endured them; and how gladly, when the time came they went forth to die! The secret that sustained and upheld them was the faith that was in them. They were the modern knight errants, though they did not talk about it. Asked why they joined up they gave the most grotesque reasons; but he saw them when they were stripped of all pretence. When under the stress and strains their souls were laid bare to his view, and he was often astonished and humbled at the greatness of the vision at which he was enabled to glimpse. In a last letter from home one boy wrote – 'I go, knowing full well what I go to, and if perchance I die, I die gladly, willingly, cheerfully, knowing that I do so in a righteous cause, and in defence of all I hold dear. If it be so even you, dear mother, on your sorrow will not regret that you gave your son for your country.' He mentioned that letter, not as unusual but as typical of the boys. He remembered in the Somme trenches, in the sunken lane they called Dead Man's Lane, so heaped up with dead on either side to make a passage through – he remembered kneeling down in the mud, with the rain whipping down, and having done what he could for a dying boy he turned and said, 'I want you to thank God for me. Thank Him that he has allowed me to do my bit and given me strength to carry on. For there have been times when I have been sick with fear, but I never played the coward!' Those boys then, would have them give to God the glory, not to them. God made their heroism and endurance possible, God brought out of them the very best that was in them. The speaker added that one of the wonderful things of the war was the glimpse it gave of the divine image in man, and never again could they despair of human nature. Those boys would have them speak a word of consolation to those left behind – to say they were not dead, they had life abundant and life ever more. And so he liked to think that those who had gone before were but waiting on the other side. May we be worthy to meet them when our time comes to cross the river. In conclusion Mr Watkins dwelt upon the great responsibility which rested upon England mainly, and the other nations as well, to finish the task the boys began. But the part that lies before us is greater than anything in the past if in truth they

would see that never again was this beautiful world to be stained and fouled by the devilish wickedness of war, and if only the whole church were truly possessed of the spirit of Christ a miracle could be wrought, and in very truth they would be able to say, 'Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ.'

The National Anthem was sung at the close.

THE ESSEX AND SUFFOLK INSURANCE SOCIETY
WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED AT HEAD OFFICE

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 17 November 1923, p. 4

The Union Jack was flying at half-mast over the offices of the Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society, Ltd., in High Street, Colchester, on Thursday, November 15, on the occasion of the unveiling and dedication of the beautiful memorial erected at the office to the members of the Society's staff who made the supreme sacrifice for their country in the Great war.

The memorial consists of a massive oak double doorway, beautifully carved and panelled with an arabesque panel in the centre and crowned with a dedication tablet. It is erected in such a position that all who visit the fire Office will pass through these doors. The memorial was designed by Messrs Gregory and Saunders, A.R.I.B.A., and the work was executed by Messrs Samuel Elliott and Sons (Reading Ltd) in conjunction with Messrs W. Chambers and Son, builders, Colchester.

[list of directors and staff]

The relatives present were: Mrs Cole (mother), Mr W. Cole (brother), Mr V. Cole (brother), Mrs Frost (mother), Miss Cant, Mr Hale (father), Mr Hale (brother), Mrs White (widow), Miss White (daughter), Mrs Worger (widow), Mrs Worger (mother).

The simple little service, which was conducted by the Rev. John Evans, rector of St Giles, Colchester, commenced with the hymn, 'O God, our help in ages past.' Mr Thomas of the London office, presided at the organ.

The Rev. John Evans then gave a very touching address, in the course of which he said that though an occasion such as this might for the moment open again the mourner's wound, yet pride would help to close it, pride because of what the fallen did for Britain's sake. In giving their lives for their fellows they followed the Captain of our salvation more closely than they thought. They were taken to a higher, wider and nobler service, and when they thought of them they must not forget the joy that was theirs. They were crowned with joy like their Master who endured the cross. The joy of their sacrifice still lightened up their countenances, and they must see to it that they did nothing to diminish that joy. They laid down their lives for liberty and justice, for their hearths and homes, this dear land, this England, and so, while mourning and remembering them, they took courage and went forward.



WAR MEMORIAL AT THE FIRE OFFICE

A photograph of the memorial as it appeared. Source: *The Fire Office: being the history of the Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society Ltd 1802-1952*, by Bernard Drew, photo faces p. 119.

The Lord's Prayer having been said two minutes' silence followed and after a collect the memorial unveiled by Mr Christopher W. Parker, D.L., J.P., Deputy-Chairman of the Society, who remarked

that the time chosen for this ceremony was very suitable when the whole nation was mourning for those lost in the Great War. There could be a single individual who did not at the present time weep for some friend who was lost. He expressed every sympathy with the relatives and mentioned that in that office 74 of their number readily volunteered and, alas, ten did not return. The speaker also referred to the work of the older members of staff at home and lady members during the war, and expressed the hope that the memorial would act as an inspiration to others to do their best.

The memorial was then unveiled and a dedicatory prayer having been said by all present, the ceremony concluded with the National Anthem and the Blessing.

Wreaths of Flanders poppies were placed on the memorial from the Directors of the Atlas Assurance Company 'In Deepest Sympathy' and from the Directors, Officers and Staff, Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society, 'In grateful remembrance of our Fallen Comrades.'





The centre of the panel



The names on the left of the panel.



The names on the left of the panel.



The inscription on the centre of the panel.



The inscription, which unusually, has been fixed on the reverse of the panel.

OLD COLCESTRIAN WAR MEMORIAL
MEMORIAL TABLETS UNVEILED AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 3 May 1924.

Impressive ceremonies attended the unveiling by Brig.-Gen. F. W. Towsey, CMG, CBE, DSO, of the Stone of Remembrance (presented by the Headmaster, Mr H. J. Cape, MA) and the Memorial tablet (presented by Mr P. Shaw Jeffrey) former Headmaster of the School, and Mrs Jeffrey, at the Colchester Royal Grammar School on Thursday afternoon. The dedication was performed by the Bishop of Colchester.

Among the large company were the mayor of Colchester (Mrs Cr C. B. Alderton), Mr H. J. Cape, Mr and Mrs P. Shaw Jeffrey, Ald. Wilson Marriage, Ald. E. A. Blaxill, Ald. And Mrs W. Gurney Benham, Canon Rendall, D.D., Cr A. M. Jarmin, Cr G. F. Wright, Mr L. C. Brook (President of the Old Colcestrian Society) and Mrs Brook, Mr Bernard Mason, Mr A. W. Alderton, Mr H. C. Wanklyn (Town Clerk), Mr E. Reeve (assistant master), Rev. E. Hartley Parker, Capt. Deakin, DSO, and Mr H. H. Roseveare (former masters) and others.

The first ceremony was performed at the Swimming Bath, and the Mayor, Chairman of the Governors of the School, in asking Gen. Towsey to unveil the Stone of Remembrance, said that once again they remembered with pride, thankfulness and gratitude how the flower of their youth went to their country's call with sublime forgetfulness and suffered hardships and faced death with a fortitude and heroism which amazed the whole world. Referring to Brig.-Gen. Towsey, the Mayor said there was no more fitting man than he, who went through the hardships of the war, showing such bravery, heroism and ability, that he received decorations of a kind that any soldier might envy. (Applause.)

Gen. Towsey said the credit was due to those who had no idea of soldiering but who gave everything for their country, to come back and find their places filled by others. (Applause.)

He then unveiled the Stone of Remembrance, revealing the following inscription: 'Their name liveth for evermore,' and 'C.R.G.S. swimming bath, presented by Old Colcestrians and well-wishers of the school in memory of self-sacrifice and comradeship, and to foster fellowship and service. 1923.'

The Company then proceeded to the Central Hall of the School, where a service was held.

Gen. Towsey gave a short address before unveiling the tablet, mentioning the schoolboy feeling which existed in those fallen and when they were on the battlefield. They wanted the younger ones to 'Play up, play up, and play the game', and those men did, whose names they were honouring. (Applause.)

Two minutes' silence of remembrance followed the falling of the flag, and the Last Post was sounded by buglers of the Norfolk Regiment and the Bishop of Colchester then pronounced the dedication.

After prayers, led by Canon Rendall, the Bishop of Colchester gave an address. Those fallen men, he said, were true to the traditions of their country; they came forward joyfully and showed their readiness to serve, and willingness to die. Their names would live for evermore, to be a noble example of self-sacrifice to others.

After the hymn 'Now thank we all our God', Mr Cape gave the school prayer, which was followed by a short prayer by Canon Rendall.

At the conclusion of the service Mr Cape tendered Mr and Mrs Shaw Jeffrey an expression of thanks on behalf of the Governors, and past and present scholars, for the gift of the Memorial Tablet, remarking that those 74 names on the tablet were the names of his (Mr Shaw Jeffrey's) personal friends, whom he had regarded and treasured with affection and esteem. They were very grateful to Mr and Mrs Shaw Jeffrey for the tablet, which would be kept as the greatest honour in the school. (Applause.)

Mr Jeffrey, in responding, said he hoped the younger ones would follow in the path of those who had fallen. (Applause.)

Mr L. C. Brook, as President of the Old Colcestrian Society, and Mr H. J. Cape, then placed wreaths at the foot of the tablet. A wreath from Mrs Mason was then placed there.

The tablet is surmounted by a cross and mural crown, encircled by a wreath of green bay leaves. The inscription on the top is 'Pacem bello adepti in pace requiescant.' Beneath are the borough arms and the school motto 'Vitae corona fides.' There is a kneeling figure of a Crusader, with a sword in front, and an angel holding a crown above his head. Under this design is '1914-1918.' Beneath this are the county arms and a further inscription in Latin stating that the tablet was presented by Mr and Mrs P. Shaw Jeffrey. Above the whole tablet, which is situated on the east side of the Big Hall, the flags of the Allies were displayed.

The names inscribed on the tablet are:-

T. Allen, S. A. Bacon, C. W. Barber, W. C. Bareham, J. Barker, C. H. Barnes, A. Barnes, G. G. Barnes, V. Barrell, D. E. Bawtree, E. C. Beard, C. H. Becker, G. F. Bennett, E. J. Brand, C. B. Brooke, F. S. Bultitude, W. H. Cheshire, S. C. Chignell, L. W. Clark, E. G. Davies, G. F. F. Deane, A. Denton, T. G. Dunningham, P. C. Essex, W. R. Everett, S. C. Fairhead, R. L. Fieldgate, L. H. Fitch, L. C. Flanagan, J. Flax, H. French, L. A. Frost, G. E. Gladwell, F. G. Gregg, G. F. Harsum, C. L. Harvey, F. H. Helps, J. T. G. Higginson, R. H. Horwood, F. W. Hussey, R. V. Jarmin, C. H. Jarvard, J. H. Keeble, W. H. King, J. H. King, A. D. Lawrence, R. P. Malyn, C. Mason, E. C. Miller, R. Minor, R. H. H. Mumford, A. E. Norfolk, H. W. Orfeur, C. H. Orfeur, A. Peacock, E. J. Prime, A. L. Pulford, W. H. Salisbury, H. Sanger, J. D. Secker, A. K. Shenton, C. G. M. Slade, A. G. Smith, H. G. Town, D. T. Wagstaff, D. W. Wallace, C. Waring, L. Watson, A. E. Webb, A. H. Webb, S. A. White, J. H. V. Willmott, A. C. H. Wilson.









COLCHESTER'S ROLL OF HONOUR

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 24 May 1924.

DEAR SIR. – The Committee who have been entrusted with the work of placing in the Town Hall a permanent record of the names of those who gave their lives in the service of King and Country during the Great War are very anxious that this record should be as complete and accurate as is possible.

They therefore desire me to express the hope that relatives of those heroes whose names were inadvertently omitted from the War Memorial Souvenir will send the needful information to the Town Clerk at the Town Clerk.

The draft record is available for inspection by relatives at the Town Clerk's office between the hours of 10 and 5, Saturday 10 and 1.

CATHERINE B. ALDERTON,
Mayor.

Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, Colchester.
May 22, 1924.

COLCHESTER ROLL OF HONOUR
UNVEILED BY MAYOR

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 18 October 1924.

On Sunday afternoon, October 12, a large crowd gathered in High Street, Colchester, in the mellow autumn sunshine, to witness the ceremonial which attended the unveiling by the Mayor of Colchester (Mrs Catherine B. Alderton) of Colchester's roll of honour.

The roll, which is inscribed on vellum, is erected in a beautifully executed case just inside the lobby of the Town Hall on the right-hand side of the main entrance, but the majority of the ceremonial took place just outside the main entrance, the relatives and friends being given the foremost place.

The service commenced with the reading by the Rev. J. H. Baynham (Senior Chaplain to the Forces) of some sentences from scripture, followed by the singing of the hymn 'How bright these glorious spirits shine' the huge congregation being led by the band of the 2nd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment (by kind permission of Lt. Col. F. S. Cooper DSO, and officers). The Rev. F. S. Cundy then read the familiar passage from Rev. vii, and the Rev. C. E. Cardo led in prayer, the entire crowd repeating the Lord's Prayer after him.

After the singing of the hymn 'O God, our help in ages past', Major-General Sir Reginald B. Stephens KCB CMG GOC IV Division, on behalf of the relatives and friends, called upon the Mayor to unveil the roll of honour.



The Mayor then stepped forward and, in a clear and inspiring voice capable of being heard to the utmost fringes of the crowd, gave a brief address. She explained that it was because of the magnificence of the sacrifice of Colchester's sons that the roll of honour had been placed in the Town Hall instead of on the war memorial. Between twelve and thirteen hundred men had made the supreme sacrifice between 1914 and 1918, and it was impossible to carve that number of names on their monument, therefore they placed them in the Town Hall on vellum, which was more lasting than either stone or bronze. The Town Hall was open all hours of the day so that the roll of honour would be part of their town life and every citizen of the town would be able to come to it and say a silent prayer. After reminding them of the most amazing heroism of these men and of their triumph and

cheerfulness, the Mayor concluded by saying that the roll of honour should be a comfort to all of them and a remembrance of that sacred spot beyond the water where their loved ones lay.

The Mayor, relatives and friends then passed through the main entrance of the Town Hall, taking up their position round the roll of honour.

The Mayor then pulled aside the Union Jack covering the roll, with the words 'In the name of the Corporation and of the people of Colchester I now unveil this roll of honour.'

The Bishop of Colchester (Dr T. A. Chapman) pronounced the dedication and the relatives returned to the outside of the Town Hall, where the Last Post and Reveille were sounded by buglers of the Suffolk Regiment.

The hymn 'For All The Saints' was followed by the Benedictus pronounced by the Bishop and the service concluded with the singing of the National Anthem. A touching incident occurred just after the dedication, when an elderly lady, with a simple bunch of white chrysanthemums pushed past the police guard and placed her tribute at the foot of the roll of honour.



ROLL OF HONOUR OF 18TH DIVISION
CEREMONY AT COLCHESTER
INVASION RUMOUR RECALLED BY GENERAL MAXSE

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 9 May 1925, p. 7.

The roll of honour of the 18th Division containing the names of 13,727 officers, non-commissioned officers and men who gave their lives in the Great War, was deposited in St James' Church, Colchester, on Friday afternoon, May 1, when the Mayor and members of the Colchester Town Council and several Generals and many officers attended the ceremony, at which the Bishop of Chelmsford gave an address.

The service commenced with the words (pronounced by the Rector, the Rev. B. L. Hirst) 'This is my commandment, that ye love one another. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.'

During the singing of the hymn 'O God, our help in ages past', there was a procession of officers to the chancel steps with the roll of honour, which is enclosed in a heavy volume containing all the names beautifully written and illuminated by Mis B. Goldsmith, A.R.M.S. General Sir Ivor Maxse, KCB, CVG, who commanded the 18th Division at Colchester when it was raised in the autumn of 1914, presented the great book to the rector for safe custody in the church, using these words:-

'I entrust to the Rector and Churchwardens of St James, the Roll of Honour of the 18th, or Eastern Counties' Division of the British Army. It went forth from Colchester in 1915 to fight for King and Country and fought continuously in France until our final victory was gained. This book contains the names of those who laid down their lives to preserve this Empire, and I charge you to keep it with care as a memento for posterity.'

The Rector then accepted the Roll, saying:-

'Counting the charge great honour, and conscious of our debt to the valiant men whose names are written therein, I in my own name and that of the Churchwardens of St James, Colchester, accept the custody of the Roll of Honour of the 18th Division of the British Army.'



General Maxse, in handing over the volume, gave a short address in which he recalled the strenuous days in Colchester in October 1914, when this Division was formed. Coming back to the town after ten years' absence, he could not help noticing the astonishing difference between then and now. In 1914 he came back from the war and found 20,000 magnificent men totally untrained. They had no rifles, no guns and not even uniform. There were rumours of a possible invasion in the neighbourhood of Clacton and the Mayor of Colchester came to see him and asked him what he was going to do in that event. After thinking for a moment, he had to say that he should pass to the west. He had been to the war and knew what it meant, and he simply told the Mayor that he was going to run away with 20,000 men because they had no rifles, no ammunition and no guns. The Mayor was perfectly astonished. Time passed, and in the early summer of 1915 the 18th Division went to France and there it fought continuously until the end. There were years and years of learning how to fight and then at last victory. He thought the keynote of their feelings that day was thankfulness for the victory over the enemy. If the British Army had been beaten he did not think that even now the civilian population realised what their fate would have been. Therefore while they mourned their dead they cherished a feeling of gratitude to the soldiers of England, who won the war and saw it right through to the end without compromise. In conclusion the General suggested that once a year, preferably in summer, the school children should be brought into church and shown the book of the roll of honour and reminded of what their fathers and mothers went through during that period of anxiety.

Before the final hymn, 'O valiant hearts, who to your glory came', a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chelmsford, whose text was 'Is not this the blood of the men who went in jeopardy of their lives' (2 Samuel, 23, 17). On a day like this, he said, politics were dead and religious differences forgotten. The men of the 18th Division marched out of Colchester at a time when the gates of death were flung wide open, and through which marched fathers, brothers and more who gave their lives willingly for God and Country. They marched into the presence of God, and there they left them content in the knowledge that he is all mercy and love.

The Bishop added that they who were left paid their tribute and poured out their tenderest sympathy to those whose homes were empty, and to those whose hearts were still filled with grievous sorrow.

They hoped that God would comfort them and that the memory of the sacrifice of their loved ones would bring ease to aching hearts. They had a right to be proud in Colchester of its civic life, and they were proud of their Imperial lives, and of the contribution they, as a nation, made to the welfare of humanity. Today we had to make our choice between materialism on the one side and Christ on the other. It was not merely Germany we had fought, but a profound false philosophy of self-interest, which wherever it reared its head demanded all the force in the world to crush. It was still alive; they scotched it in the old days but they did not kill it. The men who died for others gave to the world an example of service and fellowship. The book they had deposited was no idle one; it was ever speaking its very presence compelled them to read with thankfulness, and it called them to sacrifice and to fellowship anew. It also called for hope in these dark days, to cooperation and not competition, fellowship and not rivalry, and to service and sacrifice not self-interest.

The clergy led by the churchwardens (Messrs G. Tooley and G. L. Humm), then escorted the roll of honour to the case, in which it is to be kept, near the entrance to the church. The case containing the book is made of old English oak, with a glass lid. The base of the memorial is of Purbeck Portland stone, with the words 'Their names liveth for evermore' engraved on the front panel. On this rests a black marble slab. The whole of this work was carried out by Messrs L. J. watts, Ltd.

Finally came the Last Post and Reveille, a short silence and the national Anthem.

OLD HEATH

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 21 November 1925, p. 2.

The war memorial tablet in St Barnabas' Church, erected to the memory of the men at Old Heath who gave their lives in the War, was unveiled and dedicated on Sunday afternoon, November 15, in the presence of a large congregation. The tablet is of oak, designed and made by Mr J. A. Paget, of Old Heath, with an engraved brass plate, containing the inscriptions and names by Mr Christopher H. Day, of Colchester, and their combined skill and workmanship has resulted a very dignified and worthy memorial. The tablet, which was appropriately covered by the Union Jack, was unveiled by Maj.-Gen. H. M. Skinner, CB, CMG, CVO, who also briefly addressed the congregation in inspiring words on the men who had laid down their lives for their country. The Rev. John Evans (rector) dedicated the tablet, and the service was conducted by the Rev. C. J. H. Haigh (curate-in-charge). Mr F. H. Bate, headmaster of the Old Heath School, read the lesson, the the Rev. W. Beale White and Mr W. A. Curzon-Siggers (lay reader), were among those present. The service was fully choral, the psalm being 'The Lord is my Shepherd', and the hymns, 'Jesus lives', 'Praise my soul, the King of Heaven' and 'For all the Saints.' Miss W. Sebborn was at the organ. After the dedication a laurel wreath from the children of St Barnabas Sunday School was placed at the foot of the tablet and there were also many other flowers of remembrance. The 'Last Post' and 'Reveille' were sounded by buglers from the St Mary-at-the-Walls Company of the C. L. B. The National Anthem concluded a beautiful and impressive service. The names of those commemorated on the Tablet are as follows:-

Walter Abra, Alfred William F. Denney, Albert Edward Eley, Bertie Edward Everitt, Albert Lewis Halls, George Herbert Halls, Charles Jay, Jabez Leatherdale, Reginald Rapley, Charles Guy Rapley, Douglas Ernest Richer, Ernest James Seaborne, Harold Thomas Wyatt, Philip Oliver Wyatt, Thomas James Wyatt.



[This was the original church of St Barnabas, built in 1874. The war memorial tablet was first placed here and then in the new church, built after the above was demolished in 1949.]





SPOTTISWOODE-BALLANTYNE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

OPENED BY SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON EVANS

Source: *Essex County Standard*, 27 February 1926, p. 12.

In the history of the Colchester branch of the firm of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Company, February 25 will ever be regarded as a red-letter day, for then it was that Sir Laming Worthington Evans, MP, performed the opening ceremony of the Memorial Institute, a building which, while serving as a social centre for the workers, perpetuates the memory of the employees who served and fell in the Great War. The building is one of which any great firm might be proud. Situated near the Port Lane side of the Recreation Ground, it comprises a large assembly hall, lounge and billiards room, a number of smaller rooms and offices, while adjoining are two tennis courts and a bowling green.

The opening ceremony was attended by directors, managers, and a very large number of the employees, who partook of an excellently served tea immediately after the opening. The chair was taken by Mr E. C. Austen-Leigh (Chairman of the Directors), who was supported at the top table by Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Mrs E. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr R. A. Austen-Leigh, the Rev. W. A. Worsfold, Mr R. Affleck (General Manager, London), and Mr C. Impey (Director), Mr W. H. White (General Manager, Colchester), Mrs W. H. White, Mr H. S. Whiteley (Chief Engineer, London branch), and Mr R. Rayner (Chairman), Mr J. Jenkinson (Treasurer), and Mr A. T. Price (Secretary) of the Institute Committee.

The Chairman, welcoming Sir Laming, said they did so, not only as member for Colchester, but as their landlord (Laughter) – and they were fortunate in having him at a time when His Majesty's Ministers were taking an active interest in sports clubs (Laughter). Remarking that the firm opened at the Hythe in 1908, he said that in 1919 the workers got together, and there was mooted the idea of building or purchasing premises to form an institute as a memorial to those who left to fight for King and Country – 108 in number, of whom 17 gave up their lives. Premises were rented, but these, becoming too small, the present premises were acquired from the War Office in 1924 and converted. The institute would serve as a social club for the workers and their families. In conclusion Mr Austen-Leigh referred to the great assistance rendered by Mr W. H. White and the Institute Committee.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans, who was enthusiastically greeted, said he did not know he was their landlord until the Chairman had told him, so they would realise there had been nothing corrupt about the bargain that had been made between Mr Austen-Leigh and himself (Laughter).

Messrs Spottiswoode, he went on, were a firm that had been well known for the last 200 years, and it was 70 years ago they took up welfare work. Well ahead of the times in which they moved, they had established schools and recreation rooms, and now in Colchester they had a compact and handy institute. He congratulated those who had selected and planned it, and those who were going to make use of its amenities. Alluding to Mr Austen-Leigh's reference to the Government and sports grounds, the speaker said the Government employed 400,000 so-called civil servants. Most people thought a civil servant was a gentleman with a black coat, tall hat, light work and short hours, but the truth was that every worker in the Woolwich Arsenal was a civil servant, as was also every postman and man employed in a dockyard. Therefore, just as every private employer should do for its workers what was being done for those present, so should the Government bear its share of its responsibilities as an employer. The matter was going to be reconsidered; it was a time when economy had to be enforced

and any expenditure that was not absolutely essential should be reconsidered, but he wanted them to understand that it was not the black-coated, top hatted, well paid, short-houred gentleman who was being considered but the actual worker – men who were just as much workers as those of a private firm. Closing, Sir Laming said he was delighted that Messrs Spottiswoode would live up to their high reputation and show their good feeling towards those who are working for them. It was not only for the benefit of the worker, but for the firm as a whole, that they had founded the institute which he had much pleasure in declaring open (Applause).

Proposing a vote of thanks to Laming, Mr E. A. Austen-Leigh said the firm was proud of its antiquity and liked to do what it could for its employees.

Mr R. Rayner seconded and the vote was carried with loud applause, which was renewed as Miss L. Joslin presented a very handsome bouquet of tulips and azaleas to Mrs E. C. Austen-Leigh who afterwards handed prizes to the winners of the bowls tournament of last season...

On behalf of the employees of the Colchester Branch Mr W. H. White proposed a vote of thanks to the directors for the great interest taken by them in the welfare of the workers. In the eighteen years they had been established in Colchester, said Mr White, the directors had refused nothing that he asked for the welfare of the workers (Applause).

Mr G. T. Child and Miss A. Sadler seconded.

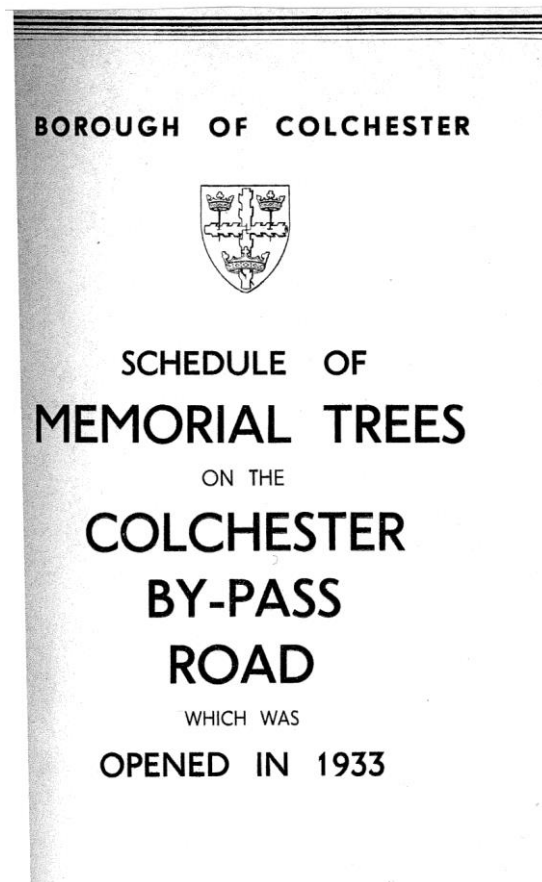
Following one or two musical items, a happy little ceremony took place. Mr E. Mayes, on behalf of the workers, presented to Mr Austen-Leigh a beautiful mahogany chiming clock in appreciation of his great interest in the welfare of the workers.

Replying, Mr Austen-Leigh warmly thanked the employees for their gift, and assured them that the directors were always delighted to do what they could for them and to see that they worked under such good conditions and in such pleasant circumstances as those employed by other firms...

Any excellent musical entertainment arranged by the social secretary followed and the proceedings concluded with a dance, music for which was dispensed by Mr J. Buck's Orchestra.

AVENUE OF REMEMBRANCE [THE 'BY-PASS']

Sources: *Schedule of Memorial Trees*, found as a booklet inserted into the Colchester Borough Council minutes, 1933-34, pages 241-254, and *Essex County Standard*, 1 July, 4 November 1933.



The Colchester By-Pass, as it was then [and often still is] referred to, was built during 1930-33. To beautify this entrance to Colchester, which was barren after the years of building work, it was decided to plant over 900 trees and thousands of shrubs. It was also used as an opportunity to commemorate at least some of Colchester's fallen, and has therefore been included in this list of the town's war memorials. Donors stepped forward to commemorate trees in honour of local dignitaries and also some of Colchester's fallen. The following lists the fallen ex-servicemen who were commemorated:-

CYMBELINE WAY

(silver birches)

South Side

Pte William A. Adams, Suffolk Regt.
 Pte James F. Anderson, Beds & Herts Regt.
 Pte George E. Atwood
 Sgt Samuel Bartholomew, Essex Regt.
 Gnr Charles S. O. Blowers, RFA
 Capt. Greville O. Brunwin-Hales, RFC.
 Capt. Henry T. Brunwin-Hales, Lincs Regt.

*'Grateful Remembrance to the men who
 Fell in the Great War' – from the
 British Legion Women of Colchester.*

Percy T. Chandler, Roy. Fusiliers.
 Riflman Donald E. J. Churchyard, Rifle Brig.
 Pte Thomas J. Coates, Beds & Herts Regt.
 Pte Francis W. Cottis, Beds & Herts Regt.
 Cpl Frederick W. Dansey, MGC.
 Cpl Elvin J. Dines, Northumberland Fusiliers
 Pte Frank E. Dines, Labour Corps.
 Lt Walter R. Everett, Essex Regt
 Pte Edwin Fisher, Essex Regt.
 L/Cpl W. G. Fisher, Notts & Derby Regt.

North Side

Pte Harry Adams, Essex Regt.
 Pte James E. Allen, Essex Regt.
 Cpl Walter Ashburn, Cambs Regt.
 Pte Charles Barker, West Riding
 Pte William Barker, Notts & Derby Regt.
 Lt Frederick S. Bracey, Roy. Fusiliers.
 L/Cpl Reginald E. Bultitude, Essex Regt.
 Pte Frank S. Bultitude, Essex Regt.

*Fallen Comrades (British Legion)
 "We will remember them."*

CQMS. William R. Cahill, Essex Regt.
 Lt William R. Cheshire, Essex Regt.
 Sgt Alfred H. Clifton, RASC.
 P. O. Robert K. Collier, HMS *Raglan*.
 Pte Harry S. Crosby, The Buffs.
 Trpr Charles B. Dawes, 8th Hussars.
 Pte Frederick C. Everett, Essex Regt.
 Riflman Cecil R. Enfield, Rifle Brigade.

*"In proud and everlasting memory of all
 ranks of the 11th (S) Battalion of the
 Essex Regt who made the supreme
 sacrifice."*

L/Cpl George H. Flatt, Essex Regt.

Here is Water Lane
 COLNE BANK AVENUE

Trpr J. Flux, Australian Light Infantry
 Lt William R. Gill, Oxford & Bucks Light Inf.
 Cpl Clifford Goodram, Royal Fusiliers.
 L/Cpl Raymond G. Grayson, Royal Scots.
 Lt Frederick Greenfield, RAOC.

Pte Bertie H. E. Harvey, East Surrey Regt.
 Pte Hudson, Royal Warwicks Regt.
 Pte Arthur E. Humm, Norfolk Regt.
 Lt Frank W. Hussey, Leics Regt.

CSM Albert J. Gasson, Essex Regt.
 Pte Royal R. Gomer, Beds & Herts Regt.
 Pte William Gould, Royal Fusiliers.
 Capt John W. Egerton Green, Rifle Brigade.
 Lt Charles S. Egerton Green, King's Royal
 Rifle Corps.
 L/Cpl Leonard W. Hales, Grenadier Guards.
 Sgt G. Hibbs, Rifle Brigade.
 Pte Harry Hughes, KOYLI
 Capt Edgar D. C. Hunt, MC, Suffolk Regt.

A. B. Alfred Isaacs, RN
Pte Robert G. Jackman, King's Regt (Liverpool).

Pte Frederick G. Hooker, Canadian Infantry

20th Hussars – Fallen Comrades

L/Cpl Edwin Jowers, York & Lancaster Regt.
Trpr Arthur W. Lee, Dragoon Guards
Pte Percy W. Levett, Essex Regt.
Driver Thomas R. Lower, RFA.

Riflman Stanley C. Isom, KRRC.
Signaller George T. Jacobs, Middlesex Regt.
Pte Stanley V. Lamb, Beds & Herts Regt.
Lt-Col Augustine H. Lefroy, JP, Welch
Regt.

Riflman Cyril G. Marsh, Rifle Brigade.
Pte Amos H. Mattin, Royal Sussex Regt.
S/Sgt Claud H. Miller, Roy. West Kent Regt.

E.R.A Frank D. Lilley, RN.
Riflman Malcolm A. Mann, Rifle Brigade.
Pte Reginald H. Marshall, County of London
Regt (PWO).

Cpl William H. E. Moss, Essex Regt.
Riflman Percy G. Nayler, Rifle Brigade.
Pte Frederick Newman, Essex Regt.
Lt Howard W. Orfeur, Essex Regt.

Pte Vernon K. Merchant, 55th Canadians.
Lt Reginald I. Millican, Middlesex Regt.
Riflman Arthur H. Munson, KRRC.
Pte Robert B. Munson, Canadian
Expeditionary Force.

Sub-Lt Charles B. Orfeur, RNAS.
Gunner George Percival, Roy. Artillery.
Trpr Edward J. Prime, Essex Yeomanry.
Sgt C. V. L. Richardson, East Surrey Regt.

Trpr Ernest P. Munson, Royal Horse Guards.
L/Cpl Walter A. Munson, Roy. Sussex Regt.
Laurie A. Nicholl, Motor Transport.
Pte Bertram W. Palfrey, Seaforth
Highlanders.

King's Sgt Claude V. Rooney, Coldstream Guards.
Pte Stanley A. Sadler, Essex Regt.
Pte A. Sargent, Essex Regt.
Lt Edward T. Smith, The Buffs.
Riflman Stanley E. Smith, London Regt (QVR).

A. B. Bertram E. Potts, HM Submarine L. 55
Pte Albert R. Richards, West Yorks Regt.
Pte Arthur S. Richards, Suffolk Regt.
Boy 1st Class Ernest J. Rogers, HMS *Hawke*.

*Royal Naval, Royal Naval Reserve, and
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Men of
Colchester*

VAD Sybil H. Stanford, American Red Cross.
Pte Alan K. Stanford, British Columbia.
Lt Donovan E. Stanford, Roy. Dublin Fusiliers.
Pte Albert V. Stonebridge, Roy. Tank Corps.
Riflman Arthur W. Strutt, Rifle Brigade.
Pte Stanley E. Thompson, East Surrey Regt.
Sgt Charles E. Thorpe, MGC.
Pte Cecil J. W. Tucker, Essex Regt.
Pte John H. Waller.
L/Cpl Frederick T. Whall, Essex Regt.
Pte Richard J. Whall, Essex Regt.
Sgt Horace F. Wills, RFA.
Pte Henry F. Windsor, Essex Regt.
Capt Dudley W. Wallace, West Yorks Regt.

Pte Harry Sanger, Essex Regt.
Maj-Gen B. M. Skinner, CB, CMG, MVO.
Pte Sidney Spurgeon, Middlesex Regt.
L/Cpl Alan Stanyon, Roy. West Kent Regt.
Riflman Richard C. Springett, Rifle Brigade.
Sgt Arthur P. Thomas, Lancs Fusiliers.
Pte Cecil F. Thomas, MGC.
Pte Ernest E. Thomas, West Surrey Regt.
A/M Stanley W. G. Thomas, RFC.
L/Sgt Joseph E. Thompson, Suffolk Regt.
Pte James W. Tipper, Suffolk Regt.
Pte A. Turrell, Essex Regt.
Sgt Albert George Ward, Essex RHA.
Pte Walter G. Wheeler, Essex Regt.

Gnr William C. Hunwick, Beds Regt.
Pte Percy J. Hunwick, Beds Regt.

Gnr Stanley J. Wilson, RFA.
Pte Sidney R. Worger, (Sportsmen's) Roy.
Fusiliers

Cpl Henry E. B. Wilkinson, KRRC.

Here is the bridge over the River Colne at the Corporation Swimming Pool.

[Liz White, the Lexden historian, is currently engaged in researching the By-Pass and tells me that she has an amended list of names which includes omissions from the list in the Corporation's printed booklet.]



Part 5

**War Memorials with no unveiling or dedication ceremonies
found so far**

[illegible]





The names of the Fallen [as listed on the war memorial] are:-

S. Balls, S. Spurgeon, W. Woodrow, C. Woodrow, H. Wisbey, B. Cook, E. Everett, W. Sargeant, G. Kettle, A. Sargeant, A. Potter, A. Hollick, R. Rout, G. Polley, A. Harrington, F. Clarke, L. Folkard.

Inside the church porch there is also a roll of honour which lists the names of the men from Shrub End who served and died, together with the units they served with.



This is the decorated title at the top of the roll.

The complete list of names on the roll of honour is as follows:-

Q.M.S. Appleby, Jack	2 nd Essex Regt	Gunner	Kettle, H.	R.G.A.
Pte Appleby, J.	R.E.	L/Cpl	Kettle, G. F.	2 nd Suff. Regt*
Corpl. Appleby, Joe	R.E.	Pte	Kettle, J. W.	12 th R.L.R.
Pte Appleby, A.	11 th Essex Regt	Pte	King, P.	Suffolk Regt
Pte Appleby, J.	9 th Essex Regt	Pte	Martin, J.	R.M.L.I.
Pte Appleby, Robt.	2 nd Queens	Pte	Mills, P. D.	Leicester Regt
Pte Appleby, R.	Essex Cyclists	Sergt.	Manning, A.	1 st Essex Regt
Sergt Adams, F.	Durham L. I.	Stoker	Matravers, F. R.	R.N.
Sergt Balls, C.	30 th London	Pte	Morris, F. H.	R.A.S.C.
Gunner Balls, A.	R.G.A.	Driver	Munson, A.	R.F.A.
Pte Balls, F.	2 nd Northants	Driver	Nolan, P.	R.A.S.C.
Pte Balls, S.	Royal Warwicks*	Gunner	Neville, J.	R.G.A.
Driver Bailey, E.	R.F.A.	Driver	O' Brien, F.	R.F.A.
Sapper Bailey, G.	R.E.	Driver	Poulton	R.F.A.
Driver Beaumont, R.	R.F.A.	Pte	Partner, C.	3 rd Essex Regt
Pte Bunnet, R.	Norfolk Regt	Pte	Pepper, A.	Labour Corps
Crpl Berry, F.	R.N.A.S.	Driver	Pettican, A.	R.H.A.
Driver Biggings, F.	R.A.S.C.	Pte	Potter, A.W.*	Royal Surrey Regt
Sapper Cadman, H.	R.E.	Pte	Polley, C.	Notts & Derby*

Pte	Cardy, J.	Grenadier Guards	Pte	Quilter, H.	Royal Surrey Regt
Q.M.S.	Cook, L.	2 nd Essex Regt	Pte	Root, C.	Yorks Regt
Seaman	Clark, L.	R.N.	Gunner	Rout, G.	R.G.A.*
Sergt	Clark, A.T.C.		Pte	Smith, F.	R.A.V.C.
Pte	Clark, F.	11 th Notts & Derby*	Sapper	Smith, B.	R.E.
Pte	Cook, A.G.B.	19 th City of London*	Pte	Shelton, A.	Norfolk Reg
Maj.	Digby, A.	R.A.	Sergt	Shelton, Alfred	Essex Yeomanry
Comdr	Digby, A.	R.N.	Sergt	Shaw, C.	R.F.A.
Pte	Dyer	Seaforth Highlanders	Pte	Simpson, A.	16 th Essex Regt
Pte	Death, G.	11 th Suffolk Regt	L/Cpl	Simpson, R.	R.E.
L/Cpl	Everett, F.	1/5 th Essex Regt*	Pte	Sergeant, A.	11 th Essex Regt*
Stoker	Everett, G.	R.N.	Pte	Sergeant, W.	Yorks & Lancs*
L/Cpl	Fincham, A.	R.A.O.C.	Pte	Springett	R.A.S.C.
Pte	Fincham, W.	5 th Essex Regt	Pte	Spurgeon, S.	4 th Middlesex Regt*
Q.M.S.	Foley, J.	R.A.S.C.	L/Cpl	Theobald, G.W.	4 th Royal Sussex
Driver	Foley, S.	R.E.	Pte	Theobald, W.	Middlesex Regt
Gunner	Fisher, F.	R.F.A.	Pte	Theobald, C.	East Lancs Regt
Pte	Fisher, R.	R.A.F.	Cpl	Thurston, F.	M.G.C.
Stoker	Fisher, L.	R.N.	Pte	Thurston, C.	15 th Queens
Crpl	Firman, S.B.	R.E.	Sapper	Upsher	R.E.
Lieut.	Folkard, L.	R.A.F.	Pay Commnd	Woodward	R.N.
Capt.	Grimwood, C.H.W.	Essex Regt	Sapper	Wisbey, A.	R.E.
F.R.A.	Grimwood, C.C.R.N.		Pte	Wisbey, H.	Labour Corps
Sig Cpl	Green, H.W.	R.N.	Pte	Wade, F.	2 nd Yorks & Lancs
Gunner	Green, H.F.	R.E.	L/Cpl	Wright, H.F.	12 th London Regt
Pte	Goody, G.	Labour Corps	Pte	White, B.	4 th Hussars
Sergt	Good, M.F.	6 th Suffolk Regt	Capt	Wilson, C.	Suffolk Regt
Gunner	Harrington, F.	R.F.A.	A.B.	Wade, A.	R.N.
Trpr	Harrington, A.	Essex Yeomanry*	Pte	Woodrow, I.W.	2 nd Essex Regt*
A.C.	Hollock, F.	R.A.F.	Pte	Woodrow, G.	K.R.R.*
Pte	Hollock, G.L.	2 nd Yorks & Lancs*	Pte	Woodrow, W.F.	4 th Middlesex
Capt.	Barrett, J.L.M.	13 th Hussars	Cpl	Fincham, D.	K.O. Royal Lancs
Pte	Bradbrook, C.	2 nd Essex Regt	Pte	Sargeant, A.	Middlesex Regt
Pte	Clarke, H.E.	1 st Leinsters	Pte	Sargeant, H.	Northmbld Fusiliers

* Indicates Killed In Action

R.A.F.	CORPL. THURSTON. I.	M.G.C.
ROYAL NAVY.	PRIVATE THURSTON. C.	15 TH QUEEN
EAST SURREY REGT.	SAPPER UPSHER.	ROYAL E
ROYAL ENGINEERS.	PAY CORP. WOODWARD.	ROYAL N
R.A.F.	SAPPER WISBEY. A.	ROYAL E
WESSEX REGT.	PRIVATE WISBEY. H.	LABOUR
ROYAL NAVY.	PRIVATE WADE. E.	2 ND YORKS
ROYAL NAVY.	L/CPL. WRIGHT. H.E.	12 TH LOND
R.G.A.	PRIVATE WHITE. B.	4 TH HUSS
LABOUR CORPS.	CAPT. WILSON. C.	SUFFOLK
6 TH SUFFOLK REGT.	A.B. WADE. A.	ROYAL N
R.F.A.	PRIVATE WOODROW. J.W.	2 ND ESSEX
ESSEX YEOMANRY.	PRIVATE WOODROW. G.	K.R. RIFL
R.A.F.	PRIVATE WOODROW. W.J.	4 TH MIDDLE
2 ND YORKS & LANCs.	CPL. / FINCHAM. D.	K.O. ROYAL
15 TH HUSSARS.	PRIVATE SARGEANT. A.	MIDDLESE
2 ND ESSEX REGT.	PRIVATE SARGEANT. H.	NORTH ND
1 ST LEINSTERS.	INDICATES KILLED IN ACTION.	
GOD SAVE THE KING.		

ST PAUL

The church, which was situated on Colne Bank Avenue next to the river Colne, was demolished in the 1990s. Its roll of honour was transferred to St James the Great on East Hill, where it is on display there.



The names of the fallen as listed on the memorial are:-

Harold Bates, Hugh Boyden, James Brights, Henry Chisnall, Trevor Cook, Edward Crosby, Ralph Fletcher, Joseph Gant, Arthur Gant, William Garwood, George Gillings, Frederick Greenfield, Albert Grimwood, George Hibbs, William Howard, Harry Howard, Robert Jackman, William Jackman, Malcolm Mann, Herbert Nevard, Bert Newell, Frank Newell, William Norman, Stanley Saunders, Horace Say, Alan Stanford, Duncan Stanford, Sybil Stanford, VAD, Herbert Thompson, Frederick Turner, Norman Waller, Maurice White.

The inscription of the roll of honour reads:- 'In Proud and Loving Memory of those from St Paul's Who Fell In The Great War 1914-1918.'

WALL OF REMEMBRANCE

The inscription on the central introductory plaque reads:

Colchester Avenue of Remembrance

The names respectfully listed here were taken from a Scheme of Memorial and Commemorative tree plantings which was published following the opening of the Avenue of Remembrance in 1933.

The trees were planted under the auspices of the Road Beautifying Association and the Borough of Colchester firstly between Lexden Road and North Station Road and some time later additions on St Andrew's Avenue.

Many were planted to commemorate those who gave their lives in the Great War 1914-1918. Others were planted by Officers of Colchester to mark the completion of the project which was the original Colchester By-Pass Road.

Trees were planted in sections consisting of Ex-Service Men's Section, Civilian Section, Children's Section and Girl Guides Avenue.







ELD LANE BAPTIST CHURCH

I have been unable to locate an unveiling/dedication ceremony for this church. The memorial consists of a tablet within an ornamental arch attached to the left-hand side of the front of the wall facing Eld Lane. A foundation stone underneath the tablet notes that this part of the church, a later addition, was laid in 1923, so the tablet must date after that. The tablet itself is made of marble or alabaster (unsure which).

The inscription reads – ‘This tablet is erected to the memory of the following men connected with this chapel who fell in the Great War 1914-1918.’

The names of the fallen are as follows:-

Lt V. Barrell, S. B. Frewer, W. B. Frewer, R. Gunn, F. Hooker, R. E. Pluck, A. A. Row, A. Sweetapple, A. W. Tralau, Lt T. W. Wells, MC, E. Webb, A. G. Woollard.



NORTH [COUNTY] PRIMARY SCHOOL



The following two photographs are enlargements of the figures on the roll of honour:





The school have also tracked down many of the former pupils who were killed and their old addresses. Where possible they have attached a ceramic poppy to the front of the house as a commemoration. Here are the two poppies attached to 54 Albert Street:-



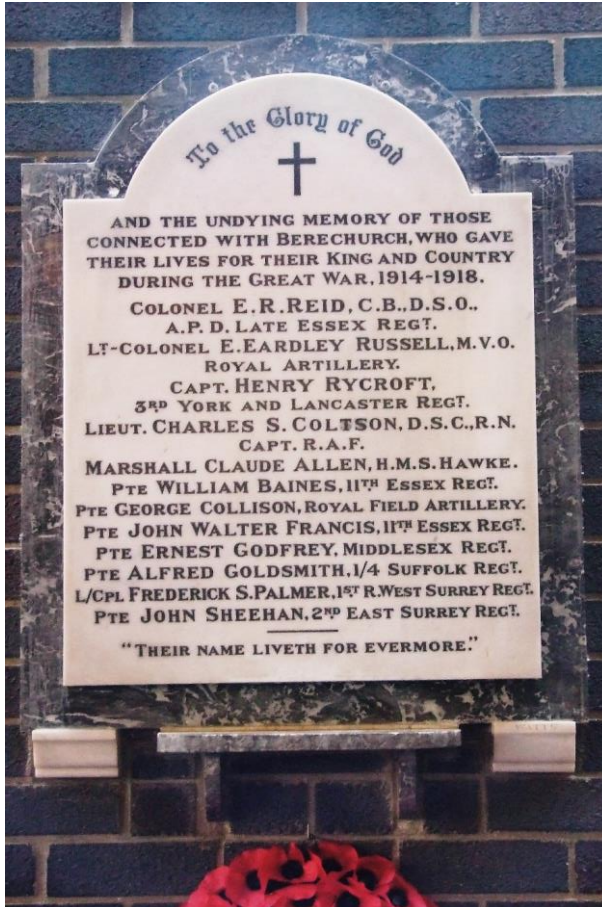
The map below shows the location of the poppies(green), (the red dot is North County School)



MILE END METHODIST CHURCH



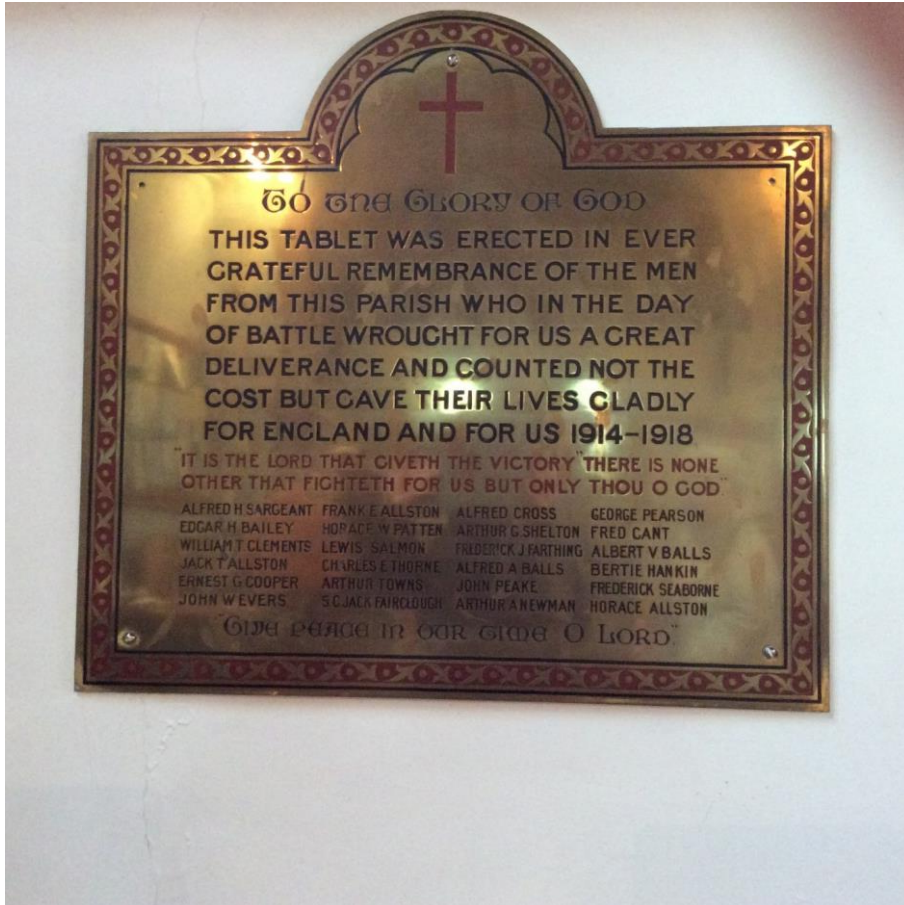
ST MICHAEL, BERECHURCH and ST MARGARET, BLACKHEATH



This tablet was originally unveiled and dedicated as part of St Michael, Berechurch, until the housing expansion in the area after the Second World War rendered it too small for local needs. Consequently, construction on a new church, St Margaret, Blackheath, began in 1968 and the church was completed and dedicated in 1973. The tablet was removed to the new church and is now affixed to a wall in St Margaret's.

The names of the Fallen are as follows:- Col. E. R. Reid, late Essex Regt, Lt-Col. E. Eardley Russell, Royal Artillery, Capt. Henry Rucroft, 3rd York and Lancaster Regt, Lieut. Charles S. Coltson, Capt., RAF, Marshall Claude Allen, HMS *Hawke*, Pte William Baines, 11th Essex Regt, Pte George Collison, Royal Field Artillery, Pte John Walter Francis, 11th Essex Regt, Pte Ernest Godfrey, Middlesex Regt, L/Cpl Frederick S. Palmer, 1st Royal West Surrey Regt, Pte John Sheehan, 2nd East Surrey Regt.

ST MARY'S NEW CHURCH, WEST BERGHOLT



I have been unable to find a date for any unveiling and dedication ceremony for this memorial. However, the names of the fallen are the same as those on the village's Methodist Church tablet, and in the same order, presumably the chronological order in which they fell, which presupposes that the two churches must have agreed a common format for the tablets.

ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST, IPSWICH ROAD





The inscription on the plaque reads:-

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN HONOURED MEMORY OF THE FOLLOWING NON-COMMISSIONED
OFFICERS AND MEN OF THIS PARISH WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN
DEFENCE OF KING AND COUNTRY IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918

Gunner John Went RN	Pte H. S. Barrell	Pte W. M. Boley
Battery SM Wm Kerr RA	Pte C. Buckman	Pte G. Buckman
Sergt R. J. Austin	Pte J. H. Fleming	Pte A. Goodridge
Sergt T. A. Croft	Pte A. Powell	Pte S. J. C. Smith
Corpl A. W. Pitt	Pte F. Smith	Pte W. Thurlow

Pte W. Willis

This brass was erected by the relatives and friends of the fallen.

“Faithful unto death.” Rev. 11.10

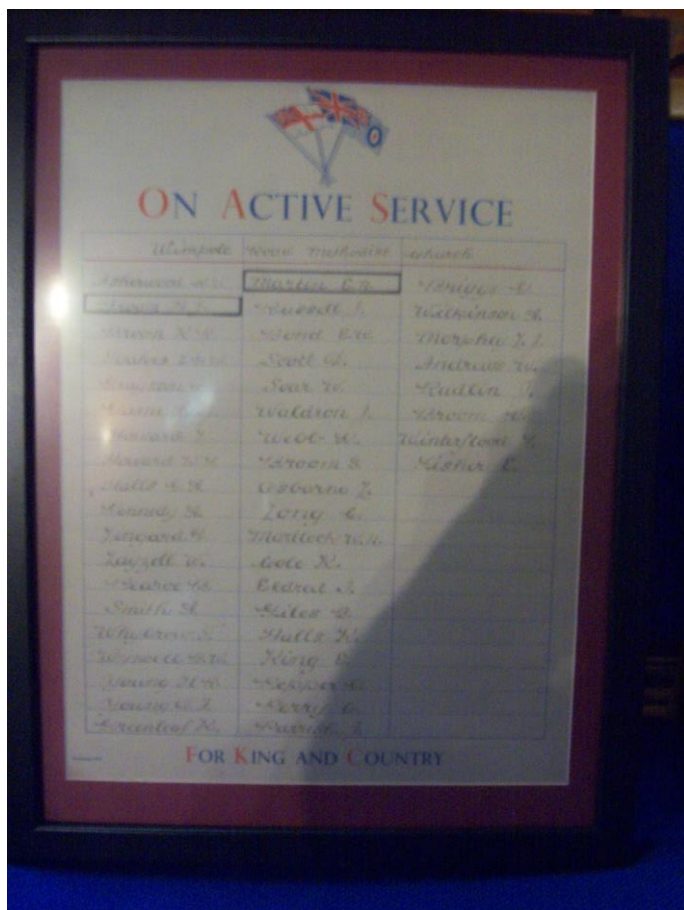
WIMPOLE ROAD WESLEYAN CHURCH



This brass plaque reads as follows:-

In Loving Memory of
Harold Salmon
Chorister of this Church
Who passed away in Damascus
29th Oct. 1918

This seems to be the only memorial of the Great War in the Church.



According to the Church's historian, Martin Broom, this roll of honour was probably written after 1932-34. That was when the church was no longer referred to as Wimpole Road Wesleyan Church but as a Methodist Church. In his opinion the names on the roll probably belong to those who served and those who fell in the Second World War.

ESSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL

The exact location of any war memorials is as yet unknown. The ceremony held to open the extension in 1926 made no mention of any plaques or tablets and in fact no really significant reference to the war memorial residue fund was made either. Moreover, it is obvious from the report that the residue of the borough war memorial fund which was applied to the hospital extension was only a small part of the total used to achieve the extension.