THE STORY OF THE BARROW-UPON-TRENT VILLAGE MEMORIAL CROSS.

by John Spencer.

October 2013.

##

Introduction.

The story you are about to read is one of the research areas of the BARROW-UPON-TRENT project, which was set up in January 2013 to look into the Ancient, and Modern History of this quaint village. The Barrow-upon-Trent Memorial Cross is, as you will see is a very important part of that history.

The information contained has been collected from many sources, with many hours of work, engaged in trawling through old Derbyshire newspapers of the time, The Derby Mercury, The Derbyshire Advertiser, The Derby Express and many others. Visits to Libraries and Record Offices up and down the country, The Derbyshire Family History Society at Bridge Chapel House on St. Mary's Bridge in Derby, The Magic Attic at Swadlincote, Derbyshire, the Internet (*although this has to be verified on some details*), contacting and visiting Archivists of the various Army Regiments. Obtaining WWI war records has in itself been somewhat of a problem as they are very difficult to obtain. These records were kept in an archive store in Arnside Street in London. It was during WWII that on the 8th September 1940 the building was bombed and set on fire, resulting in two thirds of the records being destroyed and the majority

that survived were damaged. They are in class WO/363 and referred to as 'burnt records'.

However you will see in the following pages a great deal of information about the Memorial Cross and of the brave men who are depicted on its base, some of whom paid the ultimate sacrifice.

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I would like to thank all those who have contributed to the task of researching the Cross, for their valuable time and expertise.
The Derby Local Studies Library, County Offices at Matlock, The Derby Museum & Silk Mill Museum, The Derbyshire Family History Society, The Magic Attic, Mr. Cliff Housley of the Sherwood Foresters, The Derbyshire Yeomanry, The Royal Marines, The Royal Engineers, The Australian Infantry Force, The Royal Garrison Artillery, The Dragoon Guards (*Queens Bays*), The Royal Army Medical Corps and The Royal Field Artillery.

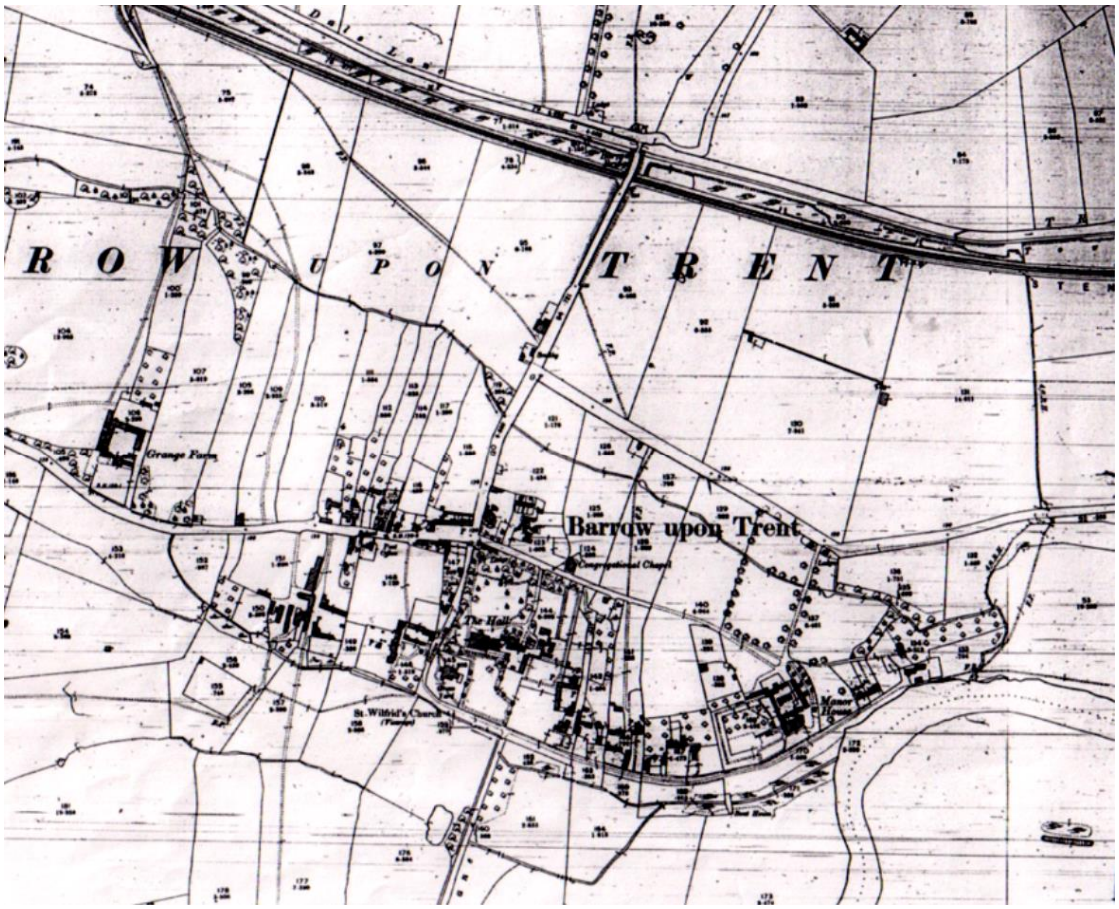
Plus the members of the Barrow-upon-Trent project team.

##

Part 1.

Barrow-upon-Trent.

The quaint and charming ancient village of Barrow-upon-Trent, lies about six miles south of the City of Derby and less than one mile to the west of the ancient Swarkestone Bridge. The village lies just a short distance north of the River Trent. There were two estates or 'Manors' at the time of the Domesday Book.



Barrow-upon-Trent in 1900.

There have been many notable families living in Barrow-upon-Trent since very early times which have been well documented, as have a number of the buildings

including the Church of St. Wilfred and the Sale and Davy school, along with many of the houses in the village.



The above photograph was taken in 2013

In the year 1843 the Sale and Davy National School was erected (see above), built by public subscription of £150. In the 1851 census the village had 65 houses and 286 people living in the village of whom 147 were males and 139 were females. The families enjoyed busy lives for many years, in the village Sarah Bancroft was a shopkeeper, Samuel Wilson was the village Baker, along with William Spencer a shoemaker, as was Isaac Camp and John Kent, Robert Camp made clothes, George Garratt was the Wheelwright, Joseph Haynes a Blacksmith and Emma Prince taught the children in the school, Thomas Wood was a gardener at Barrow Hall for Mrs Arkwright and the Reverend John Edwards was the parish vicar.

Many peaceful years passed and then international events took over the peace and tranquillity of the world.

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Part 2.

The Call of Duty and the Winning of the Cross.

On August 4th 1914 the Great War of Nations began. At the start of 1914 the British Army had a strength of 710,000 men, of which 80,000 were regular troops. By the end of World War I almost 1 in 4 of the total male population of Great Britain and Ireland had joined over five million men. At the beginning of August 1914 Parliament issued a call for an extra 100,000 soldiers. Recruitment in the first few weeks of the war was high, but the boom began in the last week of August, when news of the British retreat from Mons reached Britain.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire answered the call of parliament on behalf of the people of Derbyshire. Mr. Elkin (*chairman of the Parish Council*) responded to the Duke's request and called a meeting of the Parish, which was held in the schoolroom at Barrow-upon-Trent on Friday 21st August 1914. There was a good attendance and the vicar who chaired the meeting, made a statement on the subject, seeking volunteers for the Army or the Territorial Force. It was decided to have someone in attendance at the school every evening to receive the names of volunteers. Messrs Alfred Goodwin and Fred Canon were the first to volunteer for service in the Regular Army, and many others in the village followed their example, joining various regiments.

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During the war, the village and its people went about its daily business, working on the farm land, and in the village, with families supporting each other in these dark and worrying times.

The children attended the Sale and Davy school in the village, and on Sundays the village people worshiped in the Church of St. Wilfred's and the Methodist Chapel, they also supported and grieved together when a loved one was lost or died in the war.

Then in 1915, Mr. F. C. Arkwright the great grandson of Sir Richard Arkwright organised a competition for Derbyshire villages, the prize of which was a Memorial Cross to be erected in the winner's village. The villages in the competition were Edale, Aston-on-Trent, Beeley, Wiksworth and Barrow-upon-Trent. A Derbyshire newspaper reported the outcome of the competition in 1916. 'I quote'.

BARROW'S NOBLE RESPONSE TO THE CALL OF DUTY.

The Winners of Mr. Arkwright's Village Competition.

MR. ARKWRIGHT ENTERTAINS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HEROES.

The parents and wives of men from the village of Barrow-on-Trent who are serving with the colours were kindly entertained to tea by Mr. F. C. Arkwright, on Shrove Tuesday, when a party of between 50 and 60 assembled in the schoolroom representing all the 36 men who volunteered.

After a substantial tea and flash photos, the vicar introduced Mr. Arkwright, congratulating the village on winning the cross so kindly offered for competition among the Derbyshire villages.

Mr. Arkwright then addressed the company, with congratulations on the noble response the village had made to the call of King and Country, saying though this was his first visit, he would always take an interest in Barrow, and hoped it would by no means be his last visit. The fact that Barrow was so far ahead of all the other competitors had made it an easy task for the judges to decide the winner. He also expressed his sympathy with those parents whose sons had

already made the supreme sacrifice by giving their lives for others, a sympathy that was all the more heartfelt by reason of his own bereavement. He invited the parishioners to make suggestions as to what, when and where the memorial should be.

Mr. Elkin (chairman of the Parish Council) said that a pleasure almost as great as that of winning the cross was that of making Mr. Arkwright's acquaintance.

Mr. Dobson, commanding the Home Guards, pointed out that, in addition to finding so many men for the colours, Barrow also had a platoon of Home Guards, who had given up a great deal of time to do their drill.

The company was then entertained with songs by Mrs. Hoult, Mr. Martin Hoult Miss Darby, and Mr. Fred Spencer, adding greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

The vicar added that the object of having the photos taken was that a copy might be sent to all the men who are serving. He also regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. Eadie and Mr. Bennett.

Ater a few parting words from Mr. Arkwright, complementing Mrs. Robinson on the good effects of her teaching in school, 30 of the men having been pupils in former days, the proceeding closed with "God Save The King".

It will always be a pleasure to those who were present on this occasion to picture Mr. Arkwright in their midst, with a soldier's child upon his knee endearing himself to everyone. Barrow is looking forward to a repetition of this pleasure in time to come.

Barrow had in fact, the greatest number of men volunteer to go to fight for King and Country in the Great War of Nations in 1914-1918 in proportion to its population than any other village in Derbyshire, and possibly the country.

Needless to say Barrow-upon-Trent as stated above won the competition because of the percentage of men who had volunteered. The village was overjoyed and at a meeting the discussion took place as to where the memorial cross was to be sited. Mr J. Eadie the Burton brewer who owned some land in Barrow, kindly offered a site in the centre of the village, across the road from the Sale and Davy school. The decision then had to be taken as to who would supply and build the memorial. Mr. W. Haswell and Son of Chester and London were the preferred stonemasons, they were a nationally well-known firm, established in 1774, and whose masons had on many occasions carried out work on Chester Cathedral.



The above photograph was taken in March 2013.

The design of the Memorial Cross was agreed, as were the inscriptions to be carved. The design broadly takes the form of an Anglian Cross of the 9th or 10th centuries.

During May and June of 1916 Mr. Haswell and his team designed and manufactured the memorial cross. On completion of their task they promptly delivered the memorial in several sections. It was then erected by Councillor J. Hardy Walker of Derby on the dedicated site in the centre of the village, where it stands majestically today.

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Part 3.

The Armour and Brave Volunteers on the Cross.

The Cross is sited in the centre of the village on Twyford Road. The area is a raised ground and is surrounded on three sides by a three-foot high stone wall, with an open front being approached by steps. Above the engraved panel depicting the men who fought in the Great War, are four carved panels representing the Armour with which St. Paul the Apostle exhorts the faithful emblematically to arm themselves in the last chapter of his epistle to the Ephesians.

The front or north facing carving is devoted to:



The Breastplate of Righteouesness

The Breastplate of Righteousness.

The Breastplate covers the chest. In our case the breastplate is made not of iron but of righteousness.

A soldier with his breastplate on goes boldly into battle full of confidence.

Righteousness allows us to stand before God, men and demons.

To the right, which is facing west is depicting:



The Shield of Faith

The Shield of Faith.

The Shield of Faith not only defends our whole body but also our armour. It keeps the darts of the enemy away from our head, chest, waist, arms and legs. No wonder the Bible says we should have it 'above all'.

None of the other pieces of weapon mentioned so far are exalted as highly as the Shield.

At the rear of the Cross and facing south is the:



The Helmet of Salvation.

The Helmet of Salvation.

The next piece of Armour is a Helmet,

Something to cover the head. The importance

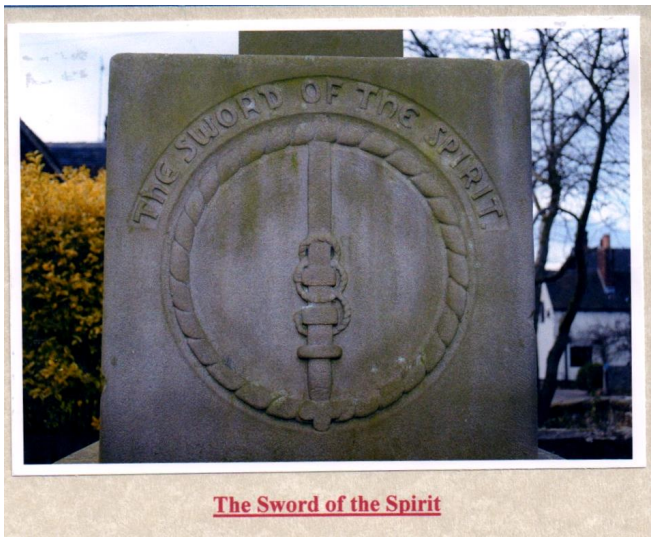
Of the head does not need much convincing.

A soldier can survive a broken arm, but a broken

Head, depending on the severity of the wound, can

Be life threatening.

On the forth side, which is facing to the east is the:



The Sword of the Spirit

The Sword of the Spirit.

A sword is an unmistakeable weapon of

Offence. No doubt that it can be used as a tool for defence.

This however is no Ordinary sword.

This sword is made of the Spirit of the Word.

In Spiritual warfare the battles are fought with words.

Words packed and backed with the Spirit of God.

##

The Cross was adapted from a well-known Derbyshire example at Ilam. The upper part or Head is based upon authentic examples of a pre-Norman date. On

the uppermost base are carved panels representing the armour with which Saint Paul, the Apostle, exhorts the faithful emblematically to arm themselves (see the last chapter of his epistle to the Ephesians). The front panel is devoted to the "Breastplate of Righteousness," the right hand panel depicts the "Shield of Faith," at the rear is the "Helmet of Salvation," finally is the "Sword of the Spirit." Then below the armour carvings on the large panel are carved the names of the 36 men who volunteered from the village (see below):



The above photograph was taken in March 2013.

##

Part 4

SERVICE and WAR DETAILS OF THE VOLUNTEERS ON THE CROSS: --

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Badge of the Sherwood Foresters

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Robert was the youngest son of Mr and Mrs Robert Anderson. He worked at Ley's Malleable Iron Works in Derby, at age 22, and within one month of the outbreak of war, Robert enlisted with the Sherwood Foresters, Notts and Derby Regiment. After being stationed in various places in England he was sent to the front. Robert, on one particular engagement was slightly affected by gas, but soon recovered and saw out the rest of the war. No war record can be found for Robert.

(*From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 18th August 1916).*

Private Robert Anderson No.15468 of the Sherwood

Foresters Notts & Derby 1/7th Battalion.

Robert was the youngest son of Robert and Sarah Anderson of Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire. He was born in 1894 at Barrow. Robert has three sisters, Ruth, Edith and Miriam, plus a brother William.

Robert went to school in Barrow and on leaving school he became a moulder at Ley's Malleable Iron Works in Derby.

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At the outbreak of WWI, Robert was aged 20, and within one month had decided to enlist and do his duty for King and Country. He enrolled as a Private in the Sherwood Foresters, Notts and Derby 1/7th Regiment.

Robert was stationed in various places in England for his training and on August 29th 1915 he was sent to the front lines in France. In one engagement, Robert was slightly gassed, but fortunately soon recovered from the effects.

On the 21st March 1918, Robert was reported as missing.

The Sherwood Foresters Roll, shows that Robert was discharged to class Z, on the 12th March 1919 and that he holds the 1914-15 Star, which is in Roll *F/1B1, page 13*. The British War Medal (BMW) and The Victory Medal (VM), which are both in the Roll *F/103.B6, page 960*.

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Robert returned home after the war.

##



Royal Marine Corps Crest

FRANK BANCROFT.

Frank was the eldest son of Thomas and Clara Bancroft; he was single and aged 27 at the time of the First World War breaking out. Frank had already served 10 years in the Royal Marines serving on H.M.S. Ambrose. He then changed his uniform to that of khaki and joined the Army. Frank survived the war and died aged 64 in August 1952; he is buried in Barrow-on-Trent cemetery with his wife Dorothy Violet.

(From the Derby Newspaper report of 28th July 1916).

Frank Bancroft of (1) The Royal Marines and (2) Army Regiment.

Frank was the eldest son of Thomas and Sarah Bancroft of Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

When war broke out Frank had already served ten years in the Royal Marines. He was on the Warship RMS Ambrose, this was an

Armed Merchant Cruiser, which had been purchased in October 1915, and was converted to a Submarine Depot Ship, and she

carried eight 4.7in guns. RMS Ambrose was on a Northern patrol, and during July 1919 to October 1919 she was patrolling the area around China and Japan.

Frank was discharged from his Army Regiment and returned home. He married Dorothy Violet. On August 31st 1952 Frank died at the age of 64. He is buried in the cemetery at Barrow-upon-Trent.

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Militaria: Royal Australian Infantry Corps Cap Badge

WILLIAM BANCROFT.

William the younger brother of Frank was aged 22 when war broke out; he was in Australia at the time working on the land. He then joined the 12th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force and was sent to Egypt before going to the Dardanelles. On April 25th 1915 William was reported missing, and it was suggested that he had been taken prisoner. It was later reported; William had been killed at Gallipoli on the 22nd May 1915. There is a 'Lone Pine Memorial' at

Barrow for William and his name is recorded on a Tablet in St Wilfred's Church in Barrow.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 28th July 1916).

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Private William Bancroft No.775 of The 12th Battalion.

Australian Infantry. A.I.F.

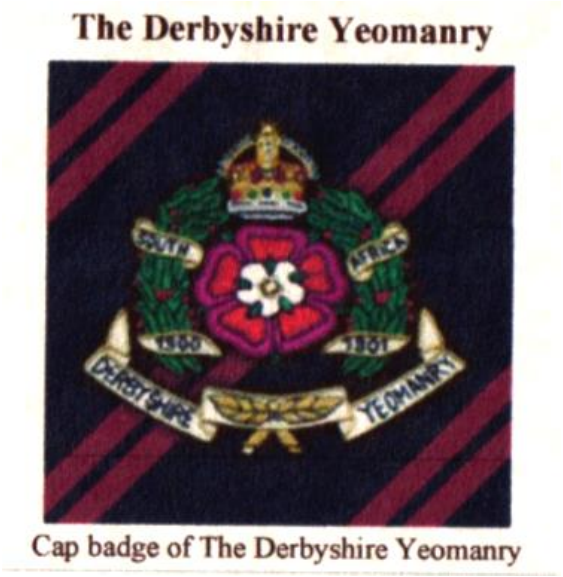
William was the youngest Son of Thomas and Clara Bancroft of Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

Thomas was in Australia when war was declared, working on the land. He joined the 12th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) on April 25th 1915, at the age of 22, and became Pte.William Bancroft 775. Shortly after William along with his Regiment was transported to Egypt before going to the Daedanelles. It was whilst in action there on May 2nd 1915, that he was reported missing, it was suggested that he may have been taken prisoner but his name did not appear on any official list.

William was later reported to have been killed at Gallipoli, on the 2nd May 1915, he was aged 22years. William's name is recorded on a Marble Tablet in St. Wilfred's Church, Barrow-upon-Trent, and also on the Lone Pine Memorial in Turkey.

William is buried in St. Wilfred's Church burial ground.

##



Cap badge of The Derbyshire Yeomanry

ERNEST HERBERT COULTON.

Ernest was the younger son of Mr and Mrs R. H. Coulton. At 25 years of age he enlisted on the 21st December 1914, joining the 21st. Derbyshire Yeomanry. He later transferred to the 1st Battalion and was sent to the theatre of war in Egypt on the 27th April 1915, before going to Gallipoli. A while after being involved in the now famous attack in Gallipoli, Ernest contracted Dysentery, one of the great causes of losses to the Army during the war. Ernest was admitted to St. Andrews Hospital in Malta on October 9th 1915, six weeks later on the 20th November Ernest died. His name is recorded on a Tablet in St. Wilfred's Church in Barrow. It is noted that some 203,421 men were admitted to hospital during the war with dysentery and hundreds died of it.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 31st December 1915).

Private Ernest Herbert Coulton No.2331 of The Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line Btn. Derbyshire Yeomanry.

Ernest was the youngest son of Herbert and Alice Coulton of The Nook, Barrow-on-Trent, he was born in 1890.

Ernest enlisted in the 21st Derbyshire Yeomanry on the 21st December 1914 at the age of 24. He later transferred to the 1st Battalion of the Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line and was transported to Egypt and then to Gallipoli, he was involved in the now famous Balkan Theatre attack on August 21st 1915.

Ernest then contracted Dysentery and was admitted into St. Andrew's Hospital in Malta. Ernest died on November 20th 1915 age 25 years.

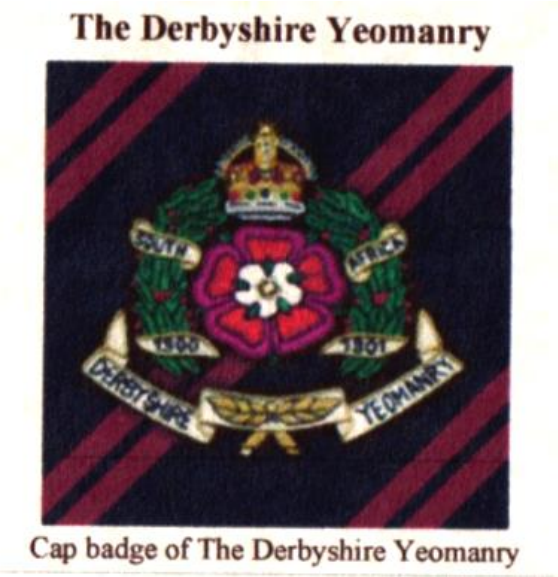
#

Ernest has his name carved on the Marble Tablet in St' Wilfred's Church Barrow-on-Trent, Derbyshire.

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Ernest is also mentioned in The Derbyshire Yeomanry War History 1914-1919 book, which was edited by Lt.Col.G.A.Strutt. The book is housed in the Armed Forces room of the Derby Museum.

##



Cap badge of The Derbyshire Yeomanry

THOMAS FRANCIS GOODWIN.

Thomas Francis Goodwin No.2131 of The Derbyshire Yeomanry Reserve Regiment.

Thomas enlisted for the Great War on the 22nd October 1914 and entered service with the Derbyshire Yeomanry Reserve Regiment. His Regimental number was 2131.

Thomas took the Oath of allegiance at his Attestation, which reads:

I* (then Thomas's signature) *swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I Will as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors in person crown and dignity against all enemies according to the conditions of my service.

Thomas gave his age as 18 years and his height was 5ft 9ins, he was passed fit for service.

Thomas's Military History Sheet reads:

1. *SERVICE:*	*Place.*	*From.*	*To.*	*Years.*	*Days.*
	Home.	*22-10-14.*	*8-3-16.*	*1.*	*139.*

2. PASSED CLASSES OF INSTRUCTION: ***Nil.***

3. CAMPAIGNE MEDALS and DECORATIONS: ***Nil.***

4. WOUNDED: ***Nil.***

5. EFFECTS of WOUNDS: ***Nil.***

6. SPECIAL INSTANCES: ***Nil.***

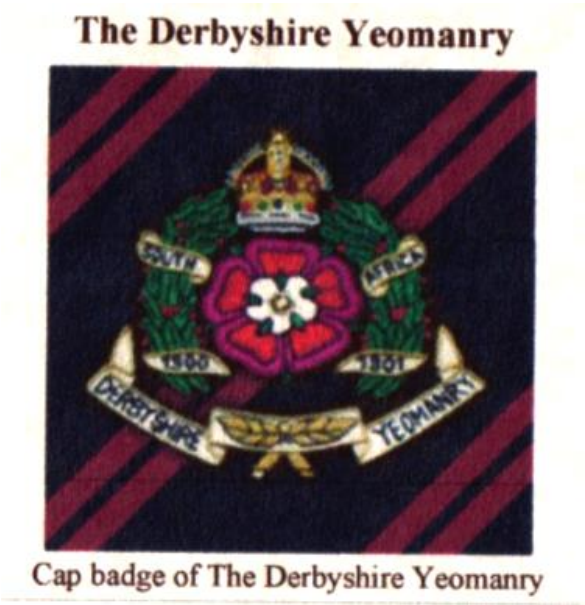
7. ANNUITIES: ***Nil.***

8. INJURIES in or by the SERVICE: ***Nil.***

9. NAME and ADDRESS OF NEXT OF KIN: Father, William Goodwin

After one year and 139 days, Thomas on the 8th March 1916 was discharged from the Derbyshire Yeomanry Reserve Regiment as being under 17 years of age.

##



Cap badge of The Derbyshire Yeomanry

<u>ARTHUR HOLMES.</u>

Arthur aged 28 was the son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Holmes, and lived at home with his parents in Barrow. The Derby Co-operative Society employed him as a milkman, and in March 1915 Arthur thought he should take his share in helping

his King and Country. He enlisted in March of that year and joined the Derbyshire Yeomanry, after training at Chatsworth, Dereham and other places in England he completed an examination as a Shoeing Smith, but then later underwent a course of motorcycle maintenance.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 21st July 1916).

Arthur Holmes of The Derbyshire Yeomanry.

Arthur was the eldest son of Arthur and Mary Holmes of The Grange Barrow-on-Trent. He was born in 1889.

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Arthur was employed by the Derby Cooperative Society, delivering milk. At the outbreak of war Arthur enlisted in the Derbyshire Yeomanry in March 1915. He trained at Chatsworth, Dereham and other places, then he passed an examination to become a Shoeing Smith, and later he repaired motorcycles.

On the 31st December 1916 his wife Clara gave birth to a son Arthur George.

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There are no war records found for Arthur.

It is thought that Arthur went to Canada after the war.

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The Derbyshire Yeomanry



Cap badge of The Derbyshire Yeomanry

HARRY HOLMES

Harry was the eldest son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Holmes and it wasn't long before he followed in his brother's footsteps, as he enlisted two weeks later and joined the 21st Derbyshire Yeomanry at age 24. Harry was formerly employed by Mr James Gould at Grange Farm, Barrow-on-Trent as a Stud Groom.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 21st July 1916).

Harry Holmes of The 21st Derbyshire Yeomanry.

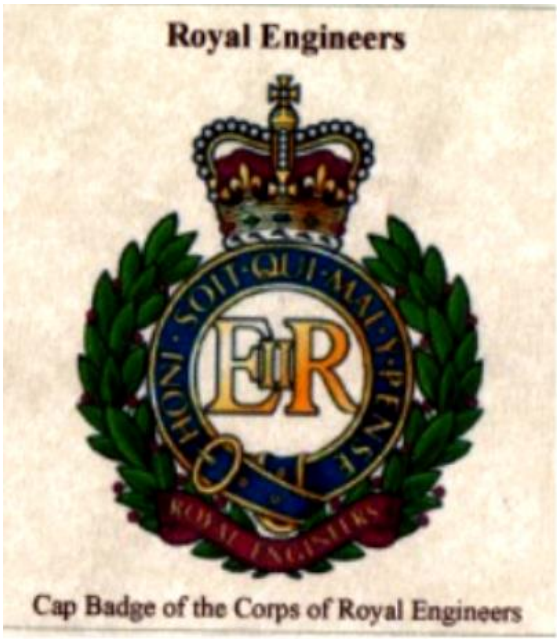
Was the younger son of Arthur and Mary Holmes of the Grange Barrow-on-Trent. He was born in 1892.

Harry enlisted two weeks later in the Derbyshire Yeomanry in April 1915. Harry went on similar courses to that of his elder brother.

There are no war records found for Harry.

It is thought he returned home from the war.

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ARTHUR HORSPOOL.

Lance Corporal Arthur was the younger son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Horspool of Vine Cottage, Barrow-on-Trent, and was, before he enlisted was employed by the Midland Railway erecting and repairing telegraph wires. Arthur enlisted in 1915 and joined the Royal Engineers and after training at Birmingham and other places he was sent to the front line in June 1916.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 7th July 1916).

Lance Corporal Arthur Horspool of The Royal Engineers.

Arthur was the younger son born in 1893 to Thomas and Annie Horspool. They lived at Vine Cottage in Barrow-upon-Trent and he was employed on the Midland Railway erecting and repairing telegraph wires. In 1915 he enlisted in the Royal Engineers and

After training in Birmingham and other places he was sent to the front in 1916, he was promoted to Lance Corporal.

#

There are no further details regarding Arthur's war record, it is presumed he returned from the war.

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Royal Artillery Cap Badge

RICHARD LANE.

Richard was the son of Mr and Mrs Lane of Barrow-on-Trent, he was unmarried and lived at Ilkeston Derbyshire. He was employed as a coal miner and horse

keeper at West Hallam coal pit. Richard was a Special Reservist and enlisted in the Regular Army on 26th November 1914 at Nottingham, he joined the Royal Garrison Artillery (R.G.A.) seeing action in France. In September 1915 Richard was posted to the trenches somewhere in the battlefield. In February 1918 Richard was attached to the V Army Artillery School Gunnery Course, then in November he was sent to join 32 Army Brigade R.G.A. in the field. On the 21st December 1918 he was posted to the Discharge Unit. Richard, Gunner No 55260 acknowledged receipt of his Bristish War and Victory Medals on 12th August

1921. Richard's war record was one of a few that in part, survived the bombing of the First World War archives in Arnside Street London during WWII.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 7h July 1916).

Gunner Richard Lane No. 55260 of The Royal Garrison Artillery.

Richard who was born in 1890, was the eldest son of Richard and Miriam Lane of Barrow-upon-Trent.

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At the outbreak of WWI Richard was living at 70. Stanton Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, he was a Coal Miner and Horse Keeper at the coal pit in West Hallam.

According to Richard's war record he enlisted on the 26th November 1914 at Nottingham age 25 years, where he became a Special Reservist. He was 5ft 9ins and weighed 11stone sand he had a chest measurement of 38ins; he was in good physical health.

Richard joined The Royal Garrison Artillery (*R.G.A.*) and his service No. was 55260. Richard saw plenty of action in France. Some of Richard's war record documents are difficult to read, but on the 2nd or 3rd of August he disembarked from Southampton and was despatched at Boulogne a day later. On the 21st September 1915, Richard was posted to the trenches somewhere in the battlefield. Then on the 25th October 1915 Richard was admitted to hospital in the field with Influenza, he recovered and re-joined his

unit and was then posted to 26 Siege Battery on 8th November 1915, which Battle Theatre is not clear.

Richard was granted leave back home to the UK on the 19th April 1916, he returned to his unit the same month (*the date is unclear*). On the 10th November 1917, Richard was ill and admitted into the field hospital, but recovered and returned to his unit two days later.

On the 2nd February 1918, Richard was attached to the VI Corps, Signalling School, from there on the 14th June 1918, he went on a Gunnery Course with the V Army Artillery School, and on completion on the 19th July 1918 re-joined his unit in the field. Then on the 4th October 1918 he was granted leave once more back to the UK via Bolougne, this lasted until the 31st October 1918. Richard had his war pay increased to 40 something during November of 1918. He was then sent to join 32 Army Bde R.G.A. in the field again, and from there on the 21st December he was posted

to the discharge unit at Ripon on the 4th January 1919, where he was examined, his condition was classed as A1.

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Gunner No. 55260 Richard Lane, acknowledged receipt of his British War and Victory Medals on the 12th August 1921.

It is presumed Richard returned home.

##





3rd Light Horse Regiment hat badge

ALBERT LUMBERS.

Private Albert Lumbers is the eldest son of Mr and Mrs George Lumbers of Barrow-on-Trent. At the time of the outbreak of the war, Albert had been

working on a large corn and fruit farm in Western Australia for three years. He felt he should respond to the call of his mother country and in October 1914 Albert joined the 3rd Light Horse of the Australian Imperial Force. He eventually went to Egypt and then to the Dardanelles where for five months he was engaged in action. Albert then contracted Enteric (an Intestine disease) and was sent back to Australia to recuperate, after which he rejoined his unit.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 7th July 1916).

Private Albert Lumbers of The 3rd Light Horse A.I.F.

Albert Lumbers is the eldest son of George and Rhoda of Barrow-upon-Trent, he was born in 1892.

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When the First World War broke out, Albert had been working on a large corn and fruit farm in Western Australia. He felt it his duty to respond to the call of the Mother Country, and in October 1914 he joined the 3rd Light Horse Regiment of the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). After a course of training he was sent to Egypt and from there to the Dardanelle's, where his particular unit lost many brave souls in battle.

Albert took his share in the operations for five months, when he contracted '*Enteric*' (*Typhoid Fever, this is caused through germs entering the body from water, milk, or*

***contaminated food*), this was very prevalent in war time.**

Albert was sent to Australia to recuperate. In a report in the Derby Mercury Newspaper of the 7th July 1916, it is understood that Albert was better and on his way to rejoining his Regiment.

There are no War Records found for Albert.

It is presumed he came home from the war.

##





WALTER LUMBERS.

Private Walter Lumbers was working alongside his brother on the same farm in Western Australia, when as soon as he could be spared followed his brother's example and joined the 10th light Horse Australian Imperial Force. He was later transferred to another unit and was sent to Egypt.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 7th July 1916).

Private Walter Lumbers of The 10th Light Horse A.I.F.

Walter was the second son of George and Rhoda Lumbers, he was born in 1895 at Barrow-upon-Trent.

Walter was working on the same farm as his elder brother and as soon as he could be spared he enlisted and joined the 10th Light Horse of the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.) in March 1915. He was later transferred to another unit of the AIF and was sent to Egypt.

There are no war records for Walter, and it is presumed he returned home after the war.

##



ARTHUR RICHARD MORRIS.

Arthur is the eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. R. Morris of Barrow-on-Trent, he is a Shoeing Smith and when war broke out he was keen to do his share in defending his King and Country. In September 1914 Arthur enlisted in the Dragoon Guards (Queens Bays). He was engaged in his trade and often volunteered for service abroad.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 4th August 1916.)

Arthur Richard Morris of The 2nd Dragoon Guards

{*Queen's Bays*}.

Arthur was born in 1896, he was the eldest son of Arthur and Annie Morris.

When war broke out Arthur was determined to do his duty for King and Country, and on September 4th 1914 he enlisted in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays. Prior to his enlistment Arthur was a Shoeing Smith with his father.

During the war Arthur was in training at Colchester and Aldershot, apparently he often volunteered for Foreign Service.

No Marriage, Death or WWI details have been found for Arthur.

It is presumed he came home from the war.

##

Royal Army Medical Corps



Cap badge of the Royal Army Medical Corps



JOHN SPENCER

Private John Spencer was the fourth eldest son of Mr Reuben and Mrs Betsy Spencer of Barrow-on-Trent; he was a Railway Signalman at Buxton. Two months into the war John enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps (R.A.M.C.) at age 29. He went Sheffield for his training and in July he was sent to the Dardanelles and saw action at the historic affair at Silva Bay. After a few days John was seriously injured and invalided out on HMHS Nevassa back to

Southampton. John after the war resumed his occupation with British Rail as a signalman at Belper. John died at Belper in 1971 aged 86 years.

(From the Derby Mercury newspaper report of 9th March 1917).

Private John Spencer No.4871 of The Royal Army Medical Corps (*R.A.M.C.*).

John was born on the 22nd May 1885 to Reuben and Betsy Spencer, of Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

#

When War broke out, John was employed as a signalman on the Midland Railway at Buxton. Within two months (1914) he had enlisted in the Army Medical Corps aged 29 years. He went to Sheffield and Surrey for his training, and the following July John was sent out to the Dardanelles. He saw action in the Historic battle at Sulva Bay. After a few days into the fighting John was seriously wounded by a piece of shrapnel, which embedded itself at the side of his heart. Still alive John was eventually brought to Egypt on His Majesty's Hospital Ship '*HMHS NEVASSA'*.

John was awarded the Gallantry Medal. His Citation reads:

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He remained alone at his post and continued to fire his rifle with good effect. He set a fine example of courage and determination.

#

John married Lilian Light at St. Peter's Church in the village of Fairfield, Buxton in 1920.

John died on the 4th March 1971 aged 86 years.

He still had the piece of Shrapnell in his chest when he died.

##





Badge of the Sherwood Foresters

WILLIAM GEORGE SALT

Private William Salt was the only son of Mrs Salt the local Baker and Grocer in Barrow. William, prior to the outbreak of the war, was employed by the Midland Railway, in the carriage works in Derby. At 18 years of age on January 6th 1915, William enlisted in the Sherwood Foresters Notts & Derby Regiment. Keen to do his bit he was sent to Lichfield for training and from there to the front lines. As a former member of the boy scouts he obtained his first class certificate in signalling.

William made the ultimate sacrifice and is buried at Dozingham Cemetary, II. G. 18., Belgium. His name is recorded on the tablet in St Wilfred's Church in Barrow-on-Trent.

(From the Derby Mercury newspaper report of 21st July 1916).

Private William George Salt No.65893 of The Notts &

Derby Sherwood Foresters.

William was the only son, born to Mrs.? Salt, he was born in 1897, in Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

William was employed by the Midland Railway Company at its Carriage works in Derby.

#

At the age of 18, William enlisted in the Notts & Derby Sherwood Foresters Regiment on 6th January 1915. He was a keen member of the Boy Scout movement and obtained a first class certificate in Signalling.

#

William trained at Lichfield before being sent to the front lines in France. William saw much action and on the 3rd August 1917, William died of his wounds, he was aged 20 years.

#

William is buried at '*DOZINGHEM MILITARY CEMETARY*' Belgium along with 3,240 other identified casualties.

#

William has his name carved on the Marble Tablet in St.Wilfred's Church, Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

##



Badge of the Sherwood Foresters



CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM THORPE.

Private Christopher Thorpe was the eldest son of Her Herbert and Annie Elizabeth Thorpe of the 'Nook' Barrow-on-Trent. Christopher joined the Sherwood Foresters on January 25th 1910 at Derby, when he was 18 years of age. Prior to his enlistment Christopher was a Farm Labourer in Barrow. At the outbreak of the war Christopher and his Regiment were stationed in India, they were despatched to England, and after five weeks were sent to France. Christopher was engaged in action on the Western Front at the famous historic battle at Neuve Chapelle where he was reported missing from the 12th March 1915 and later reported to have been killed in action, the date was the 12th March 1915, he was aged 23. Christopher's war record was one of a few that in part, survived the bombing of the First World War archive in Arnside Street London during WWII.

Christopher has no known grave commemorated Le Touret Memorial, France. Christopher's name is recorded on the tablet in St. Wilfred's Church Barrow-on-Trent.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 23rd June 1916).

Private Christopher William Thorpe No.11269 of The Notts & Derby 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters.

Christopher was the eldest son born in 1892 to Herbert and Annie Elizabeth Thorpe of No 3 The Nook Barrow-upon-Trent Derbyshire.

Christopher worked as a farm labourer at Home Farm Barrow-upon-Trent; he enlisted on the 25th January 1910 and joined the Sherwood Foresters. Christopher was 5ft. 4ins. Tall and weighed 9st., he had Brown hair and Brown eyes, he also had a tattoo and a birthmark on his right forearm.

The Sherwood Foresters Roll (Collated by Mr.Cliff Housley, Archivist of the Sherwood Foresters) states:

Part 11 Orders 2nd Battalion dated 1911 shows Christopher was placed under orders for service in India on posting to 1st battalion. He was to embark at Southampton on 27th September 1911, and that leave was granted from 4th August 1911 to 12th September 1911, Christopher was at this time with "F" Company.

When the First World War broke out Christopher's Regiment was sent from India to England. The Medal Roll shows that after five weeks on the 4th November 1914, the Regiment was sent to France and the front lines. Shown in the 1st Battalion Roll book 1914-18, Christopher joined the Battalion on 7th December 1914 and served with "D" Company.

Christopher was in action on the Western Front at Neuve Chapelle, which was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the first year of the war.

It was reported in the Red Cross Enquiry List, that Christopher was on the 26th July 1915, reported missing from the 12th March 1915. Christopher was killed in action during the German counter attack at Neuve Chapelle, France on the 12th March 1915; he was 23 years of age. He has no known grave, but is commemorated at Le Touret Military Cemetery, which is near Bethune in France.

#

The Le Touret Memorial commemorates over 13,400 British soldiers who were killed in this sector of the Western Front and who have no known grave.

Christopher's details are on panel 26 and 27 of the memorial.

#

Christopher has his name carved on the Marble Tablet in St.Wilfred's Church, Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

##





Badge of the Sherwood Foresters

GEORGE HERBERT THORPE.

Private George Thorpe was the second son of Herbert and Annie, a former Butcher and at age 20 felt he should do his duty and join up and carry out his duty for King and Country. On the 6th September 1914 he enlisted in the Sherwood Foresters and was sent for training at Aldershot in Hampshire amongst other places. He was then sent to France we think with his brother John.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 23rd June 1916).

Private George Herbert Thorpe No.15471 of The Notts & Derby Sherwood Foresters.

George was born in 1895 to Herbert and Annie Thorpe of Barrow-upon-Trent; he was their second son.

#

George felt it his duty to do his duty for his King and Country, so on the 8th September 1914, aged 20 years, he enlisted in the Sherwood Foresters.

After a course of training at Aldershot and several other places in England, he was sent to France in September 1915. A report in the Derby Mercury Newspaper of the 23rd June 1916, he was still in action in France.

There are no War Records found for George.

It is presumed he came home from the war.

##





Badge of the Sherwood Foresters

JOHN HENRY THORPE.

John was the youngest of the three Thorpe brothers, and at 18 years of age went along with his brother George and they enlisted together in the same Sherwood Forester Regiment. John was formerly a Farm Labourer.

This is a wonderful record of three brothers all leaving their parents and going to fight for what they believed in, that of supporting each other and serving their King and Country in this deadly conflict.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 23rd June 1916).

Private John Henry Thorpe No.15477 of the Notts & Derby Sherwood Foresters.

John was born in 1883 to Herbert and Annie Thorpe of The Nook, Barrow-upon-Trent.

John was 18 years of age when he enlisted with his brother on the 8th September 1914.

#

There are no War Records found for John.

It is presumed he came home from the war.

##





Badge of the Sherwood Foresters

THOMAS TWELLS

Lance Corporal Thomas Twells, the son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Twells of Barrow-on-Trent was one of three brothers who volunteered to serve their King and Country, joined the Sherwood Foresters in September 1914 aged 21 years. He was a former second gardener to Mr Mason of Morton Hall Nottingham. After being stationed at Shoreham in Essex he was sent to France in August, and his first experience of the war was in the trenches at Loos, from which he came out unhurt. His unit was then posted to Ypres?

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 4th August 1916).

Lance Corporal Thomas Twells No.15467 of The 1/5th Battalion Notts & Derby Sherwood Foresters

Thomas was born in 1894 to Thomas and Emma Twells of 1 The Nook, Barrow-upon-Trent Derbyshire.

#

Thomas prior to enlisting was employed as second gardener to Mr Mason of Morton Hall in Nottingham.

#

Thomas, who was single, enlisted at age 21 years in September 1914, in the Sherwood Foresters 1/5th Regiment. He was stationed at Shoreham and other places in England. Thomas was sent to France in August 1915, where he experienced action in the trenches at Loos, from which he came out unscathed. He then saw extensive action at Ypres, and according to a Derby Mercury Newspaper

report of the 4th August 1916 he was still in action on the front lines.

#

There are no war records found for Thomas.

It is presumed he came home from the war.

##

Royal Army Medical Corps



Cap badge of the Royal Army Medical Corps

FREDERICK TWELLS.

Fred was the eldest of the three brothers at 30 years of age, he was married and also a Lance Corporal. Fred joined the Royal Army Medical Corp (R.A.M.C.) in February 1914. After training at Leicester and Buxton he was sent in July 1915 to France.

Thomas and Fred's younger brother Arthur had tried to enlist but was rejected as being too young. However when he became 18 he enlisted and joined the Royal Field Artillery.

(From the Derby Mercury Newspaper report of 4th August 1916).

Lance Corporal Frederick Twells of The Royal Army Medical Corps (R.A.M.C.).

#

Fred, born in 1885 was the eldest of three boys born to Thomas and Emma Twells of Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

#

Fred who was 30 years of age and married, enlisted in February 1915 he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps. After training at Leicester and Buxton he was sent in July 1915 to France.

#

There are no war records found for Fred.

It is presumed he came home from the war.

##



Royal Artillery Cap Badge

WILFRED SMITH.

Gunner Wilfred Smith No.21813 of The Royal Regiment of Field Artillery.

Wilfred was born in 1888 to Robert and Elizabeth Smith. They lived at number 21 (road name not found) Barrow-on-Trent.

On enlistment Wilfred was passed fit to join the Army on September 9th 1914. he was 5 feet 8 and ¾ inches in height and weighed 10 stone 1 lb, Wilfred had light brown hair, blue eyes and a fresh complexion, his religious denomination was the Church of England.

Wilfred joined the Royal Regiment of Field Artillery at Newcastle on the 9th September 1914, and his Army number was 21813.

Wilfred became a Gunner and was posted on the 25th September 1914 to 158 Battery; he was then transferred on the 1st October to the 234th Battery and again after a reorganisation transferred to the 91st Battery. On the 21st July 1915 he sailed from Southampton to France. Sometime later while in France he received his 1914 Star, The British War and Campaign medals.

On Wilfred's Casualty Form – Active Service sheet No. 0440, it states that Wilfred was granted leave to return home from the 31st May 1916 to the 7th June 1916. On the 21st October Wilfred was transferred to the 93rd Battery and once again saw action in the field. He was on the 24th October 1917, again granted leave to

return home until the 3rd November 1917. Thirteen days later on the 16th November Wilfred was admitted to the field hospital with a

Hernia. He was then admitted to hospital in Rouen on the 20th November 1917, from there he was transported back to England per '*Esscouibo'on* the 28th November 1917.

#

On the 21st July 1918 Wilfred married Annie Ashhurst at Shardlow Derbyshire in the presence of Eva Smith and Sydney Smith.

A notification was received at the Royal Horse & Royal Field Artillery, Regimental Paymasters' office stating, "*Please note that I have received from the wife of Regtl. No. 21813* Rank *Gunner,* Name *Smith W. R.F.A. a duly certification form N.A.20 notifying the birth of a child (son) named Sidney, on the 14th January 1919.*

#

Wilfred returned to his battery, and (according to sheet 0452 of his war record), on the 28th September 1918 he was *admitted to 47th General Hospital at LeTreport, Gas Shell (W) Muster – Sev.*

#

NOTE: *Le Treport is a small seaport 25 kilometres north-east of Dieppe. During the First World War, Le Treport was as important hospital centre and by July 1916 the town contained three general hospitals (the 3rd, 16th and 2nd Canadian), No. 3 Convalescent Depot and Lady Murray's B.R.C.S. Hospital. The 7th Canadian, 47th and 16th USA General Hospitals arrived later. But all of the hospitals had closed by March 1919. There are now 2,128*

Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the MONT HUON MILITARY CEMETARY at Le Treport.

#

Then Statement of Services sheet No. 0436 states that Wilfred Smith No. 21813 was 'Discharged on Demobilisation' on the 31st March 1920.

It is presumed he returned home.

##



THOMAS OLIVER WHITAKER.

Before the war, Thomas aged 21 lived with his parents at Barrow-on-Trent and worked on the land as a farm labourer. He realised his duty was to his King and Country and he joined the Royal Field Artillery and trained as a Gunner at Newcastle and other places in England.

In July 1915 Thomas was sent to the front and was engaged in the affair at Loos in September. Thomas has seen much action and in February 1916 he was instrumental in saving his gun after the officers had been killed.

(*From the Derby Mercury newspaper report of 7th July 1916).*

Gunner Thomas Oliver Whitaker of The Royal Field Artillery.

Thomas was born in 1896 to James and Annie Elizabeth Whitaker of Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire. He was single at that time and living with his parents.

#

The records are a little muddled; Thomas would have been 18 years of age when he enlisted in 1914. He joined the Royal Field Artillery and went to Newcastle and other places in England for his training. In July 1915 Thomas was sent to the front in France and saw action in the affair at Loos. In February 1916 Thomas was Instrumental in saving his gun, after the officers around him had been killed. He has seen plenty of action in the field and fortunately has not been injured.

#

It is presumed Thomas Oliver returned home from the war.

##

EDWARD YATES.

Edward was killed in action. He has his name written on a Marble Tablet in St. Wilfred's Church in Barrow-on-Trent, Derbyshire.

#

There are no further records found for Edward.

##

GEORGE HAYNES.

Rifleman George Haynes No.323712 of the London Regiment 6th Battalion (City of London Rifles).

George was the son of Christopher and Elizabeth Haynes (*Elizabeth came from Peckham, London*). George lived in Paddington London at the outbreak of WWI. He enlisted in London and joined the 6th Battalion of the London Regiment of Rifles. George was sent to the Western Front where he was killed in action in Flanders on the 21st May 1917, aged 24 years.
George's Grave/Memorial Reference is Bay 9 and 10 at the ARRAS MEMORIAL (*located in the Faubourg d' Amiens British Military Cemetary*).

#

George has his name carved on the Marble Tablet in St.Wilfred's Church Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

#

George has his name carved on the Marble Tablet in St.Wilfred's Church Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

##



Badge of the Sherwood Foresters

ELIJAH SHARPE.

Private Elijah Sharpe No.71867 of The Sherwood Foresters,

Notts and Derby Regiment.

#

Elijah was born in 1888 to Enoch and Mary Sharpe of Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

#

The National Archive Great War Medal Roll shows Elijah enlisted at Derby into The Sherwood Foresters Notts and Derby Regiment, 11th Battalion.

Elijah saw action in the Western European Theatre, of France and Flanders. It was while moving from the front line near Zillebeke in Belgium that he was killed, on the 15th September 1917, aged 29 years.

Elijah has no known grave, but is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial in Belgium.

#

Elijah has his name engraved on the Marble Tablet in St. Wilfred's Church, Barrow-upon-Trent.

#####

BELOW ARE THE VOLUNTEERS ON THE CROSS - WHOSE SERVICE AND WAR RECORDS ARE MISSING.

##

WILLIAM ALLSOP.

It is presumed William returned home after the war.

#

CHAS. J. BENNETT.

It is presumed Chas. Returned home after the war.

#

FRANK BRENTNALL.

It is presumed Frank returned home after the war.

#

WILLIAM DIMOCKS.

It is presumed William returned home after the war.

#

THOMAS FORD.

It is presumed Thomas returned home after the war.

#

SAMPSON GARRATT.

It is presumed Sampson returned home after the war.

#

ALFRED W. GOODWIN.

#

It is presumed Alfred returned home after the war.

#

JOHN E. GOODWIN.

It is presumed John returned home after the war.

#

FRED GOODWIN.

It is presumed Fred returned home after the war.

#

JOHN HARVEY.

It is presumed John returned home after the war.

#

ALFRED HARVEY.

It is presumed Alfred returned home after the war.

#

HARRY HARVEY.

It is presumed Harry returned home after the war.

#

CHAS. J. ROBINSON.

It is presumed Chas returned home after the war.

#

FRANK SHARPE.

It is presumed Frank returned home after the war.

##

Below the seat on a riser is carved a loyal and

Patriotic dedication "For God, for King, for Country."

The base immediately above the seat is devoted to the

Following inscription:

In honour of the men of Barrow-on-Trent who

Voluntarily served their King and Country in

The Great War of Nations 1914-1919.

##

Part 5.

The Unveiling of the Memorial Cross.

This Cross is erected by Frederick Charles Arkwright of Willersley

In this County. AD MDCCCCXVI.

##

The memorial has a ground cover of nearly 11 feet by 10 feet and is over 15 feet high. It stands on a risen area within a walled enclosure and is approached from the village road by steps. The whole of the memorial was selected from one block of Stancliffe Stone weighing over 12 tons.

##

When the cross was being erected it caused great interest in the village as the decision had been made to unveil the cross with great pomp and dignitary as was befitting of the occasion. The date set for the unveiling was June 24th 1916 with a number of special guests being invited, together with members of the Home Guard of Melbourne and Barrow alongside the people who lived in the Parish of Barrow-upon-Trent. The Derby Telegraph reporter's were also present to record the events.

The day dawned. Midsummer on Saturday 24th June 1916. Everyone hoped the weather would be kind with nice clear blue skies and plenty of warmth from the

sun. Unfortunately it was cool, cloudy and overcast during most of the day, during the afternoon the crowds most of whom, dressed in their Sunday best and carrying umbrellas began to make their way through the village toward the Memorial Cross. The Melbourne and Barrow Home Guard in their uniforms stood proud as they formed up close to the memorial. The time for the unveiling

was approaching. Then a heavy thundershower ensued a short while before the proceedings were to begin, but then ceased, and the sun came out.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire the Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire who along with Mr. Elkin, approached the memorial cross, and took up their positions, the cross was draped with a large Union Jack.

At the memorial His grace stepped forward, he was flanked by Mr. Dobson, Mr. James Eadie, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Arkwright, who was the great grandson of Sir Richard Arkwright, Mr. Holmes, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Walter Kerr, Admiral Sir Frederick and Lady Inglefield, Colonel Brooke-Taylor, Mr. N. J. Hughes-Hullett, Mr. John Eadie, Mr. C. J. Shackleton, Messrs W. Haswell and Son along with members of the neighbouring Clergy. The many people from the village and parish of Barrow-upon-Trent surrounded the cross and listened intently to the many speeches and dedications.



The Unveiling of the Cross by 'His Grace the Duke of Devonshire' Saturday June 24th 1916.

The proceedings at the Memorial Cross began at 6.00pm with the singing of the hymn 'We are Soldiers of Christ', after which prayers were said. His Grace after formally removing the Union Jack gave an address. He said,

"Crosses of this description wherever they were to be found, are closely wrapped up with the History of England, commemorating events not only local but of National Importance. Certainly this is true of the memorial before you, this will be a great landmark for future generations to admire." The Duke continued "You, the inhabitants of Barrow are to be congratulated very heartily upon being the proud possessors of such a tribute to the gallantry and patriotism of your sons, I might go further and say that throughout the whole of Derbyshire you must be proud of what Mr. Arkwright has done. It will be a lasting monument to what this village has done in the greatest struggle and ordeal through which the country had ever gone. This war has already left its mark on nearly every home in England. There are

vacant places which can never be filled, but they who mourned are proud of those dear ones who had fallen in their country's cause." His Grace continued, "heavy as the sacrifice has been, and heavier as it will be before the great struggle is brought to a conclusion, they somehow or other felt that there was a closer bond of sympathy between them, and that what they have gone through would harden and strengthen them to face the future with courage and with cheerfulness. Standing in the centre of this quiet and happy village on a calm and peaceful summer's day, one cannot help thinking of what it must be to those who lived in the country, ravaged and desolated by war. It was such a reflection that stirred within them the profoundest gratitude for those who had so readily and so cheerfully answered

the bugle call. No one knew better than they did what a noble part the inhabitants of Derbyshire played in this war, and Barrow's share was one, which would be to the lasting credit of this little village. Sometimes it might be difficult to form a just appreciation of what they could do for the best, and they could only be guided by their own consciences in the belief that they were doing their utmost for the successful prosecution of the war. The people of Barrow will cherish this monument, and their children and their children's children will look upon it with pride as a record of wonderful achievement."

The gathering then broke into rapturous applause. Mr. Arkwright then followed his Grace and gave an address, gratefully acknowledging the gift of the land by Mr. J. Eadie upon which the cross stood, he also congratulated Barrow

in carrying off the prize, which was the more creditable because of the two handicaps under which the village was placed. Firstly, it was an out of the way place, and secondly, the people of Barrow were engaged chiefly in the pursuit of agriculture, which industry could less afford be effected by recruiting? Mr. Arkwright was also sorry that three of the volunteers had fallen in the war, he sympathised very truly with the families as he himself had lost a son in law in the war. Mr. Arkwright concluded by officially presenting the Cross to the village and handing over the documents connected with the cross to Mr. Elkin, the Chairman of the parish Council. Mr. Dobson then proposed a vote of thanks to his Grace, and Mr. Eadie did the same to Mr. Arkwright, after which hearty cheers rang out from the large assembly. The evening's event closed with the singing of 'God Save The King.'

Part 6.

Distinguished Guests at the unveiling of the Cross.

###

VICTOR CHRISTIAN WILLIAM CAVENDISH 9th Duke of Devonshire.
KG GCMG GCVO TD PC JP FRS. He was a British Politician.



Victor Cavendish, 9th Duke of Devonshire as Governor-General of Canada [2]

Titles.

* **3 May 1868 – 8 September 1881: *Mister* Victor Cavendish.**
* **8 September 1881 – 11 December 1905: Victor Cavendish *Esquire.***
* **11 December 1905 – 24 March 1908: *The Right Honourable* Victor Cavendish.**
* **24 March 1908 – 1 November 1916: *His Grace* the Duke of Devonshire.**
* **19 September 1918 – 2 August 1921: *His Grace* the Duke of Devonshire,**
* **Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia and Naval and Air Forces of Canada.**
* **2 August 1921 – 6 May 1938: *His Grace* the Duke of Devonshire.**

He was born on the 31st May 1868, in the Marylebone area of London. He married Lady Evelyn Emily Mary FITZMAURICE on the 30th July 1892. They had seven children. The Duke died on the 6th May 1938 in Chatsworth House Derbyshire. Victor Christian William Cavendish was educated at Eton and then Trinity College Cambridge. He became the 9th Duke in 1908 and a member of the House of Lords after the death of his uncle.

LORD WALTER TALBOT KERR. Admiral of the Fleet, GCB, PC.



Admiral of the Fleet Lord Walter Kerr

Naval Appointments.

* **Private Secreatary to the First Sea Lord of The Admiaralty. 1885 – 1889.**
* **Mediterranean: 1890 – 1893.**
* **Junior Naval Lord: 1893 – 1895.**
* **Senior Officer in Command of the Channel Squadron: 1895 – 1897.**
* **Second Naval Lord: 1898 – 1899.**
* **First Sea Lord: 1899 – 1904.**

He was born on the 28th September 1839 at Newbattle Abbey, Midlothian, and was educated at Radley School in Oxfordshire. On the 10th August 1853 he joined the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet and joined *HMS Prince Regent.* He was appointed to *HMS Neptune* in March 1854 and then onto the *Cornwallis* in 1855, both seeing action in the Crimean War. After several other assignments over the years he was on the 30th November 1872 promoted to the rank of Captain and in October 1874 he was appointed to command *HMS Agincourt* as Flag Captain to Rear-Admiral F. Beauchamp.

Walter Kerr became Private Secretary to Lord George Hamilton Conservative First Lord of the Admiralty. On June 26th 1902, he was appointed an Ordinary

Member of the first class or Knight Grand Cross in the Military Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (G.C.B.). Then on the 16th June 1904 he was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, in recognition of his services.

After Lord Kerr's retirement he resided at Melbourne Hall Derbyshire, and died there on 12th May 1927. He was extremely well thought of.

##

ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK SAMUEL INGLEFIELD

K.C.B., F.R.G.S. He was an officer in the Royal Navy.

Sir Frederick was born on the 29th April 1854. In 1877 after joining the Royal Navy he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant with seniority. In 1889 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, then as Captain in 1896 he assumed command of the second-class cruiser *Bonaventure.* Sir Frederick was appointed Fourth Sea Lord in 1904. In February 1907 he took command of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron hoisting his Flag in the first class protected cruiser *Grafton.* It was during this time that he received the title of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy in recognition of services rendered during the Earthquake at Messina in Sicily in 1908.

He was promoted to Vice-Admiral on 24th August 1910.

On the occasion of King George V's Coronation in June 1911, he was appointed an Additional Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander, in the Military Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (K.C.B.). In June 1913 he was promoted to Admiral.

During WWI he served as Admiral Commanding the Auxiliary Coastal Patrol Forces. He later became a member of the Official Inquiry team into the loss of RMS *Lusitania* which was torpedoed by a German U-boat and sank with the loss of 1,198 lives.

At his own request he retired on the 9th June 1916. On the 8th August Sir Frederick died of septic poisoning, allegedly caused by a rowing accident, he was 67 years of age.

##

LIEUTENANT COLONEL and HONOURARY COLONEL HERBERT BROOKE-TAYLOR.



Herbert was born on the 6th October 1855 and was educated at Ockbrook School and the Monrovian School in Lausanne, Switzerland. He became a Solicitor in 1878 and was appointed clerk to the Bakewell magistrates in succession to his father in 1880.

Herbert served on numerous local organisations. He became Colonel of the 2nd Volunteer (later the 6th) Battalion (Sherwood Foresters) of the Notts and Derbyshire Regiment. He was a founder member and served as Secretary of the Derbyshire Territorial Force Association, which was formed in 1908 for the first five months. He then took on the role of Recruiting Officer. He was awarded the CBE in 1919 for the work he put in for the recruitment of soldiers during WWI.

Herbert and his wife Mary lost a second son Arthur, who was killed in action during WWI in Gallipoli.

Colonel Herbert Brooke-Taylor died at the age of 67 in 1923.

#

The original painting of Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Brooke-Taylor

Is exhibited in Bakewell Town Hall.

##

FREDERICK CHARLES ARKWRIGHT Esq.

Mr. Frederick Charles Arkwright was the only son of Mr. Frederick Arkwright of Willersley Derbyshire. Frederick Charles was educated at Eton College and at Christ Church Oxford. He was Vice- Lieutenant and JP for Derbyshire and High Sherriff in 1887.

He was also His Grace the 9th Duke of Devonshire's agent.

Details of Frederick Charles Arkwright life and work are difficult to find. Many areas of research have been covered, including the Arkwright Society at

Cromford Mill in Derbyshire who are themselves carrying out many areas of research on the family.

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Frederick Charles Arkwright was the main instigator for the Barrow-upon-Trent Cross, as it was he who set up the competition in Derbyshire for the greatest proportion of village inhabitants to enlist in the Great War of Nations 1914-1918.

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MR. JOHN EADIE.



Mr John T C Eadie. 1923.

Mr. John T. C. Eadie was the second son of James Eadie of Barrow Hall, Barrow-on-Trent in Derbyshire. James was the founder of Messrs James Eadie Ltd, the Brewers of Burton-on-Trent Staffordshire. John was born in 1861 and a Director of the family firm, he occupied a high position with the Royal Agricultural Society of England on the council of the administrative body. John also officiated as a judge at the great national meetings, particularly of Shire Horses. John died in 1923 at the age of 62.

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Other Guests were : --Mr. N. J. Hughes-Hullett and Mr. C. J. Shackleton.

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Part 7.

In Sacred Memory.

There were several men who had volunteered from Barrow to serve their King and Country, who sadly made the ultimate sacrifice. They are remembered on a Marble Tablet in St Wilfred's Church in Barrow-upon-Trent (*see below*).



The Marble Tablet inside St. Wilfred's Church. Photograph taken April 2013.

The Memorial Cross stands majestically in the centre of the village and is passed, by many of the parish inhabitants and schoolchildren on a daily basis. Visitors to Barrow – upon –Trent and its parish must wonder at the history of the village from its early roots to the present day.

Barrow-upon-Trent is slightly off the main road from Willington to Swarkestone, but is well signposted.

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Each year on the Eleventh Day, of the Eleventh Month, at 11.00am there is the formal ceremony of Remembrance Day, which takes place all over the country,

and Barrow is no exception. At the cross in Barrow-upon-Trent, the forces are remembered. It is an enormous personal honour for me to have had the privilege to research the Barrow-upon-Trent Memorial Cross and engage with its volunteers, of which my great uncle John was one.

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"They shall grow old, as we grow old:

Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning

We will remember them."

####

Why did the distinctive Red Poppy, with its long association with our remembrance of the sacrifices made in past wars, become such a potent symbol of Remembrance Day?

The answer to the above question is:

Scarlet corn poppies (popaver rhoeas) grow naturally in conditions of disturbed earth throughout Europe. During the destruction of the land in northern Europe, brought about by the Napoleonic Wars of the 19th century, Red Poppies grew around the many bodies of the fallen soldiers.

In The Great War of Nations of 1914-1918 the fields and land of Northern France and Belgium were once again destroyed, and once again the

Poppy was one of the plants to grow on the battlefields around the fallen.

The famous poem 'In Flanders Field', written by the Canadian surgeon Mr. John McCrae realised the significance of the Poppy as a lasting tribute and memorial to the fallen in World War One.

In Flanders Fields

By John McCrae, May 1915.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead, short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and we were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

The Royal British Legion adopted the Poppy in aid of those serving in the British Armed Forces after its formation in 1921.

In Conclusion.

I hope that the preceding text has given an insight into some of the many brave souls who, from the small Parish of Barrow-upon-Trent enlisted in the Great War of Nations 1914-1918.

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On the 24th June 2016, it will be exactly one hundred years after the unveiling of the Memorial Cross in the village.

It would be fitting, if the present Duke of Devonshire could be invited, along with other distinguished guests, to re-dedicate the Cross. Not only to all those brave men whose names are carved on the Cross, some of who paid the ultimate sacrifice, and have their names carved on a Marble Tablet in St' Wilfred's Church. But for other brave souls from Barrow-upon-Trent who joined the Armed Forces, and whose names are not on the Cross. Their Armed Forces details have yet to be recorded.

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From a personal point of view I feel as though I know the guys above, from researching their Army and family Records, and I hope in some way I have helped to bring their lives up to the present day, albeit some were very short.

I would like to thank Dr. Jill Scarfe and her group for setting up the Barrow-upon-Trent Project and for accepting me into their team.

John Spencer.

October 2013