

## Broughton's War Memorial



At the going down of the sun and in the morning, we will remember them.

## Introduction

There are 27 names on the original WW I war memorial made of Cornish granite. A further 12 names were added for WW II. There are 6 Commonwealth War Graves in Broughton St. Mary's Cemetery. 4 of them are listed on the memorial. 2 of them are not included on the memorial, 1 from WW I and 1 from WW II, presumably because they didn't die until after the end of the war<sup>1</sup>.

This short pamphlet, written in support of the Broughton Archive group, tries to shed just a little light on the men (and one woman) commemorated on Broughton's War memorial. Largely written during the Covid-19 pandemic time, I must emphasise that it is only a desktop study. Whilst quite a lot of information can be gleaned from digitised records on the internet, there are significant weaknesses in this type of study. Checking birth, marriage, death and parentage is often fairly straightforward, but checking other information can be difficult and so is prone to error. It would have been very nice to have been able to include more photographs of those on the memorial, but alas these can only very rarely be found online. Finally I am concerned that whilst I can find a little information on most of the dead, yet whatever I have found will be small compared with what is known by their families. So my feeble attempts may appear trivial and crass, maybe even offensive. If I have offended, then I must beg your forgiveness.

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<sup>1</sup> The Commonwealth War Graves Commission commemorates those who died between 4 August 1914 **and** 31 August 1921 **and** 3 September 1939 and 31 December 1947 whilst serving in a Commonwealth military force or specified auxiliary organisation.



# Broughton's war memorial

## World War I

An extract from the "Hampshire Independent". Dated 11 January 1919

Few villages of the size of Broughton have been so bereft of its young life in the Great War. The toll has been Willie Bendery, William Lampard, Harry Bucket, David Cooper, Albert Cooper, Cecil Williams, Cecil Hewlett, Star Sturgis, Arthur Judd, Percy Daubney, Tom Gale, Fred Walker, Charles Harman, Lawrence Langdon, Walter Pacey, Cecil Williams, Cyril Carter, William Joyce, Leonard Blake, Thomas Joyce, Henry Robinson, Elvie Musselwhite, Charles Shears, Oliver Ingram, Malcolm Frost, William Burnett, George Foot, Lieutenant Frank Lewington.

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This parish, which has a population of about 850, possesses a great advantage over many of its neighbours. It has three places worship, Church, Wesleyan and Baptist, with two resident ministers. There are two excellent schools, C of E and county council, where cooking, dressmaking and carpentering are taught. There are two doctors, two butchers shops, and six general shops, Reading room and a splendid cricket ground on which the late WG Grace has played<sup>2</sup>. There is a large post office (with two pillar boxes), telegraph, money order, telephone and savings bank. A motor-bus service runs twice daily to and from Horsebridge railway station. A scheme is in hand for linking up Broughton and the smaller villages with Winchester, Salisbury and Andover which if carried out will be a great boon. Not far away there are two large RAF aerodromes. The village also possesses a brass band, a flourishing flower and vegetable show, Leagues of Mercy and of Honour, a Band of Hope Church Council and quite close are several large estates.



Broughton Volunteers 1914. Of the 11 in the photograph, 4 of them did not survive the war. Those killed were Elvie Musselwhite (no.1), Leonard Blake (2), Cecil Williams (4) and Percy Daubney (8)

<sup>2</sup> Sadly when he came in July 1871 the match was badly affected by rain. Per Wikipedia, he made 18 runs in his sole innings playing for the United South of England Eleven. Curiously it was an "odds" match with 11 players playing against 22!

Broughton responded rapidly to the country's needs. By November 1914 Broughton men serving in the forces were:

<b>Navy</b>	<b>Regular Army</b>	<b>Army Reserve</b>	<b>Kitchener's Army</b>
David Cooper	William Hibberd	? Smith	Tom Walker
Henry Cooper	Joe Beecham	Edward Alderman	Leonard Blake
Walter Cooper	Fred Brewer	Charles Sivier	Morgan Hinwood
George James	Frank Bendery	Thomas Portman	Jack Russell
George Rogers	George Bendery	Herbert Stone	Owen Munday
Alfred Rogers	Ernest Walker		Herbert Dumper
Arthur Rogers	Albert Offer		Phillip James
(Albert Cooper- RIP)			Charles Duke
			Fred Davis
			Cecil Witham
			Sidney Stone
			Percy Daubney
			Oliver Ingram
			John Ingram
			Alfred Ayles
			Tom Street

In "Broughton in Hampshire" by Robert Parr and Baron Sewter, the authors state that a total of 94 men from Broughton served in the armed forces.

In December 1918, the parish council voted unanimously to build a village hall as a memorial to those who had lost their lives in the war. They also decided to build 12 houses. The result was the houses at Beechcroft.

The war memorial is made of Cornish granite. It was dedicated in June 1921 by Archdeacon Daldy. The United choirs of St. Mary's Church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels sang "O God our help in ages past", "Lead kindly light" and "Crown of Victory".<sup>3</sup>

Four Broughton men were reported as prisoners of war: Edwin Alderman, Ernest Walker, Albert Offer and Walter Prewitt.

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<sup>3</sup> Hampshire Advertiser 17 June 1921.

## W. Bendrey<sup>4</sup>

William James Bendrey (Willie) was born in Broughton in 1892 and baptised in October 1893. His father Jacob George Bendrey was a harness maker of repute. His mother was called Sarah and he had two brothers and three sisters. They lived in Broughton High St. William went to Andover Grammar School and then went to Hartley University College, Southampton<sup>5</sup>. He was an exceptionally good cricketer setting several local records. His studies complete Willie went to teach at the Royal Merchant Seaman's Orphanage in Snaresbrook, Essex. However, with the coming of World War 1, he went to Armoury House and enlisted in the Honourable Artillery Company on 1<sup>st</sup> March 1915. His brothers Frank and George had both already enlisted in the regular army. After a short leave in Broughton, he was sent to France on 21<sup>st</sup> July 1916. By October he had been made Acting Corporal, then in November he was promoted to acting Sergeant, confirmed as a Sergeant in December. However on 24<sup>th</sup> May 1917 he was wounded at Gavrelle, near Arras. He was taken to hospital, but died of his wounds on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1917. He is buried at Mont Huon Military Cemetery. The family inscription on his grave is "In proud and loving memory from all his family". His parents were buried together in Broughton, St. Mary's cemetery.



Mont Huon military cemetery

## L Blake

Leonard Blake was born in Broughton in 1897. His father Thomas Frederick Blake was a journeyman baker, his mother was Louisa Ann neé Hinwood. Leonard was the eldest son of a large family. He would seem to have had seven brothers and two sisters. They all lived in a house in the High St. next to The Plough Inn. Leonard responded early to Kitchener's call for volunteers. He joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Hampshire regiment. Kitchener's New Army was first deployed in the Gallipoli campaign. After ten months with no news, Private Blake was presumed dead, killed in action on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1915 just a week after the fatal landings at Cape Helles. His final resting place is unknown, but he is commemorated on the Hellenes Memorial which is described as "A structure erected in honour of soldiers who died elsewhere". His parents, Thomas and Louisa, lie together in St. Mary's Churchyard, Broughton.



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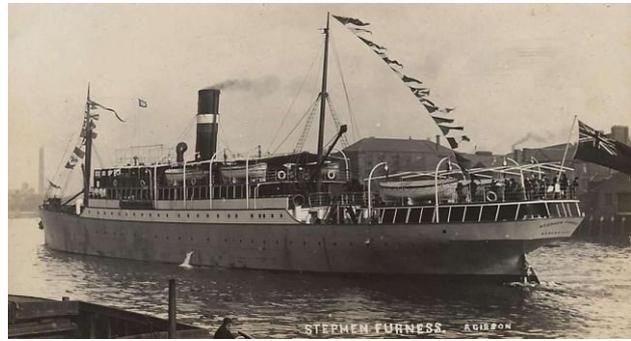
<sup>4</sup> I realise that the spelling on the Broughton war memorial is Bendry and not Bendrey. The Broughton Tapes recording Bert Bevis also says Bendry. However all records relating to him say Bendrey and conclusively for me, he signs his name on enlistment papers with an "e".

<sup>5</sup> A forerunner of Southampton University.

## R Buckettt R.N.

It seems that Richard Henry Buckettt was usually called Harry. He was born in Shalfleet, Isle of White, on 22nd July 1866. His parents were Andrew Buckettt, a bricklayer, and Elizabeth neé Thearle, a laundress. He had four sisters. In 1894 he married Emily Jane neé Griffiths in Sandown IOW. They had one daughters, Effie presumably named after a sister of Richard who had died when only 22. A second daughter, Olive, died in infancy. In 1911, they were living in Shirley, but shortly afterwards they moved to The Anchorage in Broughton. Richard was a merchant mariner and during WW I he served as Officer's Steward aboard the Alcantra, a liner that was requisitioned by the Admiralty and converted into an auxiliary cruiser which patrolled between Scapa Flow and the coast of Norway. On 28<sup>th</sup> February 1916, the Alcantra encountered the German raider Greif, disguised as a Norwegian cargo vessel. Alcantra was outgunned but fought well. However in the end, both ships sank. Richard was amongst the survivors. The London Gazette stated that 'Officer's Steward Richard Henry Buckettt behaved with great coolness and assisted wounded when the ship was sinking.' He was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal.<sup>6</sup>

Alas, he was not so lucky next time. In 1917 he found himself as Assistant Steward aboard HMS Stephen Furness, a British passenger ship of 1.712 tons, used as an armed boarding cruiser. On December 13th, 1917, HMS Stephen Furness, on her way from Lerwick to Liverpool for repairs, was torpedoed and sunk by the German submarine UB-64 near the Isle of Man. Struck by a torpedo on the starboard side between the bridge and the funnel, she started sinking and before the life boats could be lowered, she suddenly went down. 101 persons were lost, including Richard Buckettt. His body was never recovered. He is commemorated at the Plymouth Naval Memorial. Sadly in 2005 his DSM was sold for £1600.



Stephen Furness

## C Carter

I believe that this is Thomas Henry Cyril Carter, usually known as Cyril. He was born in 1897 the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Carter who resided at "The Yews" in Broughton. They would seem to have been a musical family. The Hampshire Independent<sup>7</sup> records an occasion in 1913 when Cyril sang a



Etaples Military Cemetery

solo and his father played a violin solo in the Baptist Schoolroom. In 1914 Cyril joined the Royal Field Artillery, initially as a saddler/gunner. He was killed on 23 October 1918. He is commemorated at the Etaples Military Cemetery in France. His family chose the inscription "Thy will be done".

<sup>6</sup> For a much fuller account of this battle see [http://www.isle-of-wight-memorials.org.uk/people/shf\\_buckett\\_rh.htm](http://www.isle-of-wight-memorials.org.uk/people/shf_buckett_rh.htm)

<sup>7</sup> 5 April 1913

### A Cooper

Albert Edward Cooper was born in 1896. His father Henry was an agricultural labourer and his mother was named Frances, but generally called Fanny. He had two sisters and three brothers, David, Henry and Walter all of whom served in the Royal Navy. The family lived in Waterloo Cottages. In due course, Albert became a bricklayer's labourer and in 1913 he married Edith Elizabeth from nearby Leckford. He was called up as a Royal Navy reservist and served as a Stoker 1<sup>st</sup> Class on the armoured cruiser HMS Good Hope which sailed to the Western Pacific. On the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1914 a squadron of elderly British ships with HMS Good Hope as its flagship encountered the modern and heavily armed German armoured cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisau. The battle of Coronel off the Chilean coast resulted in the first British Naval defeat since 1812. Good Hope and Monmouth were duly sunk. The other British ships escaped. Albert is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial. He left a widow and a baby that he never saw.



HMS Good Hope

### P Daubney

Percy Daubney was born on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1894. His father, Edward Charles Daubney, was a Thatcher's Labourer, his mother was Ellen nee Hull and he had one brother and three sisters. In 1898 he was enrolled at Broughton School. However by 1911, his education complete, Percy had become a Baker's assistant. He still lived with his parents in a house in The Square, Broughton<sup>8</sup>. And he played in the Broughton band. In September 1914 Percy went to Southampton to enlist in the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment. He was sent to France arriving on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1915, but barely a month later, on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1915, he was killed in action at Hill 60 in the Ypres Salient. His body was never recovered, but he is commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial.



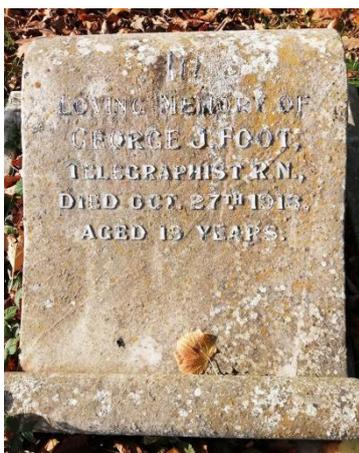
The Menin Gate Memorial

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<sup>8</sup> By the time of his death his parents had moved to Stockbridge.

### George James Foot<sup>9</sup>

George was the son of Mr. And Mrs. John Foot. He was born in Broughton on 8<sup>th</sup> July 1899. He was the eldest of a family of eight children. His father, John Foot was a carpenter/builders foreman<sup>10</sup>. His mother was Emma, neé Forder. The Forders were a Broughton family of long standing. Prior to her marriage to John Foot in 1898, Emma was in service with the Stone family at Roake farm. Shortly after George's birth the family moved to Hertfordshire. In 1914, when he was 15, George volunteered for the Royal Navy and was sent to the training ship HMS Impregnable at Devonport. He became a naval telegraphist. His father joined the Royal Engineers in 1917 working on Inland Water transport. He served in Dieppe. His mother returned to live in Rectory Lane, Broughton. Telegraphist George Foot died of pneumonia on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1918. At the time he was assigned to HM Torpedo Boat 1. He is buried in the Royal Naval Cemetery at Haslar in Gosport.



### M S Frost

Malcolm Stephen Frost was born in Essex on 17<sup>th</sup> September 1887, son of Stephen and Emma (neé Cone) Frost. He had 3 brothers. His father was a farm bailiff. In August 1909 he married Alice Gregory in Mottisfont. By the time of the 1911 census, Malcolm is shown as a game keeper living in Pittleworth<sup>11</sup> and his parents had moved to Crown Farm, Broughton, where his father was farm Bailiff. In 1912 Malcolm and Alice had a son, Reginald<sup>12</sup>. In January 1915, Malcolm went to Andover to enlist in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of The Hampshire Regiment for the duration of the war. He was home on leave in July 1916 and was posted to France and in September 1916. He was awarded a Military Medal in that year. Sadly I was unable to find a citation for the gallantry that earned him his medal. His brother, Reginald was personal attendant to Sir John French, the commander in chief of the British Expeditionary Force. Private M S Frost died on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1917 and is buried at Broughton, St Mary's cemetery.



<sup>9</sup> The Broughton war memorial spells his name as Foote (with an "e" at the end), but all other records, including his gravestone are without the "e"

<sup>10</sup> "The Hampshire Broughton" by Dr. Robert Parr notes that the Foot family lived in a cottage, now gone opposite Butler's Cottage in Rookery Lane.

<sup>11</sup> His enlistment record says Piddleworth Farm, Bossington.

<sup>12</sup> It is possible that they had a second child, but the scan of the Army pension record is incomplete.

## G Gale

George William Tom Gale was born in Broughton on 21<sup>st</sup> June 1899 and baptised at St. Mary's the following month. He had two elder sisters and was the son of Harry Gale and Elizabeth neé Welch. The Gale family were long term Broughton residents. Elizabeth was the daughter of a groom at Broughton House. Sadly however, Harry died in 1900 when George was only 11 months old. So in



Queens cemetery, Bucquoy

1901 George was living at the Tally Ho, with his mother as the Inn Keeper. In 1909, when George was 9 years old, his mother remarried, this time to Charles Glazier, 12 years her junior and soon George had a couple of step sisters.

George enlisted at Southampton. His war service was with the 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Gloucester's Regiment. He was killed in action on 23 August 1918 only 19 days before the war ended. He is buried in the Queens Cemetery, Bucquoy in the Pas-de-Calais.

## Cecil George Hewlett

Cecil was born in Broughton on 6<sup>th</sup> February 1897 and baptised on 3<sup>rd</sup> March. His parents were Arthur Hewlett and Annie neé Brown. Cecil was the third in a family of 7 children – 5 boys and 2 girls. Arthur owned a village grocery and baker's shop and the family all lived in the same building. In 1900<sup>13</sup> Cecil was enrolled in the Church of England Broughton School. In May 1915, Cecil went to Winchester and enlisted in the Rifle Brigade, (12 Service) Battalion for the duration of the war. His medical shows that he was quite short – just 5' 4" tall and only weighed 8 stone, 9 lbs. After training at Sheerness, he embarked for the Western Front on the 30<sup>th</sup> November and fought in Flanders.

Rifleman Cecil Hewlett was killed in action on 20<sup>th</sup> September 1917 in the battle of Passchendaele in Belgium. He had made a battlefield will stating that in the event of his death all his property should go to his mother. He is commemorated at Tyne Cot, the largest of all the Commonwealth WW I cemeteries.



Tyne Cot

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<sup>13</sup> It keeps surprising me how young children were in those days when they first went to school.

## William Edward Joyce and Thomas Walter Joyce<sup>14</sup>

William, Thomas and a third brother called Bertram, were all born in Ampert near Thruxton where their father Edward Archibald Joyce was a gamekeeper on the Marquis of Winchester's estate. William was born in 1893, Thomas in 1895 and Bertram in 1897. Their mother was Edith Annie neé Bolt. By the time that he was 17, William was also working as a gamekeeper. But in 1912, Edward Joyce gave up gamekeeping and became the landlord of Broughton's Greyhound Hotel.



William Joyce

By March 1915, all three brothers had enlisted. William served in the 1st Battalion of the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment. Thomas went to Brighton and joined the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. Tragically they both died fighting at Ypres. The first to die was William, who was killed on 16<sup>th</sup> June 1915. After eight months at the front, Tom was killed on 27<sup>th</sup> March 1916 just



Tom Joyce

after he and Bertram had had a short spell of leave at home. Neither body was recovered, and so they are both honoured on plaques on the Menin Gate.



Bertram Joyce

In March 1917, Bertram, who had served in the Royal Surrey regiment, was back in England again, this time in hospital in Birmingham, suffering from frost-bitten feet and bronchitis. Thankfully he survived the war and lived to see his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday. In 1926 he married Abigail Bevis and commemorated both his brothers in the names of his sons.

<sup>14</sup> All photos on this page are courtesy of Julie Smith, nee Joyce, granddaughter of Bertram Joyce.

## Arthur James Judd

The Judd family were an old Broughton family with ancestors dating back at least to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. They made up a significant slice of the Broughton population<sup>15</sup> and were related to many Broughton people<sup>16</sup>. Arthur's family lived at 3 Dixons Lane. His Uncle



Walter lived a couple of houses away at 1 Dixons Lane. Arthur<sup>17</sup> was born in June 1894. He had an elder brother, Frank<sup>18</sup> and an elder sister named Kate. His father, Edwin, had a variety of different jobs<sup>19</sup>. In 1906, the year before Arthur and Frank were enrolled in Broughton School, tragedy struck when their mother Sarah Anne<sup>20</sup> neé Gilbert died. By 1911 we find both brothers working as carters. Arthur enlisted in 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Hampshire regiment. They were landed at Gallipoli in August 1915, but then transferred to Salonika in October 1915 to assist the Serbs but they arrived too late. Arthur died in hospital on 19<sup>th</sup> October 1915. He is buried in the Kirechkoi-Hortakoi cemetery near

Thessaloniki.

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<sup>15</sup> The 1841 census lists 31 Judds, in 1851 there were 58 of them, in 1861 there were 46, in 1871 it was 29, in 1881 it was 32, in 1891 it was 28, 1901 it was 35 and in 1911 it was 24.

<sup>16</sup> Albert Cooper, who died in 1914, was a cousin of Arthur's

<sup>17</sup> Arthur was a recurring name in the Judd family. It may have stemmed from his great grandmother who was born an Arthur and died in Broughton in 1979

<sup>18</sup> Frank Judd joined the army after Arthur's death.

<sup>19</sup> Plough boy, worker on the roads, self employed

<sup>20</sup> She seems to have been usually known as Annie.

## T Lampard R.N. and J Lampard

I believe these are Thomas Samuel Lampard and James Henry Lampard. Tom, named after his grandfather, was born on 24<sup>th</sup> July 1893 and James, was born in 1899. They had an elder brother, William, an elder sister and two younger sisters. They were all born in East Knoyle, Wiltshire.. Their father was a carter turned dairyman called William and their mother was Mary Jane neé Beal. Sometime between 1901 and 1911 the family moved to the Romsey area. By 1911, Tom and his elder brother were both shown as “under-dairymen”. In October 1911, Tom joined the Royal Navy. After six months training, his character was assessed as “Very Good”. In October 1912 he was promoted to Stoker 1<sup>st</sup> Class and in August 1914 he was assigned to HMS Cressy an armoured cruiser. On 28<sup>th</sup> August 1914, the Cressy together with two sister ships, took part in the Battle of Heligoland Bight. First HMS Aboukir and then HMS Hogue were torpedoed by the German submarine U-9. Cressy attempted to ram the submarine, but having failed, she resumed rescue attempts for the survivors of her sister ships. The U-9 fired her last torpedo at the Cressy, scoring a hit on the port side. Several boilers were ruptured, scalding the stokers. The ship sank 25 minutes later with the loss of 560 lives, including Tom. He was the first man listed on the memorial to be killed. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.



HMS Cressy



Tom’s brother, James was in the 16<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Devonshire regiment which had been formed in Egypt from the remnants of two regiments that had landed at Sulva Bay, Gallipoli. He gave his address as Stockbridge, presumably Broughton. It is not clear whether James was at Gallipoli or not. On 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1917 the battalion captured the village of El Foka, 10 miles from Jerusalem, which was strategically important because of its water wells. However at 3am the following morning they found that they were surrounded by Ottoman troops. They fought hard, but lost 286 men, more than half their total strength. James died that day. James is commemorated on the Jerusalem Military Cemetery. James is commemorated on the East Knoyle war memorial and also on a plaque in the church, but Thomas is not.

## Lawrence Langdon

Lawrence was born in Winchester in 1874. His family lived in Northgate house. His father, Thomas Charles Langdon was a very distinguished surgeon<sup>21</sup> and his mother, Mary Ann, neé Tomkins was born, and spent her early years in Broughton House. Lawrence had an elder brother and sister, four younger sisters and a further 3 younger brothers. Broughton was always very much a part of their life, both because their uncle, Mary's elder brother William Steele Tomkins, now owned Broughton House, following the death of their parents and also because Lawrence's father is believed to have bought St. Mary's cottage for the family to have somewhere to come out at weekends Following their mother's death, Lawrence's elder sister, Ursula made it her home. Lawrence went to school at the King's School in Ely before going up to Selwyn College, Cambridge. He was a keen cricketer playing for the Hampshire Hogs at Warnford and Southampton Trojans<sup>22</sup>.

Lawrence chose teaching for his career. In 1901 he was teaching in Hythe, Kent. In 1911 he was teaching at a prep school in Englefield Green, near Egham in Surrey. In 1905 his father died and in 1913 his mother died, both in Winchester, so Broughton effectively became his home. With the onset of war, he enlisted as a private<sup>23</sup>, but was soon selected for officer training and was gazetted as a Temporary 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in March 1915. Lawrence died of wounds on 14<sup>th</sup> March 1916 just 8 days after his arrival in France. He is buried at Sailly-sur-la-Lys Canadian cemetery. Ursula chose the simple inscription "RIP" to put on his gravestone. He is also commemorated on the war memorial of the Church of St. John the Baptist in Egham, near the prep school where he taught. William Steele Tomkins sold Broughton House in 1918. Lawrence's two youngest brothers are both buried in Broughton.



Sailly-sur-la-Lys Canadian cemetery

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<sup>21</sup> He received a long and very enthusiastic obituary in the British Medical Journal

<sup>22</sup> Info from Wisden

<sup>23</sup> He gave his address as St. Mary's cottage in Broughton, his elder sister's home.

### Frank Samuel Lewington

Frank was born in Winchester in 1890. His father James was a rural postman. His mother was Alice neé Stubbs and he had three brothers. By 1911 with his parents still living at North Walls, Winchester, we find Frank in Southampton with a job as a dyer and cleaner. His brother is an ostler and boots servant in Alton. Sometime after this James and his wife moved to Broughton. They lived in Paynes Lane. Frank joined the 9<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Norfolk Regiment<sup>24</sup>, serving first as a corporal and then as a second lieutenant. Frank was killed on 21<sup>st</sup> March 1918, the first day of the battle of St. Quentin in the Somme. He is commemorated on the Arras memorial for soldiers with no known grave. He is also commemorated on the Roll of Honour at St. Giles Church, Norwich.



### Owen James Munday

Owen was born in Broughton on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1892. He and his twin sister Henrietta were the youngest of eight children<sup>25</sup> born to Henry and Ellen Munday who lived at North End<sup>26</sup>. The Mundays were a long established Broughton family. Owen's father and grandfather and a number of aunts and uncles were all born there. There is a record of a Munday marrying in Broughton in 1631. Owen's father Henry was a bricklayer. When he was only a little more than 3, Owen was registered at the Broughton C. of. E school. By the time that he was 18, he was living in the rectory and working as a man servant to the rector, Alfred Woodin. In 1914 Owen joined the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Hampshire



Heestert Military Cemetery

Regiment. In June 1915 he was reported as having a week's leave in Broughton. He was killed on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1918, just 3 weeks before the end of the war. A month or two previously he had married Florence Metcalf in Eastbourne. She was two years older than him and had been working as a domestic servant. Presumably they married when he was home on leave. In December 1918 he was still reported as "missing". Corporal Owen Munday was finally buried at the Heestert Military Cemetery in Belgium. His family inscription says simply "Rest in Peace".

<sup>24</sup> I haven't managed to establish what the connection with Norfolk was.

<sup>25</sup> Four years later they adopted another daughter called Nora. Henry also had another son by a previous wife who had died in 1879.

<sup>26</sup> This was where they were shown in the census. However the Hampshire Independent of 21 December 1918 said that Owen's parents lived in Dixon's Lane

### **Elvie George Fennel Musselwhite**

Elvie was born in Broughton on 8<sup>th</sup> November 1898. He was the youngest of 9 children. His father, George Musselwhite, was a labourer and his mother was Esther neé Dumper. The family lived on Broughton Hill. On his 3<sup>rd</sup> birthday Elvie was registered for Broughton C. Of E. School. He joined the Royal Fusiliers and was killed on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1918, a mere month before the end of the war. His final resting place is unknown, but he is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois memorial at Haucourt in the Pas-de-Calais. His parents are both buried in Broughton. Elvie was also remembered when an elder brother, Harry, living in Broughton, gave his second son the name Elvie. This second Elvie died in 1991.



The Musselwhite family. Presumably Elvie is in the front row on the right.

### **Albert George Offer.**

Albert was born in Broughton in 1885. He was one of at least five children, including a younger brother called Alfred. His father Charles was an agricultural labourer, his mother was Hannah, neé Tubb<sup>27</sup> and they all lived in the High Street. In 1900 Charles died, leaving Hannah to look after the family and in the 1901 census 15 year old Albert and 13 year old Alfred were both listed as labourers and their elder sisters, Alice and Lottie were in Domestic service. Then in May the following year Albert joined the army. He went to Winchester for his medical. He was only 5' 3" and weighed less than 9 stone, but he was fit. He served in the Wiltshire Regiment. In 1907 his mother died. Albert's brother, Alfred, also joined the regular army. He became a drummer with the 5<sup>th</sup> Wilts. During the war Albert came home on leave January 1916. In November 1918 he was reported as being imprisoned by the Germans. In December 1918 it was Alfred who was reported as being imprisoned and Albert was "missing since March 1918". Alfred survived the war and we meet him again in 1939 living in Stockbridge and working as a coal man.

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<sup>27</sup> Some records suggest that it was Tubbs

## R Pacey<sup>28</sup> and W Pacey

Emily Carver and Robert Pacey were married on 2 August 1891 in Tillington, Sussex. Robert was a carpenter, Emily had previously been a housemaid. They were to have two sons, Walter James, born in Cardiff in 1893. Robert Henry was born in Kirdford, Sussex (Robert Snr's birthplace) in 1894. Sadly, their father died in 1898. On Christmas Eve 1904, Emily remarried, this time to George Portus, "who made his mark" in the marriage register. They settled in Liss, Hampshire where Emily bore a son and a daughter. Sometime after this they moved to Broughton.



The Helles Memorial

The 1911 census shows them living in Yew Tree Cottages, Queenwood Rd. Walter is listed as a labourer, 16 year old Henry as a butcher's boy. Their stepfather was a traction engine driver. Both stepsons enlisted in the army for WW1. Walter went to Southampton to join the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the Hampshire regiment. He was killed in action at Gallipoli on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1915. His body was not recovered, but he is commemorated on

the Helles memorial, thereby joining Leonard Blake who was in the same regiment and who died a week later. Robert went to Marylebone to enlist in the 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Wiltshire regiment. He was killed less than three weeks before the end of the war. He is buried at the Glageon Communal Cemetery Extension, along with just one other comrade from his battalion, who died on the same day.



Glageon Communal Cemetery Extension

## W Robinson

William Henry Robinson, generally called Henry, was born in Up Somborne in 1899. He was the eldest child of 5<sup>29</sup>. His father was William John Robinson who in the 1911 census was recorded as a shepherd. His mother was Edith Rose nee Cox. In 1911 they were living in Barton Stacey, but during the war they were living at 26 High St. Broughton.

Henry joined the 2<sup>nd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Hampshire regiment. In 1918 he was awarded the Military Medal, but before his parents received notification of the award for his gallantry he was killed on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1918. He is commemorated on the Vis-En-Artois Memorial in the Pas de Calais.



Military Medal

<sup>28</sup> The spelling varies between Pacy and Pacey on documents about the family.

<sup>29</sup> A sixth died in infancy.

### C. Shears

Charles Ernest Shears was born in Winterslow on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1899. His father Ernest Shears had a succession of jobs, but by 1911 he was a jobbing gardener living in Paynes Lane. Charles' mother was called Flora Jane neé Noyce. Charles was an only child, but what he lacked in brothers and sisters he made up for in Aunts and Uncles. His father was the eldest of 14 children, 12 of whom were still



St. Venant-Robecq cemetery

living in 1911 and some of whom were of a similar age to Charles. In September 1904, Charley<sup>30</sup> was admitted to the Broughton C. of E. School. In December 1914 we find Charles (amongst many others) giving a recitation at the Wesleyan School room to raise funds for the Sunday school.

Charles joined the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He was killed in action on 12<sup>th</sup> April 1918 at the Battle of the Lys. He is commemorated at the St. Venant-Robecq

Road British Cemetery.

### S. Sturgess

Star Arthur Victor Claude Sturgess was born in Andover on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1883. He was an only son, but he had three sisters. His father, Job Sturgess was a bricklayer, his mother was Elizabeth neé Ford. In 1886 the family moved from Andover to Broughton living in the High Street. Star and his elder sister, Emily, were sent to Broughton C. of E. School. His mother Elizabeth became a Broughton post lady, a job that she did for many years. By 1901, Star seems to have had a spell in London working as a footman with a wealthy family, but in early 1902 his father died and by 1911 Star is back in Broughton living with his mother and working as a gardener. In 1914, Star married Ethel Lily Golding. Ethel's father farmed Cottonworth Farm at Fullerton, near Wherwell with the assistance of her twin brother. Star took a job as a mess steward on the S.S. Arabic, a White Star liner that plied between Liverpool and New York, via Cork. Maybe his period as a footman served him in good stead. On 19<sup>th</sup> August 1915, when the liner was 50 miles south of Kinsale, she was torpedoed without warning, by the German submarine, U-24. 380 passengers got into the lifeboats in time, but 44 lives were lost. Star was one of those 44. Coming just 3 months after the sinking of the Lusitania, this sinking caused a major diplomatic incident with the Americans who were still neutral in the war. Star is also commemorated on the Tower Hill Mercantile Marine memorial.



SS Arabic

<sup>30</sup> That is what is says in the register!

## F Walker

Frederick Charles Walker (Fred) was born in Broughton in October 1886 His father Henry was a farm labourer, his mother was Elizabeth nee Sawyer. Fred had an elder brother, a younger brother and five younger sisters. When he was 14 he was working as “garden boy”.



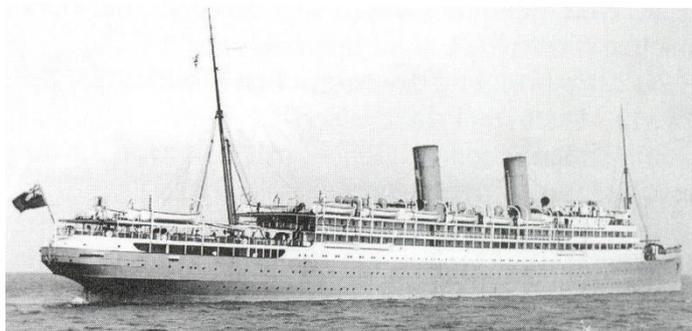
Delville Wood Cemetery

With the coming of WW1, Fred was one of the first to enlist. He joined the 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment. His first year of service was spent stationed in Ireland. In November 1915 he came home for his first period of leave. But then he was posted to the trenches. Private F.C.Walker was killed in action on 9<sup>th</sup> September 1916. He is commemorated at the Delville Wood

Cemetery, Longueval.

## C Williams

Albert Cecil Williams was born in Dog Lane<sup>31</sup> in Broughton in 1895. His father William Williams was a farm labourer, his mother was Ellen neé Emm. Cecil’s siblings were all much older than him. When he was only five, his two brothers were labouring and a sister was in domestic service. For World War 1, Cecil volunteered for the Hampshire Regiment. In May 1915 he was home in Broughton on short furlough before going to join the forces in Gallipoli. On 28<sup>th</sup> July he was at boarding HMT<sup>32</sup> Royal Edward, a former Canadian liner which had been requisitioned by the admiralty. He had been issued with tropical kit. The ship was bound for Lemnos<sup>33</sup>. The ships first port of call was Malta, but troops were not allowed to disembark there. Then on 10<sup>th</sup> August they reached Alexandria and this time they were allowed to disembark and sample the wares and sights. On 13<sup>th</sup> August the ship was off Kandelioussa Island in the Dodecanese, only a day’s sailing from Lemnos. It was spotted by a German submarine which fired just one torpedo. The torpedo hit the stern<sup>34</sup> and the ship sank within six minutes. By ill luck there had just been a boat drill so almost all the men were below decks. 661 men were reported as saved, but Cecil was not among them. According to The Times there were 851 troops and 13 officers who drowned. Cecil is commemorated on the Helles Memorial near Gallipoli. His brother Ernest George Williams survived the war and is buried in Broughton St. Mary’s cemetery.



HMT Royal Edward

<sup>31</sup> Queenwood Road as it is now called.

<sup>32</sup> Hired Military Transport

<sup>33</sup> Lemnos was a staging post for Gallipoli

<sup>34</sup> Somme reports say the port bow.

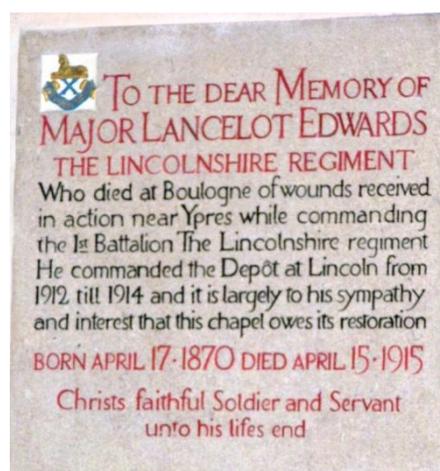
## Broughton Men who gave their lives but are not on war memorial

Lancelot Edwards



Lancelot was born in Broughton in April 1870. He was the eldest son of Mr. And Mrs. James Edwards. They were living in Broughton House in the 1870s to 1890s. His father had been a barrister. His mother Ellen, neé Clutterbuck came from a line of parsons. Lancelot went to a prep school in Windlesham, Surrey. He chose the army as a career and joined the Lincolnshire Regiment. He first saw action in the Nile Expedition of 1898, fighting in the battle of Kartoum. He then fought in the Boer War where he received both the Queen's medal and the Kings medal with a total of 5 clasps. He was also mentioned in dispatches and was severely wounded. In 1907 he married Helen Currey, daughter of a Lt. Col of Dragoon Guards. In 1911 he

was serving in India returning in 1912 to command the Regimental depot in Lincoln. With the coming of war, Major Lancelot Edwards took command of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the regiment. He was wounded at the Battle of Ypres on 5<sup>th</sup> April and died in hospital in Boulogne a week later. The Western Gazette which reported both events, clearly saw him as a Broughton man although his parents were no longer living there. He is buried at the Boulogne Eastern Cemetery. The personal inscription on his grave says "CHRIST'S FAITHFUL SOLDIER AND SERVANT UNTO HIS LIFE'S END BORN APRIL 17TH 1870". There is a plaque commemorating him in Lincoln cathedral with just the same inscription.



## Oliver Ingram

Oliver is a puzzle. In the 1911 census he is shown as living in Broughton. He gave his profession as fish hawkker. His age was 30 so he was born in 1880 or 1881. The Hampshire Independent dated 22 May 1915 tells us that he was home in Broughton on short furlough and looking well. He died on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1917. Probate was granted to Henry George Ingram, bricklayers labourer. The Hampshire Independent seems to suggest that he was a casualty of war. But he is not listed on the Broughton War Memorial and he is not recorded in the Commonwealth war graves database.

### **Albert Edward Leigh**

Albert is also a bit of a puzzle. He has a Commonwealth War Grave in Broughton St. Mary's Cemetery and his military record refers to Broughton as his place of residence. But he does not feature on the War Memorial.

He was born in Silverton Devon in about 1870. His father was Henry Leigh and his mother was names Ann. In 1891 we find him in Broughton living with his parents, two brothers and a sister. His father is a butcher and Albert is shown as butcher's assistant. By 1901 Albert is married with three children



living in North Stoneham. His wife is called Annie. In 1910 the Hampshire Independent reports the case against two boys who have stolen Albert's gun. But in 1911 his wife has died and we find him looking after four children. He enlisted in Southampton in the Hampshire Regiment on 16 October 1914. He gave his age as 42. It seems probable that the children went to live with his parents in Broughton<sup>35</sup>. He served in the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of the Hampshire Regiment. In June 1917, after 2 months in Bath War hospital, suffering from gout, he was discharged with "Good Military Character" by the army as physically unfit for war service in Woolwich. The medical tribunal determined that the Gout was not brought on by his war service. His address was given as Silverton House<sup>36</sup>, Broughton, Hampshire. But then puzzlingly, he

dies in Ireland on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1920

### **Lewis Willett**

Death reported in the Hampshire Advertiser of 5 Dec 1914. Suggestion that he was a Broughton man.

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<sup>35</sup> One of them subsequently got married in Broughton.

<sup>36</sup> It is tempting to assume that this is today's Silverton Cottage and that it was named after Albert's birthplace.



# Broughton's war memorial

## World War II

**W.E.Black** I think that this maybe William Edward Black, although I am not certain since I cannot yet establish the connection with Broughton. William was born on 19<sup>th</sup> April 1909, the son of George and Alice Black. In 1935 he married Florence Annie Law. They had one child, David William Black. William became a Lance Bombardier in the 85<sup>th</sup> Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery. He was captured by the Japanese on 15<sup>th</sup> February 1942. In 1944 5000 prisoners, including William were put on boats for transfer first to Borneo and then to Formosa (Taiwan). Conditions on board were horrendous. But when



they reached Formosa the boats were attacked by aircraft from an American aircraft carrier. They were all sunk. William died on 21 September 1944 and is commemorated on the Singapore memorial.

### E. Bompas

Eric Ainsley Bompas was born in Calcutta in 1915. His father, Cecil Henry Bompas, was a senior Indian civil servant<sup>37</sup>. His grandfather was a judge in the UK and his uncle was a missionary and bishop in Canada. His mother was Nita Frances, nee Goode. He had one elder brother and three sisters as well as a step sister by his father's first wife. In 1919 his father brought the family back to England. In 1929 Eric was sent to Westminster School, following in the footsteps of his father, uncle and cousin. When he was 21 he sailed to New York to take up a job with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. After a year in America and a brief return to the UK he finally went out to work with HSBC in Hong Kong. But then on the 8<sup>th</sup> December 1941 just 4 hours after Pearl Harbour, Japan attacked Hong Kong. The threat had been clear for several months and Eric served as a lieutenant in the Hong Kong and Singapore Royal Artillery. He played a prominent role in the defence of the Sai Wan Redoubt where he led a successful counter attack to retake it from the Japanese<sup>38</sup>. However defence of the colony was pretty hopeless and he was soon captured and died shortly after on 21 December 1941 in prisoner of war camp N. He is buried in the Stanley Military cemetery. He is also commemorated on the Bishop Stortford War Memorial. In 1940 his parents had moved from Pinner to Broughton and lived in Grandfather's in Rookery Lane. The house had been owned by Cecil



<sup>37</sup> Cecil studied at Trinity College, Cambridge and became President of the Cambridge Union. After serving in the ICS as a magistrate and collector, he became a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was also a scholar and orientalist. He translated and subsequently put into book form, "Folklore of the Santal Parganas", which is still in print. In 1918 he was made a companion of the Star of India as chairman of the board of Trustees for the improvement of Calcutta.

<sup>38</sup> This information comes from the diaries of Major John Monro which are published in a biography by his daughter titled "Stranger in my Heart". See <https://www.scmp.com/magazines/post-magazine/long-reads/article/2153949/december-1941-british-officers-diary-describes>

since the death of his father, Judge Bompas, but this was the first time they had lived there. Eric's brother, Christopher Bompas was living there when he died in 1947; his father's died there in 1956 and his mother's in 1969.



### **W. F. Brewer**

William Frank Brewer was born in Broughton on 20<sup>th</sup> December 1908. His family lived in Queenwood Road by the Pound. His father, George Brewer, worked on the roads for the District Council, just like his neighbour Edwin Judge, whose brother Arthur was killed in the WW I and features on the war memorial. William's mother was Bessie, neé Rogers and he had a sister and two brothers. In 1939, he and his brother Alfred were still living at home. William was a butcher and Alfred was a baker. During the war William served as a gunner in the Royal Artillery. He died on 17<sup>th</sup> June 1943 and is buried in Broughton St. Mary's Churchyard. The inscription on his gravestone says "The shock was great, the blow severe to lose the one we loved so dear".

### **F Chalk**

Frederick Herbert Chalk was born in Tisbury, Wiltshire on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1921. He was the youngest of eight children. He enlisted in the Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's) in 1939. His father, who had initially been a stoker and subsequently a farm hand, was 70 and incapacitated by then. He had served as a machine gunner in the same regiment during WW I. In 1942



he married Iris Edwards, who worked in the "retail distribution trade" and whose parents lived in Stockbridge. Her father was a chauffeur / mechanic. Frederick died of pneumonia in Dover on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1943 and is buried in Broughton St. Mary's



Churchyard. The inscription on his gravestone says "Live on in Love's dear memory". Iris remarried in 1950.

### **C I Daubenev**

Christian<sup>39</sup> Innes Daubenev would seem to be the only female commemorated on the Broughton War Memorial. She was born on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1914 at the Rectory, Brancaster, Norfolk where her father, Edmund Seymour, was serving as a clerk in Holy orders. By 1939 her father had moved and become Rector of Broughton and Christian was keeping house for him. Her mother, Edith Mary nee Tullis, was now living in London. With the coming of the war she joined the VAD<sup>40</sup>. On 11<sup>th</sup> May 1941, the night that Christian died, she was at 43 York Terrace in Marylebone. There was heavy German bombing of the area that night<sup>41</sup> so it is easy to presume that she died as a result of that bombing. She is buried in Broughton St. Mary's Churchyard.



### **H R L Goodyear**

Howard Reginald Lansley Goodyear, believed to be usually known as Bobby, was born in Broughton in 1923. His parents were Reginald and Alma nee Lansley<sup>42</sup>. Howard's father died when he was only 8. In 1939, Alma was living with her brother Herbert Lansley who was the Innkeeper of the Tally Ho. For the war, Howard was in HQ Squadron, 11th Armoured division, of the Royal Armoured Corps. Lance Corporal Goodyear died in France on the 6<sup>th</sup> September 1944, exactly 3 months after D Day. He is buried in the London Cemetery and Extension at Longueval in Picardy. The inscription on his gravestone says "At the going down of the sun and in the morning, we will remember". He is also commemorated on a family grave in the Broughton, St. Mary's churchyard.



Photo of Howard courtesy of his nephew, Nigel Goodyear

<sup>39</sup> The name is a puzzle. Her Scottish grandmother was Christina

<sup>40</sup> The Voluntary Aid Detachment were civilians providing nursing care.

<sup>41</sup> Ref National Archives street incidents <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/5e25bfdc-76fc-4dc7-aff8-56f0c8efc918>

<sup>42</sup> Before she met Reginald Goodyear, she was engaged to Sergeant Jack Goodyear of the 4<sup>th</sup> battalion of the Worcester regiment. She seems to have met him when he was a gymnasium instructor at Tidworth. Jack died of wounds at Gallipoli. Before he died he was mentioned in dispatches.



### F H Greenwood

Francis Henry Greenwood's birth was registered at Petworth in the last months of 1923. His father, John (usually known as Jack), was a dairy farmer. His mother Arnamil<sup>43</sup> Frances, neé Brown came from Cornwall. He had five sisters and an elder brother, William, who became a carpenter. Sometime between 1928 and 1930, the family moved to Bossington. Francis joined the 23 Hussars (11<sup>th</sup> armoured Division of the Royal Armoured Corps. Corporal Francis Henry Greenwood was killed on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1944 and is buried in the Bayeux War Cemetery. Alas his connection with Broughton has not been established.

### E Jutsum

The war memorial lists an E Jutsum. It would seem however pretty certain that this is in fact Edwin John Jutsum. He was born in Bridgewater in 1912. His father, Robert Jutsum, a dairy farmer and his mother was Frances neé Biffen. Edwin was born in Bridgewater. He was the first of three brothers. By the time of Edwin's war service, his parents were living at Chattis Hill. His father was a dairyman.

Edwin joined the Wiltshire Regiment. He died near Calvados on 24<sup>th</sup> July 1944. He is buried at the Ryes war cemetery near Bayeux in Calvados. The inscription that the family chose for his grave was "WE CANNOT LORD THY PURPOSE SEE BUT ALL IS WELL THAT'S DONE BY THEE"



<sup>43</sup> An unusual first name, but it does appear in a number of documents. She had no less than 11 siblings. She married John Greenwood in 1913. She died in Whaddon near Salisbury in February 1968. John died in the 1940s

## G Lever

Graham Oliver Lever's father, Jesse was a house decorator who married Agnes Beauchamp early in 1914. Graham was born in Hook Common, Hampshire on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1914. Jesse was conscripted into the army in 1916, serving in France. Whilst her husband was away, Agnes moved to Broughton with her son. But in April 1919, before he was demobilised, Jesse died of Spanish 'flu in a hospital in



France. Agnes took work as a secretary and at the age of 15 Graham was working as a motor engineer. They lived in Dixon's Lane. With the coming of WW II Graham joined the RAFVR as an Air Transport Auxiliary. First officer Graham Lever was killed on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1942 when the plane he was piloting crashed into two bungalows<sup>44</sup>. Two others in the plane were killed and twenty six people on the ground were injured when the petrol tank exploded. He is buried in St. Mary's Churchyard.

## S J J Maton

Stanley John James Maton was born in Broughton the 16<sup>th</sup> October 1924. He had two elder brothers and a number of other siblings. Stanley's father, Harry was initially shown as a tailor's assistant working for his uncle in Southampton, but by the time of the 1939 register, when the family was living in Payne's Lane, he was described as a "skilled law worker". His mother, Elsie Kate, nee Clarke was born in Birkenhead. During WW II, Stanley joined the RAFVR and served in 619 squadron of Lancaster bombers stationed at RAF Strubby in Lincolnshire. At 18.16<sup>45</sup> on 7<sup>th</sup> March 1945, Stanley's plane took off on a mission to Harburg in Germany. The mission had originally been planned for the following day, but was brought forward for some reason. They never returned. Three members of the crew, including Stanley and the Canadian pilot, F/Lt G.M.S McMorran were listed as "missing in action". The other four members became prisoners of war.



RAF memorial at Runnymede

Presumably they had parachuted successfully. Flight Sergeant Stanley Maton has no known grave, but is commemorated at the RAF memorial at Runnymede.

<sup>44</sup> Daily Mirror 18<sup>th</sup> March 1942

<sup>45</sup> This information which has not been checked is derived from <https://www.backtonormandy.org/the-history/air-force-operations/airplanes-allies-and-axis-lost/lancaster/17477-NG2861945-03-08.html>

## J H Persse



John Henry Persse was born in London on 4<sup>th</sup> May 1922. He was an only child. His father, Henry Seymore Persse (usually known as "Atty") came from Galway in Ireland. After an initial career as a jockey turned, he turned race horse trainer, and in 1906 came to own and live at Chattis Hill where he achieved considerable success. John's mother, Emily Henrietta neé Brooke, had been a well known actress and was also Irish. John went first to Twyford preparatory school and then to Winchester College, where he became a house and school prefect. The College obituary described him as a conscientious plodder with no great academic or athletic gifts, but with a puckish sense of humour and a talent for mimicry which could not fail to enliven any society. In July 1941 John joined the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) and in April 1943 was sent to Egypt where he took a leading part in the organisation of gymkhanas. In 1944 he crossed to Italy. On 20<sup>th</sup> June 1944 he was killed near Perugia while going out under fire to help a wounded soldier. He is buried at the Assisi War Cemetery in Umbria.

## P Rogers.

Percival John Rogers was born in Sherborne on 18th September 1910. He was to have two younger sisters. His father, Albert John, was a Law Clerk. His mother was Susan Brake neé Ring was the daughter of a boot and shoe manufacturer. In 1933, still in Sherborne, Percy married Elsie Irene Chard and the same year they had a daughter named Margaret. By 1939 they were living at The Croft, in Romsey Road, Broughton. Percival was an Assurance Representative. But for the war he joined the RAF. Corporal Rogers died on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1943 in the station sick quarters at Radlett. He was buried in Sherborne. The inscription on his gravestone says "A little trust that when we die we reap our sowing"<sup>46</sup>.



## Ralph Henry Carter

Ralph Carter is not listed on the Broughton War memorial, perhaps because he died after the war had ended. But he does have a Commonwealth War Grave in Broughton St. Mary's cemetery, so I am including him in this document. He was born in Broughton on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1908. He was the son of Albert Edward Carter, a baker, and Sophia neé Shaw who sadly died when he was only 9. So he was brought up by his father's second wife, Florence Lucy. In the 1939 register he is shown as a Chauffeur/Gardener living with his parents in Gladstone Cottage at The Pound. Ralph subsequently married Florence Minnie. He died on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1946 in the Royal Hants County Hospital in Winchester. His wife died in 1992 and is buried with him.



<sup>46</sup> This ominous sounding quote comes from George Du Maurier's Trilby.

## **Postscript.**

If you have reached this far, then “well done”. I can’t say that I am sorry to have got to the last page. Of all the family history work that I have done, this has been by far the most depressing. All the stories end badly. I found it particularly depressing noting the number of men killed during WW1 who died during the closing months of the war.

## **Chief Online Sources**

1. Ancestry.co.uk (Family history site)
2. Cwgc.com (Commonwealth War Graves Commission)
  - Most of the cemetery photographs derive from this source
3. Digitised Newspapers
  - The Hampshire Advertiser
  - The Hampshire Independent
  - The Western Gazette
  - The Times
4. Findagrave.com (Grave and Cemetery finding)
5. The Times
  - Most of the grave photographs came from this source
6. Findmypast.co.uk (Family history site)
7. Google
8. The London Gazette
9. “Out of the noise of Battle”. Remembering the men of the Royal Artillery Company who lost their lives in the Great War.
10. Wikipaedia.co.uk (Encyclopaedia)

## **Offline references**

1. Broughton in Hampshire, Robert Parr and Baron Sewter, The Broughton Local History Group, 1990
2. The Broughton Tapes, recorded and transcribed by Dr. Robert Parr. 2014
3. The Hampshire Broughton, Dr. Robert Parr, The Broughton Society 2002
4. Wonderful private documents loaned to me by Julie Smith (née Joyce)
  - A folder entitled Broughton Men who gave their lives in WW1
  - A Joyce family photo book created after a visit to the Menin gate and cemeteries in Flanders.