

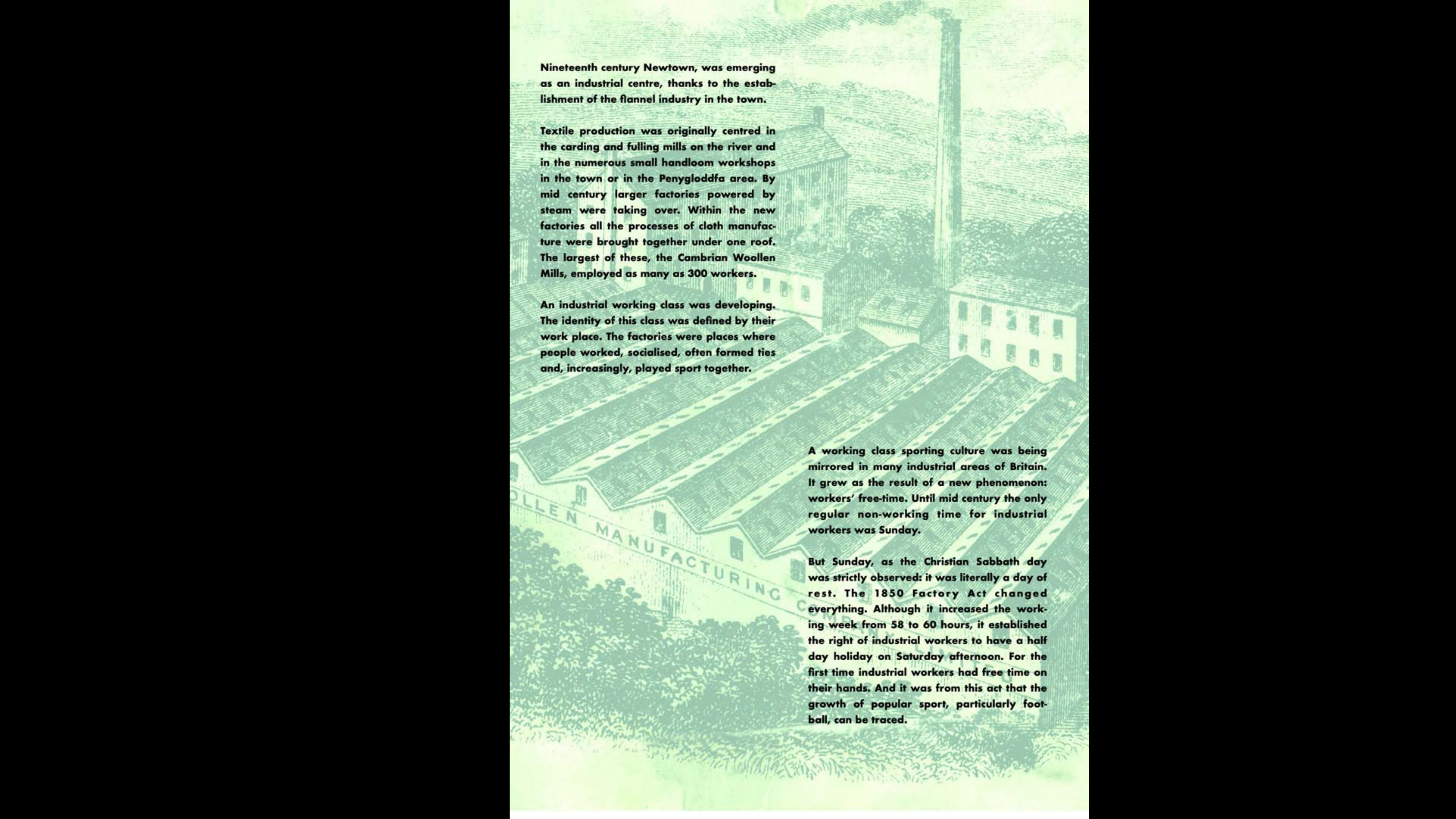
## The Warehouse Eleven:

The Team that went to War



On Easter Monday 1914, eleven men strolled out on to the Recreation Ground to play a football match which marked the culmination of their season. It was one of the last occasions in which they would play together. Within four months the world was engulfed in war and these eleven men would find themselves in a far more deadly competition.

This is their story.



**Nineteenth century Newtown, was emerging as an industrial centre, thanks to the establishment of the flannel industry in the town.**

**Textile production was originally centred in the carding and fulling mills on the river and in the numerous small handloom workshops in the town or in the Penygloddfa area. By mid century larger factories powered by steam were taking over. Within the new factories all the processes of cloth manufacture were brought together under one roof. The largest of these, the Cambrian Woollen Mills, employed as many as 300 workers.**

**An industrial working class was developing. The identity of this class was defined by their work place. The factories were places where people worked, socialised, often formed ties and, increasingly, played sport together.**

**A working class sporting culture was being mirrored in many industrial areas of Britain. It grew as the result of a new phenomenon: workers' free-time. Until mid century the only regular non-working time for industrial workers was Sunday.**

**But Sunday, as the Christian Sabbath day was strictly observed: it was literally a day of rest. The 1850 Factory Act changed everything. Although it increased the working week from 58 to 60 hours, it established the right of industrial workers to have a half day holiday on Saturday afternoon. For the first time industrial workers had free time on their hands. And it was from this act that the growth of popular sport, particularly football, can be traced.**



The Checkers Inn Broad St, one of seventeen pubs in Newtown. It was only too happy to serve beer on a Saturday afternoon to bored young men.

Christian denominations were keen to promote clean living and abstinence from the demon drink. Employers wanted a sober and reliable workforce. Sporting pursuits were considered a good thing. The churches and chapels worked with the employers of the factories both hoping to encourage healthy pursuits, a benefit to church and employers alike.

### Football as "A Means of Grace."

#### LLANYBLODWEL VICAR AT VILLAGE CUP PRESENTATION TO PANT.

The committee of the Village Cup having awarded the cup to the Pant Blue Stars, it was presented to the captain of the winning team (Harvey) last Saturday at the Pant. The Rev J Allen Jones, vicar of Llanyblodwel, who made the presentation, said that some people objected to football as a demoralising game. A fortnight ago a Welsh County Councillor attacked a Methodist minister who encouraged football, and he thanked God that he had never been on a football field. Presumably therefore the Councillor knew but little of football, and could not be taken as an authority of the evil or otherwise of the game. He (the speaker) believed in football as a manly pastime, likely to develop the best parts of a man's nature. He would go so far as to say that football, rightly played, could even be a means of grace. It could develop the virtue of self-sacrifice and self-denial. The man who played for his own hands, or rather feet—(laughter)—seeking his own individual glory, was of no use to a team. But the man who exercised self-denial, passing the ball that another might score, was the true footballer. Football also helped a man to take his buffeting in good part without losing his temper. It was a great unifying force. Radical and Tory, Church and chapel were of one accord on the football field.

## Newtown, an early centre of Welsh football

The first organised Welsh football clubs emerged in the industrial north-east of the country. Wrexham FC can claim to be the oldest Welsh club, being formed in 1864. Newtown quickly followed as an important centre for the organised game. Newtown FC was formed in 1875. By the beginning of the twentieth century the town could boast a plethora of teams, some surviving longer than others. Most of these clubs were based around 'works' teams, like the RWW or North End (both consisting of Pryce Jones Company employees), or teams with associated with occupational groups.

### Some early Newtown Football Teams

Newtown FC

Newtown Blue Stars

Newtown Half Holiday

Newtown North End

Newtown White Stars

Newtown Green Stars

Newtown Rangers

Royal Welsh Warehouse

Newtown Excelsior

The Cambrian

Royal Welsh Fusiliers



#### **Newtown Half Holiday Club.**

A team of shop assistants who played their matches on 'early closing' afternoons.

#### **Newtown White Stars, the first Newtown team to win the Welsh Cup in 1879.**

The team consisted of a blacksmith, a couple of bricklayers and several flannel workers. Unable to afford a club kit, they sewed a distinctive white star on their shirts to distinguish themselves from their opponents. Their 'club house' was the Greyhound Inn (site of Iceland store) and they played most of their matches 'away' because they did not have an established 'home' ground.

## The Royal Welsh Warehouse Recreation Society

In 1887, Queen Victoria conferred a knighthood on Pryce Jones, who added an extra 'Pryce' to his name and became Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones. To celebrate the occasion, the staff of the RWW held a sports day. This event soon became one of the highlights of the year with a recreation society formed to organise it. Originally confined to Warehouse employees, it was broadened in 1889 to the general public. By the beginning of the 20th century, this summer festival was attracting huge crowds from near and far with estimates of up to 20,000 people attending. Sporting competitions were held on the company's own 'Recreation Ground' on Pool Road whilst brass band and quick-step contests were held in Broad Street.

NEWTOWN.  
The Royal Welsh Warehouse Recreation Society's sports at Newtown on Saturday were most successful. The results were as follows:—  
125 yards flat: 1st, D. W. Walters, Cardiff (11yds); 2nd, A. Pierce, Oswestry (9yds); 3rd, S. Hurdsheld, Salford Harriers (4yds).  
440 yards: 1st, S. Hurdsheld (13yds); 2nd, H. Lloyd, Ellesmere (3yds); 3rd, J. L. Phillips, Shrewsbury (2yds).  
One mile flat: 1st, D. Evans, Rhayader (100yds); 2nd, T. J. Evans, Knighton (130yds); 3rd, C. W. Powis, Birchfield H. (180yds).  
One mile bicycle: 1st, R. J. Niblett, Kington (110yds); 2nd, E. Banks, Congleton (120yds); 3rd, T. S. Clutton, Wrexham (172yds).  
Two miles bicycle: 1st, E. Banks, Congleton (200yds); 2nd, E. J. Niblett (175yds); 3rd, T. S. Clutton (70yds).  
Three miles bicycle scratch: 1st, J. Brooks, Stalybridge; 2nd, A. E. Maycock, Manchester; 3rd, E. Banks, Congleton.  
Tug-of-war: Winners, Greys, Abertillery.  
Band contests for Welsh bands (test piece Welsh airs): 1st, £15, Ferndale; 2nd, £10, Rhos; 3rd, £5, Aberdare.  
Open contest (test piece "Gems from Sullivan's Operas" No. 3): 1st, £30, Wyke; 2nd, £15, Ferndale; 3rd, £5, Lindley; 4th, £4, Wingraves.  
Quickstep competition: 1st, Ferndale; 2nd, Lindley.  
Mr. Ord Hume adjudicated the open contests and Mr. J. W. Bestwick the Welsh contest.

The results of the competitions in 1902 indicate how the sports attracted competitors from across Wales and England ('The Evening Express', 23 June 1902)

R.W.W. ANNUAL SPORTS  
The annual sports and fête of the Royal Welsh Warehouse Recreation Society were held on the Society's grounds in Pool road on Saturday afternoon last. The excellence of this year's fixtures justifies its fame which, as will be seen from the list of competitors, extends considerably beyond the immediate district in which it is held. The committee this season would seem to have been learned in atmospheric signs and tokens, that the choice fell upon weather that would gratify the most exacting critic. Sandwiched between two wet ones, the sports day, in spite of a few clouds at intervals, continued fine and genial to the end. To anyone entering the town towards mid-day the holiday look on the faces of the passers-by was quite enough to show that a gala of some kind was going forward, and any doubt in the matter was quickly set at rest by the obvious trend of the population in the direction of Pool road. A grand number had assembled there by the time the sports began, and the throng increased largely as the afternoon wore on. It would, indeed, be hard to find a more pleasantly situated spot for recreation than that of the Society responsible for the day's exhibition of skill and festivity. Enclosed by wooded heights, the ground itself is more or less of a plain, or at any rate, as nearly that as can be expected in such an unobscuring neighborhood. The surroundings were fresh and bright, and seemed both unobscured and unobscured, judging from the efforts of the last and the hearty applause which greeted them from time to time. No wonder then, that under such circumstances, the programme was an entire success. With the advent of the wheel bicycle-racing evidently came to stay for it gains rather than loses in interest year by year. The cycle contests, therefore, were prime favourites, appealing possibly more to the sporting heart than the apparently tamer races on the flat. Be that as it may, the interest in every heat was keenly manifested, and when the finals were run off enthusiasm spilled over. The tags of war, too, were closely watched and the competing teams were lustily cheered on by their respective supporters. The winners from Liverpool plainly knew how to pull, in addition to having formidable weight on their side. But to the final in the two miles cycle handicap must be given the palm for a well-fought fight, kindling prolonged excitement and the successful men were heartily cheered for their skill and endurance. After this, the chief event, the remaining items on the programme were perhaps somewhat discounted, notwithstanding their intrinsic worth. The obstacle race was the occasion of a good deal of amusement, and the winner showed singular ability, not only in overcoming his own difficulties, but also in profiting by those of the other contestants. After the sports proper were at an end, and the victors and their friends, laden with spoil, had trudged homeward, attention was divided between tumbler and funny men on the one hand, and dancing on the other. But the music of the volunteers and the charms of the "mazzy" gradually prevailed with the majority, and late and late sported merrily on the smooth shaven green of the tennis lawn.

How the press reported the event in 1900. ('The Montgomeryshire County Times', 30th June 1900)

GAMBRIAN RAILWAYS ANNOUNCEMENTS.		
Royal Welsh Warehouse Amateur Athletic Sports and Musical Festival, at Newtown, Saturday, June 27th.		
Horse Band Contest. Male Voice Choir Competition. Grand Exhibition of Aeroplane Flights by Mr Frank Gooden.		
On Saturday, June 27th, DAY EXCURSION to NEWTOWN leaving BRECON at 7.15 a.m. Fare, 7s. Passengers return from Newtown at 5.15 p.m.		
EXCURSIONS TO LONDON. On Monday, June 25th, for 1, 2 or 3 days; Friday, June 29th, for 2, 4 or 5 days; Friday, July 2nd, for 2, 4 or 5 days; Monday, July 9th, for 2, 4 or 5 days; Friday, July 13th, for 2, 4 or 5 days. EXCURSION TICKETS to LONDON.		
SEASON EXCURSIONS.		
To.	Day or Week.	Fares.
South Wales .. .. .	Fridays .. .. .	8 or 12 days.
Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, .. .. .	Fridays .. .. .	8 or 12 days.
Birmingham, &c. .. .. .	Fridays .. .. .	7 or 11 days.
London .. .. .	Every Saturday .. .. .	9 or 11 ..
EARLY CLOSING EXCURSIONS.		
EVERY WEDNESDAY, and with further notice, HALF-DAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from BRECON, by the 1.30 p.m. Train, to TALGARATH, DULLATH WELP, RHAYADER, and Intermediate Stations.		
For further information respecting the arrangements shown above, application should be made to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies, or to Mr. Herbert Williams, Superintendent of Lines.		
Oswestry, June, 1911.		R. WILLIAMS, General Manager.

By 1914, the event had become more than a sports day. Generous prizes attracted entrants and spectators from North and South Wales, as well as the Midlands and Lancashire. The Cambrian Railways organised special excursion trains to bring the crowds into Newtown.



The Aber Valley Band (Windsor Colliery Working Men's Silver Band, Caerffili) competed at the Sports in 1912-1914. They are seen here in Shortbridge Street leading the procession from the Recreation Ground into town at the end of the Sports Day.

### 'JM', the man behind the Sports

The Pryce-Jones family did much to encourage and support the creation of the Sport and Recreation Society(RWWSRS), but it was left to one of the firm's managers to undertake the organisation.

John Maurice Jones, a native of Llanbryn-mair, started his working life as an apprentice draper with Goodwin's of Newtown and joined the Pryce Jones Company in 1879. He quickly worked his way up to management level. As early as 1880 he had helped establish both the football and cricket clubs and for some thirty years he acted as Hon. Secretary of the RWWSRS. It was he who established and then developed the sports, transforming them from an annual athletics event into a sporting and cultural festival.



'JM' (left) with family enjoying a dip in the sea on one of the annual Pryce Jones & Co summer excursions

## The Royal Welsh Warehouse Football Team

**1878:** A "Royal Welsh Wanderers" team defeated Montgomery 3-1: probably an early reference to the Warehouse team.

**1891:** Re-branded as "The Royal Welsh Warehouse Football Club" - nicknames include 'The Warehousemen' and 'The Royalists'.

**1896:** RWW became a founder member of the Newtown & District League.

**1904:** Founder member of the Montgomeryshire & District League, which included teams from the mid-Wales coast as well as Montgomeryshire.

**1905:** Welsh FA sanctioned a new competition, The Montgomeryshire Challenge Cup.

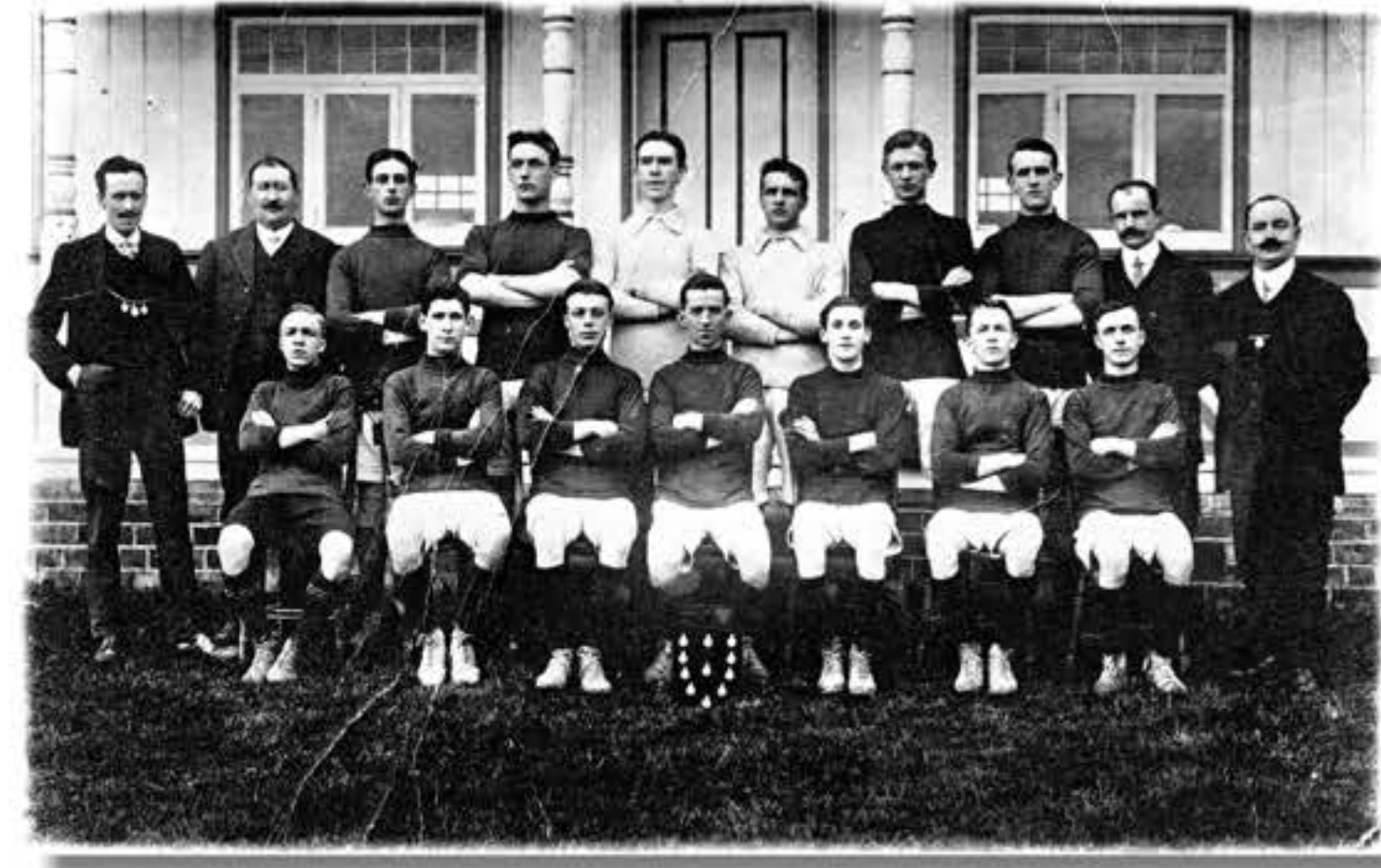
**1907:** RWW become the first winners of the Montgomeryshire Challenge Cup, beating Llanidloes 3-2 in the final.

**1908:** RWW win the Montgomeryshire Challenge Cup for the second time in an all-Newtown, all-Pryce Jones final, defeating Newtown North End 2-1.

**1911:** RWW finish third in the Montgomeryshire & District League - their best ever position, and their final season in the League. At the beginning of the new season they were unable to field a team.

**1912:** RWW entered a team in the ('junior') Welshpool & District League, winning the 'Newtown Medals Competition' at the end of the season.

**1914:** RWW defeat Caersws ("the City men") 2-1 to win the Montgomeryshire Challenge Cup for the third time. The game was notable for the fact that the two finalists were members of a 'junior' league having defeated the senior teams of Newtown FC, Llanfyllin and Llanidloes en route



The RWW team at the end of 1912/13 season after winning the Newtown Medals Competition. In today's parlance, they might be described as 'a settled side'. Nine of the eleven players who lifted the Montgomeryshire Challenge Cup the following season were already members of the squad.



How The County Times of 14 April 1914 reported the final of the Montgomeryshire Challenge Cup which had taken place the day before on Easter Monday.



**Royal Welsh Warehouse Recreation Society's Football Club.**

Wimers Montgomeryshire Challenge Cup, Season, 1913-1914.

Played, 21. Won, 16. Lost, 2. Drawn, 3. Goals, For, 64. Against, 32.

D. Thomas, Committee. J. Rees, Committee. R. E. Rees. E. Bradles. W. Lloyd. P. Townsend. C. Harris. J. Breeze. A. Rees, Committee. G. P. Challenge Hon. Sec.  
 R. E. Evans, Committee. R. Jones. B. Evans. M. Jones, Captain. H. Boulton. G. Williams. O. G. Evans, Treasurer.





**Cup Final Day:  
April 13 1914**

The Team line-up



**What the 1911 Census tells us**

The Townsends were a real 'Warehouse' family: three of the five children were employed by Pryce Jones. Percy's occupation is recorded as a Draper. His sister, Mathilda (Tillie), is a typist and 14 year old Albert is a warehouseman. They are living in the New Inn (now The Sportsman), in Severn Street, Newtown.

Percy was following in his father's footsteps as a footballer. Alfred had been a member of the victorious Newtown team of 1895 which won the Senior Welsh Cup against Wrexham.

**Charles Percy Townsend (Goalkeeper)**

**Age in 1914: 22**

**Service in WW1**

Only his medal index card survives. Like many of his team mates, he probably joined the Territorials before the war but at the outbreak of war he was assigned to the reserve battalion of 7 RWF and spent the first part of the war at Park Hall, Oswestry. He may have joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in Egypt and fought against the Turks in Palestine before being transferred to France in early 1918 where he was involved in the final battles of the the Western Front.



Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, and Sergeants of the 3/4 and 3/7th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Park Hall Camp, Oswestry.

Percy is kneeling on the extreme left of the middle row in this photograph taken in 1915.

**(With thanks to Gordon Townsend)**

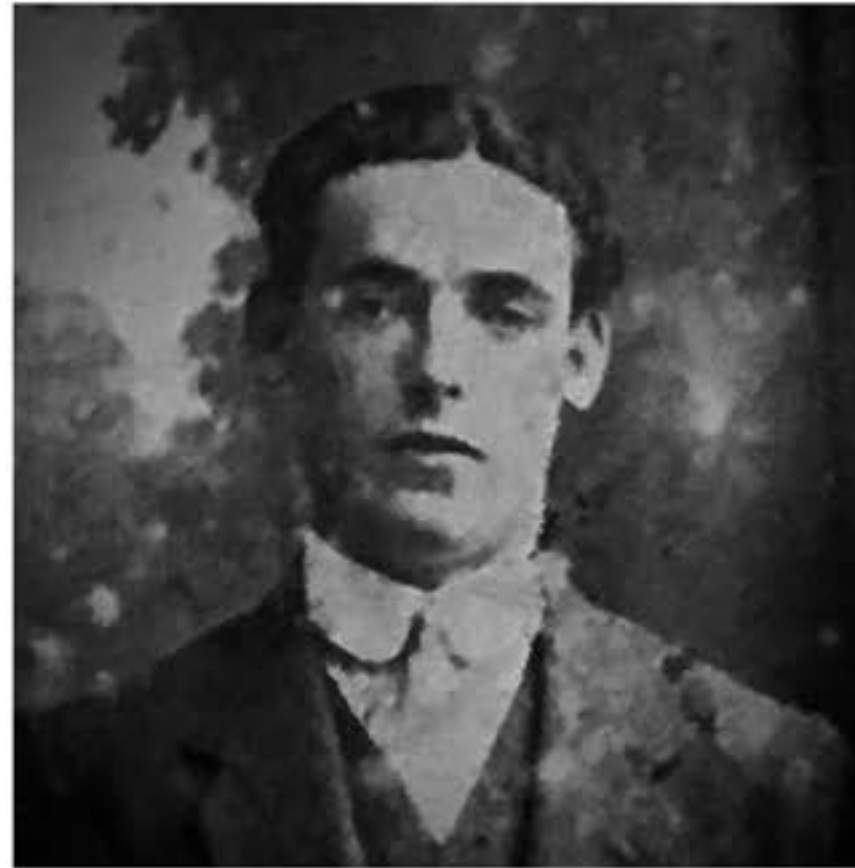


Christmas card sent by Percy  
**(With thanks to Gordon Townsend)**



### Cup Final Day: April 13 1914

The Team line-up



### Walter Lloyd (Right Back)

Age in 1914: 21

#### Service in WW1

Only his medal record has survived (below), which reveals that he volunteered for active service with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers the day after war was declared. However, his original regimental number of 979 indicates that he had enlisted in the Territorials long before the war.

He first entered the conflict a year later. The record card indicates the Balkan campaign, and the code of '2B' and the date of 8 August 1915 confirms his involvement in the Gallipoli landings at Suvla Bay.

Having survived the hell of Gallipoli, he went on to serve in Egypt and Palestine, before standing down from active service in April 1919 as Corporal Walter Lloyd. He was not discharged from military service until March 1920.

### What the 1911 Census tells us

18 year old Walter was a drapery warehouseman, born in Newtown, residing with his aunt Miss Susie Lloyd at Dolafon Place, Canal, Newtown. Another nephew of Susan, 21 year old W. Charles Lloyd, a wood turner is also living there.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911

NAME AND SEX	RELATIONSHIP	AGE	SEX	EDUCATION	INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION	REMARKS
John Lloyd	Head	35	M	Draper		
Walter Lloyd	Wife	18	F	Draper		
W. Charles Lloyd	Wife	21	F	Wood turner		

Medal Record Card for Walter Lloyd

Name: LLOYD, Walter  
 Regiment: R.W.F. 8th  
 Number: 979  
 Date: 29.8.15  
 Campaigns: Balkan  
 Gallipoli (8-8-15)  
 Egypt  
 Palestine  
 Discharged: 4.4.19  
 Address: 266/40

Attested for T. Medal  
 Attested 25.6.19 to 21.3.20  
 Acc forms 4 years R.W.F. 8th  
 Born 266/40



**Cup Final Day:  
April 13 1914**

The Team line-up

**3**

**Clifford Harris (Left Full  
Back)**

**What the 1911 Census shows us**  
16 year old Clifford is a tailor at Pryce-Jones Ltd, living in the parental home of Stephen and Katie Harris in the canal area of Newtown.



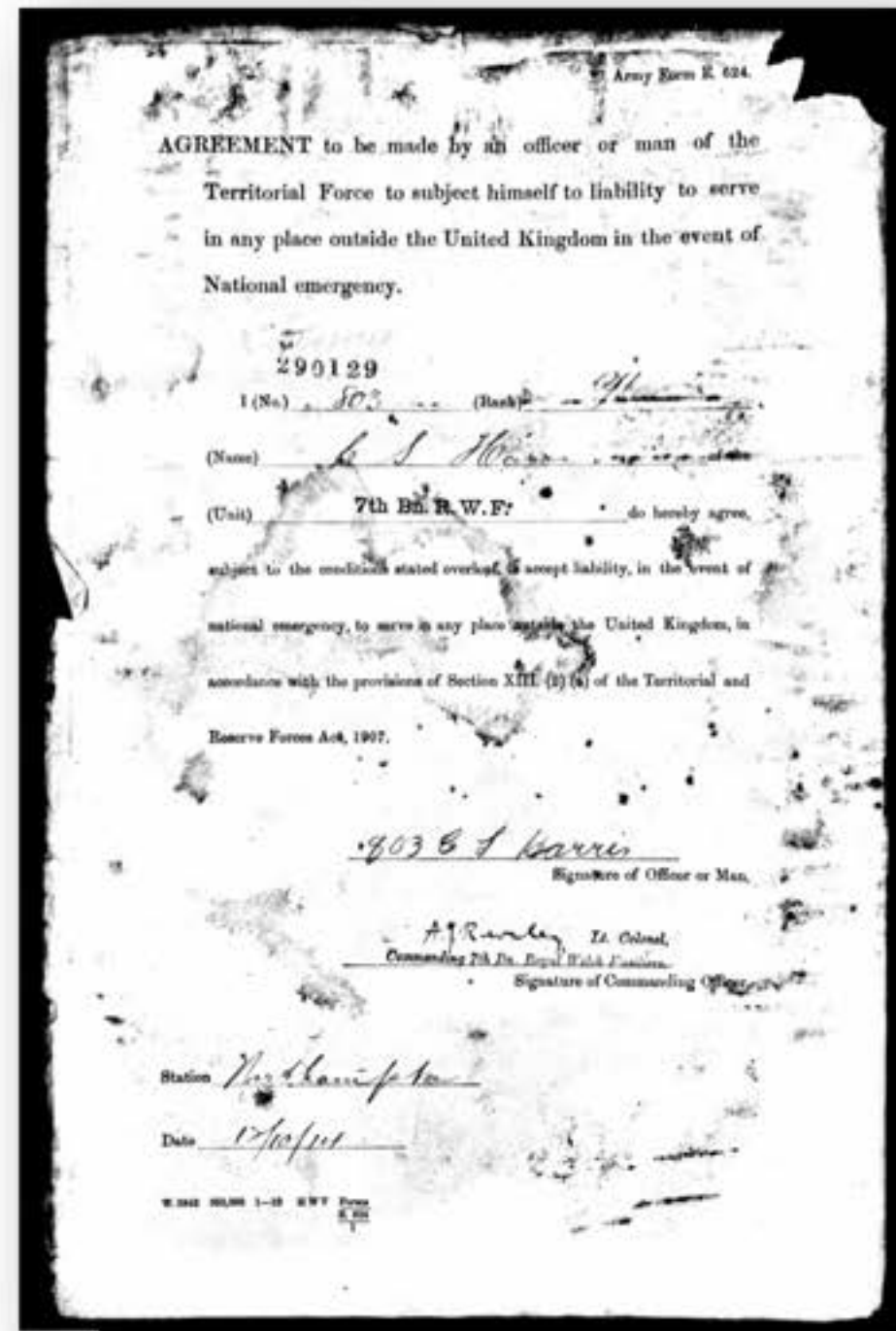
*"We have been in the fighting line for six days. It was fighting, no half and half. It was terrible. We were under shell fire as soon as we landed . . . I was in charge the day we landed, and the bullets were falling like rain. You know the watch Aunt Hannah gave me, well it saved my life. The bullet would have surely killed me only for the watch. I was wearing it on my belt just on my hip, and that saved me. Was running the wire out at the time. As well as the bullet in my watch, I had one through my sleeve, but it never touched me. It was marvellous, but I suppose I was in the keeping of the One above, and I thank him too. Well, I hope it will soon be over and I will see you soon."*

**Age in 1914: 19**

**Service in WW1**

Signed up in the Territorial Force in January 1913. Enlisted for active service in October 1914. He became a Signaller with the 7th Battalion, RWF at Gallipoli. Narrowly escaped death, as he related in a letter of 16 August 1915 (top right).

After his lucky escape, Clifford continued to Egypt but contracted dysentery. By 1918 he was serving in France where he was wounded and sent home to recover.



Army Conditions of Service signed by Clifford in October 1914.

Spring 1918: Clifford took the opportunity of his convalescence to marry Daisy, daughter of John Maurice Jones, Hon. Sec of the Sports and Recreation Society and father of team captain, Maurice Jones.





**Cup Final Day:  
April 13 1914**

The Team line-up



**Richard Edmund Rees (Right Half Back)**

**Age in 1914: 26**

**Service in WW1**

No records survive, but according to his obituary, he served in the RWF and it is likely that he too saw action in the Middle East with his team mates.

**What the 1911 Census tells us**

Richard is a 22 year old warehouseman at the RWW. The son of Evan, an innkeeper at the Angel Vaults, High Street, and his wife Elizabeth. In addition to Richard and his parents, the household consists of sister Lily and cousin Norah. Both Norah and Lilly are described as 'assisting in the business' of Evan.

In 1911, Richard was looking forward to his wedding day with Ethel Roberts. This would take place in July 1911. The following year a daughter, Lilly was born to the couple. The marriage would last for sixty years.

Richard was one of only two married men in the RWW team at the time of the cup final.

**CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.**

*Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.*

*The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.*

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE (Sex, Marital and Civil)	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Person and of Spouse		BIRTHPLACE of every Person	NATIONALITY of every Person (as to Foreign Country)	INFIRMITY	LANGUAGE SPOKEN
				Personal Occupation	Industry or Service with which connected				
1. <i>Evan Rees</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Innkeeper</i>	<i>Employed at the business</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>English</i>		
2. <i>Elizabeth Rees</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Assisting in the business</i>	<i>Wife of the Head</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>English</i>		
3. <i>Richard Edmund Rees</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Warehouseman</i>	<i>Employed at the business</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>English</i>		
4. <i>Lily Jane Rees</i>	<i>Sister</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Assisting in the business</i>	<i>Assisting in the business</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>English</i>		
5. <i>Norah Tracy</i>	<i>Niece</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Assisting in the business</i>	<i>Assisting in the business</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>English</i>		

(To be filled up by the Enumerator)

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: *Evan Rees*  
 Postal Address: *Angel Vaults, High Street, London*



**Cup Final Day:  
April 13 1914**

The Team line-up



**John Ewart Breese (Centre-half)**

**Age in 1914: 25.**

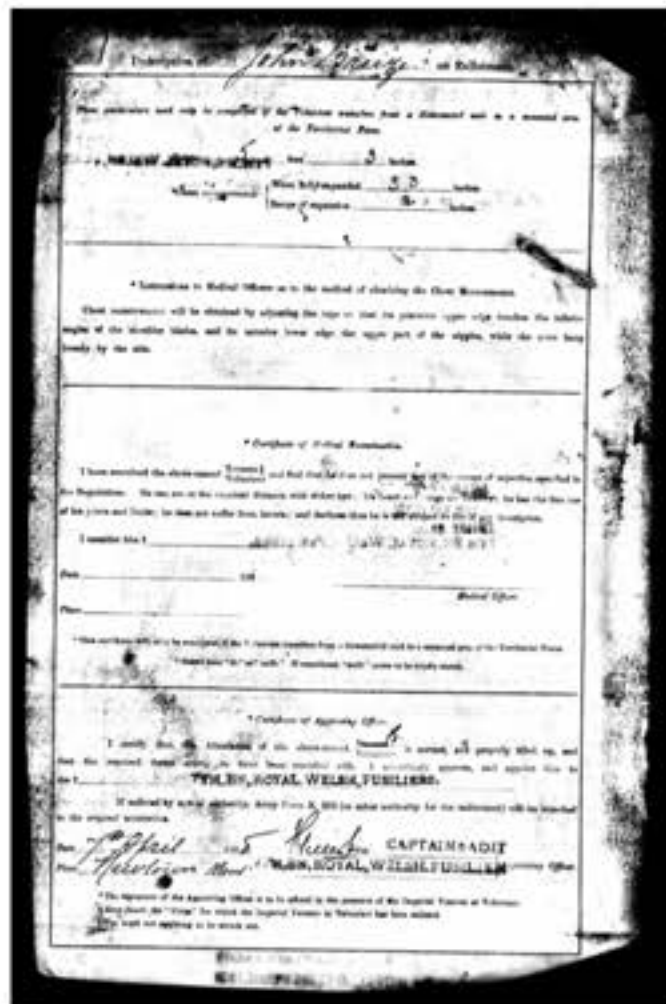
**Service in WW1**

Enlisted as a bugle boy with the South Wales Borderers as a Territorial in 1906 aged 16. Transferred to 7th. Battalion RWF in 1907. Wounded in action in Gallipoli in 1915. Died in action at the Battle of Tel el Khuweilfe, 6 November 1917.

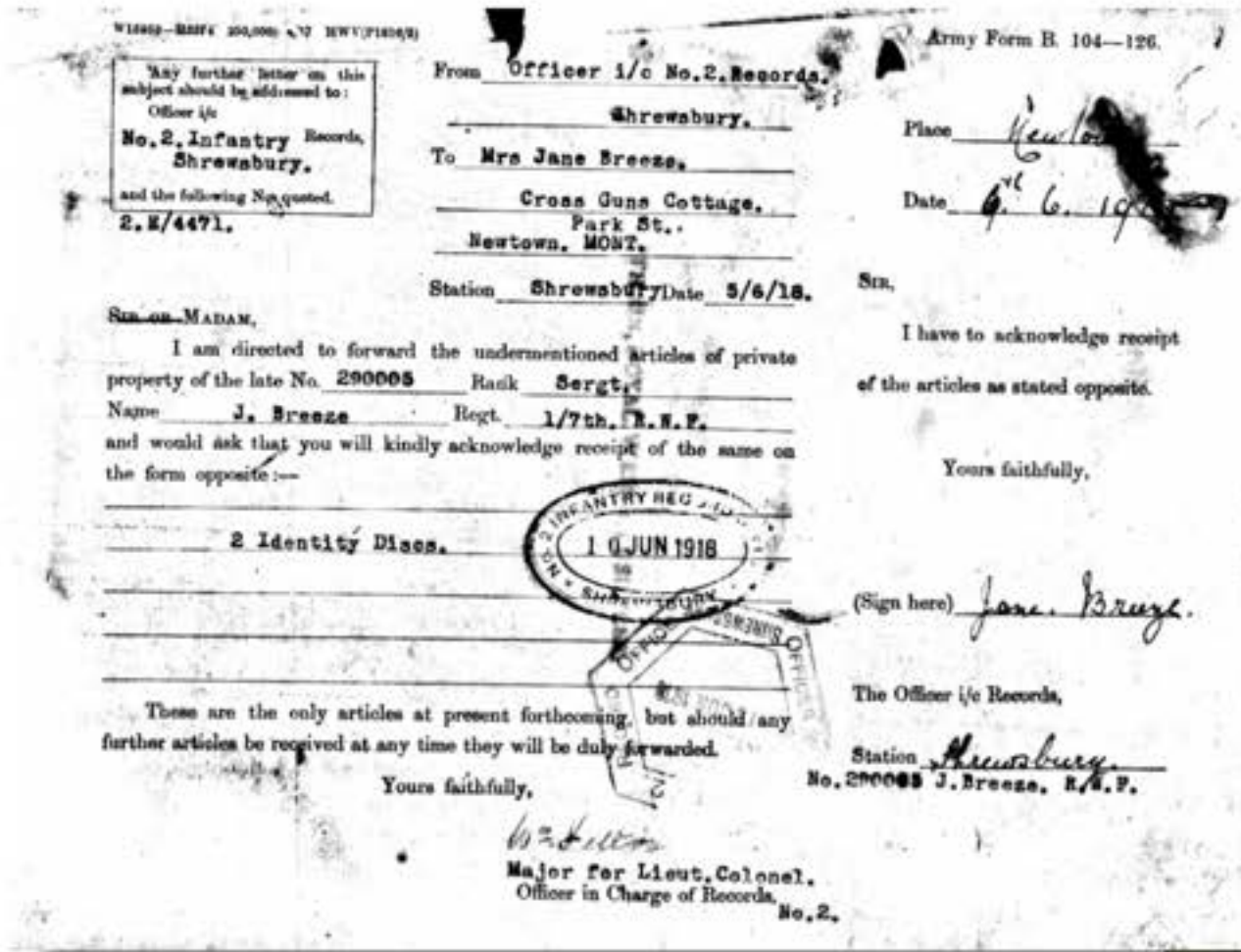
tioned." He was 28 years of age.  
SERGT J. BREESE, NEWTOWN.  
Mr and Mrs George Breese, Park street, Newtown, were on Tuesday officially informed that their son Sergt Jack Breese, had been killed in action on November 6th. Sergt Breese, who was 28 years of age, had been in the Territorial, since he was 16, and was called up at the outbreak. He was in the Gallipoli fighting, where he was wounded about two years ago. He came home on short leave and was afterwards sent to Egypt. He was formerly employed at the N.W.W., and was at all times keenly interested in football, being a member of the local football team, and an enthusiastic all-round sportsman. His death is greatly regretted by his many friends and acquaintances.

**What the 1911 Census tells us**

He is the eldest of six children born to George, a sawyer, and his wife Jane of Cross Guns Cottage, Park Street. The family is heavily reliant on the textile industry. Of the four children employed, one is a weaver, another a pattern sorter, another a dressmaker. John is employed by Pryce Jones as a Draper's assistant.



John's service record (right) shows that at five foot three and weighing a modest eight and a half stone, he was one of the smaller members of the team. Centre-half was a strange position for a man of such slight build. Perhaps this indicates what a tough character he was.



A record of John's personal effects which were returned to his mother in 1918



Top: John's death reported in The County Times.  
Above: John's name is recorded on the west face of the Cenotaph.



**Cup Final Day:  
April 13 1914**

The Team line-up



**6**

**Richard Alfred Jones (Left Half-back)**

**Age in 1914: 23**

**Service in WW1**

He joined 5th Battalion RWF in Feb 1915, too late to take part in the Gallipoli Campaign. He was posted to Egypt in Jan 1916 where the battalion formed part of the 53rd (Welsh) Division. His Division crossed the Sinai into Palestine in 1917. He was reported missing in action and later confirmed dead on 9 March 1918.

It is likely that he was killed at the Battle of Tel Assur (8-12 March, 1918) near Jerusalem. His name is inscribed on the Jerusalem memorial.

**What the 1911 Census tells us**

20 year old Richard is one of nine children born to John and Mary Jones, Quarry Cottage, Canal Road.

He is employed as a draper in the RWW. His father is a bricklayer on the Shropshire Union Canal, but essentially the family is a textile family. All the employable children (6) are in some way connected to the industry. Three, including Richard are drapers. The other two are employed by Jones, Evans & Co. Ltd. (the factory owned by Pryce-Jones). Pollie, a 16 year old sister, is a hosiery knitter with the same company, while her 14 year old sister is an apprentice dressmaker with a firm named Rogers.

PTE R A JONES, NEWTOWN.  
Mr and Mrs John Jones, Quarry Cottage, Canal road, Newtown, received intimation on Wednesday, that their son, Pte Richd Arthur Jones, had been missing in Egypt since March 9th. Pte Jones enlisted in February, 1915, and after being trained in Oswestry, was sent to Egypt in January, 1916. Until now he has been very lucky, never having been ill at all. He is one of four soldier brothers—one Sergt John Jones, is in France; another, Cpl George Jones, in Salonica; and the third, Pte Henry Jones, in Warrington. Before enlisting he was employed at R.W.W., and was very well known in the town, being an enthusiastic footballer and cricket player in the local team and in the R.W.W. teams.

Richard's obituary appeared in 'The County Times' on 30th. March, 1918 and, right, official notification of his death.

W207-11P107 1500 1/16 HWV(CP445) H14206 Form D.P.(a).

Any further letter on this subject should be addressed to—  
The Secretary,  
War Office,  
Alexandra House,  
Kingsway, London, W.C.2,  
and the number below quoted.

WAR OFFICE,  
ALEXANDRA HOUSE,  
KINGSWAY, W.C.2,  
25 August 1918

C 2. Casualties D.P.(a).  
E/ 754579 /1.

To  
The Officer in charge of 760-2 Records.  
Kenneth Chambers  
S. 1111

No. 291456 Rank Pte.  
Name Jones R.A.  
Regiment 5<sup>th</sup> Royal Welsh Fusiliers

The Army Council has decided that this soldier is to be regarded for official purposes as having died on or since the 9 March 1918.

The next-of-kin should be notified accordingly on Army Form B. 104-82a, and the usual papers prepared, if this has not already been done. In accordance with the official letter dated 6th July, 1917 (45 E.F. 349, C. 2, Casualties), the Regimental Paymaster should be notified that this is a case where Army Form B. 2090C. is not being employed, and that he should take the necessary action to close the account.

E. Fleming



Cup Final Day:  
April 13 1914

The Team line-up



**William Ewart Beadles (Outside Right)**

**Age in 1914: 20**

**Service in WW1**

He enlisted as Private 988 in 7th Bn RWF on the day war broke out having previously joining the RWF Territorial Force . In August 1915 he embarked for Gallipoli with 1/7th Bn. RWF. Evacuated from Gallipoli to Egypt in December 1915 he then served in Palestine where, as Sergeant, was in action at the Battles of Gaza, Beersheba and Tel Khuweilfa. On 13th Nov 1917 he was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the action at Tel el Khuweilfa. He was also awarded the Silver War Badge in January 1918. Such badges were usually issued to soldiers receiving a wound or other disability while on active service overseas.

### What the 1911 Census tells us

Born in 1895, Ewart is still living in the family home at 3 Cross St, Penygloddfa, close to the present day Bell public house. He is employed in the RWW as a Draper. Three other brothers, David, Ernest and Harry (also a talented footballer and destined to play for Liverpool and Wales) were also employed there.

*“Just a line to break the news that we have been in action and have lost rather heavily, but Harold and I are all right, thank God. It was a terrible time . . . I can't write now, as I feel upset about some of my pals who have been killed”*

William Ewart Beadles in a letter to his friend D. Jabez Jones (1915)

Ewart's fire damaged attestation papers, August 1914



**Cup Final Day:  
April 13 1914**

The Team line-up

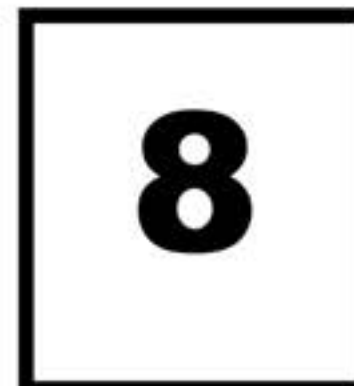


### What the 1911 Census tells us

Bert's father Edward was originally from Somerset. He had moved to Town where he met and married his wife, Sarah.

In 1911, the family is living at 7 Francis Place, Newtown. Bert is the second son and fourth child. He is employed as a warehouseman at RWW. It is possible that his father, a tailor, is also employed there, whilst his brother is a railway clerk.

The close-knit ties of the RWW players is demonstrated by the fact that Bert would go on to marry Mathilda Townsend on 27 June 1915. Mathilda, or Tillie as she was known, was goalkeeper Percy Townsend's sister.



**Bert Evans (Inside Right)**

**Age in 1914: 22**

**Service in WW1**

Little detail known as his service record has not survived. Family tradition indicates that he did serve in the army, probably in the RWF. His marriage in 1915 indicates that he was not involved in the Gallipoli campaign. He may have served in Egypt, but like his brother-in-law Percy Townsend was transferred to the Western Front where he survived a German gas attack.



**Bert is pictured** in an earlier unknown team photo of c.1910. He is the last player second from right with the child. The first player on the left is his future brother-in-law and RWW team mate, Percy Townsend.

**(With thanks to Chris Roach)**





**Cup Final Day:  
April 13 1914**

The Team line-up



**9**

**Stanley Maurice Jones (Captain and Centre Forward)**

**Age in 1914: 26**

**Service in WW1**

Records have not survived. The Army Medal Roll shows that he joined the Royal Engineers and was qualified to receive the Victory and General Service Medals. He is identified in one photograph indicating that he served with the Royal Engineers, although where is unknown.

**What the 1911 Census tells us**

Maurice (the name he seemed to prefer), is the son of John Maurice Jones, the creator of the RWWSRS. His father and mother, Florence and his two siblings, Daisy and Dora all work for Pryce-Jones. But Maurice is a joiner at a saw mill.

This census suggest that Maurice did not join the staff of the RWW until after 1911. If this is true, then his time there was brief. Shortly after playing in the 1914 Cup Final in Maurice left Newtown to marry Alice Cranston.

Alice's father, a Scottish weaver, is working in the tweed factory in the Cambrian Mill. Following its destruction in a devastating fire in 1912, he left with his family for Huddersfield where the prospects of employment were better. Maurice and Alice married in Pendlebury in June 1914.

Maurice's sister, Daisy, provides another close tie to the team when she marries her brother's team mate, Clifford Harris in 1915.



Corporal Maurice Jones (seated centre) poses with his fellow soldiers. He is wearing the cap badge and insignia of the Signals Corps, Royal Engineers.

**With thanks to Andrew Gentle**



**Cup Final Day:  
April 13 1914**

The Team line-up



**10**

**Harry Boulton (Inside Left)**

**Age in 1914: 24**

**Service in WW1**

Harry's service record has not survived, but he must have joined the territorial force before the war, for a newspaper report shows him playing in the RWF team against Cefn Druids in 1910. He missed the Gallipoli Campaign and like his team mate, Richard A. Jones, joined the RWF in Egypt in January 1916.

Name	BOULTON	County	R.W. Lns	Age	24	Height	5'6"	Weight	135
Given Name	Harry								
Medal		Ball		Face		Remarks			
Victory		7/102841 13587							
Service		No do							
Star									
Theatre of War first served in									
Date of entry therein									

Harry's medal card is all that has survived of his service record and shows that he was awarded the Victory and General Service Medal, but not the 1915 star. This indicates that he did not serve in the Gallipoli campaign

**What the 1911 Census tells us**

Harry, is the eldest child of Thomas, an insurance clerk, and Sarah Boulton of Brynfield House, Bryn St, Penygloddfa. Thomas and Sarah have been married for 23 years.

Harry is employed as a draper with "Pryce Jones Stores". In addition to his sister Amy, Harry has two step siblings - Lizzie and Edward Garnett. All four children are employed by Pryce Jones.

Harry was a gifted footballer, having trials for both Wolves and Wales and scoring the winning goal in the RWW cup final. He was also an accomplished cricketer, playing wicket keeper and bowler for the RWW cricket team.

**CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911**

126

NAME AND SEX	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY	AGE	SEX	MARRIAGE		PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION		BIRTHPLACE OF EACH PERSON	EDUCATION	LITERARY SKILLS
				Married	Single	Profession	Occupation			
Thomas Boulton	Head	63	Male	Married	23	2	4	Clwyd, North Wales	None	None
Sarah Jane Boulton	Wife	65	Female	Married	22	4	4	Clwyd, North Wales	None	None
Harry Boulton	Son	21	Male	Single				Clwyd, North Wales	None	None
Lizzie Garnett	Step-daughter	32	Female	Married				Clwyd, North Wales	None	None
Edward Garnett	Step-son	26	Male	Married				Clwyd, North Wales	None	None

I declare that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as shown to me by the enumerator.

Signature: *Thomas Boulton*  
Residence: *Brynfield House Bryn St Penygloddfa*



Cup Final Day:  
April 13 1914

The Team line-up



11

George Williams (Outside Left)

Age in 1914: 23

Service in WW1

George's service record is incomplete. What has survived relates to his time in the Royal Engineers, post-July 1916. However, it is possible from this and from two newspaper entries in *The County Times* and *Montgomeryshire Express* to reconstruct his earlier service history.

George had originally enlisted in the Territorial Force on 19 February 1910. In August 1914 he volunteered for active service and was probably amongst those RWFs who left Newtown later that month. He fought with his four other RWW team mates at Suvla Bay in 1915 and was evacuated to Egypt in December of that year. On 2 June 1916, he received his discharge "as time expired" (*The County Times*). But by the end of the month he had re-enlisted and was assigned to 3/1 Welsh Division Signal Company, Royal Engineers.

Now, as 452611 Pioneer George Williams, he was despatched to France. But in early 1918 he was invalided home with appendicitis.

### What the 1911 Census tells us

20 year old George is living in Skinner St with his widowed mother, Annie. George has no occupation assigned to him. Ellyn, his sister, is employed at the "Royal Welch Warehouse" and his brother William at the Cambrian Mills.

George's enrolment papers (right) show that he was classed as B1 fit for service, i.e. not fit for front line duties but "able to march at least five miles, to see to shoot with glasses, and to hear well". George was consequently assigned to the 1/3 Welsh Signals Corps, Royal Engineers. Other papers in his war record show that he was the second married member of the RWW team having married Fanny Thomas on 1 November, 1913. At five foot two and a half he was also the shortest man in the team.

*You are followed with the...*  
**ENROLMENT PAPER**  
 For men deemed to be entitled to the Territorial Force for General Service with the Colours or in the Reserve for the period of the War, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1916.

No. 10576. Name *George Williams* Corp. *R. S. Welsh Div.*

Questions to be put to the Enrolment Officer

1. What is your Name? *George Williams*
2. What is your full Address? *15 Skinner St. Newtown*
3. Are you a British Subject? *Yes*
4. What is your Age? *23 years 10 months 1914*
5. What is your Trade or Calling? *Waiter*
6. Are you Married? *Yes*
7. Have you ever served in any branch of His Majesty's Forces, naval or military? If so, which? *Royal Welch Div.*
8. Have you any professions for any particular branch of the service, if so, which? *None*
9. Are you desirous of serving in the Royal Army, if so, state your qualifications.

*George Williams* SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT

EXEMPTION FROM COMBATANT SERVICE OR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION AS TO FITNESS FOR SERVICE OR BARRACKS DUTY

Classification: *Class B.1 (Low)*

I certify that the above named man, and appeal him to the 1/3 Welsh Signals Corps, Royal Engineers.

Name	Rank	Company	Regiment	Date of enlistment	Signature (G.O.)	By whom awarded	Remarks
<i>George Williams</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>1/3 Welsh Signals Corps</i>	<i>Royal Engineers</i>	<i>1910</i>	<i>George Williams</i>	<i>By whom awarded</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>George Williams</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>1/3 Welsh Signals Corps</i>	<i>Royal Engineers</i>	<i>1916</i>	<i>George Williams</i>	<i>By whom awarded</i>	<i>Remarks</i>

George's military career had a few bumps. His disciplinary record was not perfect. He was guilty of disobedience, outstaying his embarkation leave by two days and appearing on parade with a dirty cap badge, for which he received 3 days confined to barracks!. These all occurred just before and immediately after the Armistice, so perhaps standards were slipping.

# War! 1914

After a month of diplomatic tension, following the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Britain followed her allies Russia and France and finally declared war on Germany, Austria Hungary and Turkey. The Triple Entente would challenge the Triple Alliance for control of Europe.



August 22nd., 1914, 7th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers march through Broad Street to the station following mobilisation. The battalion consisted of 19 officers and 890 men. Of the bandsmen leading the march, 17 had been members of Newtown Silver Band. Somewhere amongst the marching soldiers are at least five members of the RWW football team.

## "B" Company - a 'Pals' Company



Ewart Beadles



John Breese



Walter Lloyd



Clifford Harris



George Williams

'B' Company of the 7th Battalion consisted mainly of recruits drawn from the Newtown area. It was a close-knit group. Many had worked together at the Royal Welsh Warehouse. When the company marched out of Newtown in August 1914, it contained five of the victorious RWW football team.

Ewart Beadles fought with his two brothers, and saw his uncle die beside him at Gallipoli. His younger brother Ernie, would also die of wounds sustained there.

Many of the company had joined as 16 and 17 year old 'Territorials' long before the war. Prior to 1914, the company did not have a particularly good reputation. They were often the butt of local jokes and sometimes described as "sham soldiers".

By 1918, these "sham soldiers" had been tested to the limit.

Another photograph of the 7th RWF departure on August 22. Look carefully at some of the expressions on the faces of the troops. Do they look as though they are going off to battle?



John Breese joined up as a 16 year old bugle boy in March 1906. He re-engaged on a one year contract until 1909 when he extended it to a four year period.

Above: the Pryce-Jones family loomed large in the life of John and his colleagues. His agreement is witnessed by A.W. Pryce-Jones, his commanding Officer.



## Gallipoli 1915

In July 1915, the five 'Warehousemen' of the 7th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers sailed for the Gallipoli Peninsula as part of the 53rd (Welsh) Division. Their mission: to seize Turkish positions and gain control of the Dardanelles Straits connecting the Aegean and Black Seas. They landed on the beaches near Suvla Bay on 9th August 1915.



The official war diary of the 7th Battalion (left) records the landing masks the actual chaos of the day. Men failed to meet up with their supplies, they had no maps and precious little drinking water. Worst of all was the constant sniping from the crack Turkish sharpshooters positioned on the hills above. In the first 24 hours, the 7th had lost 60 men with a further 300 wounded. By the 14 August, the battalion was evacuated to the island of Mudros. Their casualties so high that they were no longer considered to be an effective force.

In mid October, the battalion were sent back into action to take impregnable Turkish positions in the hills. Often fighting hand-to-hand, in torrential rain, floods and freezing blizzards, the troops pushed forward.

By December, the five 'Warehousemen' had remained unscathed. But on 8 December, John Breese received a shrapnel wound. Two days later, the 7th were withdrawn along with the whole 53rd Division. Of the 19,000 men who had landed in August only 2,500 remained fit for action.



John Breese's service papers records his participation in the M.E.F. (Mediterranean Expeditionary Force) as well as the subsequent Egyptian campaign. Under the list of medals he was awarded, is the stark record of his wounding on 8 December. John was one of the 16,500 casualties suffered by the 53rd (Welsh) Division between October and December 1915.



August 1915: above, allied forces disembark at Suvla Bay.

Below, mule trains transport much needed drinking water to the troops



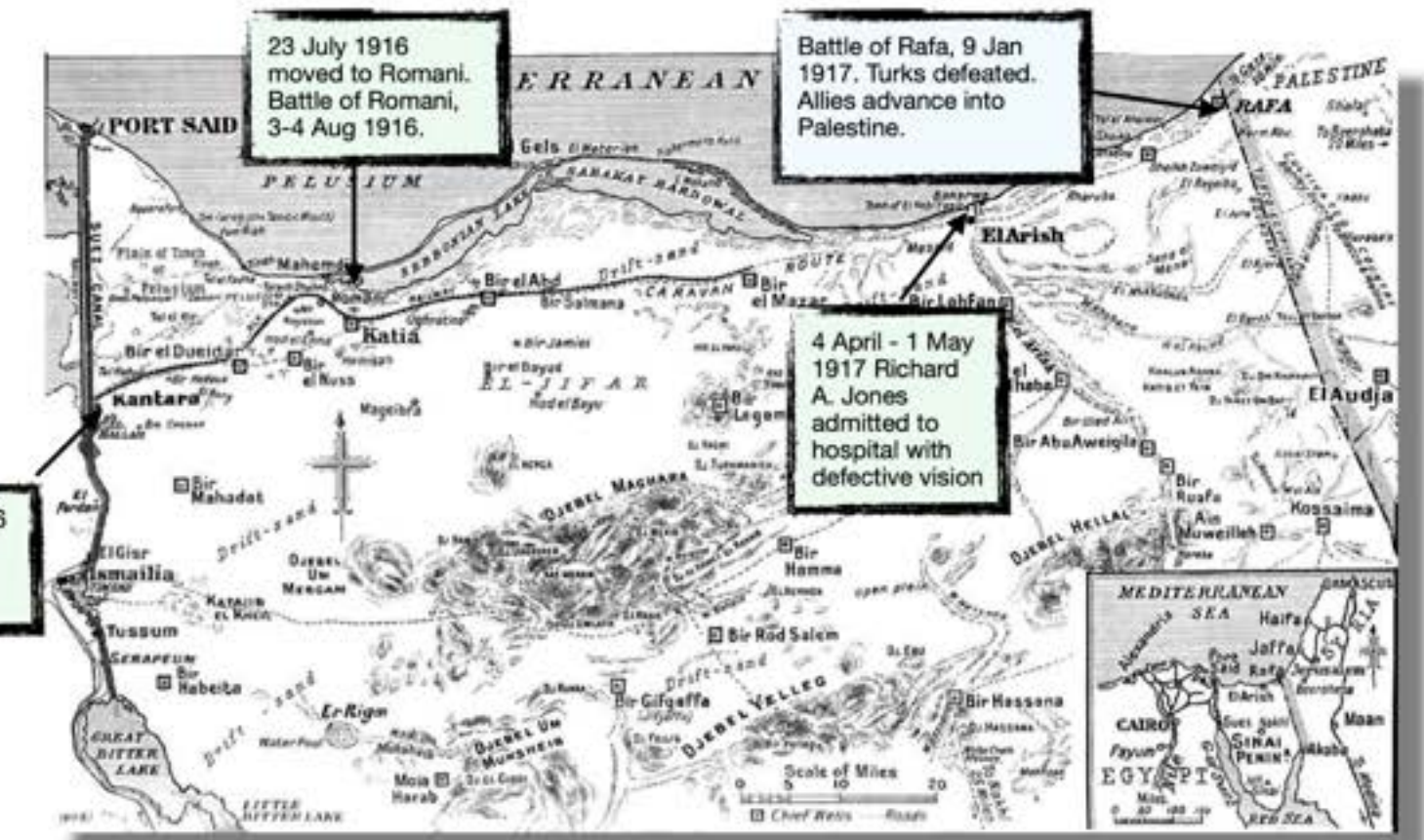
**"Tell Wales my Welsh Division fought magnificently and stood up to superior numbers for three days and nights and guarded my right flank while we broke the Turkish centre. I am intensely proud of my troops, who fairly carried the Turk off his legs with their impetuosity."**

Lieut-General Sir Phillip Chetwoode (commander of XX Corps, of which the 7th were a part), quoted in 'The County Times, 22 Dec. 1917

## The 7th. in Egypt 1916

The 7th Battalion arrived at Alexandria on 19 December, 1915. Their numbers had been reduced to 16 officers and 265 men. They spent the first half of 1916 near Cairo recovering their strength and their numbers, before entering the Sinai Desert to assist in the building of a railway to carry the war to the Turks in Palestine. The railway would link Kantara in the west with Rafa in the east.

Some 6000 troops were sent out to Alexandria to reinforce the survivors of Gallipoli. By the end of January, Bert Evans, Harry Boulton, Percy Townsend, Richard A. Jones and Richard Rees had joined their former team mates in the heat of the desert



Compared to Gallipoli, their time in Egypt was less stressful. The main problems was the heat and dysentery. Football was a major source of relaxation. There were monthly Divisional competitions and, in January 1917, the 158th Brigade Cup, won by the 7th Battalion. How many of the Warehousemen took part is unknown, although Sergeant Ewart Beadles did play in the Brigade Final. None of the Warehousemen appear to be present in this photograph, although another Newtown man, George Latham is seated second from right.



# Death in Palestine: 1917-18

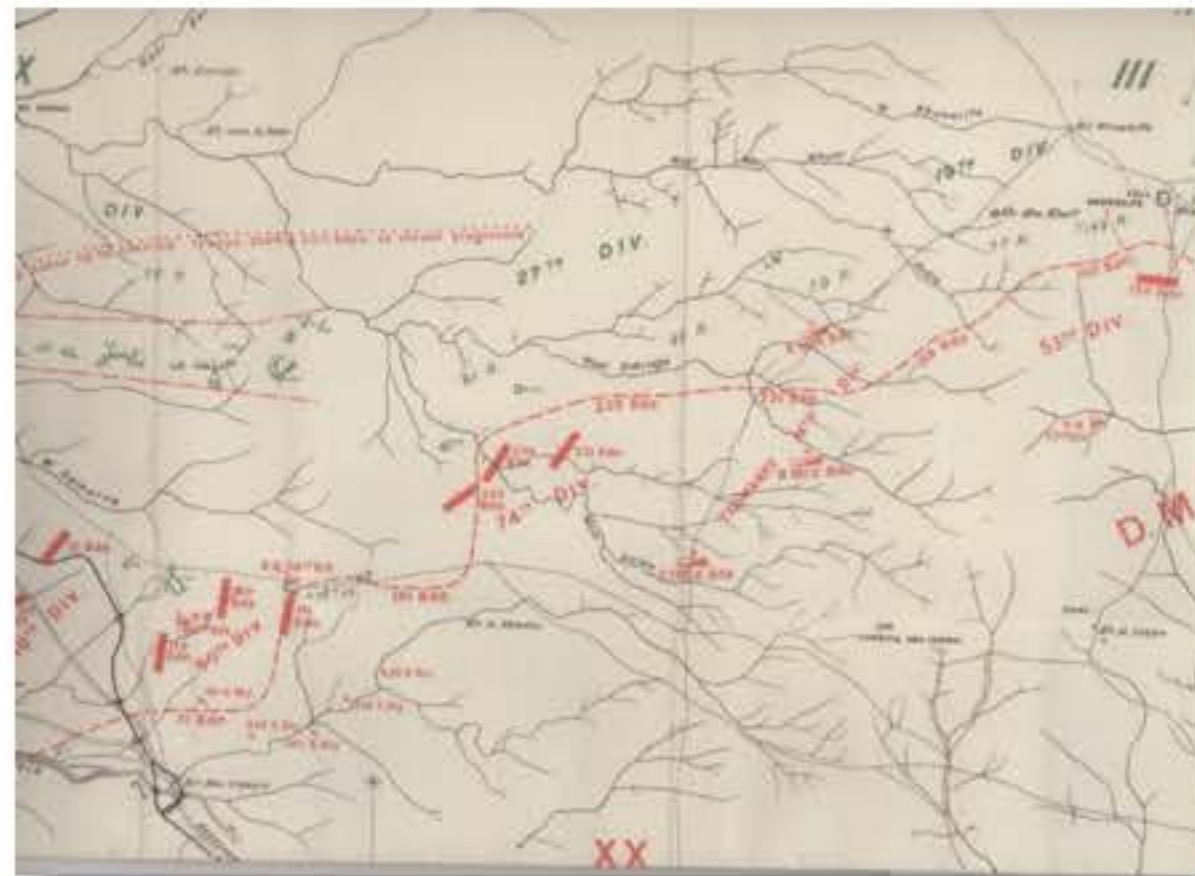
*From January 1917 to October 1918 an arduous campaign, barely understood by the British people, was fought for control of Palestine. After a year of relative quiet, the ten warehousemen would participate in some of the fiercest battles of the campaign, at Gaza, Beersheba and many more. Sadly, two would never return home.*



## John Breese

Following his wounding in Gallipoli in December 1915, he was evacuated to Alexandria and thence returned home on 24 January 1916. Six months later, recovered from his wounds, he returned to the 7th Battalion in Egypt as acting sergeant.

In January 1917 he advanced into Palestine with the rest of his comrades and fought at the battles of Gaza and Beersheba. Following the capture of Beersheba on the road to Jerusalem on 30 October 1917, an allied attack was launched on Turkish positions at Tel el Khuweilfa.



Campaign map of Beersheba area, showing the position of the 53rd (Welsh) Division and Tel el Khuweilfa at top right

In the early hours of 6 November John advanced with the rest of his battalion on the Turkish held 'Hill 1706' which they took "with the bayonet". Later an unsuccessful enemy counter-attack was launched which gave the battalion "a rather bad time". By the end of the day, the 7th held their position, but John Breese lay dead, one of the many casualties of the day.

## Richard Alfred Jones

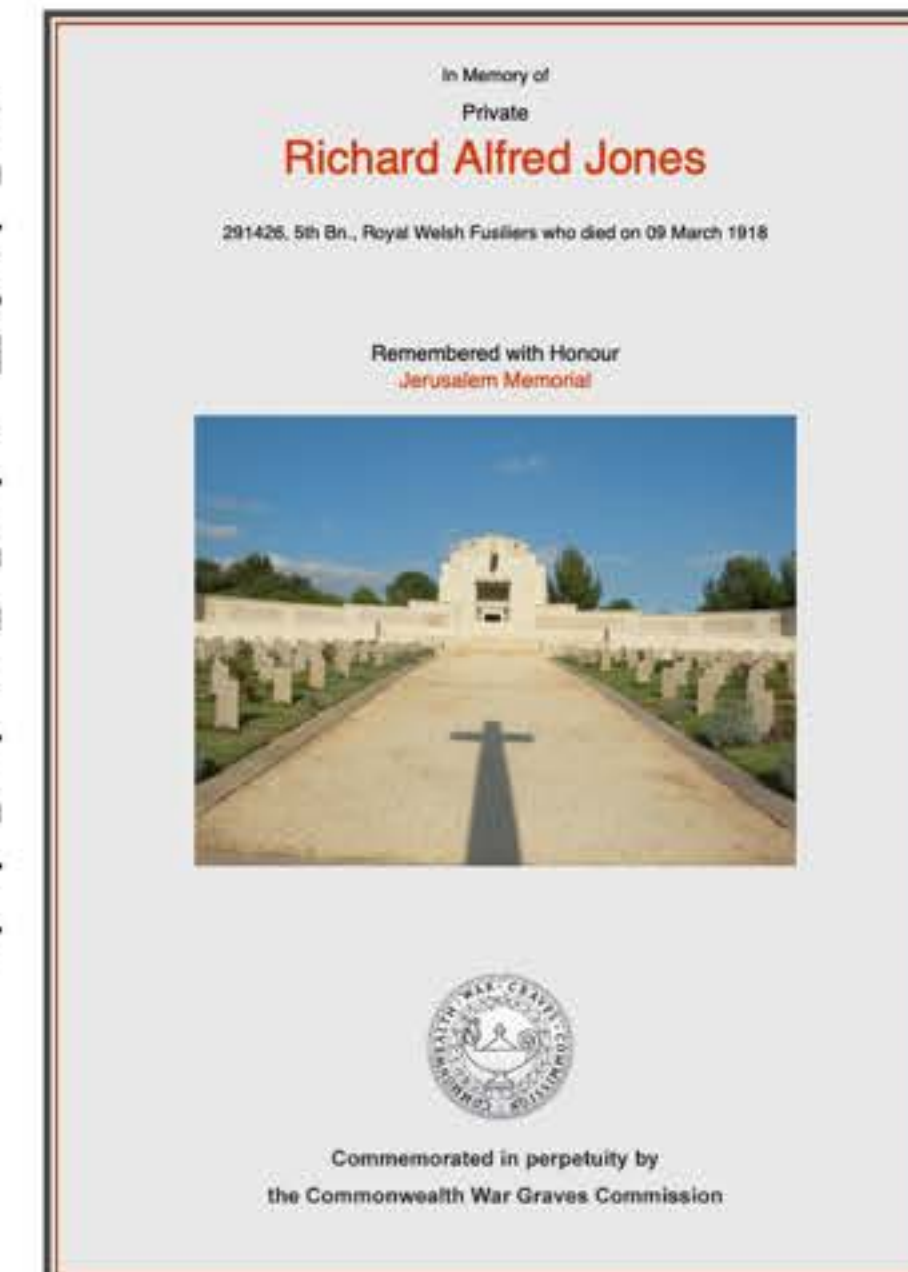
His early army career had been disappointing. Wishing to be assigned to the 7th with his other pals, instead he was placed in a reserve battalion, due to his poor eyesight and what was described as only "fair" development. But by the end of 1916, he was pronounced "Fit for General Service" and by January 1917 he had arrived in Alexandria joining the 1/5th Battalion RWF.



From Alexandria, he entrained across the Sinai on the railway built by his old teammates in time to take part in the first Battle of Gaza (26-27 March 1917). But problems with eyesight dogged him and he was admitted to the Second Australian Stationary Hospital at El Arish, back in the Sinai, with "Defective vision" where he remained for a month.

From May 1917, Richard was back in the fighting line and saw action repeatedly.

On the morning of 8 March 1918, the 5th Battalion successfully captured a Turkish hilltop observation post at Tel Assur, north of Jerusalem. Here they successfully withstood four Turkish counterattacks in a desperate pitched battle. Richard was initially posted as missing in action and later confirmed dead, his body never found.



Commemorated in perpetuity by  
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

## France: 1918



**Clifford Harris**

Pte Harris was sent to France in 1918 where he was wounded in battle.

His wounds were sufficiently serious to declare him class Biii, unfit for active service. In August 1918, he was transferred to the Army Service Corp and spent the final months of the war at Woolwich Dockyard.



**Bert Evans**

Little is known about his military service, beyond his obituary in 1968, which states he served in France. It is possible

that, like his future brother-in-law, Percy, his career followed a similar path. Whilst in France, Bert suffered a serious gas injury during a German assault.



**George Williams**

George had a different journey to France. After battling through Gallipoli and the heat, flies and dysentery of Egypt, he was discharged from the army in

July 1916. But this was not the end of his war. On July 27 he re-enlisted, joining the 3/1 Welsh Division Signal Company. In January 1917 he was sent to the Western Front. By late January 1918, he was back home having suffered appendicitis.

With thanks to Gordon Townsend.

For so many Britons, both then and now, the Western Front is synonymous with the horrors of World War One. Four of the Warehouse team are known to have served there. In March 1917, a new battalion of the RWF was formed in Egypt; the 24th Battalion. In May 1918, the Battalion was transferred to France as part of the 31st Division.

Many of the troops serving in the 7th were transferred to the new battalion, their places taken by soldiers drafted in from India. The 24th participated in some of the closing battles of World War One including St Quentin, the Second Battle of the Somme and the final advance in Artois and Flanders.



**Percy Townsend**

Sergeant Townsend was transferred to the 24th Battalion at some point between March 1917 and May 1918. The surviving

evidence indicates that he entered service as a member of the 7th Battalion, which might suggest Egypt and was then transferred. Once in France he seems to have been "struck off the strength", indicating that he suffered a wound, or gassing. Whatever happened, his conduct was worthy of recognition, as the citation below, signed by Winston S. Churchill reveals.



1914 marked the high water mark for the RWW Sports. Despite attempts to revive the event following peace in 1918, it would never again attract the same crowds. All competitive football was suspended for the duration of the war. The RWW Football Club was never revived. The survivors of the 1914 team returned to pick up their lives in a new world.

### Percy Townsend

After his discharge in 1919, he returned to Newtown, perhaps taking over the licence of the New Inn from his father. In 1923, he married Elizabeth Gwen Evans of Pontypridd. The couple had four children. By 1939, they had moved to Llanidloes and Percy became the landlord of The Elephant Hotel. He remained in the Elephant until his retirement in 1965.

Percy died in his home in Llanidloes at the age of 83.



Percy's wedding day, June, 1923. Percy and his bride, Gwen, are seated centre, surrounded by members of their families. Bert Evans, another member of the RWW team, is standing, extreme left, with his wife Tillie, one of Percy's sisters. (With thanks to Chris Roach/Gordon Townsend)

# Aftermath

**John Breese**  
Killed in action 6th  
November 1917  
aged 28



### Clifford Harris

When Clifford was discharged from the army in February 1919, he was still suffering from dysentery and was granted an army pension for 26 weeks. Nevertheless, he recovered and was able to return to work as a tailor with Pryce Jones. By 1939 he was a tailoring Foreman living in 'Ivydene', Nantoeir. He died, aged 70 in 1966.

### Richard E Rees

After discharge, Richard settled back in Newtown, marrying Ethel. The marriage would last 60 years and produce three children.

When World War Two broke out, Richard was working in the top secret 'shadow factory' of Accles & Pollock at the Lion Works manufacturing munitions. He would remain there until his retirement. He died aged 82 at his home, 11 Dysart Terrace, Llanllwchaiarn.

### Walter Lloyd

Walter returned to his pre-war job as a draper. During World War Two he served as an Air Raid Protection Warden. He remained a keen sportsman and was still playing cricket for Newtown in his fifties. Walter's grandson, Stephen, writes, "Walter lived to the age of 80 and enjoyed remarkably good health, his last, being his only real illness. He lived in Newtown throughout his life, working for MANWEB for many years. He was a keen fisherman often seen cycling on his heavy Phillips bike to Aberbechan Brook and beyond".



Above: Walter is pictured fourth from left, back row in this photo of Newtown Cricket Club, 1947



### Maurice Jones

Returned to his wife Alice and his home in Huddersfield. In 1939, he was sharing the home with Alice's sister and aged mother. He was working as a wood machinist. Three years later, Maurice was dead, at the age of 53.



**Bert Evans** (above, with wife Tillie in Berriew on their 50th wedding anniversary. (with thanks to Chris Roach)

Bert returned to the RWW after his discharge eventually rising to the position of Manager - Buyer in the underwear department. In 1952 he retired to give his full attention to managing The Lion Hotel in Berriew. He played an active part in village life, being a church bell ringer and becoming president of Berriew Football Club. He died 30 Jan 1968 at The Lion Hotel, Berriew, aged 76.

# Aftermath

**Richard Jones**  
Killed in action 9th March  
1918  
Aged 29



Bronze commemorative plaque (known as 'The Dead Man's Penny'), presented to the next-of-kin of all service personnel killed in World War 1

### George Williams

Returned to Newtown after being discharged on 31 March 1920. He re-enlisted in 7th Bn. RWF Territorial Army on 9 June 1921. In 1939 he was living in Park St and was working as an auxiliary postman. He died in 1973, aged 82.

### Ewart Beadles

He did not return home until 19 Jan 1919 and was finally discharged 31 March 1920, giving him a total of 5 years and 240 days service. Shortly after discharge, he moved to Prescott, Lancashire, married and became a psychiatric nurse. Within four years of his discharge from the regular army, he re-enlisted with RWF 7th Battalion Territorial Army as 4185563 and served 1924 to 1939.

He died in 1958 aged 63 and was buried at Rainhill Cemetery, Liverpool.

### Harry Boulton

Harry returned to his old job as a draper at the RWW and worked there until his sudden death in 1954 at the age of 65.

Harry's obituary, *The County Times*, 11 Dec. 1954

