

## 1: Southampton F.C. - Wikipedia

*The National Roll of the Great War Section IV Southampton (14 Volumes) The Complete collection. The National Roll of the Great War is a unique series of 14 volumes of the First World War.*

The figures also represent those who returned home, but whose lives would never be the same again. The Silent Silhouettes commemorate the 1. They all helped make us the nation we are today. A figure is located in each council ward and one near the Cenotaph. The work of medical staff in wartime is often overlooked, but an intriguing diary sheds new lights on their vital role. There will be 30 stamps in total – six per year from to Yet, it is as important as its famous counterparts like the Menin Gate at Ypres and Thiepval on the Somme. It commemorates by name the members of the Commonwealth land and air forces who were lost or buried at sea or whose final resting place is unknown. The example and experience of those who lived through it shaped the world we live in today. In The Royal British Legion is leading the nation in saying Thank You to all who served, sacrificed and changed our world. First World War Season: They soon discover war is not about heroism but about pain, suffering and death. Finding a Way Back Home from War: It takes a wry and often humorous look at life in a WW1 trench through the eyes of its two reluctant heroes. Healing the Wounds of War: With historical re-enactments, museum and heritage stalls, charity display stands, brass band, guided walks, carriage rides and family activities. All walks start just inside the main gates at the end of Cemetery Road where parking is available. This national memorial commemorates 1, personnel of the land and air forces who have no grave but the sea. Many of the ships and personnel commemorated here had Southampton connections. The memorial is located on the right, just inside the main Hollybrook Cemetery gate, Tremona Road. A lot of research, reading, designing and planning has taken place behind the scene, so as to ensure that this festival will be worthy of commemorating the thousands of men, women and children from Britain, and her far flung Empire, who gave up so much for World Peace. There was also be a display in memory of those lost during WW1 who came from the Bitterne area, courtesy of Bitterne Local History Society. Performed by a strong cast of choirs, military drums and the professional Showcase Philharmagic Orchestra, who are all volunteering their time, for an unforgettable evening. The performance embraced the Act of Remembrance with time to reflect and give thanks to our fallen heroes. In collaboration with the Showcase Performance Company. Before the Service started, at approximately The Parade was then followed by the Mayoral Civic Procession. All Welcome to Attend. Sunday 11 Nov at

## 2: James Andrew Masters | Southampton Cenotaph

*A pen picture of the war service of well over , men and women. One of the most sought-after sets of reference books of the First World War is the National Roll of the Great War.*

History[ edit ] There is evidence of settlement in the area now known as Southampton as far back as the Stone Age , but no evidence of boating or port activity. The settlement was abandoned when the Romans left Britain in AD. The population reached about 5,, making it a large town. Legend has it that while in Southampton although Bosham , West Sussex makes a similar claim , [2] Viking king Cnut the Great also known as King Canute sat on the shore on his throne and commanded the incoming tide to stop and not wet his robes. The tide ignored him. He was not trying to prove he was all-powerful, but was demonstrating to his courtiers that even he was not all-powerful; they should worship God instead. In , Canute was crowned King of England in Southampton; although he had come as an invader, his twenty-year reign was peaceful and uneventful. She was destroyed by fire on the river Hamble in Trade with Genoa and Venice began and flourished, traders bringing luxuries such as perfumes, spices and silk and cargoes of alum and woad used to dye wool and returning with English wool and cloth. However, she was leaky and put into Dartmouth and Plymouth for repairs. There are reports that crew members who did not want to make the voyage sabotaged her. The 16th and 17th centuries were another period of decline for Southampton, as other ports such as London competed for business. The Italian trade dwindled, and the port was generally quiet until the second half of the 18th century. Trade gradually increased, and soon the port was handling wine and fruit from Spain and Portugal ; grain from Ireland and eastern England; woollen stockings from the Channel Islands ; slate and building stone from Scotland ; coal from Newcastle and Scotland, and timber from the Baltics. The original wooden Royal Victoria Pier was opened in , and provided berthing facilities at all tidal depths. This became known as the "outer dock" when a second, "inner" dock began use in In Queen Victoria opened the Empress Dock, larger and deeper than earlier ones. Four dry docks for ship maintenance were constructed, opening in , , and In the Royal Pier reopened now built of iron instead of wood. That year, the London and South Western Railway which had greater financial resources than the locally owned docks company became owner and operator of the docks. Mural of Cunard RMS Aquitania by Brian Burnell, Southampton Many new ships were too big for the four dry docks, so a fifth the largest in the world was constructed in When ships outgrew that, a sixth larger dock was opened. When ships grew larger still, a floating dry dock was ordered from Armstrong Whitworth in Newcastle. Announced in , [15] it arrived in , and was based at Berth To use the facility, seawater would be allowed into its internal tanks to partially submerge it; a ship sailed in and the water would be pumped out. This raised the dock, taking the ship out of the water for repairs and maintenance. In it was sold to Brazil , but it sank on the way there. The New Docks are currently known as the Western Docks. West of the dry dock, a container port was developed from "€" in response to the increased use of containers. These included an interior finished in blond burr woods, waiting rooms, baggage areas, spectator galleries, press rooms for journalists and three power-operated, telescoping gangways. Other amenities included buffets, a currency exchange, railway booking offices, telephone kiosks, newspaper stands and shops selling flowers, books and last-minute items. It was a luxurious facility by the standards of the day, and media interest in travelling celebrities added to its glamour. The Queen Elizabeth II passenger terminal was opened in to augment and replace it, which remains in regular use. That terminal in turn is augmented by the Ocean Terminal, across the dock from the old. The following facts and figures are from the Handbook to Southampton Docks:

## 3: national roll of the great war | eBay

*Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.*

Part 1 Part 1 Narrator: In the summer of , at docks up and down the eastern seaboard, thousands of American soldiers boarded ships bound for France. They were the vanguard of a new American army, about to enter the most destructive war the world had ever known. The United States goes from being the country on the other side of the ocean to being the preeminent world power. This is the birth of the on-going debate over how involved America should be in the world. The troops were drawn from every corner of the country, and reflected the teeming diversity of turn-of-the-century America. Helen Zoe Veit, Historian: In many ways World War I forced Americans to ask what are we as a country? Who are we as a people? All across the country, communities staged elaborate celebrations to send their men off to war. But underneath the calls for unity, Americans were deeply divided. World War I showed Americans the best and worst that the country is capable of. It lays bare questions the Americans continue to ask themselves for the rest of the 20th century. This was a period of deep paranoia in this country. Women who refused to set aside their campaign for suffrage because of the war were set upon by mobs and carted off to prison. African-American men joined in a war for freedom abroad, while being denied it at home. The war galvanizes African Americans, not just to fight for their country, but to fight for their rights as American citizens. When the ships let loose their lines and headed out to sea, the troops on board were entering a conflict of unprecedented bloodshed and suffering, one that had come to be known as The Great War. Dan Carlin, Podcast Producer: Crowds were flocking to theaters to see the newest film by Charlie Chaplin. A loaf of bread cost six cents. In , the nation boasted a population of almost a hundred million people. A third of them were immigrants, or had parents who had been born abroad. And one out of three Americans lived on farms. Women could vote, but only in twelve states of the union. In the South, African Americans had virtually no political rights at all. Europe was a one-week steamship voyage away. In the United States was the largest producer of steel. It had the biggest transportation network. It had more energy resources. It had the second biggest population in the western world saving only Russia. But the American people as a whole were quite ambivalent about whether or not they actually wanted to become one of the great powers that arbitrated the destinies of the world at large. I think that Wilson had, even in this vision of America as a moral beacon in the world, as a city upon a hill, this sense that Americans had something to give to the world. Germany was led by a kaiser, Russia a tsar. Great Britain and France, two democracies, jealously guarded far-flung colonial empires. The assassination of an obscure Austro-Hungarian aristocrat by a Serbian nationalist had provided a pretext to unleash imperial rivalries that were breaking the continent apart. Germany and its ally, Austria Hungary, declared war on Serbia and her ally, Russia. Germany then invaded France " through neutral Belgium " and Russia. Britain came to the aid of, the French and the Belgians and suddenly, millions of men were fighting a war whose very purpose seemed hard to comprehend. What were they thinking? They had so much going for them. Europe was the most prosperous part of the world, the most powerful part of the world. It had had extraordinary progress. It had a century of almost unbroken peace, and suddenly they blundered into this war. Almost from the outset of the war, Woodrow Wilson was trying to find diplomatic solutions. He believed if all the heads of state could sit at a table and confer, they could probably have ended this war. As he faced the greatest international crisis of his presidency, Woodrow Wilson was falling apart. In a small bedroom on the second floor of the White House, his wife Ellen lay dying. They had been married for 29 years, and she had borne him three daughters, standing by him during his dramatic rise to the White House. Two days after war broke out, at five in the afternoon, she died. Here is the president of the United States who is so bereft he is actually contemplating giving up the office. He does not know how he can go on without this woman, who really sacrificed everything she could for him. He sat next to the casket during a sleepless train ride back to her family home in Georgia. For the first time in decades, Woodrow Wilson was facing the future alone. The son of a Scottish Presbyterian minister from Virginia, he was a bookish young man with a delicate constitution who became a successful lawyer and

scholar of American government. He was a former professor, a former college president and the governor of New Jersey. He had a meteoric rise in politics and in an age of oratory, he was a very fine speaker. Woodrow Wilson was the most religious president we ever had. Woodrow Wilson is a man who got on his knees twice a day and prayed. He read scripture every night. He said grace before every meal. His faith informed everything he ever said, everything he ever thought, everything he ever did. An idealistic Democratic crusader, Wilson had spent his first two years in office driving through Congress a historic set of progressive reforms. His penchant for soaring rhetoric masked a pragmatic, and often ruthless, politician. He was also the first Democrat from the South to be elected president since Reconstruction. Almost overnight, thousands of promising civil service jobs that had been a path of upward mobility for African Americans were now open to whites only. Wilson felt that forward thinking white people were really best positioned to see to the well being of African Americans. And I think he felt confident that at some point African Americans would be able to be incorporated into the larger civic and democratic body in some way. He makes almost no effort to bring African Americans into any role in the government and in fact takes so many steps to alienate them that many African Americans who thought he would be a progressive on race become bitterly disappointed in him. Woodrow Wilson is the only United States president who was born in a country that had lost a war, the Confederate States of America. He carried that with him. He believes in democratic values, liberal values, he believes in peace. On August 18th, Wilson emerged from his grieving long enough to issue a proclamation. America is not a monolith. America is composed of a great many different communities. Take New York City. You had Irish who had no desire to go over and fight for the British king. You had Russian Jews who had no desire to go over and fight for the Tsar. You had German-American immigrants and Austrian-American immigrants who had no desire to go over and fight against their country. He thinks America has something to teach everyone. Part of it is ego. Wilson believes himself able to deliver these democratic practices to the global stage. He sees himself as well equipped to be this person. Ambassador Page saw little chance that America could stay detached from the great conflict that was shaking the world to its foundations. The day war broke out, the impeccably tailored American war correspondent Richard Harding Davis settled into his first class cabin on board a ship bound for France, and enjoyed a cold glass of champagne. Davis was perhaps the most famous journalist of his day, and the war promised to be the biggest story of his already legendary career. He had made a name for himself reporting for the newspapers owned by Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst, filing dispatches from war zones around the world. His vivid reports of the exploits of the Rough Riders in Cuba had helped catapult the young Theodore Roosevelt to national renown. Now Americans were counting on Davis to bring them news of the shocking developments in Europe. While he was crossing the Atlantic in the first week of August, German troops continued their invasion of neutral Belgium, rushing to encircle Paris and defeat the French and the British before the huge Russian armies to the east could mobilize. The German war plans called for them to defeat France first, within a short period of time, and then turn those armies on the Russians. The German army was well aware that its task was to arrive in Paris 42 days—not 43 days—42 days exactly after the invasion of Belgium. And the population in Belgium and northern France was not going to stand in the way. By August 17th, as hundreds of thousands of Belgian refugees were streaming away from the advancing German army, Davis had commandeered a motorcar and was headed in the opposite direction. He managed to find his way to Brussels to witness German forces entering the Belgian capital. The entrance of the German army into Brussels has lost all human quality. No longer was it regiments of men marching but something uncanny, inhuman, a force of nature. This was a machine, endless, tireless, with the delicate organization of a watch and the brute power of a steam roller. For three days and three nights the column of gray, with 50, thousand bayonets and 50, lances, with gray transport wagons, a gray cannon, like a river of steel, cut Brussels in two.

## 4: National Roll Of The Great War - Section 04 (Southampton) - S&N Genealogy Supplies

Shop NATIONAL ROLL OF THE GREAT WAR SECTION 4 COVERING SOUTHAMPTON from STEVE GARTON GENEALOGY, available on Tictail from Â£ in CD, DOWNLOAD.

Chart of yearly table positions of Southampton in the Football League. Foundation and Southern League

Southampton were originally founded at St. The club was originally known as St. Southampton won the Southern League championship for three years running between and and again in , and Although they would spend the next years there, the future was far from certain in those early days and the club had to rent the premises first before they could stump up the cash to buy the stadium in the early part of the 20th century. The club reached the first of their four FA Cup Finals in On that day, they went down 4-0 to Bury and two years later they would suffer a similar fate at the hands of Sheffield United as they were beaten 2-1 in a replay of the final. The 1922 season ended in triumph with promotion and marked the beginning of a year stay in the Second Division. The 1923 season was a unique "Even Season" 14 wins, 14 draws and 14 defeats for a total of 42 points, or one point per game. Goals for and against statistics were also equal and the team finished in mid-table. In and , they reached the semi-finals of the FA Cup, losing 2-0 and 2-1 to Sheffield United and Arsenal respectively. Saints were briefly forced to switch home matches to the ground of their local rivals Portsmouth at Fratton Park during World War II when a bomb landed on The Dell pitch in November , leaving an foot crater which damaged an underground culvert and flooded the pitch. Promotion was narrowly missed in 1948 when they finished in third place, a feat repeated the following season despite having an eight-point lead with eight games to play whilst in 1950 they were to be denied promotion by 0. In the 1949 and 1950 seasons, Charlie Wayman rattled in a total of 56 goals. Then relegation in sent Saints sliding back into Division 3 South. For the following campaign Ron Davies arrived to score 43 goals in his first season. Saints stayed among the elite for eight years, with the highest finishing position being seventh place in 1969 and again in 1970 The Saints were one of the first victims of the new three-down relegation system in 1971 They finished comfortably in 14th place in their first season back in the top flight. The following season they returned to Wembley in the final of the League Cup where they acquitted themselves well, losing 3-2 to Nottingham Forest. The following season, Kevin Keegan helped lift the club to the top of the First Division. Southampton led the league for over two months, taking top spot on 30 January and staying there apart from one week until 3 April But in a disappointing end to the season, in which Keegan was hampered by a back injury, Southampton won only two of their last nine games and finished seventh. McMenemy then added experienced midfielder Jimmy Case to his ranks. They finished fifth the following year, but as a result of the Heysel Disaster all English clubs were banned from European competition: He was replaced by Ian Branfoot , who until the end of the 1991 season had been assistant manager to Steve Coppell at Crystal Palace. Another exciting young player to break into the Southampton team just after Le Tissier was Alan Shearer , who at the age of 17 scored a hat-trick against Arsenal in a league match in April He also scored 30 times for England internationally. Southampton in the Premier League

Southampton were founding members of the Premier League in 1993, but spent most of the next ten seasons struggling against relegation. In 1996 , Southampton finished 17th with 38 league points, avoiding relegation on goal difference. Two important wins during the final weeks of the season did much to ensure that Saints and not Manchester City would achieve Premiership survival. First came a 3-1 home win over eventual double winners Manchester United, then came a 1-0 away win over relegated Bolton Wanderers. The highlight of the season was a 6-3 win over Manchester United at The Dell in October, when both his signings scored twice. However, he had to deal with criticism over the Ali Dia debacle. He resigned after just one season in charge, being replaced by Dave Jones who had won promotion to Division One with Stockport County as well as reaching the League Cup semi-finals. In 1999 , they were rooted to the bottom of the table for much of the first half of the season but again avoided relegation on the last day of the season after a late run of good results, helped by the intervention of Latvian Marian Pahars and old hero Le Tissier The so-called "Great Escape". The stadium had been converted to an all-seater format earlier in the decade, but had a capacity of less than 16, and was

unsuitable for further expansion. Huddle helped keep Southampton well clear of the Premier League drop zone but having received an offer he moved to Tottenham Hotspur just before the end of the 2001 season. At the end of the 2001 season, in the last competitive match at The Dell, Matthew Le Tissier came on late to score the last ever league goal at the old stadium with a half volley on the turn in a 2-1 win against Arsenal. Gray was sacked after a poor start to the following season, and he was replaced by ex- Coventry City manager Gordon Strachan , who steered Southampton to safety and a secure 11th-place finish. In 2003 , Southampton finished eighth in the league and finished runners-up in the FA Cup to Arsenal after losing 1-0 at the Millennium Stadium , thanks in no small part to the metamorphosis of James Beattie , who fired home 24 goals, 23 in the league. Strachan resigned in March and within eight months, two different managers 2 Paul Sturrock and Steve Wigley 2 had come and gone. Chairman Rupert Lowe risked the ire of Saints fans when he appointed Harry Redknapp as manager on 8 December , just after his resignation at South Coast rivals Portsmouth. Southampton were relegated from the Premier League on the last day of the season, ending 27 successive seasons of top flight football for the club. Their relegation was ironically confirmed by a 2-1 home defeat to Manchester United, who had been on the receiving end of many upsets by Southampton over the years, namely in the FA Cup final and since then on a number of occasions in the league, as well as inflicting a heavy defeat on them in a November League Cup tie which cost United manager Ron Atkinson his job. Southampton finished in sixth place and lost the play-off semi-final to Derby County on penalties. The board sought new investment in the club, and In February Wilde stepped down as chairman to be replaced by local businessman Leon Crouch as "Acting chairman", a role Crouch retained until 21 July In the 2008 season , George Burley revealed that players such as Bale and Kenwyne Jones had to be sold to stop the club going into administration and that failing to achieve promotion had put the club in serious financial difficulty. Burley left the club in January to take over as Scotland manager and was replaced by Nigel Pearson who saved the club from relegation on the final day. In July all the board members except one resigned, allowing Lowe and Wilde to return: Although Pearson kept the team up, the board did not renew his contract due to financial constraints, and the relatively unknown Dutchman Jan Poortvliet was appointed manager. In January , Poortvliet resigned with the club one place from bottom of the Championship, with Mark Wotte taking over managerial duties. A ten-point penalty was imposed, but as the team was already being relegated due to finishing second from bottom of the Football League Championship this points deduction had to apply to the 2010 season. By the end of May, the club was unable to meet its staff wages and asked employees to work unpaid as a gesture of goodwill. The administrator warned that the club faced imminent bankruptcy unless a buyer was found. In July , with the club in the control of the new owner, Wotte was sacked as head coach and Alan Pardew was appointed as the new First Team Manager. The design was based on the original St. Returning to the Championship for the 2012 season, Southampton made their best start to a season for 75 years with a winning run at St. He also won the Championship Player of the Year award. Return to the Premier League 2present Southampton returned to the Premier league for season 2013 initially under Nigel Adkins. Substantial sums were spent to strengthen the playing squad, but early in the season, Adkins was replaced by Argentine coach Mauricio Pochettino. Ronald Koeman front left as manager At the end of the 2014 season , Pochettino departed the club for Tottenham. The club subsequently appointed Ronald Koeman as his replacement on a three-year contract, and made several high-profile sales over the summer. They once again qualified for the Europa League, although this time immediately entered the group stages, as opposed to the play-off rounds. The club were eliminated in the group stage of the Europa League but were more successful in the EFL Cup , where they lost 3-2 in the final to Manchester United. The club ended the 2017 season in eighth.

**5: Records for the War Dead of WW1**

*National Roll Of The Great War Volume 4 Southampton: The Names and Records of those who served during the Great War, A volume in the massive Roll of Honour of British forces of the First World War, each volume covers men resident in an area.*

He was engaged on mine-sweeping and escort duties in various waters and was for a time at Scapa Flow. He did excellent work before being demobilised in May , and holds the General Service and Victory Medals. During his service he was present at many important engagements, including the Battles of Ypres, Arras and Cambrai, and was employed on various duties in the forward areas during operations. On each of these fronts he was engaged in the heavy fighting, and served with distinction. Later he was transferred to Italy, where he saw service with the Kite Balloon Section until November His work called for a high degree of technical skill and during his service he did excellent work. He was not successful in obtaining a transfer overseas, being discharged in January He rendered valuable services but was unable to secure his transfer overseas before hostilities ceased. He was, however, later sent to India, where in he was still serving. Owing to ill-health he was invalided home and discharged in consequence in July He holds the General Service and Victory Medals. Lynton, Victoria Road, Bitterne, Southampton. Lynton, VictoriaRoad, Bitterne, Southampton. He was still serving in Later, however, he was drafted to France and whilst on the Western Front was severely wounded during heavy fighting on the Somme. He was in consequence in hospital in both France and England for some time and was discharged in April He played a prominent part in the Battles of Arras and Ypres, and in many other engagements on various sectors and was three times wounded. He was demobilised in February Alverstone, Victoria Road, Bitterne, Hants. He was employed in tending the sick and wounded in the forward areas and rendered valuable services. He was employed on Government work, and owing to his special qualifications was exempted from military service. He was unable to obtain his transfer overseas owing to ill-health and in was discharged as medically unfit for further service. He was on board when she was torpedoed in , and was seriously injured by the explosion. This injury rendered him unfit for further service, and he was discharged in , holding the Mercantile Marine War Medal and General Service Medal. He was engaged in ship-building, and rendered valuable services throughout. After serving through the Gallipoli campaign he was transferred to Salonika and there took part in much of the fighting up to the cessation of hostilities. During his service on the Western Front he took part in the Battle of Ypres and other important engagements and was badly wounded in action. He was sent home and in September was invalided out of the Service, holding the General Service and Victory Medals. After a period of training there he was engaged on important duties until November , when he unfortunately died from appendicitis. He was entitled to the General Service and Victory Medals. From there he was sent to the Dardanelles and was among those who first landed on the Peninsular, and was later wounded in action. He proceeded to Salonika on his recovery and took part in the heavy fighting, and was again wounded. He was invalided to England, and in July was discharged as medically unfit for further military service.. He took part in operations during the Dardanelles campaign, served on the Channel patrol, and was also engaged on various duties in the North Sea. Whilst in this theatre of war he took part in the Battles of Ypres and Cambrai and several other minor engagements until the cessation of hostilities. He took part in the Battles of Ypres, the Somme and Cambrai, and many other important engagements, and was five times wounded in action, In he was demobilised, holding the Star, and the General Service and Victory Medals. In July of that year he was transferred to the Western Front, where he was awarded the Croix de Guerre for great gallantry in bridging the Yser Canal under heavy fire. Whilst in action at Cambrai he was taken prisoner, and after twelve months in captivity was repatriated and eventually demobilised in September He rendered valuable services until his demobilisation in Oct There she was engaged on work of great National importance, and rendered very valuable services until September She rendered very valuable services up to November During his service in these theatres of war he was often employed on important duties in the forward areas, whilst operations were in progress. After two months in hospital he was sent to Egypt and served in this theatre of war until the close of hostilities. He then went to

Constantinople with the Army of Occupation, remaining there until his demobilisation in April , holding the General Service and Victory Medals. He was unable to obtain his transfer overseas owing to ill-health, but rendered very valuable services until November , when he was discharged as medically unfit. Owing to ill-health however, he was unable to obtain his transfer overseas and in September was invalided out of the Service. He was not successful in obtaining a transfer overseas owing to his being medically unfit, but rendered excellent service at home until he was discharged in July . He took part in the Landing and Evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsular, and was then transferred to Mesopotamia. In this seat of war he saw much service, and was employed on many important duties, and in was still serving there. He remained in France until his demobilisation in , and holds the Star, and the General Service and Victory Medals. Later he was employed on many duties with his unit until February , when he returned home for his demobilisation. In this seat of war he served on various important duties and saw much activity for about two years. He was then invalided home, and was employed at various stations until his demobilisation in March . St Helens, Victoria Road, Bitterne. And during the war served for about four years in Egypt, where he was engaged on various duties. He also saw much severe fighting in this theatre of war, and later was transferred to Poland for some time. Later he was transferred to Mesopotamia, and in this theatre of war took part in many engagements. He remained overseas until the Armistice was signed, and was demobilised in September , holding the General Service and Victory Medals. He frequently passed through mine-strewn areas and had many narrow escapes. Roseneath, Thornhill Road, Bitterne, Hants. He was engaged on important duties in this theatre of war throughout and did much excellent work. Whilst overseas he was engaged on important duties, which called for a high degree of technical skill, and rendered very valuable services. In September , owing to defective eyesight he was discharged, whereupon he took up work of National importance in connection with the manufacture of munitions, which duties he carried out until the termination of hostilities. These vessels were engaged on important transport duties in many waters, conveying supplies to and from different theatres of war. After the Armistice was signed he returned home and received his discharge in June . There he was employed on important garrison duties, and in was still serving. Whilst overseas he took part in several engagements, including the Battle of Ypres, where he was wounded. He took part in the Dardanelles campaign, and served also in the North Sea. He saw active service in Egypt and Palestine, and later was transferred to Mesopotamia, where he took part in many important engagements, including the Capture of Baghdad. He returned home for demobilisation in April , and holds the Star and the General Service and Victory Medals. He was rescued and took part in heavy fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsular. After the evacuation of this theatre of war, he returned to the Western Front and served with distinction in many important engagements. He was wounded and gassed in action, and on March 25th, was killed at Passchendaele. He had been awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in the Field, and was also entitled to the Star, and the General Service and Victory Medals. There he was engaged in the Field Hospitals, acting as attendant to the wounded and rendering valuable service throughout the war. Rosyth, Bath Road, Bitterne, Hants. During the three years she was employed there she did excellent work. In August of the same year however he was discharged as medically unfit for service owing to continued ill-health. Dunolly, Victoria Road, Bitterne, Hants. These vessels were chiefly engaged in minesweeping in the North Sea and the Mediterranean. He was unable to obtain his transfer overseas, but nevertheless rendered valuable services until his demobilisation in . In this theatre of war he took part in many important engagements, including the Advance of , and was wounded in action. He was later severely wounded and invalided to England, and he was discharged on account of his service in May . In this theatre of war he served with the RMA for over two years and took an important part in the fighting. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre for his gallant conduct, and in addition holds the General Service and Victory Medals. He was severely wounded, and as a result had his left arm amputated. Invalided to England in March , he was in hospital for several months, and was finally demobilised in January , holding the General Service and Victory Medals. In September she was torpedoed, but he was fortunately rescued after being for several hours in the water. He was taken to hospital in the Orkney Islands and, as a result of exposure, was discharged in October as medically unfit for further service, holding the Mercantile Marine War Medal and the General Service Medal.

Thornhill Road, Bitterne, Hants. Whilst in this theatre of war he took a prominent part in many engagements, and was severely wounded near Cambrai in September. He was also engaged on important duties on board various patrol boats in many waters, and in was still at sea. There he took a conspicuous part in the Battles of Ypres, the Somme and Cambrai and served with the 32nd Division. He took part in the Battle of Jutland and various minor engagements until the signing of the Armistice, and in was discharged. He was unable to obtain his transfer overseas, but rendered very valuable services until he was demobilised in September. MAJOR, P Private, 10th Hampshire Regiment He volunteered in August, and in the following year was sent to the Dardanelles, where he took part in much of the fighting, and was severely wounded in action. After being for a time in hospital at Malta he was invalided home, and on his recovery was drafted to France. There he served on various sectors of the Front until again invalided home and discharged in August. These ships were engaged in transporting troops to various Allied ports throughout the whole period of war.

## 6: Southampton I (Ship)

*The national roll of the Great War , section I, London The national roll of the Great War , section IV, Southampton: 4: The National.*

Early Southampton[ edit ] Archaeological finds suggest that the area has been inhabited since the stone age. It was an important trading port and defensive outpost of Winchester, at the site of modern Bitterne Manor. Clausentum was defended by a wall and two ditches and is thought to have contained a bath house. The settlement was known as Hamwic, [15] which evolved into Hamtun and then Hampton. Viking raids from onwards contributed to the decline of Hamwic in the 9th century, [18] and by the 10th century a fortified settlement, which became medieval Southampton, had been established. The extensive rebuildingâ€”part of the walls dates from â€”culminated in the completion of the western walls in From successive incarnations of the motte and bailey castle, only a section of the bailey wall remains today, lying just off Castle Way. The High Street opens from the quay, and under various names it winds in a gently sweeping line for one mile and a half, and is of very handsome width. The variety of style and color of material in the buildings affords an exhibition of outline, light and color, that I think is seldom equalled. The shops are very elegant, and the streets are kept exceedingly clean. Four in five of the crew on board the vessel were Sotonians, [43] with about a third of those who perished in the tragedy hailing from the city. In , Southampton docks also became home to the flying boats of Imperial Airways. The Supermarine Spitfire was designed and developed in Southampton, evolving from the Schneider trophy -winning seaplanes of the s and s. Its designer, R J Mitchell, lived in the Portswood area of Southampton, and his house is today marked with a blue plaque. World War II hit Southampton particularly hard because of its strategic importance as a major commercial port and industrial area. Prior to the Invasion of Europe , components for a Mulberry harbour were built here. Live Another Day in Day 9: There has been extensive redevelopment since World War II. The local council for the city of Southampton succeeded Hampshire County Council and became a unitary authority in April There is scope for confusion in the fact that the ancient shire county, along with its associated assizes, was known as the County of Southampton [53] or Southamptonshire. Southampton became a non-metropolitan district in The definition of the port of Southampton was apparently broader than today and embraced all of the area between Lymington and Langstone. The corporation had resident representatives in Newport, Lymington and Portsmouth. In this regime, The Town and County of the Town of Southampton became once more a county borough with responsibility for all aspects of local government. The district remains part of the Hampshire ceremonial county. Council elections are held in early May for one third of the seats one councillor for each ward , elected for a four-year term, so there are elections three years out of four. The Labour Party has held overall control since ; after the council elections the composition of the council is:

## 7: The national roll of the Great War | Awards | LibraryThing

*THE NATIONAL ROLL OF THE GREAT WAR (BITTERNE) Bitterne residents listed in Section IV ~ Southampton. ABRAHAMS, A AB, Royal Navy. He joined in January , and was posted to HMS "Agincourt" in which ship he served throughout his service.*

## 8: Southampton, England, UK | Awards | LibraryThing

*About England, The National Roll of the Great War, The three volumes that are not included in this database cover the areas of Bradford, Bedford, Northampton, and more of London. Entries in The National Roll of the Great War were compiled by subscription.*

## 9: England, The National Roll of the Great War,

## NATIONAL ROLL OF THE GREAT WAR SECTION IV SOUTHAMPTON pdf

*See more like this NATIONAL ROLL OF THE GREAT WAR Section IV - Southampton, N/a, Used; Very Good Bo The National Roll of the Great War Section X Portsmouth Hardback Â£*

*Review and assessment of developmental issues concerning the metal parts treater design for the Blue Gras Digital radiography A system for managing time On some peculiarities of French political thought Lousina believes ela 4th grade Basic principles of experimental psychology Monuments in ruins Comparative reception of Darwinism Absalon et Achitophel Kneeling, Sitting, Lying Nude photography books Corporate strategy and the search for ethics 5 Indigenous Governments, Past, Present, and Future 119 Academic conspiracy theorists and mindless debunkers Planning learning programs in secondary schools. Politics of ethnic consciousness The heroes of olympus son of neptune The coming of the Taliban Lust (Seven Deadly Sins) Auburns Fort Hill Cemetery (NY) Crisis management and emergency planning THERE WAS AN OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SH (Nursery Village Books) Jacques Marchant. Poems of the home and the homeland Ernelinede (Chefs-Doeuvre Classiques De Lopera Francais Series, Vol 27) In the beginning was the apeiron Biological aging measurement Poems from the Heart and the Darker Side of Me Seven criteria for investigating childrens learning in a digital world Richard E. Mayer Combustion and Incineration Processes, Third Edition, (Environmental Science and Pollution Control, 25) Recent Trends in Coding Theory and Its Applications (Ams/IP Studies in Advanced Mathematics) V Women of the Home: 1880s 1900s111-120 Aurora kinases as therapeutic targets of antioncogenic drugs Victor M. Bolanos-Garcia Diego Rodriguez de Silva y Velasquez Bramble-bees and others. Introduction of guest speaker Remote sensing book by basudeb bhatta File under popular Birthnight Guests Gsk annual report 2015*