

## Captain Leo Edward Barton RFA

(Brother to Collingwoode Underhill's wife, Gladys Kathleen Barton)

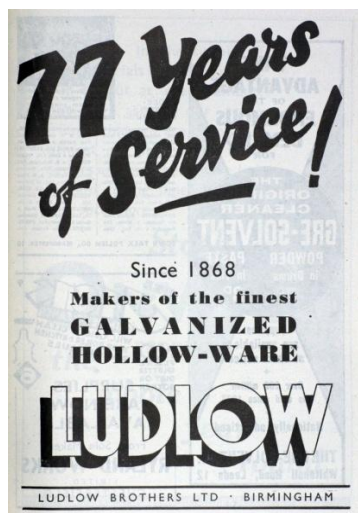


Figure 1. Ludlow Brothers Ltd poster

Leo was a Territorial in the 3<sup>rd</sup> (South Midland) Brigade comprising the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Warwickshire Batteries, part of the 1<sup>st</sup> South Midland Division, Royal Field Artillery (RFA), based in Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham. The South Birmingham Units had just departed for their annual summer camp, in Okehampton, Devon, when war broke out on 4<sup>th</sup> August 1914. They were at once recalled. As a result the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade was immediately mobilised for war service, moving to Swindon on 12<sup>th</sup> August, where they remained until the end of the month. From there the Brigade marched to Great Baddow, on the outskirts of Chelmsford for six months of intensive training. This included three days away at Rollestone Camp, near Larkhill, in early January 1915 for firing practice on the ranges.<sup>v</sup>

Leo was born on 17<sup>th</sup> January 1893 in Sparkbrook, Birmingham, to Edward Thomas and Catherine Amelia Barton.<sup>i</sup> He was baptised Leo Edward on 17<sup>th</sup> May.<sup>ii</sup> In 1893 Leo's father, Edward, joined the firm Ludlow Brothers, manufacturers of galvanised hollow ware in Palmer Street, Birmingham. The firm, employing 539 people, specialised in tinned iron goods, for example, frying pans, buckets, baths, japanned iron tea kettles and coal scoops. In 1913 the firm became a public company, Ludlow Bros (1913) Ltd.<sup>iii</sup> On leaving school Leo joined the company as a clerk.<sup>iv</sup>

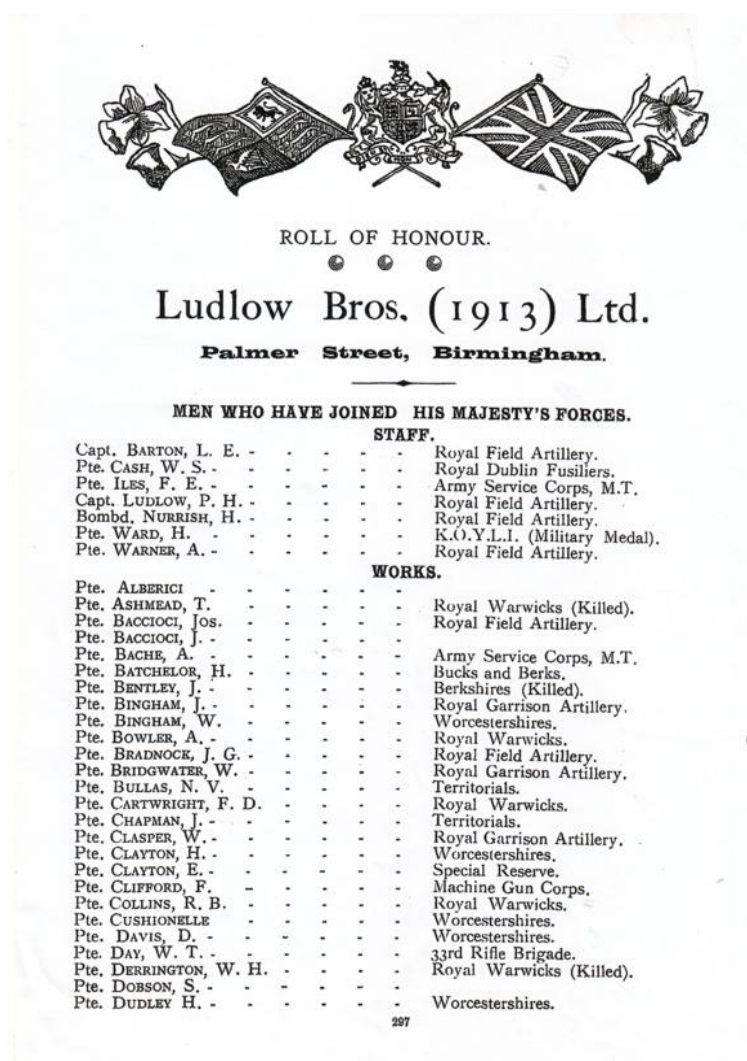


Figure 2 Captain L E Barton appears as a member of staff on the Roll of Honour of Ludlow Brothers (1913) Ltd



**Figure 3** Second Lieutenant Leo Barton

Just before the end of the six months of training, Leo was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant from 15<sup>th</sup> January 1915.<sup>vi</sup>

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade proceeded to France on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1915, but Leo remained in England to commence his training as an artillery officer.

Six weeks later, on 15<sup>th</sup> May, 1915, the 1<sup>st</sup> (South Midland) Division was redesignated as the 48<sup>th</sup> (South Midland) Division.

After yet another reorganisation on 18<sup>th</sup> May 1916, as part of the big build up for the Battle of the Somme, the name of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade was changed to 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade and the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Warwickshire Batteries became A, B and C Batteries respectively.<sup>vii</sup>

Leo left for France on 21<sup>st</sup> June to join his Brigade, ready to take up his duties as a Second Lieutenant, in command of 2 gun sections.<sup>viii</sup>

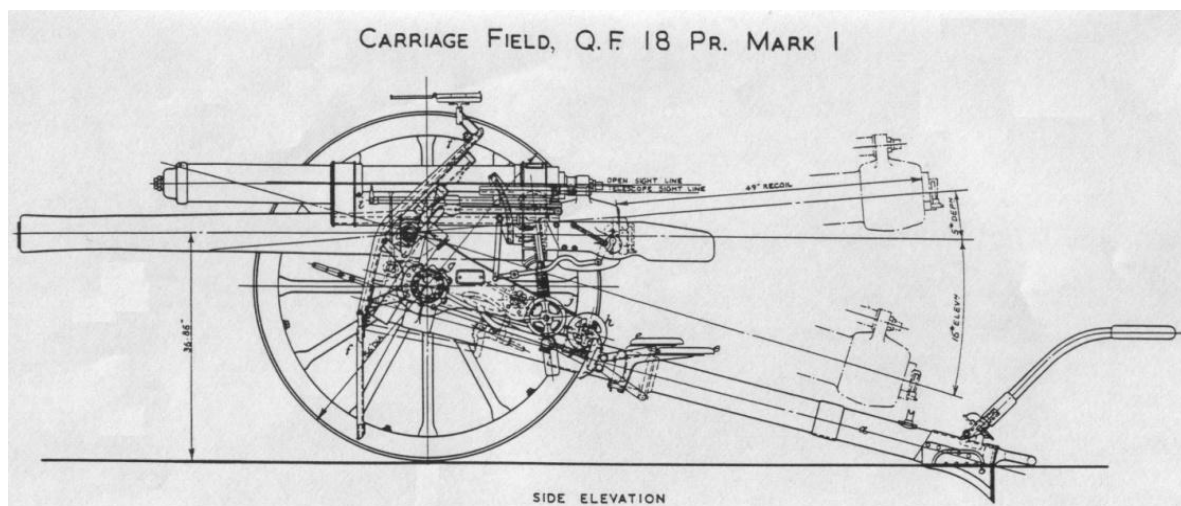
The Batteries were organised as follows: they were commanded by a Major (sometimes a Captain), with a Captain as Second-in-Command, and 3 Lieutenants or Second-Lieutenants in charge of 2 gun sections. The Battery establishment would have also consisted of a Battery Sergeant-Major, a Quartermaster Sergeant, a Farrier-Sergeant, 4 Shoeing Smiths, 2 Saddlers, 2 Wheelers, 2 Trumpeters, 7 Sergeants, 11 Bombardiers, 75 Gunners, 70 Drivers and 10 Gunners acting as Batman.<sup>ix</sup>

There is no record indicating the battery to which Leo was attached, but his progress can be traced through the course of the Great War by reference to the War Diaries of the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade.

In preparation for the Somme offensive on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1916 the artillery crews were now equipped and trained in the use of 18-pounder Quick Firing (QF) guns, replacing the earlier 15-pounder Rifle Breech Loading (RBL) guns. This improved the range from 6000 yards (3.4 miles) to 11,100 yards (about 6.3 miles).<sup>x</sup>



**Figure 4** 15-pounder RBL gun in action near Ploegsteert in May 1915 with 1<sup>st</sup> Warwickshire Battery.



**Figure 5**

**The Q F 18 Pounder Field Gun Mk II was issued to the 1st South Midland Brigade [T] in May 1916**

However there were problems with the recuperator springs on the gun which returned the barrel to its starting position after firing. This was put down to the poor quality of the springs during the wartime manufacturing process, together with the loss of oil under intense firing. This resulted in the gun barrel having to be 'run up' by hand ready for firing and hence slowed down the rate of fire. A temporary solution was found by adding a armoured box-shaped oil reservoir to the front end of the recuperator which maintained the lubrication of the gun and extended the spring life. The problem of the recuperator spring was not rectified until November of that year with the introduction of a Mark II carriage with a hydro-pneumatic design.<sup>xi</sup>

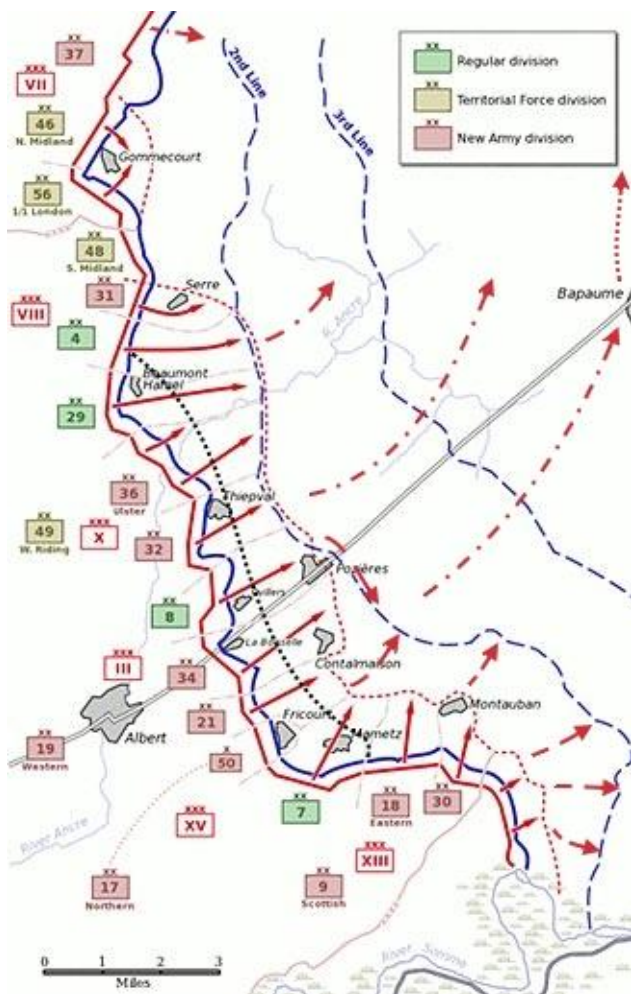


**Figure 6**  
**Mark II gun barrel with armoured oil reservoir on recuperator**



**Figure 7**  
**Mark II gun barrel with the armoured oil reservoir at the end of recuperator.**

**Imperial War Museum, London**

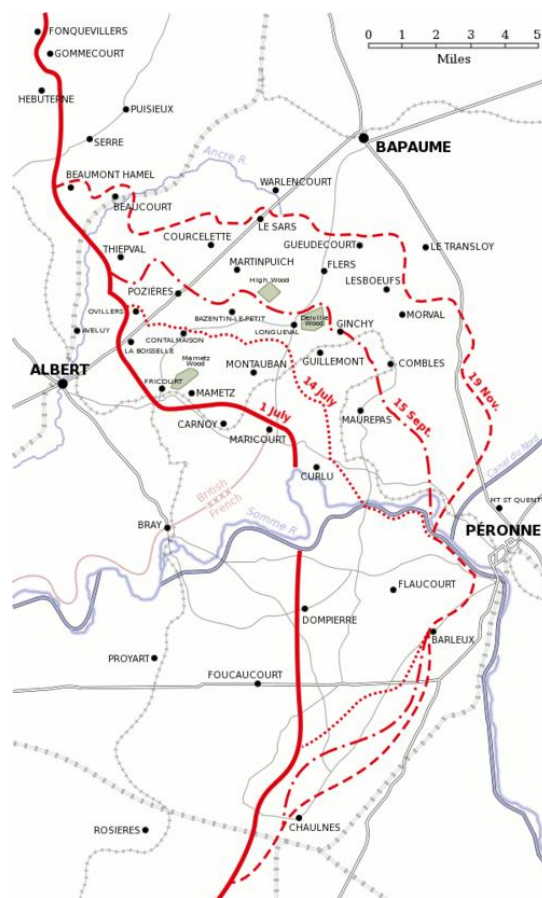


**Map 1 showing the position of the 48<sup>th</sup> (South Midland) Division at the start of the Battle of the Somme based in Hebuterne ready for the attack on Gommecourt**

On the 19<sup>th</sup> July 1916, the Brigade moved to Aveluy (See map 2), about 2 miles north of Albert, where it joined the main Somme offensive. A message from Major Nicholls on 23<sup>rd</sup> July gives a notion of the action when he reported back to HQ;

*'Enemy reinforcements are coming over the ridge, party of about 50 observed in open together with a further party of 30 but scattered by our shell fire.'* xiii

When the Battle of the Somme began the Brigade, part of the 48<sup>th</sup> South Midland Division, occupied positions to the north of the main battle area, holding the line between the 56<sup>th</sup> London Division and the 31<sup>st</sup> Division near Hebuterne, but did not take any direct part in it, although there was increased activity along the whole front (See map 1). The artillery units were situated some way behind the front line and direct hits were rare. xii

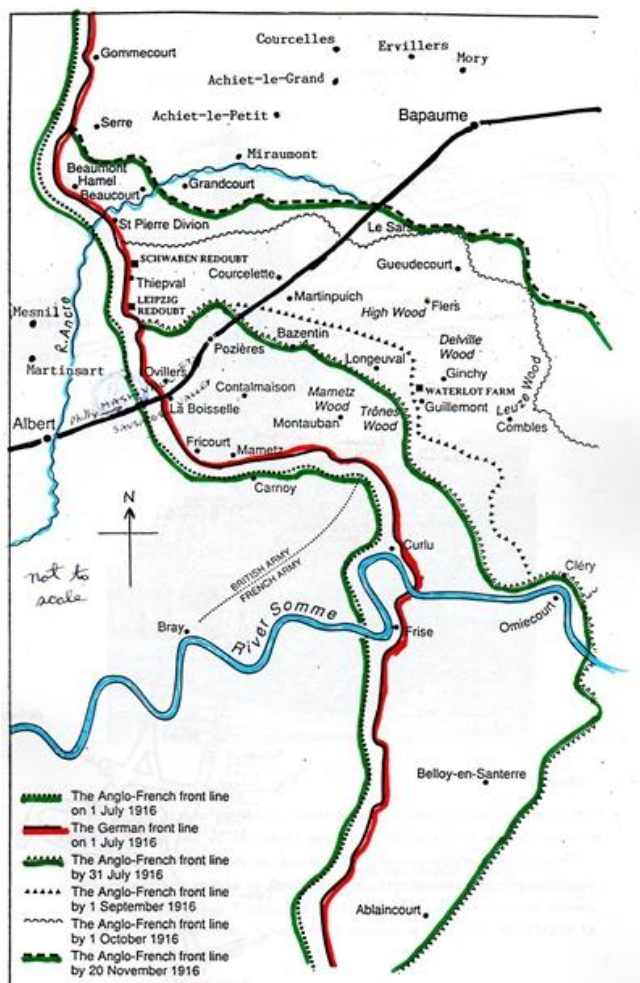


**Map 2 showing the progress of the Battle of the Somme in 1916 through to November where the 48<sup>th</sup> Division was based at Aveluy, near Albert**

On the 28<sup>th</sup>/29<sup>th</sup> July, the 48<sup>th</sup> Division was relieved, handing over the guns and ammunition to the 12<sup>th</sup> Division, before withdrawing to billets at Bouzincourt. xiv



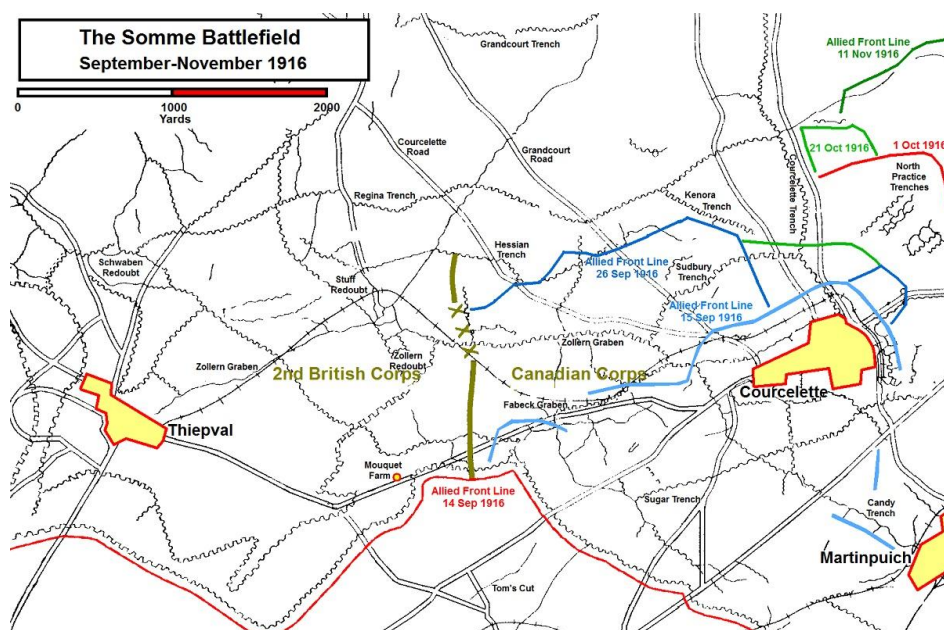
**Map 3 showing the location of showing the locations of Bouzincourt, Aveluy and La Boisselle in relation to Albert and the Front line**



Map 4 showing the location of La Boisselle in relation to Mash Valley. It also shows the location of the Thiepval area and the Schwaben Redoubt

Just a fortnight later, on 13<sup>th</sup> August 1916, the Brigade moved back to an area near La Boisselle to take over newly captured territory in the Mash Valley where for the next six weeks the fighting was particularly heavy. The Corps Commander on a visit to the battery positions on 19<sup>th</sup> August told the detachments that a successful attack the previous day, had resulted in over 500 prisoners being taken, was due to the perfect shooting of the artillery and played the greater part in the success of the attack. On 28<sup>th</sup> August the Brigade moved back again to billets in Bouzincourt.<sup>xv</sup>

During the course of September, the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade focused their shelling attacks around the Thiepval area (see map 2) and by the end of the month, attacks were launched on Regina, Zollern and Hessian trenches and on the Stuff and Schwaben Redoubts. The war diary for the 16<sup>th</sup> September indicates the degree to which air co-operation had developed when it was considered necessary to record that 'no aeroplane calls for fire received today'. These were all heavily defended strong points and a considerable amount of preparatory fire and artillery support was required for every attack to make possible the smallest of gains (see map below).<sup>xvi</sup>



Map 5 showing the area of action of the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade in September 1916 together with the location of the Stuff and Schwaben Redoubts and the Zollern, Hessian and Regina trenches

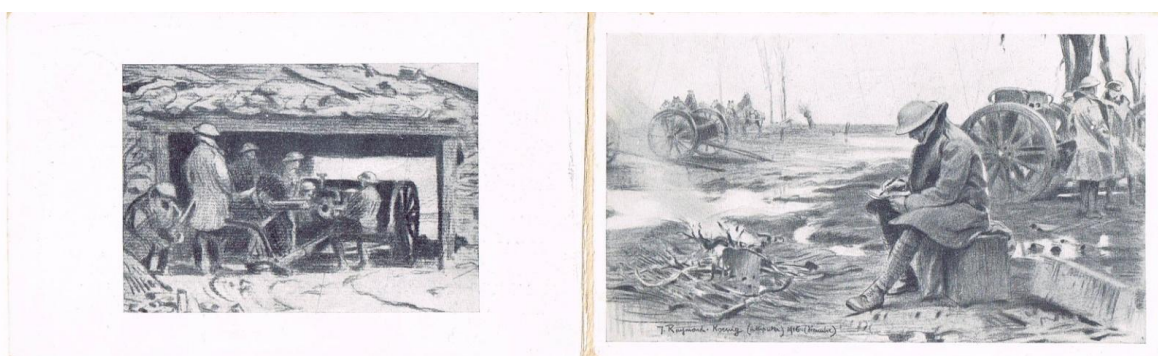
On 1<sup>st</sup> October 1916, the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, along with the rest of the 48<sup>th</sup> Division, moved to St Armand (about 4 miles north-west of Hebuterne) where they remained for two weeks. During this period all the guns went into workshops for a complete overhaul in preparation for taking up new positions near Foncquevillers (see Map 2). On the 19<sup>th</sup> October the Brigade underwent a further reorganisation which changed the composition of the A,B, and C Batteries from four 18-pounder guns to two six 18-pounder guns, C Battery being absorbed into A and B Batteries.

At the end of October, the Brigade moved to Bienvillers, near Foncquevillers, where it was joined by a Howitzer Battery which had just arrived from England. By the end of November, the Brigade was relieved and the batteries moved back to the wagon lines, its HQ returning to St Armand. The next fortnight was spent in rest and training during the course of which the Brigade moved to Villers-Bocage (7miles north of Amiens) and Béhencourt (10miles north-east of Amiens) before relieving the 241<sup>st</sup> Brigade at Martinpuich (see Map 3, 4) on 16<sup>th</sup> November 1916. The war diary described the area as follows:

*'Conditions very bad indeed, wagon lines hock deep in mud – no roads to battery positions – ammunition up by tramway to nearest point and then carried by hand or on pack saddles. Observer posts all on forward slope of ridge. There are no trenches so all work is over the top.'*

The area came under considerable enemy fire and on the 18<sup>th</sup> November one battery was shelled with high explosives and gas which resulted in an ammunition dump being blown up. In the past there had been restrictions on the amount of ammunition which could be expended, but by December, the daily allotments for the 18-pounder guns increased to 230 rounds. The weather continued to be atrocious and as a result of heavy rain many dugouts fell in and gun pits built of sand bags in summer time collapsed. With so much firing to do all day and night and the unresolved difficulties of getting ammunition to the batteries, the units were short of men to make the necessary repairs.<sup>xvii</sup>

The war diary for 25<sup>th</sup> December 1916 reports that all guns took part, including the howitzers, firing bursts of fire into the enemy trenches at 11.05, 11.15 and 11.20. About 300 rounds per battery were fired.<sup>xviii</sup> Happy Christmas! Small revenge for when the Germans fired on the Brigade HQ at Sailly-au-Bois at 6 pm on Christmas Day the previous year. Had the officers been having their Christmas dinner then and not the later time of 7pm they would have all been killed.



**Figure 8 Hand drawn illustrations found inside a Christmas card from 'somewhere in France' 1916 believed to have been sent to Collingwoode Underhill by Leo**

On 16<sup>th</sup> January 1917 the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, after an internal rearrangement of its gun Battery's configuration, ceased to be part of the 48<sup>th</sup> Divisional Artillery. With this exercise completed the Brigade moved from Béhencourt to Fouilloy and from there to Cappy on the Somme Canal (about 7

miles south-east of Albert). During February enemy aircraft were very active in this region and the Brigade retaliated by bombarding the enemy trenches.<sup>xix</sup>

Leo sent two hand drawn pictures home of places he had seen or passed through during his time in France. The drawing to the left is, without doubt, Vlamertinghe Church, Ypres, near the railway terminus. The second drawing is, very probably, Morlancourt in the Somme region drawn from the opposite direction to the post card. Morlancourt is near Albert where the Brigade was based from July 1916 but also not far from Cappy where the Brigade had been billeted in January 1917.



Figure 9 Hand drawn pictures by Leo sent to Collingwoode Underhill

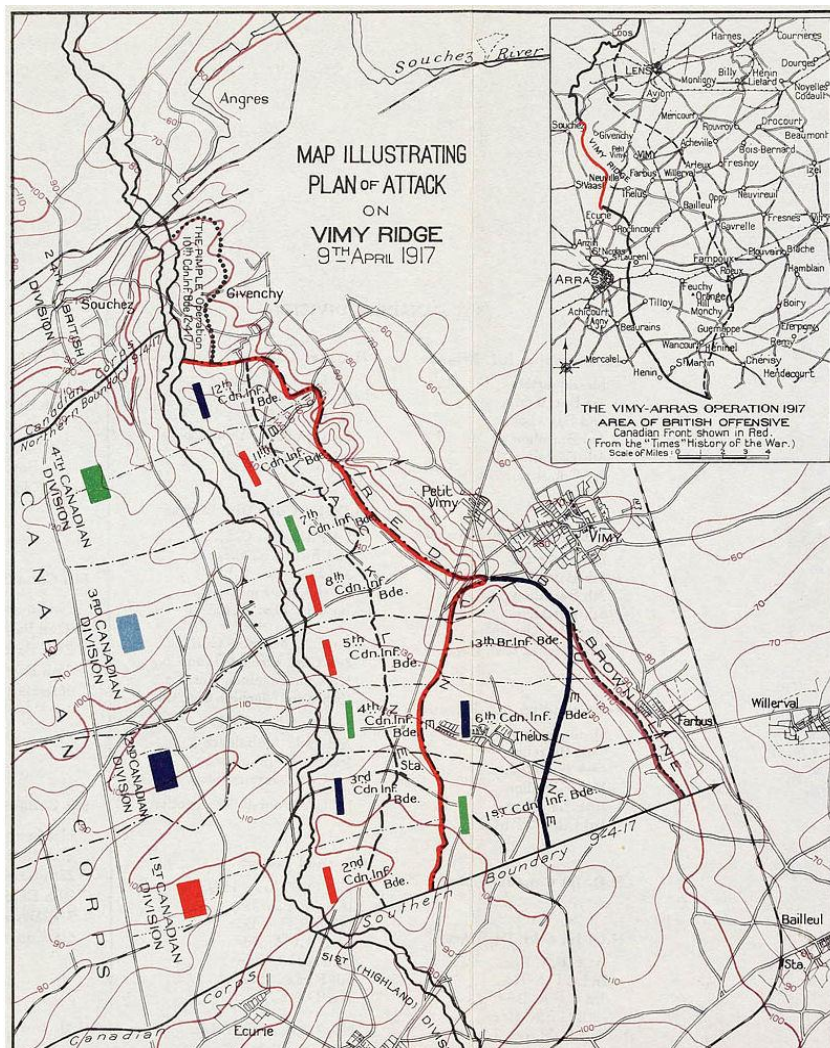


Figure 10

Vlamertinghe Church, Ypres showing the surrounds a little more intact than the drawing



Figure 11 Morlancourt on the Somme



Map 6: The location of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Brigade on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1917



Figure 12

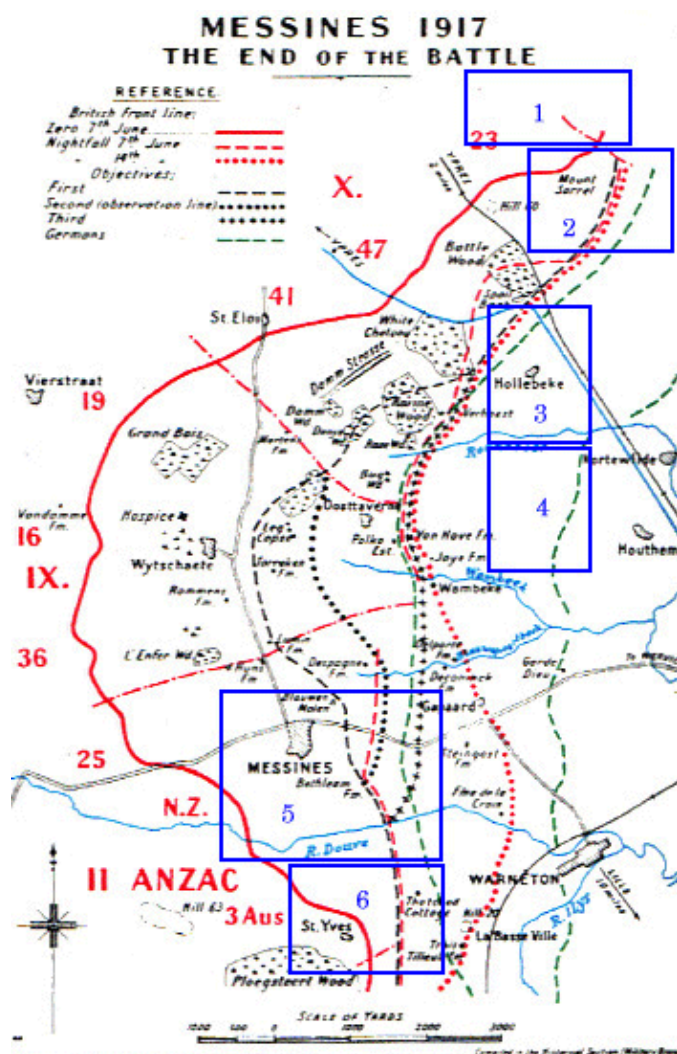
Photograph taken of Neuve Eglise, east of Bailleul taken c 1916/1917

On 19<sup>th</sup> March 1917, the Brigade left the Somme and started to march to Vimy Ridge arriving at Petit Servins seven days later. Brigade HQ was established at Villers-au-Bois (seven miles north-west of Arras). On 9<sup>th</sup> April in support of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Brigade, an attack on Vimy Ridge began, continuing for several days. The development of the creeping barrage made advancing into enemy territory successfully more likely. Firing a creeping barrage required excellence communication between guns and batteries, and detailed planning between artillery, infantry and aircraft.

As a consequence of this new strategy by the Allied forces, the Germans began to withdraw from their positions. The Allied Army were able to move forwards to occupy new positions at La Chaudiere with an HQ at Neuville St Vaast six days later. The poor condition of the roads made movement difficult together with enemy counter fire continuing. It came under particularly heavy fire on 4<sup>th</sup> May when one gun was hit killing one person and wounding three others. Three days later another Battery was so heavily shelled that it was put out of action and had to move to a new position the next day.

On 17<sup>th</sup> May the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade left the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Brigade behind to move to Neuve Eglise, near Bailleul, arriving eight days later. Here the Brigade became attached to the New Zealand Division. xx





The position of the New Zealand Division in the Battle of Messines. The blue rectangular boxes describe the area covered by the artillery rolling out a creeping barrage in support of the troops.

Leo received notification that he had been promoted to Lieutenant on 1<sup>st</sup> June.<sup>xxi</sup> There was no relent in the fighting to celebrate though as the next big operation of the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade began. It was to be the battle for the Messines-Wyttschaete Ridge. It commenced on 7<sup>th</sup> June 1917 with the detonation of twenty-two mines at 03.10. The effect of the mines on the Germans was devastating, killing over 10,000 German soldiers. In its wake the artillery Brigades provided a creeping barrage for nine Divisions, the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade providing cover for the New Zealand Division. Despite German counter attacks, the ridge was finally secured by 14<sup>th</sup> June.

At the time of the attack, communication problems had caused difficulties. The war diary for the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade reported that:

*Owing to heavy enemy fire in the neighbourhood it was not possible to maintain telephone lines and all reports had to be sent by runner. Lamp signalling was used but smoke and dust prevented this method of communication being extensively used.*<sup>xxii</sup>

On 14<sup>th</sup> June a large ammunition dump near Brigade HQ was hit causing a number of casualties. Two days later, having been in action almost continuously since February, the Brigade moved back into a rest area near Bailleul.

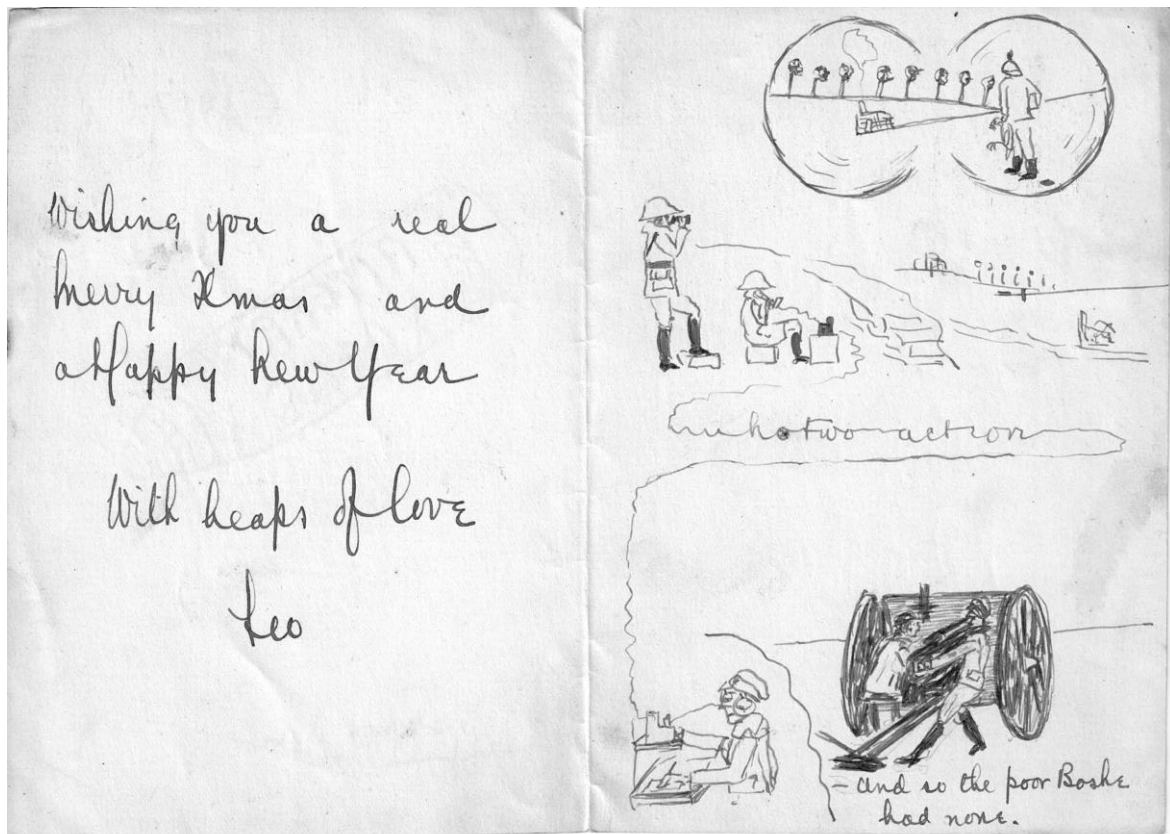
The respite was short as a fortnight later the Brigade, back in Wulverghem, were in action again this time attached to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Australian Division until 10<sup>th</sup> August 1917.

The Brigade now moved to the south of Ypres where it relieved the 102<sup>nd</sup> Brigade at Zillebeke on 14<sup>th</sup> August. The War Diary records that:

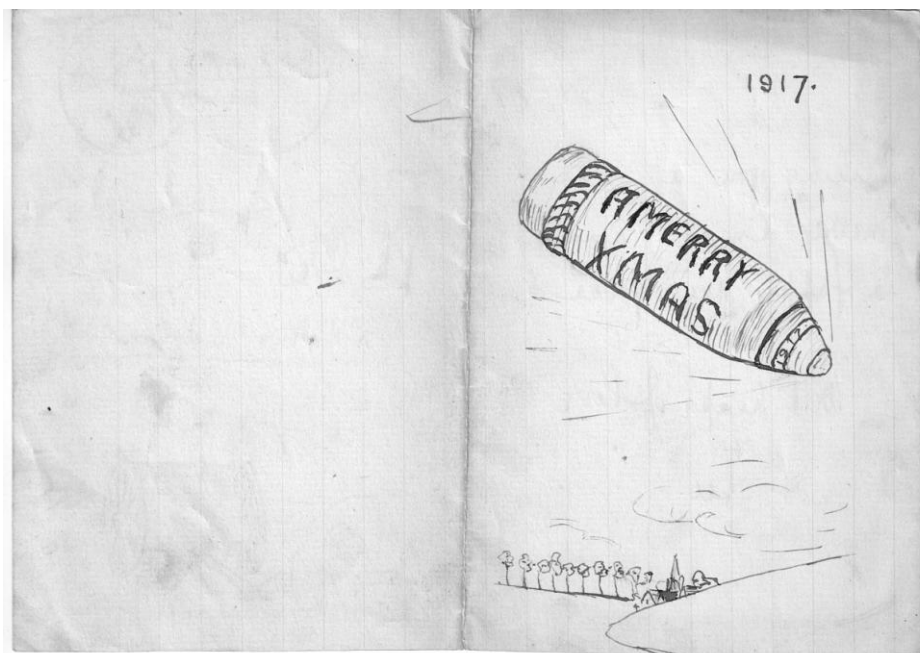
*Enemy artillery very active on front area and battery positions. Heavy casualties to personnel and from harassing fire during the night.*<sup>xxiii</sup>

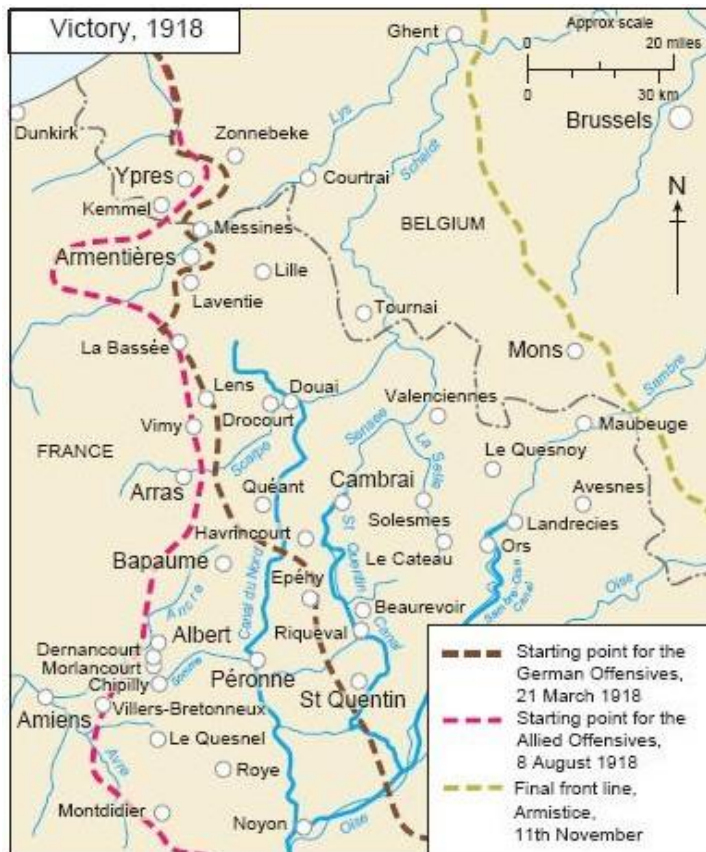
On the 12<sup>th</sup> September 1917 Leo was promoted to acting Captain for the duration of his responsibility as second in command of his battery.<sup>xxiv</sup>

On 24<sup>th</sup> October, the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade moved back to rest at Boeschepe near Bailleul. On leaving Boeschepe, the Brigade moved to Veldhoeck to relieve the 152<sup>nd</sup> Brigade and three days later the 108<sup>th</sup> Brigade at Langemarck. During this period the front became noticeably quieter and on 16<sup>th</sup> December the Brigade moved to a rest area at St James Cappel. The Brigade was able to enjoy an uninterrupted Christmas dinner followed by a concert. The next day, however the batteries were back in action in the south of Ypres and at midnight on New Year's Eve every battery fired a salvo 'to commence the year in the right military spirit'.<sup>xxv</sup>



A hand drawn Christmas card sent by Leo in 1917. Note the use of 'old technology' still trusted more than the new wireless systems for relaying enemy gun positions





**Map 8 showing the progress of the war from the start of the German Offensive on 21<sup>st</sup> April 1918 through to the Armistice on 11<sup>th</sup> November**

Renewed enemy activity commenced at the start of the New Year in 1918 which included a large number of gas shells directed at the Allied battery positions. The Allied Army now equipped with similar shells returned fire.

As a result of a peace treaty signed by Germany with the new Bolshevik government signed on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1918, 50 German Divisions freed by the Russian surrender were redeployed to the Western Front. This resulted in a massive German offensive commencing on 21<sup>st</sup> April, with a front ranging from Roeux, near Arras in the north to St Quentin in the south (see map 7).

The day after the offensive began, the Brigade was brought out of action and returned to St Jans Cappel where it became part of the GHQ reserve and moved to a new position near Lens arriving there on 27<sup>th</sup> March. The front here was relatively quiet, with only the occasional of battery positions.

On 4<sup>th</sup> May the Brigade returned to the Vimy sector, occupying positions near Berthonal Farm near Neuville St Vaast (5 miles north of Arras). After three years of action remarks such as 'quiet day' and 'no hostile fire' began to appear in the War Diary. There was a reduction of hostilities, also reflected in a marked decrease in casualties. Through June, July and August no casualties were reported at all.

On 6<sup>th</sup> August the whole of Brigade HQ turned out to welcome His Majesty King George V when he visited the village of Estree Gauchie, (3 miles north of Aubigny).

At the end of August the Brigade went into action again but with the withdrawal of the Germans from Lens, hostile fire was still causing casualties which began to mount again, returning to the levels of April and May 1918.

In early October, the Brigade was transferred to the 58<sup>th</sup> Division and on 13<sup>th</sup> October came into action at Harnes, near Lens, to support the line at La Haute Deule Canal.<sup>xxvi</sup> With the German Army withdrawing the Brigade had to move forward from the 16<sup>th</sup> October to Oignes, and soon after Rongy despite continued hostile shelling.<sup>xxvii</sup>





**Figure 13**  
**Captain Leo Barton**

Between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> November the Batteries of the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade withdrew to the wagon lines near Rumegies.

Ten days later the War Diary contains the simple entry 'The war was over'.

On 18<sup>th</sup> November the Brigade joined the 74<sup>th</sup> Division at Frasnes-les-Buissenal near Tournai.

The Brigade was gradually dispersed as demobilisation proceeded and its members returned to England in early 1919.<sup>xxviii</sup>



Leo married Sarah Theresa Sullivan, known as Terry, early in 1923.<sup>xxix</sup>

In the 1939 Register, Leo is recorded as living at 62 Rowlands Road, Yardley with Terry and a domestic servant Winifred Ludlow. He is described as a Company Secretary to a screw and bolt manufacturing company.

Leo died in 1966. Leo and Terry had no children.

**The British War and Victory medals Leo was entitled to claim for his war service**

**Researched and written by Edwina Rees, Moseley History Society**

## Endnotes

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- i 1939 Register
- ii England, Births & Baptisms 1538 -1975
- iii Grace's Guide: British Industrial History  
[http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Ludlow\\_Brothers](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Ludlow_Brothers)
- iv 1911 census
- v James, N D G. *Before The Echoes Die Away: The Story of a Warwickshire Territorial Gunner Regiment 1869-1972*. The Devonshire Press, Torquay. 1980, p 12
- vi London Gazette, 14<sup>th</sup> January 1915. Issue No 29040, page 476  
<https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/29040/supplement/476/data.pdf>
- vii See v, p17
- viii British Army WW1 Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914-1920  
<http://search.ancestry.co.uk/search/db.aspx?dbid=1262>
- ix The Long, Long Trail: The British Army from 1914-1918.  
<http://www.1914-1918.net/whatartbrig.htm>
- x Ordnance QF 18-pounder  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordnance\\_QF\\_18-pounder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordnance_QF_18-pounder)
- xi 18-pounder QF Field Gun. Original article by Terry Gander, Edited by P Radley  
[http://www.landships.info/landships/artillery\\_articles/18pdr.html](http://www.landships.info/landships/artillery_articles/18pdr.html)
- xii See v, p 18
- xiii The War Diary of the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade , Ref WO95-2750-1.2(1).pdf. The National Archives, p 241  
[http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/downloadorder/downloadpreparedfile?id=WO-95-2750-1\\_2.pdf&iaid=C7354588&reference=WO%2095/2750/1&ordernumber=l/15/03825438H&\\_cp=&\\_srt=&\\_p](http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/downloadorder/downloadpreparedfile?id=WO-95-2750-1_2.pdf&iaid=C7354588&reference=WO%2095/2750/1&ordernumber=l/15/03825438H&_cp=&_srt=&_p)
- xiv The War Diary of the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade , Ref WO95-2750-1.3(1).pdf. The National Archives, p 90  
[http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/downloadorder/downloadpreparedfile?id=WO-95-2750-1\\_3.pdf&iaid=C7354588&reference=WO%2095/2750/1&ordernumber=l/15/03825438H&\\_cp=&\\_srt=&\\_p](http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/downloadorder/downloadpreparedfile?id=WO-95-2750-1_3.pdf&iaid=C7354588&reference=WO%2095/2750/1&ordernumber=l/15/03825438H&_cp=&_srt=&_p)
- xv See v, p 18
- xvi See v, p 20
- xvii See v, pp 20-1
- xviii The War Diary of the 242<sup>nd</sup> Brigade , Ref WO95-2750-1.4(1).pdf. The National Archives, p 75  
[http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/downloadorder/downloadpreparedfile?id=WO-95-2750-1\\_4.pdf&iaid=C7354588&reference=WO%2095/2750/1&ordernumber=l/15/03825438H&\\_cp=&\\_srt=&\\_p](http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/downloadorder/downloadpreparedfile?id=WO-95-2750-1_4.pdf&iaid=C7354588&reference=WO%2095/2750/1&ordernumber=l/15/03825438H&_cp=&_srt=&_p)
- xix See v, p 16

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- xx See v, pp 22-3
- xxi London Gazette, 29<sup>th</sup> June 1917, Issue 30157, page 6505
- xxii See v, p 23
- xxiii See v, pp 23-4
- xxiv London Gazette, 30<sup>th</sup> July 1917, Issue 30382, page 11810  
<https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/30382/supplement/11810/data.pdf>
- xxv See v, p 24-5
- xxvi Haute Deule Canal, NEAR Lens showing war damage  
[http://projetbabel.org/fluviaal/rica\\_lens-canal.htm](http://projetbabel.org/fluviaal/rica_lens-canal.htm)
- xxvii See v, pp 25-6
- xxviii See v, p 26-7
- xxix England & Wales marriages 1837 -2008, Kings Norton, Vol 6D, p 241

## Illustrations

- Figure 1 Grace's Guide: British Industrial History  
[http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Ludlow\\_Brothers](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Ludlow_Brothers)
- Figure 2 Birmingham City Battalions Book of Honour 1920, p 287  
[www.midlandshistoricaldata.org](http://www.midlandshistoricaldata.org)
- Figure 3 From the personal archive of Graham Underhill
- Figure 4 James, N D G. *Before The Echoes Die Away: The Story of a Warwickshire Territorial Gunner Regiment 1869-1972*. The Devonshire Press, Torquay. 1980, p 18. (Major H P Hayes)
- Figure 5 The Royal Artillery Firepower Museum  
[http://www.thebristolgunners.webspace.virginmedia.com/qf\\_18\\_pr\\_field\\_gun\\_mk11\\_was\\_issu.htm](http://www.thebristolgunners.webspace.virginmedia.com/qf_18_pr_field_gun_mk11_was_issu.htm)
- Figure 6 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordnance\\_QF\\_18-pounder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordnance_QF_18-pounder)
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- Figure 8 From the personal archive of Graham Underhill
- Figure 9 From the personal archive of Graham Underhill
- Figure 10 Motor transport passing through the ruined village of Vlamertinghe, picture No 25  
<http://lubitel-lesa.livejournal.com/86312.html>
- Figure 11 Morlancourt postcard  
<http://www.10thessex.org/10th-essex---day-by-day, 17.9.15>
- Figure 12 Museum Victoria WW1 Collection. Item MM 120063. Photograph Neuve Eglise, Belgium taken by

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Sergeant John Lord, 1916-17

<http://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/1700721> Accessed 9th February 2016

Figure 13 From the personal archive of Graham Underhill

## Maps

Map 1 Positions of the Divisions on the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Battle of the Somme

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_the\\_Somme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Somme)

Map 2 Battle of the Somme. Shows advance made by 14 July, 15 September and 19 November 1916

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_World\\_War\\_I\\_memorials\\_and\\_cemeteries\\_in\\_the\\_Somme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_World_War_I_memorials_and_cemeteries_in_the_Somme)

Map 3 Location map of Aveluy, La Boiseele and Bauzincourt

<http://www.1914-1918.net/12div.htm>

Map 4 The Henry Williamson Society: The Somme 1<sup>st</sup> July-20<sup>th</sup> November 1916

<http://www.henrywilliamson.co.uk/bibliography/a-lifes-work/the-golden-virgin>

Map 5 Map of the Somme September-November 1916

<http://www.canadiansoldiers.com/history/campaigns/westernfront/somme1916.jpg>

Map 6 Position of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Brigade 9<sup>th</sup> April 1917

Drawn by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, printed by Geographical Section, General Staff,  
Department of National Defence, Canada

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4174127>

Map 7 Map of the Messines Ridge 1917

<http://www.gutenberg-e.org/mas01/images/mas04d.html>

Map 8 Victory Map 1918

<http://ieper.wikispaces.com/WW32+Ludendorff>