# Family Studies 3

# Sidney Walter Clarke 1899 - 1987



Richard Clarke

#### Family Studies, 3 - Sidney Walter Clarke, 1899 – 1987.

(Apology – From my point of view this was a very important research project, unfortunately, because of a series of changes over time such as laptop, Windows programme etc. it has proven difficult for me to present the article in as proper a manner as I would have liked)

Sidney, usually called Walter by farm workers of his generation (unlike most others he seemed to have no nickname), is first recorded on the Census Enumerator Returns of the 1901 national census. These can be viewed on microfilm at Kings Lynn Library – they are subject to the '100 year rule'.

In 1901 Sidney was recorded as a child of two years, the youngest of seven children to Walter (then 40 years of age) and Mary (then 35). The two eldest brothers, then in their teens, were described as 'agricultural labourers', the remaining four as 'scholars' (presumably at the village school just west of the pond and opened as a Board School by the terms of the 1870 Education Act). Census Enumerator Returns did not record addresses but oral history has the family living in a cottage on Mill Hill Road. A study of these Census Enumerator Returns shows that this household was one of 47 in Boughton in 1901, of which 24 families lived in houses with less than five rooms.

What of the 1891 Census? Walter and Mary were living in Boughton with two sons, 'scholars', and an infant daughter. The two sons are recorded as having been born in Barton Bendish<sup>1</sup> so the family must have moved to Boughton in the late 1880s. Walter (the father) is recorded as having been born in Swaffham. Mary is recorded as having been born at Eastmoor (a hamlet between Boughton Fen and Beachamwell). Walter died in the early 1930s and was buried in the churchyard at Boughton, as was Mary in 1942, but I know of no headstones or evidence as to where exactly they were

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Barton Bendish is four miles north-east of Boughton.

interred. Mary had been the village midwife and 'layer out of the dead'. In the 1901 Census Enumerator Returns Walter is intriguingly identified as a 'Groom and Gardener', and 'Working at home'. Grand-daughters Doris and Greta were mystified by this, their recollection being of him as a smallholder who had once sold samphire around the villages from a pony and trap, having previously collected it from the shoreline of the Wash. For a further consideration of the family history see *Family Studies*, *4*.

Sidney attended the village school until the age of 12 (1911/ 1912), being allowed to leave early having passed the leaver's test (or so he claimed!). He may well figure in one or two of the early 20th century photos revealed in Doris's collection (*Family Studies*, 1), and on the three photographs I have of a fete like event on a field beside Mill Hill Road c1905. It seems that after leaving school he worked as an errand boy for a chemist in Stoke Ferry (which I remember as still being there in the early 1960s in a corner house/ shop half way between the church and the corner of Oxborough Road, the house is now called 'Old Chemist's House'). At some point, presumably early in the Great War, he moved to London, almost certainly lodging with either an elder brother William or elder sister Eva both of whom already lived in London. Eva was in service and later lived in the Shepherds Bush. Sidney's war records show him as living at 26, Oxbridge St., Notting Hill Gate at the time of his conscription.

Having now referred to Sidney's 'war records' I need to clarify what happened. When I was concentrating on my initial research I paid a researcher recommended by the National Archives to do some initial research so as my time in London could be more efficiently spent. This was fine except that he claimed that Sidney's war records had, like hundreds of thousands of others, been destroyed in the Blitz in the early 1940s. So I continued over some years on this premise. However in 2014 I employed the services of Carol Kerry-Green CKG Genealogy (Hull), a most excellent researcher, to undertake some family history research in the process of which she discovered the war records which I can now post in the Appendix.



Figure 1 Whiteley's store building today with external features much as they would have been during and after the Great War. Imagine Sidney on his delivery cycle setting out along Bayswater Road.

At some point he gained employment as an errand boy/ person for Whiteley's store on the Bayswater Road, near Hyde Park. Whiteley's was one of the early general stores and perceived as very high class. The original exterior remains, the inside being a modern shopping mall. One of its most famous features was an elegant, flowing central staircase leading to the first and second floors and below a glass roof dome, both of which survive. The current owners have no staff records going back to 1914.

As Sidney saw service in the last 18 months of the Great War he was presumably conscripted by the terms of the Defence of the Realm Act (DORA), 1916, by which the minimum age was reduced in 1917 to 18 (Sidney's then age).

A few artifacts from Sidney's War service survive (see Fig. 2). On the left the British War Medal, described in official documentation as awarded to, 'Eligible service personnel and civilians' .... 'rendered approved service', .... 'up to 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918'. At the bottom right the Victory Medal, awarded to, 'Eligible personel who served on the establishment of a unit in an operational theatre'. Top right a New Testament issued to soldiers and

centre top the medal box, the most informative item. The final item is a French cap or lapel badge – so far I have been unable to discover its origin.



Fig. 2 Items retained in the kitchen sideboard.

The national records of Great War military personnel were much damaged during the Blitz of the Second World War. However the clear evidence that Sidney was deployed and trained to the 9th Tank Battalion meant that it was possible to research the primary evidence relating to the experiences of this section of the Tank Corps late in the Great War, on the assumption that Sidney was there also. This was later confirmed when his war records did come to light. Furthermore as a young parent (before my time) he used to speak of being in the Occupation of the Rhineland, billeted at Aachen, after hostilities and the survivors of the 9th Tank Battalion were so deployed 1919-1920.

Hand written regimental diaries, maps and associated documents can be studied at the Public Record Office, Kew, west London.

Father was unwilling to talk freely about wartime experiences but I grew up being told that he had been a 'tank driver', perhaps curiously as in my recollection he took no interest in things mechanical and never drove a tractor or car. Tanks (so named to disguise the initial weapon's research) were a new weapon from 1916 onwards, invested in more vigorously by the

British than German forces. Pioneering work on tanks was done by William Foster & Co., agricultural engineers of Lincoln. All Great War tanks were made at Lincoln using steel produced at Scunthorpe. Improved stages in the development of tanks were known as 'Marks', Mk. 1 being made in 1915 and by 1917 Sidney would be trained to drive a Mk.4. New tanks were taken by rail to Wool station in Dorset where they were tested on Bovington Heath where tank personnel were also trained. Since 1924 Bovington has housed the British Tank Museum. When ready for service tanks and personnel were taken by rail to Southampton Docks and by ship to north-east France. Once in France they were moved by rail where possible and the Battalion diaries often refer to 'entraining' and 'detraining'.

I am sure that when I was a child father made occasional references to the Battle of Cambrai, I didn't then know of its significance. The battle was the first in which the British deployed large numbers of tanks and as it took place in late November 1917, this presumably being his first big engagement. The battle plan was to use 378 tanks to spearhead the advance followed by the infantry in an advance that would breach the Hindenburg Line of German Western Front defences and capture back the French industrial city of Cambrai. My research initially involved visits to Kew to gain a detailed knowledge of what the 9th Tank Battalion did, this followed by a trip to north-east France to explore the specific locations.



Figure 3 View west along the Bapaume Rd., Bourlon Wood to the right, Graincourt to the left, Fontaine notre Dame behind the camera. This is part of the land across which tanks of the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion travelled.

By 19th November the 9th Tank Battalion had been entrained to Havrincourt Wood where the tanks laid in wait under cover. At 6-30a.m. on Tuesday 20th November the engines were fired up and by 9a.m. most had crossed two miles of undulating farmland towards Bourlon village in the direction of the Hindenburg defences. By evening 199 tanks had made it back to Havrincourt Wood, the Hindenburg Line having been breached but not broken. The following day the government back in London ordered church bells to be rung throughout the land, a premature celebration. There were no further frontal attacks on the Line but on23rd November, in snow and rain, the sub battle of Bourlon Ridge began.



Figure 4 Havrincourt village in the middle distance with Havrincourt wood just beyond. View south-west from the Flequires – Havrincourt road.

Twelve tanks from the 9th Battalion entered Fontaine village but had then to retreat.

The following day 12 tanks from the 9<sup>th</sup> entered Bourlon village but were forced to retreat under heavy enemy fire.

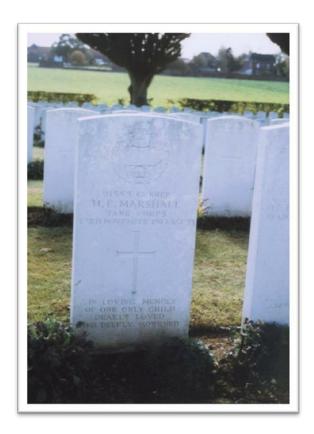


Fig. 5 A colleague of the Tank Corps who didn't make it.

On 29<sup>th</sup> November General Elles inspected the surviving British tanks drawn up in Havrincourt village; across the preceding week 188 officers and 965 other ranks had been killed from the nine Tank Battalions.



Fig. 6 The centre of Bourlon village – 'Place de les Combatents Ancients'. The local church is sited just off the picture to the right.



Fig. 7 The main street of Fontaine notre Dame.

The definitive study of the Battle of Cambrai is Bryan Cooper's, 'The Ironclads of Cambrai, the First Great Tank Battle', published 1967 by Cassell (Cassell Military Paperbacks). He used many different sources of evidence to build up a complete overview, whereas I have just used the Battalion diaries of the 9<sup>th</sup> Tank.



Fig.8 Bourlon church.



Fig.9 Louveral Military Cemetery, commemorating the 7000 soldiers who died at the Battle of Cambrai 'Without mortal remains'.

In early December 1917 the Germans mounted a counter offensive along the salient in blizzard conditions and across ruined villages, scared woods, wrecked tanks and trenches.

In early 1918 the 9<sup>th</sup> are reported to be at a 'Tankerdrome', taking delivery of and training in the new Mk. 5 tanks. The location is unclear but presumably they had been entrained west, perhaps the Arras area.

The overview of the War on the Western Front in 1918 was a see-saw action across N. Picardy. On 21<sup>st</sup> March a huge German offensive began to push the Allies back to Paris and the Channel ports. Allied forces were pushed back over 50 Km. But by July the advance was halted, German supply lines overstretched, and the counter offensive began which pushed the German armies back 100Km. to the Belgian border. The German Army surrendered in November 1918. But what of the 9<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion?

On 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of March some men of the 9<sup>th</sup> were deployed as 'Lewis gunners on lorries' (a sort of reserve option for tank crew) in the La Boiselle, Cantalmaison region, and to the Albert district by late on 25<sup>th</sup>. Little detail was given for the following month although clearly there was alarm at the German advance. Tanks were perceived more for attack than

retreat and so, for example, on 15<sup>th</sup> April the 9<sup>th</sup> were at Soutrecourt, well beyond the enemy advance, 'for training with the Mk.5'. For May and June the phrase is often repeated, "Training, driving, firing".

By April 1918 the great German push west which threatened to overwhelm allied forces had fizzled out and the Allied counter push begun. This was to eventually result in the Armistice of November as allied forces stood poised on the German border – including the 9<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion (I Battalion).

In mid July 1918 many tanks were detrained to Canty, in the Somme valley region. On 21st and 22nd 38 tanks of the 9th Tank Battalion were in action in support of French infantry. Tanks were now being used in a way pioneered at the Battle of Cambrai – after a minimal preliminary artillery bombardment the tanks would fan out to target previously identified enemy machine gun nests, then regroup at an agreed point, now followed by the advancing infantry. When the infantry encountered further machine emplacements tank commanders, informed by field telephone, would fan out and lead a second assault. As a result of this co-operation across late July the 9<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion was collectively awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French government. Does this explain Sidney's French badge? (see Fig. 2), I cannot say for sure.

The driver of a MK. IV tank was one of a crew of eight; driver and commander sitting at the front, two gears-men (the differential being locked to turn) and four gunners. Unless the commander opened the entrance hatch he and the driver's field of vision was confined to that given by a narrow opening in the forward bulkhead. Each crewman was issued with; a gas mask, goggles (machine gun fire hitting the bulkhead caused slivers of metal to fly across the inside), a leather anti-bruise helmet, revolver, field dressing kit, water bottle and iron rations. As these tanks had a potential range of 50 Km., and as the crew might be trapped inside, each tank carried; 30 tins of food, 16 loaves, cheese, tea, milk and sugar. As well as explosive shells for the 'male' tanks all went into action with 33,000 machine gun bullets and a basket of carrier pigeons. Conditions inside the moving tanks; 120 degrees F., slivers, noise (the crew communicated by signs), exhaust fumes and dark, resulted in the crew suffering extreme

nausea if the action went on for any length of time. Burning was the most common cause of death for the tank battalions if their machine took a direct hit from enemy field guns (even by the Battle of Cambrai the Germans had invented armour piercing shells).

During August to November 1918 the 9<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion was periodically entrained east to chase the German retreat. On 7<sup>th</sup> September 1918 the 9<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion was again in Havrincourt Wood and by mid-month Bourlon Wood, Bourlon village having been re-captured. So Sidney was re-crossing the same land as when less than a year before he had first seen action at the Battle of Cambrai. By October 1918 Cambrai itself had been re-taken. By 1<sup>st</sup> November the 9<sup>th</sup> were in sight of the Belgian border, on 11<sup>th</sup> November the Battalion diary simply records, "Hostilities cease".

Doris confirmed that as a young man Sidney spoke of being billeted to a German family in Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) during what became known as the post war Occupation of the Rhineland. He said the resident family were good to him.

I have been unable to find primary evidence about the British Occupation of the Rhineland and very little secondary. However the 9<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion diary records that they moved into Germany in August 1919, this following the signing of the peace treaty (Treaty of Versailles) in June 1919. Between November 1918 and August 1919 the Diary records little except; 'improvement of billets' (at a base camp between Albert and Arras), 'lectures, education classes and games'. There was piecemeal demobilisation from the 9<sup>th</sup> but clearly not for Sidney. On 17<sup>th</sup> September 1919 the 9<sup>th</sup> took part in the British Army of the Rhine sports-day and on 5<sup>th</sup> November 1919 the 9<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion was disbanded, the event marked by a concert and regimental dinner.

Sidney was not demobilised until March 1920, having since November 1919 served in the 'Tank Stores' (see Appendix documents). Whether he returned to London first or whether he returned direct to Boughton I do not know but on 20<sup>th</sup> September 1924 he married Annie Rix in Boughton parish church (see Family Studies, 4). Annie already had a young child, Greta,

and soon Doris was to join the young family who now lived with Sidney's parents in a small cottage at the western end of the village (see Appendix documents, address then known as Cornwall Gardens – a term I had not encountered until the war records were discovered).

The marriage certificate described Sidney's rank as "Husbandman" seeing as farm labourers were usually described as such. I have a vague recollection of Sidney talking about plots of land once owned. I seem to think this referred to a small field north of the church and the small field immediately south of the bungalow on the last bend in the village before Canham (Cavenham) corner. The latter may have been granted as exserviceman's land by the terms of the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919 but Norfolk County Council has no record of these allocations. Anyway at some point these lands were sold and for the rest of his working life Sidney was a farm worker in Boughton – in my lifetime working for R.G. Robinson.

Sidney died in 1987 aged 88. His remains were interred in Annie's grave in All Saints churchyard. He died in Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kings Lynn at 2a.m. on 11th November!

<u>Appendix</u> – Fifteen war service documents for Walter Sidney Clarke with added notes.

#### 1) Casualty Form - Active Service

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Walter Sidney Clarke 'mobilised, enlisted' on 9/03/1917, aged 18 years, one month. Trade group 38 (provision porter). 9/03/1917 posted 18<sup>th</sup> Battalion Training Reserve, Northampton, 6/06/1917 transferred to machine gun corps. 9/06/1917 posted to depot battalion, Bovington Camp. 27/11/1917 occupational card dispatched. Mother recorded as living in Boughton, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.

# 2) <u>Descriptive Report on Joining.</u>

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## 3) Record of Service Paper.

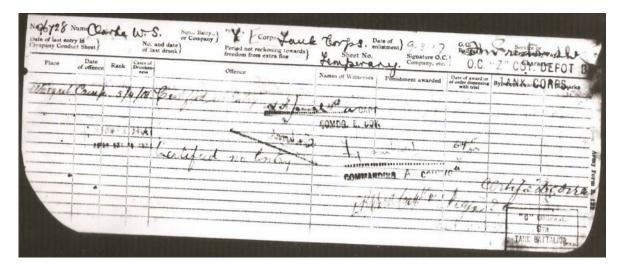
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18<sup>th</sup> Training Reserve Battalion. Address = 26, Oxbridge St. Notting Hill Gate. Medical category A1x. 9/03/1917, West London.

## 4) Medical History.

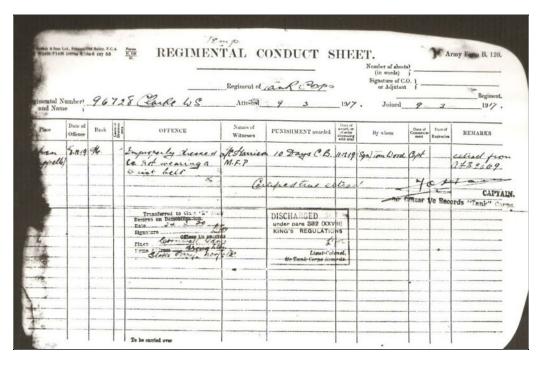
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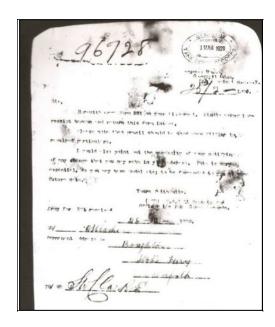


Much illegible. Some 'offence' on 5/04/1918. Stamped C company, 9<sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion. Phrase 'certified on entry' occurs twice.

#### 6) Regimental Conduct sheet.

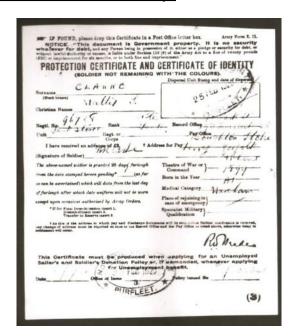


'Offence' dated 5/12/1919 'Improperly dressed not wearing a waste belt'. Punishment 10 days C.B. (confined to barracks?) dated 11/12/1919. Stamped at time of discharge by Lieutenant-Colonel, Tank Corps records.



Pro-forma dated 25/2/1920, stamped 1/3/1920, relating to 'your dispersal' and signed by S.W. Clarke.

## 7) Protection Cert. And Cert. Of Identity.



Stamped 25/02/1920, Unit = Tank Stores. 'The above-named soldier is granted 28 days furlough ...'

## 8) Statement of Disability.

	AS TO DISABILITY.
(This form is not applicable to Officers who will be blough	and Self-tern an Hospital to an Inter cleveleum it before a Medical Boards
or nft, will be given an opporture wish to put forward any claim Service he must sign the States of an Officer of the Unit with Signature. Whether a Claim is by the Unit Commander, in the c	Solution, whether remaining with the Colouralty of filling in this Form, Should he min respect of a Disability due to Militaneont hereunder to this effect, in the present which he is serving, who will witness the made or not, this Form will be forwards are of every Officer, direct to the Secretary Sommits, to the Record Office of his Unit Secretary Sommits, to the Record Office of his Unit Secretary Sommits, to the Record Office of his Unit Secretary Sommits, to the Record Office of his Unit Secretary
ment on ge 725 mas free	(a) Forner Brimeats or Corps with Res
WINNE CLARKE	
brieding Same NHATER in full SYDNEY  crumanut address Brugglica	(6) Dates of discharge  16: Cross of discharge  (6: Particulars of Possion or Gratuity receive  (6: sug)
ge has birthday 2/2 grant justified gr. 3-17 general charges or timely in which justified gr. 3-17 general charges or timely in which justified grant	a come While they lived
1 do not clean to be selfering from Piece of Exmination   Colleges  # of Date 20-2-20	a disability due to my military more as the Separate of Other or School and Separate of Other without the Separate of Other without
to Officer will witness the signature. It the ing schineses.  i. w. In what countries here you served during the war, and for what periods:	is own works and after completing the form will sign is delimant cannot write, be mill after his mark, such as
(n) In what expectly E	
It you are embering from any sincere, women or injury, state what it is, the date upon which it started, and what in year opinion was the rause of it.  If name again is required a	, :
shreet of factoray about be word and attached firmly to this form.	
Good for manner of my Hospitale in which you have been treated for the above stiantifities during this war.	
<ol> <li>Daily year and the instantial downers or injury merationed its above someway to Quantion 2, or onything like it, bottom joining the Army! If we give details and dates.</li> </ol>	
Clies the names and addresses it you know them of any floughtale you were in se better who attended you	*
before you joined the Army	
before you joined the Army. 1  6. Give the name of your Nacettel Health Approved Declay and, if possible, your membership pointies.	

Examined at Roetgan on 20/02/1920 and signed as 'not claiming to be suffering from a disability due to my military service'.

## 9) Nominal Roll (all ranks).

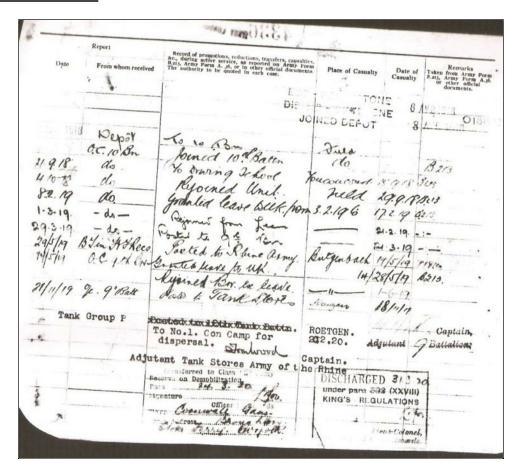
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Proceedin	g to	J.R.	
Regtl. or Corp. Number	Rank	Names in full, Surname first (Block Letters)	Remarks.
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Regiment = Tank Stores Rhine Army

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(Partly obliterated and some items illegible). Seems to be a record of service. Rank remained 'private'. Called-up 1917. Transfered to Machine Gun Corps 6/06/1917. 'Posted' 9/06/1917. Tanks 'posted' 8/04/1918 (?). Tanks 'posted' 10<sup>th</sup> battalion 3/07/1918. Rhine Army 9<sup>th</sup> battalion 19/05/1919. Tank Stores 17/11/1919. To U.K. 22/02/1920. Demobilisation stamp 24/03/1920. Discharged 31/03/1920. Character 'good'. 'Total service towards Engagement' = 3 years and 47 days.

10) 'Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties etc during active service.

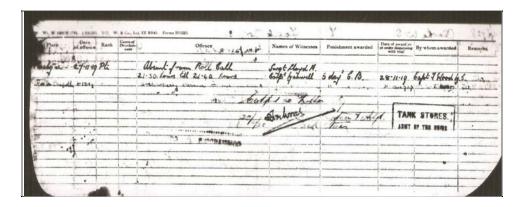


This is very significant as it seems to show that I made a fundamental error, although understandable in the circumstances. Because of the information on the medal box I assumed Sidney had been in the 9<sup>th</sup> Batallion from 1917 and in the then absence of his war records I had no reason to assume otherwise. In 1919 and when he received his medals he was in the 9<sup>th</sup> Batallion, however my belated acquaintance with these records, particularly this one, seem to state that he was initially in the 10<sup>th</sup> Batallion. So does this invalidate most of what has gone before? Obviously I hope not, but as I'm not going to have the time to research the 10<sup>th</sup> for some while, if an expert can help out in the meantime I would be grateful.

11/09/1918 to 15/09/1918 'to driving school'. 4/10/1918 'rejoined unit'. 8/02/1919 granted leave back home for two weeks. 29/03/1919 posted

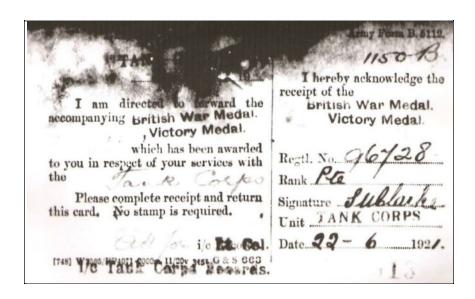
to 9<sup>th</sup> Batallion (!) 29/05/1919 'Posted to Rhine Army'. Butgenbach? 14/05/1919 granted two weeks leave to the UK. 21/11/1919 'posted to Tank Stores', Roetgan. 24/03/1920 demobilised to Cornwall Gardens, Boughton, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk. Discharged 31/03/1920.

11)



Records two offences, second illegible, other = 'Absent from roll call 21:30 hours 'till 21:40 hours'. Punishment 5 days CB.

12)



Signed receipt for British War Medal, Victory Medal, dated 22/06/1921.

	2	The
Fanky 96728/334.	(R.Records).	* *
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Regimental Entrice		
Company Entries		
Character from A.B.358		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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I suggest		
Mr. Bovenizor.	1/2/36	y y
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Appears to be dated 11/02/1936. Tanks 96728/334. 'Colour service from 9/03/1917 to 24/03/1920'. 'Overseas 1year, 10 months'.

