***Global War Graves Conference Paper***

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What does ‘Global War Graves’ mean? Neither of us are from this country, let alone from Leicestershire; we are both Canadian. And that underscores our point, really: the First World War was a global war, and “local” First World War stories can often have international elements. In our research we looked at three different ways in which your Welford Road Cemetery here in Leicester demonstrates the international nature of the First World War:

* it has First World War casualties buried in the cemetery who are from other countries;
* it has people *commemorated* in the cemetery who are actually buried in other countries, where they died during the First World War;
* and it has First World War casualties buried in the cemetery who are English, but whose war service demonstrates the global nature of the conflict.

What we are trying to do with this research is to expand people’s ideas of who belongs in Leicester’s “local” First World War story. Especially in a community as diverse as modern Leicester, highlighting the international connections to be found right in your own local cemetery can only serve to emphasize something we firmly believe to be true: that the First World War is *everyone’s* story. It has been wonderful to witness the increasing number of initiatives in this country during the First World War centenary period that really underscore this point.

Material culture is integral to this research project, so we will begin with a brief overview of what it is and why it is a useful source. Material culture is just stuff: objects. It is all the things that people make, and touch, and use. It’s tangible things, things you can see and touch, rather than intangible things, like ideas or groups or words.

What does it mean to study material culture? It means two things. One, it means that we treat material culture itself as a source of information. So in our case, Welford Road Cemetery, and its headstones, are themselves primary sources for us. However, that can only take you so far. We can talk all we want about how we should to be able to learn from the objects themselves, but we’re not magicians: we can’t look at a cemetery and psychically know who made the decisions about it and what they said. For that we do need to look at documents. So, studying material culture history is about more than just studying the objects themselves; more broadly, it means that you are learning about people in history, from a variety of sources, by focusing on the stories of *things*.

The point of studying material culture is to give us a different way to understand the people of the past. Stuff is all around us, always, and we interact with it all the time – and so did the people of 100 or 1000 years ago. In the case of the First World War, some of the stuff that people interacted with is still around today. That means that WE interact with it too- and if we interact with it, we should be trying to understand it.

Across all ranks and nationalities, CWGC headstones are largely uniform in design with a few differences when it comes to soldiers from different linguistic and religious backgrounds. Upon first glance, you notice the circular insignia found at the very top. This is either the national emblem or the regimental badge of the soldier buried below, or in this case indicates he was in the navy rather than the army. In other cases, when remains have been found but unidentified, the emblem and other personal details are missing entirely and replaced by the lines “a soldier of the Great War / known unto God”. If the identity of the buried is known, the next line of text beneath the insignia will give the regimental number and rank if the soldier has one. This is followed by their name, and then the name of the regiment. On the fourth line, the date of death and age at death are carved. Beneath all this, there is significant space dedicated to an icon which represents the deceased’s religion. For a large majority, this symbol would be a cross. For Jewish soldiers, it’s a star of David. Muslim combatants’ headstones differ in appearance; they were planted to face Mecca and vary in design. Similarly, small differences can be found in other foreign headstones—such as those for Indians and the Chinese. Beneath this, you might find an epigraph. Each family was allotted 66 characters to inscribe on their loved one’s grave.[[1]](#footnote-1) Though short, this was a great touch of personalization which offered some degree of solace to families. Unfortunately, however, due to confusions and complications with cost and communication, a large number of headstones lack such an inscription.[[2]](#footnote-2)

In the popular imagination, foreign interactions of the Great War are typically limited to the mobility granted to the actual fighting. Here, we use “foreign” loosely to mean anything from international relationships to relationships between even different localities. The cemetery was another location in which these relationships existed, both in the way locals and foreigners interacted with the burial ground while it was in active use and in the lasting landscape created by its burials and commemorations.

Generally, deceased service people found themselves buried in or commemorated at Welford Road Cemetery in two ways: First, they might have perished at or near Leicester’s Fifth Northern General Hospital. Burials occurred in the nearby Welford Road Cemetery either in individual plots or in mass graves, with those buried in mass graves being commemorated on the Memorial Wall. Indeed, the hospital treated a wide variety of patients from all over the UK and the world. By the end of the war, nearly 75 000 patients had been treated; some of these were Canadian or Australian and New Zealand troops, over 400 of them were Belgian (8 of whom died and were buried at Welford Road), and 59 German and Austrian prisoners of war.[[3]](#footnote-3)

The second category of people who found themselves commemorated in the cemetery were soldiers who had local connections to Leicester (born here, served with the local regiment, etc.) but had their physical bodies buried elsewhere. The national and global aspects of the Great War are not only indicated by the literal presence of foreign bodies but also by the names of the dead British servicemen who lie in foreign soil. This name-to-body relationship creates a web of connections from Welford Road to burial sites all over the world.

The First World War was unprecedented for the British Empire in terms of the high numbers of *overseas* dead. The distance between the battlefields and the societies the soldiers came from, particularly in the case of the British colonies and dominions, added a complicating factor to questions of how to deal with the bodies of the war dead.[[4]](#footnote-4) Because of this, the state stepped in to handle the process to a much higher extent than in previous conflicts.

However, which ‘state’ exactly? For the British dominions and colonies, official commemoration of their dead was subsumed within the umbrella of the Imperial War Graves Commission, a British organisation created by royal charter in 1917. With founding principles of equality and uniformity, the Commission had a monumental task: to locate, identify, classify, bury, and commemorate the one million dead of Britain and its empire. The Commission now has memorials and cemeteries from both World Wars at 23,000 locations more than 150 countries.[[5]](#footnote-5) This includes Welford Road Cemetery: it has a Commonwealth War Graves Commission section and also other scattered War Graves Commission graves.

The fundamental question concerning the treatment of First World War dead, and one that sharply differentiated the British Empire from other countries like America, was that of repatriation. Could bodies be brought back home for burial, or must they remain overseas where they fell? Britain decided upon a strict nonrepatriation policy, justified in large part with reference to the Commission’s founding principle: equality.[[6]](#footnote-6)  Every member of the dead must receive the same treatment, and if repatriation were permitted, some families would be able to afford it while others could not. There were other barriers, too: it would be an enormous logistical challenge to safely, respectfully, and accurately ship that many dead bodies over such long distances; the static nature of the war meant that many bodies went undiscovered for years, because the area they fell remained an active war zone, and this led to increased decomposition; and there were staggering numbers of missing and unidentified bodies, which again complicated the equality principle (why should those dead lucky enough to be united with their name be able to return home, while the others were left in France?).

This project began by compiling spreadsheets for each of the three types of ‘foreign connections’ mentioned above.[[7]](#footnote-7) To find people from other countries buried at Welford, and English dead at Welford with potential foreign connections, we used the CWGC database; to find the dead commemorated at Welford but actually buried elsewhere, we drew from lists already created by the Friends of Welford Road Cemetery. From our three spreadsheets with more than 500 entries in total, we chose 25 case studies to particularly focus on, which all had First World War international connections of some kind. The first three examples—quite diverse in themselves—illustrate the lives of people who were born or had established lives overseas but came to Europe to fight for the British during the First World War.

Kathleen Adele Brennan—the only female First World War casualty in this cemetery—served as a nurse in the Australian Army during the Great War. She was 1 of 25 members of the Australian Army Nursing Service to perish out of 3000 or so volunteers.[[8]](#footnote-8) Brennan was born on 15th November 1882 in New South Wales to the children of Irish settlers.[[9]](#footnote-9) At the start of the Great War, she and her four siblings all wished to contribute to the war effort.[[10]](#footnote-10) She heeded a call by the British Red Cross and became a member of the Voluntary Aid Detachment, a group of civilian nurses.[[11]](#footnote-11) She was posted at the 5th Northern General Hospital in Leicester and served for two years, before dying after the formal end of the war from the Spanish Flu.[[12]](#footnote-12) For her service, she was buried with full military honours.[[13]](#footnote-13) Samuel Paynter Musson III was born and raised largely in Jamaica.[[14]](#footnote-14) He went on to serve for much of his life in the military abroad, first in the British Navy and eventually as a Major in the Indian Armed Forces.[[15]](#footnote-15) After the First World War broke out, Musson served as a Major in the Supply and Transport Corps of the Indian Army, responsible for overseeing the transport of crucial supplies to the army.[[16]](#footnote-16) Though by this time the process of *Indianisation* had begun—which introduced more senior positions in the Indian Army to Indians—Musson was part of a majority European leadership.[[17]](#footnote-17) Nevertheless, he worked with local soldiers through the army command structure.[[18]](#footnote-18) Musson was wounded late into the war and eventually died at Endsleigh Palace Hospital in London on 2nd June 1917.[[19]](#footnote-19) He was survived by his wife, Alice Louise, and his son, Samuel Paynter.[[20]](#footnote-20)

Albert Wellington Jarman was born in Leicester to William and Priscilla Jarman in 1889.[[21]](#footnote-21) Here he was raised, though later he immigrated to Londesboro, Ontario to pursue work as a farmer.[[22]](#footnote-22) In Londesboro, Jarman worked alone and remained an unmarried bachelor. On 24th February 1916, he enlisted as a soldier with the Canadian Expeditionary Force and sailed to Europe with the 47th Battalion of the Canadian Infantry.[[23]](#footnote-23) Actually, this was an interesting phenomenon: British-born men who immigrated to the colonies were disproportionately likely to enlist.[[24]](#footnote-24) Jarman died on 1st April 1919, four months after the signing of the Armistice, exact cause unknown.[[25]](#footnote-25) At 30 years old, he was buried in his native Leicester.

The next two examples are of soldiers who *were* born and raised in Leicester, but who perished and were buried elsewhere. A Leicester local, George Henry Clarke Almey served entirely in Mesopotamia during the First World War.[[26]](#footnote-26) Born in 1885, this chemist’s apprentice enlisted in the 1st Battalion of the Connaught Rangers (colloquially referred to as the “Devil’s Own”), an Irish line infantry regiment of the British Army.[[27]](#footnote-27) On 12th November 1915, the battalion left for Mesopotamia, eventually arriving at Kut in what is now Iraq to relieve the British Indian Army.[[28]](#footnote-28) The Connaught Rangers themselves experienced difficulty, fighting relatively unsuccessfully for four months.[[29]](#footnote-29) In spite of their efforts, Kut fell in April after failed Allied operations.[[30]](#footnote-30) Though Almey survived this ordeal and then a cholera epidemic which broke out in the summer of 1916, he died on 7th January 1917 of heatstroke.[[31]](#footnote-31)

Edward Dare Evans was born in Leicester in 1875.[[32]](#footnote-32) In the First World War, he served with the New Zealand Canterbury Regiment as a sergeant, primarily in the Asiatic theatres of war.[[33]](#footnote-33) Posted to Egypt, they supported the 11th Indian Division when the Ottoman forces advanced on the Suez Canal in January 1915.[[34]](#footnote-34) Other major actions included an attack on the defenses at Dardanelles, during which the Canterbury Regiment was joined by the Australian and French forces.[[35]](#footnote-35) Sergeant Evans died on 30th May 1915 in Ash Shatibi, Al Iskandariyah, Egypt.[[36]](#footnote-36) He perished while in active service.[[37]](#footnote-37)

Our next two examples are of men who are commemorated not only in Leicester but also on some of the most significant First World War memorials outside the Western Front. Kenneth Hugh Pegg joined the army in Leicester and is now commemorated 4,644 kilometres away in Iraq. He originally joined the 2nd Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment and later served with its 3rd Battalion.[[38]](#footnote-38) Unlike many others of the dead, including several on this list, for Pegg the Commonwealth War Graves Commission holds no information on his next-of-kin at the time of his death. He died on February 20th, 1916.[[39]](#footnote-39) His body was never found, and so he is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, near Zubayr, Iraq.[[40]](#footnote-40) The Basra Memorial commemorates 40,605 people who died in the operations in Mesopotamia from 1914-1921 and whose bodies are still missing.[[41]](#footnote-41)

John Maurice Legge died in 1915 at Gallipoli and his body was never found.[[42]](#footnote-42) He served with the 9th battalion of the Sherwood Foresters, part of the Notts and Derby regiment.[[43]](#footnote-43) In August 1915 the Battle of Gallipoli, in what is now modern Turkey, was still in stalemate after months of fighting. An Allied amphibious landing on Suvla Bay was planned to begin on August 6th as part of an attempt to break it. Legge was part of this attack, and was killed on its fourth day.[[44]](#footnote-44) Since his body was not recovered, he is commemorated on the Helles Memorial in Turkey – but his family’s gravestone in Welford Road Cemetery also includes his name.

Next is Eric Harold Hubbard, a teenager from Leicester, whose parents Thomas and Annie lived on Brookfield Street.[[45]](#footnote-45) He joined the Royal Navy, and ended up serving on the HMS *Orama*, an armed merchant cruiser.[[46]](#footnote-46) The ship was mostly active off the coasts of South America, and also protected convoys. Hubbard was on board when the *Orama*, which was protecting a convoy of merchant ships, was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Isles of Scilly on October 19th 1917.[[47]](#footnote-47) The *Orama* took four hours to sink; no one serving on the ship drowned, but four of them later died from the wounds, including Hubbard.[[48]](#footnote-48) He died a few weeks later on November 5th, and is now buried at Welford Road with an epitaph that reads “For our country”.[[49]](#footnote-49)

As a final example highlighting the Global War Graves theme, we have Samuel Saywell. Unlike Hubbard, who was very young, Saywell was at the other end of the age spectrum – age 37 when he died, he was old enough that he had also served in the war with South Africa that occurred 1899-1902.[[50]](#footnote-50) He is an interesting case because he was from Leicester, but immigrated to Canada, and so ended up serving in the First World War with the Canadian forces.[[51]](#footnote-51) He died in 1915 and is buried in Leicester, despite his wife Florence still being alive then in Toronto.[[52]](#footnote-52)

The Friends of the Welford Road Cemetery was founded in 1999 to help people enjoy the historic space that is the Welford Road Cemetery.[[53]](#footnote-53) Throughout the year, they conduct and publish research on the history of the cemetery, help people research family history, operate a visitor centre, and host guided walks, exhibitions and annual commemorations. On their website, you can find a vast store of information about the cemetery and who has been buried here. Commemoration is an active endeavour, and the Friends of the Welford Road are certainly the active guardians of this history. We have been so grateful for their ongoing friendliness and support.

In addition to preparing this conference paper, we decided that we wanted some other form of output for this project, which was more durable – that would last longer than the 20 minutes of our conference paper – and more accessible – that would give access to our research to a wider array of people than just you lovely ones who are here today. So, what we have done is created a new self-guided cemetery trail that’s called “Global First World War Graves”. The Friends of the cemetery already have a series of self-guided trail leaflets on different themes, so we developed this new one to add to their repertoire and to hopefully get more cemetery visitors thinking about the very global element to Leicester’s First World War narrative. You can find it at the cemetery’s visitor centre as of November 2018.

The First World War is everyone’s story, but not everyone realizes that. The international connections of the First World War dead commemorated at Welford Road Cemetery here in Leicester demonstrate the global nature of the conflict and its memory, and therefore encourage us to question and expand our ideas of who belongs in Leicester’s “local” First World War story. The global and international is an integral part of both First World War history and of Leicester today.

1. See Sarah Wearne, *Epitaphs of the Great War: The Somme* (London: Uniform, 2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See Hanna Smyth, “The Material Culture of Remembrance and Identity,” University of Oxford PhD thesis, forthcoming 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Exhibition by Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland, at the Welford Road Cemetery Visitor Centre November 2017, on First World War hospital care in Leicester. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. e.g. see Bart Ziino, *A Distant Grief: Australians, War Graves and the Great War* (Crawley: University of Western Australia Press, 2007). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Fast Facts,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/-/media/files/cwgc/about-us/press-releases/cwgc-fast-facts\_final.ashx?la=en&hash=BB20FFB27197EF6DE0B9000BC5CCE6DD69FC012F. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Commonwealth War Graves Commission archive, WG 1294/3 Pt 4 “Exhumation general file: France/Belgium,” “28th October 1922”. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Viewable at https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1ZsVZtodqIyZX49QIwy\_-cPC52hwOim53ykywh5WS5XQ/edit?usp=sharing; compiled from research using original materials held by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and Friends of Welford Road Cemetery, all of which are linked to in the relevant spreadsheets. Please do not use or share the spreadsheet information without notifying the authors first, at globalwargravesleics@gmail.com. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Australian War Memorial, “Great War Nurses,” https://www.awm.gov.au/visit/exhibitions/nurses/ww1. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. National Archives of Australia, “Kathleen Adele Brennan,” https://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/browse/person/902080. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Information provided by John William Francis Brennan, a nephew of Kathleen Adele Brennan; accessed at Welford Road Cemetery visitor centre who holds this correspondence, November 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. National Archives of Australia, “Kathleen Adele Brennan,” https://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/browse/person/902080. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Image caption of Kathleen Adele Brennan informal portrait, Australian War Memorial collection, image P05074.002, https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1132254. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “CWGC remembers the brave nurses lost during the world wars on international nurses day,” 11 May 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/learn/news-and-events/news/2018/05/11/14/03/cwgc-remembers-the-brave-nurses-lost-during-the-world-wars-on-international-nurses-day. For further information, see also Enshia Li, “Kathleen Adele Brennan and the Australian Army Nursing Service,” *Global War Graves Leicester* blog, 16 July 2018, http://globalwargravesleicester.blogspot.com/2018/07/kathleen-adele-brennan-and-australian.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. “Died of Wounds,” Ancestry Database, accessed 6 April 2018, https://www.ancestry.co.uk/mediaui-viewer/tree/11065513/person/-54008148/media/98285b11-2cb2-46cf-ac01-bce400862cec. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Ancestry.com, *UK, British Army Lists, 1882-1962* [database on-line], Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015; *British Navy Lists*, Marineschule Mürwick, Mürwik Flensburg, Germany. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Musson, Samuel Paynter,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379363. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Chandar S. Sundaram, “‘Treated with Scant Attention’: The Imperial Cadet Corps, Indian Nobles, and Anglo-Indian Policy, 1897-1917,” *Journal of Military History* 77:1 (2013), 41-70. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Musson, Samuel Paynter,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379363. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Accessed via Ancestry Database, https://www.ancestry.co.uk/mediaui-viewer/tree/11065513/person/-54008148/media/98285b11-2cb2-46cf-ac01-bce400862cec. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Accessed via Ancestry Database, https://www.ancestry.co.uk/mediaui-viewer/tree/11065513/person/-54008148/media/98285b11-2cb2-46cf-ac01-bce400862cec. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Jarman, Albert Wellington,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379313/jarman,-albert-wellington/. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Albert Wellington Jarman’s attestation paper, held by Library and Archives Canada reference RG 150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 4792 – 14, digitized at https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/personnel-records/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=483521. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Albert Wellington Jarman’s attestation paper, held by Library and Archives Canada reference RG 150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 4792 – 14, digitized at https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/personnel-records/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=483521. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Bill Nasson, “Delville Wood and South African Great War Commemoration,” *English Historical Review* 119:480 (February 2004), 63; Mark David Sheftall, *Altered Memories of the Great War: Divergent Narratives of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada* (London: I.B. Tauris, 2010), 51-52; Jay Winter, *Remembering War: The Great War Between Memory and History in the Twentieth Century* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2006), 169. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Jarman, Albert Wellington,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379313/jarman,-albert-wellington/. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Ancestry.com, *UK, Commonwealth War Graves, 1914-1921 and 1939-1947* [database on-line], Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Ancestry.com, *UK, Commonwealth War Graves, 1914-1921 and 1939-1947* [database on-line], Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Forces War Records, “Unit History: Connaught Rangers,” accessed November 2018, https://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/units/243/connaught-rangers/. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Forces War Records, “Unit History: Connaught Rangers,” accessed November 2018, https://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/units/243/connaught-rangers/. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Forces War Records, “Unit History: Connaught Rangers,” accessed November 2018, https://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/units/243/connaught-rangers/. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Jarman, Albert Wellington,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379313/jarman,-albert-wellington/. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Evans, Edward Dare,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/108741/evans,-edward-dare/. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Evans, Edward Dare,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/108741/evans,-edward-dare/. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. David Ferguson, *The History of the Canterbury Regiment, NZEF 1914-1919* (Auckland: Whitcomb and Tombs Unlimited, 1921), digested by Victoria University of Wellington, http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-WH1-Cant-t1-body-d2.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. David Ferguson, *The History of the Canterbury Regiment, NZEF 1914-1919* (Auckland: Whitcomb and Tombs Unlimited, 1921), digested by Victoria University of Wellington, http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-WH1-Cant-t1-body-d3.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Evans, Edward Dare,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/108741/evans,-edward-dare/. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Evans, Edward Dare,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/108741/evans,-edward-dare/. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Pegg, Kenneth Hugh,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/1658592/pegg,-kenneth-hugh/. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Pegg, Kenneth Hugh,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/1658592/pegg,-kenneth-hugh/. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Pegg, Kenneth Hugh,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/1658592/pegg,-kenneth-hugh/. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Basra Memorial,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery/cemetery/88400/basra%20memorial. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Legge, JM,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/690297/legge. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Legge, JM,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/690297/legge. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. “Leicester War Memorials,” accessed November 2018, http://www.leicestershirewarmemorials.co.uk/download/city-memorial/leicester\_war\_memorials\_v3.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Eric Harold Hubbard,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379301/hubbard,-eric-harold/. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Eric Harold Hubbard,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379301/hubbard,-eric-harold/. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Log book, “HMS ORAMA – September 1914 to October 1917, SE coast of America Squadron (including search for SMS Dresden), South Pacific, South Atlantic and Central Atlantic, North Atlantic Convoys,” accessed November 2018, https://www.naval-history.net/OWShips-WW1-08-HMS\_Orama.htm. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Log book, “HMS ORAMA – September 1914 to October 1917, SE coast of America Squadron (including search for SMS Dresden), South Pacific, South Atlantic and Central Atlantic, North Atlantic Convoys,” accessed November 2018, https://www.naval-history.net/OWShips-WW1-08-HMS\_Orama.htm. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Eric Harold Hubbard,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379301/hubbard,-eric-harold/. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Saywell, Samuel,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379406/saywell,-samuel/. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Saywell, Samuel,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379406/saywell,-samuel/. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. Commonwealth War Graves Commission, “Saywell, Samuel,” accessed November 2018, https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379406/saywell,-samuel/. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. Friends of Welford Road Cemetery, “About Us,” accessed November 2018, http://www.fowrcl.org.uk. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)