

Second Lieutenant Nassau Barrington Stephens[©]
4th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment (Territorial Force) attached to Machine Gun Corps

Lance Corporal

Regimental number: 7385
East Riding Yeomanry

born: 22 May 1879 – died: 1 June 1916

“Oh! dear, brave heart, God bless thee, wheresoever in His great universe thou art to-day” wrote his sisters on the first anniversary of Nassau Barrington Stephens’ death “in proud and very loving memory of our brother . . . who died of wounds received in action, Ascension Day, June 1, 1916.”¹

Nassau Barrington (N.B.) Stephens was born into a military family. His great-grandfather was Captain Daniel Stephens of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, his grandfather was Captain Nassau William Stephens of the 94th Regiment and his father was Major Edward Barrington Stephens (23 July 1850² – 27 December 1918³) of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.⁴ His mother too had a military connection. Edith Maria Cross (January 1857⁵–12 August 1932⁶) was the youngest daughter of Mary Ann and Alexander Cross, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Royal Navy.

Edward Barrington Stephens joined the Royal Marines as a lieutenant on 24 June 1868.⁷ He served⁸ under Sir Evelyn Wood⁹ in the Ashanti War of 1873–1874, one in a series of five conflicts between the Ashanti Empire in the Akan interior of the Gold Coast (now Ghana) and the British Empire.¹⁰ He was back in Great Britain only a short time before he and the 18-year-old Edith Maria Cross were married at Nantmel Church, Radnorshire, Wales, on 20 July 1875.¹¹

The couple settled near the Royal Marines headquarters in Chatham, Kent. Their first surviving child, Edith Dulcie Jane Stephens (1878¹²–1943¹³) was born in Rochester-upon-Medway, about 2 km from Chatham. Within the year Edward was posted to Ascension Island, where he was second-in-command of his regiment.¹⁴ Ascension Island is located in the South Atlantic Ocean about 1,600 kilometres from Africa and 2,250 kilometres from South America; it was governed by the British Admiralty from 1815 to 1922 and then became part of the British Overseas Territory of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.¹⁵ Nassau Barrington was born there probably on Ascension Day, 22 May 1879.¹⁶ Another son, Edward William Daniel (1880¹⁷–1938¹⁸), was also born on Ascension Island. Lieutenant Edward Barrington Stephens, Edith Maria, 2-year-old Nassau and the two other children were on board H.M. Naval Vessel *Flora* tendered at the Isle of Ascension on Sunday 3 April 1881 and most likely bound for England.¹⁹ Edward Barrington was promoted to Captain²⁰ on 1 July 1881 and probably stationed again in Chatham, Kent. The couple’s fourth child, Francis Trant (1882²¹–1946²²), was born in New Brompton, Kent, which is 2.5 km from Chatham. Two years later, their fifth child, Lily Muriel (1884–?), was born in Alderbury, Wiltshire, England²³ and baptised 23 March 1884 at St. Martin, Church of England, Salisbury, Wiltshire.²⁴

Edward Barrington Stephens was promoted to Major on 24 June 1889.²⁵ Either before or after this promotion, he was posted to Bermuda, where he was in command of his regiment.²⁶ His family probably accompanied him, as no member was listed in the 1891 England, Wales & Scotland Census. By the mid-1890s, Edward had retired and the family relocated first to Rochester, Kent,²⁷ and then to Sculcoates, East Yorkshire.²⁸

The Stephens family seemed to live a life devoted to military service and church work. Nassau Barrington Stephens joined the Hull Artillery Volunteers [4th East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps]²⁹ at an early age and soon rose to the rank of sergeant. When it merged with the East Riding Yeomanry in 1908, he joined that force and served for some years.³⁰ He did not serve in the Boer War (1899–1902) although his two younger brothers, Edward W. D.³¹ and Francis Trant³² enlisted in 1900 and 1901 respectively. His father was secretary of the local branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, which raised funds to assist the families of soldiers serving in the conflict.³³ Perhaps, Nassau's earnings as an accountant's clerk at the firm of Hodgson and Harris were needed for the family's wellbeing. In 1901 he was living at 49 Park Grove Road, Sculcoates, with his mother, father and sister Edith Dulcie, who worked as a daytime governess.³⁴ His other sister, Lily Muriel, was studying in London.³⁵ After the Boer War, both younger brothers joined the British South Africa Police (BSAP). On 1 October 1903, Francis Trant departed from London, England on route to Cape Town, South Africa to work with the BSAP.³⁶ Edward W. D. probably left around the same time.

Nassau Barrington Stephens' life revolved around St. Augustine's Church, Hedon, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. He was an elected sidesman as well as captain of the St. Augustine's Company of the Church Lad's Brigade for 16 years (1897 until 1913),³⁷ positively influencing the lives of over 200 young men.³⁸ He raised funds for the church and would involve his whole family in the endeavours. In a fundraiser for the Church Lad's Brigade on 10 February 1904 his father (who was Honorary Colonel of the Brigade) did a reading while Nassau conducted several squads through skilful bayonet exercises. The evening ended with a dramatic sketch entitled "Turn him out" performed by Nassau, his sister Edith Dulcie and others.³⁹

In 1909, Edith Dulcie married Horace Bingham⁴⁰ but continued to be involved in some of Nassau's charitable endeavours. On 15 December 1910, Nassau organized the annual concert and display given by St. Augustine's Troop (Boy Scouts) in the parish hall. His sister Lily and Lillie Hall opened the proceeding with a pianoforte duet. Nassau and Joseph Hall (who later married Nassau's sister Lily) sang melodies that a newspaper reporter considered "alone worth the price charged for admission."⁴¹ By 1911, the Stephens family had moved to 8 Hinderwell Street, Hull. Nassau was now employed as a commercial clerk at Messrs. Hellyer's Steam Trawling Company and Lily worked as a daytime governess.⁴² Nassau was best man when Lily and Joseph Hall married in August 1912.⁴³ In subsequent years, Nassau continued to raise funds for the church and other worthy causes. For instance, on 23 January 1914, he organized a drive and dance in aid of The Hull Poor Children's Summer Outing Fund;⁴⁴ and on 23 February a café chantant at St. Augustine's Parish Hall to purchase children's chairs for the church's Sunday school. As part of the entertainment, Edith Dulcie sang "The deathless army."⁴⁵ Around 6 March, he was racing the motor boat, *The Khaki*, at the Humber Sailing Club vying for the silver cup.⁴⁶ He must have had good organizational skills to balance successfully so many activities.



"Miss L. M. Stephens - Mr. J. Hall"

Source: *Hull Daily Mail*, *The British Newspaper Archive*, (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 9 September 2017), 4 September 1912, page 3

When war was declared on 4 August 1914, Nassau was caught up in the patriotic fervour that swept the country. He enlisted immediately in his old regiment, the East Riding Yeomanry, as a lance corporal but applied for a commission in the East Yorkshire Regiment (Territorial Force). On 22 July 1915 he was appointed a second lieutenant⁴⁷ in the 4th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, which as of May 1915 was part of the 150th Brigade, 50th Division.⁴⁸ He trained in machine gunnery, passing with honours through a course of instruction in that arm. His organizational skills were noted, earning him the reputation as being one of the most efficient officers in the 4th East Yorkshire Regiment.⁴⁹ In January 1916, Nassau arrived at the Front and on 4 February 1916 was seconded to the 150th Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Corps.⁵⁰

The Machine Gun Corps (MGC) was a recent addition to the military establishment. After a year of warfare, military officials had concluded that to be fully effective machine guns needed to be used in larger units and crewed by specially trained men. The War Office recommended the formation of a single specialist MGC in each infantry brigade and the withdrawal of the guns and gun teams from the battalions. The MGC was formed by royal warrant on 14 October 1915. Training centres were established at Belton Park in Grantham, Lincolnshire, and in France. In total, 170,500 men served in the MGC. Shortly after the formation of the MGC, the Maxim machine guns were replaced by the Vickers machine gun. The Vickers was fired from a tripod and cooled by water held in a jacket around the barrel. The gun weighed 18.5 pounds (8.4 kg), the water another 10 pounds (4.5 kg) and the tripod 10 pounds (4.5 kg). Bullets were assembled in a canvas belt holding 150 rounds and would last 30 seconds at the rate of fire of 500 rounds per minute. Two men were required to carry the equipment and two the ammunition. A Vickers machine gun team also had two spare men. The team fought from an exposed position, which resulted in a high casualty rate.⁵¹

The 150th Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Corps, 50th Division, was created on 1 February 1916.⁵² On 4 February 1916, it was stationed at Dickebusch (now Dikkebus) a village in the Ypres Salient area of Belgium. When Second Lieutenant Nassau Barrington Stephens arrived, the company had spent the morning parading and then practice shooting on the range near the Dickebusch Huts and the afternoon playing a football match.⁵³ The following day at 4:30 p.m. all sections marched to the trenches to relieve the Northumberland Fusiliers. This might have been Nassau's introduction to trench warfare. Guns were set up in various positions extending from Blauport Farm to A5 trench with headquarters at Bedford House.⁵⁴ The brigade was heavily shelled on 6 and 7 February and again on 11 February. Conditions were made even worse by heavy rainfall. On 12 February there was a gas barrage with lachrymatory and smoke shells. Sunday, 13 February was a quiet day. On Monday, the enemy attacked, taking an area called The Bluff but failing in its two attacks on the Division's line. Then the enemy shelled the brigade with a barrage of fine shrapnel "wooly beans" between Bedford House and Blauport Farm. Perhaps Nassau was operating one of the machine guns in the rear position that fired onto communication lines behind the German Front Line. He probably was frustrated at times by the defective equipment. The company found that four of their Maxim machine guns were defective. Some of the new Vickers were also defective.⁵⁵ On Tuesday 15 February at 8 p.m., the allies failed in a counterattack to retake The Bluffs. Later that night the enemy heavily shelled the roads. Wednesday 16 February was a fine clear day with not so much shelling. On the evening of 17 February, the brigade was relieved by the 151st Infantry Brigade MGC and returned to billets behind the lines.⁵⁶

This pattern would repeat itself during the time that Nassau was at the Front. He would experience day-to-day trench warfare, shelling, sniper fire and small skirmishes followed by rest periods behind the lines. On 28 February, Nassau was again in the trenches. He and Lieutenant Purvis visited reserve positions and sighted aiming sticks for indirect firing onto roads and approaches

behind enemy lines.⁵⁷ On 13 March he and No.1 Section went up to a reserve position in support of the 151st Brigade MGC. Relief was carried out at night with no casualties. He and the section remained there until the 22 March.⁵⁸ Nassau did have a break: he attended training sessions for a few days in April but was back in the trenches on 22 April.⁵⁹

By the end of May 1916, the 150th Infantry Brigade MGC had moved to the trenches near Kimmel Village, Belgium, about 9 km from Ypres. On 29 May a working party was assigned to install additional machine gun emplacements in Via Gellia,⁶⁰ a communication trench between Kimmel Village and the British and Canadian front lines facing German front lines before Wytschaete, Belgium. One of these emplacement locations, S.P. (Strong Point) 11 was at the orchard where Beaver Hut dugout was located. Another S.P., No. 10, was placed a few hundred yards to the right between Regent Street's dugouts. It was well sited on high ground with an excellent field of fire and concealed by a grove of trees.⁶¹ Nassau was in charge of the working party for the emplacement at S.P.10 with Corporal Fields and Privates Hendry and Pearce.⁶² On 31 May, which was a fine day, the working party had started the second emplacement in Via Gellia when Second Lieutenant Nassau Barrington Stephens was seriously wounded while indirect firing around midnight.⁶³



"Hull Officer Killed in France"

Source: *Hull Daily Mail, The British Newspaper Archive*

(www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 14 October 2017), 6 June 1916, page 3

battlefields. Nassau Barrington Stephens was awarded posthumously the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre), and the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918).⁶⁸ He left his effects (£98 5s 7d) to his brother-in-law, Joseph Hall, his sister Lily's husband.⁶⁹

At the time, Nassau's death was felt deeply by his family and friends. The Reverend E. C. Cree, Vicar of St. Augustine's Church in Hull, described him as a perfect type of soldier and gentleman and that "when the great Call came, it found Nassau Barrington Stephens ready to meet and to salute the great Captain of his salvation."⁷⁰ To honour the men who fought and the 13,791 officers and other ranks who had died in its service, The Machine Gun Corps Memorial (also known as The Boy David)

He was taken to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) at Bailleul, France, where he died. He was one of the three men who died 1 June 1916. The chaplain recorded that the battalion's chaplain would write to his friends.⁶⁴ The entry in the war diary for that day was "2nd Lieutenant N. B. Stephens died of his wounds and was buried at Ballieul this morning. Working party continued on No. 2 emplacement in VIA GELLIA."⁶⁵ The war continued without N.B. Stephens. Lieutenant C.H. Rose took his place at S.P.10.⁶⁶

Second Lieutenant Nassau Barrington Stephens was buried at Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord Grave/Memorial Reference II. D. 51. His family did not add an inscription for the cross that marked his grave.⁶⁷ Bailleul is in France, close to the Belgian border. It was occupied on 14 October 1914 and became an important railhead, air depot and hospital centre. Several casualty clearing stations, including 1st Canadian CCS, were quartered there. The earliest Commonwealth burials at Bailleul were made in April 1915. An extension was built and burials continued until April 1918; they occurred again in September and after the Armistice, when soldiers' remains were brought in from the neighbouring

was erected on 10 May 1925 on the north side of the traffic section at Hyde Park Corner, London, England.⁷¹

The war took its toll on the Stephens family. On 8 August 1918, Private Joseph Hall, Lily's husband, was missing in action in Italy. He was declared dead on 8 August 1919.⁷² Major Edward Barrington Stephens, Nassau's father, who had reenlisted and worked as a recruiting officer⁷³ at the Pryme Street station died 27 December 1918. After the death of Major Stephens, Nassau's mother, Edith Maria Stephens, and his sister Lily moved first to Bridlington, Yorkshire, and then to Falmouth, Cornwall.⁷⁴ Both his brothers fought with the British Expeditionary Force in German East Africa. Edward W. D. was a lieutenant in the Northern Rhodesian Police. Francis Trant was a major in the King's African Rifles.⁷⁵ He was awarded the Military Cross in 1917⁷⁶ and an OBE (Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) in 1919.⁷⁷ He went on to be chief commissioner of police in Nyasaland from 1920 to 1939.⁷⁸ On the eve of another war, Nassau's sister, Edith Dulcie Jane Bingham and her family were living in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1939. Her husband, Horace, worked as an insurance agent.⁷⁹

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¹ "IN MEMORIAM," *Hull Daily Mail*, 01 June 1917, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 09 September 2017)

² "UK, British Army Lists, 1882–1962," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 27 September, 2017) entry for Edward Barrington Stephens, Year: 1892

³ "Late Major E. Barrington Stephens," *Hull Daily Mail*, 31 December, 1918, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 09 September 2017), page 3

⁴ "Miss L.M. Stephens–Mr. J. Hall," *Hull Daily Mirror*, 04 September 1912, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 09 September 2017), page 3

⁵ "England Births and Christenings, 1538–1975," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 5 September 2017), entry for Edith Maria Cross, Indexing project (batch) number: C02178-5, System origin: England-Easy, GS Film number: 1469484, Reference ID: item 1 p 178

⁶ "England and Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858–1966, 1973–1995," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 3 October 2017), entry for Edith Maria Stephens

⁷ "UK, Hart's Annual Army List 1908," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 3 October 2017), entry for Edward Barrington Stephens

⁸ "UK, Hart's Army List 1888," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 11 September 2017), entry for Edward Barrington Stephens, Page: 401d

⁹ See Endnote 3

¹⁰ "Anglo–Ashanti Wars," *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Ashanti_wars: accessed 4 October 2017)

¹¹ "England and Wales, Marriage Registration Index, 1837–2005," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 5 September 2017), entry for Edward Barrington Stephens, Registration district: Rhayader, County: Radnorshire, Wales, Volume: 11B, Page: 241, Line Number: 333

¹² "England and Wales Birth Registration Index, 1837–2008," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 20 September 2017), entry for Edith Dulcie J Stephens, Registration quarter: Jan–Feb–Mar, Registration year: 1878, Registration district: Medway, County: Kent, Volume: 2A, Page: 506, Line number: 12

¹³ "England and Wales Death Registration Index 1837–2007," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 13 September 2017) entry for Edith D J Bingham, Registration quarter: Jul–Aug–Sep, Registration year: 1943, Registration district: Sheffield, County: Yorkshire, Volume: 9C, Page: 396, Line number: 75

¹⁴ See Endnote 3

¹⁵ "Ascension Island," *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ascension_Island: accessed 04 October 2017)

¹⁶ Note: Birth and Baptismal records for Nassau Barrington Stephens and his brother Edward William Daniel Stephens who were born on Ascension Island were not available. In his eulogy, "A Tribute to A Gallant Hull Officer," *Hull Daily Mail*, 12 June 1916, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 09 September 2017), the Rev. E. C. Cree said that Nassau Barrington Stephens was born on Ascension Day on Ascension Island and died on Ascension Day. The "Ascension Day Date List," *world-timedate.com* (http://www.world-timedate.com/holidays/christian_holidays/ascension_day_date_list.php?year_range=1875: accessed 04 October 2017), lists Ascension Day 1879 as Thursday May 22.

¹⁷ "British Army Service Records 1760–1915," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 11 September, 2017) entry for Edward William Daniel Stephens, Archive: The National Archive, Archive reference: WO 97, Box: 5991, Box record number: 48

¹⁸ "Ireland Civil Registration Indexes, 1845–1958," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 2 October 2017), entry for Edward W D Barrington-Stephens, Registration district: Thomastown, Volume number: 4, Page number: 401, GS Film number: 101741, Digital Folder number: 004202048, Image number: 00127; "Passenger Lists Leaving UK 1890–1960," *FindmyPast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 2 October 2017), entry for Edwd W. Stephens, Year: 1923, Ship official number: 1444814 (Note: records that his last address was Columbkile, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland)

¹⁹ "1881 England, Wales & Scotland Census," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 5 September, 2017), entry for Nassau Barrington Stephens, Vessel name: Flora, Archive reference: RG11, Piece: 5641, Folio: 31, Page: 14

²⁰ "UK, Hart's Annual Army List, 1908," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 7 September, 2017), entry for Edward Barrington Stephens

²¹ "England and Wales Birth Registration Index, 1837–2008," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 5 September, 2017), entry for Francis Trant Stephens, Registration quarter: Jul–Aug–Sept, Registration year: 1882, Registration district: Medway, County: Kent, Volume: 2A, Page: 577, Line number: 27

²² "Zimbabwe Death notices, 1904–1976," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 8 October 2017), entry for Francis Trant Stephens, Event date: 14 Dec 1946, GS Film number: 001145022, Digital folder number: 004638593, Image number: 02501

²³ "England and Wales Birth Registration Index, 1837–2008," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 8 October 2017), entry for Lily Muriel Stephens, Registration quarter: Jan–Feb–Mar, Registration year: 1884, Registration district: Alderbury, County: Wiltshire, Volume: 5A, Page: 189, Line number: 179

²⁴ "England Births and Christenings, 1538–1975," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 3 September 2017), entry for Lily Muriel Stephens, Indexing project (batch) number: C03126-5, System origin: England-ODM, GS Film number: 1279367

²⁵ See Endnote 7

²⁶ See Endnote 3

²⁷ "England, Kent, Register of Electors, 1570–1907," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 19 September 2017), entry for Edward Barrington Stephens, Record type: Jury service lists, GS Film number 001538346, Digital Folder number: 004991306, Image number: 01189

²⁸ "England & Wales, Electoral Registry 1832–1932," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 23 October 2017), entry for Edward Barrington Stephens, Year: 1899, Polling district: Sculcoates, County: Yorkshire, Archive Reference: SPR.Mic.P.343/BL.H.78, Image number: 705

²⁹ "4th East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps," *OrnaVerum* (<http://www.ornaverum.org/family/findlay/hull-artillery.html>: accessed 09 October 2017)

³⁰ "The Stricken Brave," *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer*, 07 June 1916, *FindmyPast* (www.findmypast.co.uk/bna: accessed 16 May, 2017), page 8

³¹ "British Army Service Records 1760–1915," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 11 September, 2017) entry for Edward William Daniel Stephens, Archive: The National Archive, Archive reference: WO 97, Box: 5991, Box record number: 48

³² "British Army Service Records 1760–1915," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 11 September 2017), entry for Francis Trant Stephens, Archive: The National Archive, Archive reference: WO 97, Box: 5991, Box record number: 55

³³ See Endnote No. 3

³⁴ "1901 England, Wales & Scotland Census," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 16 May 2017), entry for Nassan [sic] B Stephens, Registration district: Sculcoates, Archive reference: RG13, Piece: 4492, Folio: 110, Page: 26

³⁵ "1901 England, Wales & Scotland Census," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 5 September 2017), entry for Lily M Stephens, Registration district: St. George Hanover Square, Archive reference: RG13, Piece: 83, Folio: 174, Page: 80

³⁶ "Passenger Lists leaving UK 1890–1960," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 02 October 2017), entry for F. T. Stephens, Year: 1903, Ship Official number: 11334

³⁷ "Hull Officer Killed in France," *Hull Daily Mail*, 06 June 1915, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 14 October 2017), page 3

³⁸ "A Tribute to a Gallant Hull Officer." *Hull Daily Mail*, 12 June 1916, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 14 October 2017), page 3

³⁹ "St. Augustine's Company C.L.B." *Hull Daily Mail*, 16 February 1904, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 14 October 2017), page 5

⁴⁰ "England and Wales Marriage Registration Index, 1837–2005," *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org: accessed 9 May, 2017), entry for Edith Dulcie J. Stephens, Registration District: Sculcoates, County: Yorkshire, Volume: 9D, Page: 272, Line Number: 79

⁴¹ "On Patrol," *Hull Daily Mail*, 15 December 1910, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 14 October 2017)

⁴² "1911 England, Wales & Scotland Census," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 16 May 2017), entry for Nassan [sic] Barrington Stephens, Registration district: Sculcoates, Registration district number: 521, Sub-district: West Sculcoates, Sub-district number: 8, Enumeration district: 1, Piece number: 28712

⁴³ "Miss L.M. Stephens–Mr. J. Hall," *Hull Daily Mail*, 04 September 1912, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 09 September 2017), page 3

⁴⁴ "Hull Poor Children's Summer Outing Fund," *Hull Daily Mail*, 23 January 1914, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 09 September 2017), page 6

⁴⁵ "West Hull Letter," *Hull Daily Mail*, 25 February 1914, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 09 September 2017), page 7

⁴⁶ "Humber Sailing Club," *Hull Daily Mail*, 06 March 1914, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 09 September 2017), page 2

⁴⁷ *The Army List*. (London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1915), *Google Books* (www.google.com: accessed 25 October, 2017), page 212

⁴⁸ "East Yorkshire Regiment," *Long, Long Trail – The British Army in the Great War 1914–1918* (<http://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/army/regiments-and-corps/the-british-infantry-regiments-of-1914-1918/east-yorkshire-regiment>: accessed 28 October 2017)

⁴⁹ See Endnote 37

"British Army Medal Index Cards, 1914–1920," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 11 September 2017) entry for Nassau Barrington Stephens

⁵⁰ "UK, WW1 War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914–1920," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 3 October 2017), entry for 50th Division, Sub-unit: Machine Gun Corps, Piece: 2831/5: Brigade Machine Gun Company (1916 Feb–1918 Mar) entry for 4 February 1916

⁵¹ "The Machine Gun Corps," *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_Gun_Corps: accessed 4 November 2017)

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- ⁵² "UK, WW1 War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914–1920," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 3 October 2017), entry for 50th Division, Sub-unit: Machine Gun Corps, Piece: 2831/5: Brigade Machine Gun Company (1916 Feb–1918 Mar) entry for 1 February 1916
- ⁵³ *Ibid.* entry for 4 February 1916
- ⁵⁴ *Ibid.* entry for 5 February 1916
- ⁵⁵ *Ibid.* Entry for 16 March 1916
- ⁵⁶ *Ibid.* Entries for 6 February 1916 to 17 February 1916
- ⁵⁷ *Ibid.* Entry for 28 February 1916
- ⁵⁸ *Ibid.* Entry for 13 March 1916 and 22 March 1916
- ⁵⁹ *Ibid.* Entry for 22 April 1916
- ⁶⁰ *Ibid.* Entry for 29 May 1916
- ⁶¹ Harold W. McGill, *Medicine and Duty: the World War 1 Memoir of Captain Harold W. McGill, Medical Officer, 31st Battalion C.E.F.* (Calgary, Alberta: University of Calgary Press 2007) *Google Books* https://books.google.ca/books?id=33KluH8ENb8C&dq=Harold+McGill+ww1&source=gbs_navlinks_s: accessed 1 November 2017), page 103
- ⁶² "UK, WW1 War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914–1920," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 3 October 2017), entry for 50th Division, Sub-unit: Machine Gun Corp, Piece: 2831/5: 150 Brigade Machine Gun Company (1916 Feb-1918 Mar), Appendix 4A, image 73
- ⁶³ *Ibid.* entry for 31 May 1916
- ⁶⁴ "Record of Deaths, 17 February 1916–10 February 1919, a record maintained at No.1 CCCS," *Library and Archives Canada*, (records accessed 2013 and 2015), Record Group 9, series IIC10, volume 4556, Record number 113
- ⁶⁵ "UK, WW1 War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914–1920," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 3 October 2017), entry for 50th Division, Sub-unit: Machine Gun Corps, Piece: 2831/5: 150 Brigade Machine Gun Company (1916 Feb–1918 Mar), entry for 1 June 1916
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.* image 73
- ⁶⁷ *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (www.cwgc.org: accessed 22 February 2017), entry for N.B. Stephens
- ⁶⁸ "UK, WW1 Service Medal and Award Rolls, 1914–1920," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.co.uk: accessed 13 March 2017), entry for N.B. Stephens
- ⁶⁹ "England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations) 1885–1966, 1973–1995," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 12 September 2017), entry for Nassau Barrington Stephens
- ⁷⁰ See Endnote 38
- ⁷¹ "Machine Gun Corps Memorial," *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_Gun_Corps_Memorial: accessed 4 November 2017)
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- ⁷³ "British Army Service Records," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 21 September 2017) entry for Edward Barrington Stephens, Regiment: Royal Marines Recruiting Officer, Year: 1914–22
- ⁷⁴ "England & Wales, Electoral Registry 1832–1932," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 9 October 2017), entry for Edith Maria Stephens, Year: 1931, Polling district: Flushing, County: Cornwall, Archive reference: SPP.Mic.P.63/BL.C.43, Image number: 390; and Entry for Lily M. Hall, Image number: 384
- ⁷⁵ See Endnote 3
- ⁷⁶ "Major F. T. Stephens, M.C.," *Hull Daily Mail*, 03 August 1917, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 14 October 2017), page 6
- ⁷⁷ "Major F. T. Stephens, M.C.," *Hull Daily Mail*, 01 September 1919, *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 14 October 2017), page 3

⁷⁸ Owen J. M. Kalinga, *Historical Dictionary of Malawi* (Toronto: Scarecrow Press 2012), *Google Books* (www.googlebooks.ca: accessed 11 November 2017), page 437

⁷⁹ "1939 Register," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 21 September 2017) entry for Edith D J Bingham, Ref: RG 101/3525E/006/38 Letter code: KIHV