

Private Matthew Septimus Jackson[©]

Regimental number: 4/3255

1st/4th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (Territorial Force)

born: 8 December 1891–died: 12 June 1916

“At Rest” is engraved on Private Matthew Septimus Jackson’s gravestone.¹ He was one of 704,803 soldiers from the British Isles who died in or because of the First World War.²

Matthew Septimus Jackson was born on 8 December 1891 in the village of Hedley on the Hill, (Hedley), Hexham District, Northumberland.³ His father, Oxley Jackson (1849–1900),⁴ and his mother, the former Hannah Elizabeth Walker (1849–1908),⁵ were both born in Northumberland villages about 13 km apart. Oxley, the son of Hannah Oxley and Ralph Jackson, a blacksmith, was born in Ovingham.⁶ Hannah Elizabeth, the daughter of Margaret Ramsay and William Walker, a colliery owner,⁷ was born in Corbridge. Oxley and Hannah married in the fall of 1870 in Hexham District, Northumberland.⁸

The couple had 11 children: Margaret Ann (1871–?),⁹ William Harrison (1873–?),¹⁰ John Oxley (1874–?),¹¹ Wylam Walker (1877–?),¹² Ralph (1879–?),¹³ Hannah Jane (aka Jennie) (1882–?),¹⁴ Wilfrid (1884–?),¹⁵ Mary Elizabeth (1886–1904),¹⁶ Joseph (1890–1892),¹⁷ Matthew Septimus and lastly George Octavus (1895–1905).¹⁸ Perhaps because Matthew was their seventh son, and George their eighth, the former was given the second name of Septimus and the latter, Octavus.

In the first year of their marriage, Oxley and Hannah lived with her parents in the village of Hedley. Oxley was employed as a coal miner¹⁹ and would support his family in this occupation for the rest of his life. The village of Hedley became their home for the next 40 years. By 1881, the couple was living with their children in their own residence.²⁰ In 1891 the family lived in a house with three rooms. Three of the children, William, John and Wylam, were working in the coal mines like their father.²¹

Matthew was 9 years old when his father died at the relatively young age of 51 on 19 April 1900, from heart disease and exhaustion.²² His mother, Hannah, kept the family together. In 1901, Matthew was living with his mother and seven of his siblings in a three-room house on Village Street, Hedley. Two of his sisters, Margaret Ann and Mary Elizabeth, were living at home as were five of his brothers: William, John, Wylam, and Wilfrid were working in the coal mines; Matthew and his younger brother George were probably attending school.²³ Hannah Jane was a servant in Chopwell²⁴ and Ralph was working as a farm labourer for his uncle, Wylam Walker.²⁵

Matthew’s life over the next decade was probably not unique for the time, but it seemed to have more than its share of sorrow. Mary Elizabeth died on 8 June 1904 from tuberculosis,²⁶ and his youngest brother, George Octavus, died at age 10 in 1905. His mother died from a gastric ulcer on 7 February 1908 at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne, which was about 20 km from Hedley. His brother John, who was living in Gateshead on Tyne, was with her and reported the death.²⁷ Probably Matthew and some of his other siblings were there as well.

Matthew did have some cause for celebration during the decade. In 1907, Margaret Ann married Matthew Scott and moved to Rowlands Gill, near Gateshead,²⁸ and John Oxley wed Ada Armstrong;²⁹ in 1910, William Harrison married Sarah Jane Gibson.³⁰

In 1911, Matthew was working as a coal miner and living in Hedley with his brothers Ralph, Wylam and Wilfrid. Hannah Jane, who was employed as a cook, was also living with them, as was their eight-year-old nephew, J. Norman Jackson.³¹ In 1915, Hannah married Andrew Dodd, who lived nearby.³²

When war was declared on 4 August 1914, Matthew was 22 years old and most likely working as a coal miner. Like many others at the time he was probably caught up in the patriotic fervour that swept the country; he may have even viewed enlistment in the military as an opportunity to escape the drudgery of the coal mines. He enlisted in the 1/4th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, Territorial Force (T.F.), in Hexham, in the Tyne Valley, Northumberland,³³ probably in March 1915. There was no record of when Matthew went to the Front. It could have been as early as April 1915 or as late as June 1916.³⁴

The Northumberland Fusiliers was an infantry regiment of the British Army that was officially formed in 1674 as part of the Dutch Anglo-Scots Brigade. Over the years its name changed. After the 1881 Childers Reform, it adopted the title Northumberland Fusiliers. By 1908, it consisted of eight battalions; two Regular, one Special Reserve, four Territorials and a Cyclist. During the First World War, it expanded to 59 battalions of which 29 served overseas. The increase in strength was done partly by forming duplicates of existing T.F. battalions and by the creation of Service battalions. For example, the 4th Battalion was renumbered the 1/4th Battalion in August 1914 with the formation of a duplicate 2/4th Battalion. Later a 3/4th Battalion was formed. By the end of the war, 16,000 men in the Northumberland Fusiliers had died in the conflict.³⁵

The 1/4th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, T.F., moved to North Shields on 5 August 1914 and then to other camps at Earsdon, Heaton, and Gosforth Park, all located near Newcastle upon Tyne. On 16 November 1914, it relocated to Blyth, Northumberland, about 20 km northeast of Newcastle, and was assigned to the Tyne defences. The war came to northeastern England on 16 December 1914, when the German fleet shelled Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, causing 592 civilian casualties.³⁶ When Matthew enlisted in March 1915, the battalion was still stationed at Blyth, where on 14 April, a German zeppelin dropped bombs. No one was injured. Four days later, the battalion received the order to mobilize. Its 33 officers and 695 soldiers of other ranks (ORs,³⁷ which might have included Private Matthew Septimus Jackson, travelled the 569 km by train to Folkestone, Kent. The battalion boarded two vessels to proceed overseas. On 20 April, Matthew and the battalion arrived at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, to join the Northumberland Brigade, Northumbrian Division, British Expeditionary Force (B.E.F.).³⁸ On 14 May 1915, the Northumberland Brigade was renamed the 149th Brigade and the Northumbrian Division became the 50th (Northumbrian) Division.³⁹

The usual procedure for a battalion after it arrived in France or Flanders was to camp in a selected area for additional training before moving to the battlefront.⁴⁰ The 1/4th Battalion did not have this introductory period. On 21 April, after a parade, the battalion boarded a train to travel 74 km to Cassel, northern France. After spending the night in billets near the station, it was ordered to march to Oudezeele, France. While there, the men heard heavy firing. The Second Battle of Ypres had commenced.

The Second Battle of Ypres, 22 April–25 May 1915, was a series of four separate battles, the Battle of Gravenstafel, the Battle of St. Julien, the Battle of Frezenberg, and the Battle of Bellewaarde. Following a heavy bombardment, the Imperial German Army released 168 tons of chlorine gas in the area between Steenstraate and Langemarck. The gas affected the lungs and eyes, causing respiration problems, blindness and death. The French 87th (Territorial) and 45th (Algerian) Divisions were decimated, leaving a wide gap in the front line. The Canadian Division, which had

been in the trenches at St. Julien since 1 April 1915, attempted to hold the line against the enemy's advance.⁴¹

On 23 April, the 1/4th Battalion moved to Brigade headquarters at Winniezele, France. Arriving there, it was ordered to march a further 24 km to Poperinge (Poperinghe), Belgium. Although it was hot and dusty and the men were carrying heavy packs, no soldier fell out. On 24 April, the battalion marched through Vlamertinge (Vlamertinghe) and Ypres (aka Leper). Not knowing the town, the soldiers leading the battalion became lost. The battalion came under shell fire in the market square, resulting in injuries to two men and three horses. From Ypres, it moved 4.9 km to Potijze. Coming under heavy shell fire, the battalion took cover in a field for 1.5 hours while 30 shells exploded around the men. Lieutenant Scaife lost his speech because of concussion. On 25 April, part of the battalion supported an attack by the 10th Division and suffered casualties. One OR was killed and 3 officers and 33 ORs were wounded. The battalion camped at Wieltje, about 3 km from St. Julien.

On 26 April at 1:30 p.m., Brigadier-General J. F. Riddell (GOC Northumberland Brigade) was given 25 minutes to send the 4th, 6th and 7th battalions, Northumberland Fusiliers, T.F., to join other units in an attack on the enemy who now occupied St. Julien. Riddell and his officers did not know the area, commanded inexperienced troops who had obsolete weapons and insufficient ammunition, and other than the direction of the attack pointed out on a map, had insufficient information about what was required of the battalions.⁴² In the confusion, some members of the 1/4th Battalion came under "friendly" fire. Captain C. Chipper reported that while he lay wounded in a ditch, he was fired upon by B.E.F. troops. Others reported similar incidents. Brigadier-General Riddell died in the offensive. Later it was recognized that the task set to the brigade had been impossible but Riddell was praised for not hesitating to obey.⁴³

During the next two days, the soldiers buried the dead. For the 1/4th Battalion, the Battle of Frezenberg (14–23 May) was a period of moving and marching. The men were in constant danger from shelling, snipers and gas attacks while staffing work parties and digging trenches, but they were not actually involved in combat. This was not the case during the Battle of Bellewaarde (24–25 May). After an early morning barrage of shelling on 24 May, the enemy launched the heaviest gas attack yet experienced and then advanced. The battalion's companies, which had been split and sent to reinforce other units in the front lines, were actively engaged in the fighting that followed.

The Battle of Ypres 1915 came to an end with the B.E.F. giving ground but still holding Ypres. From 22 April to 31 May, the 1/4th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, T.F., incurred 72 fatal casualties.⁴⁴ The B.E.F.'s fight for Ypres and Hill 60 resulted in 2,150 officers and 57,125 ORs either killed, wounded or missing. The step-by-step advance by the Imperial German Army, supported by heavy artillery fire and the discharge of poison gas, had accomplished nothing decisive. Its losses (860 officers and 37,078 other ranks killed, wounded or missing) were less than the B.E.F. but still substantial. Perhaps because of these losses and with its reserve forces fighting in Russia, the enemy did not press ahead.⁴⁵

The 1/4th Battalion spent the month of June in the Ypres Salient. From July to mid-October, it was stationed in trenches near Armentières, France, and in November and part of December near Strazeeze, France; on 20 December it moved to a camp near Dickebusch, Belgium. By then a routine had been established. The dominant activity of Matthew's war was line-holding, which accounted for 45.1% of his days. Training occupied another 20%, resting 17.8%, moving 7.7%, working 6.8% and attacking 0.5%.⁴⁶ If Matthew was with the battalion, he would have spent Christmas Day exposed to artillery fire near Hill 60 in appallingly mud-filled trenches. By the end of December 1915, the battalion had incurred 92 fatal casualties.⁴⁷

During the next six months of 1916, Matthew experienced day-to-day trench warfare, shelling, sniper fire, endless noise, and small skirmishes, followed by rest periods behind the lines. During these rest periods, he and the other men were assigned to work parties, digging and repairing trenches. Sometimes, the rest period was cut short. On 15 March 1916, the men had been in the trenches for six days; they were relieved only to be ordered back to the trenches on 18 March. The battalion remained in the Ypres Salient until April 1 when it marched to Locre (aka Loker), France. The trenches there were in a bad shape, no more than breastwork, and offered the men little protection. On 8 April, a heavy shell hit a dugout in trench K.7.6, killing two men and wounding four. During most of May, Matthew and the other men in the battalion participated in training sessions. From 1 to 9 June they were back in trenches (Ks and Ls) near Locre. On the evening of 9 June, the battalion retired to Brigade Reserve at R.C. Farm for a few days rest but again supplied men for nightly work parties. The enemy's actions took its toll. The battalion incurred 45 fatal casualties from 1 January to 30 June 1916.⁴⁸

Sometime in early June, Matthew was wounded. It might have been on 9 June when the enemy put over a large number of trench mortars and breached the parapet. Two ORs were wounded. One of them might have been Matthew. He also might have been injured on 10 or 11 June while out with a work party. He was taken to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) at Bailleul, France. The date that he was admitted was not recorded. He might have been one of the 15 injured men admitted on 9 June, or one of 115 on 10 June, or one of 15 on 11 June.⁴⁹ He was the only patient to die there on a rainy Monday, 12 June.⁵⁰ At some point, his family was informed of his death. Matthew's name appeared on the casualty list in the *Newcastle Journal* on 4 July 1916.⁵¹

Private Matthew Septimus Jackson was buried at Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, Grave/Memorial Reference II. B. 175. His brother Ralph arranged for the inscription, *At Rest*, to be engraved on Matthew's gravestone.⁵²

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 No. 1 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 battlefields.

Matthew had listed his sister Jennie Dodd as his next of kin. She and his sister Margaret Scott shared his savings of £4 4s 10p and on 8 October 1919, the War Gratuity of £3.⁵³ Matthew was posthumously awarded the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre), and the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918).⁵⁴ His family would have received a memorial plaque and a parchment scroll.

Although Matthew's siblings must have grieved his death immensely, the social conventions of the day demanded that the bereaved accept their losses quietly and stoically. Their world continued without him.

Private Matthew Septimus Jackson's sacrifice was not forgotten. A Triumphal Arched Gateway was erected in Hexham, Tynedale, Northumberland, on 25 October 1919 to commemorate the services of the 4th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, during the First World War.⁵⁵ On 20 May 1920, the residents of Hedley on the Hill unveiled a plaque, now located on the north wall of the nave of St.

George's Church, Mickley, Tynedale, Northumberland, to honour seven men from the village who died during the First World War. M. Jackson was one of the men remembered.⁵⁶

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¹ "Headstone Documents," *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (<https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/200067/jackson,-matthew-s.>: accessed 18 September 2019), entry for Matthew S. Jackson

² "Some British Army Statistics of the Great War," *The Long, Long Trail* (<https://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/army/some-british-army-statistics-of-the-great-war>: accessed 26 November 2019)

³ "Certified copy of an entry of Birth," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order_history.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Matthew Septimus Jackson, GRO Reference: 1892, M Quarter, District: Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 325, When and Where Born: 8 December 1891, Hedley. **Note:** His birth was registered on 22 January 1892.

⁴ "England, & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1837–1915," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 20 September, 2019), entry for Oxley Jackson, Registration year: 1849, Registration district: Hexham, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 25, Page: 314; "Certified copy of an entry of death," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order_history.asp: accessed 17 October 2019), entry for Oxley Jackson, GRO Reference: 1900, J Quarter, District: Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 214, Age: 51, When and Where Died: 19 April 1900, Hedley

⁵ "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Hannah Elizabeth Ramsay, GRO Reference: 1849, M Quarter in Hexham Union, Volume: 25, Page: 323; "1851 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Hannah E. Walker, Registration district: Hexham, Sub-registration district: Bywell, Enumeration district, institution or vessel: 3c, Household schedule number: 56, Piece: 2414, Folio: 330, Page: 12. **Note:** At birth, Hannah Elizabeth was registered under her mother's maiden name. In the 1851 census, Hannah is recorded as William and Margaret Walker's daughter. "Certified copy of an entry of death," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order_history.asp: accessed 16 October 2019), entry for Hannah Elizabeth Jackson, GRO Reference: 1908, M Quarter, District: Newcastle upon Tyne, Volume: 10B, Page: 24, Age: 59, When and Where Died: 7 February 1908, Royal Victoria Infirmary

⁶ "1851 England, Wales & Scotland Census," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 12 August 2019), entry for Oxley Jackson, Registration district: Hexham, County: Northumberland, Archive reference: HO107, Piece: 2414, Folio: 132, Page: 12

⁷ "1851 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 4 October 2019), entry for Hannah E. Walker, Registration district: Hexham, Sub-registration district: Bywell, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 3c, Piece: 2414, Household schedule number: 56, Folio: 330, Page: 12

⁸ "England & Wales Marriages 1837–2005," *Findmypast* (<https://www.findmypast.co.uk>: accessed 12 August 2019) entry for Oxley Jackson, Marriage year: 1870, District: Hexham, County: Northumberland, Volume: 10B, Page: 470

⁹ "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Margaret Ann Jackson, GRO Reference: 1871, S Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 254

¹⁰ "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for William Harrison Jackson, GRO Reference: 1873, J Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 298

¹¹ "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for John Oxley Jackson, GRO Reference: 1874, D Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 293

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- ¹² "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Wylam Walker Jackson, GRO Reference: 1877, J Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 308
- ¹³ "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Ralph Jackson, GRO Reference: 1879, S Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 284
- ¹⁴ "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Hannah Jane Jackson, GRO Reference: 1882, J Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 283
- ¹⁵ "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Wilfrid Jackson, GRO Reference: 1884, J Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 307
- ¹⁶ "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Mary Elizabeth Jackson, GRO Reference: 1886, J Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 319; "Certified copy of an entry of death," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order_history.asp: accessed 17 October 2019), entry for Mary Elizabeth Jackson, GRO Reference: 1904, J Quarter, District: Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 219, Age: 18, When and Where Died: 8 June 1904, Hedley
- ¹⁷ "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Joseph Jackson, GRO Reference: 1890, S Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 334; "GRO Indexes 1837–1957 Deaths," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for Joseph Jackson, GRO Reference: 1892, J Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 183, Age: 1 Note: He was most likely Oxley and Hannah's son. He is recorded in the 1891 Census but not in the 1901 Census.
- ¹⁸ "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for George Octavus Jackson, GRO Reference: 1895, S Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 346; "GRO Indexes 1837–1957 Deaths," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 9 October 2019), entry for George Octavus Jackson, GRO Reference: 1905, D Quarter in Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 215, Age: 10
- ¹⁹ "1871 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 4 October 2019), entry for Oxley Jackson, Registration district: Hexham, Sub-registration district: Bywell, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 15, Household schedule number: 38, Piece: 5143, Folio: 7
- ²⁰ "1881 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 17 October 2019), entry for Oxley Jackson, Registration district: Hexham, Sub-registration district: Bywell, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 15, Piece: 5101, Folio: 6
- ²¹ "1891 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 10 October 2019), entry for Oxley Jackson, Registration district: Hexham, Sub-registration district: Bywell, Enumeration district, institution or vessel: 14, Piece: 4244, Folio: 155
- ²² "Certified copy of an entry of death," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order_history.asp: accessed 17 October 2019), entry for Oxley Jackson, GRO Reference: 1900, J Quarter, District: Hexham, Volume: 10B, Page: 214, Age: 51, When and Where Died: 19 April 1900, Hedley
- ²³ "1901 England, Wales & Scotland Census," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: access 10 October 2019), entry for Matthew S. Jackson, Parish: Hedley, County: Northumberland, Registration district: Hexham, Archive reference: RG13, Piece: 4821, Folio: 163, Page: 9
- ²⁴ "1901 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 10 October 2019), entry for Hannah Jane Jackson, Registration district: Gateshead, Sub-registration district: Winlaton, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 14, Household schedule number: 240, Piece: 4764, Folio: 210, Page: 43

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- ²⁵ “1901 England Census,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 10 October 2019), entry for Ralph Jackson, Registration district: Hexham, Sub-registration district: Chollerton, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 2, Household schedule number: 81, Piece: 4826, Folio: 31, Page: 14
- ²⁶ Certified copy of an entry of Death,” *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order_history.asp: accessed 17 October 2019), entry for Mary Elizabeth Jackson, op. cit.
- ²⁷ “Certified copy of an entry of Death,” *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/order_history.asp: accessed 16 October 2019), entry for Hannah Elizabeth Jackson, op. cit.
- ²⁸ “England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriages Index, 1837–1915,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 10 October 2019), entry for Margaret Annie [*sic*] Jackson, Year: 1907, Registration district: Hexham, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 10b, Page: 691, Spouse: Matthew Scott; “1911 England Census,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 11 November 2019), entry for Margaret Annie Scot [*sic*], Registration district: Gateshead, Registration district number: 557, Sub-registration district: Winlaton, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 14, Piece: 30521
- ²⁹ “England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 153–1915,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 15 October 2019), entry for John Oxley Jackson, Year: 1907, Registration district: Gateshead, Inferred county: Durham, Volume: 10a, Page: 1702
- ³⁰ “England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 153–1915,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 15 October 2019), entry for William Harrison Jackson, Year: 1910, Registration district: Alnwick, Inferred county: Northumberland, Volume: 10b, Page: 713
- ³¹ “1911 England Census,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 4 October 2019), entry for Matt Jackson, Registration district: Hexham, Registration district number: 561, Sub-district: Bywell, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel, 12, Piece: 30903
- ³² “England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1837–1915,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 10 October 2019), entry for Hannah J. Jackson, Year: 1915, Registration district: Gateshead, Inferred county: Durham, Volume: 10a, Page: 2061, Spouse: Andrew Dodd; “1911 England Census,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 11 November 2019), entry for Andrew Dodd, Registration district: Hexham, Registration district number: 561, Sub-registration district: Bywell, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 12, Piece: 30903
- ³³ “Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914–1919,” *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 12 March 2019), entry for Matthew Septimus Jackson
- ³⁴ “Gratuity Calculation/The war gratuities of WW1,” (<https://wargratuity.wordpress.com/category/gratuity-calculation/>: accessed 15 October 2019); “British Army WW1 Medal Roll Index Cards, 1914–1920,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 11 November 2019), entry for Matthew S. Jackson, Regiment or Corps: Northumberland Fusiliers, Regimental Number: 4/3255. **Note:** Enlistment date was estimated using calculator. Only 30% of UK service records survived the 1940 air raid on the Army Records Office in Walworth, London during WW2. *Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914–1920* did not record when Matthew entered the theatre of war. Matthew might have arrived at the Front later than April 1915. He was not awarded the 1915 Star medal, but this might have been an oversight.
- ³⁵ “Royal Northumberland Fusiliers,” *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Northumberland_Fusiliers#Reorganisations_1900%E2%80%931908: accessed 15 October 2019)
- ³⁶ “Raid on Scarborough, Hartlepool, Whitby,” *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raid_on_Scarborough,_Hartlepool_and_Whitby: accessed 18 October 2019)
- ³⁷ Tony Ball, “Boredom and Terror: The Territorial Battalions of the Northumberland Fusiliers in World War 1,” *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, Vol.89, No.357 (Spring 2011), p. 45, *JSTOR* (https://www.jstor.org/stable/44231816?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents: accessed 14 October 2019)
- ³⁸ “UK, WW1 War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914–1920,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 14 May 2019), entry for Northumberland Fusiliers, 50th Division, Piece: 2828/1, 4 Battalion,

Northumberland Fusiliers (1914 Aug–1918 Jul). **Note:** Unless otherwise identified, all information about the 1/4th Battalion, T. F., Northumberland Fusiliers' movements comes from this source.

³⁹ Everard Wyrall, *Fiftieth Division: 1914–1919*. (Digital edition converted and distributed by Andrews UK Ltd., 2012), p. 54. *Google Books* (<https://www.google.com/search?tbm=bks&q=Fiftieth+Division>: accessed 19 October 2019)

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 6

⁴¹ "St. Julien," *canadiansoldiers.com*

(<https://www.canadiansoldiers.com/history/battlehonours/westernfront/stjulien.htm>: accessed 22 October 2019)

⁴² Everard Wyrall, *op. cit.*, pp. 35–40

⁴³ J. E. Edmonds, *Military Operations France and Belgium 1915*. vol.1 (London: Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1927), p. 268. *Internet Archives* (<https://archive.org/search.php?query=military%20operations%20-%20france%20and%20belgium%201915>: accessed 29 October 2019)

⁴⁴ Tony Ball, *op. cit.*, Appendix 9

⁴⁵ J.E. Edmonds, *op. cit.*, pp. 354–359

⁴⁶ Tony Ball, *op. cit.*, Appendix 3

⁴⁷ Tony Ball, *op. cit.*, Appendix 9

⁴⁸ Tony Ball, *op. cit.*, Appendix 9

⁴⁹ "War Diaries of the First World War: 1st Canadian Casualty Clearing Station 1914/08/13–19/03/31," *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item?id=e001509285&app=fonandcol&op=img>: accessed 14 November 2019), entries for 9, 10, 11 and 12 June 1916

⁵⁰ "No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station," *British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa* (www.bifhsgo.ca: accessed 10 May 2019), entry for Jackson, M.

⁵¹ "Northern Casualties," *Newcastle Journal*, 04 July 1916, p. 6. *The British Newspaper Archive* (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk: accessed 9 November 2019)

⁵² *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (<https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/200067/jackson,-matthew-s/>: accessed 11 November 2019), entry for Matthew S. Jackson

⁵³ "UK, Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects, 1901–1929," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 11 November 2019), entry for Matthew S. Jackson, Regiment: Northumberland Fusiliers, Regimental Number: 3255

⁵⁴ "British Army WW1 Medal Roll Index Cards, 1914–1920," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 11 November 2019), entry for Matthew S. Jackson, Regiment or Corps: Northumberland Fusiliers, Regimental Number: 4/3255

⁵⁵ "4th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers," *Imperial War Museum*

(<https://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/34051>: accessed 12 November 2019)

⁵⁶ "Hedley on the Hill Plaque WW1 Memorial," *Imperial War Museum*

(<https://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/3999>: accessed 16 October 2019)