

Bombardier Frederick Henry Carder ©

Regimental number: L27125

“Y” 36th Trench Mortar Battery, Royal Field Artillery

born: 20 April 1882–died: 19 August 1916

Bombardier Frederick Henry Carder was one of 704,803 soldiers from the British Isles who died in or because of the First World War.¹

Frederick was born on 20 April 1882 at St. John’s Villas, Rommany Road, Norwood, Surrey, England.² He was the son of James Carder (1857–1929)³ and Mary Ann (née Ellis) Carder (1854–1919).⁴ In 1881, James and Mary Ann (known as Annie) were both living in the civil parish of Lewisham, London. James was a dairyman and Annie was a domestic servant at Peak Hill Villa.⁵ They married in the second quarter of 1881.⁶

James and Annie raised their six children⁷ in Norwood and Streatham, Surrey. Frederick Henry was the eldest, followed by Florence Beatrice (1884–1950),⁸ Evelyn May (1885–1965),⁹ Ida Elsie (1888–1940),¹⁰ Norman Stanley (1889–1890),¹¹ and finally Alice (1891–1963).¹²

Four-year-old Frederick was enrolled at the Salters Hill School in 1886 when the family was living at 39 Sainsbury Road, Norwood. In 1890, he and sisters Florence and Evelyn were registered at the Eardley Road School and the family was living at 6 Market Place, Streatham.¹³ His father was in the confectionary business.¹⁴ In 1901, the family was living at 104 Eardley Road, Streatham. Frederick, Florence and Evelyn were working as confectionary apprentices in their father’s shop. Ida and Alice attended school.¹⁵

During the next decade, the Carder family’s composition evolved. Florence married Laurence Warmington Skipper in June 1906. On their marriage certificate, she gave her father’s occupation as bootmaker.¹⁶ On 1 March 1912, Florence, her husband and their two children emigrated to Sydney, Australia.¹⁷

In 1909, Frederick married Mary Daisy Cooper (1885–1958).¹⁸ The couple were living at 29 Ashbury Road, London, Wandsworth, when their first child, Leslie Stanley, was born on 26 July 1909. Frederick was working as a tram conductor.¹⁹ He was still in this occupation in 1911, employed by the London County Council and residing at 59 Westcoke Road, Streatham, SW.²⁰

His mother, father and sisters Ida and Alice were nearby at 67 Westcoke Road in 1911. His father’s occupation had expanded: he was now a confectioner, a tobacconist and a boot repairer. His mother did domestic chores, while Ida and Alice most likely assisted their father.²¹ Evelyn May (known as May) was a parlourmaid for the Smith family of Gleneagle House, Streatham, SW.²² She married John Ben Bailey on 25 October 1911.²³

Frederick and Mary’s second child, Grace Ethel, was born on 14 October 1913.²⁴ The family was still residing at 59 Westcoke Road when war was declared on 4 August 1914. Although he had a wife and two small children to support, 33-year-old Frederick enlisted in the 154th (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (RFA), at the Lambeth recruiting office, most likely in June 1915.²⁵

At the beginning of the First World War, each British Army division had its own Royal Artillery unit consisting of three field brigades and one howitzer brigade. The 154th (Howitzer) Brigade, along

with the 153rd, the 172nd and 173rd brigades, RFA, were raised in the London area in late May and early June 1915. The former two brigades were funded by the British Empire League, the recruits coming chiefly from Croydon, Norbury and Sydenham. The latter two were formed by the mayors of East and West Ham (now part of the modern London Borough of Newham). The brigades moved to Lewes, Sussex, and then to Bordon Camp, Hampshire, for training. On 31 August 1915, the brigades were assigned to the 36th (Ulster) Division, formed in Ireland in August 1914 without an artillery component. The 36th (Ulster) Division moved to France in early October 1915 but its artillery units (the 153rd, the 154th [Howitzer], the 172nd and the 173rd brigades) remained in England to undergo more training.²⁶

Frederick was an RFA bombardier, a rank equivalent to that of a corporal in the infantry.²⁷ In November 1915, the 36th Divisional Artillery received orders to mobilize. The 154th (Howitzer) Brigade (along with Bombardier Frederick Carder²⁸) travelled to Southampton on 26 November to board the SS (Steam Ship) *N.W. Miller*. The ship developed engine problems and returned to Southampton. Repairs were made, the ship set out once more and again developed engine problems necessitating a return to port. The brigade transferred to the SS *Nirvana* and after a rough crossing arrived in Le Havre, France, at 7 a.m. on 1 December. From there, it travelled 170 km to Pont Remy, about 11 km southeast of Abbeville, to join the other brigades of the Divisional Artillery, 36th (Ulster) Division, British Expeditionary Force (BEF). From 23 December 1915 until 25 February 1916, the brigades were assigned to more firing practice training at Cayeux-sur-Mer, located on the coast, south of the mouth of the river Somme.²⁹

From March to July 1916, the 36th (Ulster) Division with its artillery component was stationed at various locations in the Somme department, Hauts-de-France, northern France. At the beginning of March, the artillery brigades rejoined the division near the Ancre River and took over defence of the line. The brigades placed their guns in pits, hidden as well as possible among trees or houses, or in the open, covered with camouflage. At dusk, they fired their guns upon a certain zone in accordance with a previously arranged plan.³⁰ An entry in the 154th (Howitzer) Brigade's war diaries described this as being "in action under normal trench warfare." On 26 April, located near Mailly-Mallet, the brigade fired 476 rounds in support of a raid by the 29th Division.³¹

During this time, Frederick experienced day-to-day shelling, sniper fire, endless noise, horrid stench, and skirmishes, followed by rest periods behind the lines. In May, the 154th (Howitzer) Brigade was stationed near Mesnil-Martinsart when the BEF reorganized its artillery units, eliminating the howitzer brigade and dispersing the howitzers among the brigades. The 154th (Howitzer) Brigade became the 154th Brigade.³² On 24 May, the "Y" 36th Trench Mortar Battery was attached to the 154th Brigade. Most likely, Frederick transferred to the battery around this date.³³

Trench mortars (TMs) were muzzle-loading, short-barrelled weapons capable of throwing a heavy shell approximately 457 metres. To compensate for their short range, TMs were positioned close to the enemy trenches. The battery's effectiveness, coupled with its short range and almost total immobility, tended to make it the target of counter-bombardment.³⁴ Members of a battery needed to be fearless, "resolute and hard-bitten."³⁵

During June, the 36th (Ulster) Division prepared for the Somme offensive. Skirmishes with the enemy resulted in 750 casualties for the division that month.³⁶ Commencing on 24 June, the RFA, including the 154th Brigade, began an intensive bombardment of the enemy trenches near Albert, France, for seven days, creating a "tortured blasted area."³⁷ On 1 July, at 7:28 a.m., the 179th Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers, detonated the Lochnagar mine under the German army's

trenches just south of La Boisselle. It was a massive explosion, creating a huge crater. However, enemy intelligence had discovered the plan and the damage to the enemy's forces was minimized.³⁸

The RFA bombarded the enemy trenches intensively for 65 minutes before zero hour (7:30 a.m.). After the attack commenced, it fired upon each enemy line in succession, pausing at scheduled times to allow BEF infantry units to advance. As its barrage moved forward, some of the guns had to be "walked" through the communication lines in order to fire on the next scheduled position. The TM batteries fired with the artillery but were located closer to the enemy trenches.³⁹ The Battle of Albert, 1–13 July 1916, (a.k.a. the Battle of La Boisselle), was the first of 12 battles covering the period 1 July 1916 to 18 November 1916 that became known as the Battle of the Somme.⁴⁰

The 154th Brigade bombarded the area around Thiepval Wood to support the 36th (Ulster) Division's infantry battalions' attacks on the enemy trenches. The battalions were decimated by enemy machine gun fire. Relieved on 2 July, the division relocated to Saint-Omer on 13 July to reorganize and rebuild.⁴¹ The artillery continued the fight under the command of the 49th Division. On 4 July, the "Y" 36th TM Battery (most likely including Frederick) was located at Aveloy/Thiepval Wood. On 8 July, it received the order to move to Harponville for a rest period.⁴²

On 21 July, the 154th Brigade, as part of the 36th (Ulster) Division, arrived in the area near Wulverghem, Belgium, to defend a section of the BEF line on the Wulverghem–Messines Road. Because of the wet soil, the BEF trenches were above ground, built with sandbags filled with clay, and provided little protection against the back burst of shells. The enemy occupied the higher ground of the Messines–Wytchaete ridge. With artillery shells in short supply for both sides, the enemy increased its use of TM bombardments. At precisely 3:30 p.m. each day the enemy fired its minewaffers (a.k.a. minnies), long aerial torpedoes, from its advantageous position on the ridge, down onto the 36th (Ulster) Division's position. The BEF's TM batteries responded with their "flying pigs" and "plumb puddings." Then the enemy would retaliate by targeting the TM batteries' positions.⁴³

On 16 August, the 154th Brigade relocated to Dranouter, Belgium, about 6 km from Wulverghem. There Frederick was critically wounded by a minewaffer on 19 August.⁴⁴ He was taken to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station (CCCS) at Bailleul, France. A casualty clearing station was a medical unit behind the front lines, usually located near transportation. Casualties who could not be adequately treated were stabilized before being transported to a military hospital.⁴⁵

Frederick was one of 92 injured men admitted on Saturday, 19 August, and one of two who died that day.⁴⁶ For some reason, Frederick's death was recorded twice by the No. 1 CCCS chaplain.⁴⁷

Bombardier Frederick Henry Carder was buried at Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord (Grave/Memorial Reference II. F. 168).⁴⁸ 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 CCCS, 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.

Frederick's wife, Mary, informed of his death on 18 September 1916, applied for a pension on 6 October 1916. She was granted one including herself, seven-year-old Leslie, and three-year-old Grace to start on 26 March 1917.⁴⁹ On 28 December 1916, she received Frederick's savings, £13 8s, and on 19 September 1919, a war gratuity of £5 10s.⁵⁰

Bombardier Frederick Henry Carder was posthumously awarded the 1914–15 Star (for service in a theatre of war against the central powers between 5 August 1914 and 31 December 1915), the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre), and the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918).⁵¹ As next of kin, Mary received a memorial scroll and memorial plaque.

The Carder family's world continued without Frederick. His mother died in 1919. In 1921 his father was living with **Ida** and **Alice** at 30 Cromer Road, Mitcham, Surrey, employed as a bootmaker. Ida was a manageress at W. R. Cullen, Wholesale Grocer, and Alice was a blouse hand for Peter Robinson, Blouse Specialist.⁵² **May**, her husband John Ben Bailey and their three children were living about 6 km away at 2 Nora Cottages, Gander Green Lane, Chealm, Surrey. John was employed as a general labourer.⁵³ **Florence**, her husband Laurence W. Skipper and their children were living on Campbell Street, Clevelly, Randwick, New South Wales, Australia.⁵⁴ In 1923, Frederick's sister Alice married Harold Thomas Woods.⁵⁵

Mary continued to reside at 59 Westcote Road, Streatham, with **Leslie** and **Grace**, occupying three rooms. Somehow she raised their two children. In the 1921 Census, she is listed as a homemaker. The children attended school full-time.⁵⁶ In 1936, Leslie married Edith White.⁵⁷ In 1939, he was working as a plumber, living with Edith and their children at 17 Thornton Avenue, Croydon, Surrey.⁵⁸ That year, Mary and Grace were still residing at 59 Westcote Road. Mary did domestic chores, while Grace worked as a coil winder.⁵⁹ In 1948, Grace married James Hennessey.⁶⁰

War continued to take its toll on the Carder family. Frederick's sister **Ida**, who was working as a housekeeper in Penge, Kent, was killed on 15 September 1940 during an enemy air raid.⁶¹ His nephew, Corporal Henry James Skipper, died on 11 September 1947 from wounds received while serving with the 2/3 Pioneer Battalion, Australian Infantry.⁶²

Bombardier Frederick Henry Carder's sacrifice was not forgotten. He and the 49,076 men from the Royal Artillery who died in the First World War were commemorated by the Royal Artillery Memorial erected at Hyde Park Corner, London, England in 1925.⁶³ More recently, he has been remembered on the *London WW1 Memorial 1914–1918* website.⁶⁴

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¹ "Some British Army Statistics of the Great War," *The Long, Long Trail; Researching Soldiers of the British Army in the Great War 1914–1919* (<https://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/army/some-british-army-statistics-of-the-great-war>: accessed 16 August 2023)

² "Copy of an Entry of Birth," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 4 February 2023), entry for Frederick Henry Carder, When and where born: 20 April 1882, St. John's Villas, Rommany Road, Norwood, Surrey, Name and surname of father: James Carder, Name and maiden surname of mother: Annie Ellis, Rank or profession of father: milk carrier, Volume: 01D, Page: 559

³ "Devon, England, Church of England, Births and Baptisms, 1813–1920," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 15 August 2023), entry for James Carder, Baptism date: 14 August 1857, Baptism place: Rose Ash, Devon, England, Religion: Anglican, Father: Samuel Carder, Mother: Mary Carder; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1816–2007," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 2 August 2023), entry for James Carder, Death age: 71, Birth date: abt 1858, Registration quarter: Jan-Feb-March, Registration district: Croydon, Inferred county: Surrey, Volume: 2a, Page: 879

⁴ "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 4 September 2023), entry

for Marry Ann Ellis [sic], GRO Reference: 1854, M Quarter in Sevenoaks Union, Volume: 02A, Page: 348, Mother's maiden surname: blank; "1861 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 28 August 2023), entry for Maryann [sic] Ellis, Registration district: Sevenoaks, Sub-registration district: Penshurst, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 13b, Piece: 490, Folio: 159, Page: 14; "GRO Indexes, Deaths," *General Register Office* (https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 4 September 2023), entry for Marry Ann [sic] Ellis, GRO Reference: 1919, M Quarter in Croydon, Volume: 02A, Page: 689, Age: 63

⁵ "1881 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 22 August 2023), entry for James Carder, Registration district: Lewisham, Sub-registration district: Sydenham, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 12, Piece: 737, Folio: 162, Page: 28; entry for Annie Ellis, Registration district: Lewisham, Sub-registration district: Sydenham, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 4, Piece: 736, Folio: 104, Page: 26

⁶ "England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1837–1915," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 28 August 2023), entry for James Carder, Registration year: 1881, Registration quarter: Apr-May-Jun, Registration district: Lewisham, Inferred county: London, Volume: 1d, Page: 1435, Spouse: Annie Ellis

⁷ "1911 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 3 August 2023), entry for James Carder, Registration district number: 26, Sub-registration district: Streatham, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 60, Piece: 2345

⁸ "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office*

(https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 4 September 2023), entry for Florence Beatrice Carder, GRO Reference: 1884, J Quarter in Lambeth, Volume: 01D, Page: 559, Mother's maiden surname: Ellis; "Family Notices," *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 September 1950, p. 32

(<https://trove.nla.gov.au/search/advanced/category/newspapers?keyword=Florence%20Skipper&date.from=1950-09-17&date.to=1950-09-20>: accessed 29 August 2023) "Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages," *State of New South Wales (Department of Justice)*

(<https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?132>: accessed 29 August 2023), entry for Skipper, Florence Beatrice, Death registration number: 19505/1950, District: Kingsford, Father's given name(s): James, Mother's given name(s): Mary

⁹ "GRO Indexes, 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office*

(https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 4 September 2023), entry for Evelyn May Carder, GRO Reference: 1885, D Quarter in Lambeth, Volume: 01D, Page: 567, Mother's maiden surname: Ellis; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 29 August 2023), entry for Evelyn M. Bailey, Age: 79, Estimated birth year: abt 1886, Registration quarter: Jan-Feb-Mar, Registration district: Surrey, Mid-eastern, Inferred county: Surrey, Volume: 5g, Page: 315

¹⁰ "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office*

(https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 4 September 2023), entry for Ida Elsie Carder, GRO Reference: 1888, M Quarter in Lambeth, Volume: 01D, Page: 548, Mother's maiden surname: Ellis; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 29 August 2023), entry for Ida E Carder, Age: 51, Estimated birth year: abt 1889, Registration date: 1940, Registration quarter: Jul-Aug-Sept, Registration district: Bromley, Inferred county: Kent, Volume: 2a, Page: 1531. Note: Ida's birthday was 25 November 1887.

¹¹ "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office*

(https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 4 September 2023), entry for Norman Stanley Carder, GRO Reference: 1889, J Quarter in Lambeth, Volume: 01D, Page: 548, Mother's maiden surname: Ellis; "London, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813–2003," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 3 September 2023), entry for Norman Stanley Carder, Death age: 1, Record type: Burial, Burial date: 24 April 1890, Burial place: Norwood cemetery, Norwood Road, Lambeth, England

¹² "GRO Indexes 1837–1918 Births," *General Register Office*

(https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/indexes_search.asp: accessed 4 September 2023), entry for Alice Carder, GRO Reference: 1891, J Quarter in Wandsworth, Volume: 01D, Page: 813, Mother's maiden surname: Ellis; "England & Wales Deaths 1837–2007," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 5 August 2023), entry for Alice Woods, Registration date: October 1963, Registration quarter: Oct-Nov-Dec, Registration district: Surrey Mid-eastern, Inferred county: Surrey, Volume: 5g, Page: 191

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- ¹³ "London, England, School Admissions and Discharges 1840–1911," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 4 September 2023), entry for Frederick Carter [*sic*], Birth date: 21 April 1882, Admission date: 23 August 1886, School: Salters Hill School, Father: James Carter [*sic*]; entry for Fred Carter [*sic*], Birth date: 20 April 1882, Admission date: 29 September 1890, School: Eardley Road School, Father: James Carter [*sic*]; entry for Florence Carder, Birth date: 19 February 1884, School: Eardley Road School, Father: James Carder
- ¹⁴ "1891 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 21 September 2023), entry for James Carber [*sic*], Registration district: Wandsworth, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 21, Piece: 457, Folio: 130, Page: 49
- ¹⁵ "1901 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 18 September 2023), entry for James Carder, Registration district: Wandsworth, Sub-registration district: Streatham, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 61, Household schedule number: 156, Piece: 479, Folio: 18, Page: 27
- ¹⁶ "London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754–1938," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 14 September 2023), entry for Florence Beatrice Carder, Marriage date: 21 June 1906, Marriage place: Emmanuel, West Dulwich, Lambeth, England, Father: James Carder, Spouse: Laurence Warrington Skipper. Note: In some sources, Laurence's name is spelled as Lawrence.
- ¹⁷ "Passenger Lists Leaving UK 1890–1960," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 14 November 2023), entry for Lawrence [*sic*] Skipper in 1912, Departure port: London, Departure country: England, Destination port: Sydney, Country: Australia, Ship name: Orama, Ship official number: 124220
- ¹⁸ "England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1837–1915," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 18 September 2023), entry for Frederick Henry Carder, Registration year: 1909, Registration quarter: Apr-May-Jun, Registration district: Greenwich, Inferred county: London, Volume: 1d, Page: 1756, Spouse: Mary Daisy Cooper; "UK, WW1 Pension Ledgers and Index Cards, 1914–1923," *Fold3* (www.fold3.com: accessed 13 November 2022), entry for Carder, Frederick, Service number: L/27125; "England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1916–2007," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 29 September 2023), entry for Mary D. Carder, Registration date: Apr 1958, Registration quarter: Apr-May-Jun, Registration district: Surrey North Western, Inferred county: Surrey, Volume: 5g, Page: 610
- ¹⁹ "London, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813–1923," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 18 September 2023), entry for Leslie Stanley Carder, Record type: Baptism, Birth date: 29 July 1909, Baptism date: 15 August 1909, Baptism place: St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham, Southwark, England, Father: Frederick Henry Carder, Mother: Mary Daisy Carder
- ²⁰ "1911 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 19 March 2023), entry Frederick Henry Carder, Registration district number: 26, Sub-registration district: Streatham, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 60, Piece: 2345
- ²¹ "1911 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 19 September 2023), entry for James Carder, Registration district number: 26, Sub-registration district: Streatham, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 60, Piece: 2345
- ²² "1911 England Census," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 19 September 2023), entry for May Carder, Registration district number: 26, Sub-registration district: Streatham, Enumeration district, institution, or vessel: 33, Piece: 2318
- ²³ "London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754–1938," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 14 September 2023), entry for Evelyn May Carder, Marriage date: 25 October 1911, Marriage place: St. Alban, Streatham Park, Lambeth, England, Father: James Carder, Spouse: John Ben Bailey
- ²⁴ "UK, World War 1 Pension Ledgers and Index Cards 1914–1923," *Fold3* (<https://www.fold3.com>: accessed 10 November 2023), entry for Carder, Frederick, Service number: L/27125. Note: Grace Ethel's birthdate was given as 14 October 1913.
- ²⁵ "Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914–1919," *Findmypast* (www.findmypast.co.uk: accessed 10 September 2023), entry for Frederick Carder, Service number: L27125; "War Gratuity Calculator," (<https://wargratitude.wordpress.com/2015/08/16/gratuity-calculator>: accessed February 2017); "Find a Will," *GOV.UK* (<https://probatesearch.service.gov.uk>: accessed 19 September 2023), entry for Carder, Frederick, Regimental number: L27125 (Note: Because Frederick's service record did not survive the 1940 fire at the Army Records Office in Walworth, London, his military career was pieced together using a number of sources.

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- ²⁶ “CLII, CLIV (Howitzer), CLXXII and CLXXIII Brigades of the Royal Field Artillery (36th Divisional Artillery),” *The Long, Long Trail, Researching soldiers of the British Army in the Great War of 1914–1918* (<https://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/army/regiments-and-corps/the-royal-artillery-in-the-first-world-war/batteries-and-brigades-of-the-royal-field-artillery/cliii-cliv-howitzer-clxxii-and-clxxiii-brigades-of-the-royal-field-artillery-36th-divisional-artillery>: accessed 22 September 2023); Cyril Falls, *History of the 36th (Ulster) Division* (London: M’Caw, Stevenson & ORR Limited, 1922) in *Project Gutenberg eBook 48716* (<https://www.gutenberg.org/files/48716/48716-h/48716-h.htm>: accessed 23 September 2023), Chapter I, p. 8
- ²⁷ “Bombardier (rank),” *Wikipedia* ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombardier_\(rank\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombardier_(rank)): accessed 21 December 2023)
- ²⁸ “British Army WW1 Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914–1920,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 14 September 2023), entry for Frederick Carder, Regimental number: L/27125
- ²⁹ “154 Brigade Royal Field Artillery, War Diaries, 1915 Nov–Aug 1916,” *National Archives, Kew* (<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C7353996>: accessed 29 September 2023) Reference: WO95/2496/4. Note: Unless otherwise identified, all information about the 154th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery’s movements during this time period comes from this source.
- ³⁰ Cyril Falls, op. cit., Chap. II, p. 33
- ³¹ “154 Brigade Royal Field Artillery, War Diaries, 1915 Nov–Aug 1916,” op. cit., entry for 1 May 1916
- ³² “CLIII, CLIV (Howitzer), CLXXII and CLXXIII Brigades of the Royal Field Artillery (36th Divisional Artillery),” op. cit. Note: The remaining units in the 154th Brigade were transferred to other brigades and it ceased to exist in September 1916.
- ³³ “154 Brigade Royal Field Artillery, War Diaries, 1915 Nov–Aug 1916,” *National Archives, Kew*, op. cit., entry for 24 May 1916
- ³⁴ Dale Clark, *British Artillery 1914–19: Field Army Artillery* (Osprey, 2004), pp. 48, *Apple e-book*, pp 46–48
- ³⁵ Cyril Falls, op. cit. Chapter IV, p. 70
- ³⁶ Cyril Falls, op. cit. Chapter III, p. 50
- ³⁷ Cyril Falls, op. cit. Chapter III, p.33
- ³⁸ *Lochnagar Creator Foundation* (<https://www.lochnagarcrater.org/history/first-day-of-somme>: accessed 2 February 2023)
- ³⁹ Cyril Falls, op. cit., Chapter III, p. 37
- ⁴⁰ Tony Ball, “The Northumberland Fusiliers and the Somme, 1916: A Case Study in Unit Deployment, Tactical Order and Casualties,” *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Vol. 85, No. 344 (Winter 2007), p. 310, *JSTOR* (<https://www.jstor.org>: accessed 20 April 2023)
- ⁴¹ “36th (Ulster) Division,” *Long, Long Trail, Researching soldiers in the British Army in the Great War 1914–1918* (<https://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/army/order-of-battle-of-divisions/36th-ulster-division>: accessed 6 November 2023); Cyril Falls, op. cit, Chapter III, p. 60 Note: The Division suffered 5,104 casualties. Of these, 2,069 died.
- ⁴² “154 Brigade Royal Field Artillery, War Diaries, 1915 Nov–Aug 1916,” op. cit., entry for 8 July 1916
- ⁴³ Cyril Falls, op. cit., Chapter IV, pp. 65–70
- ⁴⁴ “154 Brigade Royal Field Artillery, War Diaries, 1915 Nov–Aug 1916,” op. cit., entry for 19 August 1916
- ⁴⁵ “Casualty Clearing Station,” *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualty_Clearing_Station: accessed 2 November 2023)
- ⁴⁶ “No.1 Canadian Casualty Clear Station War Diaries of the First World War: 1st Canadian Casualty Clearing Station 1914/08/13–1919/03/31,” *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/redirect?app=fonandcol&id=2005082&lang=eng>: accessed 6 November 2023), entries for 19 August 1916
- ⁴⁷ “Search Name Index,” *British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa* (<https://www.bifhsgo.ca/search-name-index>: accessed 6 November 2023) entry for F. R. [sic] Carder. Note: Frederick was entered both as no. 245, F. Carter [sic], Service number: 27125 and as no. 248, Bom: F. R. Carder, Service number: 27125

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- ⁴⁸ *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (<https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/198680/f-carder>: accessed 6 November 2023), entry for F. Carder, Service number: 27125
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