

## 112: James Cliffe Arrowsmith

### Basic Information [as recorded on local memorial or by CWGC]

Name as recorded on local memorial or by CWGC: James Cliffe Arrowsmith

Rank: Private

Battalion / Regiment: 9<sup>th</sup> Bn. Cheshire Regiment

Service Number: 50232

Date of Death: 4 August 1917

Age at Death: 36

Buried / Commemorated at: Outtersteene Communal Cemetery Extension, Bailleul, Outtersteene, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

Additional information given by CWGC: The son of the late Samuel and Rachael Arrowsmith, of Eaton, Congleton, Cheshire; husband of Muriel Arrowsmith, of 1, May Terrace, St. Asaph, Flintshire.

James Cliffe Arrowsmith lived for a time, following his marriage in early 1909, at Windle Hill in Neston before moving the short distance to live in Willaston. Because of his association with Willaston - and he is listed on the Willaston War Memorial - James is considered briefly in the booklet '*Lest We Forget : Willaston Remembers Its First World War Fallen*'.

James Cliffe Arrowsmith was the eldest son of farm labourer Samuel and Rachel Arrowsmith of Eaton, a small village north of Congleton (and close to Gawsworth), Cheshire.

Samuel had been born in Eaton and, in July/September 1881, he married Rachel Cliffe of the nearby village of Swettenham at St Peter's, the Parish Church of Congleton.

Clearly, Samuel and Rachel lived firstly in Swettenham (about 4 miles west-north-west of Eaton) as James was born there; John William, their second son, was born in Buglawton, a small village (now integrated into Congleton) just a mile south of Eaton. At the time of the 1891 census the family was living in the centre of Eaton village:

Samuel Arrowsmith	Head	M	55		Farm Labourer	X		do	do
Rachel do	Wife	M	49					Swettenham	do
James do	Son		9		Scholar			do	do
John Wm do	Son		8		do			Buglawton	do

1891 census (extract) – New Road, Eaton (near the Plough Inn)

Samuel Arrowsmith	55	farm labourer	born Eaton, Congleton
Rachel	49		born Swettenham
James	9		born Swettenham
John William	8		Born Buglawton

Samuel Arrowsmith died in late 1893, aged 57, and by the time of the 1901 census James had left home and was working as a gardener in Shropshire:



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	Rachael Arrowsmith	Head	68	Widow	4	4	1		Laundry Work 030				born at Eaton	Cheshire Swettenham	
2	John William Arrowsmith	Son	28	Single					Labourer 881	Bleach Works	Work in 4			Cheshire Buglawton	

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

Total.		
Males	Females	Persons
1	1	2

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (House, Tenement, or Apartment). Count the kitchen as a room but do not count scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; nor warehouse, office, shop.

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: Rachael Arrowsmith  
Postal Address: Eaton Congleton

4

1911 census (condensed) – Eaton, Cheshire

Rachel Arrowsmith	69	widow, laundry work	born Cheshire, Swettenham
John William	28	labourer, bleach works	born Cheshire, Buglawton

Rachel was married for 13 years and, of her four children, three had survived. It is known that James had a brother, Samuel Arrowsmith, who was aged 42 in October 1919 and a Samuel's birth was registered in Macclesfield in April/June 1876 - this was before the marriage of Samuel and Rachel.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	James Cliffe Arrowsmith	Head	29	Married	2	2			Gardener Domestic 478				Cheshire Congleton		
2	Muriel Arrowsmith	Wife	27	Married	2								Flintshire St Asaph	456	

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

Total.		
Males	Females	Persons
1	1	2

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (House, Tenement, or Apartment). Count the kitchen as a room but do not count scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; nor warehouse, office, shop.

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: James Cliffe Arrowsmith  
Postal Address: Heathfield, Windle Hill, Neston

Six 6

1911 census (condensed) – Heathfield, Windle Hill, Ness, Neston

James Cliffe Arrowsmith	29	gardener, domestic	born Cheshire, Congleton
Muriel	27		born Flintshire, St Asaph

James and Muriel had been married for two years and they had no children.

According to the Electoral Register for 1914 James and Muriel were still living at Heathfield (a son, also named James Cliffe Arrowsmith, had been born in Neston on 10 May 1912) but by August 1916, when he attested in Chester for the Cheshire Yeomanry, they had moved to 3 Weatherstones Cottages in Willaston.

James' attestation documents records that, on 8 August 1916, he was aged 35 years and 1 month, that he was a gardener (working, apparently, for a Miss Mylor at Rood Park, Hooton), was 5ft 5inches tall and had a 35-inch expanded chest. James was given the Service Number 2212 although this later changed. A further record notes that James had first attested on 16 May 1916 in Birkenhead - he had a medical examination to join the army on that date (his physical development was stated to be *fair* and his weight was recorded as 118lb) and he was said to be *Fit for Class 1*. It appears that, on this earlier date, he was placed in the Army Reserve and that his *mobilisation* was dated as 8 August, his army service being reckoned from this later date.

**DEAD** Form 1044 (REVISED 1916) **VIETNAM** Card No. 1044

**SHORT SERVICE. 941**  
(For the Duration of the War, with the Colours and in the Army Reserve.)  
**GENERAL SERVICE**

**ATTESTATION OF**  
No. 2912 Name James Cliffe Arrowsmith Christ

Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment.

1. What is your Name? James Cliffe Arrowsmith
2. What is your full Address? 3 Wickenhampton Cottage Wickenhampton, Wiltshire, W. Chester
3. Are you a British Subject? yes
4. What is your Age? 35 years 1 Month
5. What is your Trade or Calling? Gardener
6. Are you Married? yes
7. Have you ever agreed in any way to His Majesty's Forces, naval or military, if so, which? yes
8. Are you willing to be recruited, or re-recruited? yes
9. Are you willing to be enlisted for (Give Period) yes
10. Did you receive a Notice, and do you understand its meaning, and who gave it to you? yes
11. Are you willing to serve upon the following conditions, provided His Majesty should so long require your services?  
For the duration of the War, at the end of which you will be discharged with all convenient speed. You will be required to conform with the Colours, and the remainder of the period in the Army Reserve, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated 20th October, 1915, until such time as you may be called up by order of the Army Council. If employed with Hospitals, depots, or in the Army Reserve, you may be retained after the termination of hostilities until your services can be spared, but such retention shall in no case exceed six months.

I, James Cliffe Arrowsmith do hereby solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

James Cliffe Arrowsmith SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT.  
W. Arrowsmith Signature of Witness.

**OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.**  
I, James Cliffe Arrowsmith swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as to duty before, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

**CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.**  
The Recruit above named was questioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.  
The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.  
I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and on this 10th day of July 1916, taken the oath before me at CHESTER.  
Signature of the Justice W. Arrowsmith

↑ Certificate of Approving Officer.  
I certify that this Attestation of the above-named Recruit is correct, and properly filled in, and that the required forms appear to have been complied with. I accordingly approve, and special him to the Blue Jay.  
If called by special authority, Army Form B. 203 (or other authority for the enlistment) will be attached to the original attestation.  
Date 8.8.1916 W. Arrowsmith Approving Officer.  
Place Wiltshire

\* If at the Recruit it is to be asked the particulars of his former enlistment, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Enlistment, which should be returned to him subsequently endorsed as in Form B. 203.

On 7 December 1916 James was transferred from the Cheshire Yeomanry to the 4<sup>th</sup> Reserve Battalion Cheshire Regiment sailed that day from Southampton, disembarking at Rouen the following day.

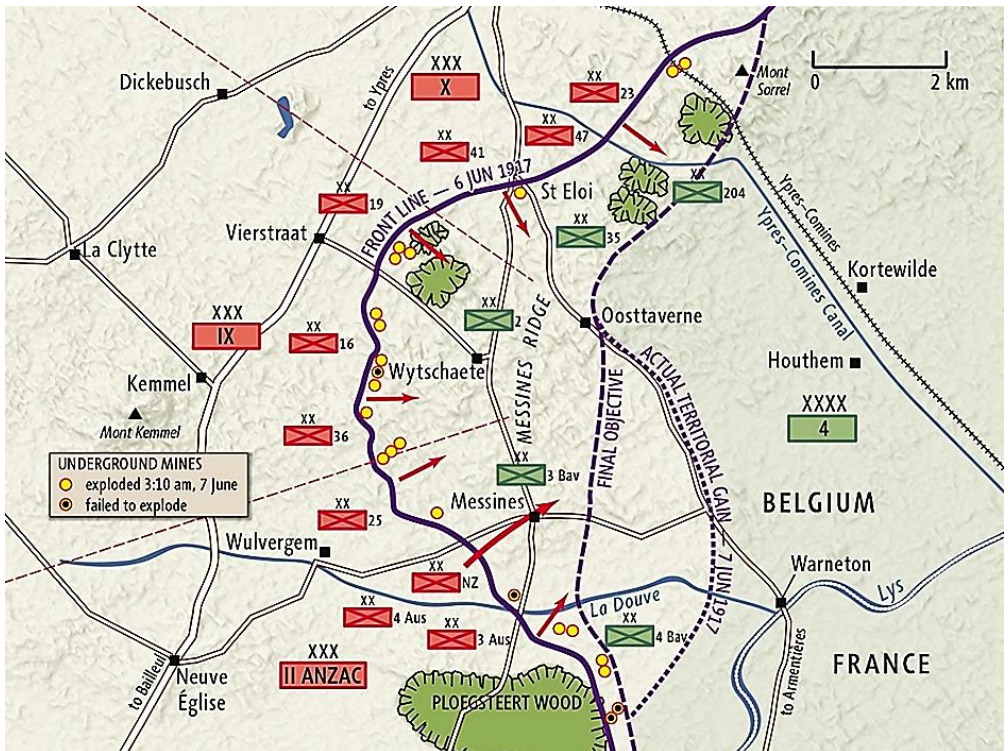
Now in France, on 21 December James was again transferred, now to the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion Cheshire Regiment and with the Service Number 50232.

The 9<sup>th</sup> (Service) Battalion Cheshire Regiment, under the orders of the 58<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 19<sup>th</sup> (Western) Division, had landed at Boulogne on 19 July 1915 and it is apparent that James was sent to reinforce their ranks.

In 1916 the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion were in action during The Battle of the Somme, capturing La Boisselle and being involved in the attacks on High Wood, The Battles of Pozieres Ridge, The Ancre Heights and the Ancre. In 1917 they were in action in The Battle of Messines (7 - 14 June) and The Third Battles of Ypres (also known as The Battle of Passchendaele) which lasted from 31 July to 10

November. It was at this conflict, in its early stages, that James Arrowsmith was wounded and died shortly afterwards.

At The Battle of Messines, south of Ypres, the Allied forces had made significant advances eastwards after the initial detonation of huge underground mines below the German front lines.



Overall, the Messines Offensive, to capture the ridge of higher ground, was successful; the primary objectives were secured within three hours of the battle commencing, giving the British forces strategic high ground and a significant morale boost. British losses were 17,000 men killed or wounded, whilst German losses were 25,000 men, including 7,500 prisoners.

Source: <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/battle-messines-map>

Following the Allied successes at Messines, and consolidation of the positions, *the British finally got what they had wanted since 1914: the opportunity to attack at Ypres and breakout of the confines of the salient of trenches around it. Often known as the Third Battle of Ypres or Passchendaele, the offensive began with encouraging gains but terrible summer weather soon bogged it down. By August the offensive was clearly failing in its objectives and had descended into attritional fighting. New techniques by both sides led to agonisingly slow forward movement for the British, at enormous cost in casualties to both sides. Bad weather in October led to the battlefield becoming an impossible quagmire.* [<http://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/>].

*The capture of the [Messines] ridge inflated Haig's confidence and preparations began [for the attack on Ypres and the region to the east]. Yet the flatness of the plain made stealth impossible: as with the Somme, the Germans knew an attack was imminent and the initial bombardment served as final warning. It lasted two weeks, with 4.5 million shells fired from 3,000 guns, but again failed to destroy the heavily fortified German positions.*

*The infantry attack began on 31 July. Constant shelling had churned the clay soil and smashed the drainage systems. The left wing of the attack achieved its objectives but the right wing failed completely. Within a few days, the heaviest rain for 30 years had turned the soil into a quagmire, producing thick mud that clogged up rifles and immobilised tanks. It eventually became so deep that men and horses drowned in it.* [[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwone/battle\\_passchendaele.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwone/battle_passchendaele.shtml)]

On 31 July 1917 the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion Cheshire Regiment were at Onraet Wood, midway between St. Eloi (Sint-Elooi) and Messines (Mesen). Having just moved to this 'newly-occupied territory', on the right flank of the Division, their position was described as being '...very obscure and uncertain' and necessitated two junior officers being sent out to reconnoitre and report back. Although this was successful, it was recorded that '... a very great deal of hostile artillery and rifle fire was encountered' and, on this day, three of the Battalion's men were wounded.

The War Diary documents the activity of the early days of August, the period surrounding the date when James Cliffe Arrowsmith was wounded and subsequently died:

	1917 Aug	1	Trench conditions became worse. Surplus personnel rejoined Companies from the Transport Lines. The Divisional front was reorganised into two Brigade Sectors, 58 <sup>th</sup> Brigade on right. 9 <sup>th</sup> Cheshire Support Battalion, moving forward from ONRAET and GRAND BOIS to trenches east and west of OOSTAVERNE WOOD.
Battalion in support OOSTAVERNE WOOD	1917 JUG	2.	The move was complete at 2.25 am. Dispositions as in Jg 11. O.R. reinforcements arrived.

**Transcript of War Diary entry (previous page)**

1 Aug. 1917 Trench conditions became worse. Surplus personnel rejoined Companies from the Transport Lines. The Divisional front was reorganized into two Brigade Sectors, 58<sup>th</sup> Brigade on the right. (the Cheshire Support Battalion moving forward from ONRAET WOOD and GRAND BOIS to trenches east and west of OOSTTAVERNE WOOD.

Battalion Support 2 Aug. 1917 The move was complete at 3.25am. Dispositions as in J.9.  
OOSTTAVERNE WOOD 4 O.R. reinforcements arrived.

Right front subsector	3	<p>Conditions in the trenches became very bad. Hostile shelling was very heavy. 9<sup>th</sup> Cheshire relieved the 6<sup>th</sup> Wilts. on the right subsector. The relief was slow, but went off without hitch, in spite of the darkness and bad state of the ground. The front taken over was held by a line of isolated posts with supporting platoons 150 yards in rear.</p> <p>Relief was completed by 1.10 am.</p> <p>Hostile shelling of the communications was continuous and heavy. Battalion Headquarters was shelled continuously throughout the night.</p> <p>Dispositions as in J.13. Casualties O.R. wounded 6.</p>
O.23.a.8.4 O.17.d.00.30 POLKA EST		
O.23.a.8.4 O.17.d.00.30 POLKA EST	1917 AUG 4	<p>The situation of the advanced posts of the Division on the right had been in some doubt, during the night 3/4<sup>th</sup> patrols were sent out to locate them. Reports are in J.13.</p> <p>These posts were considered to be too far behind ours and an operation was projected for straightening the line, in co-operation with the 37<sup>th</sup> Division on the right.</p> <p>Information was received that the 37<sup>th</sup> Division would not co-operate and our plan was amended accordingly.</p> <p>A report on the operations is attached.</p> <p>As POLKA EST had now been consistently shelled for over 24 hours Battalion Headquarters was moved to the dugouts near the "7 kilo stone" on the Road NE. of OOSTTAVERNE WOOD.</p> <p>Casualties: 2nd Lieut. CANNON. 2nd Lieut. PANTER wounded. 3 O.R. killed 10 O.R. wounded.</p>

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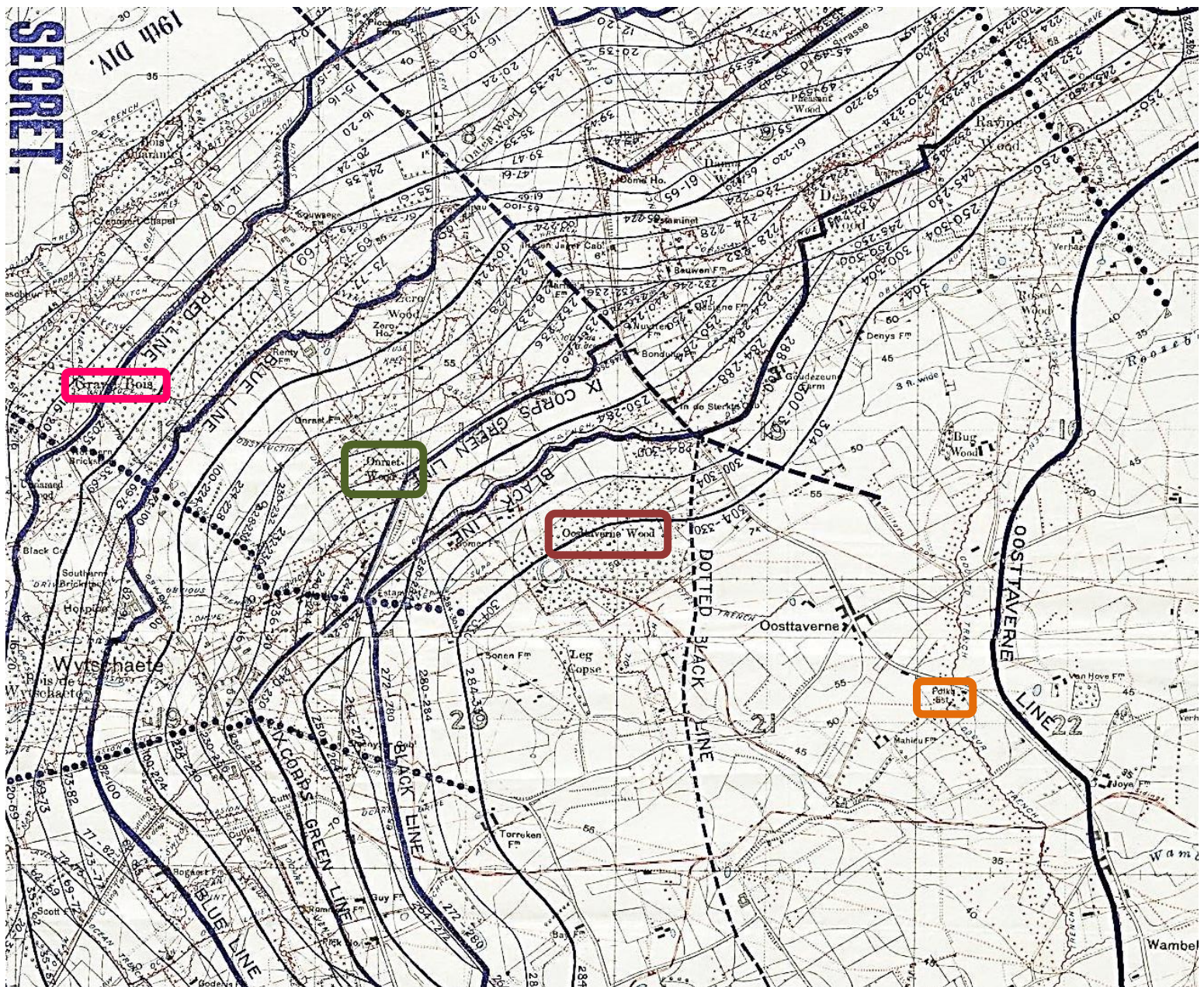
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The locations mentioned in the War Diary are shown as inserts on the map which was enclosed with the Diary:



The Second Army Barrage Map of June 1917 (extract) showing the objectives (Black Line, Blue Line etc) at the Battle of Messines as the Allied forces moved eastwards. The final objective, the Oosttaverne (or *Sehnen*) Line (to the east of the map) was finally consolidated by 10 June although the areas gained were, subsequently, under constant shell fire and attack by the German forces.

This map formed part of the War Diary of the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion Cheshire Regiment and, to identify the locations recorded in the Diary for the opening days of August, names have been enclosed in coloured rectangles (from west to east): Grand Bois (pink) – Onraet Wood (green) – Oosttaverne Wood (brown) – Polka Est (orange)

**Key** On this map the side of a grid square represents 1000 yards (914 metres). North is to the top of the map.



W1925-2152 50,000 5/16 HWY(P94/1) H167/4  
 12046-H2047 150,000 1/17  
 Effects—Form 118A.

**MEMORANDUM FOR**  
 The Officer in charge of Supplies Records, no 2  
Creehan, Shrewsbury

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to:—  
 The Secretary,  
 War Office,  
 Park Buildings,  
 St. James's Park,  
 London, S.W.,  
 and the following number quoted.

**WAR OFFICE,**  
 PARK BUILDINGS,  
 ST. JAMES'S PARK,  
 IMPERIAL INSTITUTE LONDON, S.W. 7  
12 December 1917

E. / 4 9594 / 1 (Accounts 4.)  
 Will you please note that any articles of personal property now in your possession or subsequently received by you belonging to the late  
No. 50232 Private James Cliffe  
Arrowsmith of the Cheshire Regt.  
 should be despatched to:—  
Mrs Muriel Arrowsmith  
1 May Terrace  
St Asaph  
Flint

Any medals granted to the deceased that are now in your possession or that may hereafter reach you should be disposed of to:—  
the same person

RECEIVED  
 7 DEC 1917  
 SHREWSBURY

Assistant Financial Secretary.

*Completed 13/12/17*

James Arrowsmith was probably wounded on one of the first three days of August and he appears to have been taken to the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian Casualty Clearing Station which had moved in May 1917 from Estaires to Bailleul, where it had a busy time during the battle for the Messines ridge. In July 1917 it moved again to Outtersteene, a small settlement in France (on the Bailleul road) some 22km to the south-west of Oosttaverne Wood. It was here that James died on Saturday 4 August 1917 but official notification of his death does not appear to have been sent to his wife until 19 October.

It seems that, almost immediately following the notification of James' death, Muriel, his widow, and son James moved from Willaston to St Asaph, Muriel's birthplace. Certainly, a letter from the War Office in early December 1917 was sent to Muriel at 1 May Terrace, St Asaph (a row of cottages on Gemig Street), the address she seems to have occupied for several years after her return to North Wales.



1, May Terrace, Gemig Street, St Asaph  
 [Source: Google StreetView]

In February 1918, six months after James Arrowsmith died, the Ministry of Pensions granted Muriel a pension of 18s 9d per week for herself and son James. This is approximately equivalent to a *labour rate* (ie wages) of £180 in 2016.

(18824) Wt. 55432/600. 50,000. 10/17. R. & L., Ltd.  
 Widows—Form 3.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to:—  
 The Secretary,  
 Ministry of Pensions  
 (Widows and Dependants Branch),  
 45, Grosvenor Road,  
 London, S.W. 1,  
 and the following number quoted.

**MINISTRY OF PENSIONS**  
 (Widows and Dependants Branch),  
 OFFICERS RECORDS  
 45, GROSVENOR ROAD,  
 LONDON, S.W. 1,  
 12 FEB. 1918  
 Please Quote No. 41,959/c  
 SHREWSBURY.

No. 409 Cheshire (Rev.) 3

SIR,

I am directed by the Minister of Pensions to inform you that the widow of No. 50232 Pte J. C. Arrowsmith  
of the Cheshire Regt

has been awarded a Pension of 18/9 a week, for herself and one child, with effect from the 11. 2. 18

The Officer issuing Separation Allowance has been informed of the award.

The Pension will be paid from the Pension Issue Office.

The certificates received in support of the application have been returned to the widow.

I am, SIR,  
 Your obedient Servant,  
Matthew Nathan  
 Secretary.

The Officer in Charge of Records,  
Shrewsbury 2



Further correspondence in March and May 1924 reveal that not only was Muriel seeking information on James' Will, and that she required clarification on where he had been buried, but that she was now in the Isolation Hospital in St Asaph.

A.C/Ches/50232  
**Infantry Record Office**  
**Shrewsbury**  
**5th May 1924.**

*copy*

Mrs M. Arrowsmith  
**The Isolation Hospital**  
**St Asaph**

Madam,  
 I have to acknowledge receipt of your application of the 2nd instant relative to a copy of the Will of the late No. 50232 Private J.C. Arrowsmith, Cheshire Regiment, and to inform you in reply that I regret I am unable to furnish you with the document referred to, as the duplicate of the said Will is not in my possession.

Yours faithfully  
*17*  
 Lieut-Col: for  
 Officer i/c Infantry Records.

A.C/Ches/50232  
**Infantry Record Office**  
**Shrewsbury**  
**6th March 1924.**

Mrs M Arrowsmith  
**The Isolation Hospital**  
**St Asaph**

Madam,  
 I have to acknowledge receipt of your application of the 5th instant relative to the burial place of your late husband No. 50232 J.C. Arrowsmith, Cheshire Regiment and in reply inform you that according to the records in this office the late soldier was buried at **OUTTERSTEENE** British Cemetery 2 1/2 Miles, South West of **BAILLEUL**. However, your application has this day been forwarded to the Director of Records  
**Imperial War Graves Commission**  
**82 Baker Street**  
**London S.W.1.**  
 who will inform you of the latest information, and from whom you may expect an early reply.

Yours faithfully  
*R*  
 Lieut-Colonel for  
 Officer i/c Infantry Records.

The St. Asaph Infectious Diseases Hospital was built in 1910 on the site of the St Asaph Union Workhouse, this having been built in 1839 to relieve poor people in the area, covering Prestatyn, Rhyl, St Asaph, Denbigh and the surrounding villages. In 1906 a 2-storey infirmary was built at the rear of the Workhouse to house the sick and the site became the H. M. Stanley Hospital. There is no indication of why Muriel Arrowsmith was in the Isolation Hospital at that time although she appears to have made a complete recovery - her death was recorded, in St Asaph, aged 80, in the April/June quarter of 1963.

No. 2, Infantry Record Office,  
 SHREWSBURY.  
 Date..... 18. 2. 30.....

Madam,  
 I am directed to forward you the accompanying Memorial Scroll together with the King's Message in commemoration of the soldier mentioned thereon.  
 The Plaque will be forwarded to you in due course direct from the Plaque Factory.  
 Will you please sign the receipt below, and return in the stamped addressed envelope.

I am,  
 Madam,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 Lieut. for Lt. Colonel.  
 Officer i/c No. 2, Infantry Records.  
 No. 4, District.

B CHES 15742. I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the  
 2296  
 BRITISH WAR MEDAL  
 VICTORY MEDAL  
 granted in respect of the service of No. 50232  
 J.C. Arrowsmith. Cheshire Regiment.

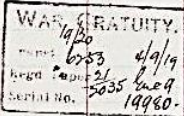
Date  
 Mrs M Arrowsmith  
 1 May 1924.  
 St. Asaph.

Signature Muriel Arrowsmith  
 with Thanks

Received Memorial Scroll & King's Message in respect of the late  
 No 50232 Name Joseph Arrowsmith Regiment Cheshire Regt.  
 (Signed) Muriel Arrowsmith  
 Address St. Asaph.  
St. Asaph.

BRES 386/459302.

546752	1/449554	Arrowsmith James Cliffe	9 <sup>th</sup> Btn Cheshire Pte 50222	4.8.17 France Wounds 10/17 102	3 3 9. 3 3 9	m.o. 12.17	4-12-17	Muriel: Sole legatee Muriel 16.11.1931 Muriel: Sole legatee Muriel	3 3 9
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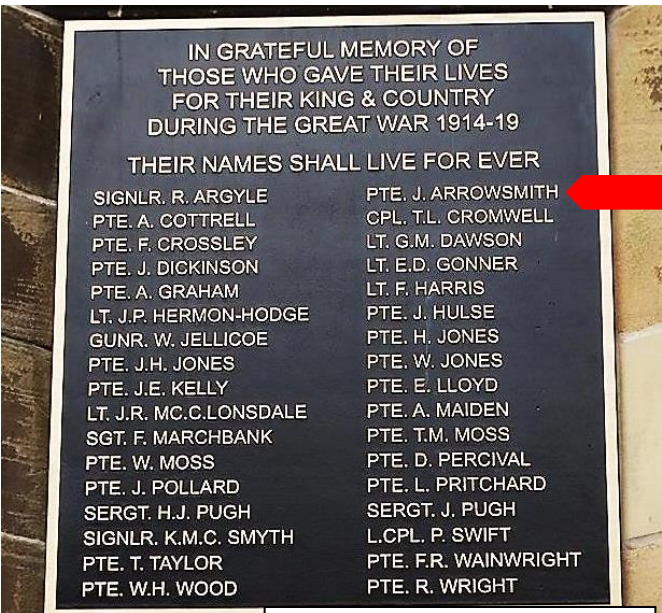
Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects, 1901-1929

In Summer 1919 the army paid outstanding credits – mainly remaining wages – to soldiers or, in the case of those who had died, their family or nominated representatives. At the same time a War Gratuity was often paid. In June 1919 James’s widow, Muriel, as sole legatee, received a payment of outstanding wages of £3 3s 9d from the army and in September 1919 a War Gratuity of £3 was paid to Muriel.

In total £6 3s 9d was paid to Margaret; this is equivalent to a *labour value* (wages) of around £950 in 2016.

The War Gratuity was introduced in December 1918 as a payment to be made to those men who had served in WW1 for a period of 6 months or more home service or for any length of service if a man had served overseas. The rules governing the gratuity were implemented under Army Order 17 of 1919 but the amount paid was related to the length of war service.

James Cliffe Arrowsmith is commemorated on the Willaston War Memorial, the St Asaph War Memorial and on the ornate memorial plaque in St Asaph Cathedral (see facing page).



Willaston War Memorial

Name.	Corps	Rank	Regtl. No.
ARROWSMITH	Leves R	Pte	5515
James C			50222
Medal.	Roll.	Page.	Remarks.
VICTORY	7/2/1918	16	5092
BRITISH			
STAR			
Theatre of War first served in			
Date of entry therein			

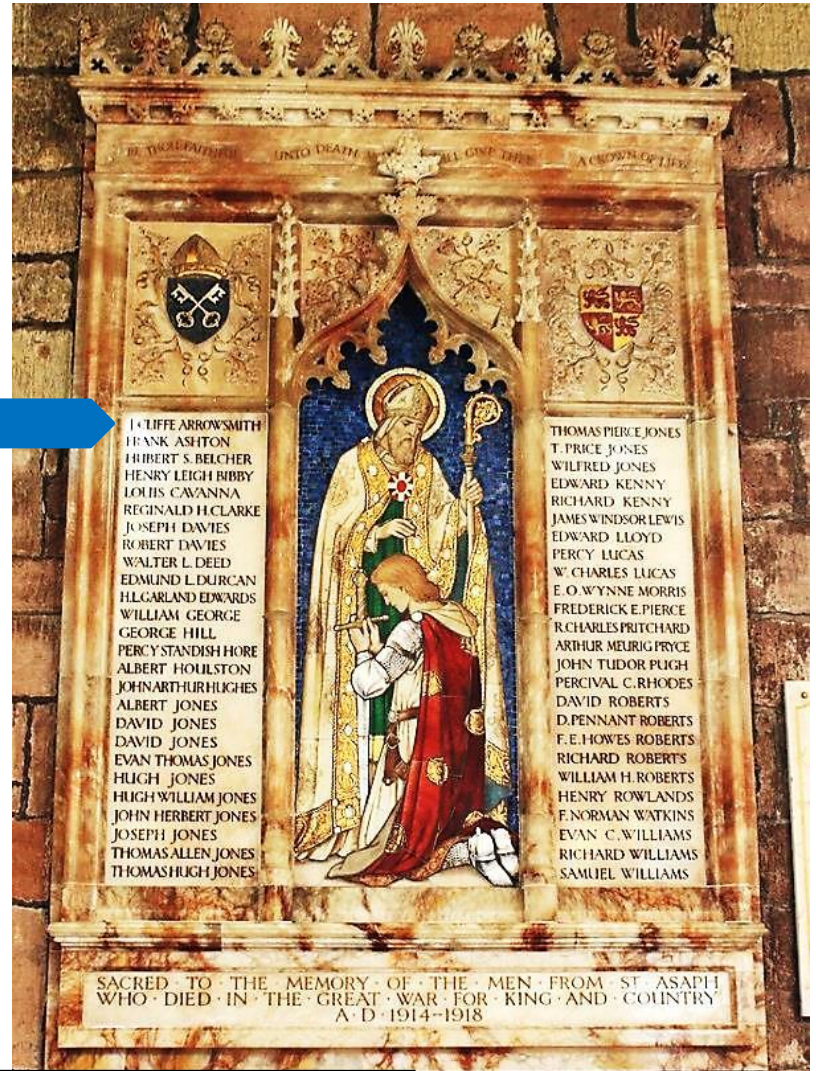
British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914-1920

**ARROWSMITH, James Cliffe of Cartref 5 Pen-y-Haes Ruthin Clwyd died 20 January 1988 Probate Liverpool 26 April £92036 8880501071A**

England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills & Administration), 1858 - 1966



St Asaph War Memorial  
<https://refugeesinrhyl.wordpress.com/st-asaph/>



St Asaph Cathedral WW1 Memorial  
<http://www.martin-nicholson.info/cemetery/cemeteryasaph.htm>

In the 1939 Register (29 September) it is recorded that Muriel Arrowsmith, the widow of James, was living with her widowed mother and two unmarried siblings at 'Terfyn', Lothian Park, St Asaph:

Margaret Williams	born 26 February 1852	widow	incapacitated
Elsie Williams	born 29 May 1888	single	
Muriel Arrowsmith	born 1 March 1884	widow	nurse (retired)
George O Williams	born 26 October 1882	single	chief clerk of district probate registrar

As noted previously, Muriel's death was recorded, in St Asaph, aged 80, in the April/June quarter of 1963.

Also in the 1939 Register, James Cliffe Arrowsmith jnr, the only child of James snr and Muriel, was living, with others, at 'Heulwen', Fford Mela, Pwllheli:

Thomas Jones	born 12 August 1888	married	County Council Clerk of Works
Margaret Jones	born 26 July 1894	single	
Thomas Elwyn Jones	born 28 May 1923	single	
Annie M Morgan	born 11 June 1910	single	
Meinwen A Pettigrew	born 8 August 1916	single	domestic servant
One line of the record has been redacted			
Evelyn V Parry	born 7 July 1906	single	bank cashier
James C Arrowsmith	born 10 May 1912	single	banker's clerk
Aubrey D Richard	born 21 April 1913	single	banker's clerk

James Arrowsmith married Annie M Morgan (see above) at a Civil Marriage in Pwllheli in mid-1944.

Evelyn Victor Parry married Meinwen Agnes Pettigrew (see above) at St Paul's Church, Tranmere, in mid-1943.

James Cliffe Arrowsmith died in Ruthin on 20 January 1988 aged 76. It is not known when Annie died.