

153: Samuel Milner

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

Name as recorded on local memorial or by CWGC: S. Milner

Rank: Private

Battalion / Regiment: 11th Bn. Cheshire Regiment

Service Number: 49532

Date of Death: 08 January 1920

Age at Death: ?

Buried / Commemorated at: St Mary & St Helen Churchyard, Neston

Additional information given by CWGC: None

Samuel Milner was (probably) the seventh, child of Parkgate fisherman William and Charlotte Milner.

William married Charlotte Roberts, a daughter of Leighton labourer Charles and Ann Roberts, at Our Lady & St Nicholas & St Anne, the Liverpool Parish Church, in April/June 1878 and George, their first child, was born in early 1879.

It is believed another male child (unnamed) was born in early 1881 and was buried a few days later.

Samuel was born in late 1891 and he was baptised at Neston Parish Church on 20 November 1891. By the time of the 1901 census the couple had eight surviving children although Gertrude died very soon after the census date:

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|----|------|---|------------|----------|---------------------|
| William Milner | Head | M. | 43 | ✓ | Fisherman | Employer | Parkgate, Cheshire |
| Charlotte Do | Wife | W. | 41 | ✓ | | | Ness Holt, Cheshire |
| William Do | Son | S. | 18 | ✓ | Fisherman | Worker | Parkgate, Do |
| George Do | Son | S. | 22 | ✓ | Platelayer | Worker | Parkgate, Do |
| Polly M. Do | Daughter | D. | 17 | ✓ | Servant | Worker | Neston, Do |
| Sarah A. Do | Daughter | D. | 14 | ✓ | Servant | Worker | Parkgate, Do |
| Margarite Do | Daughter | D. | 12 | ✓ | | | Parkgate, Do |
| Samuel Do | Son | S. | 10 | ✓ | | | Parkgate, Do |
| Gertrude Do | Daughter | D. | 1 mo | ✓ | | | Parkgate, Do |
| Lottie Do | Daughter | D. | 6 | ✓ | | | Parkgate, Do |

1901 census (extract) – Parkgate

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|------------|----------------|
| William Milner | 43 | fisherman | born Ness Holt |
| Charlotte | 41 | | born Parkgate |
| William | 18 | fisherman | born Parkgate |
| George | 22 | platelayer | born Neston |
| Polly M. | 17 | servant | born Parkgate |
| Sarah A. | 14 | servant | born Parkgate |
| Margarite | 12 | | born Parkgate |
| Samuel | 10 | | born Parkgate |
| Gertrude | 1 month | | born Parkgate |
| Lottie | 6 | | born Parkgate |

The known children of William and Charlotte are:

- George registered early 1879 but no record of baptism at Neston. George married Mary Banks at St Peter's Church, Heswall, in April / June 1906 and in 1911 (32, general labourer) he was living at Pear Tree Cottage, Heswall with Mary (30, laundress, born Heswall) and daughter Edith (3, born Heswall). In the 1939 Register the family was recorded living at The Magazines, Bebington (this was actually near Magazine Road in Bromborough):
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| George Milner | born 14 February 1879 | | gunpowder magazine boat |
| Mary | born 23 August 1880 | | |
| Edna | born 10 November 1912 | single | domestic servant |
| George E | born 23 July 1916 | single | gas cylinder tester |
| Eric | born 10 November 1919 | single | soap packer |
| Stanley | born 28 August 1921 | single | butcher's assistant |
- Mary *may* have died, aged 65, in mid-1946 and George died, aged 71, in early 1951.
- William Charles baptised at Neston 21 April 1882. William married Elizabeth Murray, a daughter of bricklayer Michael and Elizabeth Murray of Neston, at Our Lady & St Nicholas & St Ann. The Liverpool Parish Church, in 1908. In 1911 William (29, general labourer), Elizabeth (28) and their son William (1) were living with the Murray family at No. 1 Coast Guard's Cottage, Mostyn Terrace, Parkgate. It is believed that William and Elizabeth may have had a daughter, Theresa, who was born in Neston in mid-1919. It is believed that William Charles Milner died in late 1921 in Bebington, aged 39, and that Elizabeth died in late 1961 aged 78.
- Polly M baptised, as Mary, at Neston 28 March 1884. In 1911 Mary (27) was a general domestic servant at the Neston Hotel. It is believed that Mary did not marry and died in early 1967 aged 84 although nothing further is known of her.
- Sarah Ann baptised at Neston 16 July 1886. Sarah married Hugh Latham Taylor at a Civil Marriage in Chester in July / September 1907. In 1911 Sarah (24), Hugh (26, brick setter's labourer, born Connahs Quay) and daughter Mary Margaret (1) were living at 5 Saltney Square, Connahs Quay. In their three years of marriage Hugh and Sarah had produced three children, one of whom had died. The other living child, Samuel Ernest Taylor (born 24 September 1907), was recorded as being with Sarah's parents at their home in Parkgate on census night. Samuel Ernest married Leah Belton at Neston Parish Church in mid-1932; in 1939, when Samuel was recorded as a market gardener's labourer, they were living at 16 New Street. Hugh Taylor died, in West Wirral, in late 1941 aged 58 and Sarah Ann *may* have died (also on Wirral) in mid-1953 aged 66.
- Margarite baptised at Neston as Margaret Elizabeth on 26 April 1889. Nothing is known beyond the 1911 census return.
- Samuel baptised at Neston 20 November 1981, served in WW1, taken prisoner and died on January 1920 following his discharge. Samuel is the subject of this account.
- Lotty (Lottie) baptised as *Lotty* at Neston on 14 September 1894 but commonly recorded as *Lottie*. Lottie, 24, married miner Edward Carr, 26, at Neston Parish Church on 21 April 1919; Lottie's address was recorded as 9 Colliery Road and Edward was living at 4 Sea View Cottages, Colliery. Edward's father was also Edward, and a miner. Edward and Lottie had at least two children: William Edward, late 1919; Edith Eileen, mid-1921.

Lottie died 17 July 1934 aged 39 and Edward died 3(?) July 1959 aged 67. They are buried at Neston Cemetery.

At the time of the 1939 Register Edward Carr and his son, William, were living at 8 Pritchard's Row, Little Neston:

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| Edward Carr | born 10 November 1890 | no occupation crippled hand incapacitated |
| William E | born 17 November 1919 | builder's labourer on air raid shelter work |

Gertrude Boland baptised at Neston on 28 February 1901 and was buried at Neston on 20 April 1901 aged 1 month.

At the time of the 1911 census William and Charlotte, and their three youngest children, were living at Mealor's Cottages, Parkgate:

| No. | Name | Sex | Age | Marriage | Profession | Religion | Place of Birth | Place of Birth | Place of Birth | Place of Birth | Place of Birth | Place of Birth | Place of Birth | Place of Birth | Place of Birth |
|-----|---------------------------|----------|-----|----------|------------|----------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | William Milner | Head | 55 | 53 | Married | | Fisherman | 5 7 1 | Wales | Wales | Wales | Little Neston, Cheshire | | | |
| 2 | Charlotte Milner | Wife | 52 | | Married | 8.3 | | 9 | 7 | 2 | | Parkgate | | | |
| 3 | Margaret Elizabeth Milner | Daughter | 22 | | Single | | Laundry | | | | | Parkgate | | | |
| 4 | Samuel Milner | Son | 20 | | Single | | Painter for builder | | | | | Parkgate | | | |
| 5 | Lottie Milner | Daughter | 16 | | Single | | | | | | | Parkgate | | | |
| 6 | Samuel Ernest Taylor | Grandson | 3 | | | | | | | | | Parkgate | | | |

(To be filled up by the Enumerator)

| | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| Total | Males | Females | Persons |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 |

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

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

Signature: *Wm. Milner*
 Postal Address: *Mealor's Cottages, Parkgate, Cheshire*

1911 census (condensed) – Mealor's Cottages, Parkgate

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| William Milner | 55 | fisherman | born Little Neston |
| Charlotte | 52 | | born Parkgate |
| Margaret Elizabeth | 22 | laundry woman, drying room hand | born Parkgate |
| Samuel | 20 | painter for builder | born Parkgate |
| Lottie | 16 | | born Parkgate |
| Samuel Ernest Taylor | 3 | grandson | born Parkgate |

William and Charlotte had been married for 33 years and seven of their nine children had survived. The parents of grandson Samuel Ernest Taylor were Sarah Ann (née Milner) and Hugh Taylor of Connahs Quay.

Samuel's Service Record has survived and so we have some details of his time in the army and, perhaps, the reason for his death in 1920.

Samuel attested for the 4th Battalion Cheshire Regiment in Chester on 11 December 1915 when he was aged 24 years 1 month. He was recorded as being 5ft 4¼ins tall and with an extended chest measurement of 36 inches. His address was recorded as being 9 Golding's Cottages (also referred to as Colliery Cottages), Colliery and his occupation was given as painter.

Following basic training Samuel was mobilised on 6 September 1916, after 198 days service in Britain, and

9532

SHORTHAND SERVICE

DISCHARGED

ATTESTATION OF

Name: Samuel Milner

Corps: 47

Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment:

1. What is your Name? Samuel Milner
2. What is your full Address? 9 Colliery Cottages, Parkgate
3. Are you a British Subject? Yes
4. What is your Age? 24
5. What is your Trade or Calling? Painter
6. Are you married? No
7. Relative to you are there any members of His Majesty's Forces, naval or military, if not, which? No
8. Are you willing to be recruited or re-recruited? Yes
9. Are you willing to be enlisted in General Service? Yes
10. Did you receive a Notice, and do you understand it? Yes
11. Are you willing to serve in the following conditions provided His Majesty should so long require your services? Yes

Signature of Recruit: *Samuel Milner*

Signature of Attesting Officer: *Samuel Milner*

Signature of Enlistment Officer: *Samuel Milner*

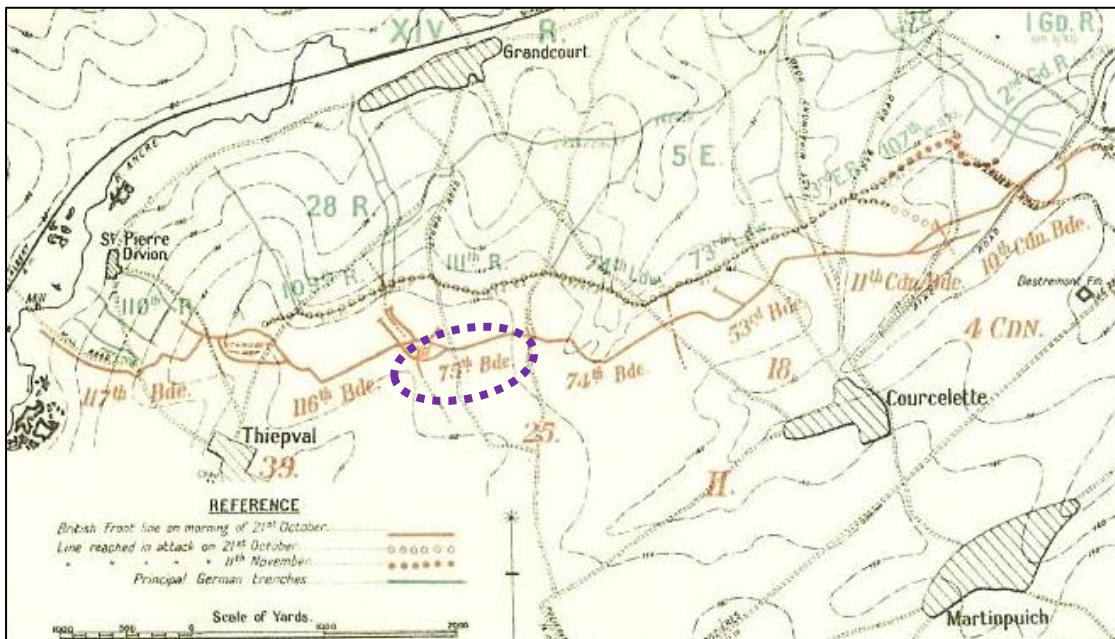
Signature of Approving Officer: *Samuel Milner*

Date: 11 Dec 1915

Place: Chester

arrived in France the following day where he was re-posted to the 11th Battalion Cheshire Regiment 'under A.C.I.1499 of 1916 and A.O.204 to maintain his former rate of pay'. A.C.I.1499 was the "Procedure regarding Transfers and Postings of Infantry Drafts on arrival in France"; from 1916 onwards it became common for an infantry man to be transferred to a different regiment or Corps. when he arrived in France and these regulations defined that transfer.

Arriving in France in early 1916 Samuel would have been involved in The Battle of the Ancre Heights (1 October - 11 November 1916), the continuation of British attacks after The Battle of Thiepval Ridge. British possession of the higher ground would deprive the German 1st Army of observation towards Albert to the south-west and give British observation north over the Ancre valley to German positions around Beaumont Hamel, Serre and Beaucourt. This action was really a series of conflicts interrupted frequently by heavy rain which turned the ground and roads into mud. German forces in footholds on the ridge fought a series of defensive battle with numerous counter-attacks which delayed the British capture of the heights for more than a month.



The Battle of the Ancre Heights The position of the 75th Infantry Brigade, which included the 11th Battalion Cheshire Regiment, is encircled in purple. Heights are in metres.

[<https://stevesmith1944.wordpress.com/2016/10/21/regina-trench/>]

MILITARY HISTORY SHEET.

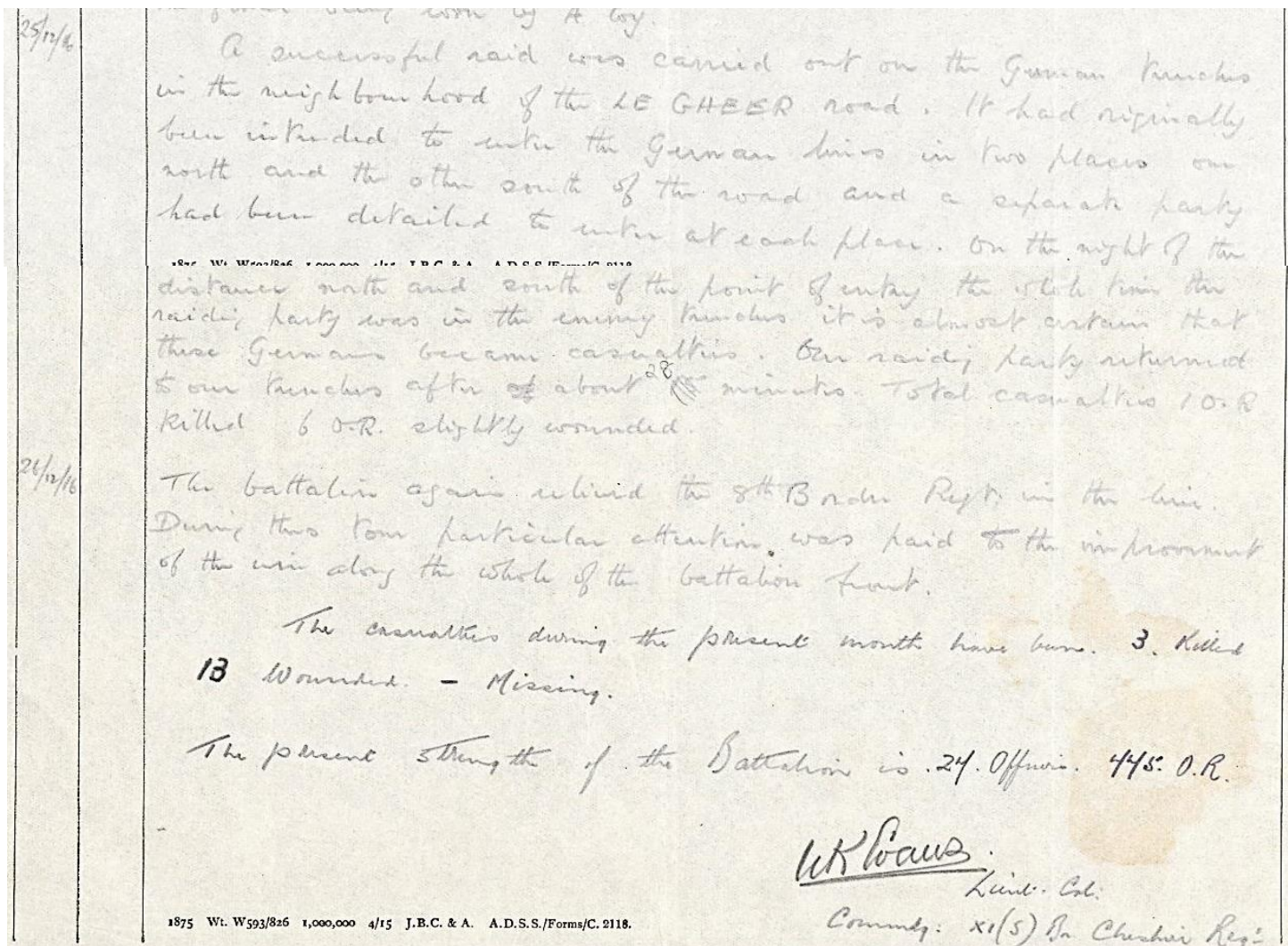
| | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Passed classes of Instruction † | | |
| † This includes any authorized class of instruction, e.g., in swimming, chiropody, &c. | | |
| 2. Campaigns ... (including Actions) | 38. F. France 1916 Expeditionary Force, France. | |
| 3. Wounded ... | Wounded in action on 25 Dec 1916 G.S.W. left arm & chest 10.4.18. | |

Samuel's Military History Sheet records his injury on 25 December 1916 (very feint, but it appears to be the right side of his chest and his left foot) and the later injury on 10 April 1918.

Following these engagements, it appears that Samuel was wounded in action on Christmas Day 1916. Although the 11th Battalion (in the 75th Infantry Brigade of the 25th Division) was not involved in any defined action around that time a number of exploratory 'raiding

parties' were sent into the German lines - and he returned to Britain on 8 January 1917 having served for 123 days in France.

The War Diary for that period shows that 11th Battalion had, on 23 December, been relieved by the 8th Border Regiment and had moved into a reserve position at Le Romarin where several days were spent in cleaning and light training; a number of theatrical performances were staged and a football competition, which had begun in September, was completed. However, the War Diary notes also:



25/12/16

A successful raid was carried out on the German trenches in the neighbourhood of the LE GHEER road. It had originally been intended to enter the German lines in two places, one north and the other south of the road and a separate party had been detailed to enter at each place. On the right of the distance north and south of the point of entry the whole time the raiding party was in the enemy trenches it is almost certain that these Germans became casualties. Our raiding party returned to our trenches after about 28 minutes. Total casualties 1 O.R. killed, 6 O.R. slightly wounded.

26/12/16

The battalion again relieved the 8th Battalion Border Regt. in the line. During this time particular attention was paid to the improvement of the wire along the whole of the battalion front.

The casualties during the present month have been 3 killed 13 wounded -- missing

The present strength of the Battalion is 27 Officers 775 O.R.

W.K. Evans

Lieut. Col.

Commandg. X1 (S) Bn. Cheshire Regt.

Samuel remained in the UK for 154 days, presumably with medical treatment, until he returned to France on 11 June 1917 where he would have been involved in the battles at Messines and the actions at Ypres which lasted from August until mid-November.

Remaining in France over the winter of 1917/19 the 11th Battalion was then involved in The First Battles of the Somme (21 March - 4 July 1918) when the German Army launched a large-scale offensive against the Allied front on the Somme battlefield. The opening 2-day conflict was The Battle of St. Quentin when, with 72 German divisions in positions ready to attack in three waves, thousands of infantrymen from three German Armies left the German Front Line after a five hour artillery bombardment by over 6,600 artillery pieces. Some 3.2 million shells fell on the British-held front during the first day of the attack and, to the Germans' advantage, there was fog in the Somme battlefield sector, enabling the infantry to appear in the British forward positions without being seen to leave the German trenches.

The southern part of the British front held by the 5th Army was successfully broken by the German 18th Army and the left wing of the 2nd Army and German troops advanced through the British Battle Zone in the forward area of the Front Line. The only known incident concerning Samuel at this time was that, on 23 November 1917, he was reprimanded for using obscene language before an NCO whilst serving in the field!

It was during the actions on The Somme that, on 10 April 1918, Samuel was captured and taken as a Prisoner of War by the Germans. The circumstances of his capture have not been detailed but it appears that he suffered gunshot wound to his left arm (which suffered a compound fracture) and to the left side of his chest. The events of 10 April were recorded by Arthur Crookenden:

10th April.

At about 5-15 a.m., under cover of a thick fog, the enemy attacked with eleven divisions on the Corps front, a superiority of 5 or 6 to 1.

By 6-30 a.m. the right Battalion of the 75th Brigade (25th Division) had been driven in. In the rapid on-rush of the enemy, the front and support posts were over-run and their garrisons never seen again.

The 11th Battalion was forced, by the pressure coming from the south against its right flank, to fall back to west of Ploegsteert. At 8 a.m., the Battalion reported that the enemy was in Ploegsteert.

By 8-30 a.m. the enemy had taken Armentières.

At 10-15 a.m. the 9th Battalion was transferred to the 25th Division, and ordered to occupy a line north-east of Nieppe. This was successfully accomplished by about 2 p.m.

By this time the enemy had penetrated Ploegsteert Wood, and were taking the troops supporting the 9th Battalion in reverse.

In the meantime, the 11th Battalion was in the front line of the 75th Brigade, and on the left flank. The hostile attack began about 6 a.m. mainly round the left flank, and quickly penetrated to the rear of Battalion "H.Q." where Colonel G. Darwell was wounded. Major E. Prior, D.S.O., M.C., took over command. The Brigade on the right, and the right of the 75th Brigade, were now falling back, but the 11th Battalion held on to their line, although isolated on both flanks, till an order came directing the occupation of a line astride the Romarin-Ploegsteert road near Regina Farm. This was done in good order, and the

11th Battalion thus found themselves close to, and on the left of, the 9th Battalion.

Here the 11th Battalion found that the enemy had penetrated Ploegsteert Wood and was moving against the village of Ploegsteert.

The hostile flanking movement on the left was still in progress, and to check it a counter-attack was ordered about 3-50 p.m. against Ploegsteert.

This attack took place about 5-30 p.m., and two companies of the 10th Battalion co-operated in it by driving south from Ploegsteert Wood.

As already stated, the 10th Battalion had been in reserve at the start of the battle. At 7-15 a.m., it was ordered to send three companies to the south end of Ploegsteert Wood, but the enemy was found to be already in it. Later, thanks to the energy and tactical skill of Colonel Fulton, the 10th Battalion, with the 1st Wiltshire Regiment, succeeded in making an orderly withdrawal, and occupying a line near St. Ives in prolongation of the line of the 75th Brigade. An attempt was made by one company about 3 p.m. to clear Ploegsteert Wood, and two companies co-operated as already stated in the 5-30 p.m. counter-attack. Both flanks of our Battalions were now in the air, the 75th Brigade being at the apex of a salient in the British line.

[The History of the Cheshire Regiment in the Great War Arthur Crookenden
(Colonel of the Regiment) W.H. Evans, Sons & Co. Ltd. 1938]

The War Diary entry for 10/11 April 1918 is reproduced on the following page and records the significant bombardment and incursion by the German forces. The 11th Battalion remained in the front line until 10pm on 31 April when they were relieved by the 10th Battalion Cheshire Regiment and withdrew to Blackburn



New Zealand soldiers in a front-line trench on the Somme, La Signy Farm, France, 6 April 1918 [Source: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/in-the-trenches-western-front>]

Camp. During the month of April the 11th Battalion had 18 Officers and 662 Other Ranks recorded as casualties.

Samuel was able to send a postcard home, dated 27 April, which confirmed his capture and it appears that he was held at the Friedrichsfeld bei Wesel POW camp, to the east of Berlin; this was considered to be a camp with conditions that were better than many others. However, there is some indication that, perhaps when he had made some recovery from his gunshot injury, that Samuel was transferred to the POW camp at Limberg, between Berlin and Dresden, where conditions were considered to be poor. Officially, Samuel's duration as a Prisoner of War was 247 days from 20 April 1918 (the date when he was officially declared as missing) until his liberation on 22 December.

10/11/18. The enemy bombarded the front and support lines and all the back area which increased with intensity up to 5.30 am, when news came that the enemy was in LE TOUQUET STATION. At about 5.50 am. the enemy was seen attacking up our flank coming from the South. At the same time parties of the enemy were seen in rear of Battalion Headquarters which caused M.G. to withdraw, and they went out in the direction of PLOEGSTEERT WOOD being fired at the whole time from the direction of ~~LANCASHIRE~~ LANCASHIRE SUPPORT FARM. and on passing PLOEGSTEERT VILLAGE parties of enemy opened machine guns. Lieut Col. G. Daniels M.C. was hit whilst withdrawing his Headquarters and the command passed to Major E. Prior D.S.O. M.C. who had gone to Brigade to give them the situation. Orders were then issued for us to form a line in rear of the 2nd S. LANCS BATT. which the PLOEGSTEERT - ROMARIN ROAD (Sheet 28. T. 29. 2. 9. 7). This line was held until mid day the 11th. The Battalion then took up a position on the right of the 2nd South Lancashire Regiment facing South and at 12 mid day, the whole line, was attacked and driven back to the Army line who held the line on the east side of the ROMARIN - NEUVE EGLISE road. Orders came that the right flank of the Battalion on our right was in a dangerous position so we were called out to form a defensive flank along the KOETEPY ROAD (T. 27. a. and b.) but shortly after the situation cleared up and we took up our positions (T. 27. 27.) again in the Army line. At 7 pm the Battalion moved to PONT D'ACHELLES to dig a line from ROMARIN to PONT D'ACHELLE. This line was started on but finding the enemy were in the occupation of ROMARIN a line was dug about 200 yards in rear of the ROMARIN - PONT D'ACHELLE. and occupied until 4 pm 12th with the 9th CHESHIRE on our right, 6th SOUTH WALES BORDERS on our left, and the 8th BORDERS in support.

War Diary entry for 10/11 April 1918 at the time that Samuel Milner was taken as a Prisoner of War.

Samuel arrived back in Britain on 23 December 1918 and he remained in the Cheshire Regiment until 16 July 1919 when he was finally discharged (aged 27) as being no longer physically fit for war service - although the war had then been over for eight months. Army records in the months following the end of the war tended to be rather confused and even as late as May 1919 the War Office in London had still not received notification of Samuel's repatriation and the response from the Infantry Records Office in Shrewsbury stated that they had no updated information and that, according to their records, he (although they corrupted his name to Miller) was still being held as a POW in February 1919!

On his discharge Samuel had served for a total of 3 years 146 days in the army, including the 247 days spent as a POW. Given a weekly pension of 11s per week (which took account of the injuries to his arm and chest and which were categorised as representing a 40% disablement) from 17 June Samuel returned to 9 Goldings Cottages but died less than 6 months after his discharge.

ANSWER.

The Secretary,
War Office (C.2. Cas),
Finsbury Court,
Finsbury Pavement,
London. E.C.2.

Sir,

With reference to your enquiry on the reverse side, I beg to inform you no further information has been received concerning No. 49532 Private S. Miller, 11th. Bn. Cheshire Regiment, other than reported in in your Casualty List Y.162355 and letter C.2. Casualties P.M. dated 6th. February, 1919, showing him still to be a Prisoner of War.

In the case of No. 241323 Pte. F. Cottrill, 1/5 Bn. Cheshire Regiment, this soldier was demobilized on 11-4-19, his home address being- No.12 Urban Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.

No information regarding the date or port of his arrival to England has been received in this Office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Lt. for Lt. Colonel.
Officer i/c No.2. Infantry Records.
No.4. District.

The Riding School,
SHREWSBURY.

12th. May, 1919.

COPY.

C.2. Casualties
No.22 B.

WAR OFFICE.
FINSBURY COURT,
FINSBURY PAVEMENT,
LONDON. E.C.2.

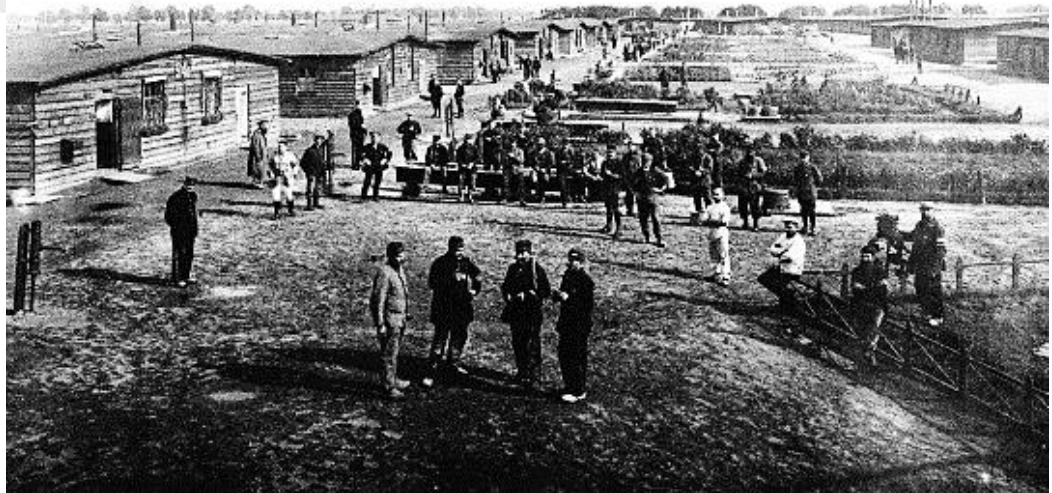
7th. May, 1919.

The Secretary of the War Office requests that you will be good enough to return this letter as early as possible, with a statement in the margin showing whether you have any record of the repatriation of the undermentioned men. If so, the date and port of arrival should be stated.

No. 241323 Pte Cottrill, F. 1/5 Cheshires.
No. 49532 Pte Milner, F.S. 11 Cheshires.

AN.

THE OFFICER
I/C INFANTRY RECORDS.
NO.2, SHREWSBURY.



General views of the wooden huts at the Friedrichsfeld POW camp. Many of the prisoners who lived in the Friedrichsfeld camp were wounded and sick soldiers and those who for other grounds could not be employed in industry or for agricultural labour.

[Photo above: <https://palmerww1powtrail.wordpress.com/2016/12/04/friedrichsfeld-pow-camp/>
Photo below: <http://1914-1918.invisionzone.com/forums/topic/210467-friedrichsfeld-pow-camp/>]



In April 1922 Samuel's parents were recorded as living at The Mount, Neston (possibly in the vicinity of the present-day Hinderton Mount Nursing Home on the Chester High Road. Charlotte Milner died in late 1923 in Neston aged 66 and William Milner died in Neston, aged 75, in the 2nd quarter of 1933.

Reference No. *4EE-4891*

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS,
BURTON COURT,
KING'S ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3.

1 AUG 1919

SIR,
I am directed by the Minister of Pensions to inform you of the undermentioned decision in the case of a man whose discharge documents have been recently received with the view to having the claim to pension considered.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. H. C. Plummet
Director,
Soldiers' Awards Branch.

To the Officer Commanding
Cheshire Regiment. *11th Btn 8*

Rank (for pension) *Pte* Regimental No. *49532*
Name (Surname first) *Milner Samuel*
Regiment or Corps *11th Cheshire (Depot)*
Date of Discharge *16.7.19* Age on Discharge *26* Marital Status *Single*
Address on Discharge *9 Lydblooms Cottages, Colliers, Neston, Cheshire*
45 W. Arm. Street
Disabilities { 1. *Attache*
2. *Attache*
3. *Attache* State whether attributable, aggravated, or attributable. (1) (2) (3)
Degree of Disablement *40%*
Weekly Pension } *11/4pm 17.7.19* to be reviewed in *52* weeks. Nature of Award *Cond*
or Allowance }
Allowances for children



Samuel Milner's war grave in Neston Parish Churchyard