

159: Thomas Roscoe

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

Name as recorded on local memorial or by CWGC: Thomas Roscoe
 Rank: Private
 Battalion / Regiment: 10th Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers
 Service Number: 13143 Date of Death: 21 November 1917 Age at Death: 32
 Buried / Commemorated at: Croisilles British Cemetery, Croisilles, Departement du Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
 Additional information given by CWGC: None

Thomas was the final child of labourer Thomas and Mary Ann Roscoe of Little Neston.

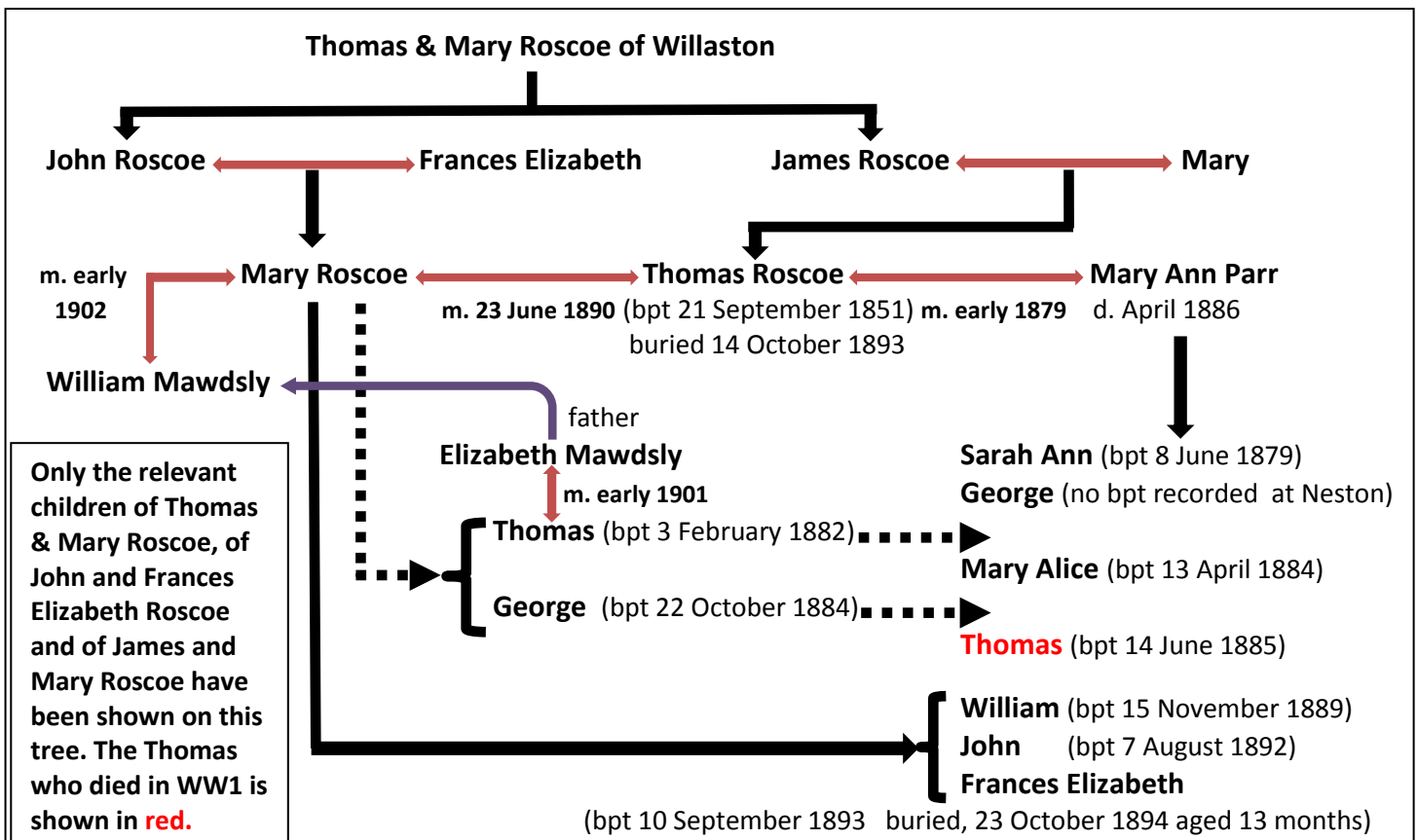
Thomas snr married Mary Ann Parr at St Mary's Church, Birkenhead, in early 1879 and their first child, Sarah Ann, was born soon afterwards and was baptised at Neston on 8 June 1879 when Thomas was recorded as a collier living at Ness.

Thomas snr was the son of labourer James and Mary Roscoe of Little Neston and he was baptised at Neston 21 September 1851.

In the 1881 census Thomas snr, 30, was recorded as a coal miner in Little Neston; Mary, also 30, and Sarah, 1, were both born in Little Neston. Thomas jnr, their last child, was born in early 1885 and was baptised at Neston 14 June 1885 when Thomas snr was recorded as a labourer.

Mary Ann died and was buried, aged 37, at Neston on 26 April 1886.

The history of the family appears to be rather complex and is best outlined on a simplified family tree:



Following Mary Ann's death, Thomas snr married again on 23 June 1890 at Neston Parish Church. Thomas was then 40, a labourer of Little Neston and his bride was spinster Mary Roscoe, 31, the daughter of agricultural labourer John and Frances Elizabeth Roscoe of Little Neston. Mary Roscoe was, in fact, Thomas's cousin - their respective fathers were both sons of Thomas and Mary Roscoe of Willaston ¹.

The 1891 census, less than a year after the marriage of Thomas and Mary Roscoe, is interesting as it shows two children named George and two named Thomas:

Thomas Roscoe	Head	Mar.	41	General Labourer	X	do	do
Mary	Wife	Mar.	32			do	do
Sarah Ann	Daughter		12	Scholar		do	do
George	Son		10			do	do
Thomas	Son		9			do	do
Mary Alice	Daughter		7			do	do
George	Son		6			do	do
Thomas	Son		6			do	do
William	Son		1			do	do

1891 census (extract) – Little Neston

Thomas Roscoe	41	general labourer	born Little Neston
Mary	32		born Parkgate
Sarah Ann	12		born Little Neston
George	10		born Little Neston
Thomas	9		born Little Neston
Mary Alice	7		born Little Neston
George	6		born Little Neston
Thomas	6		born Little Neston
William	1		born Little Neston

Neston Parish Church's baptismal records show that two illegitimate children were born to a Mary Roscoe:

Thomas, son of Mary Roscoe of Parkgate, baptised 3 February 1881

George, son of Mary Roscoe of Little Neston, baptised 22 October 1884

and the conclusion has to be that this Mary was Thomas's cousin, whom he married, and Mary's two sons accompanied her into the marriage and joined the two sons of Thomas snr who were also named Thomas and George.

It appears also that, before their marriage in June 1890, Thomas and Mary had also baptised a son - William (15 November 1889) - when the name *Roscoe* was written twice in the register suggesting, obliquely, that they both had the same surname but were unmarried:

1889	William	Thomas	Little	Joseph
November	son of	Mary	Neston	Lyon
15.			Labourer	
No. 322				

[Note: The Reverend Joseph Lyon (1837 – 1900) was the curate in Neston]

¹ It has never, within British law, been prohibited for cousins to marry each other.

The 1891 census therefore records the children of both marriages, together with Mary's two previous children, and it is known that Thomas and Mary had two further children, John and Frances Elizabeth (who died in late 1894).

Thomas snr died aged 44 and was buried in Neston on 14 October 1893 just one month after the birth of Frances Elizabeth.

By the time of the 1901 census the family had moved to Chester Road, Neston. Sarah Ann had married Chester fishmonger Samuel Totty at St Mary's Church, Chester, in late 1898 and they were living with their young son at 37 Greenway Street, Handbridge, in 1901.

The elder Thomas (believed to be Mary's first illegitimate son) had become a coal miner hewer and he had married Elizabeth Mawdsly (or *Mawdsley*) of Prescott at St Thomas' Church, Eccleston, St Helens, in early 1901. He and Elizabeth are recorded as living with Elizabeth's widowed father, William (49, a night soil labourer) and three unmarried children at 46 Houghton Street, Prescott.

Mary Alice Roscoe, 17, was recorded as a general servant at the Coach & Horses Inn in Bridge Street, Neston.

Mary Roscoe	Head	Widow	42	—	—	Little Neston	do
George Roscoe	Son	S	20	no occupation	—	Pensby	Cripple in legs
George Roscoe	Son	S	16	General labourer	Worki	Little Neston	do
Tom Roscoe	do	S	14	at school	—	do	do
William do	do	S	11	at school	—	do	do
John Roscoe	do	S	8	—	—	do	do

1901 census (extract) – Chester Road, Neston

Mary Roscoe	42	widow	born Little Neston
George	20	no occupation	born Pensby (cripple in legs)
George	16	general labourer	born Little Neston
Tom	14		born Little Neston
William	11		born Little Neston
John	8		born Little Neston

It is not clear why George Roscoe, 20, was recorded in this census as having been born in Pensby – it is known that he was born in Little Neston in late 1880 although no baptism for him has been found in the Parish Registers. However, less than three months after this census George died, aged 20, and he was buried in Neston on 26 June 1901.

In early 1902 Mary Roscoe, Thomas's widow, married William *Mawdsley*, her son's father-in-law, at Our Lady & St Nicholas & St Anne, the Liverpool Parish Church.

In the 1911 census William and Mary Mawdsly were living at 10 Rowson Street, Prescott. William, 59, was now a roadman for Prescott Urban District Council and the

couple had been married for nine years. Mary died just a few months after the census, at the end of 1911, aged 52. The marriage had not produced any children but both William (21) and John (18) Roscoe - both working underground at Sutton Heath Colliery - and John Roscoe, Mary's father, (77, jobbing gardener, retired) were living with them. William Mawdsley died in the Prescot district, aged 82, in early 1934.

George Roscoe (believed to be Mary's second illegitimate son), 26, had married Mary Alice Baldwin at All Saints Church, Stoneycroft, Liverpool, in early 1910 and in 1911 they were recorded at 24 Beaconsfield Street, Prescot, with their 5-month daughter Alice Lilian Roscoe. George was a nightsoil removal man working for Prescot Urban District Council.

Thomas (the last child of Thomas snr and Mary Ann and the son who died in WW1) had remained in Neston and in the 1911 census was recorded as a coal hewer's loader, boarding with Emy Smith at Broster's Cottage in Little Neston:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	Emy A. Smith	Head	61	Widow									Phelia Neston		
2	Albert Smith	Son	24	Single					Colliery Labourer (Above ground)			Widow	Phelia Neston		
3	Peter Roberts	Boarder	49	Widower					Colliery Blacksmith	170		Widow	Phelia Neston		
4	Thomas Roscoe	Boarder	27	Single					Coal Hewer's Loader	150		Widow	Phelia Neston		US6

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

I certify that -
 (1) All the names on this Schedule are entered in the proper sex column.
 (2) I have entered the males and females in Columns 2 and 3 separately, and have compared their sum with the total number of persons.
 (3) After making the necessary enquiries I have completed all entries on the Schedule which appeared to be defective, and have corrected such as appeared to be erroneous.
 Initials of Enumerator: *WJ*

Total:
 Males: 3, Females: 1, Persons: 4

(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 (Kitchens, Parlours, or Apartments). 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: *Emy A. Smith*
 Postal Address: *Broster's Cottage, Neston, Prescot.*

1911 census (condensed) – Broster's Cottages, Little Neston

Emy A. Smith	61	widow	born Neston
Albert	24	colliery labourer, above ground	born Neston
Peter Roberts	49	widower, colliery blacksmith	born Mold
Thomas Roscoe	27	boarder, coal hewer's loader	born Neston

Broster's Cottages were located between the Royal Oak and Norman's Cottages on Badger Bait (then known as Badger Butt). Emy Smith had been married to steam roller driver William Smith.



33 Moss Street, Prescot [Source: Google Street View]

It is believed, however, that Thomas later moved as a collier to Prescot, living at 33 Moss Street, and that he enlisted for the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in St Helens although he gave his residency as Parkgate.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers was an Irish Infantry Regiment in the British Army, one of eight Irish regiments raised and garrisoned in Ireland, and disbanded in 1922 under the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The regiment was created on 1

July 1881 as a result of the Childers Reforms (which re-organised the British infantry) by the amalgamation of the 102nd Regiment of Foot (Royal Madras Fusiliers) and the 103rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers) whose predecessors had been in the service of the East India Company.

During WWI the regiment raised a total of 11 battalions and Thomas served originally with the 6th Battalion which had been formed at Naas in County Kildare in August 1914 as part of Kitchener's New First Army. The Battalion came under the orders of the 30th Brigade in the 10th (Irish) Division.

On 11 July 1915 the troops embarked at Devonport and sailed to Gallipoli via Mytilene on Lesbos, landing at Suvla Bay in Gallipoli on 7 August 1915.

The Gallipoli Campaign proved disastrous for the Allied troops and most were withdrawn by the end of the year.

The 6th Battalion was withdrawn in early October 1915, moving via Mudros on the island of Lemnos to Salonika (Thessaloniki), the second largest city in Greece. In September 1917 the troops moved to Egypt for service in Palestine but, at some unknown time, Thomas Roscoe was transferred to the 10th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The 10th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers had arrived in France on 7 August 1916 and joined the 63rd (Royal Naval Division) but, on 3 June 1917, they joined the 48th Brigade, part of the 16th (Irish) Division.

Although Thomas's Service Record has not been found, the Admission and Discharge Book of the 2nd Field Ambulance 63rd (R.N. Division) notes that on 20 February 1917 he was admitted with a sprained left ankle and, on the same date, was transferred to the Divisional Rest Station of the 3rd Field Ambulance. It was noted in the record that Thomas was then aged 32, that he had served for 2½ years and that he had completed 4 months of field service. At that time the 3rd Field Ambulance was attached to the Guard's Division although it is not known where it was based when Thomas was admitted.

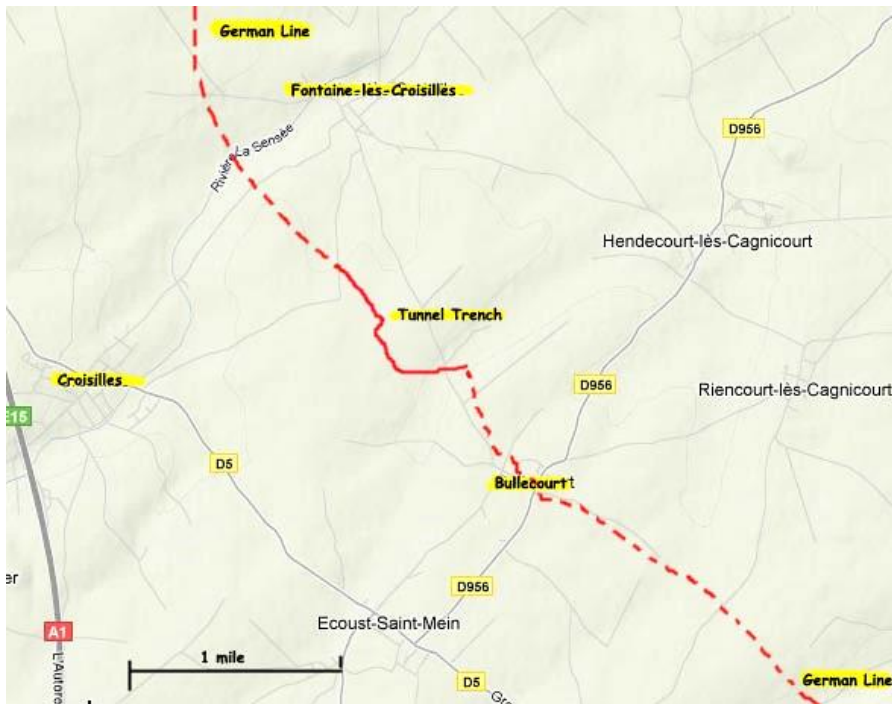
In November 1917, when Thomas Roscoe was killed in action, the 10th Battalion was involved in The Battle of Cambrai (20 November - 6 December 1917).

By autumn 1917, three years into the war, continuous shelling and lack of drainage had transformed the Ypres salient into a waterlogged quagmire, and he [Haig] looked for an alternative venue to use his tanks. Lieutenant-Colonel John Fuller of the Tank Corps and General Julian Byng, commander of 3rd Army, recommended that a massed assault by 400 tanks should be mounted across the firm, chalky ground to the southwest of Cambrai. Haig adopted this proposal, confident that the tanks would punch a hole through the Hindenburg Line and allow a breakthrough.

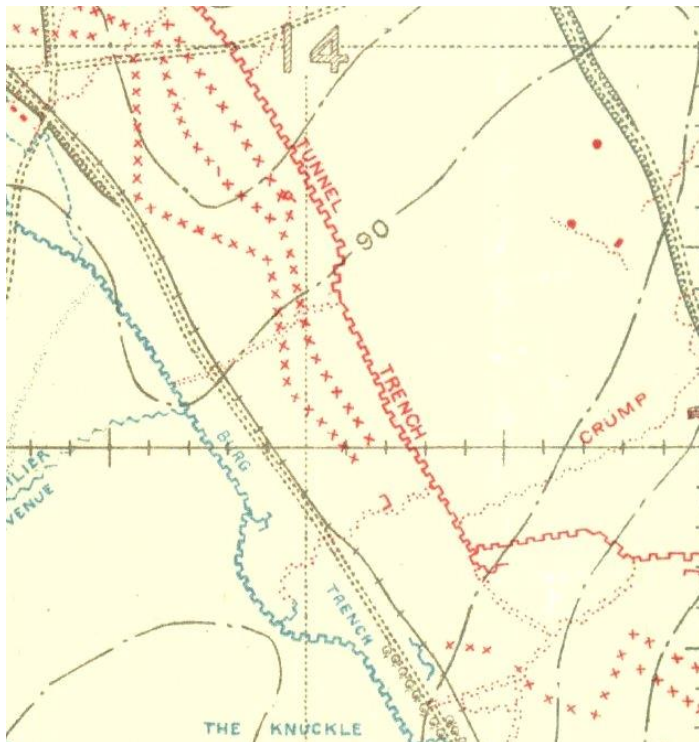
A diversionary attack was set up to draw the Germans away from the actual area of the intended attack. The diversionary assault was to be eight miles to the northwest of Cambrai, where the British line passed through the villages of Bullecourt and Fontaine le Croisilles. The units selected to make this subsidiary attack were 3rd Division and 16th (Irish) Division.



The 10th RDF, as part of the 16th (Irish) Division, were involved in the attack at Cambrai, where, according to the divisional historian, the "swift and successful operation by 16th Division was a model of attack with a limited objective." They captured 3,000 yards of trench, and took 635 prisoners from the German army's 470th and 471st Regiments and 330 German bodies were counted in the trenches. More importantly though, the diversionary assault contributed greatly to the initial success of the Cambrai offensive by the British, though the offensive eventually sputtered to a halt and the war dragged on into 1918.



The defences of the Hindenburg Line opposite their positions consisted of Tunnel Trench, a heavily defended front-line trench, with a second, or support trench, some 300 yards behind. The whole area was scattered with concrete machine-gun forts, or Mebus, similar to those that had decimated 16th Division at the Battle of Langemarck three months earlier.



Tunnel Trench as one might expect from the name, had a tunnel. The tunnel was 30 or 40 feet below ground along its whole length, with staircase access from the upper level every 25 yards. The entire tunnel had electric lighting, and side chambers provided storage space for bunks, food, and ammunition. Demolition charges had been set that could be triggered from the German rear in order to prevent the defences from falling into British hands.

16th Division, attacking on a three-brigade front, was assigned the task of capturing a 2,000 yard section of the trench network. On the right flank of the Irishmen, 3rd Division's 9th Brigade was detailed to capture an additional 800 yards. One unusual feature of the attack was that there was to be no preliminary bombardment as surprise was the key to the success of the operation. Once the assault began, though, 16th Division's artillery, reinforced

with guns from the 34th Division, would open a creeping barrage upon the German positions.

The morning of the advance, November 20th, was overcast, with low visibility. At zero hour, 06.20, the Divisional 18 pounder-field guns opened fire, and the leading assault companies sprang from their jump-off positions. At the same time, Stokes mortars began to lay a smoke barrage upon the German trenches in imitation of a gas attack. This deception proved successful, as many German troops donned cumbersome gas-masks and retreated to the underground safety of the tunnel, thus leaving the exposed portion of the trench undefended.

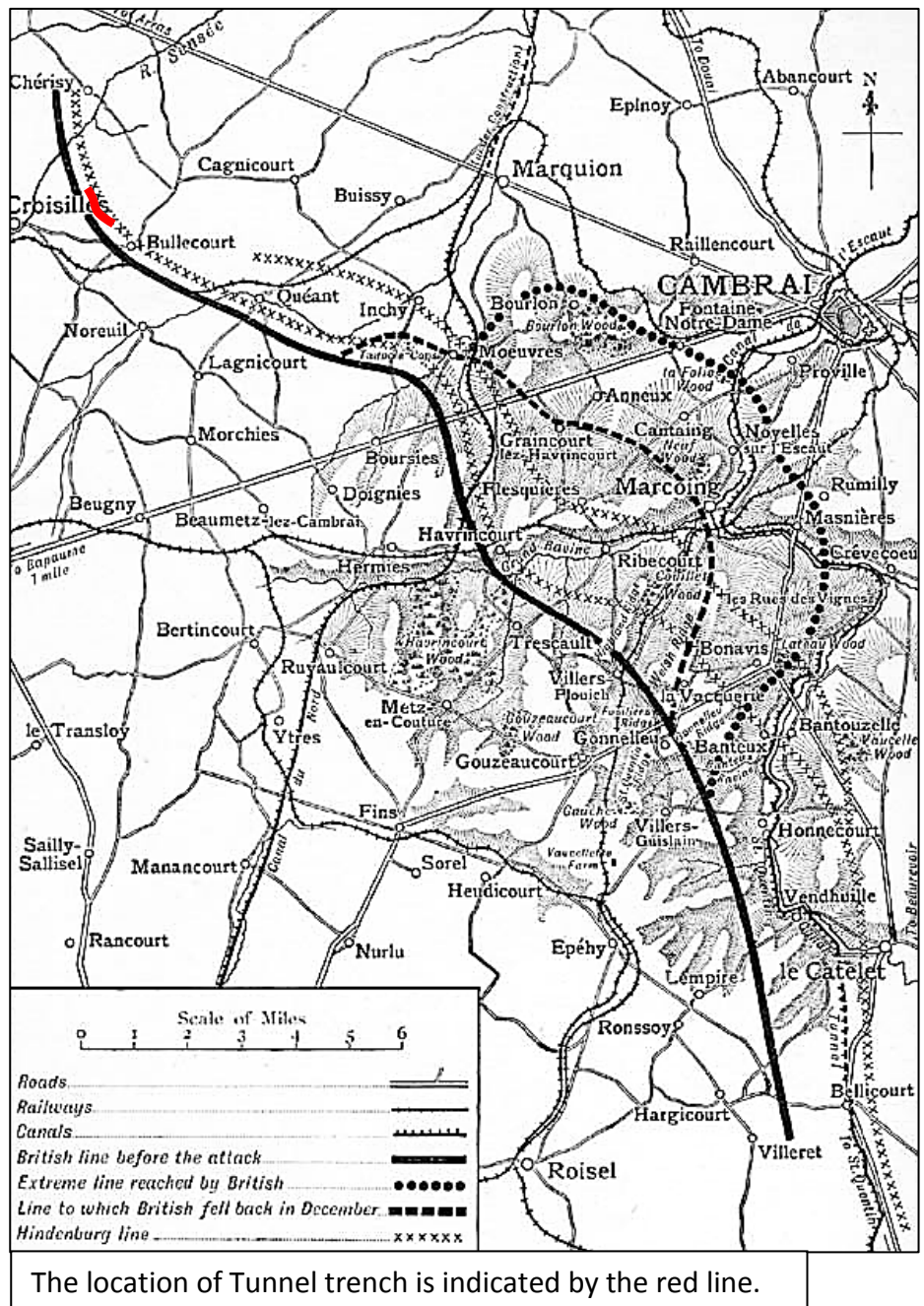
On the left flank, the attack of the 49th Brigade was launched by 2nd Royal Irish Regiment and 7/8th Royal Irish Fusiliers. They quickly crossed the 200 yards of no-man's-land and reached the enemy frontline just as the barrage lifted. Resistance above ground was minimal, and storming parties began the task of flushing the Germans from the tunnel with Mills bombs and bayonets.

In the centre, 10th and 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers headed the attack of the 48th Brigade. The advance here was so rapid that the Irish found many Germans still wearing gas masks and unable to fight. Two more Mebus, Juno and Minerva, were stormed and many more prisoners taken, particularly by 10th Dublin Fusiliers which captured 170 Germans.

Leading the attack on the right flank was 6th Connaught Rangers and 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, both of which belonged to the 47th "Irish Brigade". After capturing their assigned section of Tunnel Trench, two companies of Rangers pressed forward to assault the strong points known as Mars and Jove. The Rangers worked around to the rear before pressing home with the bayonet.

The front was finally stabilised three days later when 7th Leinster Regiment recaptured and consolidated Jove and successfully assaulted the untaken section of Tunnel Trench.

On the first day of the Battle of Cambrai, General Byng's eight attacking Divisions achieved complete surprise and pierced the Hindenburg Line, driving the Germans back four miles towards the town of Cambrai. They captured 8,000 prisoners and 100 guns for the loss of only 5,000 British casualties. Unfortunately, Byng lacked sufficient reserves to consolidate his success, and German counter-attacks recovered most of the ground they had lost.



Although the capture of Tunnel Trench contributed greatly to the early success at Cambrai, it proved costly as the battalions involved had suffered 805 casualties. Most of these occurred close to Jove Mebus, where the Connaught Rangers had engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat. Perhaps an idea of the ferocious nature of this form of trench warfare can be gleaned from Father William Doyle, chaplain of the 8th Dublin Fusiliers, who remarked, "We should have had more prisoners, only a hot-blooded Irishman is a dangerous customer when he gets behind a bayonet and wants to let daylight through everybody."

[Source, including maps: <http://www.dublin-fusiliers.com/battalions/10-batt/campaigns/1917-cambrai.html>]



The records indicate that Thomas Roscoe was the only member of the 10th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers who was killed in action on 21 November 1917 although another member of the Battalion, Private John Collins, died of earlier wounds on that day.

A total of 4777 soldiers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers died during WW1 (269 officers and 4508 WOs, NCOs and men) and 314 of these deaths were in the 10th Battalion. As an indication of the diversity of the regiment, 28% of the Dublin Fusiliers who were killed were not Irish.

Thomas Roscoe is commemorated also on the Prescott Roll of Honour [<http://www.prescot-rollofhonour.info/>].

British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914-1920
The card records his arrival in Gallipoli on 7 August 1915

Name.	Corps.	Rank.	Regt. No.
10 th ROSCOE	P. Sub. Fus.	Pte.	13143
Thomas.			
Medal.	Roll.	Page.	Remarks.
VICTORY	B/10.1.P. Lt	308	K. A. 21-11-17
BRITISH	do	25	
1 st STAR	P. Sub. Fus. B/10	3/2	
Theatre of War first served in	G.D. Gallipoli		
Date of entry therein	7-8-15		

13142	Bgt	NOLAN	Richard	6/ do	13142	Sgt
13143	Pte	ROSCOE	Thomas	do	13143	Pte
				10/ do		

The Medal Rolls of the Dublin Royal Fusiliers shows that Thomas Roscoe served with both the 6th and 10th Battalion.

Instructions regarding War Diaries and all returns
 submitted are contained in R.S.O. 102, Part II,
 and the Staff Manual respectively. This page
 will be prepared in accordance therewith.

OF
 THE
 SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND INFORMATION

(Brass heading not required.)

Vol. II. 1st Divisional Headquarters

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks reference Argent
CLONMEL CAMP HAMELINCOURT	14/11/17		The Battalion continued training. 2/Lieut L.A. CARTER reported for duty 13/11/17 and is taken on the strength of the Battalion and posted to D Coy.	
"	15/11/17		The Battalion continued training do	
"	16/11/17		do	
"	17/11/17		do	
U13682	18/11/17		In accordance with B.O.O. no 17 (copy attached) the Battalion moved to the right sub-sector.	
"	19/11/17		During the night we cut gaps in wire with a view to attacking TUNNEL TRENCH. Evening very quiet; probably a relief was taking place.	
"	20/11/17		At 6.20 a.m. (zero hour) we assaulted and captured TUNNEL TRENCH from U14a7.1 to U14a32.59. Lt. Col G McM ROBERTSON'S first report on this operation is attached.	
"	21/11/17		The consolidation of the captured trench is now complete. An appreciative message from the G.O.C. 48 th Inf. Bde. has been received thanking all ranks for the neatness and precision with which the attack was carried out and congratulating the assaulting troops upon their success.	
"	22/11/17		In accordance with B.O.O. no 20 (copy herewith) the Battalion was relieved by the 1 st Royal Dublin Fusiliers. On relief the Battalion marched to ENNISKILLEN CAMP, ERVILLERS.	
ENNISKILLEN CAMP ERVILLERS	23/11/17		The Battalion was visited by Major General W.B. HICKIE commanding 16th (Irish) Division who congratulated the Commanding Officer upon the professionalism of the battalion during the recent operations. This message on being relayed to the O/Rs. was received with great enthusiasm.	

War Diary of the Dublin Fusiliers for 14 – 23 November 1917

- 14 Nov. Clonmel Camp, Hamelincourt. The Battalion continued training. 2/Lieut L A Carter reported for duty 13/11/17 and is taken on the strength of the Battalion and posted to D Coy.
- 15 Nov. Clonmel Camp, Hamelincourt. The Battalion continued training.
- 16 Nov. Clonmel Camp, Hamelincourt. The Battalion continued training.
- 17 Nov. Clonmel Camp, Hamelincourt. The Battalion continued training.
- 18 Nov. In accordance with B.O.O. no 17 (copy attached) the Battalion moved to the right sub-sector.
- 19 Nov. During the night we cut gaps in the wire with a view to attacking Tunnel Trench. Evening very quiet: probably a relief was taking place.
- 20 Nov. At 6.20 AM (zero hour) we assaulted and captured Tunnel Trench from U14a7.1 to U14a3259 . Lt.Col G McM Robertson's first report of this operation is attached.
- 21 Nov. The consolidation of the captured trench is now complete. An appreciative message from the GOC 48th Infantry Brigade was ? ? thanking all ranks for the neatness and precision with which the attack was carried out and congratulating the assaulting troops upon their success.
- 22 Nov. In accordance with B.O.O. no 20 (copy herewith) the Battalion was relieved by the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers On relief the Battalion marched to Enniskillen Camp, Ervillers.
- 23 Nov. Enniskillen Camp, Ervillers. The Battalion was visited by Major General W B Hickie commanding 16th (Irish) Division who congratulated the Commanding Officer upon the professionalism of the battalion during the recent operations. This message on being relayed to the O/Rs. was received with great enthusiasm.

624008	514694	Roscoe Thomas	10 th Bn R. Dublin Fusiliers Pte 13143	21.11.17 Dublin 1/18	10	17	4	2	14	4	21-6-18	Sis: Mrs Mary A. Mellor	2	14	4	s. credit to a/c of Bro John.
								2	14	4	" "	Half-bro: William	2	14	4	
								2	14	4	" "	Sis: Mrs Sarah A. Totty	2	14	4	
								2	14	4	Shrewsbury 19-5-11-18	P.P. Shrewsbury	2	14	4	

see also 395/666165 18/19

WAR GRATUITY.
Effects 1919 £ 36
Transfer 6/8 2/6
Legd. Paper 20/1
Serial No. 222

14 10

1911
20
2

Mrs Mary A. Mellor

14 10

514694	Roscoe	Thomas	10 th Bn Fusiliers Pte 13143	21-11-17 Dublin 6/18	10	3	1	5	10	0	0	18-8-18	Sis: Mrs Mary A. Mellor	=	5	10	s. credit to a/c of Bro John
								5	9			" "	Bro: William	=	5	9	
								5	9			" "	Sis: Mrs Sarah A. Totty	=	5	9	
												25-10-18	P.P. Shrewsbury	cancelled			
								5	9			19-5-11-18	P.P. Shrewsbury	=	5	9	

14 10

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.

Unusually, there are two separate records for Thomas Roscoe. The first record (top) shows that, in July 1919, Thomas's siblings and half-siblings received a payment of outstanding wages of £10 17s 4d from the army and a War Gratuity of £14 10s. This, a total value of £25 7s 4d, is equivalent to a *labour value* (wages) of around £3940 in 2018. The allocations made were:

Sister	Mrs Mary A. Mellor	£2 14s 4d + £14 10s
Half-brother	William	£2 14s 4d
Half-sister	Mrs Sarah A. Totty	£2 14s 4d
To credit account of brother John		£2 14s 4d

[Note: It is believed that Mary Ann was, in early census returns and the baptismal record, shown as Mary Alice. She may, later in life, have adopted her late mother's middle name. William is, correctly, shown as a half-brother but Sarah is believed to have been a full sister. John Roscoe is believed to have been a half-brother].

The second record shows further allocations:

Sister	Mrs Mary Mellor	5s 10d
Brother (½ blood)	William	5s 9d
Sister (½ blood)	Mrs Sarah A. Totty	5s 9d
Credit to brother John		5s 9d

This, a total value of £1 3s 1d, is equivalent to a *labour value* (wages) of around £180 in 2018.

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.

As noted above, Sarah Ann Roscoe married Samuel Totty in Chester in late 1898

Mary Alice Roscoe married Lemuel Mellor at Our Lady & S. Nicholas & St Anne, the Liverpool Parish Church, in late 1904. Lemuel may have died in Bebington, aged 48, in

early 1930 and Mary may have died, aged 78, in late 1961. Mary has not been located in the 1939 Register.

Thomas Roscoe (believed to be the first illegitimate son of Mary Roscoe) married Elizabeth Mawdsly (or *Mawdsley*) in St Helens in early 1901 and in 1939 they were living at 2 Duke Street, Prescott:

Thomas Roscoe	born 12 January 1882	wood drum maker
Elizabeth	born 28 May 1882	

Elizabeth died in the Prescott district, aged 82, in the third quarter of 1964 and Thomas died, also aged 82, a few months later in late 1964.

George Roscoe (probably the second illegitimate son of Mary) had married Mary Alice Baldwin at All Saints Church, Stoneycroft, Liverpool, in early 1910 and they moved subsequently to Prescott. It is known that they had two children, Alice Lilian (registered in late 1910) and Vera M. Alice may have married William Gaskell in Prescott in late 1938 but Vera, still single, was living with her parents at 24 Beaconsfield Street, Prescott, in 1939:

George Roscoe	born 19 July 1884	wire maker, wire dresser (clocks)
Mary A	born 14 June 1885	
Vera M	born 12 November 1914	printer's warehouse clerk

Vera married William Hale at St Mary's Church, Prescott, in early 1941.

Mary may have died, in the Prescott district, aged 65, in early 1951.

George died in the Prescott district in late 1973.

In 1939 the family was at the same address at which they were recorded in the 1911 census.

William Roscoe married Caroline Fawson (or *Fauson*) at St Mary's Church, Prescott, in mid-1911 and it is believed that they had at least seven children of which three died in infancy: William (registered mid-1912) ; Caroline ; Mary Alice ; Irene (registered and died in mid-1917) ; George C (registered in early 1920 and died in early 1922) ; Cecil (registered and died in late 1924) : Phyllis F.

In the 1939 Register the family was living at 17 Salisbury Street, Prescott:

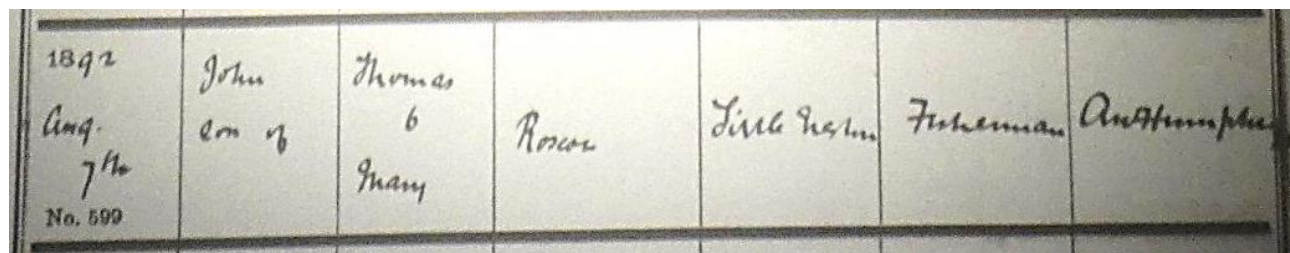
William Roscoe	born 5 October 1889	coal miner, bye-worker
Caroline	born 14 December 1887	
Caroline	born 29 April 1913	toolsetter and supervisor (clocks and watches)
Mary A	born 19 December 1914	assembler, electrical cables
Phyllis F	5 January 1926	

William was a bye-worker, a general labourer (although he may have been involved in assisting near the coal face) who was paid on a daily-basis.

Mary married John Stott at St Mary's Church, Prescott, in late 1942 and Phyllis married Walter Swift, also at St Mary's Church in Prescott, in mid-1959.

Caroline snr died in the Prescott district, aged 79, in mid-1967 and William died, also in the Prescott district, in late 1970.

It is not known whether John Roscoe, who was born in mid-1892, married and he has not been located in the 1939 Register. John had been baptised at Neston Parish Church on 7 August 1892 when Thomas was recorded as a fisherman:



A photograph of a handwritten church record on a grid. The text is written in cursive ink. The first column contains the date '1892', the month 'Aug.', the day '7th', and the number 'No. 599'. The second column contains 'John' and 'son of'. The third column contains 'Thomas', the number '6', and 'Mary'. The fourth column contains the surname 'Roscoe'. The fifth column contains 'Neston Parish'. The sixth column contains 'Fisherman'. The seventh column contains 'Anthonypole'.

1892	John	Thomas				
Aug.	son of	6	Roscoe	Neston Parish	Fisherman	Anthonypole
7th		Mary				
No. 599						

It is not known when John Roscoe died although a John Roscoe with the recorded birthdate of 6 August 1892 died in the Knowsley district in mid-1974 and no other appropriate death has been identified.