

Capel Times

Issue One – June 2017

Free to all residents, friends and supporters

A fitting Memorial Monument to the the sacrifice of all our brave Capel men

*Group Captain Gary Bunkell CBE
Chairman, Capel St Mary War Memorial Trust*

Capel St Mary villagers raised funds at the end of World War One in memory of those local men who had lost their lives in the conflict. Instead of building a Memorial, the money was instead given to Ipswich Hospital to help to treat the wounded.

The absence of a permanent Memorial led in 2015, to the formation of the Capel St Mary War Memorial Trust, administered by a committee of local people. The Trust has two objectives:

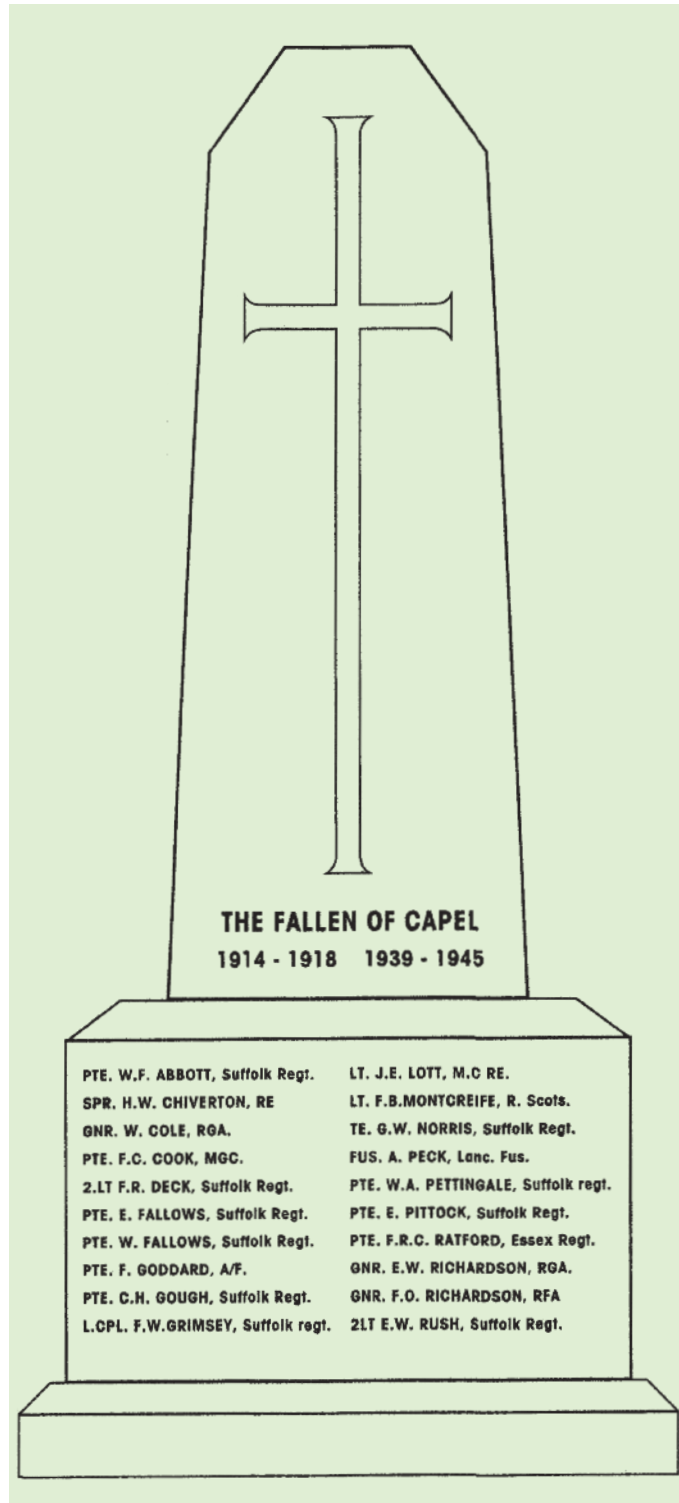
Raising a permanent, fitting memorial to ensure that the sacrifices made by the men of Capel and the surrounding area are properly recognised.

Making the community aware, particularly our young people, of the stories behind the events of the time and the local people involved.

The Heritage Lottery Fund has made a grant towards supporting the raising of community awareness. The grant cannot be used towards financing the Memorial. There is a need to seek other support and fund raising within the village.

The War Memorial Trust has already received significant support from across the village community. It is entirely appropriate that Capel people help by their contributions to remember the village men who made supreme sacrifice. Three of those men were aged just 19.

The Memorial will be on the village green which will be landscaped with trees, shrubs, benches and paving. The heart of village will become a place of beauty and tranquility while serving as a reminder in perpetuity of the sacrifices that were made on their behalf. See Page 2.



This simple outline drawing was the first step on the long road to building Capel's War Memorial Monument. Over a couple of years, there were more drawings, measurements, artist's impressions (one is on Page 2), planning permission, fund raising and the granite to be used shipped from India. More needs to be done. More money is needed. Final steps to the Monument's completion will be in coming issues of Capel Times.

Air Vice-Marshal is senior officer at next year's Dedication

The Dedication of Capel's War Memorial Monument will be 100 years on from the moment the guns fell silent at the end of the First World War - 11 o'clock on the 11th of November 2018.



The senior military guest will be Air Vice-Marshal Simon Dougherty, who lives locally and was educated at Framlingham College.

After qualifying as a doctor at The London Hospital Medical College, Air-Vice Marshal Dougherty enjoyed a distinguished career in the Royal Air Force.

This included command of RAF Hospital Halton and culminated in his appointment as Director-General of the RAF's medical services.

He is a Trustee of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, Governor of The Royal Star and Garter Homes and a Freeman of the City of London.

As a former pupil and now a Governor of Framlingham College, he has a special interest in one of the men to be commemorated. Lieutenant John Lott, who won the Military Cross in 1917 and was also a former pupil of Framlingham College.

Where we will honour their sacrifice

Monument and the Memorial Garden

The Monument is to be built of granite imported from India. The names of the 35 men who died for us in World War One and World War Two will be engraved upon it.

The design of the Monument and Garden was recommended by Capel Parish Council and approved by Babergh District Council.

This first issue of Capel

Times reports on the run up, start and early days of World War One. It also tells the stories of the first four Capel men to be killed in action. They died in 1915.

The stories of the men who died later in World War One and in World War Two will be told in later issues.

The names of most, but not all, the men who died in both

wars are recorded on plaques in St Mary's and St John's Churches.

Why, then, is there a need for a Monument and Memorial Garden? Why now? What for the past, the present and the future is the purpose?

A War Memorial Monument is not a symbol of victory over enemies. It is not a victory arch.

For the past, it is to remember the men who were loved and lost.

For the present, it is to pay tribute to them, and to do so on the 100th anniversary of the end of World War One.

For the future, as well as the present, it is a visual symbol of the terrible cost of war.



Artist's impression of the War Memorial Monument and the surrounding Garden on the village green

Become a Friend of the Monument

The Monument will be built because there is tremendous support for it and money is coming in.

But there is more work to do and more money is needed now and for any maintenance in the future.

One of the better ways to raise funds, as several village organisations have found, is to form a Friends' group.

This first issue of Capel Times is launching a Friends of Capel St Mary War Memorial Trust. Please fill in the Friends' form.



Support us now by becoming a friend



You can support us now by becoming a friend of Capel St Mary War Memorial Trust.

£5 per year £25 lifetime

Payment can be made by cash, cheque made payable to Capel St Mary War Memorial Trust or by online transfer using the details below.

Account No: 00004000 **Reference:** 800046453 **Sort Code:** 23-44-48

Full Name _____

Postal Address _____

Telephone Number _____

Email Address* _____

Please return this form along with your payment to 16 Thorney Road, Capel St Mary, IP9 2LQ

** We will only contact you with information about the Capel St Mary War Memorial Trust, or village information we deem appropriate. We will not pass your details to any third parties.*

Win £50 quiz

Griff Johns has produced a 100-question quiz with a single prize of £50. The winner will be announced and the prize presented at the Garden Party on 25th June. Many of the quiz answers will be found in this first edition of Capel Times. Quiz entry forms are on sale now and cost £1. Please return completed forms to: Drayton Insurance Services, 27a The Street IP9 2EE; or 59 Thorney Road; or Tudor House, 1a The Street by 15th June. Money raised will go towards the War Memorial Monument Fund.

Win raffle top prize of £50

A raffle is a being held to raise money for the War Memorial Monument Fund. The top prize is £50 in cash. There is a selection of other prizes. Tickets are £1 each. The prize draw will be at the Garden Party on 25th June.

Conflict which changed Capel forever

1914

Year of madness across Europe leads to world-wide war with the end of empires, old monarchies and nations, the creation of new states and the mass slaughter of millions of men, women and their children

January As dawn breaks on New Year's Day, unrest is growing across Europe stoked by repeated wars between Balkan countries which are riven with jealousies dating back centuries.

The latest war, in July 1913, began when Bulgaria tore up the two-month old Treaty of London, turned on allies and marched against Serbia.

In London, the Liberal Chancellor Lloyd George calls the build up of arms in Western Europe organised insanity. Tory opposition leader Andrew Bonar Law warns of a drift to civil war in Ireland unless the Government drops its Parliamentary Bill for Irish Home Rule. The Ulster Volunteer force of 100,000 men is preparing to fight against Home Rule.

February The Liberal Prime Minister Asquith rejects imposing compulsory military service.

March The prospect of war looms large. An arms race is threatening to run out of control. Russia is increasing

its standing army from 460,000 to 1,700,000 men.

The British army has 250,000 men, all volunteers.

In Germany, Admiral Tirpitz admits his navy is growing fast with 14 new major warships entering service. In Britain, First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill sets a bigger than expected budget for the Royal Navy.

The budget is to put into service eight squadrons of ships in the time it takes Germany to build five. In the Austro-Hungarian empire armaments are given budget priority.

April While war threatens Europe, Britain is dealing with growing unrest caused by the Suffragette movement demanding votes for women. Suffragettes are imprisoned. There is a massive rally in Hyde Park protesting against the potential use of the armed forces in Ulster.

May begins with Russia increasing military spending by five per cent. In the Balkans, on the 12th, Serbians are said to be committing atrocities against



Research and words

Griff Johns

Albanian Muslims. In Albania rebels demand that the county's king is replaced by a Muslim.

June The spark that sets the world on fire, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and his wife, in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb, comes on the 28th.

A wave of revulsion sweeps across Europe. In London, *The Times* says that the assassination shakes the conscience of the world.

The Daily Chronicle writes of a clap of thunder over Europe. In Vienna, the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Josef breaks down and cries: "No Sorrow is Spared Me". The killing starts a drumbeat on the march to war.

July Across Europe by the end of the month, ultimatums are issued, reservists are called up and armies are mobilised.

In Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and St Petersburg war plans are put into action. Only London ignores the gathering storm.

Prime Minister Herbert Asquith is preoccupied with trouble over the Irish Home Rule Bill.

Austria delivers, on the 23rd, an ultimatum demanding the virtual surrender of Serbia's national independence.

Germany, on the 25th, says it will support whatever action Austria takes against Serbia. Its support is subsequently known as the "blank cheque".

Austria ignores a conciliatory reply from Serbia and moves troops to the border and attacks on the 28th.

The first shots of World War One are fired. Germany masses troops on the Belgium border and requests a passage through neutral Belgium to attack France. Belgium refuses.

Also on the 28th, Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey tries to arrange a European Summit Conference where Britain will act as an impartial mediator between Austria and Serbia.

Continued on Page 6

Edgar Fallows

Suffolk Regiment
1881 - 1915

Edgar Fallow, 1st Suffolk Regiment, was posted missing, killed in action, aged 23, on 8 May 1915 during the second Battle of Ypres. He has no known grave and is remembered on Panel 21 of the Ypres Menin Gate and on the plaque in St Mary's Church.

Edgar joined the Territorials in 1911, before enlisting in the 2nd Suffolk Regiment. When the 1st Suffolk's went to Egypt, he obtained a transfer and was there when war broke out.

The regiment went to the Western Front and took part in some of the early battles of the war.

Edgar, was born in Capel in 1891 to Edgar Fallows and Emily Rachel Fallows, nee Pickess, of The Street. They had married in St Mary's Church on the 24 February 1877 and had 14 children.

Their father, a general labourer, was born in Little Wenham in 1852 and died in 1934. He was buried at St Mary's on 22nd August 1934. Their mother, Emily, was born in Capel in 1855 and died in 1923.

Edgar was educated at St Mary's School. On leaving, he was a bricklayer's assistant.

Edgar's siblings were Emily, born 1877, died 1961; Elizabeth, born 1878, died 1884; Annie, born 1880, died 1956; Charles, born 1881, died 1955; Walter, born 1883, died 1883; Agnes, born 1884, died 1970; Eliza and Edgar, born and died 1886, died 1886, thought to be twins; George, born 1887, died 1940; Herbert, born 1889, died 1889; Walter, born 1890, died 1890; Elizabeth, born 1893, died 1893; Michael, born 1895, death unknown.

Edgar's brother, William, born 1896, was killed in action on the Western Front in 1915.

1914 - 1915

First four to die in the heavy toll Capel suffered

William Fallows

Suffolk Regiment
1895 - 1915

William Fallows, joined the Suffolk Regiment in December 1914. He went to France on 3rd October 1915 as a private and was posted, aged 20, as missing, killed in action, during the Battle of Loos.

He has no known grave and is remembered on Panel 37/38 of the Loos Memorial.

William was born in Capel in 1895, the youngest of four sons of Edgar and Emily Fallows, of The Street. The couple had 14 children, some of whom did not survive.

His brothers were Charles, George and Edgar who was killed in May 1915.

Two other brothers also served in the Army.

William went to St Mary's School and on leaving worked on a farm as a cowman before joining The Suffolk Regiment.

Further details of the Fallows family are in the story of Edgar Fallows.



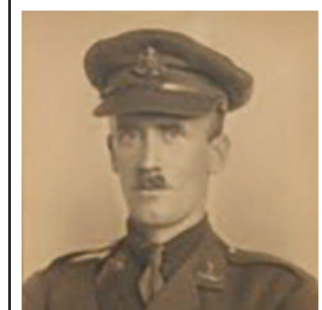
Edgar Fallows



William Fallows



Henry Chiverton



Richmond Deck

Henry Chiverton

Royal Engineers
1894 - 1915

Harry Frank Chiverton, transferred from the Suffolk Regiment to become Sapper 23389, 56 Field Company, Royal Engineers. He died of wounds received during the second battle of Ypres, Belgium, on 2 May 1915.

He is remembered in Dickebusch New Military Cemetery, Memorial is D20, His name is on a brass plaque in Capel St Mary's Church.

His elder brother, Sergeant Charles Chiverton, Royal Garrison Artillery, had been awarded the Military Medal earlier that year.

Harry was born in July 1894 and baptized in St Mary's Church on 30th September, one of nine children, two stillborn, of Thomas Luke Chiverton and Rhoda Carr Chiverton, nee Richardson, of The Street.

Their surviving children were educated at St Mary's School. Harry was a carpenter before enlisting.

Thomas, born circa 1851, died, aged 51, in 1902. He was an agricultural labourer. Rhoda, born circa 1850, died, aged 74, in 1924. She was a housekeeper.

Richmond Deck

Suffolk Regiment
1886 - 1915

Richmond Frank Deck, Suffolk Regiment, was killed in action on 30 September 1915 during the Battle of Loos one month after being commissioned Second Lieutenant.

He is remembered in Perth Cemetery (China Wall) Belgium. Memorial 11.E. 8. and on the plaque at St John's Church Great Wenham.

The Battle of Loos was the first major offensive by the British Army in support of the French in the 3rd Battle of Artois. It was the first time that the British Army used poison gas. The offensive lasted from 25th September to 15th October 1915.

Richmond was born in 1886 in Wenham, Suffolk. He was one of eight children. His father, John Castell Deck, a farmer, was born in Eye in 1848. He died in the Blything Registration District of Suffolk in 1893. His mother, Emma Deck, nee Rush, was born in Ipswich in 1853. She died in Leicester in 1940 aged 87.

An engineer's clerk before the war, Richmond enlisted in the Cambridgeshire Regiment, was promoted to Corporal before transferring to the Suffolk Regiment. and commissioned.

Richmond's siblings were John Sydney, born in Ipswich in 1877; Henry, born in 1879; Catherine Mary, 1881; Earnest Frederick, 1883; Alfred, 1888; Arthur, 1890; and Christine, 1894, all born in Wenham.

The names and stories of all the Capel men who died in World War One and World War Two will appear in later issues of Capel Times.

The Capel they left...

Capel St Mary at the start of the First World War was a quiet rural community which had changed little over several centuries. It contained most of the things needed for the life of a population of around 500.

Most men worked on the land, tending the crops in the fields.

Horses pulled the ploughs, the farm machinery and carts. There were very few cars and only for the rich.

There were skilled men, blacksmiths, saddlers, wheelwrights. Other villagers worked in service. The children from Capel and neighbouring villages, such as Great and Little Wenham, attended St Mary's School.

There were shops for general provisions, shoe repairs, a water mill, once two windmills and four public houses.

As the war went on life began to change for Capel, surrounding areas and the whole country.

Men went off to war to fight for King and Empire, which led to a shortage of labour to manufacture goods needed to sustain the country or to produce food to feed the people.

As the war progressed, women were being urged to go into the factories, work on the land and join the Army, Navy and Air Force.



What the photographs show

TOP: A war-time harvest gathered in by the farmer, his agricultural workers and German prisoners of war, who can be spotted by their uniform round hats. The young boys would also have helped.

MIDDLE: The Hunt meets outside at the Tankard Inn.

BOTTOM: The White Horse Inn, the only one still in Capel of four when the war began in 1914.

...never to see again

1914

Germans launch a bloody start to World War One



THE ASSASSIN
Gavrilo Pricip



THE VICTIM
Archduke



THE PLANNER
Von Schlieffen

The three who triggered war

Continued from Page 3

France is trying to convert the 1904 Entente Cordiale between Britain and France into a formal agreement to co-operate in the event of war.

Asquith, the wait-and-see Prime Minister, hopes that war will go away. He knows that Britain will not go to war unless there is German aggression against neutral Belgium.

August as the month opens the question is can Britain avoid the war about to break out between Austro-Hungary and Germany against Serbia and its Russian and French allies. The German Kaiser declares war on his cousin, the Russian Czar, and Italy declares neutrality on 1st.

The Royal Navy mobilises on the 2nd.

Germany declares war on France on the 3rd and Britain tells Germany that it will protect Belgium neutrality

under an 1839 British and German treaty and defend the French channel ports and coasts.

Germany invades Belgium on the 4th.

By ignoring the treaty its Kaiser has dismissed as a mere scrap of paper, Germany believes it will deliver a quick, decisive knockout blow to France.

Britain tells Germany that unless it withdraws its troops from Belgium by 11pm London time on the 4th a state of war will exist.

Germany ignores the warning and Britain declares war on 4th August.

World War One has begun

On 4th August, Britain, France, Belgium and Russia are fighting Germany. The flames of war spreads through more of Europe.

On the 6th, Austria declares war on Russia and Serbia declares war on Germany.

On the 9th Germany threatens to attack Italy if it refuses to renounce its neutrality. Japan declares war on Germany on the 23rd.

The war fans flames in the Middle East, Africa, Far East, North and South America and the oceans of the world.

There are swift German advances from day one of the war. After fierce Belgium resistance and heavy German casualties the city of Liege falls.

The British Expeditionary Force of regular soldiers lands in France on the 17th.

Germany takes Brussels on the 20th and is engaged along a 150-mile front from Mons to Luxembourg.

The British Expeditionary Force is engaged in fierce fighting around Mons but despite its skill is forced by the weight of numbers to pull back.

There are heavy losses of life on both sides but the German cavalry is halted.

A French coalition Government for National Unity is formed in Paris on the 26th.

Bloody battles are being fought along an ever-shifting front from the North, where the British are engaged, to the South where the main French push has begun around Alsace Lorraine.

The biggest danger is from the North where the Germans in just under a month have taken most of Belgium, crossed the Sambre and Meuse rivers and forces the French to retreat to the Somme river, the last barrier before Paris.

War on the Eastern Front

On the last day of August, the Russian Northern Army is cut to pieces by a hail of German machine gun fire and is routed at the battle of Tannenberg. Russia's South Army routs the Austrian Army at Lemberg.

Field Marshal's secret plan to sweep behind French defences and seize Paris

The assault on Belgium is part of the Schlieffen Plan devised by Field Marshal Alfred Von Schlieffen, Head of the Imperial German Staff from 1891 until 1906.

It aims for a two-front war: limited forces holding off Russia in the East and in the West overwhelming forces outflanking the French, sweeping behind its defences, pressing on to Paris and the Channel ports and putting France out of the war.

Germany has 1,500,000 men deployed for the invasion of Belgium and France.

In the Pacific

On the 28th August, the German Governor of Samoa surrenders to New Zealand Forces.

The ALLIES

The United Kingdom had the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Newfoundland, South Africa, the Indian Empire and empire countries in Africa and across the globe.

Allies included France and, early on, Russia. The United States joined in late on.

The allies were:

Andorra, Armenia, Arab Rebels.

Belgium, Belgium empire, Brazil.

China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Legions.

France, French empire.

Greece, Guatemala.

Haiti, Honduras.

Italia, Italian empire.

Japan.

Liberia,

Montenegro.

Nepal, New Hebrides.

Nicaragua.

Panama, Portugal, Portugese empire.

Romania, Russia, Russian Republic, Russian SFSR.

Serbia, Siam.

United States.



A photograph of St Mary's School pupils in 1909 as war approached.

William Friend Abbot,
1890-1916,
Suffolk Regiment.

Harry Frank Chiverton,
1894-1915,
Royal Engineers.

Walter Cole,
1886-1917,
Royal Garrison Artillery.

Frank Cecil Cook,
1884-1917,
Machine Gun Corps.

Edgar Fallows,
1891-1915,
Suffolk Regiment.

William Fallows,
1895-1915,
Suffolk Regiment.

Frank Goddard,
1884-1917,
Australian Imperial Forces.

A few years after leaving Capel school these pupils were killed in the war 1914-1919



Charles Henry Gough,
1895-1917,
Suffolk Regiment.

Frederick Walter Grimsey,
1894-1916,
Suffolk Regiment.

Arthur Peck,
1896-1918,
Lancashire Fusiliers.

William Arthur Pettingale,
1890-1917,
Suffolk Regiment.

Edgar Pittock,
1883-1917,
Suffolk Regiment.

Frederick Charles Ratford,
1897-1917,
Essex Regiment

Ernest Walter Richardson,
1899-1919,
Royal Garrison Artillery

Frank Oliver Richardson,
1892-1917,
Royal Field Artillery.

Arthur Stiff,
1883-1917,
Essex Regiment.



Children at the junction of The Street and Pound Lane in early 1900s

The AXIS

The enemy Axis powers were the German and Austro-Hungarian empires and client states dominating Central and Eastern Europe bordering Russia.

They were allied with the Ottoman empire which covered Turkey and vast areas of the Middle East including Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Jordan and Arabia.

Germany had territories in Africa, China and the Pacific.

The Axis included:

Azerbaijan.

Belarus.

Courland and Semigallia.

Crim.

Darfur Sultanate.

Dervish State.

Don.

Finland.

Jabal Shammar.

Kuban.

Lithuania.

Northern Caucasus.

Poland.

South African Republic.

Ukraine.

United Baltic Duchy.

Thank you for our £10,000 awareness grant!

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) is responsible for distributing the heritage share of National Lottery funding and it supports a wide variety of projects across the United Kingdom.

Since its foundation in 1994, thanks to National Lottery players, it has awarded £7.1 billion to more than 40,000 projects.

The HLF believes that understanding, valuing and

sharing heritage brings people together, inspires pride in communities and boosts investment in local economies.

HLF fund projects vary from restoring natural landscapes to rescuing neglected buildings, from recording diverse community histories to providing life-changing training. It is important that our heritage should be protected for the future,



and that everybody should have the chance to explore it and look after it.

Capel St Mary War Memorial Trust (CSMWMT) has secured a grant of £10,000.00 which it will use to fund research into the events surrounding World War One. How Capel villagers lives were affected, those who went to war and those on the Home Front, will be highlighted.

The results will be published

in a book to be distributed to Capel people and will be made available online.

CSMWMT is planning two exhibitions, the first, this year at a Garden Party on 25 May, Armed Forces weekend.

The second will coincide with the dedication of our Memorial on 11 November 2018, the 100th Anniversary of the Armistice marking the moment when the guns fell silent.

Free Admission

Garden Party

Exciting revised programme of exhibitions and entertainment to promote the campaign to build Capel's War Memorial

The Orchard Players

Songs which kept us going during the wars

Art for Fun Club

War-themed paintings and drawings

Tribute to the Fallen

The Men and the War Memorial Monument

War vehicles

Quiz prize presentation

Raffle prize draw

Bar with snacks

**At Tudor House, 1a The Street, Capel
Sunday, 25 June from 2pm to 6pm**

Beacon of Light to mark end of World War One

Capel will light a Beacon of Light at 7pm on 11 November 2018 - a century after the guns fell silent. It will be one of the 1,000 being lit by communities throughout the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man and UK overseas territories.

The Beacons will be in commemoration and remembrance of the end of World War One and the many millions who were killed or came home dreadfully wounded.

The Beacons will also commemorate the huge army of men and women on the Home Front who, often in dangerous and exhausting conditions, underpinned the war effort.

The Home Front kept the wheels of industry turning and brought in the harvests to ensure the nation did not starve.

Capel's Beacon will be the one which village contributions bought last year to mark the start of Her Majesty's 90th Birthday celebrations. The lighting of the Beacon was watched by 700 residents and visitors.

Full details of who will light the Beacon on 11 November 2018 and other events around the lighting will be published in a future edition of Capel Times.

The Beacons will symbolise the 'light of hope' that emerged from the darkness of war.

Who are we?

Members of the Capel St Mary Memorial Trust, listed below, will be delighted to answer any enquiries and questions about the campaign to build a War Monument in the village.

Chair, Gary Bunkell gary@capelmemorial.org.uk
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John Sturgeon johnsturgeon@capelmemorial.org.uk

Sponsors

Suffolk Armed Forces Covernant, Ington Wood. Capel Castles, Website design, hosting and email administration www.capelcastles.co.uk

We are looking for sponsors who would be kind enough to support us financially, or through donation of services and supplies, or help with future events, or gifts and prizes for future events. If you feel you can help with any of the following please contact sponsors@capelmemorial.org.uk

Donors

Capel St Mary Women's Institute, Capel Ladies, Capel St Mary Primary School, Upstix Estate Agents, Capel St Mary Parish Council, Capel St Mary

Methodist Church, Capel Capers, Capel St Mary Bible Study Group, Gando Tigers & Capel Christmas Eve Footballers and many Capel St Mary residents.

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