



PAGE, ROBERT

Lance Corporal: Essex Regiment 2nd Battalion.12th Brigade, 4th Division

Killed in action Date of Death: 03/05/1917

Service No: 35368

One of the first Divisions to move to France, arriving just in time to join the hard-pressed Divisions of II Corps at Le Cateau. The 4th Division remained on the Western Front throughout the war. It took part in most of the major actions. The major actions just prior to his death involving his Division were the First Battle of the Scarpe - 9th - 14th April 1917 & the Third Battle of the Scarpe - 3rd - 4th May 1917



Name	Corps	Rank	Regt. No.
44 PAGE R.	Essex R.	Pte	35368.
Medal	Roll	Page	Remarks
BRITISH	R/2/102 B13	628.	
STAR	do	do	
Theatre of War first served in			
Date of entry therein			

K. 1380.

Entitled to British War and Allied Victory Medals, National Archives file ref: WO329/1378 Subject of an inquiry to the British Red Cross and Order of St. John Inquiry Service, August 1917, stating him to have been in A Company, 2nd Battalion.

He was born in Fingringhoe and lived at Bures in Suffolk. He enlisted, at Colchester . The Pages were active members of the church; some were church wardens and there is a family tomb in the Churchyard. at Saint Andrew's Fingringhoe. George Page, the father, left Fingringhoe to live in Bures, when the War Department bought Old West Farm in 1906. This farm had been the home to the Page family for generations from the mid 1700s.



West House Farm circa 1920

Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead

Grave/Memorial Reference: Bay 7

Cemetery: ARRAS MEMORIAL



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The French handed over Arras to Commonwealth forces in the spring of 1916 and the system of tunnels upon which the town is built were used and developed in preparation for the major offensive planned for April 1917. The Commonwealth section of the FAUBOURG D'AMIENS CEMETERY was begun in March 1916, behind the French military cemetery established earlier. It continued to be used by field ambulances and fighting units until November 1918. The cemetery was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the

battlefields and from two smaller cemeteries in the vicinity. The cemetery contains 2,651 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. In addition, there are 30 war graves of other nationalities, most of them German. During the Second World War, Arras was occupied by United Kingdom forces headquarters until the town was evacuated on 23 May 1940. Arras then remained in German hands until retaken by Commonwealth and Free French forces on 1 September 1944. The cemetery contains seven Commonwealth burials of the Second World War. The graves in the French military cemetery were removed after the First World War to other burial grounds and the land they had occupied was used for the construction of the Arras Memorial and Arras Flying Services Memorial. The ARRAS MEMORIAL commemorates almost 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918. Canadian and Australian servicemen killed in these operations are commemorated by memorials at Vimy and Villers-Bretonneux. A separate memorial remembers those killed in the Battle of Cambrai in 1917. The ARRAS FLYING SERVICES MEMORIAL commemorates nearly a 1,000 airmen of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Air Force, either by attachment from other arms of the forces of the Commonwealth or by original enlistment, who were killed on the whole Western Front and who have no known grave. Both cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, with sculpture by Sir William Reid Dick.



THE UNITED BENEFICE OF ABBERTON, EAST DONYPOND, FINGRINGHOE, LANGENHOE