



Private Charles Mortimer Rendell (Number 77746) of the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion (*48<sup>th</sup> Highlanders of Canada*), Canadian Expeditionary Force is buried in Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord: Grave reference I.C.50.

(Right: *The 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion wore a kilt of the Davidson tartan, the image of which is from the Collins Gem series of books.*)



(continued)

His occupations prior to military service recorded as those of both *miner* and *prospector*, Charles Mortimer Rendell appears to have left behind him little history of his and his family's movements from the Dominion of Newfoundland to the community of Vernon in the Canadian province of British Columbia - where he and his wife Florence were documented as residing at the time of his enlistment. But he did leave some:

Charles Mortimer Rendell had married Florence Green Simms in St. John's, Newfoundland, on January 11 of 1899. The couple subsequently had parented four children, the first of whom, Leonard, had apparently died at the age of or about one year. Whether the couple had moved west before or after the birth of all four is not clear, but the names of Charles and Florence, and of their three surviving offspring, appear in the 1911 Census for Eholt, District of Kootenay, British Columbia.

According to his first pay records, Charles Mortimer Rendell presented himself for enlistment – whether in Vernon or Victoria is not recorded – on November 1, 1914, this being the day on which the Canadian Army began to remunerate him for his services. This is also recorded as the date on which he was *taken on strength* by the 30<sup>th</sup> (Overseas) Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force\*.

*\*On his attestation papers, Charles Mortimer Rendell declared that he had spent three years in the service of Canadian Militia units: the 102<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Rocky Mountain Rangers and of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Canada Rifles – although the official name of the 30<sup>th</sup> Militia Regiment was the Wellington Rifles.*

A medical examination and also attestation followed on November 10, this taking place for certain in the provincial capital city of Victoria. His medical report found him as...*fit for the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force*...and described his physical condition as...*robust*. This was quite a compliment, and perhaps more than a little surprising, given that his age at the time was forty-nine years.

It was on that same November 10 that the officer commanding the 30<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel John Albert Hall, brought to a conclusion the formalities of Private Rendell's enlistment when he declared – on paper – that...*C.M. Rendell...having been finally approved and inspected by me this day...I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.*

Where exactly the newly-forming 30<sup>th</sup> Battalion was to train in the weeks prior to its departure overseas has been difficult to ascertain. The construction of the *Bay Street Armoury* in Victoria was to be completed in 1915 but perhaps a little too late for its use by Private Rendell's unit: in any case, such use is not recorded.

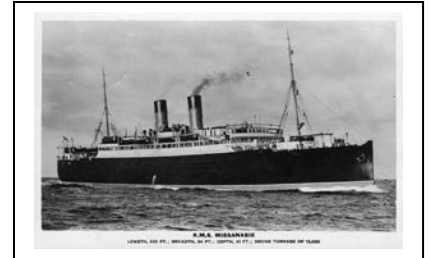


The *Willows Exhibition Park* was also employed and it is a single recently-discovered source that *suggests* that this may have been the venue.

(Right above: *The 30<sup>th</sup> Battalion on board the ferry Princess Mary as she leaves Victoria for the short journey to Vancouver – from the [dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr](http://dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr) web-site*)

The formation did not have long to wait for its departure: the date that it sailed from Canada was February 23 of 1915 and by then it had travelled by train from Vancouver across the country to the east-coast port of Halifax.

The 30<sup>th</sup> Battalion was divided into three contingents for its trans-Atlantic passage and was embarked onto three different troop transports: *Missanabie*, *Megantic* and *Southland*\*. The records show that *Missanabie* also carried the 23<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of Canadian Infantry, *Southland* embarked the 32<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, while on board *Megantic* was also 'C' Squadron of the 7<sup>th</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles as well as three batteries and the ammunition column of the 6<sup>th</sup> Brigade of the Canadian Field Artillery.



(Right above: *The photograph of His Majesty's Transport Missanabie – one of the three vessels to transport the 30<sup>th</sup> Battalion to England - is from the Old Ship Picture Galleries web-site.*)

Although Private Rendell is recorded as having been a soldier of the Battalion's 4<sup>th</sup> Company, this has not helped in ascertaining on which troopship he sailed.

*\*This latter vessel was originally designated Vaderland but upon its requisitioning by the British Admiralty, the German-sounding name – in fact, Vaderland is Dutch – was replaced by Southland. It would seem that the name Borderland has, perhaps erroneously, been employed for the ship as well. Southland was torpedoed and sunk in 1917, Missanabie likewise in 1918 while Megantic, although hit by a torpedo in 1917, survived both the incident and the war.*

All three took some twelve days to traverse the ocean, arriving in England on March 7: two, *Missanabie* and *Southland*, then docked in Avonmouth, Port of Bristol, while *Megantic* proceeded on to Liverpool.

The three contingents of the 30<sup>th</sup> Battalion were re-united at the large Canadian military complex of *Shorncliffe* on the Dover Straits and in the vicinity of the town and harbour of Folkestone. Records of this period show a small camp already established there but not large enough for the wave of Canadian soldiery which was about to descend upon the area. Quarters were hurriedly being constructed but, in early 1915, the huts and tents available had to be supplemented for the time being by billets in local homes.



(Right above: *Little remains of Shorncliffe Military Camp today apart from a barracks occupied by Gurkha troops. The Military Cemetery almost alone serves as a reminder of the events of a century ago. – photograph from 2016*)

(continued)



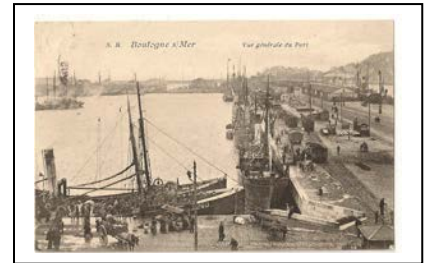
(Right below: *A view of the coastal town of Folkestone almost a century later as seen from the white cliffs of nearby Dover – photograph from 2009*)

Where Private Rendell and the other personnel of the 30<sup>th</sup> Battalion were to be quartered, however, appears not to be recorded. What *is* recorded, however, is that the 30<sup>th</sup> Battalion's posting to *Shorncliffe* – or at least to the United Kingdom – was to be of a long duration - and its presumptions of seeing *active service* were to be dashed exactly six weeks after having arrived from Canada\*.



*\*The 30<sup>th</sup> Battalion, was soon to be re-designated as the 30<sup>th</sup> Reserve Battalion – as of April 18, 1915 – and then remained in existence physically only until the month of January of 1917 when its remaining personnel was absorbed by the newly-organized 1<sup>st</sup> Reserve Battalion. By far the majority of the almost two-hundred sixty Overseas Battalions authorized by the Government of Canada went no further than the United Kingdom. There they were to serve as re-enforcement pools for the fifty or so battalions of the four Canadian Divisions serving on the Continent.*

At the end of April of 1915 – so says his pay record – or on May 3 – so cites his personal dossier – Private Rendell was transferred – on paper - from the 30<sup>th</sup> Reserve Battalion to the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion (*48<sup>th</sup> Highlanders of Canada*) already serving on the *Western Front*. Days later, likely on May 16, he was transferred physically – by ship – from nearby Folkestone to its French counterpart, Boulogne, on the coast opposite.



(Right above: *An image of the French port of Boulogne at or about the time of the Great War – from a vintage post-card*)

From this point onwards there appears to be a dearth of information from any source: Private Rendell's movements must now be surmised according to the entries of the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion War Diary for this following period.

Private Rendell's re-enforcing detachment was now likely to have made its way directly eastwards, from Boulogne towards the area of the small northern French community of Essars, in the rear area of the front. The draft would then have reported *to duty* to the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion, at the time serving in the fighting at a place called Festubert.

\* \* \* \* \*

The 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion was a component of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Infantry Brigade, itself an element of the Canadian Division\*. The Battalion had been among the first to travel overseas from Canada, having sailed on His Majesty's Transport *Megantic* in early October of 1914. The convoy carrying the Canadian Division had arrived at the English south-coast naval facility of Plymouth-Devonport on October 14; on the morrow, the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion had disembarked, whereupon the unit had then been transported to the large British military complex on the Salisbury Plain.

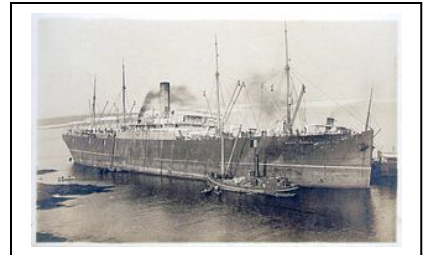
*\*Later, with the advent of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Division, the formation was re-designated as the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Division.*

*(Right: The harbour of Plymouth-Devonport as it was almost a century after the Great War – and a lot less busy nowadays - photograph from 2013)*



The next seventeen weeks had been spent under canvas, much at the mercy of a rainy and snowy English winter, before the entire Division, during the period of February 10 to 15, was to cross the English Channel from Avonport, Bristol, to the Breton port of St-Nazaire.

*(Right: His Majesty's Transport Mount Temple, requisitioned from the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, here shown in 1907 having run aground off Nova Scotia, was the vessel on which the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion made the journey from Avonmouth to St-Nazaire in February of 1915. The photograph is from the Wikipedia web-site.)*



From there the Canadians had been transported to the northern area of France where the Division was to assume responsibility for the *Fleurbaix Sector* - for the following two months it was to prove to be a relatively quiet posting. It had been a period which was to permit all Battalion personnel to become accustomed to the rigours, routines and perils of life in – and out of – the trenches\*.



*(Right above: Troops on the march in the north of France during the early period of the Great War – from a vintage post-card)*

*\*During the Great War, British and Empire (later Commonwealth) battalions had their time more or less equally divided into three postings: in theory a week was to be spent in the front lines, at times little more than a few metres separating them from the enemy forward positions; a second week was then served in support positions, perhaps a hundred metres or so behind the front; the unit was then withdrawn into reserve – either Brigade, Divisional or Corps Reserve, the former nearest to the forward area, the latter the furthest away.*



*Of course, things were never as neat and tidy as set out in the preceding format and troops could find themselves in a certain position at times for weeks on end.*

*(Right above: A photograph of Canadian troops in support positions somewhere on the Somme in the autumn of 1916, only months earlier having been equipped with those steel helmets and, less visible, British Short Lee-Enfield Mark III Rifles – from Illustration)*

The Canadian Division was then to cross the Franco-Belgian frontier and to proceed towards the ravaged medieval city of Ypres, there to take over a north-eastern sector from French troops. This was an area of the so-called *Ypres Salient* which was to prove to be one of the most lethal sectors of the *Great War*.

It had been on April 15 that the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion was to begin its move, by the following evening having marched across the border to Abèle before having boarded busses to Poperinghe from where, again on foot, it had marched the final twelve kilometres or so eastward to take up billets in the remnants of the aforementioned city of Ypres. It was not until four days afterwards that the unit was to take over trenches, these in the area of Sint-Juliaan (*Saint-Julien*), there relieving the 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion.



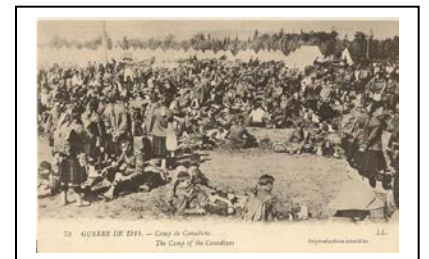
(Right above: *Busses requisitioned from the public transportation system in London being used by troops in Belgium – from Illustration*)

Two days later, while the final units of the Canadian Division had still been labouring to move into their new positions, the Germans had attacked.

(Right: *An aerial photograph, taken in July of 1915 – just after the battle of 2<sup>nd</sup> Ypres - which shows the shell of the medieval city, an image entitled Ypres-la-Morte (Ypres the Dead) – By the end of the conflict there was little left standing. – from Illustration*)



The Division had moved into the *Ypres Salient* just after mid-April. Some units had not even been *in situ* when, only days later, the dam had broken - although it was gas rather than water which, for a few days, had threatened to sweep all before it. The date was April 22, 1915.



(Right above: *The caption reads merely ‘Camp of Canadians’ but it is from the early days of the Great War, thus likely in either northern France or in Belgium. The troops are from a Canadian-Scottish unit. – from a vintage post-card*)

The 2<sup>nd</sup> *Battle of Ypres* saw to see the first use of chlorine gas by the Germans during the *Great War*. Later to become an everyday event, and with the introduction of protective measures such as advanced gas-masks, the chlorine was to prove no more dangerous than the rest of the military arsenals of the warring nations. But on this first occasion, to inexperienced troops without the means to combat it, the yellow-green cloud of chlorine had proved overwhelming.



(continued)



**(Preceding page: *The very first protection against gas was to urinate on a handkerchief which was then held over the nose and mouth. However, all the armies were soon producing gas-masks, some of the first of which are seen here being tested by Scottish troops. – from either *Illustration* or *Le Miroir**)**

The cloud had been first noticed at five o'clock in the afternoon of April 22. In the sector subjected to the most concentrated use of the gas, the French Colonial troops to the Canadian left had wavered and then had broken, to leave the left flank of the Canadians uncovered and the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion War Diarist to report a number of them having passed in haste to the rear through the Canadian trenches...*many of them wounded. Enemy shelled trenches all night.*



**(Right above: *Entitled: *Bombardement d'Ypres, le 5 juillet 1915* – from *Illustration**)**

By the 23<sup>rd</sup> of the month the situation had become relatively stable – at least temporarily - and the positions, heavily shelled in the vicinity of Sint-Juliaan, had held firm at least partially until the morning of the 24<sup>th</sup> when the enemy had again attacked the front lines at Sint-Juliaan and had inflicted heavy casualties. A further retirement had thereupon become necessary.



**(Right above: *The Memorial to the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Division – the Brooding Soldier or simply the St-Julien Memorial – stands just to the south of the village of Langemark (then Langemarck) at the Vancouver Crossroads where the Canadians withstood the German attack – abetted by gas – at Ypres (today Ieper) in April of 1915. – photograph from 2010*)**

At times there were to be breaches in the defensive lines but, fortunately, either the Germans had been unaware of how close a breakthrough had been, or they had not had the means of exploiting the situation. And then the Canadians and the British were to close the gaps.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion had been relieved on the following day, April 25, and had been withdrawn to some former French reserve trenches closer to Ypres. The next day, April 26, was to be one of apparent confusion, the Battalion having retired at two o'clock in the morning to its Transport Lines just to the west of Ypres, before then having been ordered forward just six hours later into reserve positions. Six hours later again the unit had been again moved, into trenches at Wieltje, just to the north-east of the city.

There the unit had been shelled continuously, although there was to be no infantry attack, before it once more, at half-past seven the following morning, April 27, had been ordered to return to the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion Transport Lines in the vicinity of the village of Vlamertinghe.

It had now been time to take a casualty count: on that morning of April 27 the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion War Diarist was to note...*Total Casualties for April 22<sup>nd</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>/15. Killed 1 Officer, 16 Other Ranks – Wounded 5 Officers, 19 Other Ranks – 11 Officers, 639 Other Ranks.*

Many of those six-hundred thirty-nine...*missing in action*...were to later return to the unit, others would be reported by the administration of the various medical facilities, but all too many would be remembered only subsequently by a name carved among the fifty-five thousand of the *Menin Gate* and the thirty-five thousand of the *Tyne Cot Memorial*.

(Right: *In the stone of the Menin Gate at Ypres (today Ieper) there are carved the names of British and Empire (Commonwealth) troops who fell in the Ypres Salient during the Great War and who have no known last resting-place. There are almost fifty-five thousand remembered there; nevertheless, so great was the final number, that it was to be necessary to commemorate those who died, 'missing' after August 16 of 1917, just fewer than thirty-five thousand, on the Tyne Cot Memorial between Zonnebeke and Passchendaele. – photograph from 2010)*



On April 28...*Battalion took up line of trenches north of St-Jean.* (Entire 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion War Diary entry for that day)

*Enemy quiet. Battalion moved to take up new line of trenches at No. 4 Pontoon Bridge.* (Entire 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion War Diary entry for April 29)



And for April 30...*Trenches shelled.*

(Right above: *The Yser Canal in the northern outskirts of Ypres almost a century after units of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Infantry Brigade moved to man its western bank at the end of April, 1915 – west is to the left – photograph from 2014)*

During the first days of May, with the Battalion now back in support positions, there were to be a number of alarms and the unit had been prepared to move forward once more.

However, the crisis had dissipated and on May 4, the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion was to march the painfully-long twenty kilometres south-westward, away from *the Salient*, to billets in the area of the northern French town of Bailleul.

(Right: *The re-built town of Bailleul almost a century after the visit by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Infantry Brigade: Much of the damage to be done to it was the result of the later fighting in the spring of 1918. – photograph from 2010.*)



The unit had remained in the area of Bailleul for ten days, at first resting but with route marches and inspections having imposed more and more on the daily routine. On May 11 had come an order to be ready to march at short notice but it was to be a false alert and the Battalion had remained *in situ* until May 14.

(continued)



On that 14<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1915, the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion had begun to move further down the line to the south, and into the areas of Festubert and Givenchy. The French were about to undertake a major offensive just further to the south and had asked for British support.

There at Festubert a series of attacks and counter-attacks would take place by which the British High Command was to manage to gain three kilometres of ground but also was to contrive to destroy, by using the unimaginative tactic of the frontal assault, what had been left of the British pre-War professional Army after *Second Ypres*. The Canadian Division was also to contribute to the campaign but – not fielding the same numbers of troops – was not to participate to the same extent. It had nonetheless suffered heavy losses.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion had moved into billets at Rubecq in the early evening of May 14, to remain there resting for two days and three nights, although under orders to be ready to move at a single hour's notice. At three in the morning of May 17...*Battalion paraded in full marching order & went into trenches at RICHBOURG (Richebourg).*

On May 18...*Battalion moved into 2<sup>nd</sup> line trenches...but by the next day had apparently moved again...in reserve trenches north of Festubert.*

Excerpt of 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion War Diary entry for May 20, 1915: *Coys 2 & 4 attacked... On account of being too left, and the enemies' heavy machine gun and shell fire the Companies were compelled to retire and were unable to make much headway.*



*What were left of the 2 Companies connected on the left with the 16<sup>th</sup> Batt and on the right with the 8<sup>th</sup> Batt, 2 Bgde, and took up and held the new line...*

*150 casualties with 1 Officer K, 2 W.*

(Right above: *Number 63525, Private J.S. Kennedy, a Newfoundlander in Canadian uniform, lies in Guards Cemetery, Windy Corner, at Festubert. – photograph from 2015)*

The next day, May 21, had apparently been quiet with the Battalion moving into first-line trenches. On the morrow, May 22, the unit was to be relieved and by nine in the evening it had marched to – and had taken up billets in - the village of Essars. It was to remain there for four days until May 26 when it had marched to and into the trenches at Festubert. On May 31, having spent much of its time digging and having been sporadically shelled by the German guns, the Battalion had been relieved and had gone into billets at Oblighem.

It is not unlikely that it had been during one of these two intervals in the fighting that Private Rendell and the re-enforcement draft of which he was surely a part, had reported to *duty* with the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion at either Essars or Oblighem. However, what role he was to play upon his arrival has not been recorded.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Canadian Division and Indian troops, the 7<sup>th</sup> (Meerut) Division\* also having been ordered to serve at Festubert, had fared hardly better than the British during this confrontation: each contingent – a Division – was to incur over two-thousand casualties before the offensive drew to a close.

The French effort – using the same primitive tactics - was to likewise be a failure but it was on an even larger scale; it was to cost them just over one hundred-thousand *killed, wounded and missing*.

*\*The Indian troops also served – and lost heavily – in other battles in this area in 1915 before being transferred to the Middle East.*

(Right: *A one-time officer who served in the Indian Army during the Second World War, pays his respects to those who fell, at the Indian Memorial at Neuve-Chapelle. – photograph from 2010(?)*)



The reprieve for the personnel of the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion at Oblichem was now to last until June 6, when it was ordered further south to Givenchy-les-la-Bassée\*, a small village not far distant to the south of Festubert; there it would relieve the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion in the trenches. Just as quickly, the unit moved back into billets at Le Préal on the following day, June 7, where it was to be greeted with the news that the Battalion would attack enemy positions on June 10.

*\*Since the place is oft-times referred to simply as Givenchy it is worthwhile knowing that there are two other Givenchys in the region: Givenchy-le-Noble, to the west of Arras, and Givenchy-en-Gohelle, a village which lies in the shadow of a crest of land which dominates the Douai Plain: Vimy Ridge.*

After two days of resting in billets and of likely anticipating the imminent assault, it must have come as a welcome piece of news to most that the attack had been postponed: not only that, but the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Infantry Brigade was to be relieved by 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Infantry Brigade and the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion was to take over billets in the community of Croix de Fer.

The Battalion was now to remain at Croix de Fer for the next twelve days. During six of those days it was under orders to be ready to move at one hour's notice but this order had latterly been rescinded\*. On June 22 Private Rendell's unit marched forward to relieve the 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion and to take responsibility for some reserve trenches. Only two days later afterwards, it returned to its billets at Croix de Fer.

*\*Also notable at this juncture is the report of a draft of eleven re-enforcements having arrived on June 15. The event in itself was surely not unusual, particularly given the unit's recent losses, but it is the first mention of re-enforcements that the author has noticed in all the pages penned by the War Diarist from the time of the Battalion's arrival on the Continent.*

Two days later again the unit was marching away from the battlefields of Festubert and Givenchy – and so was the remainder of the Canadian Division.

Ordered into the forward trenches on two occasions during that month to support British efforts – and incurring many of its casualties, although many fewer, due to repeating the same sort of mistakes as at Festubert – by June 24 the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion was retiring from the area. At about the same time, over a number of days, so was the entire Canadian Division.

From Croix de Fer, Private Rendell's Battalion then moved on successive days to billets in Berquin and Bailleul before turning eastward and into Belgium, to the *Ploegsteert Sector*, just across the frontier. There it was to take up its new and more permanent quarters at a place called *Lampernisse Farm*.

Having reached the area of Ploegsteert\* on July 5, there the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion remained – as did the entire Canadian Division. In the next months it came to be well-acquainted with the Franco-Belgian area between Armentières in the east – any further east would have been in German-occupied territory – Bailleul in the west, and Messines in the north; given the route marches enumerated in the War Diary and the itineraries used, it would have been surprising had it been otherwise.



*\*Ploegsteert is a community just to the north of the Franco-Belgian frontier.*

(Right above: *Some of the farmland in the area of Messines, a mine crater from the time of the 1917 British offensive in the foreground – photograph from 2014*)

July was a quiet month, the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion having remained in the same general area training, playing sports, supplying working-parties – often for digging trench-lines – and undergoing inspection for a number of things by a number of different officers. On occasion the tour spent in reserve was further afield than usual, but the daily routine was much the same and there were – are - no large towns in the area where to spend the little, if any, free time available.



The 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion's War Diary entry for August 18 comprises a mere dozen words: maybe there should have been more.

(Right above: *A British field ambulance, of a more permanent nature than some – from a vintage post-card*)

On that August 18, Private Rendell was reported as having incurred a shrapnel wound to the chest and then having been evacuated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Field Ambulance, one of eight *other rank* casualties to be admitted on the day. On August 19, the next day, he was forwarded to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Casualty Clearing Station at Bailleul.



(continued)



**(Preceding page: A British casualty clearing station – the one pictured here under canvas for mobility if and when the necessity arose – being established somewhere in France during the early years of the War. Other such medical establishments were of a much more permanent nature. - from a vintage post-card)**

The husband of Florence to whom, as of March 1, 1915, he had allocated a monthly seventeen dollars from his pay - he was father to Leonard, to Alice-Gertrude, to Hilda and to Ernest-Arthur.

Charles Mortimer Rendell was the son of the Honourable George Thomas Rendell, of *W. & G. Rendell, Commission & Lumber Merchants, Water Street*, and to Mary Wix Rendell (née Wood) of St. John's, Newfoundland, and was also brother to Margaret-Alexander, Francis-Edward, Barbara-Marion, Walter-Herbert and to Mary-Elizabeth.

Private Rendell was reported by the commanding officer of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Casualty Clearing Station at Bailleul as having *died of wounds* on August 19, 1915.

Charles Mortimer Rendell had enlisted at the apparent age of forty-five years and eleven months, his date of birth – from attestation papers – December 23, 1868. However, the parish records of St Thomas' Anglican Church in St. John's document the date as having been December 23, 1865\*.

Private Charles Mortimer Rendell was entitled to the 1914-1915 Star, as well as to the British War Medal (centre) and to the Victory Medal (Inter-Allied War Medal).

*\*More likely - since the birth-date of his brother Francis-Edward is recorded as having been June 8, 1869,*

