



## GREEN, DANIEL ABBOTT



Second Lieutenant: The King's (Liverpool Regiment) 3rd Battalion. attached. 1st Battalion.

Second Division

Age: 21

Killed in Action Date of Death: 13/11/1916

His medal card shows he first enlisted in the 19th Royal Fusiliers with number 408 as a Private. The 19th (Service) Battalion (2nd Public Schools) was formed at Epsom, 11 September 1914, by the Public Schools and University Men's Force. On the 26 June 1915 it was attached to 98th Brigade, 33rd Division. The Division began to assemble at Clipstone Camp in Nottinghamshire on 1 July 1915, and moved to the Bulford area on 3 August 1915. It moved to France in November 1915 27 February 1916 it was transferred to GHQ & was disbanded on 24 April 1916, with many of the men being commissioned including Daniel.

Following his commission he is shown in the Liverpool Regiment as a Second Lieutenant. 1st Battalion of the Liverpool Regiment at the outbreak of war in August 1914 was in Aldershot. Part of 6th Brigade, 2nd Division. . Thus Daniel was drafted into replace those lost in the heavy fighting. The date of his transfer was the 14 November 1915. The 1st Battalion with the 2nd Division was one of the first Divisions to move to France, the 2nd Division remained on the Western Front throughout the war. It took part in most of the major actions. His death coincides with The Battle of the Ancre - 13th - 18th November 1916. . He was killed leading his men on a night raid near Beaumont Hamel. His body was never found.

He was the son of Daniel Abbott Green and Anna Maria Green, of East Donyland Hall, Colchester. The Green family took over as tenants of Fingringhoe Hall in 1815. By 1900 they were farming a large area of land between Layer Road and Fingringhoe Road but much of this land was commandeered by the War Office for WW1. Two very costly High Court cases against the War Office were unsuccessful. In 1915 Fingringhoe Hall and the adjacent land was sold to others & the family moved to East Donyland Hall where the family lived until the death of Mr Abbott Green senior in 1943.

Thus Daniel's name appears on both St. Lawrence's & St Andrew's Memorial Plaques. His father was a breeder of the Suffolk Punch horses. His father also had a renowned herd of shorthorn cattle, which won many prizes at the Royal Show & Essex Show. Daniel was educated at King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmunds, where he was captain of soccer and hockey. Tall, athletic & fair-haired, he was a keen shot; his greatest love was farming. At school he had hated the Officer Training Corps and would never have chosen an Army career. Nevertheless he volunteered in August



1914.

He is centre of the front row in the 1912 Hockey Team & extreme right in the front row of the Soccer Team of 1911 below. The school magazine, 'The Burian' from 1911-1913 There is also a rather interesting quote on the page previous to the football photograph - under the title 'Characters of the 1st XI', it states that D.A.Green (centre-half), "Always plays hard and does his best. Apt to be put off by doing a few things badly at the start. Rather slow, but makes up for this by hard work."





Daniel was awarded the 1914 -1915 Star, the 1914- 1920 War Medal , the 1914-1919 Victory Medal

Name	Corps	Rank	Regt. No.
<b>GREEN</b>	<b>19/R. Fus</b>	<b>PL</b>	<b>408</b>
<b>D. A.</b>	<b>hospo R</b>	<b>* 2/10</b>	
<b>Daniel Abbott</b>			
<b>Lt Col R</b>	<b>13 F</b>	<b>Com. 3rd Lt. Regt.</b>	<b>6.7.16.</b>
<b>15 STAR</b>	<b>TP/70B 16</b>	<b>W/9944 d/28.3.23</b>	<b>NW/2/5214</b>
Theatre of War first served in	<b>France</b>		
Date of entry therein	<b>14.11.15.</b>		

His brother , Geoffrey was a Lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers. He was born in Fingringhoe hall as well. he was known locally as "Buller". He was educated at St Edward's Bury St. Edmunds. He joined the Lancashire Fusiliers as soon as he could but was not allowed to go to France until he was 17 in 1916. He remained in France until the War ended and was twice wounded. During the Second World War he commanded a very secret section of the Home Guard given the task of carrying out assassinations & sabotage in the event Germany had invaded.



Pictures of "Buller" taken during WW1 & in middle age.



The family at a wedding 8th October 1942 of Awdry. L to R back row :- Buller, Awdry, Sybil. Front row L to R :- Beryl, Anna Maria (the mother of them all), Margaret, Mary.



The picture is Margaret in World War 2.

His sisters also served their Country :

Beryl, born 1893, served as a VAD nurse.

Sibyl, born 1894, volunteered to work in a munitions factory in the Midlands filling shell cases. Then worked for the Red Cross as a VAD nurse.

Mary, born 1896, like Sibyl, volunteered to work in a munitions factory in the Midlands filling shell cases. Then worked for the Red Cross as a VAD nurse at Larkhill Military Hospital.

In the Second World War :-

Awdry born 1907 became farm manager for a large farm at Cockfield, Suffolk & also acted as a King's Messenger taking secret messages by army truck at night wherever she was sent.

Margaret born 1914 joined the Territorial VADs in 1938 and served as a nurse throughout the war.

Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead

Grave/Memorial Reference: Pier and Face 1 D 8 B and 8 C

Cemetery: THIEPVAL MEMORIAL



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On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter. In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918. The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. The memorial also serves as an Anglo-French Battle Memorial in recognition of the joint nature of the 1916 offensive and a small cemetery containing equal numbers of Commonwealth and French graves lies at the foot of the memorial. The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, was built between 1928 and 1932 and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the President of France, on 31 July 1932. The dead of other Commonwealth countries who died on the Somme and have no known graves are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere.

#### OTHER MEMORIALS

There is a church brass to Daniel's memory put up by his grandfather, Thomas Goodchild, in Great Yeldham Church. It is dedicated to his four grandsons, who died in the two World Wars

Saint Andrew's Fingringhoe & Saint Lawrence Memorial Plaque & the Methodist Chapel Fingringhoe

