Westfield War Memorial Village

The son of the local architect Thomas H. Mawson was killed in April 1915 with the King’s Own and inspired his father to design this village for disabled veterans and their families. The Storey family, who gave the land, played a key role in establishing the community which has continued to expand and cater for successive generations of disabled and necessitous ex-servicemen and women. The village’s own memorial, designed by Storey Institute art mistress Jennifer Delahunt, shows an able soldier providing a comrade in difficulty with a drink - thus capturing the settlement’s ethos. Westfield highlights how philanthropy has always played in supporting the wounded of war.

Caton Road, Carriage and Wagon Works

The 5th Battalion of the King’s Own were billeted in the disused Wagon Works for a couple of days in August 1914, within days of their departure. Work began to convert the site to a prisoner of war, or internment camp. Germans and Austrians who were in Britain at the time the war started were brought here, some were German waiters from hotels in Manchester and merchant seamen from ships in British harbours on 4 August 1914. The Wagon Works was used as a POW camp well into 1915.

Bowerham Barracks

The Regimental Depot of the King’s Own Royal Regiment, now The Lancaster Campus of the University of Cumbria, was opened in 1880 and many thousands of men were to be trained here. In the First World War it was to here that reservists were called up, where they had their kit issued and headed to camps in the south of England to continue training and then be posted overseas. Whilst new buildings have been added much of the original barracks can still be seen, including the Armoury, Officer’s Mess, Barrack Blocks and Married Quarters.

Site of Dallas Road Drill Hall

No trace now remains of the home of the “Lancaster Gunners” the local Territorial unit of the Royal Artillery. The large drill hall had plenty of space for the guns, but once they’d left for the Western Front the site was used by the Army Remount Service which obtained horses for military use – at both home and overseas.

Lancaster Great War Trail App

Accompanying this walking trail is a mobile App that you can download and run on your Android Smartphone or ‘Tablet. This App features the full On the War Path trail and shorter variations and helps guide you on your walk through the city while presenting multimedia such as photographs, audio clips and some archive video footage linked to key locations along the route. The App is an outcome of the collaborative project Streets of Mourning and Community Memory in Lancaster supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and can be downloaded at www.wp.lancs.ac.uk/greatwar.

Lancaster Military Heritage Group

www.lmhg.org
www.lancasterwarmemorials.org.uk

King’s Own Royal Regiment Museum,
Market Square, Lancaster, LA1 1HT
www.kingsownmuseum.plus.com

Lancashire County Council’s Archives Service
Lancashire Archives, Record Office, Bow Lane, Preston, PR1 2RE
www.lancashire.gov.uk/archives

Regimental Museums
www.armymuseums.org.uk

Lancaster District Family History Group
www.lfhg.org

The Quakers
www.lancsquakers.org.uk

SUPPORTING PARTNERS:

LANCASTER’S WORL D WAR ONE WALKING TRAIL

ON THE WAR PATH

WHY REMEMBER?

From August 2014 the world began to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War with an outpouring of events that are still ongoing. Now, over one hundred years later, it’s a good time to consider the impact of the war and how it shaped the world we live in today. "Why remember?" is the question that is being asked across the globe and the aim of this project is to encourage people to think about the First World War and its effects in our world today.

The First World War was a turning point in world history that had a profound and lasting effect on the course of events. It claimed the lives of over 16 million people across the globe and left a lasting impact on the world and its people. The scale of the war was unprecedented and the sacrifices made by those who fought and died in it will never be forgotten.

Leaflet published and promoted by Lancaster City Council
The First World War

WHY REMEMBER?

From August 2014, the world began to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War. But why should we remember?

The First World War was a turning point in world history. It claimed the lives of over 16 million people across the globe and had a huge impact on those who experienced it. The war and its consequences shaped much of the twentieth century, and the impact of it can still be felt today.

Now, over one hundred years after it began, the centenary events are ensuring those who lived, fought and served during the years 1914-18 will be remembered.

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Supporting Partners:


Lancaster’s World War One Walking Trail

Lancaster’s World War One Walking Trail is a guided walking trail through the city of Lancaster, highlighting places of interest and stories from the First World War. The trail is a way to remember those who fought and served during the war, and to learn about the impact of the war on the city of Lancaster.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

Westfield War Memorial Village

The son of the local architect Thomas H. Mawson was killed in April 1915 with the King's Own and inspired his father to design this village for disabled veterans and their families. The Storey family, who gave the land, played a key role in establishing the community which has continued to expand and cater for successive generations of disabled and necessitous ex-servicemen and women. The village's own memorial, designed by Storey Institute art mistress Jennifer Delahunt, shows an able soldier providing a comrade in difficulty with a drink - thus capturing the settlement's ethos.

Westfield War Memorial Village

The Storey Foundation also played a key role in establishing the community, which has continued to expand and cater for successive generations of disabled and necessitous ex-servicemen and women. The village's own memorial, designed by Storey Institute art mistress Jennifer Delahunt, shows an able soldier providing a comrade in difficulty with a drink - thus capturing the settlement's ethos.

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Lancaster Military Heritage Group

Lancashire County Council’s Archives Service

Lancashire Archives, Record Office, Bow Lane, Preston, PR1 2RE

Lancashire Archives

www.lancashire.gov.uk/archives

Regimental Museums

www.armymuseums.org.uk

Lancaster District Family History Group

www.lfhg.org

The Quakers

www.lancsquakers.org.uk

Leaflet published and promoted by Lancaster City Council

www.visitsc.co.uk
LANCASTER WW1 WALKING TRAIL
ON THE WAR PATH

1 City Museum
We begin on the steps of the City Museum in Market Square, known as the Old Town Hall. In 1914 it was a major recruiting office where many locals joined up. Buses used to line up in Market Square to take workers to the munitions works at White Lund and Caton Road. Take a look around the museum of the King’s Own Royal Regiment inside. Notice the Unitarian Church and Royal Albert Hospital memorials too. As buildings change over years, these memorials are now kept safe in the King’s Own Museum.

22 Penny Street
22 Penny Street – Now The Pound Bakery. In 1914, this was Hoppold’s Pork Butchers owned by one of many German families who had settled in Britain in the latter part of the 19th Century. Whilst anti-German feeling in high families like the Hoppolds were by no means pro-German. Frederick Hoppold actually left his studies to enlist in the King’s Own, one of the “Lancaster Pals” and was later commissioned and awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

39 Penny Street
39 Penny Street – Now The Cornish Bakery – was another business affected by anti-German feeling. Owned by Frederick Kramer, the pork butcher’s shop was attacked by Lance Corporal Joseph William O’Brien, of the 2nd Battalion, King’s Own. A veteran of the Boer War, who had served in France from 25 January 1915, O’Donnell was dealt with by Lancaster’s Police Court and then returned to service.

Royal Lancaster Infirmary
A6 - Royal Lancaster Infirmary. In September 1914, the Committee of the RLI offered to bed spaces to the government for wounded soldiers. The first men arrived in November 1914, twelve British soldiers and two Belgians. At the old entrance to the RLI can be found two memorials commemorating the Lancashire Pals. In the First World War – Spencer Elwood Barrow and Captain Frank-Miller Bingham who, whilst a doctor, and much in demand by the military, served as an infantry officer with the 5th King’s Own. Unfortunately, he was killed by a sniper on 22 May 1915, and the memorial brass was unveiled in December 1915. This may be Lancaster’s first memorial of the war.

Springfield Barracks
South Road - Springfield Barracks (White Cross)
Across the road from the RLI is the site of Springfield Barracks, which accommodated the Royal Lancashire Militia between 1854 and 1889. The site was acquired by the Lancaster firm of Stokey’s and during the First World War accommodation was made available by them for Army Cadets.

The Town Hall
Dallton Square - The Town Hall. Opened in 1909. The town hall was the site of the 5th Territorial Force Battalion Colours of the 5th Territorial Force Battalion. Colours of the 5th Territorial Force Battalion. It was in this Chapel that the Colours of the 5th Battalion were laid up on 6 August 1914, for not since 1881 had Colours been taken on active service. When the war was over the Regiment’s War Memorial was located here, and many individual plaques record soldiers of the regiment including those awarded the Victoria Cross. Outside the Regimental Chapel and in the main body of the church can be found additional memorials to the Lancaster Gunners, St. John Ambulance and to the 7th Battalion of the King’s Own. The request for a memorial in the Regimental Chapel was declined by the Regiment so still remains outside the Chapel. The nurse Muriel B. Ogilvy is listed on the plaque dedicated to members of St John’s Ambulance, a rare inclusion of a woman on a Lancaster memorial.

King Street
King Street – YMCA opened in 1906. During the war the YMCA welcomed thousands of soldiers and provided a place for rest and recreation away from military training. In 1918 amidst rising fears of inappropriate drinking especially among women, the YMCA formed a club for munition workers.

Priory Church
The Priory Church and the King’s Own Royal Regiment’s Chapel. It was in this church that the Colours of the 5th Battalion were laid up on 6 August 1914, for not since 1881 had Colours been taken on active service. When the war was over the Regiment’s War Memorial was located here, and many individual plaques record soldiers of the regiment including those awarded the Victoria Cross. Outside the Regimental Chapel and in the main body of the church can be found additional memorials to the Lancaster Gunners, St. John Ambulance and to the 7th Battalion of the King’s Own. The request for a memorial in the Regimental Chapel was declined by the Regiment so still remains outside the Chapel. The nurse Muriel B. Ogilvy is listed on the plaque dedicated to members of St John’s Ambulance, a rare inclusion of a woman on a Lancaster memorial.

Giant Axe Field
You can see the Giant Axe field from the rear of the Priory Church. Used for military parades for many years in September 1914 the Lancaster Pals or Gallant 200 as the local press called them, gathered here before leaving for the south of England for training. On 24 February 1915, many of the Pals went to the Western Front with the rest of the 5th Battalion of the King’s Own. The finale of the peace celebrations in July 1919 assembled on the Giant Axe Field, after a parade through town.

Lancaster Railway Station
It was from here that on 6 August 1914 the 5th Battalion departed to Barrow in Furness to guard the docks. It was again from here that on 14 August 1914, the 5th Battalion departed to the south of England and would eventually end up on the Western Front. Throughout the war thousands of soldiers of the Regiment and other units passed to and fro through Lancaster Castle Railway Station. It was here that the first 14 wounded soldiers arrived for admission to the Royal Lancaster Infirmary in November 1914, the first of many.

The Friends Meeting House
A Quaker meeting house has stood in Meeting House Lane since 1677. Since declaring its commitment to peace in 1660, the Religious Society of Friends has opposed all wars. In WW1 whilst a small number of young male Quakers enlisted, many resisted the call to arms. Some joined the Friends’ Ambulance Unit working close to the frontline – unarmed – in ambulance convoys and medical stations. Others wanted nothing to do with the war and were known as Absolutists. Many came to this Meeting House to find mutual support and practical advice from others struggling with their consciences.

Lancaster’s General Post Office
Lancaster’s General Post Office displays a war memorial for the postal workers who served and fell in both World Wars, and can be found just inside the ramped entrance from Fenton Street. Many memorials have been moved from their original locations as buildings change and are now housed elsewhere. Look out for the Unitarian Church and Royal Albert Hospital memorials in the King’s Own Museum and the Waring & Gillow and Co-operative Society Memorials in the Town Hall.

1A High Street
1A High Street is the birthplace of poet Laurence Binyon. On 21 September 1914, before the full horror of the war was to be realised, he wrote the poem “For the Fallen” which has been described as the “the most beautiful expression of sorrow in the English language”. The verse is known, and used in Remembrance Day services across the world, in.

“They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:

Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning

We will remember them.”

This walking trail includes sites of both military and civilian significance to tell the story of the Great War in Lancaster. The Trail highlights sites of relevance to the war including memorials, both public and lesser known ones, and some where only the observant eye would notice evidence of its former wartime use.