


	Name:	Hugh Henshall Clifford WILLIAMSON 1st Coldstream Guards	
Age			
	Parents:	Hugh Henshall WILLIAMSON (born Dec Quarter 1860 in Newcastle, Staffordshire - died 31 Jul 1939 in Westminster, LDN, ENG) and Edith Irene Fanny BOND (born in 1863 in Wimbledon, SRY, ENG - died 12 Feb 1950 in Kensington, London, ENG)	
21	Life Range	28 Nov 1894- 15 Sep 1916	
	Marriage Status:	This person never married and had no children	
-34	Dec Quarter 1860	Birth of Father:	Hugh Henshall WILLIAMSON (born Dec Quarter 1860 in Newcastle, Staffordshire - died 31 Jul 1939 in Westminster, LDN, ENG). In Newcastle, Staffordshire.
-31	1863	Birth of Mother:	Edith Irene Fanny BOND (born in 1863 in Wimbledon, SRY, ENG - died 12 Feb 1950 in Kensington, London, ENG). In Wimbledon, SRY, ENG.
0	28 Nov 1894	Birth:	London, ENG. March Quarter.
7	1901	Census:	St Marylebone, LDN, ENG. At 24 Montague Square: Hugh H. Williamson, 40, Colliery Proprietor, born Newcastle, Staffordshire Edith I. F. Williamson, 38, born Wimbledon, Surrey Hugh H. C. Williamson, 6, born London (Plus a governess and four servants) [Class: RG13; Piece: 110; Folio: 138; Page: 11]
17	1911	Census:	Eton, BKM, ENG. At Eton College: Hugh Henshall Clifford Williamson, 16, School, born London [RG14PN7828 RG78PN391 RD144 SD1 ED5 SN162] At 61 Ennis Gardens, London SW (<i>Postal address Ravenscliffe, Goldenhill, Stoke on Trent</i>): Hugh H. Williamson, 48, Gentleman (Landowner & Farmer), born Newcastle, Staffordshire Edith I. F. Williamson, 46, married 24 years, 1 child - living (Plus four servants) [RG14PN428 RG78PN14 RD5 SD1 ED14 SN79]
19	26 Sep 1914	Commission:	
20	2 Nov 1915	Overseas:	
21	15 Sep 1916	Death:	France. Reported Missing in Action. Later reported Killed in Action.
		Burial:	Thiepval Memorial. Commemorated.
21	23 Oct 1916	Probate:	London, ENG. Of 61 Ennismore-road Middlesex lieutenant 1st battalion Coldstream Guards died 15 September 1916 in France Administration (with Will) London 23 October to Edith Irene Fanny Williamson (wife of Hugh Henshall Williamson). Effects £2203 2s. 2d.
		Personal File:	339/18542.
		Overseas:	2 Nov 1915.

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Ranker/OTC:	Pvte 1167 Inns of Court OTC (9/1914).
Reported Missing:	Yes.
Father's Occupation:	Colliery Owner.
School:	Eton.
Higher Education:	OXFORD: Christ Church.
Occupation:	PROF: LAW: Barrister (Training).
Brothers:	Only Son; Only Child.
Probate:	Father. London, ENG. Died at the Empire Nursing Home Vincent-square Westminster. Late of 55 Hans-place Chelsea. Probate granted 8 Dec 1939 to Alfred William Taylor, stockbroker, and Edith Irene Fanny Williamson, widow. Effects £181538 9s. 5d.
CWGC Register:	Son of H.H. and E.I.F. Williamson of 61 Ennismore Gardens, London.
Sources:	Etonians Who Fought in the Great War.
Other:	Parents refused to accept death.
Ranker 1914 +:	SNR: Inns of Court Pvte (14/9/1914)
OTC:	JNR: Eton -1911
Memorials:	Christ Church, Oxford
Decorations:	Star.

General Notes:

Oxford, Christ Church:

<http://www.chch.ox.ac.uk/cathedral/memorials/WW1/Hugh-Williamson>

His father was the son of Robert Williamson, Coal & Salt Merchant, born about 1821, Cloagh (?) Hill, Staffordshire. Robert died some time after 1871 (still looking).

His mother was the daughter of Erasmus (an Architect & Surveyor born in Liverpool abt 1837, died Eastbourne 1927, effects >£44000: son of Erasmus & Peace) & Fanny BOND. Edith had siblings Arthur Erasmus Bond born abt 1860, Douglas Vale Bond born abt 1864, sister Rosalie Emma Bond born abt 1867, Bertrum William Bond, MB, born abt 1870, Ralph Stuart Bond, a solicitor, born abt 1872.

NOTE: Hugh's great-grand-father Erasmus Bond (born 1809) patented the tonic in "Gin & Tonic" in London in 1858. Patent 1207. Erasmus Bond, of (?) Road, City Road, in the County of Middlesex, Mineral Water Manufacturer, for an invention for — " An improved aerated liquid."

From: Casualty Enquiries <casualty.enq@cwgc.org>

Date: Fri, 28 Jan 2011 11:54:37 +0000

To: "M.Durey@Murdoch.edu.au" <M.Durey@Murdoch.edu.au>

Conversation: Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Subject: Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Dear Mr Durey,

Thank you for your email dated 4th December, 2010, relating to Lt Hugh Henshall Clifford Williamson who is commemorated on The Thiepval Memorial. I would like to apologise for the delay in replying to your enquiry this is due to a large backlog of enquiries we are currently working to clear.

Please see below the details we have for Lt. Williamson and in addition some information relating to The Thiepval Memorial to the Missing of The Somme which I hope you find interesting.

You are correct in your assumption that the family's refusal to accept Lt. Williamson's death delayed the addition of his name to the The Thiepval Memorial. Our archival documents indicate that despite efforts by both The Commonwealth War Graves Commission and the Regiment to assure the family that Lt. Williamson did die and his body was never recovered, the family continued to object to his name being added to the Memorial, and at that time the CWGC continued to respect their wishes.

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In more recent times the Commission took the decision that our duty to commemorate every Commonwealth War Casualty as laid down in our Charter must now take precedence and his name should be added to the memorial. At this time the memorial was full, therefore his name was placed on the addenda panel. I would further explain that when the appropriate Regimental panels are due to be replaced Lt. Williamson's name will be included in the correct place on those panels.

I hope this explanation adequately explains the position and I would like to thank you for your interest.

Lieutenant WILLIAMSON, HUGH HENSHALL CLIFFORD

Unit: 1st Bn.

Regiment: Coldstream Guards

Age: 21

Cause of Death: Reported missing

Date of Death: 15 September 1916

Commemoration: THIEPVAL MEMORIAL

France

Addenda Panel

Additional Information: Son of H.H. and E.I.F. Williamson of 61 Ennismore Gardens, London.

Location: The Thiepval Memorial will be found on the D73, next to the village of Thiepval, off the main Bapaume to Albert road (D929). Each year a major ceremony is held at the memorial on 1 July.

Visiting: The Panel numbers (or Pier and Face) quoted at the end of each entry relate to the panels dedicated to the Regiment served with. In some instances where a casualty is recorded as attached to another Regiment, his name may alternatively appear within their Regimental Panel (or Pier and Face). Please refer to the on-site Memorial Register Introduction to determine the alternative panel numbers (or Pier and Face) if you do not find the name within the quoted Panels (or Pier and Face).

Historical: 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 1 August 1932 (originally scheduled for 16 May but due to the death of French President Doumer the ceremony was postponed until August). The dead of other Commonwealth countries, who died on the Somme and have no known graves, are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere.

I hope this explanation adequately clarifies the position and I would like to thank you for your interest.

Yours sincerely, Mary Boland, Enquiries Section