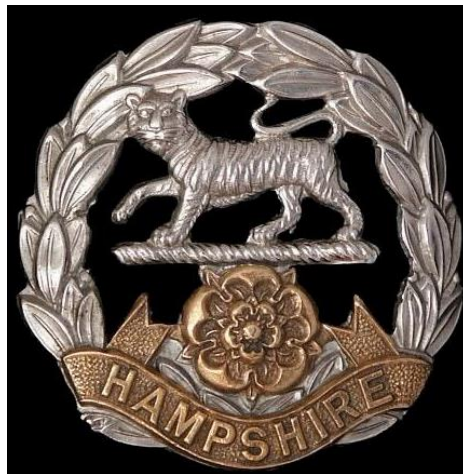


Dinton Roll of Honour



Lest we Forget

World War I



7067 PRIVATE

J. SNOOK

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

9TH AUGUST, 1916 AGE 33

Now The Labourer's Task

Is O'er

James SNOOK

James Snook was born in 1882 in Dinton to parents James & Elizabeth Snook (nee Bungay). His birth was registered in the December quarter, 1882 in the district of Wilton, Wiltshire.

The 1891 Census recorded James Snook as an 8 year old, living with his family at Powell's Cottages, Barford St. Martin, which was an 8 roomed dwelling. His parents were listed as James Snook (Platelayer (Railway), aged 47) & Elizabeth Snook (aged 44). James was one of six children listed in this Census – Alfred (Agricultural Labourer, aged 13), Ada Maud (aged 11), then James, Tom Squire (aged 6), Beatrice Ella (aged 4) & Tyndal Victor (aged 1).

The 1901 Census recorded James Snook as an 18 year old Under-Carter on a Farm, living with his family at Mount Lane (The Mount), Barford St. Martin, which was an 3 roomed dwelling. His parents were listed as James Snook (Platelayer (Railway), aged 57) & Elizabeth Snook (aged 54). James was one of five children listed in this Census – Alfred (Bricklayer's Labourer, aged 23), then James, Tom S. (Ordinary Agricultural Labourer, aged 16), Beatrice E. (aged 14), Tyndal V. (aged 11). Also listed was Percy (aged 5) grandson of James & Elizabeth Snook.

The 1911 census recorded James Snook as a 27 year old Farm Labourer, living with his family in a 4 roomed dwelling at Back Lane, Barford St. Martin, Salisbury, Wiltshire. His parents were listed as James Snook (Platelayer on Railway, aged 67) and Elizabeth Snook (aged 64). James was listed as the eldest of 4 children on this Census - Tom Squire (Farm Labourer, aged 25), Tyndall Victor (General Labourer, aged 21) & Beatrice Ella (aged 24). Also listed was Percy Snook (Under Carter on a Farm) grandson of James & Elizabeth Snook. James's parents had been married for 41 years and had a total of 12 children – 5 of them had died.

James Snook enlisted with the Hampshire Regiment at Andover, Hants. He was given the rank of Private and a service number of 7067.

Hampshire Regiment:

1st Battalion landed at Le Havre on 23rd August, 1914 arriving in time to provide infantry reinforcements at the Battle of Le Cateau, the Divisional Artillery, Engineers, Field Ambulances and mounted troops being still en-route at this time. They were in action at The Battle of the Marne, The Battle of the Aisne and at The Battle of Messines in 1914. In 1915 they fought in The Second Battle of Ypres and in 1916 moved south and were in action during the Battles of the Somme

2nd Battalion landed at Cape Helles on 25th April, 1915. 2nd Battalion were evacuated from Gallipoli over 7th/8th January, 1916 to Egypt. On 20th March, 1916 they landed at Marseilles for service in France and travelling by train to concentrate in the area east of Pont Remy by the end of March. In July they went into action in the Battles of the Somme.

Private James Snook was killed in action on 9th August, 1916, aged 33 years. Pte Snook is buried in Plot T. 2. of the Potijze Burial Ground Cemetery, Belgium and is acknowledged with a Commonwealth War Graves Headstone. CWGC list Pte Snook as being attached to 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.*

Pte James Snook's Medal Index Card shows that he entered a Theatre of War on 23rd August, 1914. He was entitled to the 1914 Star, British War Medal & Victory Medal. Pte Snook was also eligible for the Mons Clasp which was awarded to soldiers who had served in France and Belgium between 5th August and 22nd November, 1914 AND who had been "under fire" during that time. Pte Snook's Medal Index Card shows that he was attached to 1/Hamp Regiment.*

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Pte James Snook as the son of the late James and Elizabeth Snook of Barford St. Martin, Salisbury.

J. Snook is remembered in the Dioceses of Salisbury Memorial Book of Casualties of WW1 for Barford St. Martin.

Potijze Burial Ground Cemetery

The Potijze Burial Ground Cemetery is located in the Ypres Salient on the Western Front, Belgium. It is a Commonwealth War Graves Commission burial ground for the dead of World War 1. The cemetery grounds were assigned to the United Kingdom, in perpetuity, by King Albert 1 of Belgium in recognition of the sacrifices made by the British in the defence and liberation of Belgium during the war. The cemetery was used from April, 1915 until October, 1918. There are now 584 Commonwealth burials of the First World War within the cemetery.



(Photo used with kind permission of Gary Nelson from [International Wargraves Photography Project](http://www.internationalwargraves.com/).)



(Photo from CWGC)

