

Philip George JOLLY

Born: 17th August 1899 in Neatishead, Norfolk

Baptised: -

Parents: Father: William George Jolly (1842-1923)

Mother: Susannah Catherine Mallet

(born 1863 in Norwich, died 1956)

married 28th June 1888

Half Siblings: (1st wife Maude Helena married in India 1873)

Sarah Winifred (1876-1906)

Lizzie Ethel (1877-1955)

Leonard Walter Francis (1878-1956)

Siblings: Frederick William (1891-1916) **killed in action**

Louise Catherine (1897-1997)

Charles A (born 1895 Neatishead) **served in WW1**

Herbert Edward (born 19th May 1901, died 1907)

Schooling: no record found

Marriage/Children: no record found

1891 census: Parents living in Heigham, Norfolk

1901 census: Aged 1, living in Neatishead

1911 census: Aged 11, living Near Church, Neatishead

Father's occupation listed as Pensioner Bengal

Public Works Department.

Military & War service: Private L/13619, East Surrey

Previous Units: 5th East Surrey 37569 Private

1st East Surrey 37569

Medals: Victory, British

Death: April 1997, aged 97

The East Surrey Regiment



Mills web equipment, 1908 with 'PH' Gas Helmet bag on the left and the Small Box respirator case on the right; Short Magazine Lee Enfield Rifle Number 1, Mark III, 1907 with sword bayonet.

The East Surrey Regiment also contributed greatly to the First World War. Eighteen battalions were formed, 6000 men were lost and seven Victoria Crosses (VCs) won. Their experiences were similar to The Queen's; initially, the old Regular Army deployed, followed by the Reservists and Territorials. The ranks were later filled, again, by the "New Army" of Volunteers and then finally, nearer the end of the War, by the Conscripts.

The Regular Battalions
The 1st Battalion The East Surreys joined the 14th Brigade of the 5th Division of the British Expeditionary Force and, during the first few months of the War gained honours at Mons, Le Cateau, on the Marne and on the Aisne. In the

Spring it probably achieved its finest feat of the war in the Defence of Hill 60 near Ypres on 23rd April 1915. During this action, the Battalion gained three VCs, two Military Crosses (MCs) and seven Distinguished Conduct Medals (DCMs). On 10th April 1915, the 1st and 2nd Battalions met for the first time since the old 31st Foot and 70th Foot had met on active service during the 18th Century French Revolutionary Wars. The 1st Battalion served in France during the entire War except for a short tour in Italy from 1917 to Spring 1918. Following the Armistice, it went to Russia, operating along the Murmansk railway.

The 2nd Battalion, part of the 85th Brigade of the 28th Division, was heavily engaged in the Ypres sector almost immediately after being moved up the line for the first time in January 1915. A and C Companies were almost annihilated and shortly after, C and D Companies suffered almost as badly. After only five days of fighting barely 200 men remained of the 1000, who had disembarked in France such a short time before. The Battalion was reinforced and fought at Loos and the Hohenzollern Redoubt and in September won its VC. In October 1917, the 28th Division was withdrawn and was sent to Macedonia and then on to Salonika. In 1918, the Battalion was heavily engaged in the attack near Lake Doiran.

The Territorial Force Battalions
The 1/5th Battalion spent most of the War in India, but was part of the Force which, in 1917, forced the Turks to surrender in Mesopotamia. The 1/6th also served in India, then in the Aden Protectorate, where it was engaged against roving Turkish guerilla bands.



Officer of the East Surreys, Service Dress 1916 with trench cap.