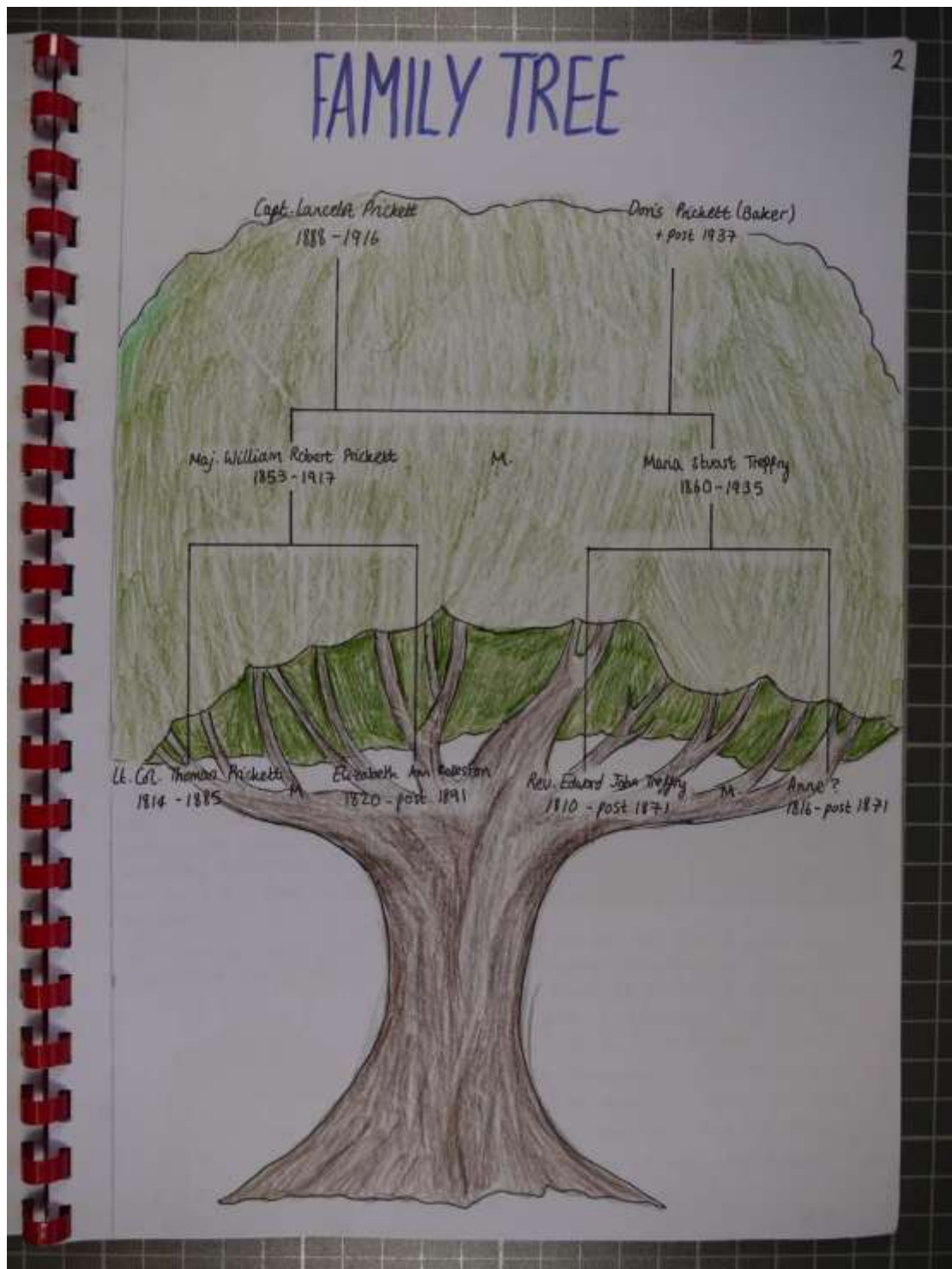


LANCELOT PRICKETT

Lancelot Prickett was born on September 3rd 1888 to Major William Robert Prickett and Maria Stuart Treffy. The family lived at Worfield House, St. Botolph's Road, Worthing.



Lancelot Prickett was educated at Marlborough College and then moved on to Woodrunch Military Academy before enrolling in the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Royal Flying Corps.




REGIMENTS

3

Royal Garrison Artillery - 71st Heavy Battery

The Heavy Batteries were employed in destroying and neutralizing the enemy artillery. They were equipped with heavy guns and large calibre, (diameter of gun barrel) highly explosive shells.




The Royal Flying Corps (RFC)


At the beginning of the First World War, Britain had about 113 aircraft in military service, the French Aviation Service had 160 and the German Air Service had 246. By the end of the war, each side had thousands of aircraft.

The RFC was formed in April 1912 when the military began to realize the potential that aircraft had for observation purposes. It was because of this reason that the RFC went to war in 1914 for artillery observation and to survey the area from above.

The RFC had trained before the war by arming the aircraft, but it was difficult. They needed to be able to shoot from the planes while avoiding the propeller arc and other obstructions such as the wings. In the early part of the war, the risk of injury was very high due to this and many accidents occurred. As aircraft equipment developed, the dangers to aircrew increased distastefully and by the end of the war the loss rate was 1 in 4 killed, a similar amount to the trenches.




The uniform for a captain in the Royal Flying Corps in WW1



For much of the war, RFC pilots faced an enemy with greater aircraft, particularly in terms of speed, and a better flying training system. The weather was also a significant issue on the Western Front with the wind on the side of the Germans. These disadvantages were made up for by determined and aggressive flying, although at the price of heavy losses, and the deployment of a larger proportion of high-performance aircraft.

MEDALS

Lancelot Prickett was awarded a 1914-1915 Star medal for his efforts in the war.



Completions - 1914-15 Star		(1) When awarded was noted.		(2) Dates awarded.	
No.	Name	Rank	Regt	From	To
(A)	PRICKETT	R.A.	10th	14/8/14	31/12/15
(B)	Lancelot	Private	10th	14/8/14	31/12/15

Author taken from Service Record
 14/8/14 to 31/12/15
 X. in. of
 14/8/14 to 31/12/15
 Qualifying Date
 EF/9/15


1914-1915 Star

The 1914-1915 Star was authorised in 1918 and was awarded for service in specified areas of War between 5th August 1914 and 31st December 1915. A recipient of the 1914 Star could not also be awarded the 1914-1915 Star.

Eligibility
 The 1914-1915 Star may be awarded to those who saw service in a prescribed Area of War between 5th August 1914 and 31st December 1915.

The Medal
 The 1914-15 Star is a four pointed star of bright bronze, with a crown. The head has two crossed swords overlaid with an oak wreath that is embossed with the Cypher of King George V. A scroll bearing the numbers 1914-1915 is centrally placed across the crossed blades.

The Ribbon
 The 1914-1915 Star ribbon has the red, white and blue colours of the Empire, in shaded and watered stripes. The same ribbon is used for the 1914 Star.



DEATH 5

FLIGHT

JUNE 25, 1916.

PERSONALS.

Under the above heading will be published weekly particulars of a personal character relating to those who have fallen or have been wounded in the country's service, announcements of marriages and other items concerning members of the Flying Services and other well known in the world of aviation. It shall be pleased to receive for publication properly authenticated particulars desirable for this column.

Casualties.

The death is announced of the French pilot of Flight Lieutenant LEONARD W. PHOENIX, of the R.N.A.S. Lieutenant Phoenix, who was 29 years of age, did his training at Winchester, and obtained his pilot's certificate at London. He was then attached to the Royal Air Station at Caldon, and in December last proceeded to Bovey, where he did good work. (On April 10th he became commander of the Naval Air Division at the same station), and was making this announcement at the time of his death. He married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Holgate, of Canterbury, and leaves a widow and one child.

Captain GEORGE ALBERT FRANK JONES, who was killed while flying last month, joined the R.A.F. in September, 1914, and was

assigned a German submarine off the Belgian coast by which he was captured. For this service he was awarded the D.S.O. on January 1st last, and was promoted Flight Lieutenant.


Second Lieutenant ERNEST STATION LE BARTACK, who was accidentally killed on May 2nd while flying at the Central Flying School, Upper Witley, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Le Barre, of Bournemouth, Jersey, and was in his 26th year. He was educated at the Victoria College School, Jersey, Hills, Hants, and afterwards at Charterhouse. He left Charterhouse a few days before the outbreak of war, and after passing through training was gazetted in November as Second Lieutenant in the Dorset Regiment. He went to the Front in December, 1914, and

Captain Lancelot Pickett died on June 2nd 1916. He was killed in a flying accident at the Netheravon Air Field in Wiltshire. He was only 28 years old.


BURIAL

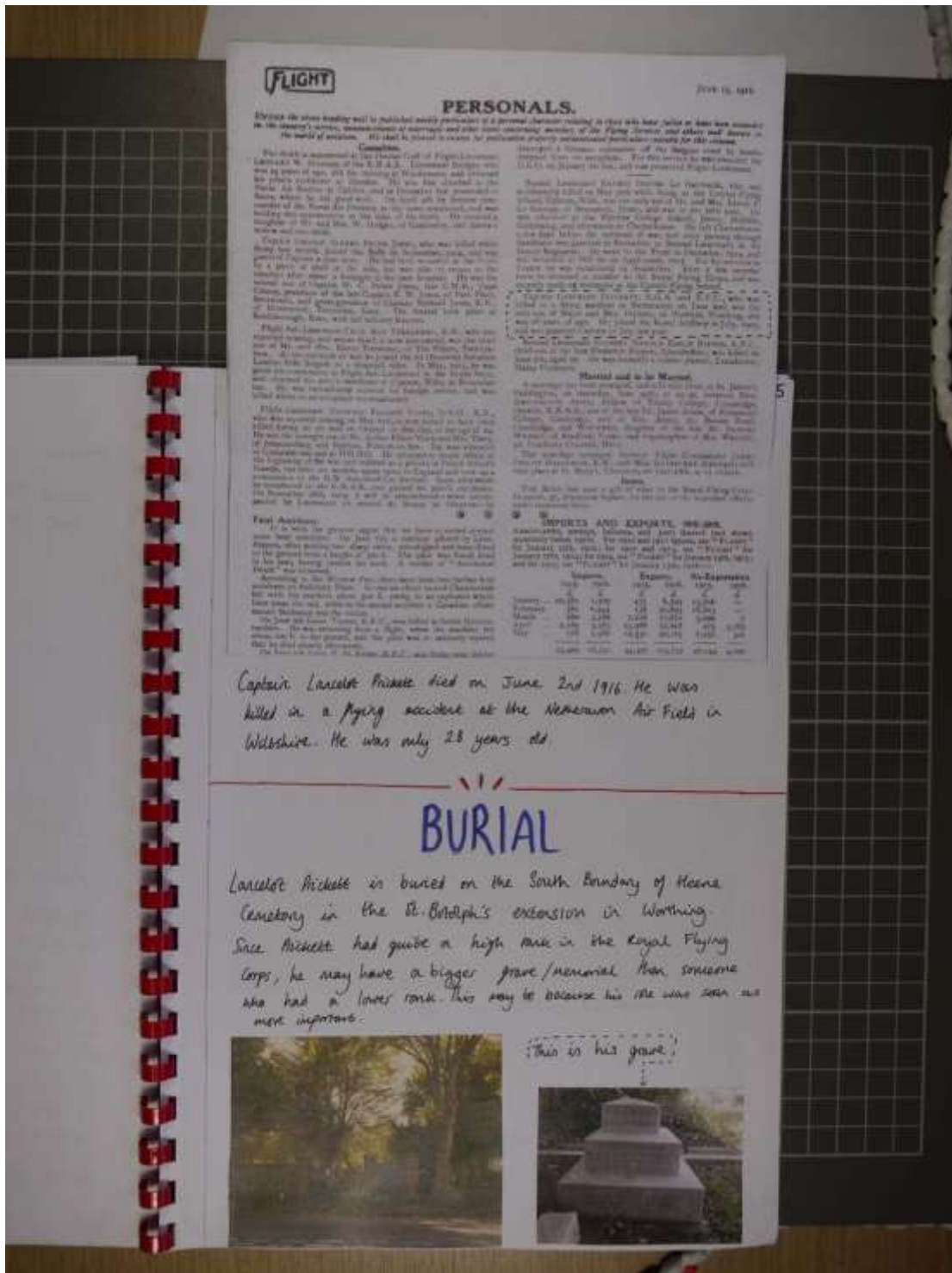
Lancelot Pickett is buried on the South Boundary of Heene Cemetery in the St. Botolph's extension in Woking.

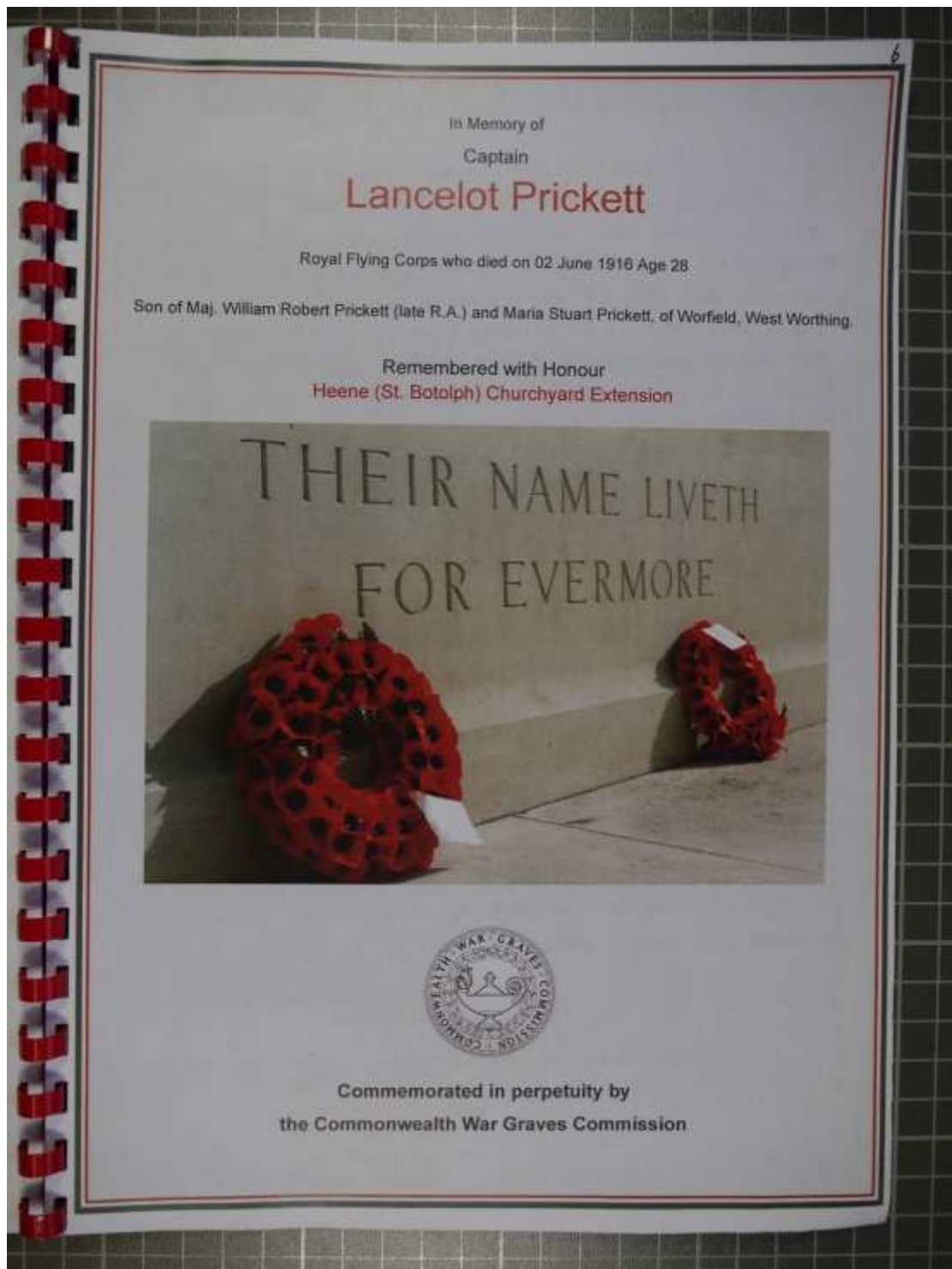
Since Pickett had quite a high rank in the Royal Flying Corps, he may have a bigger grave/memorial than someone who had a lower rank. This may be because his role was seen as more important.



This is his grave!







CONCLUSION

I chose my soldier by looking at roll-of-honour.com, where it listed many soldiers that were from Worthing who fought in World War I. Lancelot Pickett's name stood out to me as it was such an unusual name, and reading the bit of information the website provided about him, I was very interested. I liked the fact that he was a Captain in the RFC and I wanted to know more about how they played a part in World War I. I think one of the most useful sources of information was findagrave.com as it showed me a lot of very useful information such as his regiments and who his family were as well as saying exactly where he was buried and showing a picture of his grave. I believe that the information is reliable as the website must have got it from the cemetery and the grave itself.

Throughout this project, I luckily didn't face many difficulties as there was a lot of information on my soldier that I could use. I think that this is because Pickett had a high rank in the RFC, which means he must have played an important role in the deployment of aircraft in the war and therefore may have more information written about him.

I found researching about my soldier enjoyable as it was always exciting when I found out new information about him.

From doing this project, I have found out more about how important the RFC were in the war and the advantages of having aircraft in the war. Overall, I found this project very exciting and interesting to do.

Websites used :- roll-of-honour.com/sussex/worthing/PBR.html
- genealogy-links.org
- www.1914-1918.net/
- www.cwgc.org
- www.findagrave.com
- National Archives
- www.rafmuseum.org.uk

