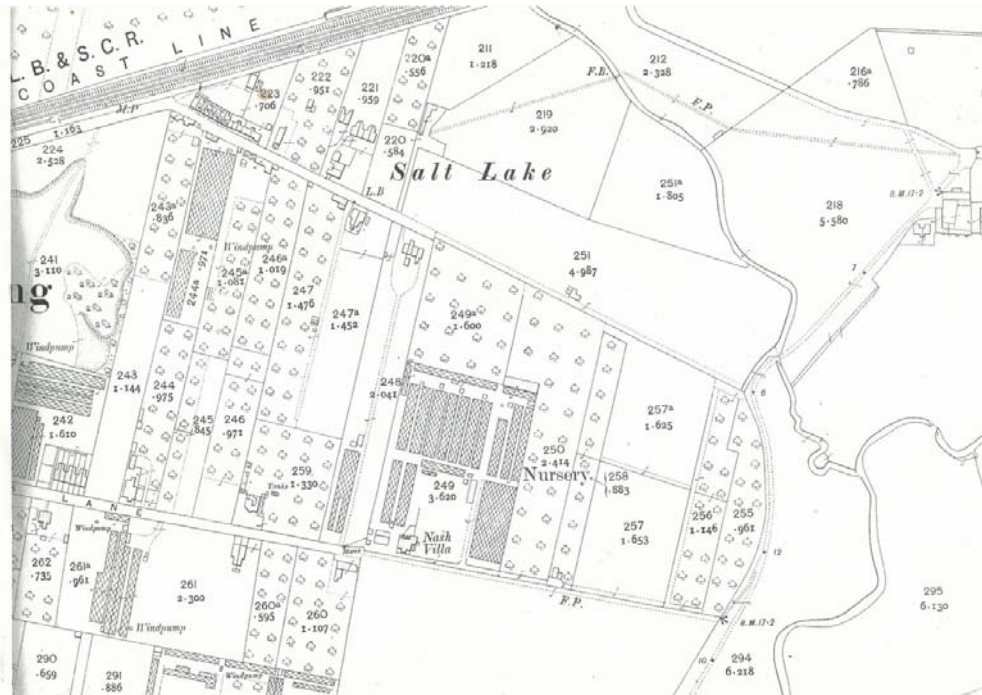


Salt Lake and the Great War



Extract from Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 scale, sheet LXIV.16, 1911 edition.

By Susan Martin

Many of my generation are now asking what their grandparents did during the First World War, I am now almost certain; from strong circumstantial evidence that my paternal grandfather George Edward Steer didn't serve in the armed forces. Instead of looking through war diaries and studying military actions I've decided to look at what life would have been like for him and his family in the part of South Lancing called Salt Lake where they lived. But why didn't he serve? Born in April 1877 he would have been eligible for conscription in May 1916 when it was extended to married men under 45. Perhaps he was exempt on medical grounds, possibly he had attested but not been mobilised by the time the War ended. His occupation, working as a market garden labourer and carter might have given him a series of renewed exemptions. At the outbreak of the War George was living with his wife Flora, daughters May aged nine and Alice eighteen months. With them was George's widowed father James, aged 80. The family lived at 5 Salt Lake Cottage. No 5 was a two up two down with a scullery and WC built on the back. There was small back garden ending at the railway line and the row of cottages was served by two cesspools. Two up two down was the plan for the majority of cottages in Salt Lake. By 1924 when they were sold Salt Lake Cottages had gas and water connected. The cottages were sold then by the Carr-Lloyd estate but at the outbreak of World War I they were owned by Mary Jane Colbourne and her son William Frederick John Colbourne. Mary Jane had been a grocer in draper in South Lancing, but by this time the business was being carried on by another son and his wife. The rent was 4s 6d a week.



10 Salt Lake September 1917. George Edward Steer, his father James Steer and daughter Olive Georgina. [Image for author's collection]

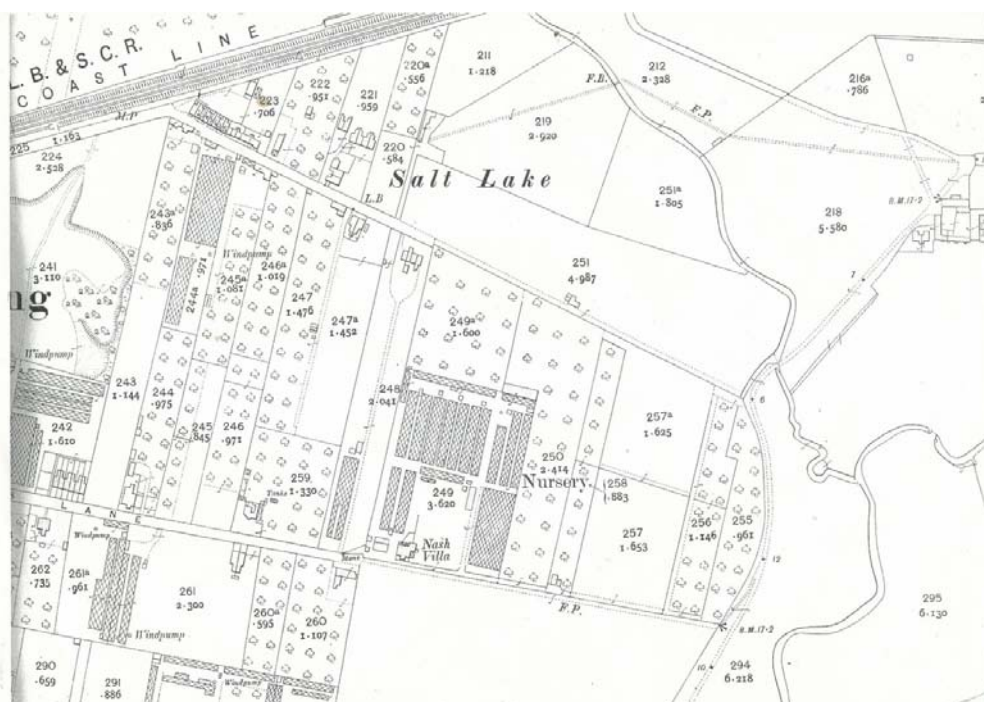
Where and what was Salt Lake? During the middle ages the estuary of the Adur was much wider than it is now and the land between Lancing and the river Adur, now occupied by Old and New Salts Farms and Shoreham airport was under water. Eastward drift of shingle led to the silting up of the land, forming marshes, and in the 16th century a great deal of reclamation was carried out by the lords of the manor of Lancing, Old Salts Farm was built on higher land, the result of deposits of mud and sand by the tides over the low lying land. Salt Lake Cottages and the other cottages along Salt Lake Lane were to the north west of the farms

and were built from 1880s onwards when the land started to be cultivated for market gardens and orchards. To the north was the railway line built in 1843 which cut it off from the northern part of the parish, to the south was the sea. Eastward was open land including Old Salts Farm and New Salts Farm? On the west side there was open land too, mostly used as market gardens and a brickyard. These separated Salt Lake dwellings from the rest of South Lancing, although residential building between the two had already begun. The parish records of the baptisms and burials of residents in Salt Lake at this time usually give their address as Salt Lake whereas the records for other Lancing residents only give their addresses as Lancing. This indicates that Salt Lake was regarded as a separate community. George's family had moved to the area in the 1890s when the market garden industry was expanding in the area, and some of the other men did the same, so some of the families would have known each other for many years. Salt Lake was not big enough to have any community facilities. For the shops the women would have to walk along Salts Lane (also known about this time as Farmer's Lane) into South Street, part of the time using footpaths or tracks, and the men would have to do the same for their pint of beer at the Farmer's Hotel, or the Three Horseshoes situated at the sea front. The Railway Hotel was just over the level crossing. The children had further to go for school. Fortunately for the infants a new school for them had opened earlier in 1914 in North Lane, just over the level crossing but the older children still had the longish walk to the National School in North Lancing. Anglican Church goers would need to go the same distance to reach St James the Less. The Wesleyan church was much nearer in South Street at the end of Salt Lane. Did the same social division exist in Lancing as in some other villages in Sussex whereby the employers, in this case nursery owners and farmers as well as others from the middle class supported the Methodists and the workers turned to the Anglican Church when needed even if they weren't regular attendees. In 1912 the Anglican Church of the Good Shepherd was consecrated in Bungalow Town which lay on the coast between East Lancing and Shoreham. It was then served by the Vicar of Lancing and the occasional Salt Lake child was baptised there.

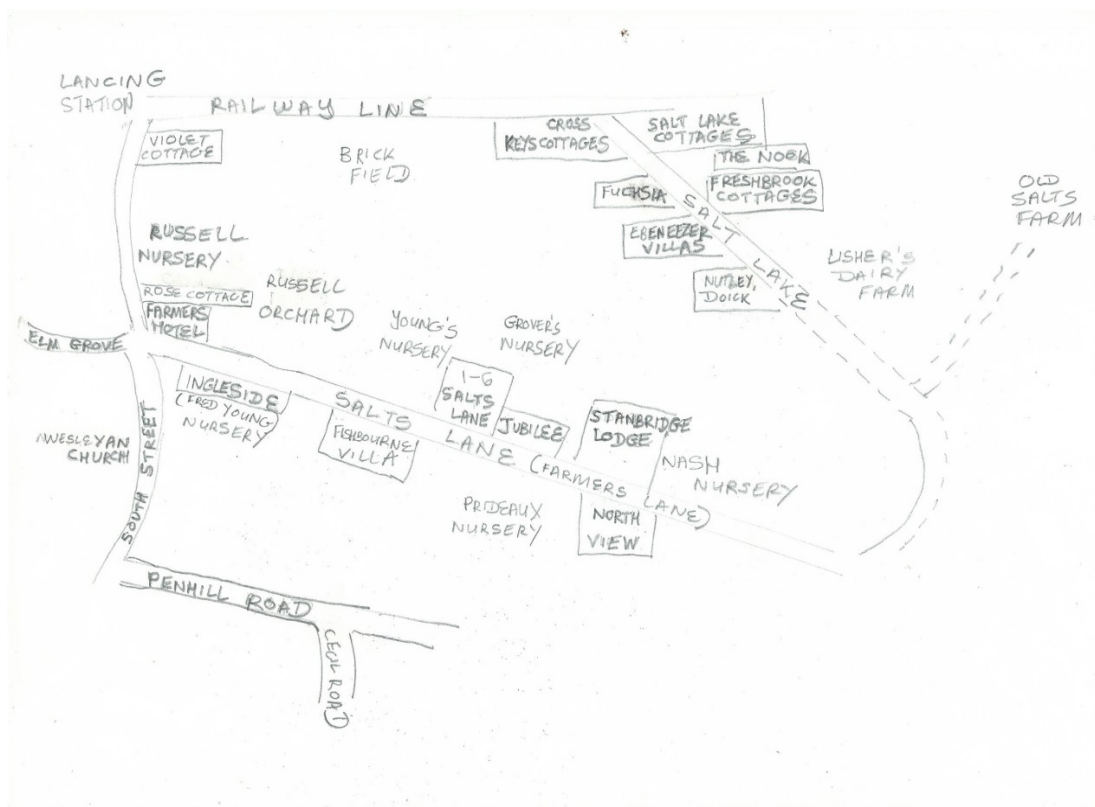


Salt Lake Cottages now [Image from author's collection]

For the purposes of this study I have as well as the road marked on the 1911 Ordnance Survey map as Salt Lake also included Salts Lane where a few more market garden labourers and some of their possible employers lived. The nurseries along the road might have been where some of them worked. By 1914 this had become Farmers Lane (so named in the 1914 and 1915 Worthing Directory). Kings Road which was built about 1911 from the seafront inland was to join up with Farmers Lane after the war the whole becoming Kings Road 1920. Originally I had divided this study into two parts. The first part was a general look at the area during the war and the issues affecting it. The second part was a house to house survey of the households and nurseries. I have since combined the two which means I have a lot more information on the inhabitants and properties than I eventually included here, and I am willing to share this. I have not included footnotes but it will be seen that much of my information comes from The Worthing Gazette (WG) (searchable DVD now available in Worthing Library) and a limited number of issues of the Southern Daily News (SDN). Details of the inhabitants come from the 1911 census; parish registers of St James the Less Lancing (West Sussex Records Office), Kelly's 1915 Worthing directory, military records (for Army on Ancestry and for Navy at The National Archives). Details on properties were drawn from The Land Valuation Survey carried out in 1913 (National Archives).



Salt Lake area on 1911. this map is an extract from Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 scale, sheet LXIV.16, 1911 edition. Notice the glass Houses



A sketch showing most of the places mentioned

The first issue of the Worthing Gazette (WG) after the outbreak of war holds back to page 5 news of the war and its impact. Its headings there were "England in a state of war; The country's preparedness; Some local aspects of the situation; Mayor's timely advice; Householders and the question of provision; How the European crisis has developed. Of course all these mattered to the families of Salt Lake and would have been discussed in the workplace and on the doorstep. However later in August Worthing Gazette stated that no industry was affected to a greater or lesser extent by the outbreak of war than fruits and flowers.-some largest growers had 30-40 dependent men. This and the fate of men who were serving or about to serve would have been the greatest concerns for the families in Salt Lake where nearly all of the men were employed in the market garden and fruit growing industry. I have looked at 86 men in the area, of these 61 were involved in market gardening or fruit growing, of these ten were possible employers (including employing their sons), two were foremen, two were farmers and the rest were labourers Where did the men work? Some of the nurseries and employers at the time were (taken from Kelly's directory 1915) : R Curd Penhill Nursery, Penhill Road; W Fairs Salt Lake Nursery; Marten Stubbs Fuller and Sons, The Nurseries; E Jones North Road; I Le Grand Seabrook Nursery; J Russell Rose Cottage; Nash Bros The Nurseries; C Pycroft Belvedere Nursery Penhill Road; G N Prideaux The Nurseries; WF & D Young The Nurseries; Young F Son The Nurseries, Alpha Nurseries Penhill Road; Chatfield Bros Kings Road . Of the twenty seven men not directly involved all but one had working class occupations; four carters, two van drivers, two workers the railway works, two publicans, two policemen as well as a groom, carpenter, brick maker's labourer, railway porter, postman, baker,

butcher, milkman etc. One was already in the army when the War broke out. Of their ages when the War broke out nine were over 60, 22 were between 40 and 69, 23 between 30 and 39, and 37 between school leaving age and 29. Mention must also be made of lodgers. The 1911 census showed that there were several young male lodgers in the community. I do not know who the lodgers were there when war broke out. I feel they were likely to have joined up early, and if they died they would have been commemorated on the memorials where their families lived. What did the market gardens and orchards grow? Flowers do not seem to have been commercially grown in this area at this time, or if they were on a very small scale. Nash Brothers was the largest nursery in the area with glasshouses for cucumbers, vine, peaches and tomatoes. It was described in the Valuation Survey as 'a large nursery with 3140 feet of glass, house, stables, stores, office, orchards, market garden land, stepped well and wind pump and one small engine to pump water to some of the glasshouses'. James Russell also grew peaches, tomatoes, cucumbers and vines in his glasshouses and his orchard had good apple and plum trees. These seem to be the usual crops, with figs, apples and plums. Most of the nurseries were small scale, probably employing only a small number of men and boys outside of the families running them, and in some instances none.

Three weeks after war broke out the Worthing Gazette reported that the fruit industry had no problems with getting to the London market but demand for flowers and grapes was almost nil and tomatoes and cucumber sold at very little profit. However 'every effort is being made by local growers to keep their men employed and so far we have not heard of any of them being dismissed'. Nationally there was a rise of unemployment following the outbreak of war although this was soon replaced by labour shortages due to men joining the forces and the needs of war related production. This labour shortage would soon affect the nursery industry and would be a continual source of news and discussion in the local press throughout the War. But before looking at this it is worth reflecting that the nursery garden labouring was a poorly paid employment and this of course gave most of the families in Salt Lake a life of poverty. At the Local Military Service Tribunal it was claimed (as reported WG 20/2/1918) that fruit growers were losing men to employers where they could get one shilling an hour rather than the seven and half pence or eight pence an hour paid by fruit growers 'I question if any fruit grower pays anywhere near the price stated. Most of us working 58 hours per week some of us until 4pm Saturdays and get the magnificent sum of 30s a week which includes a war bonus. If we want a shilling or two extra we work evenings and get 6d per hour. Under these conditions it is plain we only exist and cannot obtain the necessary food we want'. In the same issue of the Gazette a letter claimed the fruit growers were obtaining 3s 6d per lb for tomatoes 'we know the growers can afford us a much better pay than they now give us'. And on 6/3/1918 a letter under the heading 'Nurserymen and Their Wages' 'I myself get 25s a week 2s of which is in war bonus at 5d an hour when at overtime and 30s when it is the usual Sunday turn and week firing [signed] UNLUCKY'.

The labour problem was of course caused by men joining the forces, voluntarily and then by conscription. Looking at what happened in Salt Lake it will be seen that of the men I have been able to trace during the War few joined at the outbreak unless they had been in the reserve and therefore mobilised immediately or already in the Territorials. However there are several men from Salt Lake whose possible war service I have been unable to find.

The first men sent across the channel were the regular army. A young man who was already in the army was Victor Henry Grover who spent his childhood in the village and worked for his father as a market garden labourer before joining the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards on 24/7/1913 in Worthing. He went to France on 13 August 1914. His father Fred Grover was the owner and occupier of a market garden and orchard in Salts Lane, two acres on which were a shed, well and trees. The family's address at the time was 10 Downview Terrace, Ham Road, Lancing. Victor was killed in action near Ypres on 29 October 1914. The Guards were at the time at Gheluvelt in the Ypres Salient. The Germans attacked at 5.30am and despite gallant resistance the Guards eventually had to withdraw with heavy casualties. His death could have been the first to affect the Salt Lake area.

The Army reserve was mobilised the day war broke out. William Nicholls born 1879 in Thakeham had been in the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment from 1903 to 1906, and prior to this served in the 3rd Royal Sussex Regiment, the militia. During this time he was twice promoted to Lance Corporal, but asked to be reverted to private. He then went into the army reserve. However his second army career was brief, he was discharged on 30 September 1914 as no longer fit for war service. He and his wife Maria Eliza may have still been living 17 Penhill Road then although by the compilation of the 1915 Worthing directory they were living in Freshbrook Cottages Salt Lake with their son William George Nicholls born 1912.

A special reservist called up immediately was George William Greet born in 1899. He had joined the Royal Sussex Regiment special reserve in February 1911 whilst working as a gardener, probably at the family's market garden at Fuchsia Cottage along Salt Lake. This was the home of George's parents Bennet and Elizabeth Greet. Fuchsia was a house and market garden, the house with three bedrooms, one reception room, kitchen, and scullery. Outside were a cart house, loft, vine house, tool shed, stables, and two wells. The market garden was partly planted with fruit trees. Shortly after being called up George transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corp, and in this capacity went to France with the British Expeditionary Force on 13 August 1914. His overseas service was short; on 26 September 1914 he was admitted to a field hospital suffering from debility. On 4 October 1914 he was transferred to England and discharged 31 March 1915 suffering from valvular heart disease. On the 22 November 1916 he was awarded the silver badge, as a sign that he had served and was no longer fit to do so, and there is evidence he was awarded a pension.

Another reservist was Robert Selby Marshall at 6 Salt Lake Cottages. Robert born 1867 was the Salt lake resident born the furthest away, coming from Ayrshire. He worked as a general labourer. He had been in the Royal Field Artillery until December 1898 and in that year married Esther Mary Kimber, daughter of Frederick Kimber of Freshbrook Cottages. Robert was in the National Reserve 4th Battalion, as a driver RFA class 2. He enlisted on 11 November 1914 in the Royal Surrey Regiment and was transferred to the 72nd Provisional Battalion a year later. Provisional Battalions were made up of men from the territorial battalions who were unfit to serve abroad or had not consented to serve overseas. At the end of April 1916 he was posted to the 70th Provisional Battalion, then the 72nd and on the 28 October 1916 according to his service record the 122 company RDC (curious as I believe the RDC wasn't officially formed until August 1917). The Royal Defence Corps was a corp of the British Army formed by converting the (Home Service) Garrison battalions of infantry regiments. These garrison battalions were composed of soldiers either too old or medically unfit for active front-line service overseas. Eighteen battalions were converted in this way. The role of the regiment was to provide troops for security and guard duties inside the United Kingdom; guarding important locations such as ports or bridges and providing companies for guarding prisoner-of-war camps. He was made a Lance Corporal in August 1917 and in March 1918 was posted to Gravesend.

Men in the Territorials followed the regular army. One of these was William George Fairs. The Fairs lived at 2 Belvedere Villas, Penhill Road, a six roomed property. William George's father William was a market gardener and William George worked for him. He joined the Territorial Army in Brighton on 23 April 1912 as a driver and in 27/11/1914 enlisted in the ASC and became a corporal straight away. He went to France 21/12/1914. Whilst in France he had marks against his record; on 27 July 1915 he was severely reprimanded for being absent off parade and using obscene language to his superior and on 13 November 1915 he was reprimanded for being in town without a pass, improperly dressed and not wearing a belt. Not serious offenses and I'm sure if all service records were available we would find many soldiers committed similar. A month later he sailed from Marseilles to Salonika and there his troubles were medical. Shortly after arriving he was hospitalised for a month with influenza and impetigo. The end of April saw him in hospital again for six weeks with leg tissue problems, and in the July he was back with a bout of diarrhoea. He must have been one of the last to be demobbed. It didn't come until the end of October 1919. In the March he had been made up to Sergeant.

Serving in the Royal Navy by the end of 1914 was Henry Charles Lower from 9 Salt Lake Cottages. He had been born 15 July 1899 in Burgess Hill but following the death of his father in 1902 he, his mother and sisters Emily and Ivy had been living with his grandfather Charles Winton. Henry had been a boy in market gardening before joining the Royal Navy. He was 5ft 9ins tall with brown hair and hazel eyes. His service record shows he was a boy Class II and then a boy Class I on the Impregnable until June 1915. The 13th December 1916 issue of The Worthing Gazette had

been informed that 'Henry Lower only son of Mrs Lower of Salt Lake has been in the Royal Navy for more than two years and is now only 17. He went to Devonport on HMS Impregnable in November 1914 and was at home at Christmas in that year. In the following May he went out to the Dardanelles on the Edymion and has not been home on leave since that period. The several vessels on which he has seen service are the Cornwallis, The Europa and the Edgar. Two of his friends also joined the Navy. One of them William Burtenshaw died of spotted fever two months after he joined; whilst Ernest Glasspool who also went out to the Dardanelles has been discharged. The correspondent who supplied the Gazette with these details thinks it very desirable that the public should know what our young lads are doing whilst there are older men idling their time away at home' There is no mention of the Edymion on his service sheet. He joined HMS Edgar in September 1915.

There were some Salt Lake men who joined the colours soon after the outbreak of war and not all were young. Samuel Patching a carter and new comer to Lancing, born 1862, had moved several times before the 1911 census found him in Sullington. Samuel ended in the Royal Defence Corps enlisting 30/10/1914 and being discharged 11/7/1918 due to sickness. In 1896 Samuel had married Annie Woolgar, she was born in Bramber in 1872. Sadly by 1911 four of their six children had died. They brought to Lancing Ernest born 1902 and Herbert born 1908. Samuel had military experience before; in 1891 his occupation on the census is given as army reservist. Nelson Edith Emily Thorns took over the tenancy of 6 Salt Lake Cottages from Robert Marshall. Previously the Thorns had been living in Gents Cottages North Road, and Nelson, born in 1884, was a market garden labourer. He went to France on 31/1/1915 serving with the Queens West Surrey Regiment.

It was from two doors away at 8 Salt Lake Cottages that William John Herman Hurst, born 1891 enlisted 12 November 1914 in Brighton, giving his occupation as carman. He had tried to join the army five years before but had been rejected because he had a hernia. His medical inspection in November 1914 revealed there was still a slight hernia, but he was passed fit. For the time he was quite tall for a working class man standing at 5ft 9ins. He went into the Army Veterinary Corp as a horse keeper and as part of the expeditionary force was sent to France on 23 November 1914.

Henry Lower's two friends joined the Royal Navy in June 1915 Ernest Glasspool of 12 Salt Lake Cottages on 23rd June and William Henry Burtenshaw of 7 Salt Lake Cottages on the 28th June. Ernest born 21 May 1897 served as a cook's mate 2nd class II; on the Victory I (shore establishment) from 25 June to 25 November 1915; Europa I 26 November 1915 to 13 February 1916; Europa II 14 February to 31 March 1916; Europa I (Redbreast) again 1 April to 20 June 6 1916 and finally Victory I again from 21 July 1916 and from which he was invalided out with rheumatism. On 20 December 1916 Worthing Gazette had to make a correction; it had said Ernest had been discharged, whereas he had been invalided out. William Henry Burtenshaw was born on 24 March 1897. His parents were John Burtenshaw born 1871 a market garden labourer from

Sompting, and Ellen from Thakeham. Young William was an assistant gardener before becoming a stoker 2nd class at the Victory Portsmouth.

In early 1915 recruitment for the army tailed off, but one known in this area who did join up in May 1915 was Thomas Edwin Prideaux. Thomas had worked in his father's market garden (five glasshouses three hot and two cold) along Salts Lane before joining the police force. When he joined the Royal Sussex Regiment 11th Battalion it wasn't surprising he rose to be a corporal. He suffered gunshot wounds to neck, back and knee on 24 March 1918, during the German offensive which necessitating him being sent to East Leeds War Hospital. His war was over. He didn't return to the regiment until December 1918. Then there was William Leggatt. William George Leggatt was born 1871 in Littlehampton. His mother Ellen subsequently married James Humphrey and they were living in 9 Freshbrook Cottages. William had enlisted with the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment. Regiment in 1890, was stationed in Ireland, where he married Annie Scully on 6 June 1892 and then he was stationed in India from October 1892 until discharged unfit April 1897, The unfitness may have been due to the gonorrhoea and syphilis he had contracted at his station in India. Venereal disease was a problem even before the War. And during the War was the subject of a major health awareness campaign. By 1915 he had returned to Lancing and was living at 1 Salt Lake Cottages from where he reenlisted on 18/8/1915 at the age of 43. This time he went into a pioneer corp of the Royal Engineers and he was in France a week later. He returned home on 27 October 1915 and was discharged 31/3/1916 'his service no longer being required'.

To encourage more men to come forward the Government adopted the Derby scheme later in the year, whereby men could attest whilst this was still voluntary but defer entering service until needed. The Gazette said a new canvas was needed to be done as not enough had come forward but later reported that men who for various reasons, chiefly business and family, had held back had now come forward and been passed through the reserve under the group system. Those who informed the canvassers that they were willing to enlist under certain conditions have received personal letters from the mayor who wishes to see all men of military age attest .

Several Salt Lake men attested at this time. One such was George White, born 1880 Bramber who had married Emma Greet in 1904, the daughter of Bennet and Elizabeth of Fuchsia Cottage (and sister of William George Greet). George could well have worked for Emma's father and in 1911 they were living in a two room apartment in Fuchsia Cottage with their son Charles and daughter Olive. Another daughter Gladys Maude followed in 1913 baptised 5 August 1913 in St James the Less. George attested under the Derby scheme in December 1915 and was mobilised 16 October 1916 and sent to Chatham. By this time the family was living at Clovelly, 23 Cecil Road South Lancing. His job in the army was one of those which doesn't immediately spring to mind, he was assigned as a pioneer in the Royal Engineers to the carrier pigeon service. His service record contains a letter saying he should be posted overseas in this capacity, and this happened in June 1917. Pigeons had been used for sending messengers in

the battle of the Marne, September 1914 and the First and Second Battles of Ypres (October/November 1914 and April/May 1915 but an official authorisation for a pigeon service didn't come until August 1915. Pigeons for example were particularly useful during the Passchendaele offensive where churned up ground didn't allow for telephone cables, wires or runners. They were a key part of the British communication system during the War, of course they did have their limitations; they could only fly back to their loft and could be shot down. The amount of information they could carry in the small canisters attached to their leg was very limited. But they were very brave, would fly through any weather and carry on although exhausted.

Charles John Humphrey from 9 Freshbrook Cottages born in 1886 enlisted on 20/11/1915 in Worthing, joining the military police (foot police). His civilian occupation was police constable, but he was a recent police recruit as in 1911 he was a garden labourer. He soon became a lance corporal, with very good character. On 2/7/1916 he travelled out on the SS King Edward from Southampton to Le Havre and was not demobbed until 22/8/1919. Salt Lake would have seen him when he was on leave, 15 September to 26 September 1917 and 12 to 27 September 1918. On 22 September 1916 he was involved in a fracas. He came into room when a soldier accused others of stealing his belt, causing a quarrel with a Lance Corporal Lewis. Humphrey stood between them. The accuser gave him a blow in the face and used filthy language. Humphrey had to be hospitalised.

Horace Strudwick of 3 Salt Lake Cottages attested on 30 November 1915 and he was issued with the armband to show that he had already done so. He wasn't mobilised until 23 January 1917. Harold was a driver with the ASC and does not seem to have been sent overseas. Charles Pelling in 1911 had been living in half of Homefield, one of a terrace of six houses along Salts Lane, having married on Christmas Eve 1910 in Steyning. The family then moved to Mafeking in Penhill Rd and during the war Wallingford Lodge, Cecil Road. His daughters Florence in 1912 and Elsie in 1915 were curiously born not in Lancing but Horsham and Shoreham respectively. Charles attested 8 December 1915 and was placed in the Special Reserve. Mobilisation didn't come until January 1917 when he was posted to the RGA. He wasn't sent to France until October, spending the intervening years briefly in Dover and Woolwich and then Weymouth

Also attesting in December 1915 was Leo Prideaux born 1882 brother of Thomas Edwin Prideaux. Leo had also been helping to run his father's market garden in Salts Lane. He wasn't mobilised until February 1917 when he was immediately posted to France as a pioneer with the Royal Engineer's Road Construction Corp. Almost as soon as he arrived he was hospitalised for a week but seemed to suffer no further illnesses or injuries, and a year later had two weeks leave.

Conscription was brought in at the start of 1916, at first for single men under 45 and then from May for married men and later that year the age limit was raised to 51. It is unclear whether the following men enlisted before or after conscription was brought in, also after conscription was

introduced some men preferred to volunteer rather than be conscripted. Throughout the War number 5 Freshbrook Cottages was occupied by Arthur Charles Harding and his wife Emily. Arthur was a nursery garden labourer before becoming a private in the Machine Gun Corps. Next door No 6 Freshbrook Cottages was occupied by John Bennett Greet. He was a cousin of George Steer and nephew of Bennet Greet of Fuchsia Cottage. John's only son was Nelson Howard Greet. On the 23 January 1918 Worthing Gazette carried the notice that wounded Private N H Greet once a porter in Lancing, serving with the Coldstream Guards [2nd Battalion] had suffered a severe gunshot wound in right thigh at the Battle of Cambrai. He is making satisfactory progress in hospital in Woodford Green., the bullet having been extracted. He had taken part in three great battles in the course of eleven months at the Front'. Living in No 7 Freshbrook Cottages was William Foster born 1859 and his wife Anna. They had three surviving daughters and one surviving son George James Foster born 1892 in Worthing. George was a private in the Norfolk regiment and then 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers

George Nutley who lived in one of three cottages (dilapidated according to the Land Valuation Survey) along Salt Lake passed Ebenezer Villas became a private in the 1/4th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment. This was a territorial battalion and he went France after 1915. His brother Arthur Nutley was in the Royal Sussex Regiment, the Devonshire Regiment and finally the RAMC in Egypt. Jubilee along Salts Lane was a bungalow with four rooms, scullery, bathroom, WC, lived in by James and Caroline Lelliott. In 1911 their two sons were living with them, Harold Lelliott born 1894, a plumber's labourer and Bernard Lelliott born 1897 like his father a gardener's labourer. Harold may have been a gunner in the Royal Field Artillery during the War.

Sometime after 1911 Ernest Strudwick, older brother of Horace Strudwick moved into 4 Salt Lake Cottages. Although Ernest was born in Thakeham he grew up in Lancing where his father worked as a carter. His parents Alfred and Deborah were living in the village during the War. Ernest briefly worked in Hove, where his wife Rose came from and where their daughter Dorothy was born in 1905. By 1909 they were back in Lancing where Percy was born. The 1911 census records them as living at Kilda in Penhill Road. This was a larger house than 4 Salt Lake and after Ernest went into the army they may have needed a cheaper place to rent. The Strudwicks youngest child Nellie was born at the end of 1914, after the war had started. Another probable reason for the family moving to Salt Lake was that Ernest's brother Horace was by the end of 1915 living at 3 Salt Lake. Ernest enlisted in Brighton and became a gunner with the 173rd Siege Battery Royal Garrison Artillery.

SDN 22/8/1916 had an article 'Five soldier sons: Lancing'. 'Five sons of Mr & Mrs G Read of New Salts Farm Cottages Lancing are serving their country: Corporal E G Read Royal Sussex Regiment, Lance Corporal A C Read Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lance Corporal W H Read Royal Sussex Regiment, Driver F Read Royal Field Artillery, Private S H Read. Driver F Read RFA was at Kut [Mesopotamia] and was taken prisoner when the Turks captured the garrison there. Lance Corporal W H Read who was

gassed and wounded on the western front has just completed his ten days leave after recovering from his injuries. Lance Corporal AS Read who was wounded in the Dardanelles in 1915 has still hardly any use in one of his arms and he is now in Ireland. Corporal E G Read is still in France and beyond one spell of illness has come through alright so far. Private S H Read the youngest had served about a year in the forces when he was invalided out. He has however managed to pass for service again although it is not quite certain in what regiment he will be serving'

The issue of whether nursery workers could be exempted from conscription became a very big issue in the area. The other issues concerning employment which affected the nursery garden and fruit growing industries were child labour, female labour, use of the war disabled and the use of prisoners of war.

Conscription involved the establishment of local Military Service Tribunals to consider appeals. If a local appeal failed then it could be taken to county level. Lancing was covered by the tribunal in Worthing. Unfortunately for us now the names of the men before the tribunal or their employers weren't given in the newspaper reports, and the paperwork has not been saved. It is possible that some of the men mentioned above or later on appealed. Some of the appeals were on compassionate grounds, thus (WG 23/2/1916) in Worthing a young builder appealed on the grounds he was supporting a widowed mother and three sisters. His appeal was rejected. On the other had a mother's appeal for her shop assistant son was granted with a three month exemption as long as he continued to support her. Many appeals were from employers, and relevant to Salt Lake a good number of these were from market gardeners and fruit growers. On the same day as those mentioned above two cases were thrown out where the employer claimed the employee was indispensable but the work did not fall into exempt categories. However another case that could possibly have been from South Lancing was a fruit grower who had a man who was an expert in grapes. Without this man the glasshouse would have to be closed down. It was decided that grapes were beneficial to troops; fruit growing had been put on the reserved list of occupations. Conscription was temporarily postponed as the man was also married and supported his mother.

There was another case (WG 2/3/1916) which again could have been South Lancing. A nurseryman wanted exemption for a foreman. He said he had 1500 feet of glass and about two acres of ground. He had lost all his men except for his foreman and another man who was expected to be called up any day. The chairman asked how he could be a foreman when there were no men! The applicant replied he is foreman of what there is, which caused laughter. The applicant explained he couldn't physically do the stoking for the greenhouses. Mr Hollis the fruit growers' representative on the tribunal remarked that women could do much of the work in glasshouses but not the stoking. The exemption was granted as it was a certified occupation. It was noted it was curious situation as twenty young Dutchmen were working in nurseries and they couldn't be called up. Councillor Gardiner (another member on the tribunal) remarked 'We can't send the Dutchmen to fight'.

WG 30/3/1916 saw the report of the case before the tribunal of a 21 year old man who had only been a nurseryman for 18 months when he took the place of his brother who had been in Flanders, but he had twice broken his arm. He was refused on the grounds of exempted occupation, but succeeded on medical grounds. The West Sussex Appeals Tribunal in June 1916 heard the case of a local glass house gardener on behalf of his foreman. When brought before agricultural tribunal it was said he was engaged in peach growing which was not in the national interest. Applicant told the Appeal Tribunal that he grew other things and these had taken a long time to cultivate, three years to bear fruit. If the man had to go it would be lost. He had invested in three glasshouses. The military representative said it was a luxury. He was granted three month exemption. The WG 16/8/1916 report of the local Appeals Tribunal hearings saw a market gardener in Lancing working in Sompting given two months exemption final. Four other Lancing cases from this time; North Lancing market gardener, appeal dismissed; a market gardener one month (final); coal salesman 2 months (final), marker gardener carter two months final. From the WG 20/9/1916 a Lancing foreman fruit grower previously given three months exemption had renewal refused. He was 35 and married. From the WG 13/12/1916 although suffering from epilepsy a gardener at Lancing aged 20 years was passed for general service. Colonel Brown the Military Representative said epilepsy was no longer considered a bar to general service. WG 14/1/1917 'in a subsequent case a fruit and vegetable grower said one of his employees had been called up by the Labour Exchange to go to Lancing. Councillor Ellen Chapman retorted "Robbing Peter to pay Paul". On the 25/4/1917 it was reported a market gardener 40 married had a three month renewal of exemption allowed.

The following Salt Lake men might have made an appeal. James Doick market garden labourer born Brighton 1882 was the son of Walter and Margaret Doick who like the Nutleys lived in one of the three cottages dilapidated along Salt Lake past Ebenezer Villas. James enlisted 14 March 1917 and was discharged 19 December 1918 from the DLI 19th battery. His brother Wallace William Doick born Partridge Green 1890 enlisted in the Queens West Surrey regiment 15th Labour Infantry Company in June 1916. He gave his address as Terminus Hotel Littlehampton when he joined up, his trade boots so he was the hotel's boot boy. His address on discharge 3rd March 1919 was Salt Lake. He embarked for France 14th March 1917 and in May when the Labour Corps was established his unit became the 123rd Labour Company.

Horace Henry Winton the only surviving son of Charles of 9 Salt Lake Cottages. He joined the army in January 1917 and he gave his occupation as a fruit grower. By this time he gave his address as 16 Archibald Road Worthing. Possibly he had changed employer and moved to be nearer his place of work. He is another example of a soldier who didn't go the Front. It is easily forgotten that many did not. He was assigned to a non-combatant corp, No 11 Eastern Company followed in July of 1918 to the Number 7 Eastern Company in Bulford, Oxfordshire and then Canterbury. A month before his transfer to a demobilisation station it appears he was

posted to a sanitation corp. Eventual demobilisation didn't come until September 1919. Horace returned to 9 Salt Lake Cottages.

George and Frank Lisher were also called up in 1917. Their glasshouses were next to the cottages along Salt Lake. The Lisher dairy farm was a little further along past Freshbrook Cottages. The dairy farm in the field survey described as 'liable to flood in winter, sheds, ten cow stalls, rough and good pasture'. George and Frank were living with their parents in The Finches Elm Grove whilst their older brother Arthur who ran the dairy lived in Ebenezer Villas on the other side of the road. Eva, Frank's daughter wrote '[the War] wasn't too hard for Frank and George because, although they were called up, they were declared unfit on health grounds. In 1917 ...Frank was told that he had enlarged valves of the heart and to go back and work on the land...the nursery business enlarged as they bought up fields at the southern end of their land and they prisoners of war working there'. The land was in Mash Barn Lane.

There was also the issue of how market garden land was used. In January 1918 there was a discussion in the national press of how much land was given over to the production of luxuries such as grapes and flowers but the Worthing Gazette reported in the last local tribunal it emerged that of 42000 feet of glass only 14000 were for these and they only employed 19 men of military age, compared to 118 before the war. It was not surprising that as the war dragged on more adverts for nursery workers appeared such as WG 6/3/1918 "Carters wanted good wages Nash Bros fruit growers Lancing" and WG 16/12/18 "Wanted – experienced cucumber worker Lancing Fruit Farm"

Appeals by nurserymen called up continued for the rest of the War, typically in WG 24/4/1918 the case of a fruit and vegetable hand aged 40 and married. A further exemption refused but not to be called up for a further month. In June 1918 in Worthing there were 167 men in exceptions down from 218. On 7 August 1918 The Worthing Gazette ran an article 'Status of fruit growers!' 'Three test cases are now under consideration respecting a difference which has arisen between the National Service Committee and the War Agricultural Committee on the position of fruit growers and market gardeners under the new regulations. These cases were from the East Preston Tribunal but the argument was equally pertinent to Lancing. In August 1918 the local tribunal had 47 cases, 41 were given three months exemptions or longer, one less than three months, five were refused or withdrawn. Of the 41 nine were Grade 1 men. The national Service Representative said he had official information that having an agricultural voucher didn't protect a man from being called up and he proposed all these should be reinstated. Apparently nurserymen were not entitled to these vouchers On 4 September the West Sussex Appeals tribunal heard the case of a 38 year old married fruit farmer, a conscientious objector. He had been directed to find work of national importance by the local tribunal, he become a special constable but this was changed by the Appeals Tribunal which stipulated that he should also work for another nurseryman for six hours a week.. In October 1918 there were five cases of fruit growers and market gardeners

and their cases were adjourned, including that of the man required to do the six hours work.

The need for yet more men for the army became even more pressing, especially following the German Spring Offensive at the end of March 1918. The Sussex agricultural committee representative told the tribunal that Sussex had to find 400 grade 1 men, the Agriculture Committee had to find 600 from whom the Department would pick 400. It was not sure if this included glasshouse workers. On the 12th June the Ministry of National Service gave a new order to withdraw all exemptions to agriculture and fruit growing and the rights of tribunals to make exemptions on occupational grounds, the withdrawal of this right was used first on men under 31. The view of the tribunal was that glass house workers came within the scope, WG 26/6/1918 reported nurserymen could now only appeal on hardship grounds and other grounds, not occupational grounds. Mr Hollis argued the Agricultural Committee didn't know the market garden glasshouse business so well. Official guidance later came; those growing tomatoes inside and out were to be differentiated.

With so many men leaving alternative labour had to be found. The alternatives were women, children, prisoners of war, the disabled and foreign workers. In May 1915 Lancing Parish Council held an informal discussion on employment of women on farms and market gardens, the issue having been raised by Mr Danes, The members were told that in a recent canvas a considerable number of women in the village said were willing to do so. He felt training women would be worthwhile, Mr Lisher remarked the weather until lately had not been suitable for women to work on the land, but he thought they would find there was plenty of work for them and also that most of the women available would be employed as soon as fruit picking commenced. Mr Pyecroft commenting on a great deal more female labour being utilised questioned if women could stand work in hothouses. This latter view and the view that women would not be able to carry out stoking were widespread. In WG 5/12/15 'Son of the Toil' wrote 'purely clerical work is well within the power of a refined educated woman – but lady coal heavers, car women, navies etc even in war time seems to me altogether out of it'. The Sussex Daily News (SDN) reported that at a meeting of Lancing parish council the council was informed that women were already working on farms and in market gardens in considerable numbers. No doubt many of the Salt Lake women had before the war worked on a casual basis in the nurseries at busy times and undoubtedly this work had increased. At the end of the year the Worthing Gazette voiced the complaint that the West Sussex Agricultural Sub-Committee was being tardy in acting on a report about the employment of women. In 1917 the Women's Land Army was formed but I haven't come across evidence of it operating in Lancing. However the community was starting to see examples of women taking on other roles. Laura Best of Alma House in South Lancing took over delivering the mail in South Lancing, replacing Thomas Greet (who was a Salt Lake resident). A photo of her on duty appeared in the Worthing Gazette of 11 August 1915. She was not the first; by the end of May 1915 Goring already had a female letter carrier and Worthing Borough at that time planned to have about twenty. Did any Salt Lake girls go further afield to carry out munitions

work? They may have done, like two Peters sisters from Sompting went to work in the Woolwich Arsenal. Agnes Peters known as Cis was completely blinded in an explosion when 22. Of course the traditional work for working class girls, domestic service was still the major employer of women outside the industrial areas and from the number of adverts appearing in the local paper it was easy to obtain. WG 23/2/1916 "Wanted willing girl 14 to 16 good home suit girl just leaving school. Heaton School House, Lancing" and WG September 1917 'clean woman wanted as general; good home and wages to suitable person also girl to learn bar. Apply Farmers Hotel".

Allowing children (really this meant boys) to leave school usually a year early at 12 rather than 13 was also discussed early in the War. WG 12/1/1916 Mr Luckin (more of him later) put forward a resolution to the Parish Council, which was adopted, that boys should be allowed to leave school early to help with agricultural and horticultural work. He said he had lost several good men who had enlisted. WG 162/1916 informed readers that this had come before the West Sussex Education Committee School Attendance Committee. The Committee decided no action should be taken. 630 boys in the county had already been granted exemptions, and the fishing industry was added to the type of work for which exemptions could be made. James Carr Lloyd, Lord of the Manor, the local 'big wig' involved in most aspects of Lancing life felt 'unless boys and girls showed a special attitude for book learning the boys would learn something much more useful by going on the land and the girls in service but it was difficult to get the education committee to take that view'. Of course many lads although officially at school would be working after school, in holidays and at times when they should have been at school. I haven't looked at school log books which might have confirmed this and also given information on other contribution to the war effort which the school children would have made, like others all over the country, knitting mittens and other clothing items, gathering blackberries for jam and chestnuts used to manufacture acetone in munitions factories.

There is also evidence of the use of prisoners of war. WG 19/9/17 mentioned German prisoners employed on Lancing land as a Sompting wheelwright at the Military Service Tribunal said they, Sompting wheelwrights, had to repair the implements used by them. WG 27/2/18 reported the Works Committee East Lancing Sea Defence had considered Lord Leconfield Chairman's suggestion that POWs be used. This was put to the East Lancing Sea Defence Commissioners who instructed their Clerk to get 25 if possible. The Lishers definitely used POWs in their nursery according to Fran Lisher's daughter.

Many of Worthing and Lancing's fighting men were coming home disabled. In September 1918 the Worthing Gazette raised the case of disabled men with an appeal for employers to contact the Employment Exchange. The type of work wanted included electrical installation, gardening, clerical, motor driving, caretaking and as jobs as timekeepers, shop assistants, bank messengers. At the end of May 1918 pensioners' minister Mr John Hodge paid a visit to Worthing to make himself acquainted with the opportunities which fruit growing offer to disabled service men. He visited

glasshouses where disabled men were being employed. This was discussed at the local military service tribunal where the fruit grower's representative said trained men couldn't be replaced by disabled men or German POWs. Eleven discharged men had started training as fruit growers but five gave up, unable to stand the heat. In future men with diseases affecting head, heart or lungs were not to be accepted.

There may well have been foreign workers, Dutch men have already been mentioned, but I have not come across any other specific examples.

Work of the men remaining in the nurseries would have been affected by the war in other ways. For example at the start of the war purchase of horses was quickly carried out, 140 000 in 14 days. The nurseries were still heavily reliant on horses for carting.

For the nursery owners the government increasingly interfered with what they should grow and how, for example 12/5/1915 WG announced that instructors of the fruit Growing Agricultural Committee of County Council have selected Lancing as one of the four centres at which five lectures to be given on fruit growing with demonstrations of washing spraying and pruning. In May 1916 day light saving was introduced, clocks being put forward an hour. Our Salt Lake nursery labourers probably worked even longer. There might well have been problems in obtaining fuel for heating the greenhouses.

From its issue of September 2 the Walsall Gazette was publishing a local roll of honour and continued to do so weekly during the early part of the war. Of course it also published casualties. As it was only a weekly paper I would imagine the Sussex Daily News as a daily paper would have been one of those scanned by the populace for mention of casualties. On 10/3/15 (WG) the Lancing roll of honour stood at 30 in the Royal Navy, 97 in the Army, 10 in the National Reserve and seven former National Reservists now in the army making a total of 144. WG 16/5/1915 reported a list posted in parish church (St James the Less) of 242 men in the colours and WG 11/8/15 informed readers that the Sunday evening service in the church in evening was for those fallen and the morning one an intercession for soldiers and sailors. The Lancing Roll of Honour of those killed in the War came to 38 and although I am looking at Salt Lake men one family must be mentioned which would have been known to Salt Lake as the mother and father John and Lucy lived in South Lancing. The Blaker story is particularly poignant. Percy John and Nathaniel Blaker were both gardeners when they attested on 22 September 1914, aged 31 and 19. They served together in the same company of the Kings Royal Rifle Corps, and Percy was made Sergeant before the end of the year. They went to France 16 November 1915 and in July 1916 found themselves on the Somme. Nathaniel died of wounds on 15th July, after having first declared missing. Percy was killed in action on 21st July. The newspaper report about them said their mother had a third son serving. A fourth Herbert had emigrated and was living in 1914 in Star City Canada.

The Families of the men killed in Salt Lake must have gone through the same anguish as the parents of Vernon George Burtenshaw. On the 12th September 1917 they put in the Worthing Gazette the following notice '

would the friends of the man from Lancing who was with Private V G Burtenshaw no 163148 motor transport ASC (also of Lancing) a few hours before he died of wounds in France kindly communicate with his parents – Glendale Penhill Road'. When he was fatally wounded Vernon was a motor driver with the 40nd MT (Motor Transport) which at the time was attached to the 11th Anzac Corp Heavy Artillery, He died on 1 August 1917. So many wives, parents, brothers, sisters, fiancées must have wanted to know details of how their loved one died, did they suffer? did they pass on any messages for their loved ones at home? Vernon may have been known to Salt Lake residents, his parents would definitely have been known to them. The family came from Cuckfold, and do not seem to be related to the Burtenshaws in Salt Lake Cottages. William Burtenshaw started out as an agricultural labourer, in 1901 in Haywards Heath he was a bill poster and 1911 at 3 Seaton Terrace South Lancing a furniture dealer. Vernon in 1911 was a gardener's van man lodging in Hove. Just after the 1911 census was taken he married Esther Matilda King in Lancing on 8 April. Esther already had a daughter Kate King born 16 October 1907. Was this Vernon's daughter? After his death the military authorities wanted to know if he had been supporting her, which it seems he did (her name is on his service record as one of his children), and on the 1911 census Kate is listed as living with Vernon's parents as a granddaughter. At some point soon after April 1911 William and Ellen Burtenshaw moved to Penhill Road and Vernon and Esther occupied 3 Seaton Terrace. Esther gave birth to two pairs of twins, Phyllis Victoria and Doris Mary on 18 March 1912 and Alec Vernon and Connie Heather on 6 October 1915. In between there was another pair of twins Olive Marjorie and Raymond born in 1913. Tragically they had both died in March 1914 when their mother tripped whilst carrying a pan of boiling water, fatally scalding them. It was just after the birth of the third set of twins that Vernon attested for the Army. He signed to go in the ASC as a motor driver; his pay would be 1s 6d a day, increasing to 2s 4d a day when his training was completed. He was mobilised on 28 February 1916. The record of his movements thereafter no longer exist in a legible state although the records do reveal that he was in hospital between 26 August 1916 and 3 October 1916 for gonorrhoea. The military regarded these diseases as self-inflicted and the sufferers were dealt with accordingly. Not to notify the authorities if you had a sexually transmitted disease was a military offence. After his death Vernon's father continued with his business, which seems to have been quite eclectic. For instance in September 1917 he placed a wanted ad in the Worthing Gazette for old carthorse brasses and shepherds hooks and the following month he wanted a bath chair whilst selling a lawnmower.

Situated on the coast Lancing was of course in front line danger for any possible invasion. There would have been a detailed evacuation plan however I haven't come across it. Probably with possible invasion in mind on 2 September 1914 officers of the Church Lad's Brigade offered to give free of charge elementary instruction and musketry and drill to every man over 20 not on the strength of the brigade. It is possible that some of the Salt Lake men joined the Volunteer Training Corps (VTC) which was open to men who were not liable for conscription. These Corps were spontaneously formed from September 1914, given official recognition

and put under government control in November 1914, and only took men who had no valid reason for not joining the services. WG 28/11/1915 reported about 40 men of the G (Shoreham) company of the 2nd Hove Battalion of the VTC had a church parade, entraining at Lancing station and walking to Lancing church. This march had a background of the canvas being done of all men eligible to enlist under the Derby scheme (whereby men could acknowledge their willingness to attest and be mobilised at a later date). Several Salt Lake men attested at this time. On the 3 March 1916 a concert was held to raise funds for a miniature rifle range for the VTC. WG 22/11/1916 reported a smoking concert for Lancing Platoon G company, 3rd Battalion and in the following month the platoon organised an old folks entertainment, at which 125 old folk attended, given a substantial meat tea and 2oz tobacco for the men and half a pound tea for the women. The platoons own gathering was on the 28th December. Meanwhile WG 22/11/1916 described a recruiting meeting at the Parish Hall. Captain A B S Fraser said that 'before the War was over every man would have to do his bit. It was voluntary for men beyond 42 up to 45 'but for how long? Starred and badged men would be combed out and men under 30 in munitions to go. Every man under 60 should join volunteers'. Other men would have enrolled as special constables. I have no knowledge of any Salt Lake men as special constables although I have come across one in Penhill Road.

The war was also coming from the air with the first Zeppelin raid on England on the night of 19 January 1915. Lancing wasn't directly affected but James Carr-Lloyd in his capacity as chief special constable had a poster printed. This advised in the case of a warning to avoid streets and crowds; take shelter at once; strengthen top floors by spreading linoleum, mattresses etc. to deaden and spread the shock of fallen masonry; select the safest places to shelter e.g. cellars, under arches; fill buckets with water; avoid upper floor windows; provide emergency lighting, nightlights, candles; be careful not to let light be seen outside. Warning would be given by a hand bell, rung by a man on a bicycle.

As soon as men went overseas fundraising started to support them. Lancing decided to set up a War Relief Fund to give grants to wives and families, and also materials to be made up under the Red Cross. But the following week the vicar wrote to the Worthing Gazette to say that Lancing was collecting for the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund and the Red Cross Society. Wives of soldiers, sailors wanting relief could apply to Mrs Carr Lloyd Manor House for assistance from the Worthing Division Soldiers & Sailors Families Association. In Worthing there was a large campaign for tobacco boxes for the soldiers and sums donated were printed in the Worthing Gazette, for example that of 16/2/1915 said that Stephen Easter Old Salts Farm had donated £2 12 6d. It is unlikely that most of the Salt Lake families on their low incomes could contribute much this sort of fund raising; I would imagine that for the majority anything they could contribute would be spent on sending parcels to their particular loved ones. As mentioned before The Red Cross was supported in the village. On Saturday 19 August 1916 at 2pm there was a village fair in the Manor grounds; 6d adults, 3d school children, soldiers in uniform half price. It described itself as an old village fair with military bands, sports,

concerts, auctions, unique competitions, teas, exhibitions of fruit, flowers and vegetables. It was proposed before to have an exhibit of war souvenirs at the fair. Did this materialise? A flag day in June 1918 raised £22 7s 6d for the military hospital at Graylingwell, Chichester and around the same time the Parish Council decided to set up a War Savings Association.

4-11 August 1918 was YMCA hut week in the district. These huts were often situated very near to the front lines. At the end of hut week £2000 had been raised, including contributions from Lancing. Money still continued to be raise for local causes. WG 8/5/1915 reported fund raising for the Hospital Fund; the collection of the Farmers Hotel came to 8s 6d By June 1916 Lancing had contributed 99 lbs of groceries and fruit and vegetables and £3 money for the West Sussex Benefit Nursing Association. In the previous year this Association had dealt with 48 maternity cases, 60 midwifery, 200 cases all told. Nursing care was carried out in Kings Road, covering medical, surgery and maternity. On 5 August 1917 a procession left Penhill Road at 2.30 headed by brass and trumpet bands of the 3rd Battalion Essex Regiment .Collections made on route for Lancing Hospital Sunday.

Aside from the war and employment conversation and interest would revolve as usual on the weather and local goings on. The 1st December 1915 saw a bad storm and weather continued awful throughout the month. Rain fell on twenty five out of thirty one days. The end of February 1916 saw heavy fall of snow. In 1916 there were destructive gales on the 24th and 25th October and things didn't improve quickly. WG 8/12/1916 'so far weather gales, thunderstorms, abnormal rain'. The following year there were gales the 26th and 27th of October and WG 16/1/18 told of gales the previous week which caused destruction on the sea defences between Lancing and Shoreham. Throughout the war, as before and after, the question of Lancing sea defences had a high profile, in the local press at least. Certainly of great importance to residents right on the coast, especially Bungalow Town between Lancing and Shoreham but I wonder of how much concern to Salt Lake?

There were a number of baptisms, marriages and burials for Salt Lake inhabitants during the War. This list is I am sure far from complete; in particular it doesn't cover daughters of Salt Lake families who married during the War and any deaths of their husbands'

The earliest baptism was on 6/9/1914, that of Royard James Martin Humphrey the son of George Albert Humphrey and his wife Mary who were living in one of the Old Salts Cottages, having moved there from North Lancing. George's father was James Humphrey of 9 Freshbrook Cottage. In 1918 absent voters list he was a sergeant with the 3rd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment with Freshbrook Cottages as his address. A year later it was his brother Charles (the former policeman) living in the Cottage with their mother. I would imagine that whilst he was away at war Mary had moved in with her in laws.

Dora Annie Valentine Elliott was baptised on 11 June 1915 in St James the Less from 2 Salt Lake Cottages. Her father Samuel Elliott was born 1880

in Crawley and was not surprisingly a market garden labourer. He and his wife Grace, born in Storrington had Samuel born 1908 and Frank in 1911 when they moved in. Previously they had been in Myrtle Terrace with Grace's widowed father, widowed brother and his children. No 2 (and No 1) Salt Lake Cottages were different from numbers 3 to 5 in having three bedrooms. The electoral register absent voter's list 1918 has Samuel serving in the R.D.C, like neighbour Robert Selby Marshall.

In 1915 Dennis Pavey came along in Number 11 Salt Lake Cottages, son of Ernest Pavey. In 1911 Ernest born in Thakeham in 1889, was a railway labourer living in Billingshurst with the family of Celina Millam whom he married the same year. In Salt Lake he may have changed his occupation to become a market garden labourer. Their first son also born in Salt Lake was Leslie in 1913. Out at New Salts Farm George and Fanny Viney who lived in one of the cottages had their daughter Ethel Viney baptised on 2/6/1915, and a son Arthur was born in 1917 to add to their family. George was a carter. At No 5 Salt Lake Cottages in early 1917 Henry Woolgar was born, the son of Ralph Richard Woolgar, known as Richard. Richard born in 1879 was the brother of Annie Patching who was living in No 5. A carpenter in civilian life he went into the East Surrey Regiment and then the Labour Corp. In 1911 he had married Margaret Stallard (born 1878) and Margaret moved to Salt Lake sometime in 1916 with their sons George born 1912 and Albert 1916.

Ernest Greet was baptised 7 May 1916, a happy event overshadowed by sadness as his father Thomas Isaac Mockford Greet, a former postman had just died. Worthing Gazette on 3 May 1916 reported 'Soldier postman's death. Residents in South Lancing have heard with regret of the death in hospital at the front of Private Thomas Isaac Mockford Greet who prior to the war was engaged as postman in South Lancing. Private Greet who was 39 years of age leaves a widow and seven children. Mrs Greet was present when her husband died'. The SDN report said he lingered for two days after she had arrived and left five girls and two boys, the youngest 6 months the eldest 11. These children were Kathleen, Elsie, Olive, Hilda, Richard, Phyllis and baby Ernest. More babies came, Olive Georgina Steer was born on 1 October 1916 at 10 Salt Lake Cottages, William and Maria Eliza Nicholls (1 Freshbrook Cottages) had a second son Robin Henry Nicholls was baptised in St James the Less on 11 March 1917.

When Helen May Strudwick was born on 19 March 1917 it was only a couple of months before her father Horace Strudwick of 3 Salt Lake Cottages had to leave to begin his time in the army. Four days after war broke out he married Helen Mary Trusser in Coombe. She was carrying their first child Annie born on 22 January 1915. Horace and Helen moved into No 3 Salt Lake Cottages sometime in 1915 after the 10th February, as that was the day when little Harold Frank Dean from 3 Salt Lake was baptised at Lancing Parish Church.

I have found some marriages. William John Herman Hurst, of 8 Salt Lake Cottages married Kathleen Lambert in Keymer in 1915. He was transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and later the 10th Duke of Wellington {West Riding Regiment} 27th September 1917 and then served

in Italy. He was confined to barracks for seven days for an offence on 5 August 1918 for being absent from billets from 5.30 pm until 9.20 pm whilst on light duty and whilst in the field 11/9/1918 he was admonished for falling out of the line of march with permission. These must have been common offences. When he was demobbed 14/1/1919 in York his address was 4 Yew Tree Cottage Lancing. His only child Kathleen was born in 1919. By 18 September 1921 he had moved to 18 Cecil Rd. He informed the army that he was willing to sign up as a reserve for four years. Following this there was a move to Oaklands Cottage, Hassocks. Curiously within his service record is a newspaper clipping reporting the shooting by troops of a girl in Limerick by troops and the forthcoming execution of Thomas Wheelan in Dublin. This took place on 14 March 1921. What had William Hurst to do with these events, if anything? The electoral register for 1919 gave William's brother George Henry Philip Hurst as still living in 8 Salt Lake.

On the 23rd January 1916 Lucy Emily Burtenshaw the daughter of John and Ellen Burtenshaw at No 7 Salt Lake Cottages married Alfred Reginald Stoner. Alfred Stoner had been born in Lancing in 1891 and on the 1911 census was listed as living in Shoreham with his mother and step father Harry and Mary Goldring. He was one of the young men to heed the call to the colours early enlisting on 7 September 1914. He chose to go into the Royal Corps of Hussars, not surprising as he gave his occupation as a groom. His career was not always smooth as it appears that in April 1915 he served 10 days confined to barracks for making an improper reply to a NCO. At the beginning of June 1915 he transferred to the 6th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and the next month was sent to France. However more trouble came as in August he suffered 2nd field punishment for an undisclosed offence. Another move followed in September to the Royal Engineers where he was posted as a pioneer, but after only two weeks he suffered from gas poisoning. This was followed by four months back in England, during which he married. At some point he became an engine driver and there must have been a period of leave towards the end of the year as daughter Elsie Emily was born on 14 August 1917 (for unknown reason in South Lambeth). Reginald's next trip back to England was a blighty, he received a gunshot wound to a thigh on 25 July 1918, which necessitated a hospital stay until mid-October. He was discharged as medically unfit on 15 March 1919 because of the gunshot wound, also neurasthenia, and for a year was awarded a pension of 9s a week for year and a 2s a week for his daughter. Lucy was living with her parents towards the end of the war and by 1920 she and Alfred were in No 4 Salt Lake Cottages.

In the summer of 1916 George Greet (by now invalided out the army) married Mabel M Worsfield. After this they lived at this time at Hazlemere on one of the six terraced houses in Salts Lane. George's younger brother John A H Greet was also serving. Before joining the forces he had been a marker garden labourer as well, no doubt working for their father. It must have brought some rare joy when in 1917 he married Emily Florence Dale, and their daughter Audrey was born the following year. Emily was living with her parents in law whilst John was absent.

In 1918 Joseph Bolt a widower of 59 married Kate Clapshoe a spinster in her 50s who had previously worked as a cook. Joseph was in 2 Cross Keys cottage at the top of Salt Lake opposite Salt Lake Cottages. His first wife Sarah had died in 1916. He was a market gardener working on his own account. His narrow piece of land some of which was orchard stretched down to Salts Lane.

Sadly there were a number of deaths and burials. Dora Louisa Hurst of 8 Salt Lake Cottages was buried 14 February 1915 aged 56. She had died from uterine cancer. Her son William was in France when his mother died. Until her death she had been receiving an allotment of 5s a from his pay and following her death he wanted this to be continued and he also had 6d a day stopped for his wife's separation allowance.

In May 1915 Harry and Rosa Nicholls, probably still in 10 Salt Lake Cottages heard the news they would have dreaded. Born in 1860 Harry was a market gardener from Ashington. Back in 1891 he had been a carter on Old Salts Farm. Their son Sydney George Nicholls born 1887 had moved to 84 Cranworth Road Worthing and was the father of twins. He joined the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, went to France 11 January 1915 and was killed at the Battle of Richebourg, now known as the Battle of Aubers Ridge on 9 May 1915, a battle in which the Battalion suffered dreadful losses. They had gone over the top singing 'Sussex by the Sea'. He is commemorated on Worthing War Memorial.

About the time Nicholls would have heard of their loss the burial took place in St James the Less churchyard of month old Reginald Arthur Chatfield on 15th May 1915.. His parents Albert Arthur Chatfield and Edith Emily lived in what was called Salt Lake Cottage. Albert's brother Henry Chatfield became a gunner in the RFA and didn't go abroad before 1916. On the October 1918 absent voter's list for Salt Lake Cottage he was serving in No 1 Sector, 47th Division. On the 1919 electoral register their address was given as Salts Lane Nursery. Kelly's directory lists Chatfield Brothers nursery as being in Kings Road.

From 9 Freshbrook Cottage James Humphrey was buried at St James the Less on 21 September 1915. Born 1851 Littlehampton, was a carter for a market garden. His wife Ellen Frances had been born 1860 in Yapton. At 10 Salt Lake on 30 May 1918 James Steer passed away. He had reached the good age of 83 making him the oldest resident in the community. His end came from senile decay (old age) and chronic gastritis. James had grown up in Wisborough Green but moved to Lancing in the 1860s and through his marriage to Jane Steer became related to many Lancing families, including those of Charles Winton and John Bennet Greet in Salt Lake.

William Henry Burtenshaw (7 Salt Lake Cottages) the young sailor saw action for he died 19th September 1915 from cerebrospinal meningitis in Haslar Naval Hospital Portsmouth and is buried in the Haslar Royal Navy Cemetery, Portsmouth. In the newspaper report in which he is mentioned his death was attributed to 'spotted fever'.

Esther Marshall of 6 Salt Lake Cottages the wife of Robert Selby Marshall died in the summer of 1916. The children then had to move elsewhere, possibly his sister took them in for on 20/12/1919 Robert he wrote letter to the Army 'I have removed from 2 Blakes Road Peckham [the address given when he was discharged 20 January 1919. This was the address of his sister Mrs G H Pullinger who on his casualty form was given as next of kin] and am living at 12 Myrtle Terrace West Lancing'. Roberts's children were Frederick born 1900, Maggie born 1905, Percy born 1906 and twins Roy and Frank who came in 1908.

. Mary Jane Nutley died at Christmas 1917 aged 45. She was at least saved the grief of hearing her son George Nutley had been killed in action on the Marne 1st August 1918. From the middle of July the Allies had started a counter-offensive along the Marne. He is another name on Lancing war memorial. However his brother Arthur survived came home and he and his father continued to work in the market gardens.

Henry Lower of 9 Salt Lake Cottages quickly became an ordinary seaman on HMS Edgar, but it was on this ship that he died 2 January 1918 from pneumonia. The ship was in the Mediterranean and he was buried in Mikra British Cemetery, Kalamaria, Greece. Another name on Lancing war memorial.

Ernest Strudwick whose wife was at 4 Salt Lake Cottages was killed on 21 March 1918, the first day of the German Spring Offensive. Another name for the Lancing War Memorial. It must have been a comfort for his widow to be living next door to her sister-in-law,

Towards the end of 1918 Frederick Kimber died at 2 Freshbrook Cottagers aged 76. His daughter Esther Marshall had died in 1916. He and his wife Mary may have taken in the Marshall children after her death. Possibly though there wouldn't have been room as it seems their son Frederick had returned to Lancing to live by the time of the 1915 Worthing Directory. Frederick the son had in 1911 been a coal carter living in Hove with his wife Alice and children Frederick Charles 3 and Arthur Herbert 2. Peggie came along in 1916 and Albert in 1918.

Indication has already been given that moving within the area during the War was frequent, as it was before and after. Word of mouth must have been the chief means of hearing that another property became vacant. George Steer and his family moved from 5 to 10 Salt Lake Cottages. This was a larger property, double fronted containing three bedrooms, two with fire places; living room with fireplace and cupboards, a kitchen with range and oven, main water supply and cupboard, and a w.c. As well as size living near to relatives was an important reason for moving, the families of the two Strudwick brothers lived next to each other, Lucy Stoner settled a few doors away from her parents. The Deans, Ernest John his wife Sophia and children Edith, Ethel and Albert when they moved after 10 February 1915 only went from 4 Salt Lake Cottages to 8 Freshbrook Cottages. I do not know when John attested and was mobilised, though he wasn't overseas before 1916; he served in the East Surrey Regiment, the Essex Regiment and finally the Royal Dublin

Fusiliers. Such movements between regiments were common in the latter part of the war when men were moved to wherever there were shortages. William Leggatt's mother was at 9 Freshbrook Cottages and he took over 1 Salt Lake Cottages from Charles Comper born 1864 in Lancing, a market garden foreman. By 1918 the Compers were living at Petworth in Salts Lane. James Russell who ran the Russells nursery with his father moved into Fishbourne Villa. There is also evidence of movement between Salt Lake and nearby Penhill and Cecil Roads. And so the movements went on.

Gossip and rumours must have been common, a small world where everyone knew each other, with news travelling fast. Then as now much would have concerned crime and court cases. The 26/8/1914 Gazette reported that a Worthing boy George Daughtry aged 14 was found guilty of stealing Thomas Luckin's watch from Mr Luckin's waistcoat hanging up at Old Salts Farm and sold it for 3p to buy biscuits. He had run away from his home two weeks previously. Thomas Luckin was soon to give the people of Salt Lake a lot more to talk about. He was a butcher in Lurgashill before he moved to Lancing between 1901 and 1910 and he tried his hand at farming by renting land from Mr Easter of Old Salts Farm in March 1910. Relations between the two men soured. In WG 14/10/1914 appeared the first report of the court case Easter v Luckin. The plaintiff Easter sought to recover £20 from the defendant in the shape of damages for trespass together with an injunction. The lease was on condition Luckin wasn't a nuisance or annoying to neighbours. But Luckin became very annoying to the Easter family. In 1913 Luckin had given up the use of the yard in return for the use of a whole barn of which he had only used part of in the past. Subsequently Luckin pointed out he could not go through the barn doors with wagons for loading and unloading. Easter agreed to give permission for him to use the door leading to the cow stall yard. However he didn't keep the door properly locked, chicken and pigs got into each other's premises. Relations became more and more acrimonious. One day in August Luckin left the door open all day and when Easter and his men were closing it Luckin used very bad language. Easter claimed that he then withdrew the verbal agreement over the barn, but Luckin disputed this, and explained he always used bad language. Easter had reported Luckin once to RSPCA. The case was adjourned to Brighton, and the course of it reported in the WG 14 and 21 October issues. Luckin then living York Lodge counter attacked by saying he found the barn door locked. On the 31st July when at work in the barn he claimed he was shut in remarked in his own words 'Oh – who has been and closed this door again'. He pushed the door open, looked out and saw the witness Valentine Glasspool [a resident of Salt Lake] and remarked 'Hello Cackles. Is that you who shut the doors" and he [Glasspool] made a sign that Mr Easter was round the corner. Valentine Glasspool, born 1895, who became Mr Easter's house boy, was a grocer's van boy in Chichester before his family moved to 13 Salt Lake Cottages. Valentine joined the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment and went to France after 1915. From his medal card it would seem he spent a while in a labour Corps before returning to his Regiment, possibly due to an injury or illness? He died 31 October 1918 whilst with the 43rd Garrison battalion. The last Salt Lake man on the Lancing War memorial to die

Returning to the court case, for the defence were Thomas Uckfield, and John Crowhurst who had worked for both men, William Lewis in the defendant's current employ and Luckin's wife Violet and son Baden. They said the barn door was only opened about seven times a year, not at all January to the end of July. 'Valentine Glasspool who is in the employ of the plaintiff as houseboy stated that one day in August he was sent for by Mr Easter and helped him to close the barn doors. Mr Luckin came from his side and burst them open again and started swearing. Mr Harker "What did he say". Witness Glasspool "well the language he used was not fit for the beasts in the field to hear" "did he say anything else about the door" 'he said he had more right to our side than Mr Easter had". In answer to further questions by Mr Harker the witness said he also remembered another occasion when the key was given to him about 10 o'clock and he took it home when he went for dinner at 1 o'clock. When the case was resumed at Brighton court Luckin was also accused of leaving refuse, causing plague of flies and rats. Fred Collins foreman to plaintiff deponed that since Mr Luckin gave up his right to use the cow stall he had on several occasions opened the barn door when drawing grain and other things for barn and definitely hadn't closed it again properly. He had received instruction for Mr Easter to unlock door whenever Mr Luckin wanted but the door was frequently opened by someone without coming to him for the key. A chain was put on in November. William Lawrence of Yew Tree Cottage formerly in employ of plaintiff said he had seen a hand put through the door to try and undo the chain. Charles Lidbetter of Old Salts Cottages who had been in the plaintiffs employ just over two years said he had seen it open on several occasions but never seen Mr Luckin open it. More than once Mr Luckin was shut in. Mr Easter said it was not so much about damages as rights. The plaintiff failed to establish his case judgement went to the defendant with costs.

However this was not the end of the dispute between the two men. In February 1915 Easter took Luckin to court for rent owed. Luckin's defence that he couldn't pay as he himself was owed money, as reported on 24th February. The Judge 'do you know why you cannot get money owing to you. Luckin 'it is all owing to the war'. They say money is very tight. People don't pay them and they don't pay me'. However Thomas Henry Marsh foreman to Mr Easter called as a witness for the plaintiff said it had been a wonderful season for Mr Luckin; 17 or 18 cows full of milk and £300 from Luckin's late mother. The verdict was suspended right to levy distress for two months. It seems the war was a common excuse. WG 14/12/1915 reported a well-known Lancing fruit grower appeared at Shoreham petty sessions for not following the regulations for stamping out American mildew disease in gooseberries. But the Board of Agriculture in defence said he was one of the best growers, also the labour shortage was mentioned.

Back to Luckin. On the 13th October the paper announced 'Mr Thomas Luckin is surrendering the tenancy of Old Salts Farm and a sale on the premises; 21 heavy milking cows, shorthorn bulls and heifers, horses and the whole of the live and dead farming stock. Shorthorn cows average of

£22, best price for a horse £76 guineas and a two year old Duton bull £15.

The next February Luckin was back in court. I presume the events under dispute had taken place before he gave up the tenancy of Old Salts Farm. 22/2/1916 the Gazette featured Worthing County Court hearing of Luckin v Railway. The Railway claimed he owed them £4 15s 6d for cost of carriage and he counteracted with the claim that the railway hurt a cow (damage £2) and 12 cwt of bran getting wet (£2 5s 10d) during transit to Battersea. Luckin claimed he didn't complain to station master in case the railway would refuse to take his milk. Christopher Linfield a former employee of Luckin now in Littlehampton described condition of the grain and cow. Court found in favour of the railway both in claim and counterclaim. This seems to have been Luckin's last appearance in court during the War. Mr Easter didn't come off well in his dispute with Luckin, a shame as it seems he had done much to repair and modernise Old Salts Farm and its cottages. There seems to have been quite a large turnover of occupants of the three cottages. The absent voters lists give two men William Holmes, Old Salts Cottage and John Newman 254321 Pte. A.A. Sandown. Old Salts Farm. William Holmes was living back at Old Salts by 1920. Benjamin and Nellie Rhoda Oakley were also newcomers by 1920. 1918 electoral register also gives an Old Salts Nursery where Cecil and Frances Burnside lived.

In the same month little Millie Crocker, aged four had been abandoned in South Lancing by Jubilia Crocker domestic servant, Jubilia apprehended at Hammersmith for abandoning her child was detained by the court as insane. Residents may have read about the former Lancing School headmaster for eight years Walter Charles Heaton now of the Royal Engineers who was charged at Petworth of withholding £58-19s 0d whilst treasurer of a branch of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. He was fined £20 and costs, and ordered to repay the amount. Similarly the women of Salt Lake undoubtedly heard about the prosecution of one of their local shopkeepers in South Lancing. Mrs Colbourne was charged with allowing her children Dorothy aged ten and Ernest Frederick aged eight to be out in the street trading. Constable Pattenden also said they had gone into the bar of the Three Horseshoes where they were told to clear out. Mrs Colbourne in defence said they were only delivering newspapers that had been ordered. She was let off with a caution. Mrs Colbourne was the daughter-in-law of the owner of Salt Lake cottages. Difficult times for the Colbournes as in November 1914 her husband Arthur George of Commerce House, Lancing was declared bankrupt. When the ten Salt Lake Cottages were sold in 1924 they were in the possession of the Carr-Lloyd estate so they may have been bought by James Carr-Lloyd following the bankruptcy? A rather racy story at this time was that of a Mr and Mrs East, headlined as 'Curious matrimonial case; county court claim, wife sues husband for arrears of maintenance; painful domestic dispute, a threatening postcard sent to a witness'. The husband accused his wife of adultery with a man with stables in Penhill Road to which she was a regularly visitor. She counter claimed that her husband accused her of adultery with everyman she looked at.

Lancing seems to have been a relatively crime free village. Certain crimes were war related. There were several prosecutions for having an unobscured light, particularly on householders along the seafront. One of those was a JP caught with a light showing at 10.10pm. When told he would be reported he replied "it is not cricket". There were charges on people living further inland, including Potter, Bailey and Co, the grocers (WG13/10/1917) and Farmers Hotel In August 1917 Byne was found at 9.45 pm on night to have failed to have obscured the light from an incandescent gas lamp through the bar windows. "Byne the landlord said 'I am responsible. I did not think the time had got on so". He received a 2s fine. . The Farmers Hotel stood at a crossroads, on the corner of Salts Lane to its left. To the north South Street led shortly to the Station and to the south South Street went past the Wesleyan Church, Parish Hall and shops to The Three Horseshoes and the coast. Elm Grove opposite Farmers Hotel stretched to more nurseries and residential properties. The Valuation Survey described it as being in 'a good position'. The Hotel had three bars and a club room, a stable for two and coach house. There were four bedrooms which were rented out. Arthur Byne, born in Kennington had previously been a licensee in Forest Gate West Ham assisted by his wife Mary Phyllis. They brought four children with them.

Showing a light along the coast was of course particularly serious. Due to its position Lancing was a restricted area. In July 1918 a certain Francis A Howick a visitor to Lancing was fined £2 or six days imprisonment for possession of a camera in a prohibited area. He pleaded ignorance. More common were prosecutions for failure to register alien visitors. In August 1918 Catherine Howard, Margaret Spinner and Arthur Byne were before Shoreham Petty Sessions for this offence. The women had a fine of 20s each and Byne a 40s fine. His fine higher as it was felt that as the landlord of Farmers Hotel he was in a more responsible position than the other defendants.

On a more serious note the presence of soldiers, particularly from Shoreham camp. gave rise to a number of incidents which might have been talked about. In April 1915 a soldier in Shoreham petty sessions pleaded guilty to assaulting a girl of 13 at Lancing. John Virtue of ASC was sentenced to two months hard labour. On 12th May Martin Conroy ASC billeted in Lancing was charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting Constable Beaken who was executing his duty. His captain immediately rose and asked he be handed to military authorities 'they had not a little trouble at Lancing and it was the wish of the General that it should be stamped out. The Mayor said the magistrates concurred. I would imagine most billeting took place early in the war whilst Shoreham camp was being built. It would be interesting to know if any Salt Lake people had soldiers billeted on them. In May 1917 Mrs Eleanor Edinburgh in South Street had jewellery stolen by a young woman to whom she had rented two rooms, and had then disappeared. A Canadian sergeant the woman said was her husband stayed each night. This woman turned out to be Kate Pyke who had done the same scam in Shoreham. The next month two Canadians, one a corporal, from the Shoreham camp were caught by a woman leaving her bungalow in Lancing. The corporal struck her and used foul language. They were dealt with by the military.

Activities of two Canadian soldiers allowed us to see a demonstration of good old policing by a police constable. In September 1917 whilst in the railway station one evening he heard a noise at 12.20 pm from the orchard of Marten Stubbs Fuller of Violet Cottage. He found two Canadian soldiers hiding with peaches, pears and a few apples "we are nearly starved in the camp. What are we to do?" They were fined 25s and 5s costs each. In October 1918 a twelve year old girl from Penhill Road was approached by soldier who asked her if she had any drawers and felt her clothing. She reported it to a special constable who lived in the same road. In the same month an American soldier under the influence of drink was caught in Monks Farm trying to carry out an indecent act on a sheep.

Riding bicycles without lights was also another recurring offence, there were no street lights and lights from houses had to be obscured. In June 1917 two teenage boys from South Lancing were caught and gave the excuse "I have been to Shoreham and expected to get home before lighting up time". The excuse of being caught out was used by other offenders as well. Penhill Road caused problems, or rather the condition of it. Several people were caught during the war riding on the footpath. One person caught at 12am said "I could not ride in the road. I am on Red Cross work and if there is a fine it must be paid from Red Cross funds". Another person caught at 11.30pm said "where could I ride if I did not ride on the footpath" and yet another said he couldn't ride on the road as it "has not been taken over by the parish". . In January 1915 Lancing Parish Council asked Steyning Rural District Council (under which Lancing came) to have Penhill Road made up. The RDC advised to was best to first lay the necessary drainage. The road was to be made up at expense of owners and in June 1915 the Gazette reported this would be £2237 15s 3d and sewerage £426 6s including granite kerbing. Mr Danks (on the Parish Council) advocated blue brick to save expense and the frontagers were to decide. By the end of 1915 it was announced that the much needed drainage system for Lancing was in abeyance for the duration of the war.

There was also the perennial petty crime. In October 1916 about £2 15s in copper and £1 14s in silver was taken from Lancing Stores, the shop of Robert James in South Lancing. Entry was by an unsecured back door. Some joined police work soon solved this crime. The previous day a bicycle had been stolen in Shoreham and Police Inspector White stopped two youths answering to the description of the culprits. He found on them £2.8.11 in coppers and £3.12s in silver. When told they would go before an identification parade they admitted both crimes, Both received three months imprisonment. . In February 1917 the son of Hylton Blythe, butcher in South Street was a victim. The bicycle had been left outside The Warren for a few minutes and tracks of its flat front tyre were traced in the snow towards Sompting.

In June 1917 Ada Moyle of Windermere Kings Road had money and a watch stolen from her handbag which she had left in the kitchen, the back door unlocked. Robert James was the victim of another theft when on 7 December 1918 pots of lemon marmalade were stolen from Lancing Stores. Bicycles were a popular target for thieves, and the police took them seriously

Ellen Burtenshaw at Number 7 Salt Lake Cottages appears as one of the few Salt lake residents whose name occurs in connection with a crime. A boy was charged on 24 October 1917 with wilfully damaged a pair of curtains and window blind worth 4s 6d which belonged to her. One of the other two boys at the scene of the incident said a window was broken in the house, and a match was thrown into it and the boys ran away. When they looked round they saw the curtains burning, the light from the burning curtain making a reflection on the wall on the other side of the road.

Chasing dog owners without dog licences seem to have been carried out periodically and in batches, for example in March 1917 four were caught and one Salt Lake resident was fined. Annie Leggett of 1 Salt Lake Cottages was one of those caught without a dog licence in March 1918. Her excuse was that she had thought of having it destroyed as it was old and eczema in its ears. By that evening she had purchased a licence, but was still fined 7s 6d.

Salt Lake residents would have known Thomas Nicholson who on the 1911 census was a young contractor's carter living at 2 Salt Lake Cottages. By 1913 he had moved but was still in the area as in November 1916 he was a coal carrier employed by a coal merchant in Lancing pleading before Shoreham magistrates bench that the reason he 'short changed' a customer was that, he had forgotten to take his scales. He was fined 10s.

Meanwhile on 9th January 1917 the Sussex Daily News reported there had been a fire at Rose Cottage occupied by James Russell. It was soon put out by the fire brigade. Later that year a court case occurred which was another example of the impact of the war. WG 20/11/17 'Lancing tenancy Thomas v Winton'. Edward J Thomas claimed £3 5s, two months' rent from Winton for a lock up shop. Originally he was a tenant renting for £30 a year and paying all rates and taxes, and afterwards one part was let separately at 8s a week and another part for 7s 6d. He then gave up possession of top retaining lower part. Defendant said after nine years tenancy he was left with stock he couldn't get rid of when called up to do munitions work. The Registrar as arbitrator found in plaintiffs favour.

Ebenezer Villas were semi-detached houses down Salt Lake Lane owned by James Robinson, assistant overseer and rate collector (also the owner of some of Freshbrook Cottages). He lived in one with his son also James Robinson, occupation market gardener. The other as already mentioned was lived in by Arthur Ernest Lisher dairy manager, born 1878. They were brick and slate houses each with a stable and coach house. In 'Family business' by Eve Farrant, his niece (p 9) (Lancing and Sompting Pastfinders publication) 'When Arthur married he lived in Ebenezer Villas and had an extension at the side of the house as a Dairy where cream and butter were made. Chickens were kept and eggs sold and a flourishing Milk business was created. Arthur would deliver the milk on a handcart using a churn, measuring out according to the customers' requirements'. In March 1918 when delivering milk to The Bungalow he found a young

lady in an outhouse half-conscious with exhaustion. The police were called. She gave her name and age, 23, but no other information. She was taken to the workhouse infirmary to recover. Three months later an employee of Lishers (most likely his brothers the market gardeners) was fined 5s for being sleep in charge of a horse and cart early one afternoon. The van was loaded with empty cases and the man was lying on his back.

In 1918 there was the case of *Kennealy v Chorley* (WG 10/4/1918). Miss Mary Kennealy 2 The Terrace South Lancing claimed Chorley had put up linen post on the land in her family owned for 45 years and assaulted her when she complained. Defendant was bound over to keep the peace. This was followed (WG 4/12/18) when William Chorley superintendent of Home of Rest Lancing was awarded by Jury of London Sheriffs Court £500 damages and costs against Mary Kennealy.

Bodies being washed up on the shore were one of the less pleasant aspects of living by the sea so it is not surprising that this occurred during the War. 1914 saw that of the elderly widow of a Shoreham sea captain, believed to have committed suicide.

WG 27 June 1917 reported two bodies washed ashore with inquests at The Three Horse Shoes. One was discovered opposite Channel View by George Page of Penhill Bakery, Penhill Road. Page waded in and got the body ashore, and Constable Pattenden searched the clothing. A gold watch and 17s 6d was found. The body was fully dressed except for boots and hat; the clothes were that of a respectable working man. He had been dead about six days. It was later identified as belonging to a man from south London. The other body, very decomposed, was found by George Prideaux the landlord of The Three Horse Shoes. This body had been in the water at least two months, a man between 50 and 60 years, and from his tattoos was considered to be a sailor. WG 23/1/1918 reported that one of the workers on the sea defences found a premature baby's body. The coroner with great compassion remarked 'it was a pity that the people who were responsible did not bury the body in a decent way and thus save the trouble that had been occasioned' In June 1918 at about 20 feet from water's edge opposite a bungalow in which he lived Lieutenant G W Johnson of Army Ordnance Department found the body of a man which had been washed up by the sea. There was no identification but no doubt the cause of death was drowning. Again the inquest was held at The Three Horse Shoes. On 16 September 1918 another body was washed up which had the appearance of that of a ship's fireman. There were injuries over the body and it was apparently scalded. It had been in water for about two weeks. The nearby Shoreham airport used by the Royal Flying Corp later the Royal Air Force meant there were a small number of air fatalities in the Lancing area. The railway also produced a body, that of Jeremy Pail in June 1917. He was a 65 year old missionary living in Worthing who was found dead at Lancing in a third class railway carriage. His death was determined to have been due to natural causes.

Death could be tragic. There was a report on 6/12/1915 concerning nine year old Albert Johnson who was killed whilst running across the railway crossing by the train from Worthing. He lived at North Barn farm the son of Frank Johnson a farm worker and he had gone to buy a galvanised

bath. The inquest decided there was no blame attached. He would have been known by some of the Salt Lake children. Cars of course brought accidents, especially along the Brighton Road. The end of May 1915 saw another inquest at The Three Horseshoes. A naval airman Leonard Leggett was killed on the Lancing to Shoreham road when a handlebar of his motorcycle was caught by a passing taxi. The female passenger in the sidecar was unhurt. Accidental death returned as the verdict. . At 4pm on Saturday 6 October 1917 a boy of 16 living at Beachville Convalescence Home suffered cuts on his head in a rather curious accident. One car was towing another and as they passed him the towing rope broke and wound his legs and threw him down

There were other deaths involving people who would have been known by Salt Lake folk. After Christmas 1914 Farmers Hotel saw the inquest on Brighton man Frederick John Palmer employed by the Railway Works as a wood machinist. He had said felt ill at work and died there suddenly. He was a Brighton man as although the Railway Works was a big and important employer most of the workers still came in from outside, especially Brighton. They only wished to live locally if their home was near enough for them to go home for lunch. However there were a number who had settled in South Lancing, and by 1919 two coach painters were in Salts Lane. WG 13/10/1915 wrote there was a large attendance at the parish church for funeral of George Prideaux land lord of The Three Horse Shoes for 38 years. Prideaux nearing 70 in age was also involved in market gardening along Salts Lane. His widow Emily Margaret and son George took over the licence of the Three Horse Shoes. At this time Percy Lynn relinquished the licence of Farmers Hotel and was succeeded by John Leonard Kelly. It is likely that the relinquishment was due to Percy joining the army, he is probably the Percy J Lynn who was a sergeant in the ASC. He had been a victualler in Brighton before taking over the Farmers between April 1911 and September 1913 when in his late twenties.

13 November 1915 saw the death Charles Robert Gammons who lived Fishbourne Villa Salts Lane about half century as a brick maker and contractor, and described in the WG as highly respected. This was followed by the sale by auction at Fishbourne Villa of his furniture and effects on 7 December and later on 31st January 1917 his stock in trade was auctioned. Probate gave his estate as worth £11988.9s.3d. Along Farmers Lane on the left side walking to the village Fishbourne Villas was possibly the biggest house in Salt Lake – Salts Lane area. It was double fronted, four bedrooms, three reception rooms and kitchen and scullery, and yes a modern house at it had a small bathroom. There was a small stable for two horses and a large garden well stocked with fruit trees. It was named it after the village where he grew up. Its large garden was well stocked with fruit trees. The 1918 electoral register gives the residents as William John Tar a carpenter and shopkeeper, his wife Lilian Marian and widowed mother Betsy. By the register the following year they had left Lancing.

On the 3rd May 1916 the funeral was reported of Edwin John Fuller the 31 year old son of Marten Stubbs Fuller 'a well-known local fruit grower', so possibly another employer of Salt Lake residents at his Newfield Nurseries

in Penhill Road. The Fullers were living in Violet Cottage South Street. Lancing, with his sons Edwin John and Frank helping in the nursery. Violet Cottage according to the land valuation survey had a pretty garden and orchard well stocked with good bearing trees, apples, pears, plums

A year later on 10 November 1916 Isidore Le Grand a market garden owner and possible employer died. He lived in Seabrook, along the Brighton Road, and also 90 Cowcross Street, Middlesex. Isidore in 1901 was a French goods importer, and his younger brother George was an inventor. They were born in Bourbourg, Nord Department of France as was their sister Angeline. Isidore might have become involved in market gardening through his sister Angeline whose husband Arthur Thomas in 1901 was recorded as a fruit grower, born in Brighton. The Thomases were living with the Le Grand brothers at the time. Alternatively Isidore's venture into market gardening might have brought Angeline and Arthur together. The Le Grands seem to have been some of Lancing's more colourful residents. Isidore's estate was worth £11421.16s.5d with his brother George as executor. After 1918 Arthur Adolphus Thomas and his wife were living in Jubilee House, Salt Lane

29/5/1917 saw the Wesleyan Chapel funeral of Frederick Young 83, a seafarer in early years then successful market gardener and pioneer of glass house industry in the parish. His house and nursery was at the end of Salts Lane. His widow, they had been married for over 50 years, was unable to attend. Finally Salt Lake residents might have read of the death on 23rd January 1918 of Mrs Martha Marriott widow of William J Marriott Headmaster and mistress of the national school in Lancing. She had survived him by 15 years and died of consumption.

Pigs must have a mention. Pig owning was popular and encouraged during the War' Frederick Young had a piggery on his land, and there were bound to have been more. In 1916 several people in Lancing reported to the police that their pigs might have had swine fever, for example on 29 May Fred Trott of New Salt Farm had two pigs die. Other reports came through in 1917, at least four in February of that year.

What of entertainments? Lancing didn't have its own cinema yet but it is possible some of the inhabitants of Salt Lake went into Worthing at the end of October 1914 to see at the Picturedrome 'The Making of a Soldier 'an exceedingly interesting film, portraying the life and work of the new soldier in the making'. Would any from Salt Lake have been among the 20 million who saw The Battle of the Somme released for general distribution on 21 August. It came to Worthing on 18 September and was shown with continuous performances from 2pm to 11pm. Shoreham had a less grand tin roofed cinema. By the beginning of December the Wesleyan Sunday School had just opened. For the children in Salt Lake this was obviously much nearer to go to than anything at the Parish Church although the parish hall in South Street was also easy to reach, and this was the venue for the annual children's parties. In 1915 almost 220 boys and girls attended and after a tea of bread and butter and cake they were given apples, oranges, nuts, toffee and chocolate, Christmas crackers were

pulled, games played and patriotic songs sung. Boxing Day 1916 saw that year's Christmas party for more than 225, including Sompting children, 25 of these were over 14. Tea was followed by a distribution of sweets, nuts, oranges and apples. In January 1918 the children of North Lancing School were entertained in recognition of the patriotic work they had done since the war started. It was planned by Mrs Stone and tea was followed by the distribution of chocolate, toffee, apples and prizes.

There were concerns about the environment. We have already seen how a new drainage system had been put on hold. The SDN 16/7/1916 had an article on the matter of refuse being taken to Lancing by the railway (formerly disposed of by barge). Mr Pyecroft at Lancing PC meeting said people could be seen now going along the road [nr Station] with their handkerchiefs in front of their noses', so it might well have been bad in Salt Lake cottages. Notwithstanding on the 26th it reported 'Lancing is enjoying prosperity not withstanding war time. This pretty locality is being well patronised by visitors and London people now have the opportunity of seeing some of the famous market garden centres...which supply their great market Covent Garden with much of its choice produce'...if only something could be done to the dyke along the front and that at certain times rather unsightly feature turned into say an ornamental gardens it would effect a vast improvement' One wonders what the market garden labourers thought about being on the tourist trail? The bombings in London lead to some people moving to the coast. A sign of the future came with the WG 17/10/17 announcing Lancing Station was getting electric light in the booking hall.

Food was an issue. During the war price of foods rose between 25% and 40%; by 1914 60% of food consumed was imported. Efforts were made to reduce consumption; in 1917 there was the Food Hoarding Order and there was an 'eat less bread' campaign. In July 1917 the county war agricultural sub-committee held demonstrations on the preserving of fruit and jam making. No doubt the inhabitants of Salt Lake were used to growing vegetables in their gardens. 9/1/1917 SDN reported the county's Women's Farm Labour Committee sending out a questionnaire to all cottagers and allotment holders to see how many potatoes were being grown

Allotment holders could sell any surplus produce at the village hall in September 1918. Prices continued to rise; food rationing was introduced, beginning with sugar on 31/12/1917. At the request of the Steyning West Rural District Council a food control sub-committee was set up by the parish council. On 6 February 1918 Worthing mayor stated there was enough margarine to go round but some were getting more than they were entitled to. In The Worthing Gazette there was even a debate over whether dogs should be put down, to save on dog food. Thursday April 4 1918 food rationing locally was; half pound sugar, quarter pound butter/margarine, 5oz bacon or butcher's meat, 4x5oz coupons in one week. 5oz supplementary ration was given to manual workers. 15 July 1918 food ration books came into force generally, and one had to be registered with a grocer and a butcher. Probably in Lancing as in other places once the nights drew in shops were closing earlier to save gas.

Were there queues as in some of the towns and cities? Mother's early recollections, by Mrs Elizabeth Whitmore (Sussex Family History 14, 2001) tells of life during World War I in Bungalow Town 'It was wartime and we queued for margarine at the Maypole Dairy in Worthing, not rationed so the three of us would get half a pound each. If you had a meal in a restaurant the waitress cut out a coupon from your meat ration. We ate marmalade made from carrots and dried farm eggs. Apart from rationing the war didn't touch the south coast'

Coal also became scarce. On 13 October 1915 a retired Worthing resident wrote in ' Sir, seeing that the War Relief Fund has a substantial balance as stated in the Gazette I venture to ask whether it would be possible to grant 1s a week to those in receipt of old age pension. They must be keenly feeling the increased price of coal and provisions largely the consequence of the war'. The men would be affected by controlling of alcohol consumption by licensing laws. On a more positive note rent restrictions were brought in

Was Salt Lake affected by the Spanish Flu? The public health threat became quite a talking point. One letter 30/10/1918 in the Worthing Gazette 'Dear Sir, While there can be no doubt exaggeration exists in the minds of many as to the seriousness of the present epidemic it would be wrong to deny its gravity. The writer is strongly of the opinion that two of the great causes are lack of fresh air and impure food [he recommended veganism]. Another remedy is for the public to recommend cheerfulness. The splendid military victories abroad and great democratic general election that is coming in November gives us great grounds for this (H G Everett, Ashdown Road, Worthing). The same issue reported that due to the epidemic children under 14 were to be excluded from cinemas and there would be 45 minutes between shows.

11 November 1918, the guns became silent. Did the bells of Lancing church ring out, as in other villages? The Worthing Gazette on the 13th reported a large crowd assembled in the neighbourhood of the town hall before noon. Major J Farquharmon Whyte addressed the crowd. Cheers were given for the King, Army, Navy and allies, and then the national anthem played. Despite drizzling rain people were reluctant to leave the streets but generally business went on as usual 'one of the most amusing features was the progress through the streets of a wounded soldier in a wicker chair supported by comrades vigorously blowing toy trumpets and other musical instruments'. In Lancing things seemed more subdued; it was reported members of the Parish Council will form a committee for the arrangements for polite celebrations.

I haven't found out what these were. The absent voters lists of 1919 showed several men still away and the last didn't arrive home until the end of the year. The way demobilisation was carried out caused grumbles both with the men and with their families at home. Salt Lake would have been no exception. Life didn't return to normal immediately on the home front either. At the beginning of 1919 people were advised to keep their ration books after 3 May (when they expire) for meat, sugar and probably some other things were expected to still be rationed. Meat control eventually ended 30 June.

Minds were now clearly fixed on peacetime. In December 1918 the Steyning West Rural District Council agreed that housing in Lancing was more of a priority than drainage and 60 new cottages should be built. This number had been raised from a previous number of ten. In January 1919 the paper warned the demand for land for ex-servicemen likely to be high and unable to be met. 'Disgraceful and unhealthy' – description applied to condition of Penhill Road according to the Parish Council who was going to take it to the attention to Steyning West Rural district council Medical Officer of Health. At the end of the month Worthing Council was offered a German machine gun. Instead of accepting it the Council was going to have talks with the Royal Sussex Regiment about getting a trophy. Did this materialise? February saw the return of influenza, causing schools to be closed. I don't know if Lancing's were. Sadly little Dora Elliott of 2 Salt Lake Cottages was buried 8 March 1919, possibly a victim of the Spanish flu? Also in March Lancing residents were told more funds were needed to keep their nurses. The question of what form a war memorial should take was addressed at a meeting in the Parish Hall in May, presided over (predictably) by James Lloyd-Carr. The list of suggestions included a cottage hospital; a tablet of names of fallen; bringing sanitation of the Parish up to date; a war shrine; a recreation ground; a memorial in the Parish Church. Reverend Peel said it 'must be sacred, lasting and speak for itself'. Some of these suggestions suggested that many people agreed with the Worthing Gazette when it asked on 28 May 'can we better honour our dead heroes by helping the living now'. By the beginning of June the Lancing committee charged with deciding the form had decided on a cross with names of the fallen inscribed at the site of the proposed new church, St Michael's in South Street. It was expected the cost to be £100-£150 and would take the form of a cross with names of the fallen inscribed. During the month James Martin Carr-Lloyd died aged 69, leaving a widow but no children. The breakup of the Carr-Lloyd estate in the following years was to have a profound effect the future of the village. The war did not officially end until the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June and 19 July was designated as Peace Day. I haven't discovered whether Lancing held celebrations. The day however saw bad weather and the Worthing fireworks had to be postponed to following Friday, when they were described as disappointing. Peace may have come but for some the pain continued

There is one other name on the Lancing Memorial connected with the 'Salt Lake area of Lancing. This is Frederick William Read who on the Absent Voters list is given as living at New Salts Cottages. Frederick was already a driver in the Royal Field Artillery in 1911. Then he was with the 82nd Battery, Kirkee, India. The Commonwealth War Graves website gives him as the son of Mr G and Mrs F Read of 17 Shelldale Road, Portslade. He appeared on the absent voters list in 1918 but sadly had died on 30th September 1916, a prisoner of war of the Turks. For more than two years his family had held out hope he was still alive. The Lisher family endured an even longer period of not knowing "For the past five years Mrs Lisher has been without news of her son Reginald [in the Coldstream Guards], but information has reached her at last that he was killed in September 1914. It comes in the form of a letter from a Captain in the German army, who, writing from Elberfeld, says Lisher was killed in an engagement

against the regiment in which the writer was swerving. He was buried with military honours in the village of Cerny, about 10 miles south of the city of Leon, in France. The German officer added "He had about him the enclosed letter. In the meantime it was impossible for me to send it to you. Now the postal communication is practicable again, and I haste to do so, condoling heartily with you in the loss of your son who died a good and valiant soldier". (WG 17/12/1919). It had been a horrible war for Ellen Lisher. Back in August 1916 her other son Lennox James had been wounded. He had attested on 13 November 1915, joining the 14th Royal Sussex Regiment and on the 11 March 1916 transferred to the GTC, and sent to France 16 May 1916. As he wasn't demobbed until 1919 one has to assume the wound wasn't too serious.

Women had to readjust to the menfolk being home again. Mr F Kellaway MP probably gave a view held by many when the Worthing Gazette quoted him in 1918

'I believe there is a great future for women in industry. Their productions after the war will do much to build and repair the ravages that war has made. I believe that the need of production will be so supreme that there will be work not only for every soldier when he comes back but for many of the women who have taken their places. But the claim of the returned soldier must come first'. During the summer of 1919 Samuel patching of 5 Salt lake Cottages died. It would seem war service had ruined his health. He died during the summer of 1919

As 1919 continued the minds of people would have been concentrated on the here and now, for example the Great national train strike which halted all trains except for some on main lines run by volunteers. Danger in lancing Streets (letter to WG from Mary A Elborough Holmead, Kings Road 21/5/1919 'Dear Sir, I wish to protest against the motor bus traffic through the very narrow streets of this village where in many places there is no path for pedestrians. The danger of life for children and the aged particularly as well as to ordinary cars and bicycles is evident and the amount of dust swallowed enormous. The vehicles have been run through the village for visitors. I presume so we residents are the victims. Already there has been one serious accident, and holes in the street enough to cause an overthrow of passengers. These leviathan cars monopolise almost the width of the narrow thoroughfare, where the children going to and from school twice daily must incur great risks. Cannot you suggest a more suitable route and please criticize the danger? I am wondering who will pay for the repair of the road here, one must to "up" or "down street" as the villagers say to do any shopping and the cottages in "our Street" with no front gardens open straight from living room to road necessarily suffer most. My young people who used to be allowed to go alone have to be attended by a grown person but it is not possible for all children to have such care'.

The end of the war saw acceleration in occupancies changing in the 'Salt' area.

November 11 came and passed. It wasn't recognised as Remembrance Day for the Armistice until 1921. Thomas and Mary Glasspool who had lost their son Valentine emigrated to America, sailing from Southampton on the Mauretania on 25th November 1919. They took with them Ernest the sailor, now described as a farmer and Alfred aged 27 a gardener, as well

as daughter Dorothy 22 a domestic and a grandson George Masterson aged 5. Thomas returned to England two years later for a brief period. On the Commonwealth War Graves Commission their address is given as East Street, East Longmeadow, USA, Native of Lancing.

Kings Road which was built about 1911 from the seafront inland was to be joined up with Farmers Lane/Salts Lane after the war the whole becoming Kings Road 1920. About 1920 the name of Salt Lake Lane was changed to its present one of Freshbrook Road. Freshbrook was an appropriate name as the road was liable to become very wet and muddy. The houses on the present Freshbrook Road which face the railway were only developed between World War 1 and World War 2. They were developed on the old brickyard owned by WS Colbourne but worked by Cephas Gammons (brother of Robert Gammons). This area was described in the Valuation Survey as 'part of land now being used as a brickfield which is nearly worked out, the other part of land is not of clay. The back of land marked "pit" consists of a large excavated pit. When the railway was constructed earth was excavated from here to the embankment and has never been level. The steep fall from the land and that of the pit seriously interferes with the development of the land as building land'. The development was not held up for long.

The Salt Lake' area would be unrecognisable now to the people who lived there during World War I. A few buildings do however survive in between the modern ones. In particular Salt Lake Cottages are still there and seem to be well loved. A few of Freshbrook Cottages can be seen past them and Ebenezer Villas on the other side of the road. Along Salts Lane are the six terraced cottages, though not with their 1914 names and the name Stanbridge Lodge is still used. In front of Fishbourne Villa the date 1899 is embedded in the wall in pebbles. But of the market gardens and orchards not a trace. Finally the Lancing War Memorial still stands with the names of William Henry Burtenshaw, Valentine Glasspool, Henry Charles Lower, George Albert Bernard Nutley, Frederick William Read and Edwin Strudwick, the fallen men of Salt Lake.

Some occupants in Salt Lake 1913 to 1919

Salt Lake Cottages

- 1 Charles & Fanny Comper – William & Annie Leggatt
- 2 Samuel & Grace Elliot
- 3 Ernest & Sophia Dean – Horace & Margaret Strudwick
- 4 Edwin & Laura Shepherd – Ernest & Rose Strudwick – Reginald & Lucy Stoner
- 5 George Edward & Flora Steer – Samuel & Annie Patching
- 6 Robert Selby & Esther Marshall – Nelson & Edith Thorns
- 7 John & Ellen Burtenshaw
- 8 William Thomas & Dora Hurst

- 9 Charles Winton & Mary Ann Lower
- 10 Harry & Rosa Nicholls – George Edward & Flora Steer
- 11 Ernest & Celina Pavey
- 12 Thomas & Mary Glasspool

Cross Keys

- 1. Francis & Caroline Pierce
- 2. Joseph & Sarah Bolt

The Nook

Lickfold – Martin James & Annie Peters

Fuchsia Cottage

Bennet & Elizabeth Greet

Ebenezer Villas

James Robinson

Arthur & Florence Lisher

Freshbrook Cottages

- 1 George & Elizabeth Knowles
- 2 Frederick & Mary Kimber Ernest & Harriet Jenkins
- 3 William & Maria Nicholls
- 4 Harry & Mary Ann Richardson
- 5 Arthur & Charles Harding
- 6 John Bennett & Elizabeth Greet
- 7 William & Anna Foster
- 8 Albert & Ethel Frost – Ernest & Sophia Dean
- 9 James & Ellen Humphrey

Cottages at end of Salt Lake Road

Charles & Mary Nutley

Walter & Margaret Doick

Along Salts Lane (Farmers Lane)

Nash Villa

Henry Nye (Nash nursery foreman)

Stonebridge Lodge

C Dejong – William Henry Young

Jubilee

James & Caroline Lelliott

North View

- 1. Lilian Page
- 2. John & Amy Kenward

1 – 6 Salts lame

Homefield Charles & Edith Pelling – William & Emily Hounsome – Edward & Clarice Ives

Haslemere John Osbourn – George & Mabel Greet

Cuckmere Frederick Fuller - Standings
Danescliff William & John Stoveld
Kenilworth W Marchant
Roseworth Edward & Ellen Agnew

Fishbourne Villa

Charles Robert Gammans

Ingleside

Frederick Young

Rose Cottage

James Russell

Farmers Hotel

Percy Lynn – John Kelly – Arthur & Mary Byne

Old Salts Farm

Stephen Easter

New Salts Farm

Fred Walter and Florence Ellen Trott

The electoral registers for 1918 and 1919 and the 1915 Worthing Directory also mention a few other properties in Salt Lake whose location I have been unable to map. They were probably built after the 1911 ordnance survey map and after the Land Valuation Survey were carried out.