

## William Robert Holloway



2nd Lieutenant William Robert Holloway  
69th Company, the Machine Gun Corps.

Son of William George, a shipyard labourer and Lucy Holloway (nee Downs).  
Father was a Time keeper.

Born in Sculcoates, Yorkshire 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1889 (baptised 29<sup>th</sup> December 1889)  
Address 44, St George's Rd, Ladybarn, Hull. Father was a Time Keeper

1891 Census: Levenshulme 4, Mayfield St  
Father William G Holloway born Marhull, Dorset c 1866 Time keeper public works  
Mother Lucy Holloway born Atherstone Warks 1866  
Sister Alice

1901 Census: 74, Goshen St, Devonport  
Father was Contractor's cashier.  
Brothers Albert and Thomas  
Sisters Alice, Caroline, Lucy, Lilian and Margaret

1911 William is possibly working as a stoker in Royal Navy based at Plymouth

William Robert married Elsie Elizabeth Baker of 7, King St., Dawlish,

Died in action 20 September 1917 aged 27  
Buried Zonnebeke, West Flanders, Belgium



### The Machine Gun Corps

Formed: 1915

Disbanded: 1922

The Machine Gun Corps (MGC) was a corps of the British Army, formed in October 1915 in response to the need for more effective use of machine guns on the Western Front in World War I. The Heavy Branch of the MGC was the first to use tanks in combat, and the branch was subsequently turned into the Tank Corps, later called the Royal Tank Regiment. The MGC was disbanded in 1922.

At the outbreak of World War I in August 1914 the tactical potential of machine guns was not appreciated by the British Military. The Army therefore went to war with each infantry battalion and cavalry regiment containing a machine gun section of just two guns each. This was supplemented in November 1914 by the formation of the Motor Machine Gun Service (MMGS), administered by the Royal Artillery, consisting of motor cycle mounted machine gun batteries. A machine gun school was also opened in France.

A year of warfare on the Western Front proved that, to be fully effective, machine guns must be used in larger units and crewed by specially trained men. To achieve this, the Machine Gun Corps was formed in October 1915 with Infantry, Cavalry and Motor branches, followed in 1916 by the Heavy Branch. A depot and training centre was established at Belton Park in Grantham, Lincolnshire, and a base depôt at Camiers in France.

The Boy David Memorial to the Machine Gun Corps in London. The Vickers Guns on each side of the Boy David (which each have a laurel wreath laid over them) are actual Vickers Guns.

The inscription on the memorial: "Saul hath slain his thousands but David his tens of thousands".

The inscription on rear of the memorial

The Infantry Branch was by far the largest and was formed initially by the transfer of battalion machine gun sections to the MGC, these being grouped into Brigade Machine Gun Companies, three per division. New companies were raised at Grantham. In 1917 a fourth company was added to each division.

The MGC saw action in all the main theatres of war, including France, Belgium, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Salonika, East Africa and Italy. In its short history the MGC gained an enviable record for heroism as a front line fighting force. Indeed, in the latter part of the war, as tactics changed to defence in depth, it commonly served well in advance of the front line. It had a less enviable record for its casualty rate.

Some 170,500 officers and men served in the MGC with 62,049 becoming casualties, including 12,498 killed, earning it the nickname 'the Suicide Club'.

