



Machine Gun Corps (Infantry)

182nd Coy.

Service No. 28575

Private EDWARD FREDERICK FLACK SCUDAMORE

Born in Hackney, London, in 1895.

Died on 20 July 1916 in France.

Aged 21.

EDWARD FREDERICK FLACK SCUDAMORE was born in 1895 in Hackney, London, son of Frederick Edward William Scudamore, a plumber, and his wife Florence (née Newth) of 15, Wilton Road, Dalston, London. Elder brother to Reginald Herbert.

See information on the family out of Wellow, Somerset at www.skidmorefamilyhistory.com.

Edward's family lived at 33 Albert Street, Dalston, London, where he did an apprenticeship as a gas engineer.

He enlisted on 22 November 1915 at Hounslow in the Royal Fusiliers but was transferred to the Machine Gun Corps.

182nd Machine Gun Company was part of the 61st Division. In February and early March 1916 the Division moved to Salisbury Plain. King George V inspected the Division at Bulford on 5 May 1916.

The Division was warned in May that it would go on overseas service and entrainment began on the 21st. By 28 May the Division, less the Ammunition Column (which was still at Le Havre), had concentrated in the area of Merville - Gonnehem - Busnes - Thiennes. The Division then remained in France and Flanders and took part in the Attack at Fromelles. The first major action in which the Division was engaged turned out to be an unmitigated disaster. An attack was made on 19 July 1916 at Fromelles, a subsidiary action to the much larger battle taking place further south on the Somme. The Division suffered very heavy casualties for no significant gain and no enemy reserves were diverted from the Somme. Such was the damage to the Division and its reputation that it was not used again other than for holding trench lines until 1917. [The Long, Long Trail www.1914-1918.net].

Edward died on 20 July 1916 and is buried in Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, grave reference VIII. G. 16.

**CABARET-ROUGE BRITISH
CEMETERY, SOUCHEZ.**



Cabaret Rouge was a small, red-bricked, red-tiled café that stood close to this site in the early days of the First World War. The café was destroyed by shellfire in March 1915 but it gave its unusual name to this sector and to a communication trench that led troops up the front-line. Commonwealth soldiers began burying their fallen comrades here in March 1916. Today the cemetery contains over 7,650 burials of the First World War, over half of which remain unidentified.