

Record Details for F W Claye (Army Service Corps)

First Name: F W

Surname: Claye

Rank: Company Quartermaster Sergeant

Service Number: S/18732

Gallantry Awards: Meritorious Service Medal

Gazette Info: Gazette Issue 29788. His majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Meritorious Service Medal to Warrant Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Men, in recognition of valuable services rendered during the present War.

Gazette Date: 17/10/1916

Gazette Page: 10042

Victory Medal



Given the information we have available it is likely that F W Claye was entitled to the Victory medal, also called the Inter Allied Victory Medal. This medal was awarded to all who received the 1914 Star or 1914-15 Star and, with certain exceptions, to those who received the British War Medal. It was never awarded alone. These three medals were sometimes irreverently referred to as Pip, Squeak and Wilfred.

Campaign Medals: Eligibility for this award consisted of having been mobilised, fighting, having served in any of the theatres of operations, or at sea, between midnight 4th/5th August, 1914, and midnight, 11th/12th November, 1918. Women who served in any of the various military organisations in a theatre of operations were also eligible.

British War Medal



From the information available to us, it is very possible that F W Claye was entitled to the British War Medal for service in World War One. This British Empire campaign medal was issued for services between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918.

The medal was automatically awarded in the event of death on active service before the completion of this period.

Service: British Army

Regiment: Army Service Corps

Collection: Gazetted Awards and Mentions in Despatches

Record Details for F W Claye (Army Service Corps)

First Name: F W

Initials: F W

Surname: Claye

Nationality: British

Information: Temporary appointment. Staff Serjeant Major – Supply and Transport.

Rank: Warrant Officer 1st Class

[Victory Medal](#)



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**Campaign
Medals:**

[British War Medal](#)



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Service: British Army

Regiment: [Army Service Corps](#)

Seniority Date: 02/05/1917

Collection: [UK Army List 1918](#)

Record Details for F W Claye (Army Service Corps)

First Name: F W

Surname: Claye

Rank: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant

Rank (2nd): Temporary Squadron Sergeant Major

**Service
Number:** S/18732

Mentioned in Despatches



This is the lowest form of recognition that was announced. The Mention in Despatches (M.I.D.) for a serviceman is not an award of a medal, but is a commendation of an act of gallantry or service. F W Claye's name would appear in the official report written by a Superior Officer and sent to the high command, in which is described the Soldier's gallant or meritorious action in the face of the enemy. This despatch is published in the London Gazette newspaper of the State, which has existed since 1665 and is still published today.

The phrase "Mentioned in Despatches" was used for the first time in a newspaper article by Winston Churchill on 6th October 1898. From the time of the Boer War, the Despatches were published in full or in part.

Gallantry

Awards: During World War One the citations published in the London Gazette did not usually give details of the place and date of the action for which awarded for security reasons. For most of these you need details from the War Office copy of the gazette. This can enable a search of the unit War Diary which will give a broader picture of the action for which F W Claye was awarded the M.I.D. In general no recommendations for Mention in Despatches survive for the army during WW1.

A soldier could be mentioned in despatches more than once and in 1919 Army Order 166/1919 confirmed that individuals mentioned would receive a certificate, this included all British forces and Commonwealth Countries.

In 1920 the Army Order authorised the issue of an oak leaf emblem decoration to be pinned or sewn diagonally on to the 'Victory' medal ribbon. If no campaign medal is awarded, the oak leaf is worn on the left breast of the dress uniform. This would signify that F W Claye had been 'Mentioned in Despatches'.

Gazette Info: Gazette Issue 30704. Mentioned in Despatches. The mentioned are a continuation of Sir D Haig's despatch of the 7th April, who deserved a special mention.

**Gazette
Date:** 24/05/1918

**Gazette
Page:** 6170

Service: British Army

Regiment: [Army Service Corps](#)

Collection: [Gazetted Awards and Mentions in Despatches](#)

Info from Forces War Records <https://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/>

Record Details for F W Claye (Royal Army Service Corps)

First Name:	F W
Surname:	Claye
Rank:	Temporary Staff Serjeant Major
Service Number:	S/18732
Mentioned in Despatches	 This is the lowest form of recognition that was announced. The Mention in Despatches (M.I.D.) for a serviceman is not an award of a medal, but is a commendation of an act of gallantry or service. F W Claye's name would appear in the official report written by a Superior Officer and sent to the high command, in which is described the Soldier's gallant or meritorious action in the face of the enemy. This despatch is published in the London Gazette newspaper of the State, which has existed since 1665 and is still published today. The phrase "Mentioned in Despatches" was used for the first time in a newspaper article by Winston Churchill on 6th October 1898. From the time of the Boer War, the Despatches were published in full or in part. During World War One the citations published in the London Gazette did not usually give details of the place and date of the action for which awarded for security reasons. For most of these you need details from the War Office copy of the gazette. This can enable a search of the unit War Diary which will give a broader picture of the action for which F W Claye was awarded the M.I.D. In general no recommendations for Mention in Despatches survive for the army during WW1. A soldier could be mentioned in despatches more than once and in 1919 Army Order 166/1919 confirmed that individuals mentioned would receive a certificate, this included all British forces and Commonwealth Countries. In 1920 the Army Order authorised the issue of an oak leaf emblem decoration to be pinned or sewn diagonally on to the 'Victory' medal ribbon. If no campaign medal is awarded, the oak leaf is worn on the left breast of the dress uniform. This would signify that F W Claye had been 'Mentioned in Despatches'.
Gallantry Awards:	
Gazette Info:	Mentioned in Despatches. 'The following is a continuation of Sir D. Haig's Despatch of the 8th of November, 1918, submitting names deserving of special mention'.
Gazette Date:	27/12/1918
Gazette Page:	15203
Duty Location:	France
Service:	British Army
Regiment:	Royal Army Service Corps

Royal Army Service Corps during World War 1

THE ROLE OF THE RASC.
Military Training Pamphlet No23 Part 1.

The role of the RASC in the field falls into two main parts, supply and transport.

Supply.
Supply embraces the provision of food, petrol and lubricants, fuel and light, hospital supplies and disinfectants.

Transport.
Transport is concerned with the conveyance of the above supplies, together with ammunition, engineer stores, ordnance stores and post, from railhead, or from base if no railhead exists, to all units of a field force.

In addition RASC units are provided for the carriage of infantry, tanks and heavy bridging equipment. The mechanical transport of medical and certain other units is also found and operated by the RASC.

To enable these services to be undertaken effectively, the RASC are responsible for the provision, repair, and maintenance of their own mechanical transport.

General Transport Companies are allotted to divisions for the transport of ammunition, supplies and petrol. Similar companies are allotted to higher formations and for employment in Line of Communication areas as required.

Personnel of the RASC are trained to fight as infantry and RASC units are responsible for their own local defence.

DIVISIONAL RASC
The role of the RASC companies was to keep the front line units supplied. In order to do this there were three different operations which were carried on simultaneously.

By the end of the campaign it was usual to have a company assigned to supplies, another to petrol and a third to ammunition. Early in the campaign it was more usual to have companies serving brigades and have those companies each assign a platoon to supplies, petrol and ammunition. Clearly the brigade company allowed the brigade to operate independently and was well suited to the rapid advances of armoured divisions. In the large, and often fairly static, armies of the winter of 1944/45 the commodity company was more efficient. The supply system was overhauled in the autumn of 1944 when it became common for transport from army level to deliver to division refilling points and thus cut out a stage of loading and unloading.

The transport of supplies.
The transport was divided into two echelons which operated a two day turn around system. The major item was rations. These were fairly constant and were delivered daily. Because there were slight variations in the strength of units from day to day each unit had to make a ration return stating how many rations would be required in four days time. There was always a days rations with the unit, a days rations on the second line transport and a third days rations on the third line transport so that the rations being requested today would leave railhead tomorrow.

- Supplies would be delivered to the divisional refilling point by corps transport units.
- Empty lorries would travel in convoy to the divisional supply refilling point and collect supplies. The lorries from each brigade would load the supplies for their own brigade.
- Loaded lorries would travel, preferably by a different route to avoid congestion, from the divisional refilling point to the unit supply points where units first line transport would collect the supplies. There would usually be a rendezvous point where the lorries for each brigade were met by motorcyclists who guided them to the supply point which might have moved or might be difficult to find in the dark.
- Once unloaded the supply lorries would collect any salvage in the form of returnable crates, cans, sacks etc. and then return.
- Somewhere on the return route was a reporting centre manned by the echelon commander and personnel and vehicles from company headquarters. Here the section and platoon commanders would report that their mission was complete. Here they could also get refreshment and repairs before returning to a company headquarters for rest and a meal.
- Company Headquarters would be sited close to the divisional refilling point and clerks would be provided to check the items being loaded by relief crews. Clerks and loaders would also be provided by the third line transport to handle items being unloaded. Supply Platoons were also available to assist with supply matters.

The transport of petrol.
The system for the transport of petrol differed from that for supplies because all petrol was alike and was not perishable. There was no need for two echelons working a two day turn round.

- Supplies of petrol were delivered to the divisional petrol refilling point by corps transport where it was held on wheels until collected by the divisional transport as required. The corps RASC held a reserve sufficient to move the entire division 25miles.
- Forward of the divisional refilling point was a holding point where the second line transport held a reserve on wheels sufficient to move the entire division 50 miles. Second line vehicles also ran a shuttle service from the holding point to unit supply points so that petrol was always available when required.
- On return journeys lorries should carry salvage in the form of empty jerricans. All petrol was in cans and a 3ton lorry could carry 160 jerricans.
- There was less need of clerks, although deliveries were monitored so that fresh supplies could be ordered.

The transport of ammunition.
The system for the transport of ammunition was similar to that for petrol. Again the loads were not perishable and demand fluctuated. However petrol and ammunition were always kept separate. This was an absolute rule since ammunition was usually safe to handle and transport but petrol fires would cause it to explode.

- Supplies of ammunition were delivered to the divisional ammunition refilling point by corps transport where it was held on wheels until collected by the divisional transport as required. The corps RASC held a reserve.
- Forward of the divisional refilling point was a holding point where the second line transport held a reserve on wheels. Second line vehicles ran a shuttle service from the holding point to unit supply points where ammunition was always available.
- On return journeys lorries should carry salvage in the form of empty ammunition boxes and cases, packing tubes, and shells that have been unpacked but not used. This latter made it necessary for lorries returning to the divisional filling point to be diverted to a salvage depot where returned ammunition could be handled by RAOC personnel.
- A General Duties platoon was available to assist with loading and unloading ammunition.
- It was a principle of ammunition supply that it should move forward automatically and need not be indented for. Clerks were required to record amounts issued, and units made returns of ammunition expenditure, so that replacement stocks could be provided.
- At times of heavy artillery ammunition expenditure divisional lorries could deliver direct to gun lines and dump ammunition on the ground.

Note: The term railhead can also cover Beachhead and or Airhead.

The divisional transport units should not be considered in isolation. In fact there was a smooth overlapping system in which corps or army units delivered supplies to the divisional units. At the divisional refilling points there were both corps and divisional personnel who worked very closely with each other. At the other end of the divisional transport system there were unit echelon lorries operating under brigade control waiting to receive loads from the brigade transport companies RASC.

The system was sufficiently flexible to cope with rapid movements. When fighting units advanced many miles a day the supply system was able to maintain a steady flow. In the advance petrol was essential and the supply was ensured by

- vehicles starting with full tanks,
- by units transport carrying a refill,
- by the RASC company reserve on wheels moving just behind the units,
- by the shuttle of RASC lorries keeping the rolling reserve replenish

Added on 15/04/2010

The Royal Army Service Corps (RASC) was a corps of the British Army. It was responsible for land, coastal and lake transport; air despatch; supply of food, water, fuel, and general domestic stores such as clothing, furniture and stationery (but not ammunition and military and technical equipment, which were the responsibility of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps); administration of barracks; the Army Fire Service; and provision of staff clerks to headquarters units.

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