

Hello All

This Journal must undoubtedly start with the recognition that the 90th Anniversary of the Armistice was commemorated in Jersey in a truly outstanding fashion.

Sadly, I could not manage to be in the Island to see the various events as I had done so a year ago in Guernsey, for their Museum's RGLI exhibition, thanks to having committed to Coutances upwards of a year ago (although I still don't know how I did that!). However, the feedback that I have received, some of it from unbiased sources, was very much along the lines that the programme of events was superb.

The catalyst for the 90th Anniversary was probably the RGLI exhibition, for, at that time there was little planned in Jersey outside of the traditional Remembrance Sunday ceremony. Indeed, with Jersey attendees having been impressed by what their Guernsey neighbours could achieve, an answer was sought to the question, expressed in the most basic of Anglo-Saxon terms, as to what would Jersey do for 2008. Having seen a number of photographs, both in the press and the Journal, it has struck me that 'The Trench' at Samarés Manor proved exceptionally realistic given the constraints of Health and Safety, space, size and so forth. Coincidentally I attended a talk on wartime King's Own photographs not long after seeing those of 'The Trench', and there was little to distinguish in differences between the trenches of those days and the efforts in Jersey, save that the latter were in colour! Of course, the time that Victoria College's lads spent in 'The Trench' was insufficient to allow them to deal with the rats or to sit there 'chatting'!

There has also been a fair amount of media interest and support for all elements of the programme of events in Jersey, and not just of 'The Trench'. Of particular note was the 20 page commemorative supplement published by the Jersey Evening Post (JEP), "1918 – Jersey, The Great War And The Armistice". It proved to be an excellent and an informative publication, and I certainly picked up new information from it. Some might comment on the one or two errors that it contained, however it has appeared to have generated interest among some Islanders in their family members' involvement as reflected by some of the contacts that we have received subsequently. To me, that is more important than a figure wrong here or a name misspelt there!

The Group enjoys a 'good press' from the JEP and they are always keen to have input from us. For example, some will recall Liz Walton's item on Nelly Rault. Peter Tabb was interviewed the other week while some months ago, Ian Ronayne also featured. In my case, at the beginning of November, they very kindly used my input on the Centenary of the King's Own arriving and being stationed in Jersey. Lastly, amongst other material that has been supplied by the Group, the JEP also made use of the Roll of Honour that we have on our website. That has attracted attention, with a number of queries winging their way back via the website's "Contact Us" facility. As a result, two more names are being added to the Roll of Honour.

However some of this 'success' has a downside in that new contacts bring more work and those who are handling the original research and the associated inputs are occasionally wilting, and projects are often in suspension. In my case as just one example of that, I have notes from research I did in April 2007 that I've still to work through!

There has been some debate on how this can be avoided, and it seems a continuing consensus that the informal Group arrangements should remain unchanged, i.e. no constitution, no officers such as a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and no formal meetings. That is understandable, given that the time and effort needed to administer accounts and so forth can be all-consuming.

But, there is some need for wider engagement in the research field, and some ideas as to how this might be achieved are being considered. This is particularly relevant in Jersey and Guernsey where much of the data exists, and distance is less of a constraint. Hopefully, we can find some ways of getting better intra-Island communication and involvement than at present, and one thought is that of group coordinators who can take the lead since they are much closer to the 'coal face'. We will see how this can be developed in the next few months. Clearly, this idea is less appropriate for those living in England and elsewhere, but, that does not mean that someone in New Zealand or Australia, say, cannot seek additional help from someone in Jersey.

Is there a case to resurrect the idea of a Group Forum on the website? I'm stuck on the fence for this one. The Interest Group idea did not get off the ground, because of the administration effort, and this effort could still exist in terms of the need for a Moderator and further modifications to the website. However, the plus side is that communication could be improved.

Many hands make light work! Or so they say! It would be of considerable help if there were additional sets of hands to do data manipulation and input directly to the website. If, as I hope, we continue to attract information and material from descendants and other sources, there will quickly be a stage when Roger Frisby is swamped. So, in the light of an ability to press ten men, can one or two volunteers put their head above the parapet on this one? (I think that I am mixing too many metaphors here!) Roger will, I understand, be happy to provide long-range coaching.

These thoughts are put forward because the Group, with its 'success' and 'good press' is becoming an acknowledged and trusted source of information that can be relied on. Hopefully this can all be built on.

Returning to this Journal, I am pleased to welcome articles from new contributors in the shape of Rosemary Thomas and Bernard Mann alongside old hands (?) such as Liz Walton, Peter Tabb and Steve Bailey! There are also inputs from Ian Ronayne, Don Somerville and Mark Bougourd to supplement the articles. So thank you to them, for the Journal would be a struggle to complete without such contributions. In 2009, I hope that others will pick up the pen or apply finger to keyboard to keep the flow of information going.

This Issue's Cover

Unsurprisingly, this Issue's cover has focussed on Jersey and 'Armistice 90' with a pot-pourri of photographs from the various events. The bottom photograph of the College lads going 'over the top' was provided by Peter Tabb, while the remainder were taken by Roger Frisby & Liz Walton. These, and many others that were taken, can be viewed on the website via a link on the home page.

Armistices Past – Some Mancunian Memories **By Bernard Mann**

I am knocking on for 80, and being born too soon, I don't have a computer, and cannot E-Mail or do the research that others are able to on the Internet. However, I can ruminate, as geriatrics invariably do, and the recent Armistice commemoration started me thinking of past Armistice Days. Having been born on 2nd July, 1929, only 10 years after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, and being about 3 or 4 when Hitler became Chancellor, I tried hard to think of the first Armistice Day that I could recall, but when?

I believe that we can retain memories of events from about the age of 4, i.e. 1933 in my case. Certainly, I have no doubt of my memory of the death of King George V on 20th January, 1936, and I also can recall waving my Union Jack and seeing him and Queen Mary, dressed in pink, during the Silver Jubilee celebrations in 1935. So, I reckon that I can remember the Armistice Day of 1934, when at that time my family lived in Manchester with a railway line at the back of our house, and a busy main road to the front which had two tram tracks. It was the usual urban paradise!

On that day, I was dragged to the back window to see a passenger train that had stopped during the two minutes silence. Whether it was scheduled or not, I do not know, but the railways lost a lot of their men during the Great War (Editor: If you pass through the main entrance into Waterloo Station there is evidence enough!). Then I was taken to front window, to see what can only be described as a frozen landscape. The trams had stopped, as well as buses and lorries, and so too had the horse-drawn traffic. On the pavements either side of the main road, literally everyone had stopped what they were doing and stood their stiffly with bowed heads. In those days, wearing hats and caps would be the norm for the male population, and these had been removed during the silence.

I am unsure as to how the start and finish of the two minutes silence – it was probably achieved by the firing of maroons, as I later recall it being done during a period of national silence for the funeral of King George VI in 1952.

Later, after the end of WW2, I left school to start work in an office in Manchester's city centre. My daily walks between the office and the tram stop along with the many hundreds of other office workers would take me past the city's cenotaph in St Peter's Square. Even then men would normally wear hats, and they would raise them when passing the cenotaph. Undoubtedly, many would have themselves served in either War.

Editor's Note: Bernard has given us a gentle insight into "how it was then". Somehow, that demonstration of respect seemed to have become lost during the "swinging 60s", yet it is creeping back into the national consciousness. In London the other week, I passed by Edith Cavell's statue adjacent to the National Portrait Gallery, and Bernard's account reminded me of tales of older men assaulting younger men who failed to raise their hats when passing her statue with umbrellas, rolled-up Times and other assorted weaponry! Bernard has also recounted that when his Captain "spliced the main-brace" for the birth of Prince Charles in 1948, Bernard was under age and so received lime juice instead of a tot of rum. Now, that's another story! As to the age of recollection, I feel sure that I can remember aircraft flying low level over Jersey during the Occupation when I was 18 months old.

**Visit to the New Zealand Memorial at Messines Ridge
April 2008
By Rosemary Thomas**



In April of this year Mike and I went to France on a wine tasting trip with friends but, as always when visiting France, we did manage to squeeze in a visit and take some photographs whilst there. On this occasion the New Zealand Memorial at Messines Ridge where Daniel Francis Amey is remembered was the most appropriate stop on our journey and despite the weather being cold and blowy it was sufficiently bright for us to take pictures. The discovery that this young man had connections with Jersey was a minor miracle as I will explain.



Back in the Stone Age when Mike and I started tracing Jersey men who fell, the CWGC records were not available on the internet so we had to travel up to their HQ in Maidenhead to hire the registers; we were only permitted to take 10 registers each at a time for a limited period of, if we remember correctly, 28 days, at a charge of

50p a copy so we had to do the journey on a large number of occasions as you can imagine; but we did find several rather nice country pubs where we stopped for lunch on our travels, so there were some unexpected advantages. Added to this all the registers had to be called against the Roll of Honour we were using at the time – no “search” facility then! In actual fact this was not as laborious as it sounds and we did discover a number of fascinating facts, one of which was that JERSEY and CHANNEL ISLANDS seemed to spring from the page after a while and this was how we discovered Daniel Amey as he was not at that time listed on any Roll of Honour although the CWGC entry quoted him as a native of Jersey, Channel Islands who was fighting with the Auckland Regiment of the NZ Expeditionary Force and who died on 7th June, 1917 aged 32. Sadly we have not been able to find any further information about him but at least his name is now included on the list of Jerseymen who fell.



The New Zealand Memorial is set at the front of the cemetery at Messines Ridge and comprises a Cross of Sacrifice on a raised circular flower bed with the names of 828 New Zealand soldiers who fell in the Messines sector in 1917 and 1918 inscribed around the base, one of whom is our Jerseyman, Daniel Francis Amey.



After this short stop we continued on our way to the Beaujolais area for the main purpose of our trip, and most enjoyable it was too!!

We had hoped to visit a number of other cemeteries on the way home but the weather was so wet and miserable that this did not prove possible – still we consoled ourselves that there is always a next time.

Although weathered, the inscription on the Memorial reads:

Here are recorded the names of officers and men of New Zealand who fell in or near Messines in 1917 and 1918 and whose graves are known only to God

The Zeebrugge and Ostend Raids – April 1918

By Steve Bailey

It's that time of year again when the Royal Marines Museum at Eastney Barracks in Portsmouth host their Autumn Lecture series. The title above was enough to find me assembling in the dining room of the Museum along with approximately 100 others, a case of the usual full house as ever for these excellent, free lectures.

Major Mark Bentinck, Royal Marines (Ret'd) was the presenter. Mark joined the Royal Marines in 1963 and spent a varied career with 41, 43 and 45 Commandos before spells at Britannia Royal Naval College and the Ministry of Defence. He is now the Royal Marines Corp historian, attached to the Naval Historical Branch.

Mark began the lecture with what he described as 'a chronology of the Great War, specially selected to suit his purposes':

- 1914
 - How and why the war started,
 - The rush of volunteers,
 - The initial clash of the armies, and
 - The subsequent 'race to the sea'.

- 1915
 - Stalemate and German submarine warfare

- 1916
 - Conscription in Britain, and
 - The inconclusive clash of the battle at Jutland

- 1917
 - Shipping losses to U-Boats at ½M tons per month,
 - The USA enters the war,
 - The imperative to transport troops to Europe,
 - Russia out of the war,
 - The failed Nivelle offensive, and
 - The French Army in mutiny.

- 1918
 - The German Spring Offensives

By early 1918, with the Russians out of the war, the Americans in but not yet effective and the French Army in a period of reconstruction, the burden fell on the British Army to take the fight to the Germans. There was pressure on the Royal Navy to 'do their bit' and take the fight to the Germans in some way.

The stretch of water between the south-east English coast and France was essential to maintaining the fighting strength of the British Army. Every day of the war some 12,000 to 14,000 men and many thousands of tons of stores were ferried across that vital link and by the start of 1917 one million wounded men had been brought back from France through Dover and Folkestone. By the end of the war ten million fighting men in total had passed through those ports. Key to the maintenance of this sea

lane was the Dover Patrol which consisted of a number of ships and coastal defence submarines and a barrage that had been laid across the channel. In 1917 the youngest Admiral at that time in the RN, Admiral Roger Keyes was appointed to command the Dover Patrol. Keyes had a reputation for being an aggressive fighting Admiral, and he soon lived up to his reputation by initiating a plan to take the fight to the enemy.

The Germans had been in possession of the major part of Belgium since the start of the war and part of that possession was the city of Bruges. Eight miles inland, Bruges was connected to the sea by two canals that emerged at Ostend and Zeebrugge. The Germans had built a significant naval base in Bruges at which they based submarines, destroyers and naval seaplanes. This force was reckoned to be responsible for 30% of the losses to Allied shipping and was a constant threat to the Dover sea lane. Keyes was determined to strike a blow against this force.

A plan was developed that involved sinking block-ships across the canal locks at both Ostend and Zeebrugge. The plan, rather imaginatively called Plan ZO (!), was duly concocted and went like this. A fleet of ships, launches and submarines, 150 in total, would assemble in the Thames Estuary. On a night that had no moon, an onshore breeze (in Belgium) and high tide at around midnight, the fleet would depart, timed to arrive at the targets at high tide. At a predetermined point in the North Sea the fleet would split with some going to attack Ostend and the rest heading for Zeebrugge. All those taking part in the raid were volunteers. Seamen were drawn from the Grand Fleet, Royal Naval Division personnel were taken out of the trenches and the Royal Marines came from Deal barracks. The entire force consisted of a total of 1780 men, the Royal Marines by far the largest contingent with 730 men in total from the 4th Battalion, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The plan for Ostend was comparatively simple. Arrive offshore unnoticed, lay a smoke screen and then run in the three block-ships, old cruisers filled with explosives and 100 tons of concrete and scuttle them across the lock gates.

Zeebrugge was a much more difficult target and thus required a more elaborate plan. Zeebrugge was protected by the world's longest mole, reaching 1½ miles out into the North Sea and connected to the land by a short viaduct. It was heavily fortified with heavy artillery emplacements, ranging from 6-inch to 15-inch guns, numerous machine gun nests and a permanent garrison of 1000 men in residence. In addition the harbour was protected by a boom and nets. The plan that was developed was as follows. An assault force of Royal Marines would be landed on the mole by three specially selected and converted ships. The assault force would overwhelm the German garrison, silencing the artillery and machine guns. This was to be executed by the conversion of HMS Vindictive, another old 6-inch cruiser into an assault ship. This conversion consisted of adding an extra deck along the port side which carried an array of howitzers, Stokes mortars, Lewis guns, pom-pom guns and flame throwers. In addition fourteen specially built gangways were fitted, these being the means by which the assault force would land on the mole. Finally, the whole ship was clad in a protective 'mattress-like' material to try and afford protection from shrapnel and low calibre rounds. The other two ships in the assault force were the SS Iris and SS Daffodil. These were both Mersey ferries, chosen for three reasons, they were double hulled, thus virtually unsinkable, they were highly manoeuvrable and they had the capacity to carry a lot of men. Once the assault force had completed its part of the mission, the plan was very similar to Ostend.

Under cover of a smokescreen three block-ships, again old cruisers filled with explosives and 100 tons of concrete, would run in and be scuttled in front of the lock gates. The one other addition to the Zeebrugge plan involved two 'C' Class submarines, C1 and C3. Filled with explosives, they would be run in under the viaduct and sunk. The charges would explode a short time later and the resultant explosion would destroy the viaduct cutting the mole off from reinforcements.

Training for the raids started amid great secrecy in January, 1918. Only the most senior officers knew the real targets, while the rest of the men were fed disinformation. By late March, 1918 training was completed and the fleet was assembled, still in great secrecy, in the Thames Estuary. The men of the Royal Marines and Royal Naval Division joined them shortly afterwards. The date for the raid was set for early April when there would be no moon, and tide times were favourable. All that was needed was a favourable wind direction, and the requirements were forecast for the night of the 11th April. The fleet sailed early in the evening and headed for Belgium, personally lead by Admiral Keyes flying his flag in a destroyer. As they crossed the North Sea the wind changed direction. Keyes decided to abort and so with some difficulty, a number of vessels including the SS Iris and SS Daffodil which were under tow, the entire fleet turned around and sailed home.

Unfortunately, one motor launch destined to be part of the Ostend raid developed mechanical difficulties and eventually had to be abandoned. This was to have unfortunate consequences as we shall see later.

On the 13th April, Keyes tried again but this time bad weather forced him to abort. Under pressure from the Admiralty, Keyes decided to abandon one of his conditions for attack, and so in bright moonlight on 22nd April, 1918 the fleet sailed again. At the predetermined point the fleet split. The Ostend raid went its own way and we'll come back to it later. In the meantime, we will follow in detail the Zeebrugge raid.

The Zeebrugge fleet arrived on schedule around 11.30 pm. A smokescreen was immediately deployed and under cover of the screen the mole assault squadron, namely HMS Vindictive, SS Iris and SS Daffodil, began the run into the mole whilst the submarines, C1 and C3 began the run towards the viaduct. C1 developed a mechanical failure almost immediately and had to turn back.

At 11.50 pm, the wind veered to an offshore and the smokescreen began to disperse. By this time the mole assault squadron was rapidly closing on their target. Bereft of the cover to be provided by the smokescreen and in brilliant moonlight, the Germans could not fail to see them. At, by now, a range of 100 yards, the German artillery and machine guns opened fire causing devastation among the men grouped up on deck in preparation for the assault. One shell hit the open bridge of HMS Vindictive killing the Commanding Officer and the Second in Command of the Royal Marines. HMS Vindictive returned fire but very soon a large proportion of its additional howitzers and machine guns were disabled. Perhaps most significantly, only two of the assault ramps were undamaged. Nevertheless, the ship was brought alongside the mole and the Royal Marines began to disembark. The loss of so many of the assault ramps however meant it took fifteen minutes to get the men ashore. Whilst the melee on the mole held the defenders attention, C3 slipped unnoticed into position under the viaduct. The crew disembarked and got safely away. 5 minutes

later the 5 tons of Amatol on board exploded, cutting the viaduct in two and successfully isolating the mole from the shore.

Once onto the mole the Royal Marines set about their task of silencing the various batteries. Major Bentinck observed that it was a different approach to modern fire and move techniques. The 1918 Royal Marine preferred to 'get up close and personal', and a variety of lethal coshes were employed for hand to hand use as well as rifles, machine guns and hand grenades.

Meanwhile, the block-ships HMS Thetis, HMS Intrepid and HMS Iphigenia had made their way unnoticed past the end of the mole. 300 yards into the harbour HMS Thetis ran into anti-submarine netting which wrapped itself around the propellers and seized the engines. She was scuttled and abandoned. HMS Intrepid and HMS Iphigenia were successfully sailed into position and scuttled, the crews getting safely away.

At 12.50 am, much earlier than expected, the recall signal was sounded and the Royal Marines began to disengage from the enemy and make their way as best as they could back to the ships. Despite considerable damage, HMS Vindictive, SS Daffodil and SS Iris along with the flotilla of motor launches all successfully got away and headed home. The action had lasted 2½ hours in total.

We return to the raid on Ostend. The Germans had recovered plans of the raid from the motor launch that had run aground in the earlier aborted attempt. Armed with the plans they deployed a simple counter plan. They re-located key navigation buoys. This successfully confused the attacking forces and this, along with considerable fire from the reinforced shore batteries meant that the block-ships could not be manoeuvred into position and had to be scuttled in mid-harbour.

So, how successful was the raid? In terms of its stated objective of blocking the canals, it was not very successful. The Ostend lock was unaffected. The Zeebrugge lock was put out of action but within a month the Germans had managed to dredge an alternative channel and the lock was brought back into use. Yet, there was an unexpected success and this was in terms of propaganda and a boost to the national morale. Coming as it did in the Spring of 1918 when the German Spring Offensive was in full flow on the Western Front, the raid was reported by the authorities as a glorious success and was a well timed boost to national morale as well as demonstrating the Royal Navy was 'doing its bit'. The returning sailors and Royal Marines were the subject of numerous magazine and newspaper interviews and a special series of postcards was even produced depicting the various ships and men engaged.

Clearly a raid into heavily defended harbours was always going to entail heavy casualties. Of the 1780 men deployed, 227 were killed, 356 wounded and 18 taken prisoner. Of these totals, the 730 Royal Marines suffered 336 killed or wounded, a 46% casualty rate!

The bravery shown by the men of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines was rewarded by the award of 9 Victoria Crosses. One was given to the 4th Battalion, Royal Marine Light Infantry, two were given to individual Royal Marines and six were awarded to sailors of the Royal Navy. This total is the second highest number ever awarded to a single action, the highest being made after the battle against the Zulu's at Rorke's Drift.

Jersey's Commemoration of the 90th Anniversary of the Armistice By Liz Walton

As there were no special commemorative events in Guernsey I decided to travel over on one of those little yellow planes to take part in the events on t'other isle.

First on the agenda was a visit to the Jersey Arts centre, where the Jersey Green Room Club was performing Peter Whelan's "The Accrington Pals". First performed in the early 1980s, this is quite a challenging play for an amateur group. The story itself is fiction, but is based on the real life stories of men who volunteered their services, for a variety of reasons, in a Pal's Battalion of Kitchener's New Army. In this production their experiences on the Western Front are contrasted with those of the women left behind in Accrington, by means of a split stage set and some back projection of contrasting scenes at home and in France. It was a powerful and well acted performance played to an almost full house.

Then on 8th November, several of us met at Almorah Cemetery in St Helier, where in a short but moving ceremony two headstones were rededicated. Research by group members had shown that two men who served in the Great War with the Royal Jersey Garrison Battalion had headstones showing the crest of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry. This error was accepted by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission who had undertaken the task of replacing the stones.



The service was led by the Dean of Jersey, the Very Revd Robert Key, and attended by Jersey's Lieutenant Governor, Lieutenant-General Andrew Ridgway, CB, CBE, and his wife, and the Connétable of St Helier, Simon Crowcroft, plus several members of the CI Great War Study Group. The ceremony ended with a bugler playing the Last Post, and after this those attending moved on to take a closer look at the new markers. Details of the ceremony including a recording of the service can be found at:

<http://www.greatwarci.net/jersey/anniv/almorah/index.htm>

Later that morning several of us went to see the trenches that had been dug in the grounds of Samarès Manor. Unfortunately they were rather the worse for wear and waterlogged by this stage, as they had been occupied by pupils from Victoria College during the previous week, when a mock attack had taken place. Several days of heavy rain had reduced the area to a quagmire reminiscent of Flanders mud that could only be viewed from behind the fencing (which, incidentally, still carried copies of entries from the Victoria College Book of Remembrance) but the scale of the work that had taken place could still be seen.



Following lunch at a pub overlooking St Ouen's Bay Ned Malet de Carteret kindly took several Group members on a guide tour of St Ouen's Manor, where amongst other treasures we had the opportunity to see Midshipman Philip Malet de Carteret's box of letters and photographs, which came back to the family after he was killed in action at Jutland on 31st May, 1916, aged only 18. We also saw the stone, engraved with "Mort pour la Patrie" marking the spot where Frenchman François Marie Scornet was shot on 17th March, 1941. Scornet together with fifteen other Frenchmen had escaped from the north Brittany coast in an open boat hoping to reach England and join the Free French Forces. But their poor navigation meant that after several hours on the rough seas they mistook Guernsey's coast for that of England. They had sailed into Vazon Bay singing 'La Marseillaise', only to be immediately captured by the Germans. They were then transferred to Jersey for trial as it was the German Command Headquarters. This resulted in Scornet being condemned to death while the others were sent to German Concentration camps. François Scornet, the Priest Père Maré, the firing squad, and the coffin were placed into a lorry and driven to St. Ouens Manor where Scornet was executed by the firing squad. Scornet's memorial stone was a tragic reminder to those present that the Great War was definitely not "the war to end all wars." To lighten the mood a little, that evening several group members met at the Old Court House in St Aubin for an excellent meal, with good food, company and conversation. Group business was discussed briefly but in the main it was a few hours' relaxation.

The following day was Remembrance Sunday, when a large crowd gathered at the Cenotaph in St Helier for the Service of Remembrance, again attended by the Lieutenant-Governor. Wreaths were laid by many organisations and individuals, and the parade, which included two bands and many ex-servicemen, was most impressive.



The highlight of the next day was a series of talks about various aspects of the Great War which was held at Victoria College. Stephanie Humphreys of the College's music department opened the proceedings by getting us all to take part in a singalong of popular songs from the Great War. This was followed by Alastair Ross reading "The Hero" by Siegfried Sassoon and Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est", two thought-provoking poems of the same era. Then Peter Tabb gave a lively account of the life of his uncle Dick who served on the 'Result', a sailing ship originally used to carry coal from South Wales but converted to a Q-Ship during the Great War. This was followed by Ian Ronayne's illustrated overview of Jersey's role in the Great War, and the evening was rounded off by Ned Malet de Carteret telling us about Jerseymen and the war at sea. The evening was entertaining as well as informative but unfortunately was not well attended - possibly the appalling weather was a factor.

Much of the morning of 11th November was spent at Victoria College, where there was a service for the whole College in the main hall. While this was happening, young men from the College's Combined Cadet Force formed a Guard of Honour at the Sir Galahad memorial in the College grounds. A pupil from the Lower School also laid a wreath at the memorial. Then the whole College attended a brief outdoor ceremony of Remembrance at the memorial, which ended with the Last Post. The start and finish of the two minutes' silence was heralded by the firing of a miniature

cannon. After this the Lieutenant-Governor planted an English oak tree and unveiled a stone plaque with the words “We will remember them, 11-11-11-1918 – 2008”.



All in all it really was a visit to remember, in every sense and I feel privileged to have been able to attend so many important events in such a short time.



The new headstones for Privates Brierley and Brown/Leamon



Divisional Gallantry Awards

Journal 20 carried a picture of the 29th Division's Parchment Gallantry award given to men whose heroism had not quite satisfied the criteria for the award of the Military Medal or other medals. Mark Bougourd has now furnished a photograph of the 16th (Irish) Division's badge that showed that an award had been made. He advises that there were two types, one the hollow diamond as shown, the other being a solid diamond.

The upper badge (shamrock) is clearly the Division's insignia that was introduced in August 1916 (I believe) to replace a badge that was in the form of a stylised LP, the initials of the GOC of the Division, Major-General L Parsons.

Mark advises that the lower badge shows that the wearer is the member of a Trench Mortar Battery.



Continuing with Coutart By Barrie Bertram



After a year's gap, it was time for me to attend the Old Victorians' London Dinner which has been held this and last year at the Imperial Hotel in London. Of course, there was the good food and one or four glasses of wine to look forward to, and how can I not comment on the excellent speech of Headmaster Robert Cook, as ever delivered with the Vickers machine gun's rate of fire! Notwithstanding, I met old friends, many of whom are now bereft of spots and, dare I say it, hair?

However, I was also interested in seeing if the ghost of Coutart de Butts Taylor was to be found walking along the corridors. After all, it was while staying at the Imperial Hotel in August, 1916, that he discovered that he was no longer an officer in the Royal Irish Rifles, and it was at that point he must have jettisoned everything in his life to become Charles Edward Collins. One might even think that he 'died' at that point. Sadly, as can be seen from the "then and now" views that today's hotel would not be at all familiar to Coutart's ghost. The splendid Victorian structure is long gone, and in its place there is a high-rise building sitting atop a number of bars and shops. However, adjacent to it (to the left as you look at the photographs), the Hotel Russell that was built in the same era still retains that elegance of architecture.

Any further research that I plan on Coutart is now 'on hold' until well into the New Year, although I am awaiting some inputs from the Jersey Field Squadron on Militia history between 1902 and 1915. But, as regards the Silver Kettle, the owner will be shortly writing to the Jersey Museum Service to offer it for display.

Faces Remembered



After the recent events in Jersey, a gentleman called Richard Gallichan sent us the following father and son combination. The father (on the right) is 4153 Private François Marie (or Frank Mark) Lucas who was one of the original Jersey Contingent. Shown in his "Hospital Blues", he would be discharged due to illness having been gassed. His son, 12896 Rifleman Francis Joseph Lucas of 2nd Battalion, KRRC was less fortunate as he was KIA on 17th October, 1918. He looks very young in the top left photograph, no surprise there, as he joined up under age, having his 17th birthday on 25th June, 1915 and enlisting four months later. The other photograph with the good conduct stripe visible was probably taken in early to middle 1918. It is a curious fact that Frank Lucas Senior, like many of the original Contingent would be in their mid-thirties, at least, on joining in 1915. My great-uncle, 4063 Private Ernest Bertram was 35 or 36 on joining.



Naval Gazing **By Barrie H Bertram**

It was quite sometime ago that I made myself a promise to look at the accuracy of the Jersey Roll of Honour and Service as it applied to Royal Navy sailors, feeling sure that there a number of omissions, inaccuracies and the like. But how was I to go about addressing it?

The first step had been to take the names of the men listed in the Roll, and compare them with the Rating's Service Records 1667–1923 at the National Archive, which allowed me to identify the service number to a man in many cases, but not all. The by-product was that this obviously created a list of men whose service could not, "at first pass", be confirmed and would merit further investigation. But, where the Navy's Records scored over the Army's Medal Card data was that a man's birthplace was also identified. Thus, I soon searched on those with "Jersey", "Channel Islands" and other search elements shown and by this established a further list of men not listed in the Roll. One other item of help was that a man's birth date was also listed, so someone born in, say, 1840 can be quickly discounted.

The combination of these two lists would enable me to seek records during a visit to Kew where one can print off a Rating's service record for 20 pence per sheet as opposed to the £3.50 for a two-three page file via the website (and a tip here is that if you're printing at Kew, don't waste 20 pence printing the first page of the record as it only contains the NA logo!). So, it was during my trip to Kew in October that I ran off the records of the 46 sailors which I have now analysed and summarised on pages 31 to 33.

First though, if you have not studied them, these records are a veritable gold-mine showing every shore establishment and ship a man has served on, his progression, assessments about his character and ability, and all dated. Along with the obvious colour of hair and eyes, other notes are made such as whether a man was paid a War Gratuity or was Passed Educationally for Petty Officer. And of course, time spent in Cells or on Hard Labour was noted as in the case of a couple of Jersey men who I shall come to! If a man continued long enough in the RN long after the Great War, he would find that his record was transferred to a Record Card as from 1st January, 1929. I presume that this would reduce the workload on the Divisional Manning Offices at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham, leaving the ships' administrative teams to maintain the records that would move with the man.

Coming to the 46 names, they were largely picked at random though I also wanted to see whether some of the men in the RN Air Service, with their numbers prefixed "F", were transferred to the Royal Air Force on 1st April, 1918, and with one exception, the men in the RNAS did indeed transfer to the RAF. In the case of one man, John Vitel, he sadly died of pneumonia three years before the outbreak of the GW. 17 others were not recorded on the Roll of Service but will now need to be added, while another 21 will see amendments recorded, in a few cases, like James Laffoley, because they left the RN and later joined the Army. The French nationality of one man, Frank Vitel (and probably John Vitel's brother), was raised as an issue, but he would continue to complete his Period of Engagement.

But in going through the records, some interesting facts emerged. First, there is the case of 202111 Leading Seaman Charles Albert Stephens who was born in Jersey

on 5th April 1883. He left the RN on 29th September, 1915, with the annotation "To be discharged SNLR". SNLR stands for Services No Longer Required, yet there is no explanation for this as his performance was very good, he was getting the "ticks in the box" for promotion to Petty Officer, and he appeared not to have been paid a War Gratuity. However, there is a twist in that we already record a 260055 Lance Corporal Charles Albert Stephens of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, aged 34, who died of wounds on 11th June 1917. Are the two one and the same? The age would suggest so, and the "Army's Charles" had previously been in the Hampshire Regiment, enlisting and residing in Portsmouth, where his widow was to be found in Fratton, a suburb of Portsmouth.

If we're happy that Charles Stephens left the RN and joined the Army, what might we think of with respect to 201624 AB Wilfred George Le Huquet? Born on 17th October, 1881, Wilfred had been a cook before joining as a Boy in October, 1898. At first his character was being rated as very good, but, 2¼ years after enlisting, his disciplinary record took a very bad turn, for he was sentenced to 12 months Hard Labour for throwing kit overboard and using threatening language to a superior officer. Did he learn a lesson from this? Hardly, for in July 1902, he enjoyed yet another 42 days Hard Labour for refusing to coal ship, HMS Aboukir, and yet he was promoted to Able Bodied Seaman. Over the next few years there were frequent visits to the cells, culminating in 28 days Hard Labour for breaking out of HMS Drake at Malta followed by dismissal from the service on 20th May, 1905. One wonders what ever happened to him for there was no subsequent link to the GW, even though he was still young enough. It is highly likely that we can discount AB W Le Huquet of the SS Alacrity in the Roll of Honour who was killed on 30th March, 1916 aged 42, as being the same man because of the apparent age difference of 7 years?

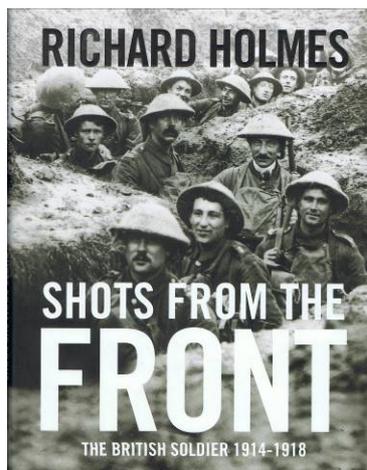
Another recipient of the annotation "To be discharged SNLR" was 307836 Stoker 1st Class Alfred Thomas Noel. Like Wilfred Le Huquet he would soon see the inside of naval cells, especially for taking unapproved holidays from the RN! He was born on 9th December, 1877 and his service record tells us that his real name was Alfred Thomas Kingston Le Clercq, and furthermore that he had previously served 4 years with the South Lancashire Regiment, before joining the RN on 21st October, 1904. Where did he go next on 20th October, 1913 when he was discharged? Did he continue using his Alias and join the Machine Gun Corps as 18115 Private Alfred Thomas Noel?

Looking at these three men, I think that it is safe to assume that Charles Stephens left the RN and joined the Army, but that GW service by the other two men is not proven, possibly because their naval careers were somewhat chequered! Their subsequent lives may be of mild interest, but following up on it is something for a much later date. However, this exercise in naval gazing is one that will be resumed whenever I can next get to Kew to obtain more print outs. As to the current print outs, I shall most likely forward them to the Jersey Archive for retention in the New Year.

Membership News

We welcome two more new members – Bill Alder and Terry Parratt. I've had no details of Bill's background, but Terry is based in London and works for the Middle Temple, where his Great War research activity has ensured that men who served in that War were properly commemorated.

Book Reviews



SHOTS FROM THE FRONT **The British Soldier 1914-1918** **By Richard Holmes (HarperPress)** **by Peter Tabb**

Where does he find the time? Having published 21 books on warfare of one sort or another Richard Holmes has published yet another one, this time to coincide with the 90th anniversary of the ending of the Great War. I enjoy reading his books (although I don't possess all 21 of them) and watching one of Britain's most presentable historians on television.

He has a gift (often lacking in historians) of imbuing his own enthusiasms in his readers and viewers and although SHOTS FROM THE FRONT is another book about the Great War that starts its narrative in 1914 and ends it in 1918, the worthy professor holds his reader's attention from start to finish.

The book's premise is that it tells the story of the Great War through the lenses of amateur and professional photographers with the text linking the pictures rather than the other way round. In the prologue the author states that his book is about soldiers and it is. His text starts adjacent to the headstone of Private J Condon of the Royal Irish Regiment who was killed on 24th May, 1915 at the age of just 14 years. Lt Henry Webber was killed on the Somme in July, 1916. He was 68 years old. Everyone else was in between.

The book contains more than 200 rare and unusual images illustrating the British Army's experience in the Great War on all fronts, from Mesopotamia (now better known as Iraq) and Gallipoli to the Flanders trenches. These images, culled from a wide variety of archive collections, museums and private sources, illuminate in evocative, occasionally dramatic and always informative ways the life faced by the wartime Tommy. The book starts with the mobilisation of 1914 when everyone (except Lord Kitchener) thought it was all going to be over by Christmas; the 'roses of norman's land' – the contributions made by nurses and medics; 'blighty ones and other ones' – the wounded and their treatment; 'brother lead and sister steel' – soldiers and their weapons; scenes from the battlefield and the campaigns where the soldiers fought; and ultimately the armistice.

Many of the photographs were taken by professionals and often these doughty operators caused the protagonists to pose again and again for particular shots and these cause the author some wry amusement – a group of gunners supposedly feeding their artillery piece are all grinning hugely – presumably they have repeated their actions many times for the man with the camera. Other shots however bring home quite brutally the horror of the Western Front. An early image shows a shattered body draped over the upper branches of a tree, blown there by an exploding enemy shell. Artillery was the greatest killer on most fronts and the effects of shelling – illustrated with the sort of pictures that, the author points out, could never be published at home – are grisly indeed.

Richard Holmes has managed a singular feat. He has written another history of the Great War without rehashing all the others.

Rationing in the Channel Islands

In Journal 21, we carried an item “To the People of Guernsey” regarding the need for Islanders to come together “for a united and self-sacrificing effort to prevent waste of food.....” and that there was “....no occasion for Panic”. The item prompted Don Somerville to send in some copies of Ration Cards and other items for possible use in the Journal. I have added copies of some material on pages 28 to 30.

It is interesting to see them, particularly as I did not appreciate the scale of rationing or that there were vegetarians in those days, especially as I'd seen vegetarianism as a 70s thing! Looking at the National Ration Book (B) made out to an Alfred Mahy of Hougue Bashie (?) in St Saviour, Guernsey, Meat, Bacon, Butter and Margarine, Tea, Lard and Sugar were all in the card and the suppliers were identified such Mr JW Sullivan who provide groceries and general stores at St Saviour's Post Office at Perelle or a Mr RE Chilcott who was a butcher at 34 Market.

Turning to the Child's Ration Book (A) for young Elsie C Le Page, it is clear that she could have been in serious trouble if she had another Book in her possession, as it was a summary offence, punishable by a fine up to £100, or imprisonment, or both! That certainly reflects the seriousness of rationing, but one must wonder at the actual nature of the punishment had a child transgressed? I confess to being a little perplexed initially with Mr RG Monteath's letter regarding Fat leaves, and only later realising that it was leaves in a Ration Book (how the brain works at times)!

One would presume that there was a similar process in Jersey, and indeed, there is a section in the Jersey Roll of Honour and Service titled “The States and the Great War” that identifies the same foodstuffs as listed above. It is a safe assumption to think that the bureaucracy for Guernsey was replicated in Jersey.

The “Application for Sugar Registration Card” is interesting in another aspect, in that it is for Colonel and Mrs George Powell Stewart of Grainville Manor, who were at Omagh in Ireland at the time that the form was completed on their behalf. Don and I had been puzzling as to what the Colonel may have been doing, not least since he appeared not to have been listed in the Roll of Honour and Service. However, his son, Lieutenant John Houghton Stewart sadly was, having been KIA on the 15th/16th May, 1915. But, the puzzle may be answered as we have a Lance Corporal Stewart of the Royal Munster Fusiliers to be investigated. With all the other errors that have been highlighted in the Roll to date, it doesn't take too much to figure out that Lance Corporal could have read Lieutenant Colonel.

Rationing was the other side of the coin to the ½M tons of shipping losses to U-Boat actions each month that Steve Bailey referred to above, another example of the nature of total war along with the bombing of cities. Clearly by the time of Great War, the Channel Islands were no longer self-sufficient, and nor was the UK, depending considerably on the shipping to get foodstuffs in along with fuel and coal and other material. And this was a situation that was to be repeated just 20-25 years later, and also beyond with rationing not ceasing until the early 50s. Yet one might also wonder whether, given the scenario of a major conflict, the UK and the CI could deal with the need to impose rationing effectively. Or indeed, whether the merchant fleet is large enough to sustain the flow of food and fuel, and for that matter, if the Royal Navy, in conjunction with its NATO partners, has the ships and aircraft to defend the sea lanes. These are some sobering thoughts for islands with a long maritime heritage.

The Coutances Colloque

It somehow became lost in the translation! For me, from what was a casual enquiry by the Société Jersiaise some 18 -20 months ago developed into a major exercise to present an overview of the Channel Islands during the Great War in Coutances in early-November. Preparation was lengthy, and in some darker moments, I was only too ready to pull out from what had evolved into firm commitment. At such time, two words always kept springing to mind – perfidious Albion!



Talk Over, Question Time (I'm the one with the orange microphone!)

Le Cercle de Généalogie et d'Histoire Locale de Coutances et du Cotentin had planned two and a half days of presentations on various aspects of the Great War and saw a piece on the Islands as part of the programme. This was obviously understandable given the innumerable links between the Cotentin and the Islands down the ages. The programme was interesting, comprehensive and wide-ranging, looking at various topics such as the French mobilisation in 1914, French priests under fire, the Champagne battles in 1915, life in Coutances during the Great War, Coutances' war dead, and monuments and memorials throughout the Cotentin. If there was a criticism of the programme, it was too well-packed, too tight, and virtually every speaker, me included, over-ran their allotted time such was their enthusiasm for their respective topics. Some who posed questions from the floor clearly seemed to have a point to make and spoke almost as long as the presenter.

In terms of physical preparation, I had understood that the only media available was either 35mm Slide Projectors or Vu-foils however it was far more convenient that I used Power-Point. Steve Bailey kindly arranged the loan of a projector and in true "belt and braces" fashion I took all the extension leads and adaptors that I could find. Fortunately, modern IT had reached Coutances prior to our arrival, and my efforts had proved redundant. But, there remained the need to ensure compatibility of my material with their hardware. Fortunately no problems arose.

Turning to intellectual presentation, with Liz Walton's considerable help I had pruned my talk to eleven pages, but it was clearly too much for the allotted time slot and an occasional hesitancy in French. However, the Islands' story, even at a superficially high-level, is a complex one with interactions between the Islands, the UK and France, so it is difficult too see what else could be pruned. On the subject of the Power Point presentation, again enthusiasm bested economy, and as I know, having discussed this with Ned Malet de Carteret since, one can overdo the number of slides.

Arriving in good time on the Saturday morning (and having done a route 'recce' from Saint-Lô the day previously), we were greeted with the news that I was to be interviewed by the press! In due course, a very charming and attractive young lady from "Ouest-France", the regional paper for Normandy and Brittany, turned up and jotted down copious notes and went away with a spare copy of my talk (I should have had more copies to hand – a lesson learnt!) Of the two and a half days, we were present for the Saturday and the Monday, being "*très fatigué*" to face Sunday's proceedings, preferring instead a drive to the coast that took in Granville. In due course, lunch beckoned, and so we stopped at MacDonalds for a quick bite, only to discover, when wanting to look at the football results having picked up Sunday's "Ouest-France", that the interview was featured! The item is on page 26.

That it was challenging is not in doubt, and it was clearly so for some of the French presenters also. As an example, we all lunched together on the Saturday, and a lady, whose husband was to present next, seemed rather apprehensive about his imminent efforts. So much so, that she squeezed a tube of mustard into her *café noir*! It was interesting to see that there were a lot of parallels with the research that we undertake, and that should be no surprise. However, I was pleased (that is not the right word but I hope you get the right sense!) to note that their experience of getting data on the French war dead mirrors our experience in that aspect when we look at the French Roll of Honour at St Thomas' Church. It went to demonstrate that we are not overlooking anything, and in some cases, they were questioning whether an individual's name should be recorded on a memorial as they believe he had lived after an initial report of being reported missing.

In conclusion, the weekend proved to be an interesting experience though one that I shall not look to repeat anytime in the future. I will look to placing both versions, French and English, of the talk on the website in the near future.

Web Site Workings

Unfortunately, at the present time Roger is unable to comment in detail on work being undertaken on the web. His computer hard drive has packed up, and he is busy to trying to rectify the computer as well as salvaging programs. Furthermore he has a heavy cold. In his 'absence' I will highlight a few relevant items however:

- A reconciliation of mismatches between names recorded on the CWGC Debt of Honour and the Jersey Roll of Honour has commenced, with support from Jersey's Registry Office initially.
- Information being provided by Mike and Rosemarie Thomas continues to be added to individuals on the Jersey Roll of Honour.

- The ability to add supplementary information to names within the Jersey Roll of Service has been looked at and tried on one example, Ernest Albert Smith. This will now be applied to other names as information and material comes in, but as can be seen from the number of names listed, it will be a mammoth task!
- Many of Jersey's 'Armistice 90' events are now featured on the website with a number of photograph albums.

Out and About

Steve Bailey is in Belgium for the Christmas break, the Ypres Salient will be on his itinerary at some stage.

Little news of trips for 2009 so far. However, I will be staying on the Somme for the fortnight 21st March to 4th April, 2009, as well as taking the plunge with a Holt's Tour to Gallipoli during September/October. Another trip to Kew is in my diary for 21st February and I'm hoping to make a further five trips spread out over the rest of the year.

Odds and Ends

Administration: Please keep me informed if you have changed your E-Mail address and other contact details.

Philately Matters: I'm informed, hopefully reliably, that Jersey will be issuing stamps to commemorate the outbreak of the Great War!

The Jersey Contingent Book: Some very good news from Ian Ronayne on this in that the History Press have agreed to publish his book, with its release planned in August 2009! (The not so good news is that 50% of the film rights have had to be signed away!!!) That means some hard work for a small number of people as well as Ian, particularly the proof readers, as he now has to get it the publishers by the end of January so that they can 'do their thing'. Further to that, the Lieutenant-Governor has very kindly offered to write the Foreword. I'm sure that we will all wish him success with his first book, and possibly his next one as he tells me that he has now got the taste for it!

Channel Island Fortifications: For the last year or more, I have been tracking the topic of the Fortifications as a possible World Heritage Site (WHS), and about a fortnight ago, I read the 'Clark Report' commissioned by Jersey's Department of Education, Sport and Culture. To my mind, the report is a little unfocussed and could be better structured, yet it contains much useful material that should be followed up. The JEP was quite euphoric about the Report on 6th December, but a week later far less so, as the UK Department of Culture was starting to move goalposts. In fairness, this risk was contained in the Report.

You may wish to read the Report and it is available on the States of Jersey website (www.gov.je). Notwithstanding the situation regarding WHS status or otherwise, I believe that these structures should all enjoy a heritage status that recognises their past use and *raison d'être*, and to prevent their conversion into gin palaces! In Jersey certainly, South Hill and Fort Regent have relevant GW associations.

Wellcome Collection: The Wellcome Collection is an organisation that looks at the history of medicine down the ages. Located in Euston Road, in London, almost opposite the rail terminus, it is currently holding an exhibition: "War and Medicine: 150 years of life and loss" until 15th February. If you happen to be in the area, and have an hour to spare, do call in. It has some very interesting exhibits, shows a very good silent film of the medical evacuation of GW wounded by the RAMC, and there is a well-stocked bookshop to hand and a café.

With regards to the RAMC film, it was somewhat poignant to see stretcher-case casualties being moved to and fro on two-wheel trolleys, having seen, some days earlier, similar scenes from Afghanistan where two-wheel trolleys were also in use!

Coutart Taylor/Charles Collins Letter: I had included a letter written in May 1918 in Journal 20 (June 2008) on pages 39 and 40. I have now discovered that I forgot one page since the letter was three pages long. So, page 40's caption should be amended to commence "The Third and Last...", while I've included the missing Second Page below on page 27. My apologies.

Cigarette Cards: These were tucked away in a drawer, and I recalled having them after I had seen the cards of the Jersey footballers. The card of the 34th Division was from Army Corps and Divisional Signs of 1914-18 and which was, as we may recall, commanded by Major-General Ingouville-Williams. The other is from a Ships Badges set and is of the first ship to be called HMS Verdun. Launched in August 1917, on 10th November, 1920 it would bring back the body of the Unknown Soldier for burial at Westminster Abbey.



Enfin

For many of us, the end of another hectic year draws near, although if you are like me, you already may be drawing up plans for visits to Cambrai, the Somme, Arras, Ypres and elsewhere during 2009. However, I am doing so in the (forlorn?) hope that the present exchange rate (Euros 1.107 to £1.00) will improve greatly by the time of my first trip. The year ahead will surely be an interesting time!

I wish everyone a peaceful Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Regards
Barrie H Bertram
16th December, 2008

Journal Issue Dates For 2009

The planned Issue dates for 2009 are as shown below. Any changes will be notified if needed, but I do not foresee any events that can cause programme change at the present time.

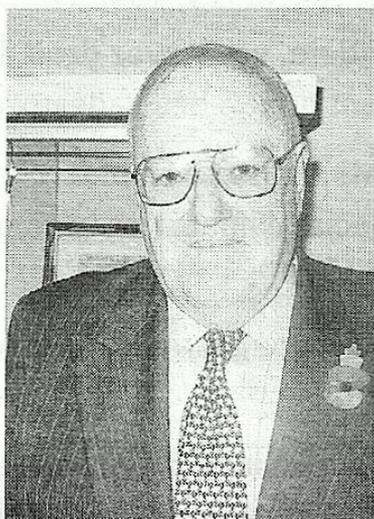
Issue	Month	Articles To BB	Posted Web/Mail
24	February 2009	10 th	15 th
25	April 2009	10 th	15 th
26	June 2009	10 th	15 th
27	August 2009	10 th	15 th
28	October 2009	10 th	15 th
29	December 2009	10 th	15 th

14-18 : Jersey et Guernesey dans la bataille

A deux jours du 90^e anniversaire de l'Armistice, coup de projecteur, à Coutances, sur le rôle des îles anglo-normandes durant la Grande Guerre.

Nom : Barrie Harold Bertram. Âge : 65 ans. Profession : ancien sous-officier de l'armée britannique. Loisirs : passionné par le rôle que Jersey et Guernesey ont joué durant la Première Guerre mondiale. Rien d'étonnant donc que ce soit lui qui ait été appelé par le Cercle de généalogie et d'histoire locale de Coutances, pour venir exposer les résultats de ses recherches, lors du colloque sur 14-18. Trois jours de conférence depuis hier et jusqu'à demain, à Coutances (50). « **Un travail de longue haleine, notamment pour Jersey, parce qu'il n'existe aucun document relatant cette période** », insiste Georges-Robert Bottin, le président du cercle.

Avant que la guerre ne soit déclarée en 1914, 12 000 Français, Normands et Bretons pour l'essentiel, vivaient dans les îles. « **Ils travaillaient surtout dans les exploitations agricoles** », souligne Barrie H. Bertram. Puis vint la date fatidique du 28 juin 1914, l'élément déclencheur du conflit : l'assassinat de l'archiduc François-Ferdinand, l'héritier du trône d'Autriche. Un peu plus d'un mois plus tard, la mobilisation des Français commence et « **3 000 d'entre eux, désertent les îles anglo-normandes pour rejoindre le front** ». Des centaines de volontaires et de



Barrie Harold Bertram passionné par le rôle des îles anglo-normandes dans la première guerre mondiale.

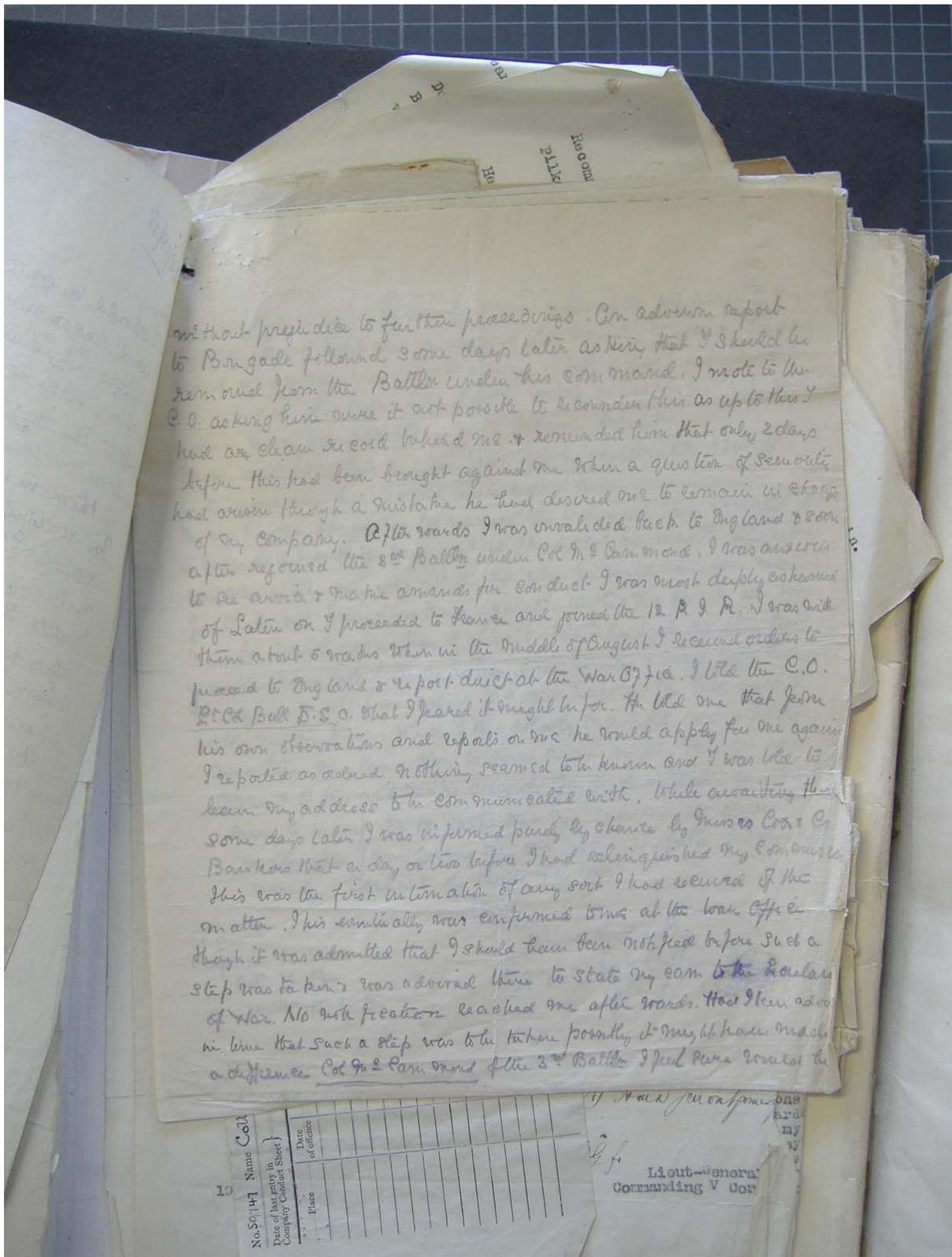
militaires anglo-normands eux, rejoignent les rangs de l'armée britannique, ou partent travailler dans les usines de munitions, en Angleterre. Les îles perdent donc peu à peu leurs habitants, mais de nouveaux résidents font leur apparition : des prisonniers de guerre allemands. « **Le ministère britannique de la Guerre, avait ordonné la construction d'un camp, aux « Blanche Banques », près de la baie de Saint-Ouen, sur l'île de Jersey** », raconte Barrie H. Bertram.

Avec la reprise de la guerre sous-marine par les Allemands, les îles anglo-normandes deviennent des lieux stratégiques. En août 1917, la France établit une de ses bases pour hydravions, à Saint-Pierre Port, à Guernesey, pour prévenir les attaques des sous-marins allemands et détecter les champs de mines, installés par l'ennemi.

90 ans après, il reste beaucoup de trous dans la chronologie des événements qui se sont déroulés à Jersey et à Guernesey. Des habitants ont créé un groupe d'études sur le rôle des îles anglo-normandes pendant la Grande Guerre, afin de recueillir des témoignages et éventuellement retrouver des documents relatifs à cette période.

Bénédicte CHARLES-MUNCH.

Pratique. Colloque « La Manche, la Basse-Normandie et les îles dans la Première Guerre mondiale ». Ce dimanche 9 et lundi 10, dans la salle de conférence d'Unelles. Tarifs : la journée, 8 € ; la demi-journée, 5 €. Rens. et réservation au 02 33 05 43 89 ou 06 31 34 81 59. Programme complet sur le site <http://pages-perso-orange.fr/cgh.coutances/>



The Second Page of Charles Edward Collins' Letter of May 1918
 (See also Journal 20, pages 39 and 40)

This form must be signed by the head of the household and names of domestics

MINISTRY OF FOOD.—APPLICATION FOR SUGAR REGISTRATION CARD. *filled in.*

Full Postal Address { GRAINVILLE MANOR St SAVIOUR *in.*
JERSEY District of Local Food Office:— *an over must be paid V.C.*

NOTE.—READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF BEFORE FILLING IN THIS FORM.

1. Names of persons ordinarily resident in the household in respect of whom a Sugar Card is applied for.		2. Age: if under 18.	3. Sex. (M. or F.)	4. Occupation. (Name of school in the case of children.)
Surname.	Christian Name.			
1 <i>(Applicant)</i> <u>Stewart</u>	<u>Florence M. G. (Mrs)</u>			<u>Proprietress</u>
2 <u>do</u>	<u>George Powell</u>			
3 <u>do</u>	<u>Molly</u>			<u>No occupation</u>
4 <u>Stevenson</u>	<u>Jane</u>			<u>Housemaid</u>
5				
6 <u>3 other indoor</u>				
7 <u>domestic servants</u>				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

1. The total number of persons, including myself, covered by this application is one at present; 7 when family return
 2. None of these persons is in receipt of a ration of sugar from Government sources.
 3. No other application for a Sugar Registration Card has been made by, or on behalf of, any of them.
 I hereby apply for the issue of a Sugar Registration Card in respect of the persons named above, and I certify that to the best of my knowledge all the foregoing statements are true.

Signature Thos. Lefferts Attorney at Law Jersey
 S. 1. Stewart
 Date 5th Oct 1917

FOR USE OF LOCAL FOOD OFFICE ONLY.
 Serial number of card issued
 Date of issue.....
 Initials.....

(M 5592) Wt. 81813—g207 2MM 9/17 H & S (E 1640)

Note: Col & Mrs Stewart and family are at present at Omagh Ireland but are shortly returning to the island

SUGAR ORDER, 1917.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THIS FORM.

1. This form must be filled up and signed by a responsible member of a household on behalf of himself and of all persons ordinarily resident in his household. Where part of a house is let or sub-let in different tenements or apartments, that part may be regarded as a separate household.

2. The full postal address of the household must be filled in at the head of the form in capital letters. For example:—

1000, UPPER GROSVENOR STREET, W. 1.
or 17, CHURCH LANE, MIDDLEWICH, CHESHIRE.

3. In column 4 the occupation should be precisely stated.

Do not say "Railway Employee," but say "Booking Office Clerk," "Railway Goods Porter," etc. Do not say "Labourer," but say "Shipyard Labourer," "Agricultural Labourer," etc. Indoor Domestic Servants should be so described.

4. The Card will be delivered at the address shown at the head of the form.

Any person wilfully making a false statement in respect of any matter specified on this form is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 or six months' imprisonment or both.

POST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Latest Date for Posting, Friday, 5th October, 1917.

Fold the form (when filled in) to show the address below, insert the name of the district of the Local Food Office, and post in any letter-box in that district. No stamp is required. If in doubt as to the name of the district of your Local Food Office, enquire of any policeman or special constable.

If any further communication is addressed to the Local Food Office in respect of this application, postage must be prepaid.

Fold here

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.



To

The Local Food Office,

(District)

Fold here

Fold here.

States Food Control Committee.

STATES ARCADE,
GUERNSEY, 23rd Oct., 1918.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

You (and others of your household) hold a Vegetarian Ration Book, and I am instructed to inform you that under the directions of the Ministry of Food, the new Books will be issued with special Fat leaves in lieu of the Meat leaves, and entitling you to draw 6 ozs. of Nut Butter per week. You have further the option of giving up your Lard leaf, and in lieu of the 2 ozs. ration obtain extra Fats coupons for 3 ozs. of Nut Butter.

Mr. A. LE HURAY, of Contrée Mansell, is the licensed Retailer of Nut Butter, and you are hereby required to register your requirements with him before next Monday evening, 28th inst., so that he may be in a position to arrange for the necessary supplies to meet the demands when the New Ration Book coupons become valid on Monday, 4th November.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. MONTEATH,
Executive Officer.

Clarke, Printer.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.
NATIONAL RATION BOOK (B).

INSTRUCTIONS.
Read carefully these instructions and the leaflet which will be sent you with this Book.

1. The person named on the reference leaf as the holder of this ration book must write his name and address in the space below, and must write his name and address, and the serial number (printed upside down on the back cover), in the space provided to the left of each page of coupons.
2. For convenience of writing at the Food Office the Reference Leaf has been put opposite the back cover, and has purposely been printed upside down. It should be carefully examined. If there is any mistake in the entries on the Reference Leaf, the Food Office should be asked to correct it.
3. The holder must register this book at once by getting his retailers for butcher's meat, bacon, butter and margarine, sugar and tea respectively, to write their names and the addresses of their shops in the proper space on the back of the cover. Persons staying in hotels, boarding houses, hostels, schools, and similar establishments should not register their books until they leave the establishment.
4. The ration book may be used only by or on behalf of the holder, to buy rationed food for him, or members of the same household, or guests sharing common meals. It may not be used to buy rationed food for any other persons.

(Continued on next page.)

IF FOUND, RETURN TO ANY FOOD OFFICE.

Food Office of } **GUERNSEY** Date **20-10-18.**
Issue }

Signature of Holder *Alfred Huray*

Address *Honguon Bodein*

N. 2 (Nov.)

MINISTRY OF FOOD. Serial No. **Ch 43** No. **049794** *St. Peter's* 22 JUL 1918

CHILD'S RATION BOOK (A).

INSTRUCTIONS. *Read carefully.*

1. The parent or guardian of the child named as the holder of this Ration Book on the Reference Leaf (page 6) (Green) must sign his own name in the space provided on that leaf, and must copy in the space provided for it on the Reference Leaf the Serial Number appearing at the head of this cover.
2. The Book must be registered at once for the purchase of **Sugar, Fats (i.e. Butter, Margarine and Lard), Butcher's Meat and Bacon.** To register for Sugar the parent or guardian must write the child's name and address and the date on the Sugar Counterfoil (Yellow), and take the book to the sugar retailer. The retailer will enter his name and address in the proper space (numbered 1) on the inside of the cover and on the back of the counterfoil, and will detach and keep the counterfoil. Registration for other foods will be effected in the same way, by use of the counterfoils for Fats (Blue), Butcher's Meat (Red), and Bacon (Red).
3. The Ration Book of persons living in hotels, boarding houses, hostels, schools and similar establishments should not be registered until they leave the establishment.
4. The Ration Book may be used only by or on behalf of the holder, to buy rationed food for him or members of the same household or guests sharing common meals. It may not be used to obtain rationed food for others.
5. The Ration Book may only be used while the holder is living in Great Britain, is not drawing Government rations, and is not in an institution (hospital, asylum, workhouse, &c.). If he dies or enters an institution, the book must be given up to the proper authority, that is to say, the Registrar of Deaths, or the head of the institution, as the case may be. If the holder is leaving Great Britain for a period exceeding

N.1. *Continued on back cover.*

IF FOUND, RETURN TO ANY FOOD OFFICE.

Elsie C. Le Page La Croix

NAVAL GAZING

Surname	Forenames	Number	Rank	Service	Ship	Born	Parish		RoS	RoH
AUFFRET	Emile Pierre	J83127	Boy 1st Class	RN	HMS Danae	28-Apr-02	St H	Served 23 Jan 18 to 4 Jan 20 when invalidated out. Had been absent from previous ship HMS Impregnable	Add	No
COURCOUX	Pierre Mathurin	83830	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Barham	07-Aug-00	St H	Served 18 Jun 18 to 3 Nov 28 min.	Add	No
DRUBE	William Rudolf Don	SS105719	Stoker 1st Class	RN	HMS Victory II	29 Oct 1885	St H	Served 9 Aug 07 to 1 Apr 1919 with time in RFR	Add	No
ESNOUF	Philip John Richard	J31623	AB	RN	HMS Defiance	5 Sep 1897	N/K	Joined RN 30 Jun 14, appears to have gone on the run from HMS New Zealand 11 Aug 1919	Add	No
GALLICHAN	John Phillip	SS124377	Stoker 1st Class	RN	HMS Renown	19-Jul-00	Grou	Joined RN 19 Jul 18, born Gorey. Left RN 16 Jun 22	Add	No
LE BECHEC	Henry Alexander	290097	Chief Stoker	RN	HMS Victory X (P40)	26 Aug 1880	St H	Served 27 Sep 1898 to 25 Oct 20	Add	No
LE BRETON	Alfred Thomas	F41873	Air Mechanic 2nd Class	RNAS	NA	4 Apr 1879	St H	Joined RNAS 20 Nov 17, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Add	No
POINGDESTRE	Alfred William	F24455	Air Mechanic 1st Class	RNAS	NA	4 Oct 1884	X	Born in Bromley Kent, father Jersey born. Joined RNAS 1 Dec 16, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Add	No
POINGDESTRE	Philip Henry	F8412	Leading Air Mechanic	RNAS	NA	26 Jan 1893	St H	Joined RNAS 28 Sep 15, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Add	No
RENOUF	Ernest John	358310	Officers' Cook 2nd Class	RN	HMS Vigorous	23 Jan 1882	X	Served 23 May 00 to 28 Jun 23	Add	No
RENOUF	Lawrence	L7392	Ordinary Seaman 2nd Class	RN	HMS Ceanothus	16 Mar 1894	St H	Served 21 Sep 15 to 22 Jul 1919	Add	No
RICHARDSON	Nelson George Victor	J22751	AB	RN	HMS Blenheim (Acheron)	3 Feb 1897	X	Served 4 Feb 13 to 15 Dec 27 min.	Add	No
SPRINGATE	Edwin Cecil	F24971	Air Mechanic 1st Class	RNAS	NA	20 May 1895	Grou	Joined RNAS 15 Dec 16, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Add	No
TISSON	Eugene Mauger	K19980	Stoker 1st Class	RN	HMS Diligence	10 Nov 1892	St H	Served 19 Aug 13 to 24 Sep 27 min.	Add	No
TISSON	George Francis	231644	Leading Signaller	RN	HMS Victory I	6 Dec 1887	St J	Served 13 Aug 04 to 5 Dec 27	Add	No
WATTS	James Samuel	K30353	Leading Stoker	RN	HMS Speedwell	5 Sep 1894	N/K	Served 3 Sep 13 to 17 Apr 28 min.	Add	No
WEBBER	Ernest Charles	M2540	Chief Engine Room Artificer	RN	HMS Leander	10 Nov 1888	St H	Served 26 Oct 10 to 30 Jul 27 min.	Add	No
AUDOIN	Leon Gabriel Joseph	F3020	NA	NA	NA	9 Apr 1893	St H	Discharged 12 Dec 15/Joined RASC	Amend	No
BECK	John Le Landais	F30299	Air Mechanic (E)	RNAS	NA	22 Jun 1899	Grou	Joined RNAS 7 Jun 17, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Amend	No
DE GRUCY	Albert George	F42936	Air Mechanic 2nd Class	RNAS	NA	14 Oct 1889	St H	Joined RNAS 5 Dec 17, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18. Assume that this is 'Alfred George' in JRoS	Amend	No

ESNOUF	George Hayter	F25507	Air Mechanic 1st Class	RNAS	NA	12 Aug 1891	St H	Joined RNAS 5 Feb 17, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Amend	No
GODEL	Philip John	F28863	Air Mechanic 1st Class	RNAS	NA	28 Apr 1888	St H	Joined RNAS 3 May 17, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Amend	No
GRUCHY	Bernard	F42843	Ordinary Seaman	RNAS	NA	5 Oct 1889	St H	Joined RNAS 22 Nov 17, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18. Returned to the RN for demobilisation 28 Feb 19?	Amend	No
LAFFOLEY	James Le Templier	361144	NA	NA	NA	6 Aug 1884	St H	RN Service pre-GW/Served in Jersey Contingent	Amend	No
LANGLOIS	Thomas William	F19299	Officers' Cook 1st Class	RNAS	NA	25 Dec 1885	N/K	Joined RNAS 31 Jul 16, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18. According to RoS a Sergeant in RAF	Amend	No
LE BRUN	George John	199723	Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist	RN	HMS Roxburgh	27 Jul 1882	X	Served 23 Jun 98 to 16 Mar 20. Born Newport, Mon. Awarded MSM	Amend	No
LE HUQUET	George Bancroft	M34824	NA	NA	NA	9 Feb 1899	St H	Had served as Gnr RFA/Joined RN 17 Jul 19	Amend	No
LE HUQUET	John Joseph	L4201	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Hecla	27 Dec 1894	N/K	Served 12 Feb 13 to 11 Apr 19	Amend	No
LE HUQUET	John Sidney	K19957	Stoker 1st Class	RN	HMS Cardiff	1 Sep 1893	St H	Served 12 Aug 13 to 21 Feb 28 min. Served on HMS Rattlesnake - is this Sidney S?	Amend	No
LE SAUTEUR	William Philip	177133	Chief Petty Officer	RN	HMS Galatea	12 Jun 1878	St H	Served 3 Nov 93 to 24 Feb 20. Awarded Medaille Militaire. Awarded MSM. Philip and William Philip the same.	Amend	No
MAUGER	Charles Langworthy	F17955	Leading Air Mechanic	RNAS	NA	9 Dec 1892	St H	Joined RNAS 7 Jul 16, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Amend	No
PALLOT	Charles William	F32484	Air Mechanic 1st Class	RNAS	NA	1 Oct 1889	St H	Joined RNAS 30 Jun 17, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Amend	No
PASCOE	Joseph William	F47373	Air Mechanic 2nd Class	RNAS	NA	23 Dec 1899	St H	Joined RNAS 22 Jan 18, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Amend	No
RENOUF	John Edmund	350922	Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer	RN	HMS Barham	27 Dec 1881	St H	Served 25 May 01 to 18 Jun 23. Mow assuming that this is JA Renouf in JRoS	Amend	No
STARCK	John Richardson	F9	Chief Petty Officer	RNAS	NA	25 May 1882	X	Served as 346405 between 7 Oct 03 and 5 Aug 12 when he bought himself out. Rejoined 10 Aug 14. May have been commissioned or appointed WO in RN. Transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Amend	No
TISSON	Harry John	SS4721	AB	RN	HMS Blake?	23 Nov 1895	St H	Served 11 Feb 14 to 9 June 21. Reenlisted as J104951 24 Nov 21 to 8 Jul 28 min.	Amend	No
VITEL	Frank	J2588	AB	RN	HMS Agincourt	2 Jan 1893	X	Born Cotes de Nord, France. Served 18 Sep 08 to 1 Jan 22. Joined RFR on 13 Jan 26	Amend	No
WEBBER	Henry Francis	F49017	Air Mechanic 2nd Class	RNAS	NA	07-Feb-00	St H	Joined RNAS 7 Feb 18, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18	Amend	No

STEPHENS	Charles Albert	202111	Leading Seaman	RN	HMS Hercules	5 Apr 1883	St H	Served 10 Nov 98 to 29 Sep 15 when Services No Longer Required. Assume that he was Lcpl Stephens, DCLI KIA. Age and wife's address consistent.	No	TBA
VIBERT	Percy Herbert	203532	Leading Seaman	RN	SS Aragon	10 May 1883	St H	Served 15 Mar 99 to 9 May 13 then joined RFR. Rejoined 2 Aug 14, serving as member gun crew. Aragon was a DAMS	No	Amend
VITEL	John Eugene Marie	J2389	Ordinary Seaman	RN	NA	15 Nov 1891	St H	Served 26 Aug 08 to 10 Jan 11 when he died from pneumonia at Plymouth. No GW service	No	No
ESNOUF	Philip George Douglas	F12117	Air Mechanic 1st Class	RNAS	NA	Unclear	X	Joined RNAS 18 Feb 16, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18. Jersey Link unclear, DOB wrong on sheet	TBA	No
LE HUQUET	Wilfred George	201624	NA	NA	NA	17 Oct 1881	St H	Dismissed service 19 May 05 as objectionable/later served in MN on SS Alacrity?	TBA	TBA
NOEL	Alfred Thomas	307836	NA	NA	NA	9 Dec 1877	St H	Dismissed service 20 Oct 13 SNLR/Alias of AT Kingston Le Clercq/Ex-S Lancs Regt/ Rejoined Army?	TBA	TBA
TAYLOR	Christopher Charles Albert	F17096	Leading Air Mechanic	RNAS	NA	20 Jan 1893	X	Joined RNAS 21 Jun 16, transferred to RAF 1 Apr 18. Born in Aylesbury, JY Link? Alternate to CH	TBA	No
TAYLOR	Christopher Harold	F22586	Air Mechanic 1st Class	RNAS	HMS President V	11 May 1887	X	Joined RNAS 24 Oct 16, appears not to have transferred to RAF, demobilised 6 Feb 19, born Sevenoaks, JY link? Alternate to CCA	TBA	No