

**JOURNAL
31**

**Channel Islands
Great War
Study Group**
www.greatwarci.net



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**St Pierre du Bois, Guernsey
The Parish Church and War Memorial**

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Hello All

“In books lies the soul of the whole past time”, so wrote Thomas Carlyle. Somehow, that sentiment seems most appropriate with Great War literature, given the many thousands of different biographies, histories, diaries, accounts, treatises on military equipment and so on, that have emerged in the years since those events. Put together, they go some distance to encapsulating the soul of that period, but never completely. Frequently borrowing or buying books at a rate faster than they can be read, I try to obtain those that help improve my understanding and knowledge of past matters military. But, given that aim, I shall not be dashing out in the near future to buy ‘Military Sun Helmets of the World’ as I have seen advertised!

Undoubtedly, the Great War is well-served by the volume of volumes, but as many of us have often discussed, when combining the words Great War, Channel Islands and books into a coherent sentence we soon exhaust ourselves with the names of Messieurs Blicq, Coysh and Parks, and more recently, Norman and Ronayne. It almost goes without saying that all have made an important contribution in bringing the Islands’ involvement in the Great War to a wider public, and yet? Their books are primarily focussed on those units that left the Islands, and not on the broader issues that involved everyone, although in fairness, Ian Ronayne’s ‘Ours’ does touch upon some of them. It strikes me that there are two aspects to this.

The first is, and I’m happy to be corrected if found wrong, the lack of literature that looks at the society (or even societies) that was the Channel Islands in the days of the 19th Century and the first half of the 20th Century. Such material would provide the reader with a wider context against which could be set the events of 1914 to 1918. But, as can be seen in the Book Review section, there was recently published a book written by Dr Rose-Marie Crossan, titled: ‘Guernsey, 1814-1914: Migration and Modernisation’. Perhaps this help will start to plug a gap for Guernsey, and whilst not trying to ‘plug’ the book, it may be worth borrowing at least. In Jersey’s case, I think that there is little to match Dr Crossan’s work, yet, I have recently discovered that a Dr Michel Monteil at the University of Provence had a book published in 2005 titled: ‘L’Émigration Francaise vers Jersey, 1850-1950’, and it is no surprise to find out that it is in French! It will undoubtedly prove interesting to those of us with French blood coursing our veins, especially if a translated version appears on the shelves, but it may be that its usefulness in understanding that ‘wider context’ will be limited.

Turning to the second aspect, there are no books that address the wider impact of the Great War on the Islands, although, the promotion of that message is the Group’s aim with the website in particular. In discussions with Ian over his book a few years ago the word ‘context’ was frequently used, and on reflection, it was clear that when, for example, the Jersey Contingent went to Guillemont, it could be easily related in terms of a clearly understood ‘military context’ that was founded on Haig’s strategic decisions. Issues related to separation from those back at home, physically and mentally, were less clear, and Ian had to address the Home Front alongside the Western Front. Would his task have been all the easier if the Jersey equivalent of Dr Crossan’s research had already been in place?

It does seem to be a ‘chicken and egg’ situation, but there is also a time factor to be considered. It was easier for Blicq to write ‘Norman Ten Hundred’, after all he had been there and could quickly relate to those events without reference to Archives,

old newspapers and the like, and there was no internet! More than ninety years these are assets that are readily available, and perhaps these are the ways to find the 'soul' referred to by Thomas Carlyle.

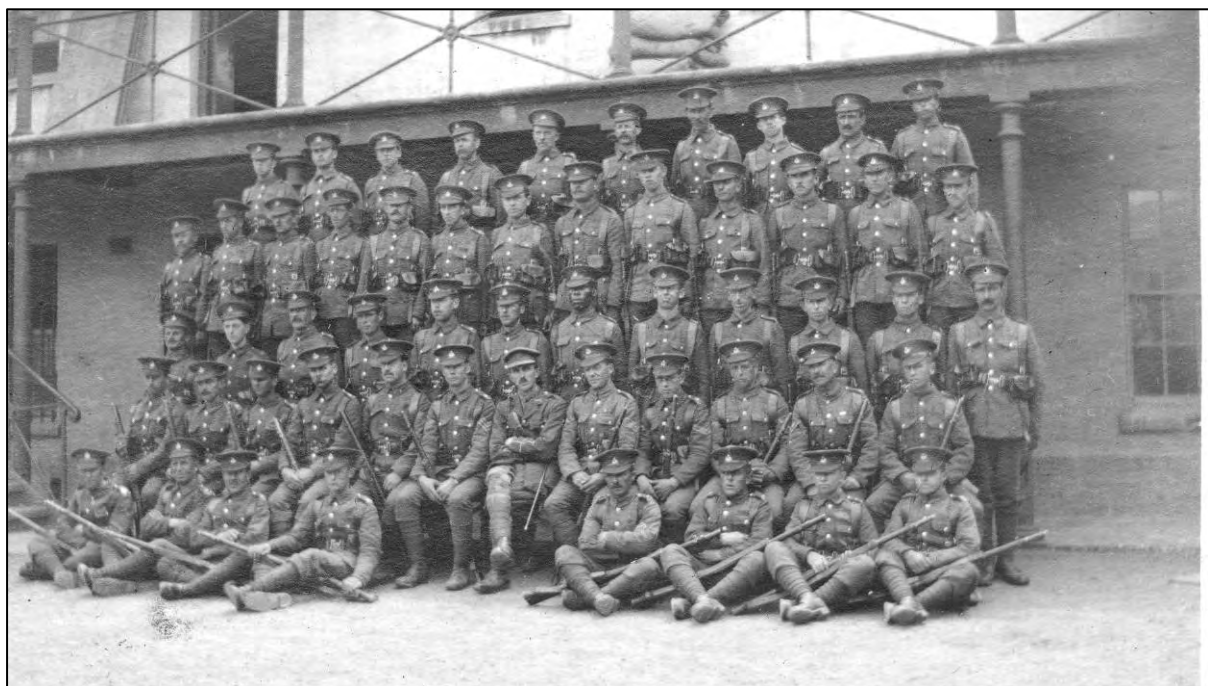
There remains a challenge however in publishing books that will rejoice in the title: 'Guernsey (or Jersey) in the Great War', and we should be pleased to hear that, for Guernsey at least, Liz Walton is in the early stages of planning such a book. At this stage, it is very much a case for her of establishing the structure, identifying topics and setting out the themes that will be covered. Hopefully we will hear more of her intentions in the next issue, and I'm sure we all wish her well in what is a mammoth job. Now, anyone for Jersey?

This Month's Cover

The peaceful, sunlight scene shown on the cover of this issue and provided by Liz Walton, will have similarities with many villages and small towns the length and breadth of the British Isles, with a simple cross or memorial erected close to their church. This tends to be at variance with larger towns and cities whose monuments tended to reflect the corporation's magnificence and munificence as much as the memory of their men-folk, and are often located near the town hall or in a large square! I've heard that there are some 100,000 plus memorials, both large and small, a considerable number.

But, there were also memorials erected in 'lucky' villages! This was a new term for me a few days ago, and refers to those villages where the men-folk headed off to War and all returned home at the end. There were very few villages that were 'lucky'.

Charles Duncombe From the Bahamas to the RGLI By Liz Walton



**No 4 Platoon, 1st (Service) Battalion, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry at Fort George
(Courtesy of the States of Guernsey (Guernsey Museums and Galleries), 2010)**

Charles Duncombe, (in the centre of the picture on the previous page), was born in Nassau in the Bahamas. His father was James Duncombe, his mother, Violet Wellington. DNA testing on Charles' descendants show that the family originated in Senegal in West Africa. The most likely reasons that anyone of African origin would have the name of Duncombe is that the family were at some time slaves who took the name of the plantation owner, and the Duncombes were an important family slave owning family in the Bahamas for several generations. Charles' family would have been granted freedom at the latest in 1834 when the British Emancipation Act came into being.

Little is known of Charles' early life, but as a young man he went to sea - some stories say that he was a stoker, his service record states that his last job before joining up was a cook on board ship, but elsewhere in the record it simply states that his occupation was seaman. There is also more than one story about how he came to settle in Guernsey, and nobody seems to know exactly when that happened, but it is likely that it was after 1911 as he doesn't appear in that year's census. One story I have heard is that he was working on a boat that was wrecked off the island and he managed to get ashore, liked the place and settled here. Another version, which came from one of his daughters is that when his ship berthed in St Peter Port he walked off and up Cornet Street, went into a pub called the Kentish Arms, then went back home with a chap who lived near the gasworks (which fits with his address being given as the Longstore) and just never went back on board. He married a Guernsey woman, Susan Inder of Back Street, St Peter Port some time between 1911 and 1917, as she was still single in the 1911 census but was married to Charles when he joined up. She was one of thirteen children of Stephen and Harriet Inder who came originally from Somerset. The picture (below) from the *Guernsey Weekly Press* of (courtesy of the Priaux Library, Guernsey) shows Charles Duncombe with his brothers in law Fred and Albert Inder.



976 Private C Duncombe enlisted along with the other young men of St Peter Port and joined the 1st (Service) Battalion, the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry on 27th January, 1917, soon after its formation. His Service record shows that he lived at

Brick House, Longstore, St Peter Port. His age on enlistment was 30 years and 6 months (though in 1919 his age was given as 40) and he was 5 feet 11 inches tall. His last employer before joining up was Bragg and Son, Corn and Forage Merchants of South Esplanade, St Peter Port, Guernsey, and he was a seaman/cook. He stated that he was born in the Bahamas, West Indies.

After joining the RGLI he would have done some initial training in Guernsey before traveling to Bourne Park Camp in Kent for further training which lasted until September, 1917. The Battalion then traveled on the SS Miller to Le Havre in France, landing on 27th September, 1917. The Battalion Diaries show that they stayed in a rest camp at Le Havre until 30th September before travelling by train to Proven, near Langemarke in Belgium. Here they supported the front line troops by working as stretcher bearers, signallers and road menders until 17th October when they moved on to Hendecourt in Northern France where they were joined by another 240 men from the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion of the RGLI. They stayed in camp for further specialist training to prepare them for the battle of Cambrai.

On 20th November they went into the front line for a successful attack on Nine (Neuf) Wood, which they seized from the Germans at 2 pm that afternoon. On the following day the Germans counter-attacked, but were driven off. However in the course of the fighting on 21st November, 1917, Charles Duncombe received gunshot wounds in the right arm and chest. These were severe enough for him to require hospital treatment, first at the 7th Canadian General Hospital in Etaples in Northern France, then at the 6th Convalescent Depot in Etaples, and finally at the 13th Convalescent Depot in Trouville. He rejoined the remnants of the Battalion who had survived Cambrai on 29th January, 1918. At this stage they had reformed, with the addition of men transferred from the Reserve plus men who had enlisted in the UK to make up for the losses at Cambrai. They were still in Northern France and Belgium, where spells in the front line alternated with periods of training and forming working parties employed in digging defence lines, wiring, trenching and ditching in the forward area. In the early hours of 12th April, 1918 the Battalion, which was then based at Neuf Berquin, was involved in the battle of the Lys. It was forced to withdraw from its position near the village of Doulieu, then suffered several heavy attacks and withdrawals over the next few days, with losses eventually being so great that they were forced to form a provisional Battalion with the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers. On 30th April they moved to Montreuil where they formed the guard at Haig's GHQ for the remainder of the war. So few men had survived that the RGLI was no longer a viable fighting unit.

Charles Duncombe was with the RGLI at the battle of the Lys and was one of the survivors, despite poor health resulting in stays in hospital in March then again in May, 1918, both times suffering from fever and debility of unknown origin. On 26th May, 1918 at Rouen he was downgraded from A1 physical condition to B2. From there he was transferred to the Labour Corps on 14th July, 1918, where as 604573 Private Duncombe he joined 895 Area Employment Company at Marseilles. The Labour Corps had been formed in February, 1917 and by November, 1918 consisted of 325,000 British soldiers, 98,000 Chinese, 10,000 Africans, 6 Battalions of the British West Indies Regiment, 300,000 Prisoners of Wars and contingents from Egypt and Fiji. The British soldiers were usually transferred from other units because, as in the case of Charles Duncombe, illness, age or injury meant that they were not fit to serve at the front line. Area Employment Companies covered categories of employment as wide ranging as cooks, storemen, clerks, tailors,

shoemakers, telephone operators and traffic controllers. In short, they performed essential everyday tasks, and by doing so freed the fitter men for the front line.

Marseilles was the Base of the Indian troops in France during the war years, and the Royal Navy, the Merchant Navy and British troops worked in the port or passed through it, so the Labour Corps performed numerous essential tasks there. Charles stayed in Marseilles until he was transferred to the Army Reserve when the war was over, in 1919, and he returned to Guernsey. He was refused a disability pension because his war wounds were said not to have caused him any lasting disability. He was entitled to the British War Medal and the Victory Medal for his services. He became came back to Guernsey after dispersal from Harfleur on 21st May, 1919, and remained on the island until his death. An elderly friend recalls that Charlie worked for many years as a plank runner, i.e., running up the gangplank of ships unloading baskets of coal into waiting carts. He also played the ukulele in a local band.

Naval Gazing 5 **By Barrie H Bertram**

The printing off of further records of naval ratings was one of my objectives during a further visit to Kew in late February, and this time I focussed on those men with their names commencing with 'C'. However, that also allowed a few De Ste Croix and Le Cornu men to sneak into the list which totalled 60 which is contained on pages 33 to 37! As with previous analyses, the percentage of the men not included in the original JRoH&S seems to be holding up at around 35-40%. Some had clearly moved off the Island, but a fair proportion would not have, and I remain dubious about the effectiveness of the States of Jersey's request for information, in 1919, so that the book could be 'closed', and whether it should have been kept 'open' for another year or two. But, then, I'd have nothing to do today!

Possibly one man had long since left the Island as his family do not feature there in the 1901 Census. This was Petty Officer Stoker Charles Creber, who can be added to the Roll of Honour as he died on 16th July, 1916 as a result of shock following burns. His ship was recorded as being HM Torpedo Boat (TB) No 3, and it is unclear whether this was one of the Cricket-class ships, HMS Firefly. The first twelve of the class were given the names of insects, while the next 24 were simply numbered TB13 to TB36. Given that he was a Stoker, it is possible that his original injuries were incurred in the Engine Room. Another man who was already on the Roll of Honour was Percy Cornick and his burial location is odd, given that it was at Gorey in County Wexford! His is the solitary grave commemorated by the CWGC there, and one can only assume that he was there on leave and then succumbed to influenza.

Turning to the Roll of Service, twenty three men needed adding, but I'll just look at four. The first is Alfred Crespin, by 1915 a boat-builder living in Guernsey. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service at the ripe old age of 52, so it is likely that his skills with wood and machinery were much valued. As can be seen from the table, he was also "Mentioned in Despatches" in 1918, and his son, Harold, appeared in the next entry in the same London Gazette. A "circled entry" on Herbert George Dudley Carpenter's naval record was quite odd stating, as it did, that: "The Inland Revenue is to be informed if this man dies, is discharged, promoted or is reported missing". At the age of 18 he could not have become a tax dodger so soon one presumes, and

so a possible clue in that he had been a civil servant might point to a paternal organisational concern by the IR? The last man in this category of adding to the Roll of Service is Norman Frederick Crooke who went on the Run! He appears to have done so to join the Army, and the naval authorities had no intention of chasing after him, preferring to let the Army keep him. If the Army did, I have not been able to find any trace of him as yet, and can only assume that an alias was used.

There is little to comment on with regard to those men whose details need to be amended on the Roll of Service. James Champion had previously been a Royal Marine Bandsman and had later re-enlisted in the Royal Navy only to be found unsuitable. Some more men enjoyed visits to the cells along with spells of Hard Labour, a recurrent theme.

However, it is those men who were old enough to serve during the War, yet did not do so, that also provides interest. George De Ste Croix died when the SS Ibex sunk in the Little Russel off Guernsey in January, 1900, an event I knew of but not that there were deaths. Another De Ste Croix, this time Charles, endured the ignominy of a naval court-martial, and amongst a number of related offences, he was accused of having propositioned a 2nd Class Stoker by offering 5/- to the latter to share a bunk! Someone will, no doubt, locate the court's transcript one day and find out what was exactly stated in detail, but Charles was found innocent of all of the charges brought against him. Unfortunately he would die of heart failure following septicaemia a few years later. I noted yet another De Ste Croix who served, namely Philip John, who was invalided out with an injury, although this isn't known as the entry was indecipherable in his case. It was not as if this was remarkable, however, while looking up some old notes, the JEP of 4th March, 1916 carried the report that a PJ De Ste Croix, clearly 'our' man as he had served on HMS King George V, had been lost overboard from the SS Vera a few days previously, on the 1st. Moreover, this appeared to have taken place at Le Havre (Why was the Vera there? Possibly plying a civilian service between there and Southampton?). It certainly sounds as if the De Ste Croix families were particularly unfortunate during this sixteen years period! Lastly, a couple of "Runners" feature, one wonders where they went and whether it is possible that served in the Army during the Great War.

Postscript: Reference was made in Journal 29 to Petty Officer Joseph Arrowsmith having drowned on 12th July, 1906. This occurred at Greve de Lecq.

CWGC Non-Commemorations

There is one success to report, namely that of Archibald Leopold in Australia. The authorities there had clearly worked hard to find the information that justified the commemoration after having the letter in his file highlighted.

Unfortunately, there is no news as yet regarding the rest of our 'cases'.

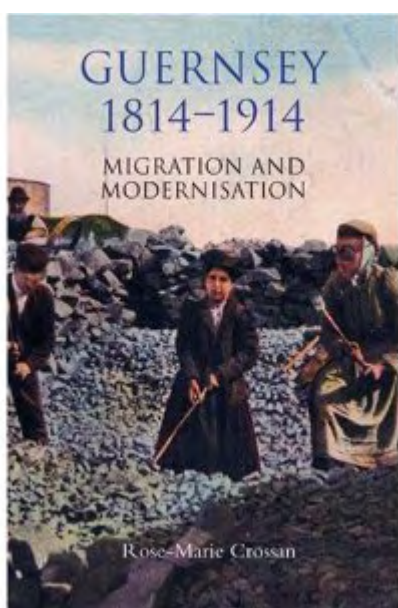
Fromelles A Further Update

Most readers will have seen the news of the re-burials that have taken place at the new Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) British Military Cemetery. There remains one man to be buried and this will take place on the dedication ceremony planned for the anniversary date of the Battle of Fromelles on 19th July, 2010.

As to the identification process, 75 of the 250 men found have now been identified via their DNA, but as yet from the Group's point of view, Sergeant Chester Cecil Church is not amongst those 75. Having been in touch with my contact in Australia, positive identification using DNA may not be possible as there does not appear to be family members of a generation close enough to Chester. However, the identification process is continuing, and more names may emerge next month.

In the meantime, Victoria College has been aware of the situation, and have also prompted them that Chester's name should be added to the Sir Galahad memorial. In a separate action, a letter, accompanied by suitable evidence, has recently been sent to the CWGC with suggested text to be included in the entries for both Chester and his older brother, Theodore Mark, so that the relationships are clearly stated with their parents and that both men were indeed brothers.

Book Reviews



**Guernsey 1814 – 1914,
Migration and Modernisation,
by Rose-Marie Crossan
Review by Liz Walton**

Although this is not a book dealing directly with the Great War, it is included here because it provides some very useful background information on the Bailiwick of Guernsey, and to some extent its neighbours Jersey, England and France. Its author had always thought of herself as a Guernsey woman. However when she started researching her own genealogy, she was surprised to find that ...

"I had no "native" blood at all. Just French and English migrants whose arrivals in Guernsey were interspersed throughout the nineteenth century."

This prompted her to try to find out more about them and why they had travelled to the island. Her research eventually developed into a PhD thesis from which the book has been adapted, and as would be expected from this is rigorous in terms of references and sourcing. It also means that it is not an easy read, dealing with the island's constitution and government, economy and population and migration in a somewhat academic style.

However it is crammed full of facts and figures, all meticulously dated and referenced, together with maps and charts showing how the island changed in the century leading up to the outbreak of the Great War. It looks in some detail at fluctuations in population and how that related to employment, with people moving into the island from France, Ireland and England, in the main to fill unskilled vacancies in the new trades whilst locals moved out to Canada and Australia as well as to England. It also looks at the differences between St Peter Port and the country parishes, and in some areas makes useful comparisons with the situation in Jersey, England and France. There is a chapter on immigration from and via other Channel

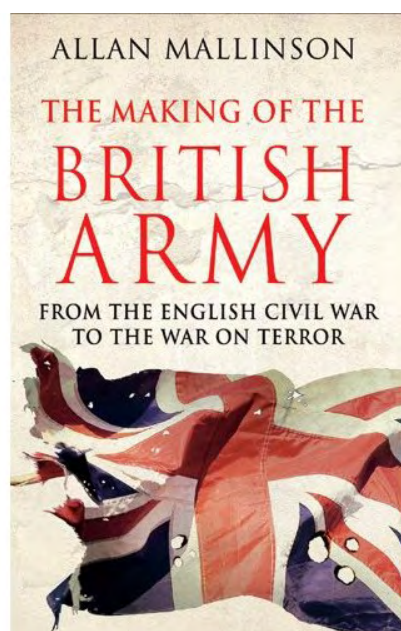
Islands, for example, including a section on how the building of the Alderney breakwater affected migration and population.

For me the most useful aspect of the book is that it provides solid well researched information on the island's social structure, and that of its neighbours, in the period leading up to the First World War. It explains why there was a garrison on the island, why there were so many French people there who had also been resident in Jersey at some stage (something noticeable when the two Rolls of Honour are examined) and why so many Guernseymen ended up fighting with the Canadian and Australian Forces. The comprehensive bibliography also lists resources that group members, me included, may not have been aware of. For example I have visited St Joseph's RC Church in St Peter Port, spoken with the Parish Priest and photographed the war memorials in the Presbytery garden, but was not aware that the church held its own archives. The author also lists a 1905 document on the history of the Guernsey garrison, and another published in Paris in 1912 on farming in Jersey, both of which may well contain information relevant to the Study Group. Appendices include tables of occupations and the percentages of people in each covering the period from 1851 to 1901, and non natives as a percentage of parish populations between 1841 and 1901.

Overall, it is not a book to read at a single sitting but rather one to dip into for facts, figures and possible explanations as to what the local situation was like when war broke out. With a list price of £35 for a hardback copy of 277 pages plus bibliography and appendices it may not be one to buy either. However the Guille Alles library in Guernsey has two copies available for loan and one on reference.

The Making of the British Army **By Allan Mallinson**

Subtitled 'From the English Civil War to the War on Terror', the blurb on the dust cover describes the book as a 'sweeping account of nearly 400 years of military history' and, setting aside arithmetical differences by beginning in 1642 and ending in 2009 when published, the book does indeed match the blurb! The author, an ex-Colonel, who had served with both the infantry and the cavalry, occasionally writes defence articles that feature in the Daily Telegraph and the Times, as well as historic military novels.



Given that the book is just over 500 pages in length and that it covers 367 years, it can only dedicate some 40 or so of those pages to the Great War. Unsurprisingly it does not delve into the whys and wherefores of individual battles such as Loos or Ypres 3, nor is there any detailed discussion of the generals. The book's value is in seeing the Great War as a stage in the context of the British Army's development, and vice-versa, the preparedness and adaptability of the Army to deal with the decisions and conditions that it faced.

The development of the infantry regiment is like continuous thread running through the book, not so much in terms of the improving technology down the years, indeed that has been frequently slow, but more from the standpoint that the regiment is the infantry soldier's 'family'. It is where his friends and comrades are, it is from where he is 'fed, clothed and watered', and where he is trained, it is where he lives for much of his service, even though he may be married and is quartered outside of the barracks, and most of all, it is the source of the many traditions, history, customs and, yes, the peculiarities that shapes his military ethos. The author highlights the fact that past battles such as Alma, Badajoz and Minden remain important to the young men fighting in today's conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Key elements in regimental development were the Cardwell-Childers reforms, who were successive Secretaries of State for War in the 1870s and 1880s. Edward Cardwell introduced the principle of localisation whereby a Regiment such as the 4th (King's Own Regiment of Foot) became a county regiment, in this example, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Hugh Childers went further in 1881, establishing the existence of two regular Battalions (1st and 2nd) to each regiment, in some cases merging two of the 'old' county regiments to form a 'new' county regiment. Looking at the needs of safeguarding an empire, this allowed one battalion to serve abroad while the other remained on garrison duties at home. There was a building programme put in place that saw the county towns have depot barracks in their midst, such as Bowerham Barracks in Lancaster. Subsequently, the local militias would be subsumed into this new regimental system as the 4th or 5th Battalion of the county regiment, thereby becoming components of the new Territorial Force, and intended for Home Service only.

This county affiliation has had an immense, if unintended, effect in terms of the populace being able to identify with 'their' soldiers and vice-versa, and again and again the author stresses that this single factor has distinguished the British Army from its opposite numbers in the USA and Europe, and when called upon to do so, men would fight longer and harder because they were with their mates! King and Country were, by comparison, well down the pecking order.

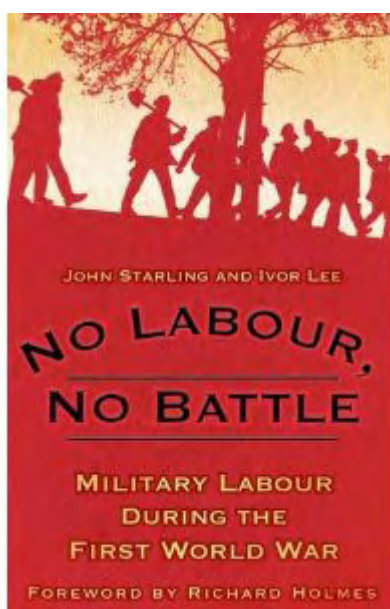
Given the highly diverse and rapid growth of the British Army during the Great War with Kitchener's New Army (or 'Pals') Battalions, the Regimental system proved remarkably resilient in absorbing vast numbers of citizens into their midst and at the same time training them to be soldiers, inculcating them with the spirit and traditions of their forebears who had served and fought around the world. This must have been especially so with those men who turned up at the depot gates expecting to be Hampshires and subsequently being turned out of the military training sausage machine three months later as members of the East Surreys or whatever!

As part of his 'sweeping account', the author looks at how retrenchment in the military has seen the merging of the 'new' county Regiments into even 'newer' regional Regiments and questions the value. But, this is part of a wider look at whether Britain's 21st Century Army is properly resourced, properly led, and above all, properly understood by today's 'done nothing, been nowhere' professional politician.

The book looks at the changing nature of warfare, in terms of the cavalry, the musketry of the 'thin red line', the move into khaki uniforms and so forth. The quality (or lack thereof) of generalship does not escape examination, and he is critical of the

strategy of the French, and by association the British, in their preparation of defences along the Maginot Line before World War 2, a hobby horse of mine as I feel that the break through at Sedan guaranteed that the Channel Islands would be occupied some two months later!

The book is complemented with a number of illustrations, understandably many being art reproductions rather than photographs, a handful of maps to amplify the broader point being made, and a liberal sprinkling of anecdotes as to why a particular unit commemorates a battle, as the Glosters do, with their 'Brass before and brass behind' as I recall it. Being a former senior officer, he writes with insight, knowledge and authority, and is not averse to throwing in the odd hoary chestnut of the Quartermaster Stores being averse to supplying kit because the Quartermaster is responsible for storing and not issuing such kit! With this book he has managed to combine the contrasting aims of being entertaining, informative and also thought provoking with his advocacy for maintaining the Army. Though not a pure Great War book, it is one that I would strongly recommend to feature on the bookshelf at home. Priced at £20, it currently has a 33% discount on Amazon. Well worth reading.



No Labour, No Battle By John Starling and Ivor Lee

Subtitled 'Military Labour during the First World War', this is a book that enjoys the benefits of a Foreword by Professor Richard Holmes, and thus that can be seen as an endorsement. However, as has to be said at the outset, that the book is not without fault; it can be repetitive with its material. We are told for example in the chapter on foreign units that the Zion Mule Corps were deployed in Gallipoli, while in the chapter on campaigns, among those labour units that were deployed in Gallipoli were, by coincidence, the Zion Mule Corps!

While anyone who is familiar with the MoD's Joint Service Publication on Service Writing will readily recognise the style with chapter and paragraph structure and a hint of stodginess in the prose, understandable to an extent since one of the co-authors at least is an ex-officer. Right, that is the end of any negative criticism! This is a book that should be a 'Must Have' on the shelves of every serious student of the Great War. At £30 RRP (cheaper on Amazon) with some 384 pages from cover to cover, it presents a comprehensive picture on the provision of labour for the Army throughout the War, and the subtitle provides the clue in that it looks at the broader issue, and not purely at the Labour Corps which was formed in 1917, although that Corps rightfully enjoys a lot of coverage.

The book is highly informative, and no more so than in describing the range of work undertaken. I had certainly seen that 'labour' had involved the 'pick and shovel brigade' as well as the 'lifters and shifters', and indeed it did cover the provision of those who repaired roads and rail-lines, filled sandbags or moved ammunition and supplies from train to wagon. But, on reading the book, one learns that so much more was done in terms of applying the skills of artisan trades such as clerical work,

the construction trades, agriculture, laundry, boot repairs, tailoring, cookery and butchery. An Appendix looks at the activities of 25th Division's 225th Divisional Employment Company which lists a whole range of tasks that includes the divisional baths, a sock depot, running two cinemas, carpentry work for the divisional theatre, the Library, providing cloth patches for divisional identification purposes,..... The list does go on! When looked at now, it can be seen that these categories of work were clearly necessary, but that there was no 'natural' home in the British Army's existing regiments and corps to allow them to be undertaken in a coordinated and consistent way.

But, given that, the early solution of the War Office had been to create Infantry Labour Companies (ILC) and Infantry Labour Battalions (ILB). These were part of a Regiment, an example being the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry which had the 12th (Labour) Battalion 'on its books'. Meanwhile there were also the Dock Labour Battalions which tended to enjoy the concern of the Treasury because the men, given the nature of the work being one of peaks and troughs, were not always fully employed, though of course, they were still being paid!

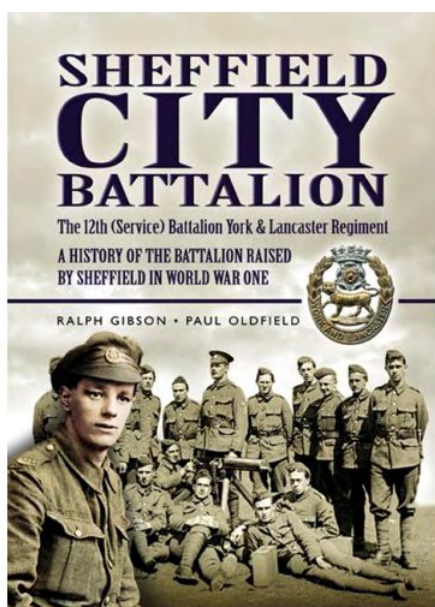
Control of labour attracted some concerns, with frequent cases being reported of a requesting unit who had asked for a working party to hang on to them for longer than had been intended by finding them more to do – a hint of mission creep no doubt! In due course, control of the labour units were vested in staff officers assigned to various higher formations while in February, 1917, the Labour Corps was officially formed from the collection of units that had, hitherto, undertaken 'labour' work. This transition from, say, an ILC to a Company of the Labour Corps is excellently presented in the book, and in a series of tables, the authors list just over a thousand Labour Companies, their role and in some cases their location if the Company was UK based. So, one knows for example that 416 Company was an Agricultural Company based in Lancaster.

Overnight many tens of thousands of men were re-badged and re-numbered by being assigned into this brave new Corps, although an official badge did not appear for a good 18 months afterwards. The men of the DCLI's 12th (Labour) Battalion, referred to earlier, were split into 156 and 157 Labour Companies and were given regimental numbers in the blocks 93001 to 93600 and 93601 to 94200 respectively. The book contains a number of tables that help identify the unit in which a man served based upon his number, although this cannot be expected to be a 100% accurate service. There is also an indication of when a man joined the Corps. Those with regimental numbers up to 170140 had done so by April/May 1917 while those from 170141 to 357600 joined in the period June to September for example. These examples just show the depth of analysis that has been undertaken.

What of the men themselves? Based upon the information provided, some 694,400 served up until 1918, and a large majority of these would have been the men of lower medical categories who were unfit to fight. Some of course already had fitness problems when they joined or more likely, conscripted. But many were men who had served on the front line and had been wounded or had illnesses that prevented a return. The book highlighted an interesting fact in that if a man died serving with the Labour Corps, having been transferred from another unit, the CWGC would bury him as a member of that unit. That explains why Pte James Alexandre's headstone at Longuenesse (St Omer) Souvenir Cemetery carries the Jersey Militia badge.

The book does not address just the Labour Corps and the Zion Mule Corps, for there was a considerable amount of empire and foreign labour that was employed, and not just in France and Flanders. Malta, Bermuda, the Seychelles, South Africa, Jamaica, India, Fiji and Mauritius were among those empire nations who provided men, while Chinese, Egyptians, Greeks, Serbs, Macedonians and Portuguese also served. With such a broad mix, there were differences in how ethnic and religious issues were dealt with, and employment in a country such as France involved taking account of their racial concerns. German PoWs were also employed, often diverting men to guard them, while there were some exotically titled units such as the Middlesex Alien Companies! The provision of labour involved a remarkable mix of men to which was added the Non-Combatant Corps as well as the conscientious objectors.

When all has been taken into account, and I have not covered the theatres such as Salonika, Mesopotamia and Gallipoli, the provision of labour services as part of the war against Germany and its allies was a remarkable effort. In presenting so much diverse information, the co-authors have done Great War history a great service, and having just looked at its Amazon Book Reviews, I would agree with the five star rating. Just to reiterate, it is a 'Must have, must read' book!



Sheffield City Battalion **By Ralph Gibson and Paul Oldfield**

As we well know, the expansion of the British Army during the Great War was noted for the formation of infantry units that quickly became known as "Pals" Battalions. Almost as many as those Battalions that proliferated, there has been a number of books covering the pals of Accrington, Bradford Leeds and the Sportsmen, to name just a few. "Sheffield City Battalion" – a history of the 12th (Service) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment – fits very neatly into that category.

First published in 1994, the book is exceptionally well illustrated with photographs from a very wide range of sources, and not just the 'standard' fare from the IWM. The co-authors are both Sheffield-born men (and Paul Oldfield is an OV), and they were able to tap into a considerable array of material that exists with the descendants of the men who served, including photographs of many of the men which gives a very personal feel. Some simple yet effective maps also show the route that the Battalion took at various times.

Starting off with a brief preamble about the 'city of steel' the chapters follow a strict chronological sequence from the Battalion's formation in September, 1914, through to its eventual disbandment in February, 1918, and a look at the post-war events that involved the survivors. I was particularly interested to see that the training camp at Redmires just outside of Sheffield was well covered in a Chapter as was the Battalion's brief spell of some two months in Egypt, one that barely allowed the men to get their knees brown, before being sent to Marseilles en-route to the Western Front and to travel in those well clichéd 'Hommes 40, Chevaux 8' rail-trucks! The

men subsequently had a particular grievance in all of this in that having landed at Alexandria on New Year's Day, 1916, they were never entitled to the 1914-15 Star although the threat of submarine attack had been a real one from the moment they had departed Devonport!

The early chapters lead into what can be described as the main course of the Western Front, and much reliance is placed upon the War Diaries to keep the account on track, with many personal accounts to present the human side. In such a book, this is a logical process although there are occasions where War Diary entries are barely 'dressed up', and with little or no added intellectual value from the co-authors, a dryness results. At other times when describing a particular activity a simple 'Janet and John' approach is assumed, leaving one to wonder at what age of reader was the book aimed at. There is also a risk in the use of War Diaries as those who originally made the daily entries did not always do so to the same quality or depth, whether through the obvious pressures of modern warfare, or understanding the need for detail, a situation that bedevils the work of today's authors and researchers. In this book's case, using the War Diaries as a framework, a few obvious problems occur, not least in terms of correlating the casualty figures with those figures that the CWGC hold. Of course, the Battalion became known for the casualties that resulted during the failed attack on the strongly defended German position at Serre on 1st July, 1916. At 512 (according to Martin Middlebrook), the figure was exceeded by almost 200 by another New Army Battalion from Yorkshire, but that would not have diminished the impact on Sheffield in anyway as I'm sure that Max Harrison would testify. With that in mind, the book lacks a nominal roll of the men who served in the Battalion, and one might ask: Should it? I think that in this, and other books of this genre, every effort should be made to record those names, and it seems from the blurb on the dust-jacket that one co-author had, at least, been interested in the subject from the early sixties. Much of this information would have been available, even 15-20 years ago, although it might have been more difficult with later drafts of men.

The Battalion was disbanded as the manpower restrictions by Lloyd George, on further men being sent to the Western Front, bit in early 1918. The surviving men were predominantly sent to other Battalions of the York and Lancaster Regiment to see out the War, but regrettably the book 'stops' at this stage. Into the peace and like many others, the surviving originals would form an old comrades' group in Sheffield, the "Twelfth Club" to maintain contact and provide support, but, the later reinforcements could not automatically join, first of all, having to be elected in!

Setting aside the criticisms, the book is worth reading to get another insight into the lives that infantrymen led during the Great War, although it was written by two men with a specific interest related to their city of birth. The book remains available in paperback format and can also be borrowed from the library service.

The Salmon Brothers of Guernsey- A Fighting Family by Liz Walton

Many Guernsey families had more than one son who fought and died in the Great War and there were also families where father and son fought and were both lost. But the Salmon family of St Peter port seems to have suffered more than most. They lost four sons between January, 1916 and April, 1918, the last two on following days.

In 1891 John Salmon age 42 and born in St Martin's in Jersey and Emily his wife age 32 and born at Trinity, also in Jersey were living at the 10 Hauteville, St Peter Port. Their family consisted of:

- John age 13, a messenger boy at the port
- Walter age 12, also a messenger boy
- William age 5, a scholar
- Bertie, age 3, and
- Emeline, age 10 months.

John was born at St Peter's in Jersey but the other children were born in Guernsey.

By 1901 the family, still living at 10, Hauteville, St Peter Port, now consisted of:

- John L Salmon, a mason, age 54, and born in France,
- His wife Emily, age 40, born at Trinity in Jersey, and their children:
 - Walter J, a plasterer age 20,
 - William J age 15, an errand boy at the port
 - Albert J age 13, also an errand boy
 - Emily A, age 12
 - George H, age 8
 - Alfred J, age 3, and
 - Arthur, age 1.

The information from this census shows that John Salmon Junior had left home, and George, Alfred and Arthur were new additions to the family. It also indicates some discrepancies over the age of the parents and where John Salmon Senior was born.

By 1911 the family had moved into three rooms at 26 Pedvin Street, St Peter Port and living at home with Emily who was officially listed as head of household (though she lists herself as wife, married for 35 years) were:

- Albert John, age 23, a tin worker
- Emily Ada age 21
- George Henry age 18, a shop porter
- Alfred James age 14, an errand boy
- Arthur James age 11, at school
- Alice Beatrice, age 7, and
- Percy age 1.

So Walter and William had also left home by this date, and Alice and Percy were the new additions. This census also states that John and Emily had had thirteen children of who ten were alive in 1911. John Junior was married to Lilian, née Druce and had three children, and was living at Cliff Terrace, St Peter Port, Walter was married to Roseline and also had three children, and William was married to Alice, Roseline's sister, and had two children. The two families lived together at Sutherland House, Victoria Terrace in St Peter Port, with the younger siblings of the wives boarding with them.

So when war broke out in 1914, there were seven Salmon brothers of whom two were too young to serve. By the end of the war only John, who was 40 by this time, Arthur, age 18 and Percy age 8 remained. All those in between were lost in the

intervening four years. Arthur was just old enough to serve with the RGLI, going over to France just before the Armistice and after four of his brothers had died.

The family suffered its first loss on 1st January, 1916, when 10809 Lance Corporal Walter John Salmon of the 9th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers died of wounds sustained at the age of 35. He had been in France for barely six months, having arrived on 15th June, 1915. From September, 1915 his unit, part of the 12th (Eastern) Division, was involved in battles in the Loos area, during which period 117 officers and 3237 men from the Division were killed or wounded. On the 21st October the Division had been relieved and moved to Fouquieres-les-Bethune. It took over the Hohenzollern Redoubt front after a very short rest of five days and spent a cold, wet and miserable month here before being relieved on the 15th November by 15th (Scottish) Division, whereupon it moved into reserve at Lillers. On the 9th December, his Battalion was given the unusual task of assisting in a round-up of spies and other uncertain characters in the streets of Bethune. Next day the Division moved up and relieved 33rd Division in the front line north of the La Bassee canal at Givenchy. Between the 12th December, 1915 and the 18th January, 1916 in a quiet period of trench-holding, the Division nonetheless suffered the loss of 102 officers and 670 men killed, wounded or missing. Walter Salmon was wounded at some time during this period and died of wounds on 1st January, 1916. He is buried at Bethune Town Cemetery in Northern France. For much of the First World War, Bethune was comparatively free from bombardment and remained an important railway and hospital centre, as well as a corps and divisional headquarters. The 33rd Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) was in the town until December, 1917, and this may well be where he was taken after being wounded, especially since an "In Memoriam" notice in a local newspaper notes that he died in "a casualty clearing station". He earned the 1915 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal for his war service.



Bethune Town Cemetery

Alfred James Salmon was the next to die. Like many Guernseymen, he served firstly with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment as 8881 Pte A Salmon then with 'D'

Company, of the 7th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers with the service number 21901. His service record shows that he signed up in Guernsey in June, 1915. He was a 19 year old gardener living with his parents at Rue des Pres in St Peter Port. He went to England for training at Pirbright Camp in Surrey in 1915 before crossing to France for further training. By April, 1916 the unit was considered to be fully trained and went into the front line near Loos, where they lost several men to gas attacks. At the end of August, 1916 they were moved to the Somme. Alfred Salmon received gunshot wounds to his back here and died of his wounds at 5th CCS at Corbie, in Picardy, a few miles east of Amiens on 10th September, 1916. Unfortunately the telegram notifying his family was initially delivered to the wrong address. Then there was some confusion as to whether it was Alfred or George who had died. It must have been a very distressing time for the family with telegrams travelling back and forth between France, Ireland and Guernsey until Alfred's death was confirmed. He is buried at Corbie Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme.



Ploegsteert Memorial and Cemetery

Sadly George also died eighteen months later, on 12th April, 1918, at the age of 22. He was a single man living at home when war broke out. He served with the 1st (Service) Battalion of the RGLI as 2516 Pte George H Salmon, having previously served with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment (7904) and the 7th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers (21856). He was a shop assistant, living at the family home in St Peter Port when he signed up on 9th April, 1915. He transferred to the RIF on 4th October, 1915 and six months later was tried for allegedly shooting himself in the right hand. However he must have recovered and remained with the unit until he was transferred to the RGLI on its formation at the end of 1916. He survived the battle of Cambrai but was killed in action at the Lys on 12th April, 1918. Like most of the RGLI men who fell there he has no known grave, but is commemorated on the Ploegsteert memorial near Ieper in Belgium.

His brother Albert (Bertie) was also in the RGLI, serving as 145 Pte AJ Salmon, but he appears to have joined directly, not via another regiment. He was also single and still living at home with the family when war broke out. He had not only suffered the experiences of Cambrai, but had also lost three of his brothers before he himself was killed in action on 13th April, 1918 on the Lys. He is buried at Trois Arbres Cemetery, Steenwerck in Northern France. The *Guernsey Weekly Press*, reporting Albert's death, notes that he was the fourth son killed out of seven.

Clifton More on Coutart and Lilian Taylor

Visiting Jersey in late-March, one of my objectives had been to see if there had been more to discover about Coutart de Butts Taylor and his life in Jersey between 1901 and 1915. In many respects, that objective was met, though not in the fashion that I had originally planned, having evolved from a website contact following the appearance of a photograph of Oxenford House School in the *Jersey Evening Post* back in January. Cutting long stories short, the lady, Guillermine Fletcher, who made contact was from the Sarre family, of whom, Blair and Ann Sarre are the current owners of 'Clifton'! It had appeared from anecdotal history that the Sarres had acquired the property in the 1920s when 'someone had not come back from the War', pointing to Coutart. But, there was a need to clear up who owned the property beforehand, and it was not helped when it transpired that there were two properties called 'Clifton' in St Lawrence!

As ever, help was at hand, this time from St Lawrence's *Connétable* and her team who pointed me in the Jersey Archive's direction to consult the *Listes du Rât* to see who lived where and who paid the rates in the early 1900s. Then, doing the ground-work before visiting the Archive, I was advised by the Archive's Head, Linda Romeril, that in 1914, Coutart had sold 'Clifton' to Lilian. Interest was thus aroused.

The first thing that could be resolved was that of the two properties. One 'Clifton' was indeed owned by George Winter Bertram as previously noted, but this was on Mont Suzanne, near the northern end of Waterworks Valley. However, the 'Clifton' owned by Coutart was on La Rue de Bas at Mont Felard, and clearly, he was not renting from George as I had assumed believing that there was only one 'Clifton'.

Looking at the *Listes du Rât*, a new fact was discovered in that for the two years, 1905 and 1906, Coutart was not paying any rates, and these had been years when I had now assumed that he had owned 'Clifton'. But Lilian was! Her entry in the *Listes* for 'Clifton' in La Vingtaine de la Vallée showed:

"McEnnery, Lilian Florence Blunden, femme de Coutart de Butts Taylor et séparee (Clifton)"

Where the phrase '*et séparee*' meant that under Jersey law, she was the owner of this property in her own right, and the property was not part of her husband's estate. From 1907 until 1915 however, Coutart would increasingly contribute to the Rates, and in 1910, he would be paying the bulk. However by 1916 he no longer featured, and Lilian's would again increase, but this time, it seems, via an *Avocat* Le Maistre who was a *Procureur*, and presumably acting on her behalf in her absence from Jersey. Meanwhile, in her two final entries for the years 1919 and 1920, she was listed as:

“McEnnery, Lilian Florence Blunden, veuve de Coutart de Butts Taylor (Clifton)”

Clearly, her status as widow was now recognised. Incidentally, it seems that part of the property was rented out at stages between 1915 and 1920, and one assumes that these were smaller parcels of land being farmed.

Given that Lilian had appeared to own ‘Clifton’ at some stage, the question of what transactions had taken place were of interest. The Archive again helped with access to a computer system known as PRIDE. I do not know what it means, but basically it allows you to look at property transactions and other legal documents registered in the States of Jersey, and it is a useful resource for family and property history, something well worth making use of. A number of transactions that mention either Coutart or Lilian, or indeed both, featured, but the essential ones were:

- Sale of ‘Clifton’ to Lilian Taylor by John Philip Pirouet – 5th November, 1904
- Assignment of ‘Clifton’ to Coutart Taylor by Lilian Taylor – 3rd October, 1909
- Sale of ‘Clifton’ to Lilian Taylor by Coutart Taylor – 19th September, 1914
- Sale of ‘Clifton’ to Philip Joseph Sarre by Lilian Taylor – 29th May, 1920

It is interesting to note that ten days before he was assigned ‘Clifton’, Coutart’s Last Will and Testament was recorded, leaving everything that he possessed in Jersey to Lilian. The 1914 ‘sale’ is also interesting. Given that it was less than two months after the War’s outbreak, was there an expectation that Coutart would soon be off to fight, and for whatever reason, his departure was delayed?



Clifton Today

Visiting the house was the next stage, a pilgrimage if you like, and the Sarres, aware of my contact with Mrs Fletcher, kindly allowed me to photograph the house and enjoy a cup of tea with them. In 90 years, it has changed somewhat from the period that the Taylors lived in it, the greenhouse on the left, the canopy and the extension on the right being added to, as well as new windows. However the house has been extended to the rear and some old outbuildings have made way for it. By Jersey standards, there is a fair bit of land around 'Clifton', and looking 180° from where I stood, the view takes in Elizabeth Castle, the Harbour and beyond, with much of the farm's land dropping down towards the southern end of Waterworks Valley. The property would have required a lot of effort to farm the côtils, but that would have been little different to many other Jersey farms.

Having covered his farm, the other aspect was his Militia service. Having struggled through the 1902 JEP without success, that is if you discount an unranked Taylor shown as playing cricket for the RWF, I decided to focus on 1906 and picked up on the 1st (or West) Battalion's summer camp at Quennevais. It appears that Battalion headed there by train to Don Bridge, horse and cart, or whatever other means on the 23rd July, 1906, and dispersed just over a week later on 1st August. It appears that 19 Officers and 439 Other Ranks attended

I picked up on three days. The first, the 30th July, was the Battalion's Sports Day and was well reported in the JEP and, the prizes awarded seemed quite substantial. It does appear that one of the highlights was the Officers' Potato Race in which 17 competed, an event described as an amusing contest with potatoes and buckets getting mixed up. Whether Coutart took part in this is unclear, since he was listed among the Sports Officials as the Starter, so he clearly had to look after the pistol! The next day was a Field Day given over to skirmishing, so one can imagine men ranged in the area north of the old Quennevais race course to St Peter's Barracks and even beyond. But the final day, 1st August, is of interest, and to quote the report in the following day's JEP:

*"The RJM Camp
Presentation to an Officer*

Yesterday morning, before the breaking up of the West Battalion Camp, the men of 'C' Company paraded before the tent of their Commanding Officer, Captain Coutart de Butts Taylor, and Colour Sergeant Le Quesne, on behalf of the men, asked Mrs Taylor to accept an afternoon tea kettle on stand as a souvenir of the period during which they had been in charge of Captain Taylor. Both Mrs Taylor, and Captain Taylor on her behalf briefly thanked the men, and hearty cheers were raised for the recipients of the gift. The kettle was supplied by CT Maine and was inscribed:

*"To Captain and Mrs C de B Taylor
from the NCOs and men of 'C' (St John's) Company, 1st RJLI, 1906"*

Summarising, I would have liked to have found out more, but in trying to make the most of a comparatively few hours who wouldn't? However, I think that I had gained a better appreciation of the Taylors' financial means, and I do wonder how 'short' was Lilian left when Coutart 'vanished'. The reason for the kettle's presentation has now become much clearer, and I would hope that it was because he was respected and regarded by those under his command, and not because it was the 'form' thing to do. A clue to later misfortune as a Company Commander in Salonika?

An Unfortunate Connection
Lieutenant-Colonel George Sutherland Guyon
Royal Fusiliers

Note: Thanks are due to David Bleustein, a Great War Forum contact located in Canada who very kind enough to Email copies of the photographs that have been used below. They are also featured on the website, albeit slightly modified.



Major G. S. GUYON.

Unfortunate? Unwanted? Unwelcome? A range of 'un-' words used in the context of a Jersey connection that might have been applied in the Island's upper class drawing rooms prompted by the fate of Lieutenant-Colonel George Sutherland Guyon, even though he was not the object of those sentiments. Recently going back through old notebooks I found that I had a record of an Evening Post article that stated he had been killed on the 1st July, 1916 and that he had family in St Martin's parish. So what was the reason for the mention, and why was there no record in the 1919 JRoH&S?

Born in 1879 and educated at Brighton College, George was the son of Colonel (Honorary Major-General) Gardiner Frederic Guyon, both of whom had been commissioned in the Royal Fusiliers.

Serving with the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, George would take part in the landing at Gallipoli in 1915, and would be wounded. Later recovered and back with his unit in France, as an Acting Lieutenant-Colonel he would be given command of the 16th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment on 24th June, 1916, the Battalion being better known as the 1st Bradford Pals. Out of a strength of just over 1000, 22 Officers and 493 men would become casualties as the Battalion advanced across the frontline opposite the heavily defended village of Serre. George Guyon was one of those, and he was reported as having been shot in the head. Subsequently, his remains were not found, and he is today commemorated on the Royal Fusiliers' panel of the Thiepval Memorial. Would he have fared better staying with the Fusiliers? It is fairly unlikely as they suffered 46 casualties more than the Bradford Pals.

As an aside, it is interesting to note that George Guyon is one of three men with Jersey connections who were Commanding Officers on the first day of the Somme, the others being Lieutenant-Colonels Harry Allardice and Robert Raymer.



We now turn the clock back to 1908. At that time, Gardiner Frederic Guyon was 62 years old, and as has already been mentioned, a Major-General, with a distinguished career behind him. Living in Richmond-on-Thames, he was the General Officer Commanding of the London Fusilier Brigade, a combination of Territorial Force units. That year, the Times had reported that the Brigade enjoyed a highly successful summer camp under General Guyon. Regrettably, the Times would also feature the name of General Guyon in another matter when he appeared in court having been charged with indecently assaulting three under age girls of the same family. Also being accused of proffering money to dissuade the girls' parents from pressing charges, in due course, he pleaded guilty to the charges laid against him, and was sent to prison for nine months. Clearly, his position as a general was no longer tenable, and in December the London Gazette recorded that: "His Majesty [had] no further occasion for his services"!



One presumes that Gardiner Frederic Guyon served his sentence, however, a return to a hitherto normal life in London was improbable, and an 'ex-con', ex-general would have been very much regarded as a pariah in society! What better than exile therefore in Jersey? Thus, we find him recorded in Jersey's *Listes du Rât* for the years 1910 to 1916 inclusive, paying rates while living at a property called Glen Vale in the Fief du Roi (today, the Fief de la Reine) in St Martin. From the dates, it could be assumed that not long after their son's death, Gardiner Guyon and his wife Mary ended their self-imposed exile and returned to England. A reason for this may have been the fact that George had left a widow, Winifred Mary Ryan who he had married in September, 1908, and who, being pregnant, would have their son born in October, 1916. Their departure would explain the lack of reference to George in the 1919 JRoH&S since no one would follow it up.

There might have been one last twist of the social tail for the Guyons in Jersey. No longer commanding the London Fusilier Brigade, Gardiner Guyon was replaced by a Colonel Gerald Mackay Mackenzie, who in February, 1913, would be appointed as the Commanding Officer of the Jersey Militia's 3rd Battalion, a position retained until the end of 1914 when he returned to the Army. Surely their paths would have crossed, and we may only ponder on whether the reason for the Guyons' residence in Jersey would have become part of the social chit-chat behind drawn curtains!

Demented, Deranged or Just Deadly - A Follow Up (Journal 30)

It had been claimed at his appeal that Verney Asser's true identity was James Nugent, a former boy sailor who had been discharged from the RN with dementia. In fact, Nugent's service record states that he was invalided out as a dangerous lunatic in 1904! Such finding would lead to a stay at Broadmoor today. Would that have been so in 1904 or 1917, and did the appeal court accept that Asser was Nugent?

Faces Remembered



961 Private Henry Percy CLEMENTS Royal Jersey Garrison Battalion

It is somewhat odd in that in Journal 30 we had featured one of the men (Pte Claude Morton) who were sent from England to make up the RJGB numbers, we now have another of those faces to feature, namely Henry (or Harry) Clements. For this we have to thank Jill Dixon for providing this photograph and other information on her great-uncle. Jill informs me that this was taken on his wedding day, Boxing Day 1917. Jill also writes that Harry was a career soldier joining the Leicestershire Regiment in 1910 as a boy soldier and then serving with that Regiment's 2nd Battalion from the following year. There is a bit of confusion as to his actual pre-war service with this Battalion in that Jill believes that he was en-route to India at the War's outbreak. I'm not so sure!

When war broke out the Leicestershire Regiment's 2nd Battalion was in India, and would be sent to France and Flanders in September, 1914 as part of the 20th Garwhal Brigade of the 7th (Meerut) Indian Division, arriving in Marseille in mid-October. Jill thinks that he was travelling from the UK to India and joined the Battalion in Egypt, I believe that he was already in India, and this covers the gap between 1911 and 1914.

According to his service record, somewhat patchy as it is from the 'Burnt Records', he was wounded in March, 1915 and again, seriously wounded by gun shots to his back and ankle in September, 1915, being sent back to England to recover. Given these two dates, I am inclined to think that these wounds were received at Neuve Chapelle and Loos respectively, since the Battalion was very much in action during both battles. The second set of wounds was such that he was unable to be the best man at his brother's wedding in June, 1916.

From looking at his service record he rejoined his regiment in June, 1917, and was transferred to the Royal Defence Corps on the 1st September, 1917 and later served with the RJGB. He was discharged from the Army on 23rd April, 1918. This date of discharge is taken from the Silver War Badge Roll (NA Kew reference: WO 329/3245) since he was awarded Badge Number 404248. Having looked at the service records that Jill sent, there is scope for his career to 'enjoy' different interpretations, and that can only be attributed to the clerical staff of the day. But, again, the picture conforms with the period of regular service (29th July, 1911 to 23rd April, 1918 (SWB Roll)) thanks to the two good conduct stripes and the two wound stripes.

As to India, the evidence is inconclusive, but we know that he was in Jersey!

189850 Corporal Auguste Marie Collet Labour Corps

Thanks to 'No Labour, No Battle' (see the Book Reviews), I now have a bit more information on Auguste Collet than I did before. My maternal grandfather, I sadly never knew him, since as far as I know, he died in France in the 1930s as the result of a farming accident. A former member of 1RMIJ, he lived at Highlands in St Lawrence, marrying grandmother Eugenie Courcoux in 1912. Given that he probably enlisted in June 1917 (thanks to the regimental number analysis), he was clearly conscripted and would serve with 236th Divisional Employment Company that was part of 39th Division, and I suspect that he was very soon thrust into the maelstrom that was Third Ypres. It is interesting to note that the cap badge is the Royal coat of arms. I had not realised that the Labour Corps badge (of crossed rifle, pick and shovel) was not instituted until October 1918.



Website Workings By Roger Frisby

Since the last Journal was published, much more information has been added to the two Rolls of Honour. The Jersey Roll has benefited from the highly valuable and time consuming work by Mike and Rosemarie Thomas who, in addition to visiting cemeteries and churches in Jersey and France, have devoted hours to transcribing Jersey Evening Post reports from microfilm. Fifty plus pages of personal details, mainly of men lost outside of Europe, have now been attached to the JRoH.

Guernsey has not been neglected as Liz Walton has again been photographing local newspapers in the Priaux Library. Apart from adding photographs of the men, family details are frequently discovered this way and can be used to confirm census searches.

Meanwhile Jersey's Roll of Service has again been refreshed by Barrie Bertram with some 75 names added plus some 60 adjustments, including those of the latest 'Naval Gazing'. Getting the JRoS amended is a bit like painting the Forth Bridge, and another 100 amendments are already being planned for the next update.

I have an up to date list of those needing a visit, and located in the British Isles, should anyone be travelling.

I have a couple of photographic forays planned. Another couple of men are remembered in the Chatham area and I hope to visit these soon. Tower Hill Mercantile Marine Memorial carries one more name not yet photographed.

In the website “Members Area” are links for finding those in France and Belgium where photographs are required. It’s a convenient way to coordinate your travel plans with our photographic needs. There is one guide for Guernsey and one for Jersey. Please try them.

A little mutual back scratching has seen the supply of pictures of the Archangel Memorial in Russia and there will be some coming from Murmansk this summer. One assumes that these are the most northerly locations where Channel Islanders are commemorated. Many thanks to The War Memorials Photograph Project (<http://www.twgpp.org/>) who need photographs from Guernsey and Alderney, and Liz has offered to help with the three Russian men buried at Foulon Cemetery. There are a staggering number buried or remembered in Jersey and Alderney. We are looking how they can be helped on the Alderney names.

Documents belonging to Private Herbert Shepherd (RGM and RGLI) and photographs and discharge certificate relating to Pte Joseph Duquemin, RGLI have been added to the site. A photo gallery showing Blanche Banques POW camp in Jersey will be available soon. Plenty of things to do but never enough time to do them!

There have been approximately 1000 web site hits over the past year.

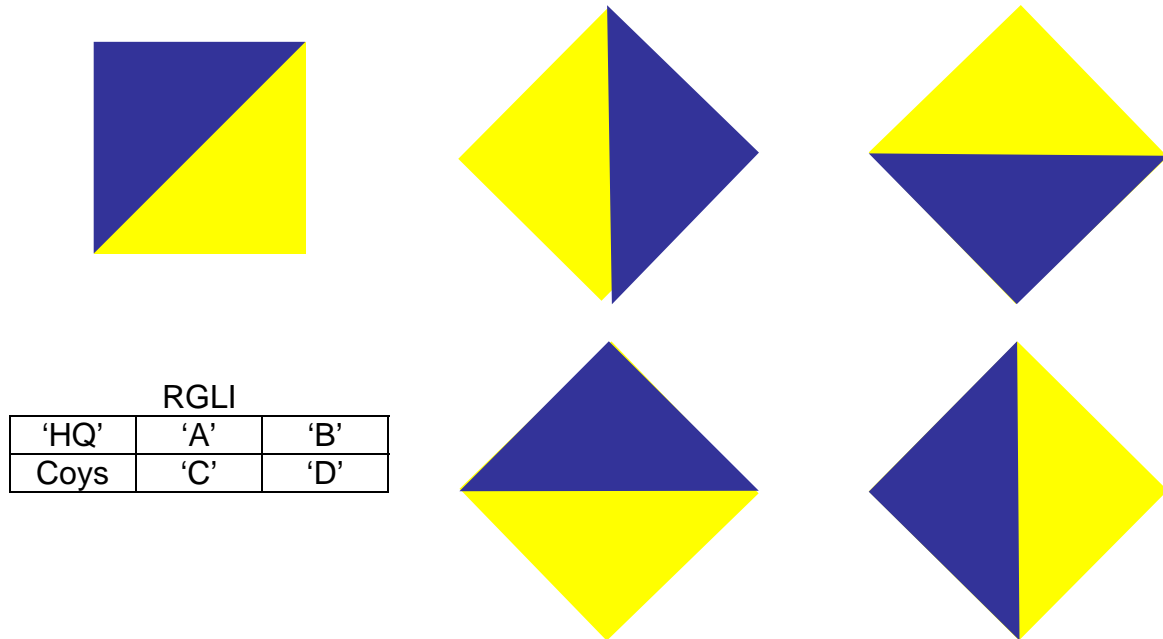
An Informal Get-Together – Bistro Soleil

A good night was had by all. Enjoyable company and an excellent meal although Ned Malet de Carteret looks as if he is ready to pounce on the daffodil! Thanks are due to Peter Tabb for doing the organising!



Battalion Signs

Mark Bougourd has recently been undertaking some research into the Battalion signs worn by the RGLI. He has established that the Battalions members would wear the patches shown below on the back of their jackets, just below the collar, the purpose of which was for soldiers coming forward to identify those in front, while not disclosing the units' identity to the Germans. The 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers who were in the same Brigade as the RGLI had the same device, but with red where the RGLI yellow is and yellow where the RGLI blue is. As can be readily seen, this identified the companies as well as the Battalions.



While doing unrelated research on the Lancashire Fusiliers, I chanced to discover the chart on page 38 in the 1914-1918 regimental history, showing the variety of badges that its Battalions had used. The chart has been added for interest, and shows the design variety, and as 'No Labour, no Battle' indicates, these patches were turned out by Labour Companies. One must assume that there is a full record of the badges used, and that the Imperial War Museum holds such information.

Out and About

Looking Back:

A late cancellation was necessary with respect to Liz Walton's talk (Journal 30) on 'Guernsey-women and the Great War' that was scheduled for 17th February. It will be arranged, but no new date has been set yet.

As mentioned elsewhere, Roger Frisby has recently undertaken a number of photograph trips.

I've recently attended several WFA talks, visited Kew and Jersey. Time and space are running out with producing this Journal, so I will look to put together a summary of the talks for the next time.

Looking Ahead:

No input as yet on Ian Ronayne's forthcoming Battlefield Trip in May, but he will be going as the guest speaker on the forthcoming 'GoTours' (part of GoFrance?) Battlefield visit that will take place from the 17th to the 20th June. It has been well publicised in the JEP.

My Dorset week commences the 23rd April, and I am now planning an Autumn trip to France and Flanders.

Odds and Ends

Blanches Banques PoW Camp: A gentleman in Jersey, Graeme Harris, has very kindly sent in images of scenes of the PoW Camp at Blanches Banques. I've added them to this Journal as an album on pages 30 to 32. As Roger has mentioned in his item on Website Workings, these will be added to the site in the near future. Looking ahead, it is hoped that another contact will provide further photographs and data that will also feature.

Foxed! (Journal 21): Lest it be thought that the Guernsey Weekly Press had been unfairly singled out for poor journalism in wrongly stating that CSM Ernest Fox had been killed in action at Gallipoli, I would point out that Jersey's Morning News also carried the same item on 14th October, 1915.

Guernsey Museums Evening: An open evening is planned for 14th May, 2010. Please see the advertisement on page 39. There may also be one in Jersey, but please check locally.

Jersey Heritage's What is your Street's Story – 2010: I attended the first event on 20th March, and was much impressed with the talk given by Linda Romeril on Havre des Pas and Greve d'Azette. It was very well attended with some 70-80 attendees. If you are able, please do support any of the subsequent talks which are FREE, commencing at 10.00 am and listed below:

- 17th April, Route de L'Etacq, St Ouen
- 15th May, Halkett Place
- 19th June, St Saviour's Hill and Road
- 24th July, (Castle Street and the Esplanade
(Jersey Archive 10th Anniversary Open Day
- 21st August, Cannon Street and the Parade
- 18th September, Route des Côtils and Fauvic
- 16th October, Rouge Bouillon and La Pouquelaye
- 20th November, Rue du Croquet, St Aubin

Clarrie goes to War: The Clarence Ahier journal, referred to in Journal 30, enjoyed a considerable amount of local media interest with Anna Baghiani, Ian Ronayne and Ned Malet de Carteret featuring on a BBC Radio Jersey interview as well as a JEP article that also featured Anna. Work is either in hand or planned to convert Clarence's words into a publication that could be sold as part of the Société Jersiaise's range of books. Such an outcome would depend upon some funds becoming available.

Survivors in one War, Casualties the Next: Having wondered in Journal 30 how many World War 2 casualties had come through the Great War unscathed, Brian Torode has highlighted that his great-uncle Cecil Torode can be added to a nascent list of names. He writes:

“My first contribution is the story of Cecil John Torode. He was the son of Abraham Torode and Anne-Marie Allain. She was the sister of my Great Grandmother Jeanne-Marie Allain. Cecil was born on the 20th February, 1900 at les Domaines in St Saviour, Guernsey. After school he went over to England to join the RN as a signaller. By the start of WWII he had reached the rank of Chief Petty Officer, and had also married Emily Sullivan and was living in Plumstead raising their three children Myrtle, Bernice, and Barry. Cecil was appointed to HMS Barham as the CPO Telegraphist. It was his job to read all flag hoists and communicate by semaphore and signal lamp with the other ships of the fleet. HMS Barham was a veteran of WWI having been built by John Brown on the Clyde. On the 25th November, 1941 HMS Barham was in the Mediterranean when she was attacked by U-331 commanded by Lt. Hans-Diedrich von Tiesenhausen. The German submarine fired four torpedoes at the battleship - three of which hit home. Mortally wounded, the great ship immediately began to roll over, and as she reached her side she blew up in a tremendous explosion killing 841 men - including Cecil”.

An odd ‘In Memoriam’: In the previous item from Journal 30, I had mentioned that Patrick Lynch-Blosse had survived the Great War, dying in the next. Glancing through the personal columns of the Daily Telegraph of the 25th February I could not help but note the following:

“Lynch-Blosse – Hugh fell off his perch ten years ago today. Still missed by us all”.

Silver War Badge (SWB) List: Having recently looked through the SWB lists at Kew to pick out Jersey men discharged from the Royal Irish Rifles (files WO 329/3010 to -/3015), it was interesting to discover that a list (file WO 329/3245) also exists for the ‘Channel Islands Militia’. This covers Jersey’s Militia and the RJGB, and both Battalions of the RGLI. The Group has a digital copy of the list, and if it is possible and permissible from the copyright standpoint, we may see whether it can be lodged in the Member’s area on the website.

Where relevant, Jersey Contingent entries on the JRoS have been amended to record the SWB number and details of service, while the next update will include the Militia and RJGB amendments.

Parish Magazine – St Lawrence, Jersey: An abridged, two-part article on Coutart de Butts Taylor should be appearing in the next two issues (late May and August) of Les Laurentins, space permitting. I must confess that it was a squeeze to bring the combined word count to around 2000!

If you’re passing St Lawrence’s Parish Hall at that time, do pop in to grab a copy.

Times of Death: Mark Bougourd has raised the point whether a man’s date of death was correctly reported. He writes:

“I recently learned about GMT/BST between the two World Wars, this can be important as it can define what day a soldier or sailor died. In 1918, France was on

GMT as was Britain, so there was no difference during WW1 on land. But, at the Battle of Jutland the Germans reported sinking certain ships in German local time. Later this German local time ahead of British time, was taken by the British authorities as the actual date/time of death when compiling certain ships crew lost KIA, It has never been rectified and has now been written into history. In 1940, France was occupied as a result the German's moved France to Berlin time GMT+1, and there it has remained ever since, so certain soldiers could have been reported KIA on the wrong date if the date and time was not taken as GMT".

Has anybody else noticed this? For my part, I have a suspicion that some War Diaries were completed on the basis of midday to midday, and that a man's date of death might actually have occurred during the twelve hours prior to midnight, but was reported as the day that the War Diary entry was actually completed. Of course, not every case could be 100% accurate. A man could go missing and the date used was the date of going missing. But, it is clearly possible that if he lay in a shell-hole, he may have lingered a few days more before dying.

Forthcoming Articles: Hopefully, the next issue will carry an article from Ian titled 'The Medal that never was', while a few more RAF officers will have their records put under scrutiny.

Enfin

Well, it is time to close the Journal once more, with my thanks, as ever, to the contributors. It is, I think, important to consider that the research material that we may individually generate is not kept locked away out of sight of others. This Journal and, more critically, our website does attract interest, and in doing so, we frequently get information that helps improve our knowledge. It is not a case of 'publish and be damned'!

Do share what you can.

Regards
Barrie H Bertram
15th April, 2010

Journal Issue Dates For 2010

Planned Issue dates for Journals in 2010 are as shown below.

Issue	Month	Articles To BB	Posted Web/Mail
30	February 2010	10 th	15 th
31	April 2010	10 th	15 th
32	June 2010	10 th	15 th
33	August 2010	10 th	15 th
34	October 2010	10 th	15 th
35	December 2010	10 th	15 th

As in previous years I will advise if there are any changes for individual issues as publication dates approach.

The Prisoner of War Camp, Blanches Banques, Jersey – A Photo Album



This photograph (probably of crew members from the SMS 'Mainz which was sunk on 28th August, 1914 during the First Battle of Heligoland Bight) and the eight on the next two pages depict various men, a dog, and scenes from the PoW Camp at Blanches Banques in Jersey. It appears that most were taken by local Jersey photographer, Albert Smith, who, if one will pardon the pun, enjoyed a captive market for his work. Acknowledgements go to Graeme Harris in Jersey, who very kindly provided these images.



Sweet Nellie Gray



We are sailing?



Offizier Group



NCO Group



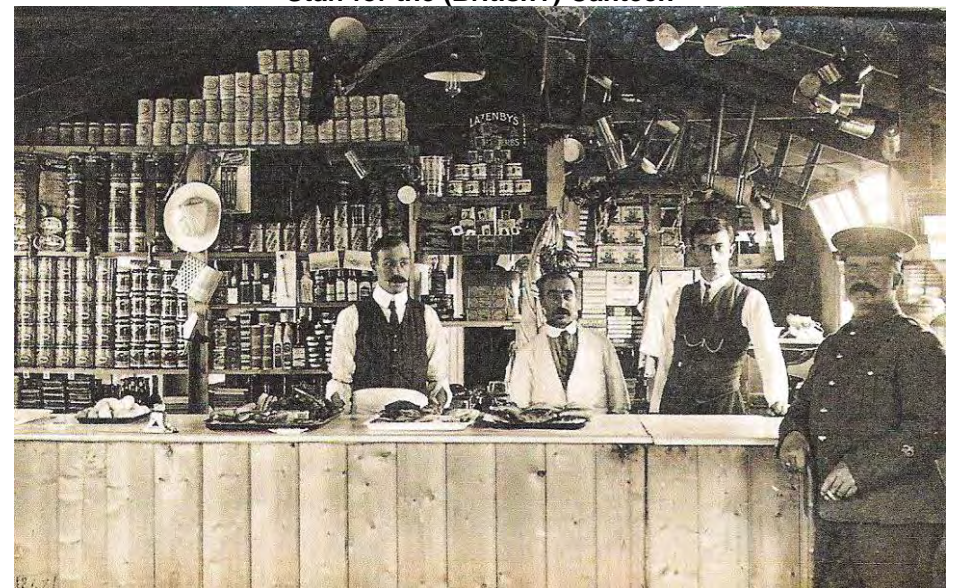
Naval PoW, from the Mainz?



Staff for the (British?) Canteen



Strike up the Band!



An Aladdin's Cave!

NAVAL GAZING PART 5















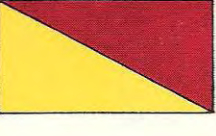


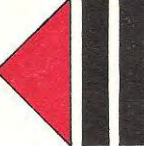



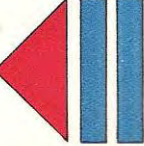



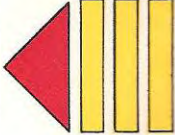
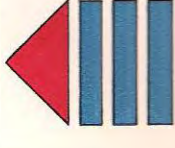





Surname	Forenames	Number	Rank	Service	Ship	Born	Parish	Remarks	RoS	RoH
CREBER	Charles	295459	Petty Officer Stoker	RN	HMS Victory II (HM Torpedo Boat 3)	10 Feb 1873	St H	Served 28 May 1900 to 16 Jul 1916 when he died as a result of shocks following burns.	No	Add
CORNICK	Percy James	202822	Leading Boatman	RN	HMS President IV	30 Nov 1882	St H	Served 3 Jan 1899 to 26 Nov 1918, when died from influenza. Was serving with HM Coastguard, but why buried in Co. Wexford?	No	Amend
COURCOUX	William	SS196	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Good Hope	12 Oct 1885	St H	Served 23 Nov 1903 to 22 Nov 1908. To RFR then mobilised 13 Jul 1914 to 1 Nov 1914 when HMS Good Hope was sunk at the Battle of the Coronel	No	Amend
COUTANCHE	Stanley Vernon	229936	Leading Seaman	RN	HMS Maidstone (HMS Submarine E3)	5 Jan 1888	St H	Served 19 Feb 1904 to 19 Oct 1914 when lost with HM Submarine E3.	No	Amend
CRESPIN	Albert Victor Stamp	221371	Petty Officer	RN	HMS Genista	21 Feb 1884	St H	Served 19 Jul 1902 to 23 Oct 1916 when lost in HMS Genista.	No	Amend
LE CORNU	Philip Renouf	M16081	Armourer's Crewman	RN	HMS Malaya	6 Apr 1879	St H	Served 29 Oct 1915 to 1 Jun 1916 having died of wounds received in action.	No	Amend
CAMBRIDGE	Percy George	J88439	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Queen II (HMS Catania)	23 Jun 1899	NK	Served 7 May 1918 to 24 Feb 1919 when demobilised Shore. Son of a Gloucester Regt soldier?	Add	No
CAMPION	Harold	J79167	Boy 1st Class	RN	HMS Superb	18-Dec-01	St H	Served 11 Aug 1917 to 1 Dec 1921 when discharged SNLR having received 90 days HL. Reference to Northamptonshire Regt. Unsure why.	Add	No
CANTELL	George Francis	M17719	Sick Berth Attendant	RN	HMS Leander	11 Aug 1896	Gr	Served 14 Dec 1915 to 18 Dec 1924 when discharged by purchase.	Add	No
CARPENTER	Herbert George Dudley	F47798	Aircraft Mechanic 2nd Class	RNAS	Crystal Palace	28 Dec 1899	St H	Served 25 Jan 1918 to 31 Mar 1918 then transferred to RAF.	Add	No
CARTER	Alfred John	M31265	Acting Engine Room Artificer 4th Class	RN	HMS Vivid II	12 Oct 1896	NK	Served 17 May 1918 to 5 Jun 1919 when demobilised Shore.	Add	No

CARTER	John Richard	K50592	Stoker 2nd Class	RN	HMS Yarmouth	24-Jan-00	NK	Served 19 Mar 1918 to 19 Mar 1919 when demobilised Shore. May have joined RAF later.	Add	No
CLARK	Cyril George	L12197	Boy 1st Class	RN	HMS Victory I	10-May-01	St H	Served 27 Mar 1919 to 15 Sep 1922 when discharged due to RN reductions.	Add	No
COLLINGS	Richard Balck	366133	Officers' Cook 1st Class	RN	HMS Cumberland	6 May 1873	St H	Served 13 Aug 1907 to 5 Dec 1919 when demobilised Shore. Previous Army service of 4 years, possibly in Egypt.	Add	No
CONEY	John Thomas	207155	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Eaglet (Hexham)	10 Mar 1884	St H	Served 11 Nov 1899 to 7 Mar 1914 when Colour Service expired. Joined RFR 8 Mar 1914. Mobilised 2 Aug 1914 to 9 Jun 1921 when demobilised Shore	Add	No
CORBIN	Edgar Edwin Charles	191205	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Pembroke II	21 Jan 1880	St H	Served 16 Oct 1896 to 5 Jan 1915 when discharged Shore as medically unfit. No reason. May have been mobilised on 2 Aug 1914	Add	No
CRESPIN	Alfred Emmanuel	F7719	Chief Petty Officer Mechanic 2nd Class	RNAS	HMS Daedalus (Cranwell)	17 May 1863	St J	Served 18 Aug 1915 to 31 Mar 1918 then transferred to RAF. Mentioned in Despatches LG 30662	Add	No
CRESPIN	Harold Frank	F2403		RNAS		26 Jan 1896	St J	Son of Alfred Crespin. Mentioned in Despatches LG 30662. Record still to be consulted, says Gy born. 1901C says Jy	Add	No
CROCKER	Thomas Daniel	168706	Plumber	RN	HMS Vivid III	20 Jun 1869	NK	Served 26 Jul 1892 to 18 Jul 1917 when invalidated out with Locomotor Ataxia	Add	No
CROOKE	Norman Frederick	L7527	Ordinary Seaman 3rd Class	RN	HMS Hermione	6 Sep 1897	St H	Served 19 Oct 1915 to 6 Apr 1917 when he went on the run! Fraudulently enlisted in the Army!	Add	No
DE STE CROIX	Charles James	235170	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Monarch	22 Jan 1889	St H	Served 26 Oct 1905 to 3 Mar 1919 when demobilised Shore	Add	No
DE STE CROIX	George Frederick	J80143	Boy 1st Class	RN	HMS Marlborough	04-Mar-01	St H	Served 25 Oct 1917 to 2 Aug 1922 when invalidated out with hand injury.	Add	No
DE STE CROIX	Harold Charles	L4450	Officers' Steward	RN	HMS Iron Duke	9 Apr 1895	NK	Served 17 Mar 1913 to 15 Mar 1919 when demobilised Shore	Add	No
EVEILLARD	John	L12198	Boy 1st Class	RN	HMS Victory I	05-Feb-03	Gr	Served 27 Mar 1919 to 2 Oct 1919 when invalidated out. No reason.	Add	No

LE CLERCQ	Philip John	342846	Cooper 1st Class	RN	HMS Latona	19 Mar 1879	St C	Served 8 Aug 1899 to 7 Aug 1921 when discharged Shore.	Add	No
LE CLERCQ	Frank John	304076	Petty Officer Stoker	RN	HMS Bristol	21 Feb 1885	St B	Served 19 May 1903 to 25 May 1925 when pensioned. Joined RFR 26 May 1925. Mobilised 26 Sep - 4 Oct 1938	Add	No
LE CLERCQ	John Daniel	SS10006, SS125491	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Pembroke I	28-Sep-00	Gr	Served 9 Dec 1918 to 27 Jun 1922 when discharged due to RN reductions. Service number changed on 4 Jul 1919.	Add	No
LE COCQ	Wilfred	224716	Leading Seaman	RN	HMS Neptune	14 Jun 1886	St H	Served 3 Feb 1903 to 25 Feb 1919 when demobilised Shore.	Add	No
LE CORNU	Francis	170309	Petty Officer 1st Class	RN	HMS Attentive II	31 Jul 1877	St H	Served 10 Oct 1892 to 13 Mar 1920 when demobilised Shore.	Add	No
CABOT	Roland Ross	M17248	Joiner 4th Class	RN	HMS Conqueror	22 May 1896	St H	Served 7 Dec 1915 to 15 Mar 1919 when demobilised Shore.	Amend	No
CAMPION	James Havelock	K56518	Acting Stoker 1st Class	RN	HMS Victory II	01-Sep-00	St H	Served 12 May 1919 to 20 Dec 1919 when discharged as unsuitable. Had previously been RM Bandsman.	Amend	No
CARREL	Francois Harold	J92999	Boy 2nd Class	RN	HMS Powerful	05-Apr-01	St H	Served 19 Sep 1918 to 5 Feb 1919 when invalided out due to Rheumatic Fever	Amend	No
CAVE	Shirley Thomas	J47120	Ordinary Seaman	RN	Gibraltar (HMS Gladiolus)	26 May 1895	St H	Served 16 Nov 1915 to 2 Apr 1919 when demobilised Shore.	Amend	No
CLAUSEY	Victor Edward	208983	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Monarch	21 Jul 1883	St H	Served 27 Mar 1900 to 7 Oct 1924 when pensioned. Occasional cells and HL.	Amend	No
CLAYDEN	William Ernest	J90831	Boy 2nd Class	RN	HMS Ganges	08-Feb-03	NK	Served 18 Jul 1918 to beyond 7 Nov 1928.	Amend	No
COONEY	Walter	293556	Petty Officer Stoker	RN	HMS Egmont (HMS Nigella)	7 Sep 1880	St H	Served 5 Oct 1899 to 8 Dec 1921 when pensioned. Some HL and cells. Join RFR	Amend	No
COSTARD	Percival Richard	F22496	Aircraft Mechanic 2nd Class	RNAS	HMS President II (Battersea)	19 Sep 1876	St H	Served 24 Oct 1916 to 31 Mar 1918 then transferred to RAF. Incorrect data in JROS	Amend	No
COUILLARD	Albert	230743	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Barham	18 Apr 1888	St L	Served 16 May 1904 to 18 Jun 1919 when demobilised Shore. Frequent visitor cells.	Amend	No
DE LA COTE	Joseph John	211249	Boatman	RN	HMS President IV (Banff)	23 Dec 1884	St B	Served 8 Aug 1900 to 31 Mar 1923 when discharged due to RN reductions. Serving with HM Coastguard	Amend	No

DE LA COTE	Alfred John	206910	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Agincourt	3 Jul 1884	St B	Served 17 Oct 1899 to 2 Jul 1914 when Colour Service expired. Joined RFR 3 Jul 1914. Mobilised 2 Aug 1914 to 13 Jun 1922 when discharged Shore	Amend	No
DE STE CROIX	Charles Raulin	180301	Chief Petty Officer	RN	HMS Victorious (HMS Warspite)	3 Apr 1879	St L	Served 30 Jul 1894 to 26 Jun 1919 when demobilised Shore	Amend	No
RUAUX	Charles Edward	J55398	Ordinary Signalman	RN	HMS Malaya	29-Jan-01	St H	Served 18 Jul 1916 to 27 Nov 1919 when invalided out. Reason unclear.	Amend	No
CLIFT	Tom Harding	207058	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	4 Aug 1884	St C	Served 16 Nov 1899 to 4 Feb 1909 when invalided out. No reason. No GW service	No	No
COLLINS	Charles John	200904	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	2 Mar 1883	St H	Served 16 Aug 1898 to 1 Mar 1913 when Colour Service expired. No GW service. 90 days HL	No	No
COOPER	John Nicolle	215848	Boy 1st Class	RN	HMS Victory	10 Oct 1884	St O	Served 11 Jul 1901 to 8 Jan 1902 when went on Run. Possibly served in Dragoons in GW?	No	No
COTONET	Francis	218115	Boy 2nd Class	RN	HMS St Vincent	2 Sep 1886	Tr	Served 16 Nov 1901 to 6 May 1902 when died at Haslar from Pneumonia	No	No
COUILLIARD	Frank Phillip	192518	Boy 2nd Class	RN	HMS Lion	28 May 1881	NK	Served 3 Feb 1897 to 1 Aug 1897 then went on the run. No attempt at Recovery. Did he later join Canadians as 51114 adding 6 months to age? Couilliard/Couillard/Couillard?	No	No
CRONIER	Edward Leon	293323	Stoker 2nd Class	RN	HMS Duke of Wellington II	28 Jul 1879	St H	Served 12 Sep 1899 to 8 Jun 1900 when invalided out. No reason. No GW service	No	No
CROSS	Frederick Albert	198694	Boy 1st Class	RN	HMS Ganges	10 Feb 1882	NK	Served 27 Mar 1898 to 4 Aug 1899 when invalided out. No reason	No	No
DE STE CROIX	Edward Charles	J98816	Boy 1st Class	RN	HMS Impregnable	12-Nov-04	St H	Served 14 Sep 1920 to 6 Jul 1921 when invalided out due to Pleurisy	No	No
DE STE CROIX	Philip John	237655	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	NA	3 Jan 1891	St S	Served 26 Oct 1906 to 9 Apr 1914 when invalided out due to an injury	No	No
DE STE CROIX	Charles	292364	2nd Ship's Cook?	RN	HMS Fox	21 Aug 1872	NK	Served 9 Jun 1899 to 17 Jan 1913 when he died from heart failure following septicaemia. Acquitted at court martial in Nov 1910 for propositioning a Stoker 2nd Class!	No	No

DE STE CROIX	James	183538	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	6 Mar 1880	St H	Served 15 Apr 1895 to 6 Jul 1905 when invalidated out. No reason.	No	No
DE STE CROIX	George Elias	177876	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Excellent	12 Nov 1878	St H	Served 10 Jan 1894 to 5 Jan 1900 when died onboard the SS Ibex as it sank of Guernsey	No	No
DE STE CROIX	John	121673	Petty Officer 1st Class	RN	HMS Excellent	31 Jan 1867	St H	Served 28 Dec 1882 to 4 Dec 1894. Then appears to have been promoted to Acting Boatswain? Warrant Officer Rank?	No	No
LE CLERCQ	Joseph Thomas	208761	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Royal Sovereign	15 Nov 1884	Gr	Served 13 Mar 1900 to 2 Nov 1904 when went on the run! No record of subsequent events.	No	No
LE COCQ	John William	129081	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	13 Apr 1869	St H	Served 14 Oct 1884 to 28 Feb 1894 when discharged by purchase	No	No
LE CORNU	Philip Charles	192489	Leading Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	28 May 1880	NK	Served 2 Feb 1897 to 26 Jun 1910 when Colour Service expired. No GW service	No	No
LE CRAS	Peter Robert	222885	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	18 Sep 1886	St H	Served 9 Oct 1902 to 5 Feb 1910 when discharged by purchase. Joined RFR as B3452 on 6 Feb 1910. No obvious GW service	No	No
LE CRAS	Philip Richard	115462	Signaller	RN	HMS Duke of Wellington	4 Feb 1866	St S	Served 22 Feb 1881 to 8 Aug 1890 when invalidated out. No reason given.	No	No

1st Battalion 	2nd Battalion  Worn on the sleeves and on both sides of steel helmet	1st/5th Battalion  Worn on both sleeves	2nd/5th Battalion 	3rd/5th Battalion  Worn on both sleeves	2nd/6th Battalion  Worn on both sleeves	1st/7th Battalion  Worn on both sleeves	2nd/7th Battalion  Worn on both sleeves
1st/8th Battalion  Worn on both sleeves	2nd/8th Battalion  Worn on both sleeves	9th Battalion  Yellow was the colour of the 34th Infantry Brigade. The "II" indicated that the 9th Lancashire Fusiliers was the second senior unit in it	10th Battalion  "A" Company	10th Battalion  "B" Company	10th Battalion  "C" Company	10th Battalion  "D" Company	11th Battalion 
15th Battalion 	15th Battalion  Headquarters Company	15th Battalion  "A" Company	15th Battalion  "B" Company	15th Battalion  "C" Company	15th Battalion  "D" Company	16th Battalion  Headquarters Company	16th Battalion  "A" Company
16th Battalion  "B" Company	16th Battalion  "C" Company	16th Battalion  "D" Company	17th Battalion  Worn on both sleeves	18th Battalion  Worn at back of jacket Worn on both sleeves just below shoulder	19th Battalion  Worn on sleeve immediately below shoulder	19th Battalion  Adopted in December, 1917, for use below the collar at the back of the greatcoat	20th Battalion 

Guernsey Museum and Art Gallery

**Museums at Night 2010
la Nuit des Musées 2010
Friday, 14th May, 2010
6.00 pm – 9.30pm**



Guernsey Museum and Art Gallery will be joining other Museums across Europe for this year's Museums at Night event. Admission will be free during the evening.

Provisional Programme

6.00 pm to 9.00 pm, The Victorian Policeman. Keith Pike will man a display of materials relating to policing Guernsey in the 19th century – near the Victorian toy window.

6.00 pm to 7.00 pm, Family Activities. Access and Learning Manager Jo Dowding will be on hand to assist families with craft activities inspired by our exhibitions – Lukis Room.

6.15 pm, Tour of Victoria Tower with Historic Sites Curator Helen Glencross

6.15 pm to 6.45 pm, Fine Arts Curator Helen Conlon (possibly tour of art store or talk on 'Occupied' art)

7.00 pm to 7.45 pm, Weapon Handling. Social History Curator Matt Harvey will bring out a selection of swords and other weapons from our reserve collection. Visitors will have opportunity to hold and discuss the weapons – Foyer.

8.00 pm Guernsey Photography Competition Results - Lukis Room

8.15 pm to 9.00 pm, Archaeology/Roman session Phil de Jersey (if available) or Dr Jason Monaghan – Foyer.

Museum Staff, including the Director Dr Jason Monaghan, will be on hand during the evening to answer your questions.

Museum Shop will be open for the purchase of unique souvenirs, books and cards

Please note that the museum and cafe will be closed between 5.00 pm and 6.00 pm. It may close earlier than 9.30 pm if all visitors have left the galleries.

ADMISSION FREE!