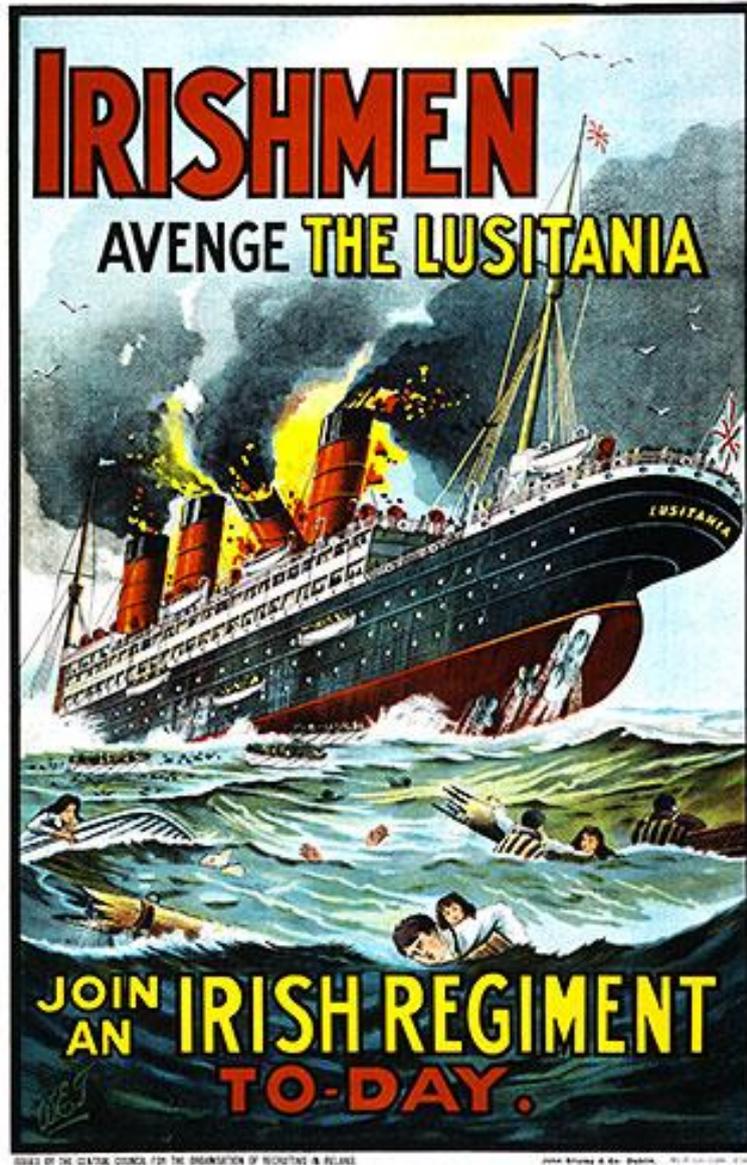


JOURNAL  
57

Channel Islands  
Great War  
Study Group  
[www.greatwarci.net](http://www.greatwarci.net)



May  
2015



### Avenge the Lusitania

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## IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE WHO FELL



**1<sup>st</sup> May, 1915  
to  
31<sup>st</sup> July, 1915**

### **May, 1915**

- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 01. Le Pape, François              | 14. Underhill, Richard Mallet     |
| 02. Knee, Charles Edward           | 16. Ballem, William James         |
| 02. Quenault, Hedley Charles       | 16. Collenette, Osmond J          |
| 03. De La Cour, Percy Sydney       | 16. Le Cappelain, Arthur Henry    |
| 03. Graut, Herbert Mallett         | 16. Stewart, John Houghton        |
| 03. Skelton, William Godfray       | 16. Syvret, Henry (Harry)         |
| 05. Gaudion, Charles William       | 17. Perkins, Walter Charles       |
| 05. Gautier, Harold John           | 17. Taylor, Frederick Charles     |
| 06. Case, Alfred Edward            | 20. Riley, Alfred                 |
| 07. MacGregor, Arthur Lemuel       | 21. Hodge, William Robert         |
| 08. Croucher, John                 | 21. Morrison, John Baggs          |
| 08. Dwyer, Francis                 | 22. Heyland, Arthur Alexander     |
| 08. Forwood, Thomas Brittain       | 22. Le Hellidu, Albert Mathurin   |
| 08. Gamblin, John Louis            | 22. Ottley, Algernon Glendower    |
| 08. Jeandron, Philip George        | 23. Le Huquet, Alfred Joseph      |
| 08. Lelliott, Basil                | 23. Robinson, John J              |
| 08. Marsh, Albert Edward           | 24. Le Cocq, Richard James        |
| 08. McLernon, Robert William       | 24. Smith, Richard Lewis          |
| 08. Taylor, Thomas                 | 24. Tisson, Frank                 |
| 08. Wallbridge, John Wilfred       | 25. Hammond, Hilgrove             |
| 09. Brookfield, George Henry       | 25. Hargrave, Horace Nathaniel    |
| 09. Carreau, Jean                  | 25. Le Lacheur, Walter W          |
| 09. Clayden, Albert Edward         | 25. Moore, Herbert Edward         |
| 09. Dodd, Edward                   | 26. Cotilliard, Frank Cecil       |
| 09. Guégan, Augustin Jacques Marie | 27. Falla, Alfred John            |
| 09. Lawrence, Frank Helier         | 27. Rogers, Herbert James         |
| 09. Phillpot, Francis Edward       | 27. Whitel, John Charles          |
| 09. Veage, Charles Lewis           | 28. Le Maitre, Constant           |
| 09. Walsh, Patrick                 | 29. Hall, Stanley Roberts         |
| 11. Renault, Joseph Victor Marie   | 29. Le Masurier, John Edward      |
| 11. Richards, Albert               | 29. Smith, Herbert James          |
| 12. Tongs, William                 | 30. Holder, Caleb                 |
| 13. Aplin, Elphinstone D'Oyly      | 30. Martin, Andrew                |
| 13. Beauchamp, James John          | 30. Quigley, Robert               |
| 13. Le Poidevin, John              | 31. Le Grand, Albert Jean Auguste |
| 13. Mooney, James                  |                                   |



## IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE WHO FELL



**1<sup>st</sup> May, 1915**  
**to**  
**31<sup>st</sup> July, 1915**

### **June, 1915**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 01. Amy, Raulin Anthoine John            | 15. Knight, William G                    |
| 02. Mallett, Stanley                     | 16. Bartlett, Frank Waylett              |
| 04. Bagshaw, Adair Grey                  | 16. Herve, Jean François                 |
| 04. Meade, Richard John Frederick Philip | 16. Hingston, George Bennett             |
| 04. Moignard, Albert Victor              | 16. Thebault, Julien Jean Marie Emmanuel |
| 04. Rowe, Frank                          | 16. Trohel, Louis Léonard René           |
| 04. Vardon, Harold George                | 16. Workman, Frederick                   |
| 06. Reeves, Geoffrey Frederick John      | 18. Pollock, George Henry                |
| 08. Marriette, Frederick                 | 19. Rundle, Cubitt Noel                  |
| 08. Picot, Francis                       | 20. Babeuf, Alfred Joseph                |
| 09. Robillard, Victor François           | 20. Tanguy, Augustin Pierre Marie Louis  |
| 10. Loyer, Auguste Mathurin Julien       | 21. Simon, William John                  |
| 11. Baxter, Edmund                       | 28. Marshall, Douglas Cargill            |
| 12. Laurens, William                     | 28. Pollock, John                        |
| 13. Dinsdale, Frank                      | 29. Belhomme, Desire Henri Raymond       |
| 13. Le Rudulier, Paul Eugène             | 30. Clarke, Frederick John Noel          |
| 14. Jaume, Antoine Jean Marie            | 30. Jouanny, Louis Jean                  |
| 15. Fryer, Ernest George                 |  |

### **July, 1915**

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 02. Balleine, Cuthbert Francis     | 14. Fustec, Albert Henri         |
| 04. Briand, Jean François          | 14. Metters, Wilfred Alfred      |
| 04. Churchill, George              | 15. Pemberton, Algernon George   |
| 04. Hallett, Charles               | 17. Le Sueur, Clement George     |
| 04. Martin, RL                     | 18. Le Huquet, John              |
| 07. Gruchy, Arthur Gordon          | 19. De Lisle, François Marie     |
| 08. Lewis, George Arthur Dunalley  | 23. Blampied, Charles William    |
| 08. Northcott, Robert Edgar        | 25. Chant, James William Edward  |
| 09. Johnstone, Donald Bruce        | 29. Challoner, Albert Henry      |
| 09. Le Gresley, Frank              | 30. Male, Archibald              |
| 09. Snaith, Arthur                 | 30. Youlton, Henry Charles       |
| 12. Sadot, Alfred John             | 31. Bakes, Sidney Robert Wescott |
| 13. Bessin, Robert                 | 31. Chandler, John               |
| 14. De la Messuzière, Aubin Xavier |                                  |

Hello All

Coincidentally, as it turned out, I was down in the Weymouth area when Condor Ferries finally closed their Channel Islands operations there with the introduction of the 'Condor Liberation' into service from Poole. Notwithstanding the difficulties that the new vessel has experienced, the closure brings to a sad end, an historical maritime relationship that has existed between the town and the Islands since the 1790s. Whether one likes what has occurred, Condor had a commercial decision to make, but perhaps it was inevitable some time ago, when the boat train service from London ended in the late 1980s, a service that a few of us will undoubtedly recall, like the alternative service to Southampton, where both trains covered the last few hundred yards of their journeys by clunking their way along the streets to the docksides.

Social historians will be far better placed than I to research this, but the Weymouth service enabled the free movement of people seeking work in the Islands or on the mainland, many to settle, both before and after the Great War. This principle was little different during the War itself, but of course, a mainland-bound Islander would invariably be heading off for military service of one type or another, and Weymouth would be the gateway for many nearby training units in Dorset, based at soon to be familiar towns and villages such as Swanage, Blandford Forum, Wool, Wareham and Bovington, or at the RN base at Portland. Meanwhile, munitionettes would head north to the Midlands to work in armament factories, suitably chaperoned of course. The gateway was again much used 25 years later with evacuees from the Islands passing through it prior to the German Occupation.

One wonders whether, in the agreements reached between the two Bailiwick's governing bodies and commercial entities, if heritage is an agenda item or if it is simply regarded as a hindrance to that great panjandrum called Progress?

### **The Front Cover**

There is currently not a day that passes that is not the centennial anniversary of one or another event in the Great War. Some, such as the Gallipoli Landings or the Battle of Neuve Chapelle have been well featured recently, and rightfully so given the engagement of the British Empire's troops in those events; yet others, such as Second Ypres, Aubers Ridge and Festubert, have not attracted the same coverage. The French, as Peter Hart in his recent book 'Fire and Movement' implies yet does not really address, are almost forgotten about. But it is the 'Lusitania' that is amongst the most widely remembered partly because of the mystery of its sinking on the 7<sup>th</sup> May, 1915, was it simple Hunnish barbarism, or was it perfidious Albion shipping prohibited (under the Geneva Convention) munitions? Clearly the loss of 1201 civilians was an occurrence that appeared to bring the war closer to the British public than had, possibly, the shelling and sporadic bombing of east coast towns. Of course, it was the reason for American entry into the War. Well, nearly two years later when President Woodrow Wilson had been re-elected!

The poster is a great work of artistic propaganda. Colourful, emotive, an implicit statement of an act resulting from that Hunnish barbarism, while exhorting Irishmen to enlist at once. Given the political situation regarding Irish Home Rule and republicanism, one is inclined to suggest that the appeal had little material effect. The Channel Island contingents had been assigned to Irish Regiments given that recruiting was already poor in southern Ireland, and later, many Battalions would be disbanded due to the lack of reinforcements.

## Six Victoria Crosses before Breakfast

**Introduction:** As a rule, the CIGWSG Journal is normally assembled from 'home grown' articles only, however, for this article, I have included 'The Fusilier Museum - VCs and Gallipoli' as it has some relevance to a visit there that I had recently made. It was written in late March, 2015, for the North West Lancashire WFA Branch's 'Despatch' magazine for May 2015, by Colonel Mike Glover who is the Curator of the Fusilier Museum in Bury, and who combines that role with his day job as Secretary of the Lancashire Fusiliers' Regimental Association. There are two people that should be thanked, the first being Colonel Glover, obviously. The second is Terry Dean, current Editor of 'Despatch' who, along with directions as to where to park in Bury, brought my attention to the Colonel's article before 'Despatch' 'hit the streets'.

There is also a need to briefly explain a little about the Fusiliers, and for that, we work back a hundred or so years from 1968. In that year, British Army reorganisation saw the creation of 'large' regiments, and so the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (RRF) was created from the following four 'English' regiments:

- The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers (5<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot)
- The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers (6<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot)
- The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) (7<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot)
- The Lancashire Fusiliers (20<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot)

These antecedent regiments were those that had been derived from the Regiments of Foot, shown above, during the Cardwell and Childers reforms of the late 1800s, and would have been immediately recognised by the men who served between 1914 and 1918, although there are two exceptions. The first is that the Northumberland Fusiliers became a 'Royal' regiment in 1935, the other is that the Royal Warwickshire Regiment did not become a Fusilier regiment until 1959.

The titles also reflect the recruiting areas resulting from the work that was undertaken by Cardwell and Childers, although for a hundred years prior to this, the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot had been the East Devonshire Regiment, before it became 'settled' upon the area around Bury, Salford and north Manchester!

That brings us to the Museum or indeed Museums, for the RRF has four, and these each reflect the history of the antecedent Regiments up until 1968, as well as their post-1968 history. They are lodged at Alnwick Castle, Warwick, the Tower of London, and last, but certainly not least, at Bury.

**The Fusilier Museum - VCs and Gallipoli:** The commemoration of the Great War has been both a challenge and an opportunity for regimental museums. It has been a challenge, in so far as it has been difficult to satisfy the expectations of all the stake holders involved with regimental collections. It has also provided an opportunity as, for the first time in many years, nefarious groups have suddenly woken up to our existence and are banging on our door asking for help. In my mind, if the commemoration of Great War does not confirm the importance of regimental collections within the museum and education community, then nothing will. Significantly, this is happening at a time as the Ministry of Defence is planning to pull the rug from underneath the majority of regimental museums!



At the Fusilier Museum the plan to commemorate the Great War has developed along three strands. The first is to provide support to the regimental family and specifically enhance regimental anniversaries. The second provides for support to schools and other educational establishments and the third strand will focus on support to the wider community. It is easier to deal with the second and third strands first. We now have a very active education programme, part of which is funded by the Salford based Booth Charity. Support to the wider community includes assisting local authorities with the Victoria Cross Commemorative Memorial Stone scheme and other events including street naming.

Picking up on the theme of the Memorial Stones, providing support is proving to be a bit of a challenge as the Regiments have had little input into the commemoration of this important part of our regimental heritage. As I write this article, there are six councils all wanting support to commemorate the six Lancashire Fusiliers awarded the Victoria Cross at Gallipoli, and all on Saturday 25<sup>th</sup> April of this year! By way of interest, the Lancashire Fusiliers (LF) were awarded 18 VCs during the Great War, more than any other infantry regiment in the British Army, add to these the VCs awarded to the other antecedent fusilier regiments of the RRF and we are looking at commemorating 40 VCs, or 42, if you include the two awarded to the Royal Fusiliers in Russia in 1919.

100 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary Year	LF VCs	Total RRF VCs
2014	0	2
2015	7	9
2016	1	2
2017	2	13
2018	8	14
2019	0	2
Totals	18	42

The table left illustrates the award of the Victoria Cross to the Lancashire Fusiliers and to all the antecedents of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers today including the Lancashire Fusiliers. The table is a good indication of the intensity of fighting during the Great War. The anomaly is 1915 which includes the famous 'Six VCs before breakfast,' awarded to the Lancashire Fusiliers for the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Clearly each museum has to exploit its unique selling points and for the Lancashire Fusiliers this is the famous Gallipoli 'Six VCs before Breakfast.' Not surprisingly with the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Landing of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers on W Beach taking place on the 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2015, Gallipoli will form the Fusilier Museum's main effort in 2015. I have no intention of describing the events of 1915 as there are numerous books and articles and books available. What I am going to do is illustrate what the Fusilier Museum is intent on doing about it in 2015.

There will be other Gallipoli events held in the North West, including in Salford and Rochdale, but by far the largest commemoration in the UK will be in Bury, over the weekend 24<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> April, 2015. The weekend will be a mixture of commemoration and celebration. Commemoration of the 88 officers and 1,728 other ranks killed during the campaign, but celebration of the spirit of the Fusilier that overcame overwhelming odds in the most difficult of circumstances and which is very much part of the Fusilier spirit and ethos to this day.

Prior to the weekend there will be considerable activity involving local schools and youth groups as well as a campaign in the local media to locate members of the public who had ancestors that fought at Gallipoli. A number have already come forward and they have been invited to take part in the commemoration. The Gallipoli Weekend will be a very full weekend for the Museum which will host the Gallipoli Dinner on Friday, the Gallipoli Gathering on Saturday, and the Gallipoli Lunch on Sunday following the parade through Bury. It is expected that some 600 will be attending the commemorative service with some 1500 taking part in the Gallipoli Parade.



The Fusilier Museum is also responsible for two unique events. The first is a special exhibition that will bring together in the Fusilier Museum, for the first time ever, all of the original six Victoria Crosses that were awarded to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers for their action on W Beach on 25<sup>th</sup> April 1915. We are grateful for the assistance provided by Lord Ashcroft who has loaned the Willis, Richards and Grimshaw VCs from his collection held at the Imperial War Museum. We thank the Bromley family for loaning their cherished family VC. The Kenealy family loaned their family group to the Museum some years ago, where it is presently on display alongside the Stubbs VC. The exhibition will tell the story of the Landing by the regular 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion and the individual stories of the six members of the Battalion who were awarded the Victoria Cross. It will also include the story of the Lancashire Fusilier Territorials from the 42<sup>nd</sup> East Lancashire Division which

rapidly reinforced the regular 29<sup>th</sup> Division at Gallipoli and last, but certainly not least, the story of the 9<sup>th</sup> (New Army) Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The other unique event sponsored by the Fusilier Museum will be a special concert in Bury Parish Church on Saturday 25<sup>th</sup> April, Gallipoli Day, by the Band of the Royal Marines. The concert will feature a special suite of music commissioned by the Fusilier Museum following a grant from the Arts Council. The music has been specially written for Gallipoli 100 by the famous composer Martin Ellerby. The suite is approximately forty minutes long and includes narration to tell the moving story of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion at the Landing. It will feature the ship's bell from HMS Euryalus that landed the Lancashire Fusiliers on that fateful day and it is pleasing to know that the audience will be able to hear the same bell that the Fusiliers heard 100 years ago to the day. Martin Ellerby has also written the Gallipoli March, which will not only be played in Bury on Gallipoli Day but also at the Cenotaph in London and by the Army Bands of Australia and New Zealand on Gallipoli Day.

This is an exciting time for all of us at the Fusilier Museum and if we survive Gallipoli we can look forward to the Somme in 2016!

**Visit Report:** It had been my intention for some time to visit the Fusilier Museum. In part this had been due to researching Bennet Burleigh a few years ago, and partly due to a very peripheral involvement (financial?) in the recovery of the ashes of a former CO of the 17<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers who had been buried in Spain, and whose ashes were then (re-)buried in the Museum's Gallipoli Garden. But, thanks to the BBC and other local media publicising the fact that the six VCs were to be displayed in Bury, albeit for a brief period until the 17<sup>th</sup> May, intention was turned into reality.

Getting to Bury seems awkward, and in our case, involved four motorways to cover the best part of 60 miles. For car travel, the instructions on the Museum's website, <http://www.fusiliermuseum.com/> are best followed. There is no rail service, and the best that can be suggested in terms of public transport might be the Metrolink tram service from Manchester.

The Museum is spotless, the Gallipoli Garden is well manicured, and the shop, toilets and an excellent café are all light and airy, and it appears that there has been the successful fusion of a new building onto a much older structure. To reinforce the Museum's 'unique selling point', referred to by Colonel Glover, the 'Six VCs before Breakfast' theme is to be found on the usual range of pens, pencil, mugs and the like, and it was clear that the Museum's marketing was proving successful with visitor numbers fairly steady throughout the time that we were there.

The Museum displays are, by and large, comparable to those in other regimental museums, and one will see the Vickers machine gun, spears from the Sudan, helmets, uniforms, and the full range of militaria and memorabilia contributed to the Museum by former members over the years. But of course, the stories behind the artefacts will be 'personal' to the regiment. One can get up quite close to some of the artefacts including the medal collection in a set of drawers, and I was impressed with the number of interactive aids available for the younger visitor (and the not so young!) to play with. Some thought had clearly gone into the educational worth that a museum like this offers. Unsurprisingly, there was a Great War trench section but, surprise, surprise, it did not contain a rat!



**Lancashire Landing by Charles Dixon**

Of course, the main feature was the actual 6 VCs, and given their intrinsic value, it was surprising that their security seemed to be rather low level, if not non-existent, with two standalone cabinets in use.



There are a few areas where improvements might be made. Display lists could be slightly larger to read, while effort should be made to eradicate the odd typo here and there. For example I spotted 'Battlion' and 'Belguim', the latter on a video being shown. But overall, it is an impressive museum.

In the Gallipoli garden, the monument, pictured right, is in memory of the Lancashire Fusiliers, initially those men lost during the Great War, which was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The use of colour on external memorials, in this case for the regimental colours is somewhat unusual in the UK!



**Summary:** It almost goes without saying that the visit was worthwhile, and certainly anybody who is able to see the medals should feel a sense of emotion and privilege, not so much in the medals themselves, but in reflection of the heroism and gallantry that they represent, particularly, given that they have been brought together for the first time ever in nearly one hundred years. It is a shame that the medals' time together is limited as the exhibition closes on the 17<sup>th</sup> May, but who knows, they may be again brought together before too long?

**An Aside:** In reading Colonel Glover's article, one is struck by the fact that museum displays are but the tip of the iceberg, and that below the surface, there is considerable amount of logistic effort that goes into drawing various strands together. The other point that the Colonel rightly makes concerns the role of museums, not least regimental museums in the area of education and the community, and it is vital that they survive and are financially secure. Clearly the current MoD budget is hard pressed, and to help fund museums there must be a greater reliance on visitors and charitable organisations to support.

### Melancholy Interest (J50) Revisited

While assembling the previous article, I had recalled that '*M. Bennet Burleigh, autrefois du "Morning News", a été tué à la guerre*' as the Jersey Almanac had stated on the 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1915, dying from his wounds, nine days earlier, whilst serving with the Lancashire Fusiliers at Gallipoli.

So, it was quite a coincidence to be contacted by a gentleman called Terry Heard, who is the Archivist at Bennet's *alma mater*, the City of London School. He had recalled my interest in Bennet's time at school, the gap between April, 1912 when he had left, and then two years later when he received a Territorial Force commission with the Fusiliers. Sometime during that gap of two years, it appeared that Bennet had worked in Jersey for the 'Morning News', no doubt being helped by his 'notorious' war correspondent father, Bennet Burleigh.



In 1912, the 72 year old Bennet was now with his third wife, Bertha Preuss, and that they had had two daughters (Beatrice (1886) and Bertha (1892)) and four sons (Robert (1893), Bennet (1894), James (1897) and Bertie (1898)), living in London where the boys would attend the City of London School. Robert had left the School in the previous year, to attend the City and Guilds College in West Kensington, but the three others had all left in April, 1912. Why? I had been curious, for it did not appear that the Burleighs were in dire straits!

Mr Heard had the answer thanks to a descendent of Bertie, for Bertie had been expelled, ask to leave, removed, or whatever means of removal from the School, as a consequence of an adverse report made by the School's principal physical sciences master, a Mr Percy J Vinter. Whatever the contents of the report, it was to prove controversial to the Burleighs, and subsequent events would take a path in some ways not too dissimilar to that for George Archer-Shee (dramatized in 'The Winslow Boy') a few years earlier.

Bertie's parents, clearly upset and acting upon Bertie's behalf since he was a minor, sought legal advice as to their son having been libelled and slandered. It seems that the

advice was not positive as to the case, and while Bennet seems to have slowly, if reluctantly, moved towards acceptance of the advice, possibly due to advancing years, Bertha did not, even though Bennet would die in June, 1914. She was not to be stopped! With no legal case under way apparently, in March 1915, she waylaid Percy Vinter from behind in Blackfriars, walloping him around the head and face numerous times, and to paraphrase poor Percy, she used a good deal of violent abusive language that was not fit to be repeated! Subsequently that month she was bound over to keep the peace with a surety of £200. April, 1915 saw little improvement. Bennet Burleigh's estate was sued by the solicitors, who had been engaged to pursue a libel case, to recover expenditure incurred, and after three days, the Jury found for the solicitors with the Judge to decide upon the sum that the estate was to pay.

Was that the end of the affair for Bertha with her day in court? Possibly not, for there are some indications, as yet unconfirmed, that Bertie's case may have gone to the House of Lords in 1916, and that the separate matter regarding the solicitors' costs may have continued on until 1923! She died in Brussels in 1932.

Meanwhile, there was a War still to be prosecuted, and the four Burleigh boys would sign up. Sadly, three would be killed. Young Bennet we already know about, and he was the first to die in 1915. Robert, having been commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1914, learnt to fly with the RFC, and was killed over the Somme in August, 1916, along with his observer, whilst flying a BE2d. James died at Passchendaele in October, 1917, having received a commission in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and being awarded the MC. That left Bertie as the surviving brother. In his case, he had joined the territorial London Regiment before the War, and had gone to France with its 23<sup>rd</sup> Battalion in March, 1915. However, we find that he later transferred to the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in Egypt, before being discharged on health grounds in October, 1917.

Bertie's military service did not stop there. During WWII, he was found to be serving with the RAF Voluntary Reserve, rising to the rank of Wing Commander and being awarded the MBE, possibly while serving with Air-Sea Rescue. He died in 1963.

### **Canadian Service Records**

Members will be interested to hear that these records are now steadily being made available on the Canadian Library and Archive website which can be accessed via the link on our website. One cautionary note however, is that loading a man's record for viewing can be a little slow. As best as can be gauged, the Canadian Archive has not yet arrived at those men with the surnames commencing with 'D', but has reached the 'Crowes'.

Some work has been done in analysing what data is currently available and, to date, all men with the surnames commencing with 'A' and who are listed in the JRoS have been covered. Attention will shortly turn to those on the JRoH. Even with the small number looked at to date, there are a couple of quite interesting tales, not least that of **Hugh Larbalestier Anley** who joined up as a Drummer while still only 16 years old in 1916. He reached England, but there is no indication that he then went to France, but, following a District Court Martial at Ripon in North Yorkshire, we do find him being sent to His Majesty's Prison in Wandsworth in August, 1919 for failing to suppress a mutiny, looting and the attempted release of prisoners! Paraphrasing the relevant Times articles of the subsequent period, the reason behind this becomes clear in that:

*A disturbance broke out at Ripon South Camp on the 17<sup>th</sup> June in the lines of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Reserve Battalion. The reason given by the men was that their sailing back home, fixed for the 16<sup>th</sup> June, had been indefinitely put off, thanks to a seamen's strike, with no new sailing date. About one hundred men, some who had been on picket duty during the previous night, and who had been ordered to on a route march, refused to do so. A canteen was broken into, two barrels of beer were stolen along with other goods, and an empty hut was burnt down.*

Though it appears that there was an element of poor leadership on display by those higher up, one can sense the frustration of men who thought that they were to be home in just a week or so. Yet, many, like Hugh Anley had not been through the campaign. Perhaps a little patience on one side, and more interesting activities provided by the command would have avoided the trouble.

We turn to another man, **Henry (or Harry) Edward Amy**, who also enlisted in 1916, but doing so by lying about his date of birth. Although his is less colourful story to that of Hugh Anley, within just three weeks, curiously he is disembarking from the RMS Mauretania at Liverpool. Given that the voyage took six or seven days, it does seem as if the preceding fortnight was spent on administration, the issue of personal kit, and basic square-bashing, and that the real training was carried out in the UK. We then find that Harry did not make it to France for somebody had discovered that he was a minor, having falsely added two years to his age. Even then, it was a year before he could make the return voyage, and another six months before he would be discharged.

But, Harry's background is of import in another aspect, since he would receive the news of the death of a brother killed in action in each World War, Frederick Keith Amy in October, 1944, and Raulin Anthoine John Amy in June, 1915, and it is to the latter that our attention is turned to.

### **Raulin Anthoine John Amy**

As was mentioned earlier, the men in the JRoH with surnames beginning with A have yet to be looked at, but whilst trying to establish the relationships between Harry Amy and Raulin and who, precisely, was the Raulin who was their father, it was discovered that someone had already looked at Raulin's service record.

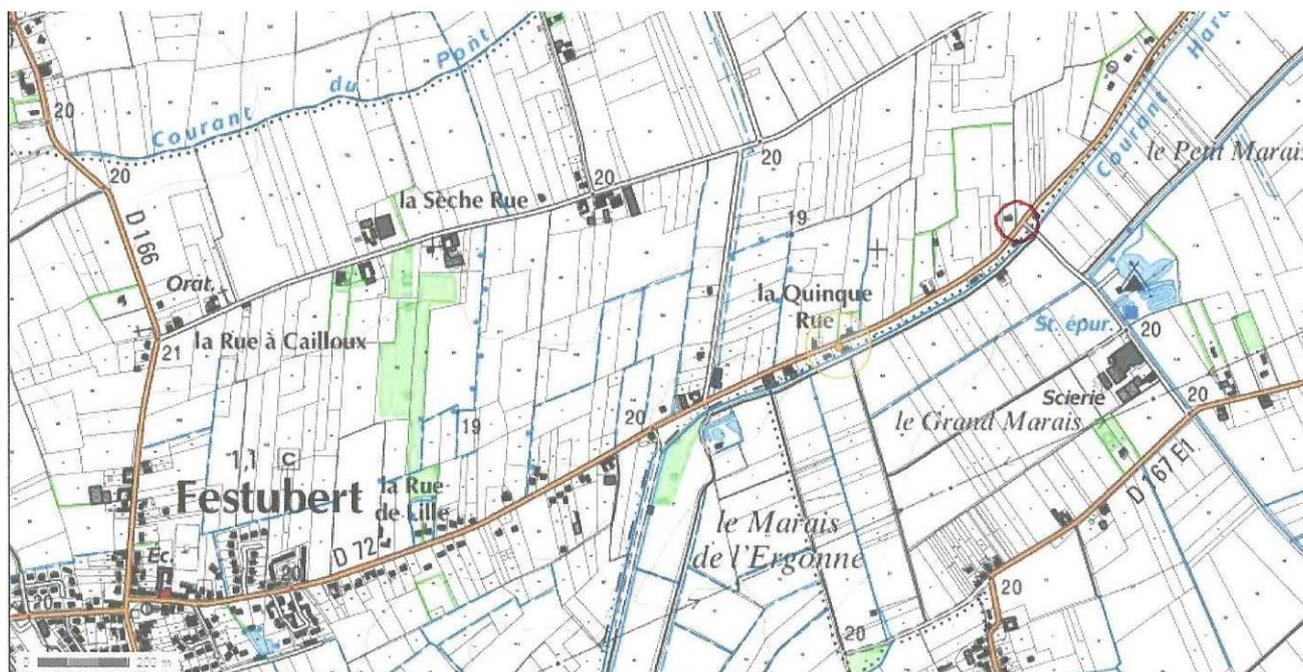


There is very little of the routine administrative detail in his record given that he served little more than six months. Raulin enlisted on the 18<sup>th</sup> November, 1914, joining the 23<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Infantry Battalion which was mobilising in Quebec where he lived. The Battalion would leave for England on board the SS Missanabie on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 1915. Little more than two months after disembarking, the Battalion became the 23<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Battalion and remained in Britain for the remainder of the war, this on the 29<sup>th</sup> April. The men who had joined in Canada were now being posted to France as reinforcements, and Raulin was taken on the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion's strength on the 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 1915. Four weeks later, he was killed, his body was never found and today, he is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial.

But, 'that someone' who is a Canadian researcher found the following entry:

*'This man was instantly killed at Festubert on the night of 31<sup>st</sup> May, 1915 by a shell which exploded in his trench. He was buried in part of the line known as The Orchard. The location on Sheet 36c is S.21.d.8.3. Not known that a cross has been erected.'*

Overlaying the trench map onto the present day map (below), Raulin was buried in the area that is circled in red on the D72, while The Orchard is now long gone. Having contacted the Canadian researcher, I understand that, initially, he will be making enquiries as to whether Raulin's remains were moved to a CWGC cemetery. Hopefully, we will hear of his progress in the months ahead



### Unknown Islanders

Following recent research for the previous item, we now have a list of 27 Unknown Islanders buried in the cemeteries shown below:

#### Guernseymen:

Outtersteene Cemetery	II.E.32	II.H.53	II.H.60	IV.A.44	IV.A.50
	IV.A.53	IV.E.28	IV.E.30	IV.E.31	IV.E.32
	IV.E.34				

Trois Arbres	II.K.11	II.K.26	II.K.27	II.L.2	II.L.4
	II.L.5	II.M.26	II.M.31	II.M.35	II.O.24
	II.O.25	II.O.27			

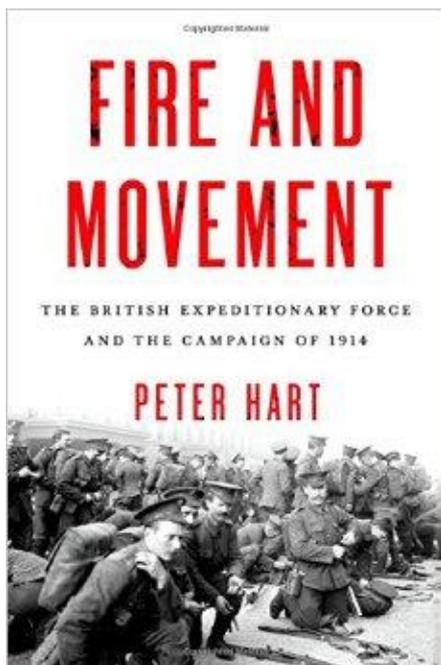
#### Jerseymen:

Bazentin-Le-Petit	A.3	Poelcapelle	XXII.D.20
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Cerisy-Gailly French	II.A.6	Outtersteene Cemetery	II.H.59
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If you are visiting a cemetery and you spot an Unknown Islander, do advise of the details.

## Book Reviews



### Fire and Movement By Peter Hart (Oxford University Press, RRP £22.99)

Why, why do I buy Peter Hart's books? Sexy title? Because he is a chum? In the hope that I will get a new insight into the Great War? Whatever the reason, this was yet another of his books that I came away from reading feeling slightly disappointed. Peter is exceptionally knowledgeable with regards to the subject matter, he is able to gain immediate access to a priceless collection of material, working as he does for the IWM, yet somewhere along the line, this isn't fully capitalised upon. As is his *modus operandi*, he skilfully weaves together the words of those who were there, and in this, one cannot fault the technique, his choice of extracts from the men's letters and accounts, and his 'glue-ing' of the various parts together.

There is the theme, supposedly running through the book, that 1914 was mythologised by the British to the extent that it was an all British affair, starting with the appearance of an unprepared BEF, that the Retreat from Mons was a tactical defeat yet a strategic success and that the battles that ensued were all-British ones, and yes, there is some truth in that Britain's Great War psyche does often ignore the far greater French and Belgian presence. It is right that this 'myth' should be countered, yet, this does not really emerge from the book. Accounts from the British cover the full range of ranks from Field Marshal to Trooper, whereas we can only occasionally read the words of their equivalents. Similarly, Mons, the Marne, the Aisne and Ypres battles are looked at, but all-French affairs are not. This perhaps results from over-reliance on IWM resources.

We read that French generals were better than the British. It is indisputable that there were brilliant French ones, but, at the other end of the scale, there were those who were '*ânes*' and who found themselves 'limoged'. Peter makes the point that General Smith-Dorrien was wrong to 'spread [...] thinly' his Corps out at the Condé Canal, and should have kept a reserve as advised in Field Service Regulations, the British military 'bible'. In this and in numerous other examples, it appears that this is a personal opinion rather than an argument that has resulted from an analysis of facts. Given that Smith-Dorrien's men were 'spread thinly' one wonders whether a reserve would have meant that the men were 'spread even more thinly', and what would that have entailed? Not having all the facts and perceptions on which tactical decisions are made, it is often too simplistic to say that a general was right or wrong at the time. But to be fair to Peter, he then opens up the Chapter on Le Cateau with the line, 'Hindsight is a wonderful thing!' The sinner repents!

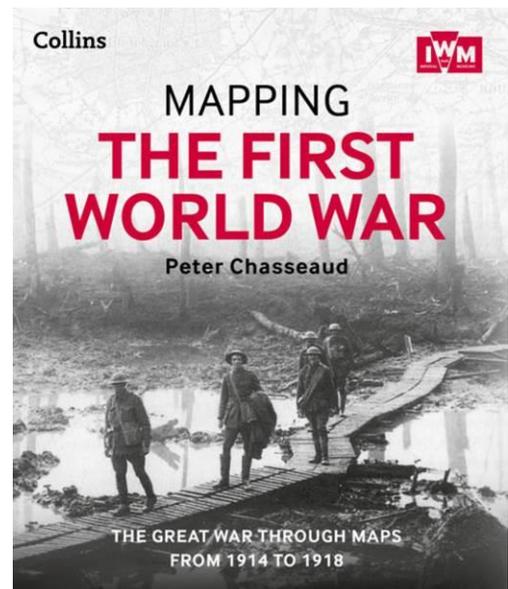
Unsurprisingly, we come to the matter of the maps. Suffice to say that when I describe the twelve maps as being uniformly rubbish, I am being kind. With one exception, all have been 'lifted' from the official 'History of the Great War', and while there is no issue with the military related content of these maps (I think!), they have been scaled down to such an extent that it requires a magnifying glass for them to be read. The other map shows the British deployment at the Condé Canal, and, seemingly showing reserves, contradicts what has been written. Sadly, they are of little value.

As is only too well known, after First Ypres in November, 1914, both sides dug in, and the trenches ran from the north of France and Belgium down to the south. Sniping and trench raids would become the order of the day, rather than 'fire and movement'. Given this, some 10% of the book (434 pages) is given over to a chapter on trench life and as well as another 5% on the Christmas Truce, and it might be questioned that these pages should have been devoted more to the book's title, and so should more of the remainder also. Even the dustcover picture is of men in a town square just resting. A bit more effort to stick to the title and theme would, overall, not have gone amiss

**Mapping the First World War**  
**By Peter Chasseaud**  
**(Harper Collins Press, RRP £30.00)**

Should it have been a case of 'Once bitten, twice shy' when I bought this book, albeit at a third of the RRP? After all, another book with exactly the same title had appeared on my 2013 Christmas present list, and was then 'panned' in Journal 52.

It turns out that the answer is 'No', for the quality of the paper first of all is much higher than the material that was used in the Forty book. Thus the maps that are reproduced, along with the accompanying photographs, are far clearer which is half the battle won!



As can be seen from the front cover, illustrated above, the IWM was involved, though I had mistakenly thought that Dr Chasseaud was on the staff, but apparently not. He had been travelling to the Museum, for more than twenty years, researching the IWM map collection, this book being the result of their association and the fruit of his work.

The maps that feature are a collection of military and civilian, and he does address the efforts taken by all of the protagonists in producing the maps that each required for its wartime needs. The production figures for military maps was phenomenal, Germany produced some 775m, France 30m, Great Britain 34m, Russia 320m, Italy 20m and Austro Hungary between 65m and 310m. Meanwhile, the USA relied on the French and British for map supply and used some 5m maps between the beginning of July, 1918 and the Armistice. Even then, I suspect that the Allies figures may have been understated, and furthermore, the figures excluded many other categories such as the Admiralty Charts.

Dr Chasseaud puts forward the thought that the military map is no less a weapon of war compared to other devices, and can be considered in the same manner as the artillery howitzer, the rifle and bayonet or the tank. That a target can be pinpointed on a map, to within a few yards thanks to the identification of a map reference, clearly improves the chance of dealing with it. Perhaps that thought is something that can be kept in mind for the next time that one opens a Michelin map or Google Street View, and we can see the evolutionary use of mapping principles today, in the not infrequent air-to-ground attacks on buildings or convoys being shown on sitting room television screens!

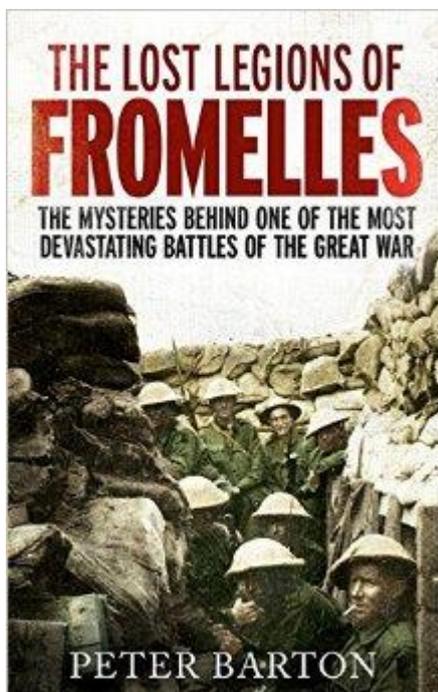
He also reminds us that map production required dedicated manpower, and casualties, to collect the information that existed at ground-level, its interpretation, the draughtsmanship

and the printing and distribution. Almost 5000 men were employed on surveying in the BEF, and there were many more in the Ordnance Survey and in the War Office, and in the other theatres of war. Of course, many RFC/RAF Squadrons were also committed to Photograph Reconnaissance work.

The maps in the book are largely arranged chronologically along with the progression of the war, and this is particularly so when civilian maps feature. What is noticeable is the greater use of different colours in the civilian map compared to the military one by and large, and also the artistic tendency as opposed to minimally coloured maps aimed at meeting the functional needs of soldiering, a principle common to British, French and German alike. He makes use of two Daily Mail 'Bird's Eye Map of the Front' maps for example, which exemplifies this point. The land is green, woods darker green, yellow roads, red roofs, blue, black and brown as required, while the villages are drawn at an angle as if from the air. And each map costs sixpence (or at list it did then!)

Even though some of the maps can provide eyesight tests, some favourites such as 'The Naval War in the North Sea' emerge. Produced by Stanfords and showing where the minefields were, where Zeppelins and U-Boats were lost, and where the Naval Battles occurred, it was a major work of cartographic art, with the area mapped surrounded by photographs of Jellicoe, Beatty *et al*, statistics and information panels. It would have been a snip at 25 shillings, one shudders to think what it might cost now?

There are a few niggles about the book, there is not enough catalogue description about each map in terms of size, years of publication, scale and so forth, and it has been said that it is unsuitable on Kindle. However, it is an attractive and informative book which, with a good discount on the price, should appear on your bookshelf.



**The Lost Legions of Fromelles**  
**By Peter Barton**  
**(Constable, RRP £12.99)**

This book is a 'must have' for anyone with an interest in the 1916 battle at Fromelles, even it makes for allowing the occasional irritation in the text. A 'must have' it may be, but I somehow completely missed spotting it when it was released last July, and was only made aware of its existence a few months ago after contacting Peter Barton. I have subsequently struggled to find a new copy the length and breadth of the UK, and my review used a library book which I have since hung onto, so that it can be re-read.

Before commenting on the book itself, there are a number of points in it that relate to Sgt Chester Church's fate. I've tried to contain them separately in the item on Chester on Page 18.

With some 448 pages from cover to cover, the book is very good. The first favourable point is that he has looked at the fighting at Fromelles in its entirety, and not solely at those few hours in July, 1916. We thus see the gradual shift towards trench warfare, the earlier battle there in December, 1914 and then the assault made on the Germans in May, 1915 which proved a failure. Albert Einstein may or may not have said that, 'The definition of insanity is

doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results', but clearly, the British high command saw no reason not to use the failed May, 1915 operational plan unaltered for the July, 1916 attack, although in fairness, it should be noted that the available artillery was far greater.

The book is outstanding in that it makes use of material from both British and German archives and publications, and has sought to use material to show where the various accounts coincide or contradict. For the July, 1916 attack, there are a number of differences documented by each side, but these should not generally be taken as a deliberate attempt at misrepresentation (we will come back to this later), rather that the comments reflect the situation as seen from a particular vantage point and at a certain time. In connection with using the German archive material, Peter makes a couple of observations. The first is that the Germans were highly self-critical as to operational matters. An assault here or a raid there, the event is then analysed so that deficiencies can be addressed by whatever means, in a manner that mirrors today's philosophy of 'continuous quality improvement' in industry, even to the level as to whether there were a sufficient number of flare pistols to illuminate No Man's Land at night! The other observation is that the material in the German archives (in this case, in Munich) has been rarely researched with regards to the Great War, although that for WW2 has probably become well dog-eared by now!

Among archival material there was to be found intelligence reports, many based on the statements of Australians taken prisoner by the Germans in the months leading up to July, 1916. There was no coercion, no torture, yet, the Germans managed to gain information as to unit ORBATs, morale, the conditions of the troops, movements of units in and out of the line, and more beside. 'Careless talk costs lives' was for the next war, and 'number, rank and name' had not, as yet, been drummed into raw troops. This aspect had not, hitherto, received a wide airing, and Peter Barton implies that it was deliberately left out of the post-war Australian official history, by its author Charles Bean, in part so that the Diggers are presented in the best light.

If the 1916 attack used the 1915 plan, then it is no surprise that the result turned out the same! Indeed, Peter points out that, from start to finish, the course of both actions were virtually identical with the *coup de grâce* eventually being applied to a surrounded party of British soldiers. The attacking Divisions, the 5<sup>th</sup> Australian and the 61<sup>st</sup> South Midland, were both new to the Western Front, only having arrived in France some four and eight weeks respectively, and were untried and untested. Some commanders were bullish, yet there were also those like Brigadier 'Pompey' Elliott, who thought the venture, if not insane, at least misguided with a 'bloody holocaust' the likely outcome. At first, Haig as commander of the BEF, was not convinced of the attack's value, but the Army and Corps Commanders, Monro and Haking, thought otherwise. Then Monro changed his view, only for Haig to order that the attack or 'raid' should take place, and as we now know, 'Pompey' was right, sadly. The book covers the detail of the ensuing fight in considerable detail with the accounts of both sides intertwined.

With regards to the actual events of the Great War, these make up 'half' of the book, the other 'half' being given over to the original case being made by Lambis Englezos that there a sizeable number of Australian dead unaccounted for, and the subsequent, sometimes difficult, progress to the eventual exhumations at *Fasanen-Wäldchen* (Pheasant Wood) and re-burial. In this, Peter does give an account of his involvement from first meeting Lambis, and on to exploring the archives in Munich. If there is criticism of the book, it is in this area where the imperial 'I' is used a little too frequently, but nonetheless, his work has

contributed to unearthing important German material. Reading extracts from the German files, it is clear that they were quite punctilious in dealing with casualties, carefully recording what they did, what they found and what they recovered in terms of identification from the bodies. The likelihood of looting was prevented, by officers and sergeant-majors the only ones allowed to do searches.

And, this information could be made available to the Allies in the aftermath of war! Indeed, as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1919, an order from the AIF's headquarters in London requested a search for an Australian officer saying that:

*'A communication from Germany states that there are five large British graves before Pheasants Wood near Fromelles and another in the military cemetery in Furnes...'*

The request was not immediately acted upon, and it was nearly a year before a search was undertaken and which proved inconclusive.

In some respects, the book does not quite flow, in part due to the writing style and also possibly due to the marriage of the two 'halves'. However, the 'half' dealing with the research and work undertaken since 2003 is very much dependent upon the other 'half', so that must be excused. As to maps and illustrations, though one or two require the use of a magnifying glass, they are both relevant and of good quality.

In conclusion, it cannot be too overstated that the book is probably the most important of the few that have been written specifically about Fromelles. The use of the German archive makes it a critical success. The overall story of the battle is well set in terms of what went before and enhances our understanding of what went wrong, not least the fact that the Germans (Bavarians actually) proved to be a highly effective opposition to the men from Australia and the South Midlands. Raw courage was not enough.

If Fromelles interests you, as has already been said, the book is a 'must have', and I am hopeful that I've tracked down a copy so that the library fines do not mount too much!

**Stop Press:** It now appears that the book is to be reprinted and will now be available on or very shortly after the 20<sup>th</sup> May.

### **635 Sgt Chester Cecil Church and Fromelles**

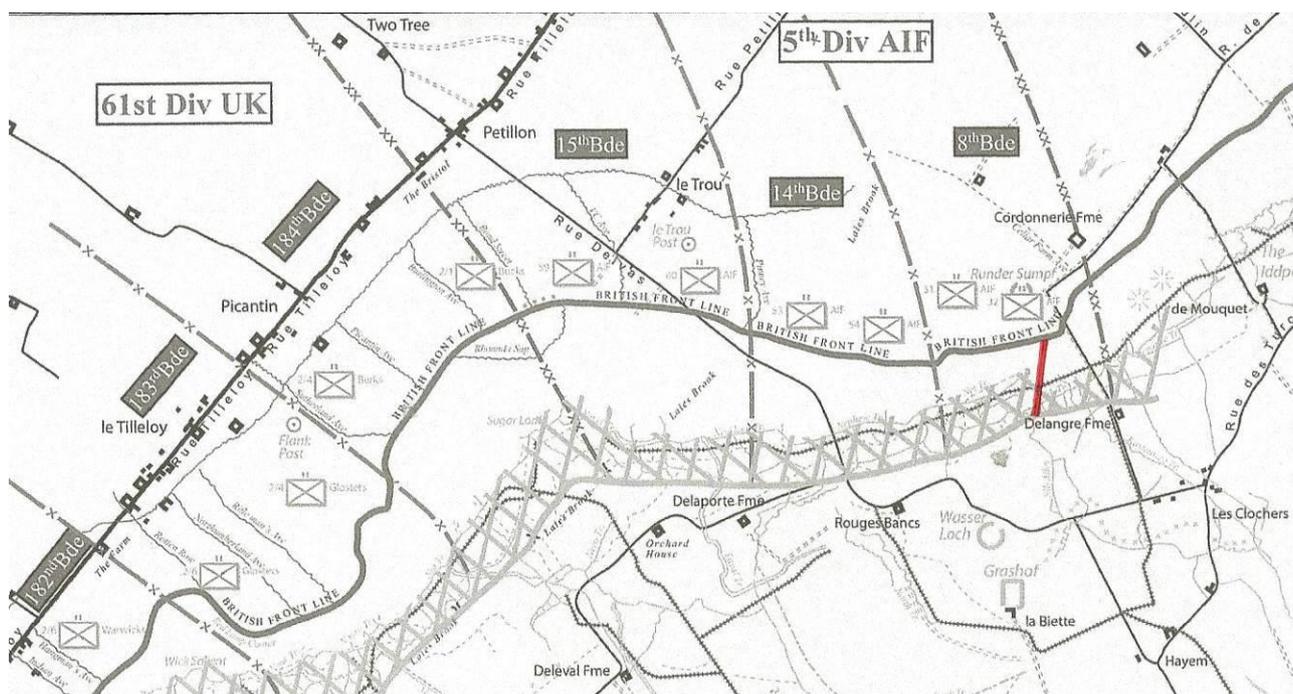
In the book review of 'The Lost Legions of Fromelles' (see previous item), I mentioned that I had been in touch with its author, Peter Barton, and in fact, this was in late-February. He is currently working on another project so that Fromelles can only be on his 'to watch list' at the present time, but as has already been said, he suggested that I might read his book, and not just for the income from a sale!

As early in the book as page 3 we read that:

*'Great care was taken over the recovery and formal identification of the fallen and the collection of their personal belongings by officers and the company sergeant majors. The big cemetery at Beaucamps had to be substantially extended once again. For the enemy dead, mass graves were dug behind the Fasanen-Wäldchen. Work also had to be begun on filling in two saps which had been dug by the enemy from his lines to ours during the night of 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> July and were now full of enemy dead, which, as usual, the enemy had not bothered to recover.'*

The quoted text was translated from the 1923 regimental history for the 21<sup>st</sup> Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment, which had faced the brunt of the assault. The author of this history was *Generalmajor* Julius Ritter von Braun who was the Regiment's CO with the rank of *Oberst* at the time of the battle. Von Braun could therefore write that history with authority, for he had also written the order in 1916 that had instructed his Regiment to dig the pits at Beaucamps and Fromelles, the former presumably to take German bodies.

Peter's book indicates that Fromelle's pits were used for about the first four days, but then, because of the deteriorating condition of bodies still laying in the saps, backfilling seemed more appropriate to the Germans on health grounds.



The map above shows the approximate line of the easternmost sap because it clearly lays within the boundary for the 8<sup>th</sup> Brigade, to which Chester's 30<sup>th</sup> Battalion was a part. Given that the Battalion was initially tasked to provide immediate support to the two assaulting Battalions, it may be that Chester would have been moving forward carrying ammunition. Thus, the sap is clearly a potential site. There is also the earlier mention of Furnes, and a possible burial of bodies into the nearby VC Corner Australian Cemetery at Fromelles to be considered. One gains the impression that, in this area, the work to find and recover bodies, and to document the results subsequently was not of the quality that it should have been, but evidence may show that it was more widespread than just around Fromelles.

And what of Chester? The 'new' evidence does indicate areas where he may have been buried, and which could now be subject to investigation, by ground and soil surveys, and, if positive via excavation. After another read of Peter Barton's book, I may ask that question!

### **CWGC Non-Commemorations**

The only change to the listing since the last Journal is the inclusion of William Ruff, whose case for commemoration was submitted sometime back, but who had been somehow missed off. The 'In from the Cold Team' will be shortly invited to see whether Philippe George Baudains de la Gerche, who died in April, 1920, should be investigated and commemorated. Otherwise, there is nothing of note to be reported.

### Accepted

Norcott, Gerald \*  
Dustan, John  
Cudlipp, Herbert  
Blanchet, Jean  
Warne, Alfred  
Bailey, Alwyn C  
Leopold, Archibald  
Cheney, Walter A  
Le Morzédec, Henri  
Mutton, Harold C \*  
Poingdestre, Alfred  
Jouanne, Auguste F  
Syvret, Edward H  
Lihou, Joseph T  
Le Breton, Wilfred J  
Whittle, Thomas J D'A  
Orange, Walter  
Ellis, John  
Marquis, Jack H \*  
Lander, Charles HR \*  
Asser, Verney – Non-CI  
Burton, Garnet C  
Helman, John W  
Le Noury, Walter  
Logan, Lionel H  
Ounan, Thomas P  
Turner, William A  
Godfray, Edwin de V  
Rundle, Cubitt S  
Vautier, Alfred P \*

### Being Progressed

Breban, John  
Quinquenel, John (Jean)  
Lindsey, Samuel WT  
Le Messurier, Ira

### Pending

Owen, Guy  
De Ste Croix, Harold P  
Tite, Winter JS  
Troy, Edward J

### **Baudains de la Gerche, PG \***

### TBA

Touzel, Walter H  
Ferrer, Armand  
Anderson, Frank B

### Not for Submission

Surguy, Sidney  
Pirouet, Charles A  
Syborn, George T  
Le Cocq, Clarence E  
De Caen, Raymond  
Malzard, Snowdon  
Mourant, Sydney A

### With the CWGC

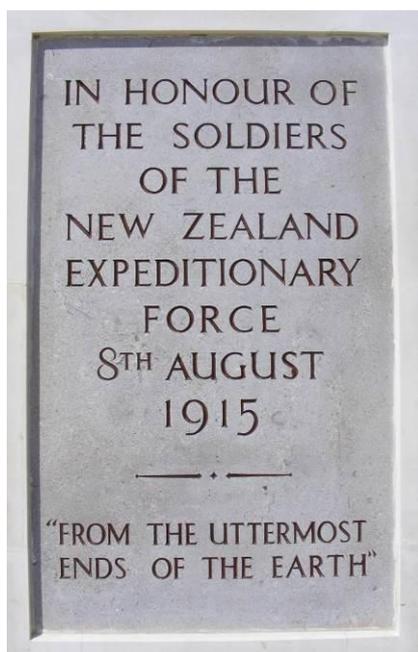
Marquand, Clarence D  
De Gruchy, Alfred  
Anstee, Laurence WL  
**Ruff, William C**

### Rejected by CWGC

Vibert, John E  
Adams, Frank H

\* With assistance from  
the 'In from the Cold'  
Project Team

## **From the Uttermost Ends of the Earth Elizabeth Morey**



**Editor:** Reprising memories of my trip to Gallipoli of a few years back, I asked where does the phrase 'From the Uttermost Ends of the Earth' originate. Elizabeth Morey out in New Zealand has the answer.

This is a very apt inscription to be found on five New Zealand National Memorials erected on foreign fields in the years following the First World War – at Chunuk Bair in Gallipoli, at Messines and s'Gravenstafel in Belgium, and at Longueval and Le Quesnoy in France.

It is taken from a speech that was made by King George V during a pilgrimage to the battlefield sites of France and Belgium in May, 1922. The speech was made on the 12<sup>th</sup> May, 1922 at Terlincthun British Cemetery at Wimille, near Boulogne in France (one of the first cemeteries to be completed and at which 29 New Zealanders are buried) at the end of the King's visit.

The King began his speech as follows:

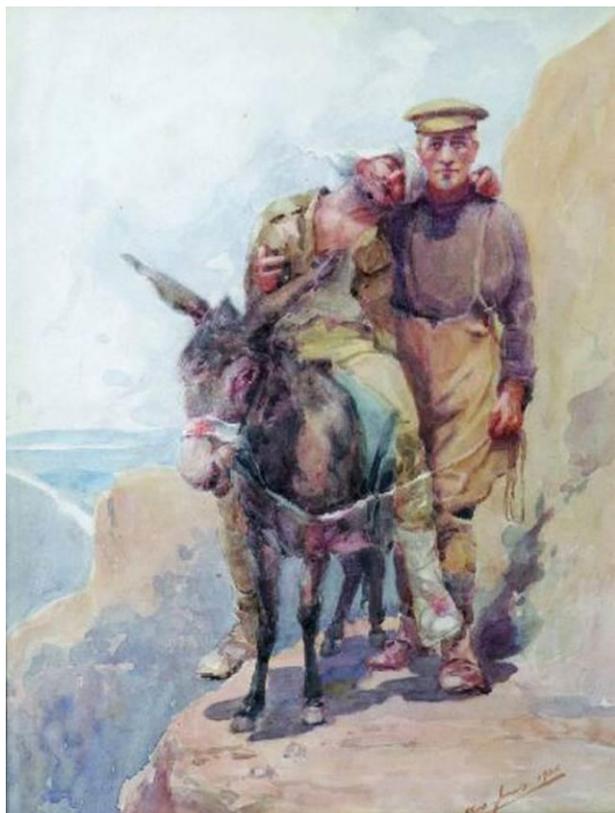
*'For the past few days I have been on a solemn pilgrimage in honour of a people who died for all free men.*

*At the close of that pilgrimage, on which I followed ways already marked by many footsteps of love and pride and grief, I should like to send a message to all who have lost those dear to them in the Great War, and in this the Queen joins me today, amidst these surroundings so wonderfully typical of that single-hearted assembly of nations and of races which form our Empire. For here, in their last quarters, lie sons of every portion of that Empire, across, as it were, the threshold of the Mother Island, which they guarded that Freedom might be saved in the uttermost ends of the earth.'*

A full account of the speech is quoted in *'The King's Pilgrimage'* published by Hodder and Stoughton in 1922.

A similar phrase is used in the Bible in Acts 1:8 and this could be where the King's speech writer first read the phrase that he used in the King's speech.

### **Henderson and his Donkey** **Elizabeth Morey**



I was delighted to see the photograph taken at Gallipoli of the man and his donkey on page 28 of Journal 56. Although the following has nothing to do with the Channel Islands, I thought it might be of interest – and it is written by a New Zealander of Channel Islands' descent.

For many years, the photograph of the man and his donkey that was taken at Gallipoli was thought to be that of John Simpson Kirkpatrick. This photograph was used as a basis for the well-known (that is, well-known in New Zealand and Australia) painting by Horace Moore-Jones. In turn, the painting by Moore-Jones has been used as a model for the many statues of Simpson/Henderson and his donkey, e.g. in front of the War Memorials in Wellington and in Canberra. One copy of the painting (Moore-Jones painted four or five copies of this painting) sold at an Auckland auction for NZ\$257,000 in March, 2015.

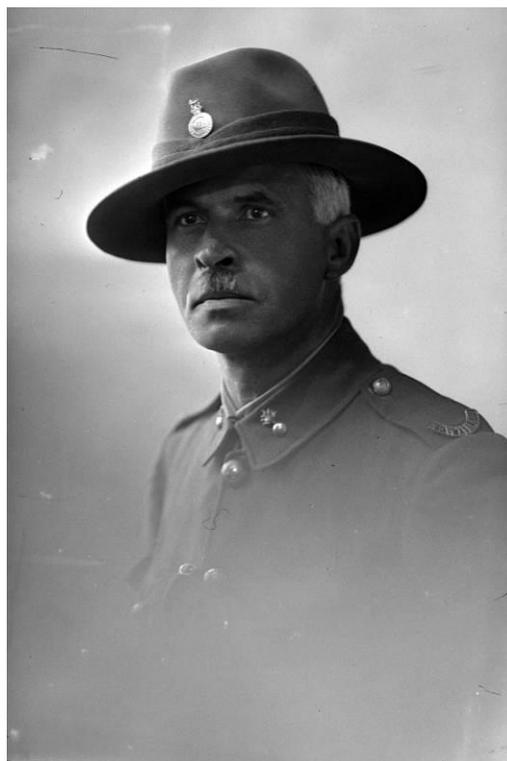
It is now known that the photograph of the man and his donkey taken at Gallipoli is that of Richard Alexander Henderson. Henderson was a teacher from Grey Lynn in Auckland and he joined the New Zealand Medical Corps on the 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1914. At Gallipoli, Henderson became one of the donkey men. He was part of a group from the Medical Corps who used donkeys to carry wounded and sick soldiers down to the beaches for evacuation. Unlike Simpson, Henderson survived Gallipoli and would travel with the New Zealanders to France.

In France, Henderson was decorated for gallantry during the Battle of the Somme, in September, 1916. He was awarded the Military Medal and his citation reads:

*'During operations on the Somme on 15 September he went out repeatedly under heavy shellfire and brought in wounded who were exposed to it. He set a fine example to other bearers.'*

On the 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1917, Henderson was wounded in action at the Battle of Passchendaele: he suffered gas poisoning and as a result of this was returned to New Zealand in early 1918. Henderson went back to teaching in the Auckland region but he never fully recovered from ill health caused by the gas poisoning, and in 1934 went blind. He died on the 14<sup>th</sup> November, 1958, at the age of 63 years.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 1922 a hotel in Hamilton, where the artist Horace Moore-Jones (pictured right) was staying, caught fire at 4.00 a.m. Although he escaped, he returned to the building to rescue others who were trapped. Later that day Moore-Jones died at Waikato Hospital, Hamilton, from the shock of extensive burns.



On the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2012, a cul-de-sac in Hamilton was renamed 'Sapper Moore-Jones Place' in the presence of descendants of both Moore-Jones and Henderson. A bronze statue of Moore-Jones was unveiled in central Hamilton in March, 2015.

Although it is generally accepted that the photograph and, thus, the painting by Moore-Jones is actually of Henderson and his donkey, the painting is still generally referred to as 'Simpson and his donkey.' The statue in the front of the Australian War Memorial in Canberra is known as Simpson and his donkey, but the one in the front of the New Zealand War Memorial in Wellington is known as Henderson and his donkey.

Some of the above information about Richard Alexander Henderson is taken from *'The Donkey Man,'* a children's book by Glyn Harper, 2004, ISBN 1 86948 6730.

Further reading: *'Simpson and the Donkey: The Making of a Legend'* by Peter Cochrane, 1992, ISBN 0 522 84502 9.

### **Easter at Castle Cornet By Liz Walton**

The Guernsey Museums Service held a 'Historyfest' in the splendid setting of Castle Cornet during the course of the recent Easter weekend. This was part of the Channel Islands Heritage Festival and as such, it received publicity throughout the Islands and further afield.

Good Friday and Easter Saturday were given over to a First World War theme, with talks, demonstrations, exhibitions and handling sessions. I was invited to create a display of handmade poppies from the fifteen Guernsey Poppies project in the Castle's Hatton

Gallery. The Gallery was also the setting for a table-top display of First World War related items and for a series of talks about, and demonstrations of uniform and equipment, where Russell Doherty was the speaker, and being accompanied by members of the Guernsey Military History Company who were dressed in the various uniforms of 1915, carrying weaponry of that period.



Russell explained how uniforms changed over the war years and also the differences between uniforms of French, German and British soldiers and some of the reasons for these differences. Some were surprisingly mundane, like the lack of a suitable home produced red dye for cloth, resulting in a blue and white rather than red, blue and white woven fabric for French soldiers. Also, German soldiers wore long leather boots at this stage rather than the puttees and short boots worn by soldiers of other countries, because leather was still readily available to them in 1915. The boots got shorter as the war continued. French soldiers' boots were made of hide with the absorbent side outwards so that they could absorb more waterproofing agent. Reasons why leather belts were being replaced by webbing ones were also explained.



This was the first time that the Company had included a French soldier of the First World War, since previous displays had usually concentrated on the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry and the Guernsey contingents for the Irish Regiments, but this was a centenary commemoration and the RGLI had not yet been established at this stage. However, Guernsey reservists in the French Army had been recalled in 1914 and were still involved in fierce fighting on the Western Front. The photograph overleaf shows a Guernsey *'poilu'* complete with a very long rifle and bayonet, and well-dubbed boots.

We also had an enemy soldier, complete with a spiked Pickelhaube helmet (literally translated it means 'pointed hat') worn by German forces until 1916. He cut a rather splendid figure despite the fact that the helmet served no useful purpose and was purely for display. Originally they were made cured and polished leather but as the war caused a shortage of this they were made from cheaper and more readily available materials such as thin sheet steel and even pressed felt. The leather helmets were highly reflective so a cloth cover was supplied, but the spike still attracted attention and

even the best leather did not stand up to shrapnel and shell fragments. However the German Army persisted with them until 1916. Our 'Hun' was dressed in the Field Grey

uniform of 1915 and was equipped with the standard rifle and bayonet but he also carried an improvised metal mace. Since the troops were not really equipped for trench warfare at this stage, improvised weapons like this were common.

The British Army was represented by men of D Company, the Guernsey contingent of the 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment who had left the island for training in March, 1915. These men were all volunteers from the Royal Guernsey Militia. But another, often overlooked, group left at the same time, consisting of officers and men of the Royal Guernsey Artillery and Engineers who, together with a large contingent from Alderney, formed the 9<sup>th</sup> Divisional Ammunition Column. They let to train in Scotland in March, 1915 as the Column was part of the 9<sup>th</sup> (Scottish) Division. The reasons for the differences in equipment and uniform were explained on the basis of the different type of task they undertook. The Ammunition Column transported ammunition for the artillery and so were not equipped to attack. They wore breeches as they needed to ride and drive horses and also had a leather ammunition bandolier worn across the chest.

As a special tribute to those who had fought in the Great War, on Good Friday the Castle's noon day gun was fired by the *'poilu'*, and on Easter Saturday a First World War nurse had the honour of firing it.

Other outdoor events included demonstrations of drill and bayonet practice in the Castle grounds which were very popular with children. I was based in the Hatton Gallery with a laptop with access to our [www.greatwarci.net](http://www.greatwarci.net) website so that members of the public could get help in tracing their ancestors who fought in the First World War. I had numerous interesting enquiries including one from a lady whose grandfather had been wounded while serving with the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. He had been sent to the convalescent home at Les Touillets to recuperate and family links with the Island had continued since then.

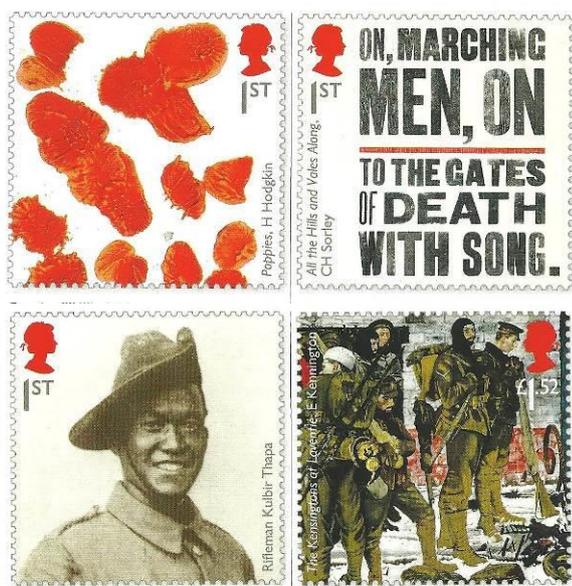
I was also able to inform people about the progress of the 1500 Guernsey Poppies project. So far we have over 800 handmade poppies in various media, many of which were on display. We acquired some additional ones over the weekend as there were poppy making workshops for children and some chose to donate their efforts to the project. Overall the event was well attended and well received by



people of all ages, visitors as well as local people and hopefully helped locals and visitors learn about the role of Channel Islanders in the Great War.



## Philatelic Matters



The British Post Office has just released its latest set of stamps commemorating Great War events of 1915, with three further annual issues yet to appear. As with the previous issue, the PO has made use of photographs, while the simplicity of the football and the Gallipoli dusk is more effective for me than is a 'chunk' of Eric Kennington's masterpiece



## The Jersey Archive

A sight that many men who were in the British Army garrison will recall from before and during the Great War. No prizes for saying Pier Road!

For the fourth year in a row, Jersey Heritage, is holding its 'What's your Street's Story' series of Saturday morning talks at the Archive between 10.00 and 13.00 on the dates shown left. You can directly add any or all of the dates to your Tablet, Laptop or PC, by visiting the following link:

<http://www.jerseyheritage.org/whats-on/what-s-your-street-s-story->

If you wish to attend, please book by ringing 01534 833300, or emailing: [archives@jerseyheritage.org](mailto:archives@jerseyheritage.org)

### Schedule of Talks for 2015

16 <sup>th</sup> May:	St Aubin's Harbour
20 <sup>th</sup> June:	Trinity Village
18 <sup>th</sup> July:	Le Hocq/Pontac
15 <sup>th</sup> August:	St Ouen's Village
19 <sup>th</sup> September:	Cheapside/Kensington Place
17 <sup>th</sup> October:	Halkett Place
<b>21<sup>st</sup> November:</b>	<b>Military (Surely a 'Must'?)</b>
19 <sup>th</sup> December:	TBC

## Edward de Faye

In Journal 56, I pondered whether Edward's brother, Francis, who had served in France in 1918 had visited his temporary grave at Gauche Wood and placed the Jersey shield on his grave marker. I was struggling to see how a junior rank could have had *carte blanche* to wander around rear echelon areas from sector to sector to visit Gauche Wood, and certainly during 1918, before the Germans had captured the area in March, and then after, when the Wood was retaken in September. But, what about 1919?

With the recent receipt of a photograph, whether Francis did or did not visit Edward's grave, the question may now be irrelevant. The photograph which was clearly taken with numerous others, not least the lower of the two photographs on page 13 of Journal 53, has been fixed to a photographic mount, and is annotated with a brief note and the date, 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1919. It should be stressed that there is no doubt about the authenticity of this new evidence, it was provided by a de Faye family member.

There is now some work to be done over the next month or so, countering arguments and discounting the 'six grave marker' photograph that contains Donald Tinkler's marker as evidence. But, on the plus side, a rational case can be made to the CWGC for a non-intrusive ground survey to be undertaken in the appropriate part of Gauche Wood. To complement this work, where I am aiming to submit Edward's case to the CWGC by the end of July, it is fortuitous that I had already planned to visit the Wood again in about six weeks to re-evaluate the map features and contours then and now, given the availability of photographs that have turned up since my last visit.

### Victoriana

In recent months, some attention has again been focused upon the involvement of Old Victorians during the Great War.



Looking back to when Jersey's Rolls of Honour and Service were put together, the contents of the College's Book of Remembrance were superimposed onto the 1919 Rolls, with very little further analysis save that any duplications were avoided. However, as most members are aware, since then there have been occasions where omissions (e.g. Emerson Currah) and corrections (e.g. Chester Church who had originally featured in the Roll of Service) were found through unrelated research.

In such cases where a man's name has been missed from the College's War Memorial (Sir Galahad), it has been brought to the College's attention to rectify.

Having been produced a couple of years after Jersey's Rolls, the Book was more accurate, but it has recently been found that there at least two dozen more men to be added, four of which should appear on Sir Galahad. Indeed, those four:

- 2730 Alfred Stoneley Taylor
- 2786 Angus John Baine (or Bayne) MacNicol
- 2944 Kenneth Campbell Findlay
- 2979 Charles Edmund Cooper,

have also been highlighted to the College, with supporting evidence provided for each man. How has this identification been possible? At first, seemingly haphazard on my part, but a gentleman in Jersey, by the name of Tony Bellows, runs the website

[www.tonysmusings.blogspot.com](http://www.tonysmusings.blogspot.com) which includes a link to images of the pages in the College's Registers that exist from 1852 to 1956 (Unfortunately, these are 90 degrees out, I have developed a crick in my neck, and am yet to find a way of turning them!). Each boy is listed by the year and term of entry, and then alphabetically, and given a Roll number (see above). From there, it's a case of comparing the names with other data to see if they served or not, disregarding those already listed in the Rolls.

If we take **Alfred Stoneley Taylor** (2730) who entered College in the Second Term of 1902, his entry in the Register read that he was the son of FH Taylor, 18 Mulcaster Street, who left in 1904. Research has shown that, at the time of the 1901 Census, 12 year old Alfred was living at the Queen's Hotel in Mulcaster Street in St Helier. Queen's Hotel was number 18 (It is now Tanguy's Bar having also been the Sussex Hotel). He was born in Jersey in 1889, and his parents were listed as Francis H and Esther A Taylor, aged 58 from Devonshire, and 34 from London respectively. An older brother, Herbert H, was also listed. Given that he left College in 1904, Alfred would have then been 15 years old. His mother's maiden name was Stoneley.

Alfred was not listed in the 1911 Census, however, his father did appear, boarding at 55 Lower Bath Street. Francis Hamon Taylor was shown as aged 68, from Exeter, and was now a widower. His wife, Esther Anne, who had been born in Bethnal Green, had clearly died sometime in the preceding 10 years, presumably in Jersey, although the location of her grave is not currently known. Francis died in February, 1915, and as buried in Mont-à-l'Abbe Cemetery.

The first document for finding that Alfred had died on war service, came from the National Probates Calendar's Index of Wills and Administrations for 1919. His full name and service details were clearly stated, these being broadly consistent with the detail contained on his Commonwealth War Graves Commission entry below:

<http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/668108/TAYLOR,%20A%20S>

Alfred served throughout much, if not all, of the Great War on HM Yacht '*lolaire*', his war service entitled him to the 1914-1915 Star, and the British War and Victory Medals. This was recorded on the Medal Roll for the Mercantile Marine Reserve, in which he was shown as being on the '*Almathaea*', however, this was the former name of the '*lolaire*' which had originally been requisitioned by the RN for patrol duties in northern waters. The Medal Roll made reference to an issue certificate, but it is not known who the recipient was, since there were no familial annotations, i.e. WW for Widow, FR for father and so forth. Perhaps it was the executor of his estate.

So far, this all is rather dry (if you will forgive the pun!), however, there is a much broader story associated with Alfred Stoneley Taylor's watery death on the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1919

The '*lolaire*' was carrying sailors who had served during the Great War back to the Scottish Isle of Lewis. She had left the Kyle of Lochalsh on the mainland late in the evening of the 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1918.



HM Y '*lolaire*' (As '*Almathaea*' in 1908)

Then, at 02:30 a.m. on New Year's Day, as the ship was approaching Stornoway, it struck a crop of infamous rocks known as 'The Beasts of Holm', a few yards offshore and just a mile away from the safety of Stornoway Harbour, and eventually sank. The final death toll was officially put at 205, of whom 181 were Lewis Islanders, out of the 280 thought to be on board. But, as the ship was badly overcrowded, and there was a lack of proper records, the death toll may have been slightly higher. A John F Macleod from Ness, on the Isle of Lewis, saved 40 lives, swimming ashore with a heaving line, along which many of the survivors made their way to safety. The sailors were wearing their full uniforms, including heavy boots, so swimming from the wreck was difficult, indeed many men of that time had never previously had the opportunity to learn how to swim. Many songs and poems, such as '*An Iolaire*', describe the women of these men finding their men washed up on the shore the next day.



**The HMV '*Iolaire*' Memorial**

This was, and is, the worst maritime disaster for the loss of life in UK waters in peacetime since the wreck of the SS Norge off Rockall in 1904, and the worst peacetime disaster involving a British ship since the RMS Titanic in 1912.

An Admiralty inquiry not long after failed to find a satisfactory explanation for the disaster. The inconclusive findings generated much ill feeling amongst the Lewis population amidst accusations of a 'whitewash'. Whilst drunkenness among the crew was discounted at the inquiry, the vessel was sailing at night in poor visibility and in deteriorating weather. To this day, the entrance to Stornoway harbour is not the most straightforward for navigators, so it is likely that a navigational error was to blame. Indeed, this appears to be supported by the crew of a fishing vessel who had noticed that the '*Iolaire*' was not navigating the correct course for entering the harbour.

Turning our attention to **Angus John Baine (or Bayne) MacNicol** (2786), we find that he had already been listed in the Roll of Service as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, given that news of his death had not filtered back neither to the College nor the Island. The College's Register notes that he was the son of Captain A MacNicol, had entered in the Third term of 1903, and that he had left the following year.



But, pre-dating this, the 1901 Census for Jersey shows that his mother Elizabeth Diana (née Davidson) and three sisters, Valentine, Drusilla and Iris, as well as young Angus, were living in Victoria Crescent.

His father, (Mark) Angus (pictured left) who had been born in 1843, was in the Mercantile Marine and had been Master of the Allan Line's Canadian bound SS Numidian and later SS Bavarian, certainly between 1893 and 1903, before finally becoming the Commodore of the Allan Line fleet. He died in Toxteth in March, 1908. Elizabeth was 20 years younger than her spouse, and, it appears, was descended from King James VI of Scotland who became the British King James I.

At the time of the 1911 Census, Elizabeth, Valentine and Angus had vanished from sight, yet curiously, the two younger daughters, Drusilla and Iris, were at a Convent School in London. For Elizabeth, there is a possible explanation in that she had married again, this time to an Italian Count, Patroclo Civardi who was also a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Italian Army, and headed off to Turin in Italy where she died in December, 1920. The disappearance by Valentine and Angus might have seen them head off to Canada explained by two facts.

The first is that Valentine would marry a Mark Lemon Blacker in September, 1914, the marriage certainly taking place in the Vancouver area of Canada, and she remained in there until she died in 1928.

The second fact is that Angus's name features on the Chilliwack War Memorial in British Columbia (pictured right)!



This has solely been attributed to the fact that two of his sisters lived in Chilliwack, Valentine and Drusilla, the latter marrying a William Hatton Beldam from that city in September, 1916. But on its own that did not justify inclusion.

However, the provider of the puzzle's final piece turned out to be Drusilla who would become a leading light in the community of Chilliwack. An article in the 'Chilliwack Progress' for the 20<sup>th</sup> March, 1963 (<http://theprogress.newspapers.com/image/77074592/>) describes that she and Valentine came to Canada, in March, 1914, to stay with Angus. With the outbreak of the Great War, he left for Britain in September, whilst they remained. Angus was back in Britain by mid-October, 1914, where he was commissioned into the Seaforth Highlanders before later transferring to the Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery in about June, 1916. This is reflected in London Gazette, issues 28940, 29598 and 29636.

He died of wounds on the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 1917 at a Casualty Clearing Station and is buried in Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension (Reference VI.C.2)

<http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/995825/MACNICOL,%20ANGUS%20JOHN%20BAYNE>

His CWGC certificate of commemoration shows that his parents were Angus and Elizabeth Diana MacNicol. The College Register shows Captain A, this equates with his first name.

Having so far looked at the family circumstances associated with Alfred Taylor and Angus MacNicol, it seems clear that any cohesion that was needed either to contact or be contacted by the College had largely evaporated by 1920, thus their names were missed. But, such loss of cohesion would have surely been very widespread and not for just the odd few names in Jersey.

Yet, as we can see with Angus, there was also what might be described as 'imperial mobility', i.e. the capacity for families and individuals to turn up and settle in the far-flung outposts of the British Empire. Apart from its own human contribution to that mobility, Jersey was very much a staging post for the many hundreds as they came back from, say, India, Australia or Canada to conduct business, gain appointments in other countries or to have a respite from hot and steamy climes.

Among them, we find the brothers, William Henry Findlay (2943), born on the 31<sup>st</sup> May, 1894, and **Kenneth Campbell Findlay (2944)**, born on the 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 1896. Both were born in Coonoor, Tamil Nadu in India, where their father, Joseph George, ran several coffee plantations in the Nilgiri Mountains region with his wife Katherine Henderson (née Walker) Findlay. There was also a daughter, Josephine Katherine, born in 1898.

It would appear that the boys would not get their first sight of England until 1904, when the family travelled 'home' having boarded the SS *Matiana* at Genoa. Both turned up at Victoria College for the First Term of 1907 and left that same year. But before that occurred, their parents and sister had headed back to Madras on the SS *Golconda* in February, 1905! One might think that it was a case of just 'dumping the kids' at a boarding school or on family, but, it was more a way of ensuring that a good education was had, given the isolated locations where some families lived. As well as Victoria College, the Findlays were schooled at Stanley House School in Bridge of Allan but it's not known whether this was before or after their sojourn in Jersey.

The next stop was Canada. William went in 1911 to take up an appointment with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in October of that year, and Kenneth followed in his footsteps almost a year later, leaving Bristol for Montreal in August, 1912. Their mother had meanwhile been widowed, and had married a Percy EG Mitcheson in India in October, 1911. Although he is not to be added to Sir Galahad, we have considered William because his documents support those of Kenneth's. So, William, being older, was first to enlist at Valcartier, PQ with the Canadians in September, 1914, and was part of the First Contingent that went to France in February. It would appear that he was later wounded, but in 1918 he would be commissioned into the KOYLI and then would be assigned to the Labour Corps, before relinquishing his commission in 1920. There is an indication that he was with the RAF for a stage, so Kew beckons!



Kenneth enlisted at Calgary in August, 1915, and gave his date of birth as the 4<sup>th</sup> June, 1894! Given that the brothers were born a 'week apart', one very much suspects that Kenneth was economical with the truth about his age! He was killed on the Somme on the 8<sup>th</sup> October, 1916 and is buried in Regina Trench Cemetery, Grandcourt (reference IV.A.16).

<http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/234781/FINDLAY,%20KENNETH%20CAMPBELL>

His certificate of commemoration shows that their mother remarried a Mr Mitcheson after the death of their father, Joseph George, and this consistent with the Canadian attestation forms. Both boys gave their NOK as Mrs PEG Mitcheson, of Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, South India.

Further supporting information, not least that Kenneth was not overly honest regarding his age, can be found on the following links:

<https://cottongrass.wordpress.com/2014/07/19/granddad-william-henry-findlay/>

<https://cottongrass.wordpress.com/2014/07/29/kenneth-cambell-findlay/>

**Charles Edmund Cooper (2979)** entered College in the First Term of 1908, and his entry in the Register reads that he was the son of CA Cooper from Penang, leaving in 1909.

The 1911 Census shows that 12 year old Charles Cooper was born in Penang and was living in Southampton at that time with his grandfather, who was born in Malacca in the Straits Settlements, as Malaya was then known, and that his older sister, Mabel Constance, had likewise been born in Penang, it is safe to assume that their absent parents were in Penang, and thus Charles was the boy who attended College.

Charles was killed on the 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1916 (the first day of the Battle of the Somme) and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. He was serving with the 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, and this Battalion was commonly known as the 'Public Schools' Battalion in a similar fashion to the Regiment's 17<sup>th</sup> Battalion being known as the 'First Sportman's' Battalion.

<http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/759198/COOPER,%20CHARLES%20E>

As can be seen, Charles's Regimental Number is PS/2397, the prefix 'PS' denoting 'Public Schools'. The actual number, 2397, also has a relevance. Before the outbreak of the Great War, the Regimental Numbering system was not centralised in the manner that it is today, thus each Regiment maintained its own system, having numbered its men from 1, 2 and so on upwards. The rapid expansion of August and September, 1914 strained the army's resources, and so individual Battalions started their own numbering systems.

The 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion commenced being raised in London on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1914, but would not be officially taken over by the War Office until the 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1915. It sailed to France on the 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1915 but would not join a frontline formation, the 29<sup>th</sup> Division, until the 25<sup>th</sup> April, 1916.

According to his Medal Index Card, Charles went to France with the Battalion in 1915, but his high Regimental Number of 2397 suggests that he had not joined the Battalion until sometime after its establishment. This may be supported by the fact that a Charles Edmund Cooper, who was a 17 year old Telegraph Operator, sailed from Singapore into London on the *Yasaka Maru*, arriving in London on the 4<sup>th</sup> June, 1915.

We turn to Charles's sister, Mabel. She married a Norman H Petch on the 6<sup>th</sup> December, 1917, and according to the Marriage Register, her deceased father was a Charles Augustus Cooper, thus it can be safely assumed that he was the CA Cooper referred to in the College Register as Charles's father. A record extract from 'Soldiers died in the Great War' also notes that PS/2397 Pte Charles Edmund Cooper was born in Penang. The connections with Penang are thus only too obvious, and it is virtually impossible that there were two Charles Edmund Coopers of his age within a small European population on that Island in the 1890/1900s.

The College was made aware these four men in March, initially by Email, and this was followed up in mid-April with the evidence, most of it covered above. So, it was pleasing to

hear subsequently, that the College's Headmaster had quickly accepted the need to add the names, and it is very likely that they will have been engraved on Sir Galahad by the time that you can read this.

Looking briefly at the other names identified, these are being added to the working copy of the JRoS, and will shortly feature on the web. But, it is interesting to find amongst these extra OVs a Queen's Councillor, a New Zealand air ace, and a Director-General of the BBC and the Managing Editor of The Times. Something for Journal 58!

### **Ronayne Writes**

With three important projects 'on a collision course' at the present time, along with ongoing routine work, I am having to defer non-essential work. However, there is still the following to report on:

**Schools' Great War Tours:** Preparations for the forthcoming Jersey schools' battlefield tour for the 22<sup>nd</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> June are continuing and steadily increasing in the amount of effort required to prepare. The ten secondary schools have now selected participating teachers and pupils, following, I understand, competitions in some cases, invitations in others. Among the 'deliverables' is a 'Teacher Training Day' aimed at improving awareness of Jersey's Great War experiences amongst local history teachers. This is scheduled to take place on the 19<sup>th</sup> May. Then a 'Pre-Tour Workshop' with pupils will take place in early June, during which the scenario for the tour will be set out based upon an introductory information pack that has already been provided to the schools. **(Editor:** Having seen the pack, Ian has certainly outlined a very comprehensive programme from start to finish). Liaison with the JEP is in hand regarding possible media tie-ups.

**Other Battlefield Tours:** Following the Schools' Tour, a four day Go Tours battlefield tour of Normandy is scheduled for the 25<sup>th</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup> June, with the usual D-Day sites, along with less well known inland locations including the Falaise Pocket and the Mortain counter-attack, to be visited. Then between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 6<sup>th</sup> September, there is a further four day Go Tours battlefield tour to Great War sites. For both of these tours there is an extra night in Jersey, beforehand, for attendees from Guernsey.

**Local War Walks:** I have just completed two 'Jersey in the Great War' themed walks for Visit Jersey's Spring Walking Week.

The first walk, which I had led several times previously is around St Helier, visited a number of sometimes obscure locations with a Great War link: the Savoy Hotel, the Police Station, the Grand Hotel, South Hill Battery and the Town Hall. There was a low turnout which I had thought might be an indication of declining interest.

However, the second walk, which was new in the programme, had a good attendance. This one was entitled 'Behind the Wire: St Ouen's Bay in the First World War'. I covered the defence of the Bay by the Militia, stories such as George Cawley being washed up and, of course, the Prisoner of War camp at Blanche Banques.

**Great War Memorial in France:** The JEP are very keen that the Island's authorities do not overlook important Great War anniversaries (the Contingent's departure for Ireland did not feature for example). They want to see some focus on Guillemont and Ginchy in September 2016, with pressure for official involvement, and possibly the unveiling of a memorial. Again, watch this space.

**Jersey Contingent Reports in the JEP:** I have agreed with the JEP to provide a regular update on Jersey Contingent's progress 100 years ago, culminating in the battles of Guillemont and Ginchy. Time needs to be found to write them!

**Jersey Heritage Blog:** This is continuing work.

**Great War Memorial in Jersey:** Frank Falle is continuing his efforts to erect a Great War memorial in the Weighbridge area. I have been on the periphery of his project, but I understand that matters are progressing well. Watch this space.

### **In the Media - Around the Press and Television**

It may seem strange for a Great War Journal, but we will start with a recent press item on World War II and the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbour in December, 1941 and one consequence of the attack that saw the USS Oklahoma torpedoed at its moorings and capsizing within minutes. Of its crew, some 400 marines and sailors were killed and then buried as unknowns in the Punchbowl Cemetery in Hawaii, some, but not all, singly in graves. Now, and after some pressure for and objections against, the US Department of Defense are looking at conducting exhumations with the intention of identifying as many men as can be done. This has very clear parallels to Fromelles, and one wonders whether the CWGC would similarly embark on such an exercise there or at any other locations?

Staying with the World War II theme for a moment or two, no one in the Islands could have missed the Liberation commemorations, and after, my sister sent some JEP newspapers and supplements. Of particular interest were the reproductions of Evening Post pages from 70 years ago. Amongst the items that caught the eye such as instructions not to pillage and loot, to drive on the right, no: drivers to Keep Left now, the fact that 9.36 Reichsmarks would buy you a pound sterling, and so forth it was also interesting to pick out names that we have tended to associate with the Great War.

We saw Théophile Le B Pirouet, by then a Commander RNVR, in charge of the landing operations by the liberation forces, while Oscar Maurant and Percy Luxon held senior positions in the Post Office and the Telephone Department respectively. It is quite possible that either or both had subsequently made use of skills learnt from serving with the Royal Engineers. Of sadder note, the 'In Memoriam' column on the 9<sup>th</sup> May had noted the death the previous year of Philip Ferey who had served with Hampshires, and of Wilfred Jennings who had died of wounds at Salonica in 1917. The latter's remembrance notice had been inserted by his older brother, Henry, who had served in the RN between 1906 and 1920. The St James's Band had paraded on the 9<sup>th</sup>, being led by the Drum-Major Dan Donovan, ex-MGC, and Bandmaster, ex-RSM, Jack Le Breton, DCM, MM. Jack's MM has been previously discussed in the Journal as to whether he had been entitled to its award as a Warrant Officer. This is perhaps worthy of further investigation, not least as to finding out where his medals are.

What is quite noticeable is that the editorial philosophies of today's JEPs and the Evening Posts of yesteryear are very different. JEPs seem to have filled up with opinions from all and sundry, health, fashion, nature and entertainment features, with comparatively little regard to informing its readership of the news and the events that may shape people's lives. It is tempting to suggest that in 50-100 years, one would glean little from today's JEP in terms of the Island's history. The Evening Posts, by comparison, have that history oozing out of every line that was written.

But, in reading those 1945 newspapers and Ian Ronayne's comments, that the JEP wants him to write of Guillemont and Ginchy, and that they are keen to see commemorations in France, it is a reminder of the fact that it was put to the previous editorial management team some 4-5 years ago, that they might make far more use of their archive in producing reproduction newspapers from the Great War!

Coming right up to date, the most prominent aspect of remembrance, on television certainly, were the commemorations at Gallipoli, and the events appeared to have better covered than those associated with the outbreak of the Great War. But other anniversaries were largely forgotten about, Second Ypres for example, the scene where poison gas was first used received little if any mention. Television cameras cannot be everywhere at once, and not every event can be covered to a sufficient depth, commemoration fatigue would soon set in for all (and I've barely recovered from the general election)!

Gallipoli also resulted, recently, in an interesting television documentary on Keith Murdoch, father of the News Corporation owner, Rupert Murdoch. Murdoch Senior had been attempting to carry a letter from a British war correspondent addressed to British Prime Minister Asquith, but had it taken off him at Marseille. As a result, he wrote a letter to Australian Prime Minister Fisher, setting out what he saw as incompetency in the conduct of the Dardanelles campaign. Called 'Gallipoli: When Murdoch went to War', it largely reflected what he had seen in August, 1915, and one suspects that many will sympathise with the actions that he took and what he had written. However, given that the programme boundary was defined by the Murdoch letter, there was acknowledgement that the 33 days spent on pre-planning the Landings had been a shambles, something that Murdoch could not have been privy to. Sir Ian Hamilton's lack of 'grip' which Murdoch did note, was rightly recognised as a contribution to the operation's failure.

Turning to the newspapers, Gallipoli again was amply covered almost to the exclusion of all else. In fairness, The Times with Allan Mallinson's excellent four-weekly column on the Great War did address Neuve Chapelle and Second Ypres very succinctly. There has been the usual number of 'hearts and minds' accounts such as an observation that a third of the RN's sailors had lied about their age! No surprise there for we Naval Gazers. The remains of men lost in France and Belgium still occur, and two separate burial ceremonies have taken place recently. In these cases, discovery had been made about 2-3 years ago, and the time-lag is a result of trying to identify the men through the personal effects or through families.

Not everyone may be able to get the Daily/Sunday Telegraph or The Times, so as a reminder, the following links may be useful to find Great War articles:

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/world-war-one/>

<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/archive/first-world-war/>

<http://ww1.thetimes.co.uk/>

<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/archive/first-world-war/article4162899.ece>

### **Naval Gazing – January 2015**

The trip to Kew in January saw the print-off of another 45+ naval records, the analysis of which can be found on pages 41 to 44. There were few individual surprises. Two men died during World War II and are commemorated by the CWGC, so one wonders if their deaths have been noted somewhere in Jersey? Similarly the loss of HMS Condor in

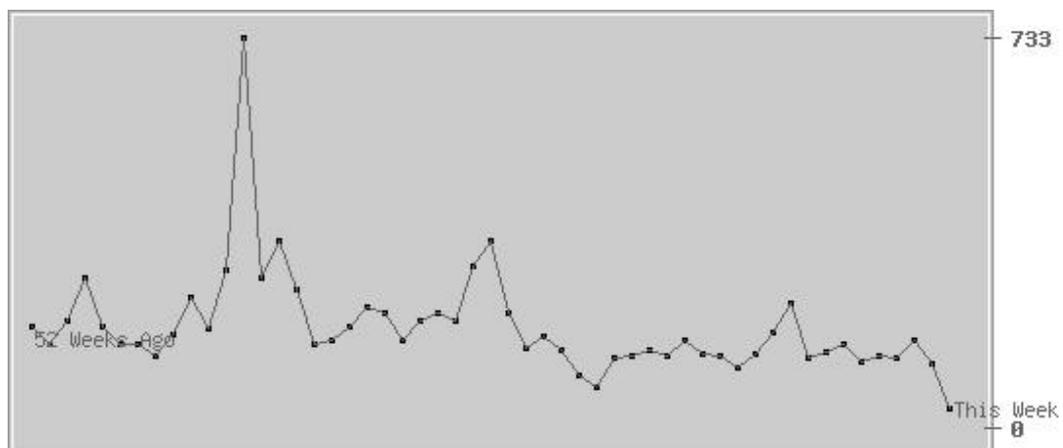
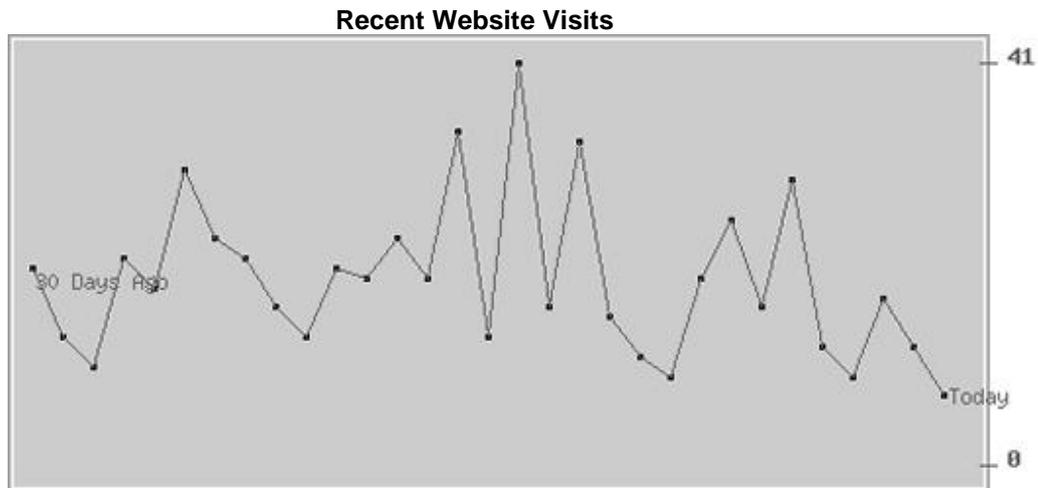
1901/1902 with the death of young Alfred Reynolds must have surely been commented upon in Jersey.

There is, as ever, a fair crop of 'Spells in Cells' and Hard Labour (HL), the latter with dismissals frequently following. But, being dismissed for being objectionable, as Stoker Paul Reynolds was, does take some beating! With the dumping of spitkids overboard, one might suggest that he was very much into H&S long before it became *de rigueur*! Given the closeness of the men on the lower decks, particularly when they were, relaxing, eating or sleeping, it is no wonder TB flourished.

As to future Naval Gazing work, following January's set of data, from its analysis, it soon became obvious that the National Archive is passing over its naval rating records to Ancestry, and for my part, it will mean that there should be no need to spend time and money at Kew to run off prints of each man's record, they can be read at home! It means that a change of process is needed however. Presently I go to Kew with a simple list of the service numbers as the key Search entry, while Ancestry will need the full names instead. A visit to Kew is unlikely to be before late-July, so something will be established by then.

### Website Workings By Roger Frisby

The total number of website visits has now reached 52160, an additional 1800 visits since the last Journal was published in February.



With regards to the respective Rolls of Honour and Service, the statistics for changes to our numbers since mid-November are as follows:

- Guernsey Roll of Honour: 1472 names (unchanged)
- Guernsey Roll of Service: 6233 names (up by 5)
- Jersey Roll of Honour: 1652 names (up by 12)
- Jersey Roll of Service: 7500 names (unchanged) (See Note below)

**Note:** There is a nett addition of 43 more names in the pipeline

Our friends at Findagrave.com have supplied a few more UK headstone photographs including that of the unfortunate Sgt William Law from Alderney who is buried at Gosport. The CWGC have now erected a headstone for him. I am making a brief visit to France very soon and I hope to visit a few more of our un-photographed men.

The new French 'Ring of Remembrance' at Notre Dame de Lorette shows the names of over **579,000** casualties. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, irrespective of nationality or rank and will most probably include a number who we include in our Rolls of Honour. I hope to make a short reconnaissance visit to see if we should return for a full photographic visit. To indicate the size of this new memorial, The Menin Gate lists 54,400 and Thiepval shows 72,200 names.

The past few weeks have been 'interesting' as far as administration of the site is concerned. Our original host, Streamline.net is now part of Fasthosts Internet Ltd., and they have recently updated their server software to a new version of Windows Server. Although forewarned, the migration did cause a few issues and a large time commitment as links and email addresses throughout our site had to be checked. All issues have now been resolved.

Also, at the same time but unconnected, I have been hit by a malware virus that brings up advertising web pages, with sound and video, when opening wanted pages. This in itself has been just a nuisance but the virus replicates itself and re-infects my computer each time I manage to find and clear it. A few expletives have been known to issue forth! The biggest problem has been the time wasted sorting things out.

### Faces Remembered

Captain Emile Dupont Aubin, pictured right, served with the New Zealand Medical Corps and not the RAMC as was claimed in the 1919 JRoH&S. Although Emile was born at Alexandra (Pirongia) in 1869, he was the son of Jersey born parents, John and Anne (née Lemprière) Aubin. Educated at Parnell Grammar School, he attended Auckland University gaining a BA in 1890. He went to London University in 1891 where he studied for his degrees as MRCS, LRCP, MB and BSc, becoming qualified in 1895. He spent a year as House Physician at the Middlesex Hospital, before returning to Auckland in 1897 and subsequently became the Surgeon at the Thames Hospital between 1899 at 1907. It was in Thames where he met and married Florence Hall in 1902



DR. E. D. AUBIN.

At the time of his enlisting to serve with the New Zealand Army Corps, he had been working as a surgeon in Auckland, but before this, he had already served for fifteen years with the medical staff for New Zealand's volunteer and territorial force.

Captain Aubin would serve for just over three years with the NZMC, from 1915 to 1918, and was hospitalised several times while on active service, on one occasion through developing rubella. Given the deployment of the NZ Army Corps it is quite likely that Captain Emile Dupont Aubin served in Gallipoli, though this is to be confirmed. He died in Auckland on the 7<sup>th</sup> March, 1957.

The following three photographs show 29726 Private Christopher William George Connor, and thanks goes to his grandson, Mike Anderson, a gentleman on the Isle of Wight who has very kindly allowed us to use them. In the first two, Christopher is the chap standing.



He would serve with the Militia's 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion after the outbreak of the War being given the service number 4526, before being conscripted in 1917, and it may be that the left hand photograph is from around this period. Based upon the data in JRoS, he was one of a draft of some 30-35 Jerseymen (c.29718-29752) who went to the Dorsetshire Regiment and then most of them joining the Regiment's 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion. In the other, both men have now got 'their knees brown'. The Battalion, in India in August, 1914, had landed in Mesopotamia that November before surrendering at Kut in April, 1916. Later reconstituted, in January 1917, it was given the role of defending the Tigris before heading to Egypt in April, 1918 and seeing the war out at Nazareth. Was the photograph taken in Cairo?

The third photograph below sees Christopher (third from the right) with half a dozen chums, and it is thought to have been taken in Egypt or Palestine.



Unfortunately, it is not known who any of his chums are, but it is quite possible that some were Islanders, given the number of Jersey men (over 350) who would serve with one or other of the Regiment's six overseas Battalions, and the 30 or so who joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> with him.

### **Out and About**

**Looking Back:** Three Museum visits for me, Tank Museum at Bovington. The Dorsets at the Keep in Dorchester, and the Fusilier Museum, Bury (see page 5 *et seq.*).

**Looking Forward:** Roger Frisby is in France late-May (see pages 36 and 37). Ian Ronayne on two battlefield tours (see pages 33 and 34). I shall be on the Somme for a fortnight in June/July, and hopefully at Kew in late-July.

## Odds and Ends

**Administrative Matters:** As ever, it would be of help if changes to Members' E-mail addresses are notified as they occur. This will enable me to keep the distribution lists up to date and for members to receive prompts on particular matters.

**Help Still Sought:** We're still trying to piece together an idea of the British Army's organisation in the Channel Islands during the Great War. We know, for example that after the respective Military Service Acts that home defence fell on the 2<sup>nd</sup> (Reserve) Battalion, RGLI and the RJGB, while 109 and 110 Companies, RGA were formed. But any data as to the command under the two Lieutenant-Governors would be of interest. If you can help, please contact Mark Bougourd.

**Jersey's Militia Pay Lists, 1914-1917:** This work is again stalled.

**Billy Doos, Notes from France:** Being carried over to the next Journal.

**Journal to Website Transfers:** There are a lot of articles appearing in past Journals that could also feature on the website with a limited amount of editing. A repeat call for authors to give thought to see what might feature on our site and supply fresh copy?

**Guernsey Commemorations in March:** A parade and a church service was held in St Peter Port back in March, and it was hoped to carry a report and photographs of the event. Unfortunately, the contributor has injured himself and was unable to produce that. He will hopefully soon recover and we wish him well. All things being equal, we should see the item in the next Journal.

## Enfin

Again, my thanks to those who contributed to this Journal for their inputs, both large and small.

At this stage of the proceedings, I normally mop my furrowed brow, let out a sigh of relief and head for the brandy, yet there is one more point to bring up and that is Ian Ronayne's statement that, 'The JEP are very keen that the Island's authorities do not overlook important Great War anniversaries...' Perhaps group members who are resident in the Bailiwicks could lend their voice by contacting Senators, Deputies and the seemingly long list of Island *fonctionnaires* to emphasis the message. They were advised, they were given the data, and they now need reminding! Given that 1916 will see major anniversaries such as Verdun, the Somme and not least Guillemont and Ginchy, places should be getting booked now.

Regards  
Barrie H Bertram  
18<sup>th</sup> May, 2015

## Journal Issue Dates For 2015

The four Journals for 2015 are currently planned to be published on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February, May, August and November respectively, or very shortly after those dates. As ever, I shall be looking for your articles by the 10<sup>th</sup> of the month.

**NAVAL GAZING JAN 2015**

Surname	Forenames	Number	Rank	Service	Ship	Born	Parish	Remarks	RoS	RoH
DE STE CROIX	Philip John	237655	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	3 Jan 1891	St S	Served 26 Oct 1906 to 9 Apr 1914 when invalided out due to old head injury. No obvious war service.	No	No
LE SUEUR	Charles Winter	292650	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Firequeen II	4 Sep 1876	St H	Served 25 Jul 1899 to 21 Feb 1905 when discharged SNLR. Frequent 'spells in cells'. Later a member of the Jersey Contingent.	Amend	No
LE SUEUR	Philip Clement	204428	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	16 Aug 1883	St H	Served 22 May 1899 to 9 Mar 1907 when transferred to RFR on 10 Mar 1907, with commitment to serve until 15 Aug 1913. Joined the RAN on 11 Mar 1915.	No	Amend
LE SUEUR	William John Hawkins	J92975	Boy, 1st Class	RN	HMS Powerful	23-Dec-00	St H	Served 17 Sep 1918 to 31 Dec 1928 as a minimum. Died Southampton Q2/1964.	Amend	No
PERREE	George John	200911	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Latona	5 Jun 1882	St H	Served 23 Aug 1898 to 30 Jul 1905 when he went 'On the Run' in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Several 'Spells in Cells'. No obvious GW service	No	No
RATTENBURY	Robert	167012	Boy, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Boscawen	1876	St H	Served 1 week, 21 Mar 1892 to 28 Mar 1892 when invalided out, cause not stated.	No	No
RAYMOND	George Charles	J24912	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	Greenwich (HMS Nonpareil)	7 Sept 1896	St B	Served 8 May 1913 to 26 Feb 1920 when invalided out, cause unknown. 1914-15 Star.	Add	No
RAYMOND	James George	J1260	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	Woolwich	29 Jul 1892	St B	Served RN 15 May 1908 to 9 Apr 1914 when invalided out due to a cataract in L Eye. Re-entered RN 7 Apr 1919, served until 3 Dec 1919 on HMS Attentive II (HMS Shirecliffe?) on Mine Clearance duties when demobilised. Served in MN during war period.	Amend	No
RAYNER	Frederick Somerton	M34531	Boy Artificer	RN	HMS Fisgard	07-Aug-03	NK	Served 9 Jan 1919 to 1 Jan 1929 as a minimum. Killed on board HMS Stratagem 22 Nov 1944 as a Warrant Engineer. Commemorated by CWGC	Add	No
READ	Thomas	K25673	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Mersey	13 Oct 1896	St H	Served 27 Apr 1915 to 9 Jun 1921 when demobilised. One 'Spell in Cells'. 1914-15 Star. Joined RFR, but some contradictory information re: date.	Amend	No
REED	Albert Winter	220843	Petty Officer	RN	HMS Invincible	29 Sep 1886	St H	Served 13 May 1902 to 31 May 1916 when killed in the Battle of Jutland and his ship sank.	No	Amend
REMON	James Edward	133029	Stoker, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Crocodile	20 Feb 1865	St L	Served 23 May 1885 to 9 Apr 1886 when invalided out, cause not stated. Prior RMIJ service noted. No obvious GW service.	No	No

RENAULT	James	213922	Petty Officer, 1st Class	RN	HMS Malaya	3 Feb 1885	St J	Served 20 Mar 1901 to 4 Feb 1925 when discharged with pension. Joined RFR 5 Feb 1925. Good service record. 1914-15 Star.	Amend	No
RENAULT	John Francis	J26543	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Achates	18 Feb 1897	NK	Served 26 Aug 1913 to 6 Aug 1924 when invalidated out due to Chronic Otitis Media. 1914-15 Star.	Amend	No
RENAULT	Louis	303624	Stoker	RN	HMS Firequeen II	6 Aug 1876	St H	Served 21 Mar 1903 to 9 Feb 1905 when invalidated out. Had deserted in 1903. No obvious GW service.	No	No
RENDELL	Arthur John	362102	Domestic, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Eagle	10 Feb 1883	St H	Served 6 Dec 1903 to 9 Jan 1904 when he went 'On the Run' at Liverpool? No obvious war service. RN unprepared to claim him as he was to serve 18m HL and dismissal from the Army with ignominy.	No	No
RENNELL	Henry	279893	Chief Petty Officer Stoker	RN	HMS Amethyst	24 May 1873	St H	Served 10 Jul 1895 to 23 Oct 1919 when demobilised. Transferred to RFR 5 Jul 1917. 1914-15 Star	Add	No
RENOUF	Cyril Henry	J44821	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Agincourt	7 Jun 1899	-	Born Newport, IOW, to JY parents. Served 4 Oct 1915 to 31 Dec 1928 as a minimum. LSGC. Died Q2/1978	Amend	No
RENOUF	Francis John	M12032	Plumber, 1st Class	RN	HMS Attentive	19 Sep 1898	NK	Served 22 Feb 1915 to 10 Mar 1919 when demobilised. 1914-15 Star	Amend	No
RENOUF	George Charles	148826	Petty Officer Stoker	RN	HMS Crescent	25 Aug 1869	Gr	Served 9 Apr 1889 to 5 Feb 1919 when demobilised. Spent time with Coastguard Service. 1914-15 Star. Died Dec 1937 on IOW.	Amend	No
RENOUF	John	K21186	Stoker, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Skipjack	4 Dec 1894	St H	Served 18 Nov 1913 to 6 Jan 1915 when invalidated out, cause unclear. 1914-15 Star	Amend	No
RENOUF	Percy James	298906	Stoker	RN	HMS Duke of Wellington II	12 Sep 1883	St H	Served 14 Oct 1901 to 24 Jun 1903. Appears to have been Invalided out, but no entry. No obvious GW service.	No	No
RENOUF	Richard Roy	J94055	Boy, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Impregnable	03-Jun-03	St Mn	Served 2 Jan 1919 to 31 Dec 1928 as a minimum. LSGC Medal. Died Q1/1975.	Amend	No
REPPER	Phillip	185128	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Attentive III	14 Sep 1879	St S	Served 12 Aug 1895 to 3 Mar 1906. Joined RFR 4 Mar 1906. Re-enlisted 2 Jan 1911 and served until 24 Apr 1919 when demobilised. 1914-15 Star.	Add	No
REYNEL	John Walter	J87630	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Achilles	27-Mar-00	Ty	Served 8 Apr 1918 to 6 Jun 1923 when invalidated out, cause unclear.	Amend	No
REYNOLDS	Alfred William	210666	Boy, 1st Class	RN	HMS Condor	24 Mar 1884	St B	Served 24 Jul 1900 to 17 Mar 1902 (Dec 1901?) when HMS Condor sank with all hands (131) in a gale off Cape Flattery, USA.	No	No

REYNOLDS	Paul	307290	Stoker, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Commonwealth	9 Mar 1882	St H	Served 11 Aug 1904 to 28 Feb 1906 when dismissed from the RN as being objectionable! 'Spells in Cells', and two periods of 90d HL. Threw 6 spit kids overboard and refused to work! No obvious GW service.	No	No
SMITH	Alfred	155565	Petty Officer, 1st Class	RN	HMS Good Hope	6 Oct 1874	-	Born Fareham, Hants but married to Edith Vardon in JY on 5 Oct 1902, having served on HMS Raven and Albacore. Several 'Spells in Cells'. Served 14 May 1890 to 1 Nov 1914 when HMS Good Hope was lost.	No	Amend
SOLLITT	Reginald Mesny	205616	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Firequeen	14 Jun 1883	St S	Served 22 Aug 1899 to 9 Mar 1905 when invalidated out, cause not stated. Joined RNVN Y14768 on 19 Jun 1916, then Pte 104781 in Labour Corps. Died Q1/1939.	Amend	No
SONNET	Virgile Henri	234286	Petty Officer Telegraphist	RN	HMS Ajax	9 Nov 1888	St H	Served 27 Jul 1905 to 8 Nov 1928 when discharged shore pensioned. Died London 7 Aug 1951. 1914-15 Star, LSGC. Subsequently served with British Military Mission in Southern Russia.	Add	No
SPILLER	Frederick John	200912	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Benbow	9 Jul 1882	St L	Served 23 Aug 1898 to 30 Oct 1923 when he was discharged with pension. Several 'spells in cells'. 1914-15 Star.	Add	No
SPILLER	James	139366	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Monmouth	5 Nov 1870	-	Born in Sidbury Devon. Parents James and Louisa resident in Jersey from 1871 to 1901 as a minimum. Served 1 Nov 1886 to 1 Nov 1914 when HMS Monmouth was lost. Spent time with Coastguard Service at Hope Cove in Devon. 1914-15 Star. Medals to Widow.	No	Amend
SPRATT	Albert James	115396	Boy, 1st Class	RN	HMS Ganges	13 Sep 1865	St H	Served 18 Jan 1881 to 31 Mar 1882 when he went 'On the Run'. No obvious war service. Assumed surname of Mintern.	No	No
SQUIRE	Reginald	253941	Warrant Officer	RN	HMS Impregnable	9 Oct 1875	NK	Served 24 May 1875 to 31 Jan 1918 minimum when appointed to Warrant rank. Instructor in Cookery. 1914-15 Star.	Add	No
STENLAKE	Morley	270626	Chief Engine Room Artificer, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Galatea	28 May 1880	St H	Served 12 Feb 1902 to 9 Sep 1922 when discharged with pension. Good service record. 1914-15 Star	Add	No
STEPHENS	Edward Oscar	208087	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	Woolwich (HMS Onslaught)	29 Jul 1884	St H	Served 25 Jan 1900 to 4 Aug 1924 when discharged shore pensioned. One spell in cells. POB either St H or St S.	Amend	No

STEPHENS	Frederick Baldwin	361090	Officers' Cook, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Dryad	28 Jul 1884	St H	Served 12 Jan 1903 to 3 Apr 1910 when discharged SNLR. Had gone 'On the Run' from HMS Dryad, but later recovered and sentenced to 21d HL. Appears to have enlisted in the Army during GW, serving with 6LCoy/RW Surreys and then 114Coy/Labour Corps.	Add	No
STEWART	Robert Warden	NA	Engineer Lieutenant	RN	HMS Drake	2 Aug 1888	Gr	Served 5 Jan 1904 to 6 May 1917 when transferred to Officers Section. Former ERA, 2nd Class 271264. Unclear as to Medal Entitlement. LSGC	Add	No
STOKES	Arthur Frederick	346050	Shipwright, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Victory II	13 Nov 1884	St S	Served 28 Apr 1903 to 27 Apr 1925 when discharged with pension. Good service Record. 1914-15 Star. Died 23 Jan 1945 at Gosport and is commemorated by CWGC.	Add	No
STOKES	William	205257	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Viknor	15 Sep 1883	St H	Served 18 Jul 1899 to 13 Sep 1913. Joined RFR 14 Sep 1913. Mobilised 2 Aug 1914, joined HMS Viknor on 5 Dec 1914. Died when HMS Viknor was sunk. One spell in cells. 1914-15 Star. Medals to widow.	No	Amend
SUMMERHAYES	Edwin	138526	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Jupiter	29 Jan 1871	St H	Served 16 Sep 1886 to 20 Mar 1912 when discharged Shore pensioned. Frequent 'spells in cells' including 27d HL for Smuggling. No obvious Great War service.	No	No
SWEENEY	Albert Henry	226632	Boy, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Northampton	6 Feb 1886	St H	Served 16 Jun 1903 to 24 Aug 1903 when discharged by purchase. No obvious GW service.	No	No
SYMONS	Walter	298747	Sick Berth Attendant	RN	HMS Victory	24 Nov 1880	NK	Served 31 Oct 1901 to 19 Jan 1909 when invalided out, cause not stated. Later joined the RAMC in rank of Sgt	Amend	No
SYVRET	Arthur Edward	214752	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	7 Jan 1886	Ty	Served 3 May 1901 to 9 Aug 1906 when invalided out, cause not stated. No obvious war service.	No	No
SYVRET	Francis Philip	169345	Stoker, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Victory II	15 Nov 1869	St My	Served 15 Sep 1892 to 1 Mar 1893 when discharged as undesirable due to medical history. Later served in Canadian Army 434598. KIA 26 Sep 1916.	No	Amend