

CHANNEL ISLANDS GREAT WAR STUDY GROUP



Officers and SNCOs – B Coy, 1st Bn RGLI – December 1918

**JOURNAL 25
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Hello All

Two weeks of gallivanting around France and it is back to catching up with events and producing yet another Journal! I do find that going away on holiday for a fortnight invariably involves a couple of weeks or more of having to re-educate and re-familiarise myself into the everyday routine of home life. Is that a function of old age? There is no need to answer!

“Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion” so Parkinson’s Law goes, while a favourite cliché of mine is that: *“I don’t know how I found the time to go to work”*. For me, Parkinson’s “Work” now equates with “The Great War”, and researching it continually means turning over yet one more stone or chasing down a new rabbit hole in the pursuit of information. My knowledge of the Islands’ involvement in the Great War has expanded exponentially from a very low starting point, and much of that is thanks to other members who have contributed to the Journal or have just E-Mailed.

Looking back we have been successful in the use of Information Technology, particularly with the website which carries much of our collective research and attracts positive comments from visitors seeking information or data. Much credit for that must go to Roger Frisby who ensures that updates are speedily implemented.

I am glad to say that this Journal is again quite sizeable with contributions from numerous members whether large or small (the contributions that is!), for which many thanks. So without further ado, I will let you read on.

This Issue’s Cover

The upper cover photograph reminded me of the old hoary Army joke that if two officers turned up on parade wearing the same uniform, then the junior officer must be improperly dressed! Clearly there is a variety of puttees, trousers, shirts and jackets in this photograph! Thanks go to Don Somerville and Mark Bougourd who provided them. They show the Officers of B Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry (RGLI) at Berck Plage in December, 1918, undoubtedly thankful that the War was over and a return to Guernsey would not be too long in coming. With the exception of one officer who is unidentified, their names are listed below:

Upper Photograph:

Standing: Second Lieutenants LH Smeardon, WC Hardy, JE Nichols & WE Le Gallez

Seated: Second Lieutenant R Bartlett, Lieutenant EM Langlois, Captain B Jones, Second Lieutenant SJ Foster & Unidentified.

Lower Photograph:

Standing: Sergeants TW Le Gallez, FM Martel, R Archer, AC Couch, EW Hamelin & O Jehan.

Seated: CSM HL Heaume, Captain B Jones & CQMS WR Symons.

Can you help identify the unnamed officer?

Able Bodied Seaman John William Helman - An Update By Liz Walton

Back in February, 2007 I wrote a piece for Journal 12 on the sad story of AB John William Helman, a Guernseyman who took part in the raid on Zeebrugge and was included in the ballot for a VC. However as the result of a series of unfortunate events when he died in 1920 he did not get a funeral with full military honours nor has he been recognised by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC), though he is on the St Andrew's Parish memorial inside the church (see below), and the Bailiwick memorial at the top of Smith Street. By chance I discovered his imposing headstone, which was provided by the London Channel Islanders' Society and unveiled with great ceremony in 1921 in the churchyard at St Andrew's whilst looking for that of Lieutenant Frank de Moulpiéd Lainé, of the RGLI, another brave Guernseyman who is not commemorated by the CWGC.



The reason for Lainé's non-commemoration is straightforward. Although he would die of wounds sustained at Neuf Berquin in April, 1918 he survived until 1922, just outside the official commemoration period. However, I felt that Helman did qualify for CWGC recognition under the category of having died of an illness contracted whilst on active service. He was a career sailor, his service record showing that he had joined the Royal Navy before the war as a Boy and been promoted to Ordinary Seaman on his eighteenth birthday in June, 1914. He was then promoted to AB on 24th August, 1915 and continued to serve in the Royal Navy until 13th February, 1919 when he was pensioned off because of illness. In the meantime he had volunteered for service on the "Daffodil", a converted ferry boat that accompanied HMS Vindictive in the raid on Zeebrugge on St George's

Day, 1918. His Service record states that he participated in the ballot for the VC granted for operations against Zeebrugge, 22nd and 23rd April, 1918 (London Gazette 23rd July, 1918). Also in the official report on the action, his officer, Cecil Dickinson, reported: "On the Mole I was joined by three or four of my own Company from the Daffodil.....After returning on board, I noticed Able Seamen Davies and Helman and others of my party assisting wounded on the mess deck."

John William was said to have suffered from "gassing at Zeebrugge but it was more likely to have been inhalation of the smoke that was supposed to have hidden the raiders from those on shore. His service record shows that after the raid he returned to Portsmouth where he had a shore posting on HMS Victory I, the accounting and holding Barracks for the Fleet sailing out of Portsmouth. This is probably when he was admitted to the Haslar Royal Naval Hospital.

Two Guernsey brothers, Sub-Lieutenant GL Nicolle and Midshipman EJ Nicolle, sons of Mr Louis Nicolle of Rocquaine both also saw action with the Royal Naval Reserve on coastal motor boats in the raid on Ostend and were promoted as a result of this.

Incidentally at least two other Guernseymen were at Zeebrugge. The Guernsey Weekly Press mentions William Mudge accompanying Helman on the raid, and Mark Bougourd recently found mention of 2574 Marine George Edwin Mansell, Royal

Marines in the London Gazette Issue 30807 published on the 19th July, 1918 as being included in the VC ballot.



As stated earlier John Helman was invalided out of the Navy in February, 1919 and spent much of the rest of his short life in hospital. He died at home in Guernsey age 24 on 28th February, 1920, of tuberculosis, a year after he had been pensioned off. The account of his funeral in the newspapers of the time makes sad reading where the lack of ceremonial was said to be due to "an unfortunate oversight" caused by the miscarriage of an order. Captain Cowley, CRO had made arrangements whereby a gun carriage and a party of soldiers would have been present, but although the funeral group waited for a considerable time they did not arrive and family and friends carried the undraped coffin and walked to the cemetery.

It is perhaps possible that this "oversight" started the chain that led to his non-commemoration i.e. if the military funeral did not happen, for whatever reason, perhaps the right papers did not go forward to the CWGC to initiate the process of recognition. As Helman had been in the Navy until three months before his death, and tuberculosis does not normally develop to the terminal stage within that time scale it seemed obvious that he had died of an illness contracted whilst on service and so I applied to the CWGC in November, 2005 for recognition on that basis. In June, 2007 I received an E-Mail

stating that the documentary evidence that I had provided had been forwarded to the Ministry of Defence. Then in August, 2007 a letter arrived stating:

"I am afraid that the Ministry of Defence Naval Historical Branch has informed us that Able Seaman Helman does not qualify for war grave status. Based on the evidence provided his death cannot be recorded on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission register, because although it stated that Able Seaman Helman died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on 28th February, 1920, his service record shows him to have been invalided on 13th February, 1919, with no indication of a pre-existing condition".

This did not seem to me to be acceptable, because it was almost impossible that he had not been suffering from tuberculosis when he was invalided out thirteen months before his death. No actual cause of invalidity was given in his records, so it was necessary to find a link. This came from local newspaper reports, which stated that Helman had been in Haslar hospital and was a patient for some time at Sanatoria at Frimley and Brompton. Haslar was the Naval hospital in Portsmouth which housed a large number of patients suffering from tuberculosis in the immediate post-war period. Barrie Bertram is currently attempting to get hold of relevant patient records at Haslar for the period. Frimley was the Sanatorium for patients of the Brompton Hospital and both specialised in the treatment of tuberculosis. Records for these two establishments are now kept at the Royal London Hospital Archives and Museum in Whitechapel and are administered by Barts and the London NHS Trust. I was given access to these records which showed that Helman had been admitted to the

Brompton Hospital on 19th February, 1919. This means that there was only 6 days between his being invalided out of the Royal Navy and his admission to hospital as an in-patient suffering from tuberculosis. He moved to Frimley in April, 1919, and by August when he was discharged into the care of the King Edward Sanatorium in Guernsey his condition was said to be poor. This additional evidence has now been forwarded to the CWGC with a request that they look again at a possible commemoration, and they have agreed to send it on to the Ministry of Defence. If any information comes through, from Haslar that too can be added.

In the meantime Roger Frisby and I had both attempted to contact possible living relatives of Helman, as he had a brother, Arthur Stanley, who was a young child in 1920. There had been one Helman family in the local telephone directory but nothing came of that contact and it is no longer listed. However a message left in a forum on the "Guernsey Press" website in August, 2007 had yielded a reply which unfortunately went into my Spam mailbox and wasn't found until much later. I replied at the time of finding it but heard nothing further. Spurred on by the latest developments I decided to try to make contact again and this time received a reply from Mr André Helman who turned out to be John Helman's great nephew. He has documents and photographs, and his brother has the cutlass carried by Helman at Zeebrugge and referred to in a newspaper article as having been displayed in the window of Mr Freeman's antique shop in the Pollet. I am awaiting copies of pictures of these items, which he is happy to have published in the journal and on the website.

I am hopeful that the medical records now supplied to the Ministry of Defence will be enough to secure Helman's commemoration with the CWGC. His headstone is in a very poor condition as there are no family members on the island to look after it, and the lettering describing his part in the Zeebrugge raid is falling away from the stone and will soon be illegible. If he is recognised maintenance of the headstone will become the responsibility of the CWGC and his contribution will not be forgotten.



A Poppy for AB Helman on Remembrance Day.

Presentation to La Société Guernesiaise

An Extract From last Journal:

Stop Press. Great War Presentation at La Société Guernesiaise On 18th February at 7.30 p.m., Liz Walton will be giving a presentation on the Great War and Guernsey to La Société in the Candie Theatre which is at the rear of the Museum. If you're in Guernsey at that time and have the opportunity to go, Liz will be pleased to see you, and although I know that many will be unable to make it, do tell any friends and relatives that you may have about it.

From La Société Guernesiaise Newsletter of April, 2009

On February 18th the [Family History] Section was entertained to a talk by Liz Walton, entitled "Guernsey in the First World War". Liz became interested in the subject when she inherited photos and notes from her aunt who had been to France with the Salvation Army during the Great War. Her research brought her into contact with others of similar interest and the Channel Islands Great War Study Group was created!

Almost every family in the island was affected in some way by the war because around 1500 men with local connections lost their lives during the conflict, sometimes several from the same family or close social or work group, and in a population of only 40,000 such close connections were inevitable.

The principal industries were quarrying and agriculture and there was a large French colony on the island working in both industries. There was also a garrison of English troops on the island stationed mainly at Fort George bringing an English language element into a mainly French speaking community, that being the official language at that time! At the outbreak of war the garrison were immediately recalled to the mainland and the French were also recalled to serve their country. The two Guernsey Militia Battalions were mobilised – some 2000 men – to replace the departing troops.

There were a great many volunteers for all areas of the English forces and the recruitment rate was said to be the highest in Britain, per head of population. One notable recruit was George Nurse who had been awarded a VC in the Boer war and at age 41 immediately joined up and fought throughout the war! Many Guernsey men distinguished themselves in various areas during the conflict and in 1916 the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry was formed. By 1918 the Regiment had suffered such severe losses that it was no longer a valid fighting unit and it was appointed 'Haig's Guard' at his General Headquarters at Montreuil.

Guernseymen who had emigrated came from all over the world to serve their country and the war changed the pattern of life on the island and women were unwilling to give up the independence that the war years and the absence of the men had given them and careers became their objective rather than settling for domestic service followed by marriage and domesticity! Liz Walton's talk was well received and followed by a brief question period.

And, finally from our 'cub' reporter Mark Bougourd:

Tonight Liz gave the presentation at La Société Guernesiaise, An enthused crowd of approximately 30+ people gathered at Candie Gardens theatre for the attendance at

19:45 hours sharp. After a brief technical issue with laptops and projectors Liz got her presentation well underway on The Great War and how it affected Guernsey people, this too a quiet but attentive and interested audience. The talk focused on the war from a chronological order starting with pre-August 1914, mobilisation and carried on through the war years past 1918 covering the many aspects of the war from the Irish Contingents to the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, not forgetting such diverse subjects as those who served at sea (e.g. the HMS Bulwark disaster) and in the air including coverage of the pioneering French Aeronauts, and with women in the munitions factories and how the Great War had, long after the return to Guernsey impacted Island life by finishing on the article of the Guernsey Benches for wounded pensioners.

After the talk Société members were invited to ask questions or have a personal chat with Liz on their way out and were also encouraged to visit the Channel Islands Great War Website later if they so wished with any follow up question they may have.

All in all a good talk by Liz and a good evening certainly had by all, measured by the applause and thanks of the audience.

Faces Remembered

In this issue, it is good to be able to connect a couple of “Faces Remembered” with success that the Group has achieved in having men who are at last commemorated by the CWGC.

In the case of the first man, Private Albert E Warne of the North Staffordshire Regiment, Liz Walton and Roger Frisby discovered the accompanying Guernsey Press article from 1916. In support, of this first piece of evidence, Mark Bougourd came up with the Medal Card that had also annotated that he had been KIA on 18th August, 1916. But, there was nothing else. Neither the CWGC nor the “Soldiers Died in the Great War (SDGW)” database recorded this fact.

Unsurprisingly, there was a ‘red herring’ in that the Medal Card was also annotated with a reference to the Regiment’s 7th Battalion which had indeed been at Gallipoli and by January, 1916 had moved to Egypt. Had Albert been sent back to that Battalion in March?

Like the oracle at Delphi, the SDGW database was again consulted, this time to look at the incidence of North Staffordshire casualties on a “per Battalion” basis during August, 1916, and it was found that the 7th Battalion had seen ten deaths during the month. However, more importantly, these were all deaths from illness or wounds and they gave no indication that any actions against the enemy had involved the Battalion. This was the case for all the other Battalions except one, the 1st Battalion, for on that day, SDGW listed six men who were KIA. The assumption was made that, if Albert was killed on this date, he had been so while serving with the 1st Battalion. But, there was not quite enough evidence.

Fortunately, a visit to Kew was already planned. The 1st Battalion’s War Diary for the period was reserved and duly read, and it contained the entry on 19th August, 1916 that in the previous 24 hours, seven men had been KIA during fighting in the area south of Guillemont, one more than that listed in SDGW, and that this man was very likely Albert Warne. Surprisingly, elements of his service records also survived and although some pages were barely legible, it was still possible to extract enough material as another piece of evidence to justify his commemoration by the CWGC.



Pte. Abert E. Warne

Mrs. Warne, of the Varendes, Lower Rohais, St. Andrew's, received the following letter on Saturday:—

Infantry Record Office,
31st August, 1916.

Madam,—It is my painful duty to inform you that your husband, Pte. A. E. Warne, of the North Staffords, was

killed in action on August 18th, and I am to express to you the sympathy and regret of the Army Council at your loss.

F. G. BOWLES, Captain.

Private Warne, who was 26 years of age, enlisted in February, 1915, in the North Staffords, and took part in the campaign at Gallipoli. He was invalided home, suffering from dysentery, and remained in hospital for five months, after which he returned to Guernsey, where he was stationed with the Staffords. On March 10 he again left for the front, and remained there till the time of his death. Previous to enlisting Pte. Warne worked for Mr. E. Roussel, Les Abreveurs, St. Sampson's. He leaves a wife and three children, who live with his mother at the Varendes, to mourn his loss.

Article from the Guernsey Press

Although Albert Warne was living in Guernsey at the time of his death and had done so since 1901 or earlier, he had been born in Jersey as had his parents. As a result, he is recorded on our Rolls of Honour for both Guernsey and Jersey.

A letter with the amassed evidence was sent off at the beginning of March, and a very quick response stating that he would now be commemorated was received in early April. His name will now be added to the Thiepval Memorial to the Somme Missing in due course.

The second "Faces Remembered" to be commemorated by the CWGC is Captain Alwin Claydon Bailey, MC, of the East Lancashire Regiment. His 'discovery' was also by chance, and again involved Roger who, when over in Jersey for the Armistice commemoration last year, was looking at headstones in St Saviour's Churchyard when he noticed Captain Bailey's headstone, with the date of death as 25th June, 1920 and marked "Pro Patria Mori". Backtracking on the information we had, Captain Bailey had originally been listed in the Roll of Service element, not least because it had been compiled in 1919, some six months before his death.

As had been reported in the article "JEP Enquiry" on page 34 in Journal 24, we had been contacted within hours of the JEP article being published and subsequently received photographs and information via E-Mail and telephone from his niece, a Miss Adeline Mundy, who still lives in Jersey. It had been anticipated that this material would supplement data from his Officer's File at Kew. Not so! Somewhere along the line while at Kew, I failed to identify the file reference and therefore could not research it and take photographs. Thinking that the file no longer existed, and I now gather that this was a possibility, I prepared a letter for CWGC consideration based on the family's material, and submitted it.

I am pleased to say that the response was again both prompt and positive, the latter aspect being a particular surprise considering the lack of file data provided. Incidentally, I tried a number of other searches a few weeks after and discovered that the file did exist, and Tony Coleman very kindly arranged for a copy. As it turned out, it contained nothing that would have added to the case!



**Captain Alwin Bailey leaving Buckingham Palace
with his sister Gwen on 5th March, 1920, having
received the MC from King George V**

In Alwin Bailey's case, the combination of family material, officer's file and the East Lancashire's regimental history has provided interesting research and it is clear that he, like so many others, was a courageous man! It appears that he enlisted as a Private into the 23rd (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in London on the 9th October,

1914, whilst a theology student. This Battalion was more widely known as the 1st Sportsman's Battalion and would soon move from London to Hornchurch in Essex. The Battalion had a number of men who were considered to be officer candidates, and their history recounts that these men were all formed into one distinct company, E Company, which acquired the nickname of the "Essex Beagles" since it was said that they would meet and rather than parade!

Six months later, Alwin would be discharged as a private soldier, the normal process of the time, and would be commissioned into the East Lancashire Regiment. It seems that in the middle of 1915 he would join their 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion which was then based at Plymouth and which performed two functions. First as part of a larger garrison, it was required to defend Plymouth and second, it provided drafts of officers and men to the East Lancashire Battalions deployed overseas. It was as a result of this latter function that Alwin joined the 6th (Service) Battalion.

At present, I am unable to establish Alwin's date of joining the Battalion. He is not listed among the officers when they left Blackdown in June, 1915 for the Mediterranean when the Battalion was deployed at Helles during practically the whole of July and later at the Battle of Sair Baba on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Leaving Gallipoli on 18th December, the Battalion would spend a month on Lemnos, and another month in Egypt before heading off to Kuwait and Mesopotamia where they deployed against the Turkish forces.

However, Alwin is first mentioned in the regimental history on 17th April, 1916 when it is reported that he had been seriously wounded. The East Lancashires had been ordered to retake a trench line at Beit Aisa, some 5-10 miles ENE of Kut-Al-Amara, when they encountered heavy fire from their rear. For Alwin, this meant a bullet in the head above his left ear! Unsurprisingly, medical evacuation quickly followed and he was taken to Karachi for treatment. It appears that treatment necessitated the fitting of a metal plate, but it is not known when.

Alwin would be sent back to England for six months convalescent leave. The officers file material is interesting in that he landed in Folkestone on 20th August, 1916, having disembarked from the cross-channel ferry from Boulogne! However, there is also a hospital patient's label from HMHS Neuralia dated 8th August, 1916. I think that it is fairly safe to assume that the Neuralia brought him from India to France, landing him at Marseilles where he, and others like him, was sent on a long, and probably often interrupted, train journey northwards. The Neuralia, by the way, would be one of the ships deployed at the D-Day landings off Normandy transporting US troops for Omaha and Utah Beaches, and it would later be sunk in the Mediterranean in May, 1945, having struck a mine.

His convalescence leave over, Alwin would return to the East Lancashire's 6th (Service) Battalion, which by now was north of Baghdad. He is mentioned twice more in the regimental history, when for the second time he is wounded on 30th April, 1917, and later when the award of the Military Cross (the recommendation for this is on page 33) is recorded the following February. There is nothing in the material gleaned so far that indicates the extent of this second wound, or his subsequent military career save that he relinquished his commission in May, 1920. Finally, as has been stated he died on 25th June, 1920. The cause of death was septic meningitis. However, the memorial card cites that it was as a result of a wound.

There is still more research work to be done, and a look at the 6th (Service) Battalion's War Diary will be on the agenda for my next trip to Kew. Incidentally, Miss Mundy's

mother was Gwen, Alwin's sister, who would marry another returning Jersey soldier, Arthur Mundy. He is also listed on Jersey's Roll of Service, but it appears that he was awarded the Croix de Guerre, so that will surely be another man's tale to follow up in due course!

The final "Faces Remembered" is of a man that has featured in quite a few of our Journals, namely Captain Coutart de Butts Taylor (see right). The likely discovery of a photograph at the Royal Welsh Fusiliers (RWF) Museum was referred to in the last Journal (pages 5 to 9) and their Archivist, Anne Pedley and I are both satisfied that it is him. It has been taken from the postcard-sized image below, which had on the reverse side a list of the men's names. There was another photograph that was sent and that had been taken at the same time as evidenced by the background, and had been dated January, 1918. By that time Coutart, while still serving as Collins, had been promoted Sergeant on 23rd December, 1917. If you look at the Sergeant's chevrons, the topmost one is different and looks like a recent addition above those of a Corporal after a promotion.



Of course, his name appears on the reverse, and as far as is humanly possible we've established that there was not another Sergeant Collins serving with the 17th (Service) Battalion, RWF at that time.



For me, the clinching piece of evidence was the presence of two officers that are named. Seated in the second row up and on the far right of the photograph is Captain O Jones. According to the Battalion's War Diary, he was the Officer Commanding (OC) of 'A' Company at the Armistice. His predecessor as OC, 'A' Company was Captain Jenkins, and it was to Captain Jenkins that Coutart wrote his "May 1918" letter telling all (Journals 20 and 23)!

A great deal of thanks must go to Curator Brian Owens and Archivist Anne Pedley at the RWF Museum at Caernarfon Castle for allowing use of these photographs, and I am looking forward to being able to thank them personally at the end of April.

Snippets from the Somme March/April 2009

Kitchen sink onboard, a quart into a pint pot and the car was loaded! That was how another fortnight's excursion to the Somme began. We were blessed with a good road down to the Folkestone end of the Channel Tunnel where, thankfully, normal service has been resumed after the fire in one tunnel last year. Staying overnight at an ETAP at Calais, the door to door time was an excellent 7½ hours, helped by Eurotunnel's resumed flexibility in allowing early arrivals at the terminal to catch earlier trains.

Two weeks, two different set of weather conditions. The first week saw plenty of rain, wind, sleet and hail in equal proportions. One task that I had set for myself during that week was to photograph the 110 plus Channel Island names on Thiepval's Memorial to the Somme Missing, and that was carried out over three visits each lasting 1½-2 hours that left extremities frozen. I am sure that under those arches, the wind comes at you from all four directions at once! But, it was hopefully mission accomplished save for one name, that of Jean-Baptiste Blanchet who, people will recall, had not been commemorated by the CWGC until we had pointed it out last year. The blank Addenda Panel remains blank and the CWGC will shortly be reminded of this.

Week two, and there was sun, sun and more sun. However, there remained the Somme mud as evidenced by our car, a situation eventually resolved by a visit to the Blue Elephant (for those unfamiliar, it is a chain of excellent car washes that are conveniently located near supermarkets) at nearby Arras before again heading northwards and home.

If the Somme mud is unchanging, there are slight changes in a number of other respects. The church at Guillemont has been recently refurbished for example, and the interior is sparkling with a rainbow coloured ceiling. The pews were donated to the church by a Presbyterian church in Old Park Road in Belfast, and one might wonder why there has been such a sectarian divide in Ulster when French Catholics can park their *derrières* on Irish Protestant pews! Persisting in a light-hearted vein, the pews are numbered. However, do not expect them to be in numeric order! Lastly, on the subject of the pews, I should also add that their transportation from Ulster came free courtesy of the Royal Mail. A further change inside the church has seen the installation of a memorial to the 16th (Irish) Division, listing all the units that were part of it in September, 1916.

It may be a slight perception, but I sense that the north of Ireland is beginning to "take ownership" of the 16th in some way given that this Division was a largely "southern" formation. Of the eleven Remembrance Day wreaths on the memorial outside of the church, at least three were from northern towns. This was a heartening sight. It was interesting also to see that someone had left a cross with the picture of Guernseyman David Marquis (D Company, 7th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers) attached.

There has been one change that has apparently proved unwelcome to some of the residents of Guillemont, namely the re-naming of two roads. One, the road heading east out of the village towards Combles has been named after the 16th (Irish) Division and there is no problem with that. However, the other across from the memorial has been name Rue Ernst Junger, after the "Storm of Steel" author who served there at the time the 16th (Irish) Division came calling. Clearly the political desire for everyone to be a good European has not yet reached Guillemont!

The CWGC has very much been out in force with their white vans at almost every cemetery passed or visited. There is major work at the AIF Burial Ground at Flers while stonemasons had been busy at Guillemont Road and at Pozieres for example. Their task is never ending, and the headstone weathering at Heilly Station Cemetery is evidence of future efforts needed.

Time was spent on headstone photography for the website on an opportunity basis, as in the case of Rancourt French Cemetery where I took pictures of Jersey Frenchman Georges Guillot. There is a tendency to treat the Somme as a purely British affair, and I am certainly guilty of that quite often. However Rancourt, on the Peronne to Bapaume road has an excellent Memorial Chapel and also an information centre that gives the visitor an insight into French efforts. Time was at a premium so I did not visit the small museum attached to the chapel (the key is available from the information centre). Do try to spend an hour or so there if you get the chance. I intend to pay another visit at some time. Approach from the south and head north on exiting, the traffic is hairy!

Visits to two other cemeteries that were close together proved surprising for different reasons. Having taken the planned headstone photographs at Ribemont, I was moving to get a couple of views of the cemetery, when I saw a headstone of a Pte G St J De La Perrelle of the Queen's Regiment who died in July 1916, aged 17. His surname is definitely of Jersey origin, so he will now be subject to some further investigation. Moving on to Heilly Station Cemetery nearby, there were six others to photograph, however, when I got to the final headstone, that of Gunner Harry Huxford, it was clear that someone else had also visited him recently. Leant up against the headstone there was a clear polythene envelope containing copies of two pictures of him. One of him and his family had been taken by Toovey's of The Parade in Jersey, while the other was of him in a Battery Tug of War team. These pictures were photographed and, along with a number of other pictures, are included in the album which accompanies this article. Unfortunately the visitor's book gave no clues.

I have come to see the McDonalds burger chain in a new light, and not just for the Big Macs and French Fries! A new addition to the menu is the facility to freely access the Internet via Wi-Fi using one's own laptop or net-book, something that was only discovered when grabbing a late lunch at Bailleul during the first week. A note of caution must be struck in that its use has an attendant security risk as the connection is insecure.

The impact of recession? It did seem that there has been little reduction so far in terms of the casual visitors, the school and other bus tours, as well as the dedicated Great War researcher. However, there may be a downward trend next year as bookings are normally a year in advance. Some of the local bed and breakfasts have either closed or have re-configured their businesses. Whether this is caused by the recession, it is difficult to say. Possibly a more likely reason has been the construction of a new Hotel Ibis on the outskirts of Albert which is currently offering a very competitive rate of 49 Euros/double or twin room if the booking can be made and paid for 30 days in advance. Staying at the Calais Ibis on our return home, the 30 day rate does represent excellent value with another 8 Euros/Person for breakfast.

While photographing at Thiepval, there were a number of school tours, and I could not help over-hearing some of the interchanges. It is possible that I am too intent on the Great War, but it struck me that there had been a lack of teacher/pupil preparation for these visits. In one case, a young girl told her teacher that she did not know where her relative was buried to which the rejoinder was that she could visit the CWGC website

on her return to school. Although I pointed her to the computers available in Thiepval's Visitors' Centre, it struck me that this was the sought of thing that could have been established by teacher and pupils through preparation beforehand.



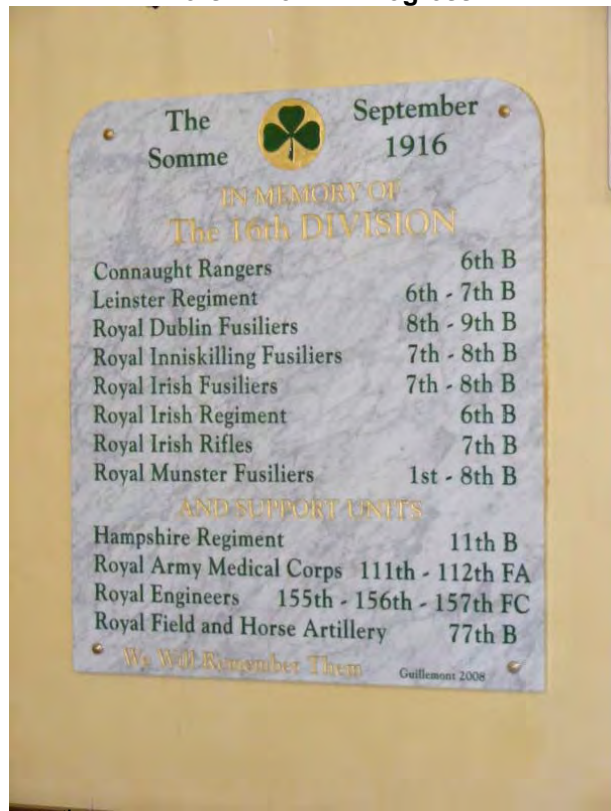
AIF Fliers – Work In Progress 1



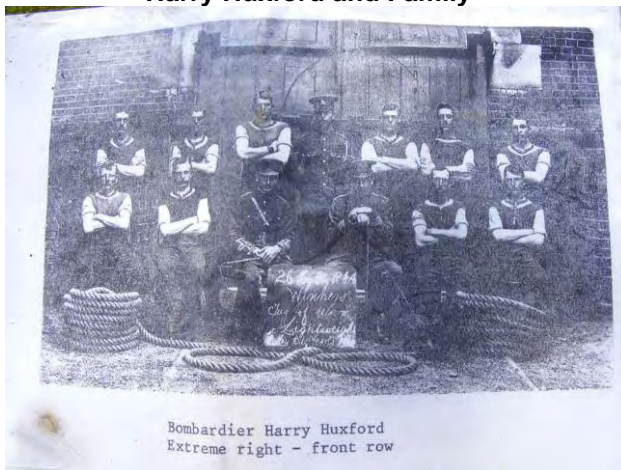
AIF Fliers – Work In Progress 2



Harry Huxford and Family



16th (Irish) Division Memorial in Guillemont



Harry Huxford and Tug of War Team



Guillemont Church



Remembering David Marquis



Rancourt Cemetery



Thiepval – Darkness and Light



17 years old!



A road in Guillemont



Right: Is this close enough and what does that pointy bit do?

Finally, heavy metal is still turning up in the fields as evidenced by the photograph of my wife Margaret getting up close to a “dud” that was all of eighteen inches long, and complete with fuse. One wonders how dud a “dud” is, but I certainly don’t intend to bring one home to find out!

Book Reviews



BRUSHES & BAYONETS
Cartoons, Sketches and Paintings of
World War 1
By Lucinda Gosling
(Osprey in association with the
Illustrated London News)

Review by Peter Tabb

In many ways television has spoiled the onlooker when it comes to war and conflict. Reporter and cameraman in flak jackets and dodging the bullets has almost become a cliché, although every now and then the cliché becomes bitter reality as the bullets find a mark on the ones doing the talking not the shooting.

The first war photographer of any note was Matthew Brady. It was he who captured, on glass negatives, the appalling carnage of the American Civil War but, the nature of photography being what it was, not until after he had rearranged many of the bodies. And, of course, the eventual pictures were published long after the events they so eloquently portrayed. Notwithstanding they placed a previously unheard of role of bringing the horrors of war into the very household and shaped political opinion. It is said that Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg address was motivated by the pictures taken by Matthew Brady directly after the battle for by the time Lincoln actually got there the battlefield was little more than a well laid out cemetery (albeit one almost the size of Jersey).

Brushes & Bayonets highlights that there is substance to another cliché, i.e. that a picture is worth a thousand words. Photography was well developed at the time of the Great War and this book – coffee table sized – is a collection of 250 illustrations taken from the archives of the *Illustrated London News* and fellow publications and includes the whole range of magazine and newspaper imagery, from light-hearted strip cartoons and line drawings, through political comment to poignant sketches and paintings.

In those pre-television days (or any other instant media) newspaper illustrations were worth far more than just the thousand words, not only conveying news to anxious families at home but also entertaining the troops on the front line and lifting the spirits of a nation at war.

The selection features well-know illustrators such as Bruce Bairnsfather, W. Heath Robinson, Charles Robinson and Fortunino Matania as well as many lesser-known artists and also illustrations by men in the trenches. Many of these illustrations are published for the first time in 90 years and together they give a unique, bittersweet portrayal of the Great War.

Typical of the genre is an illustration from *The Sphere* of 20th July, 1918 by Matania showing American troops charging a German trench on the Hindenburg Line and is titled '**Lusitania! Lusitania! The Americans' Battle Cry**'. Perhaps what is not so typical is the reported remark of an Australian front-line officer that it had taken the Yanks a bloody long time to avenge the loss of their fellow citizens since the Cunarder was sunk by a U-boat in May, 1915!

Another is from *The Bystander* of 28th July, 1915. '**Our Wide-Awake Navy – The Perils of Submarine Duty off Folkestone**' was drawn by Charles Robinson. The fantasy element of his work is clear in this picture in which a group of bathing belles emerge like curious mermaids to surround a rather pleased submariner. Before the outbreak of the Great War, certain sections of the Royal Navy's hierarchy regarded the submarine service as 'no occupation for a gentleman'. Nevertheless submarines were the first British naval units to go out to face the enemy in 1914 and the last to return to port in 1918; they had significant successes in the Baltic and the Dardanelles. Submariners soon shook off their ungentlemanly image (the service received fourteen Victoria Crosses during the course of the war), prompting the one-time First Lord Winston Churchill to say; "Of all the branches of men in the forces, there is none which shows more devotion and faces grimmer perils than the submarines..."

A very popular illustrator was Raphael Kirchner whose works decorated the pages of *La Vie Parisienne* and whose subjects were many and varied but almost always wore very little in the way of clothing – precursors of the Second World War's Jane. Kirchner's beauties brightened the walls of many a dug-out and as 'the only piece of femininity among six males' prompted the following verse, indicating the power of illustration on a soldier starved of female company:

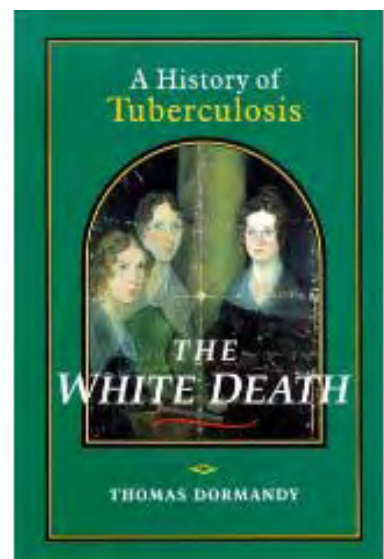
*When I turned about in the small dug-out,
My glance on the picture tarried;
So I hied me away from the fair display,
Remembering I was married.*

Brushes & Bayonets has little new to reveal in terms of the history of that great conflict but it reveals much about the human condition and the impact of a ghastly war on those who fought and endured it.

THE WHITE DEATH
A History of Tuberculosis
By Thomas Dormandy

Review by Barrie Bertram

One or two members might question why the review of a book on the history of tuberculosis is featured in the Journal, to which there is a very simple answer. As part of recent research into Islanders whose names are not commemorated by the CWGC, there were three men not listed (Herbert Cudlipp, John Helman and Thomas Ounan) who had been diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis and in one definite case this was shown as the cause of death.



I recall that, as a child, TB was a taboo subject, and there was a fear of it in Jersey. It was a topic never discussed at home, and in the years since, I had never sought out even the most rudimentary information. I had received the BCG inoculation along with a cocktail of numerous other vaccinations and that was it! What better time than the present to learn about the disease and to help support research that might lead to commemoration.

The author, so the blurb claims: "is a consultant pathologist who has been interested for many years in the history of tuberculosis and the impact of the disease on society, art and literature." As a starting point he briefly touches on an Egyptian mummy from 3000BC, but much of the book is of comparatively more recent times. TB, until comparatively recent times was regarded as one that was hereditary, and the bacillus was only discovered about 120-130 years ago.

The book is peppered throughout with this poet or that composer suffering from TB, and long passages are devoted to the Brontë family, Chekhov, Keats, Modigliani, DH Lawrence and George Orwell as examples of the great and the good who succumbed. The book is well written, and seems to keep the right balance between satisfying the needs of the layman and the professional interested in getting a grasp of the subject. For my part, I should have kept a dictionary to hand to deal with some very long and unpronounceable words!

I was tempted to criticise the book for a lack of statistical evidence regarding the impact of the disease, but it is a criticism that the author makes of the various health organisations nationally and internationally, failing to keep accurate data. He does point out though that the incidence of death from infection rose in Britain consistent with the progress of the Industrial Revolution and then steadily declined until the Great War. This was later mirrored in other European countries as they similarly developed. The author highlights the effects of poverty such as malnutrition and overcrowding as contributing factors. Evidence of this can be seen in 1887, where 36% of Dublin's dwellings consisted of single rooms only, compared to Glasgow the next most crowded city with 26%. Of Dublin's single room dwellings, 98% were occupied by five or more people, twice as many as the occupancy in Glasgow, and eighteen times that of London! The author can only express his astonishment that Dublin's death rate from TB was just twice that of Glasgow and ten times that of London, these being ratios that he would have expected to have been higher. Prison overcrowding was more serious, and as a military example, half the inmates in Chatham Naval Prison subsequently died from TB between 1870 and 1880.

The book looks at the range of treatments that were sought, touching on the expensive, such as the use of gold therapy, and the downright eccentric, i.e. add half a teaspoonful of boa constrictor excreta to a gallon of water! Neither solution was affordable nor palatable by the sound of it. Diagnosis would be helped by the invention of the stethoscope by a Breton, Rene Laënnec, and the later discovery of X-Rays, although in the latter case the machinery was expensive. For a time, the 'sanatorium approach' was seen as the way forward, however medical opinion as to the use varied between those who advocated complete rest while breathing clean air and others who saw that activities such as tree-felling helped cure patients. Statistical evidence for this is limited, and in any case tends to demonstrate that the 'sanatorium approach' was ineffective. The eventual discovery of streptomycin and other anti-biotic treatments did offer the cure, although the path to this has been well and truly littered with medical dogmas of many extremes.

Turning to the Great War, the improvements in pre-war incidence were reversed. The death rate from TB increased by 17% in England, 34% in Italy, 44% in Austria, 58% in Hungary, and by 62% in Germany. Interestingly the death rate for Denmark, who was neutral, increased 30% between 1914 and 1917. The author attributes this to the food prices charged by Danish farmers rising while the average Dane's income in no way matched those increases. A side effect of the British shipping blockade and the German submarine campaign saw the lack of fodder reaching Denmark, and with that the necessary slaughter of animals occurred, thus forcing prices back down to more affordable levels. In 1918 the Danish death rate was back at the 1914 level!

The book makes no reference to the conditions that developed along with the expansion of the British forces during the Great War. Clearly accommodation was at a premium whether at home in barracks, on board ship, in the trenches or behind the lines. This would surely have mirrored the overcrowding in the slums of London or Glasgow. The diet must have also been questionable, a situation that may not have been helped by rudimentary, if any, food preparation skills. However the author states that the civilian ability to handle TB cases was overwhelmed with the advent of more than 35,000 tuberculous ex-servicemen in 1919! Were these men solely Army, he does not make clear, however, lets assume that they were. If so, that figure was 1% of the Army's strength at that time. Yet, one may suspect that there were many more unrecorded cases, while one wonders whether Channel Island men were also counted as part of the UK figures.

In conclusion, this book does offer food for thought, even though the elements dealing with the Great War are understandably a small element given the broader nature of the book. But, noting the 35,000 plus tuberculous ex-servicemen in 1919, one might ask whether there was a bigger issue that somehow was masked by the influenza pandemic and also, given the CWGC's cut-off date of August, 1921, whether those who succumbed, and there would have been a good percentage, were properly commemorated? Is this a story that is yet to be told?

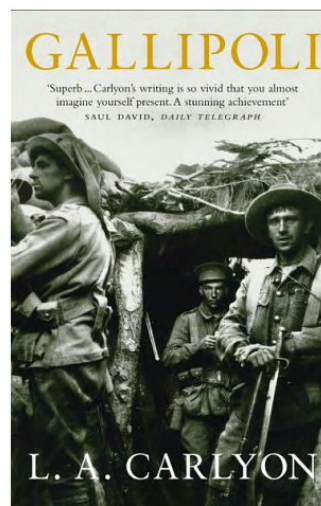
GALLIPOLI **By Les Carlyon**

Review by Barrie Bertram

This title has been on my bookshelf for about eight years, and it is the original Australian hardback version, a present from my daughter who was visiting Sydney at the time of its publication. It now retails at £9.99 in paperback form (or less via Amazon). Since being given it, I have taken it off the shelf to read three times, however, on the first two occasions, it soon returned to the shelf after about 100 pages read!

I only persevered at the third time of asking as a result of my planned visit to Gallipoli, and to learn more of that ill-fated campaign so that I might derive the maximum benefit from the visit.

For me, the major fault of the book which caused me to twice shelve it is its journalistic manner coupled with the approach taken in its pen pictures of the various generals and their failings. The book is sprinkled with opinionated comments such as "Braithwaite fussed over etiquette like a viceroy's butler" or in the case of Major-General Alexander Godley, the Irish born New Zealand Commander that: "He is first of



all a sportsman. Shooting, fishing, riding to hounds....” Lest it be thought that I am accusing the author of “pommie-bashing”, Australian generals such as Monash also earn his adverse comments, and his approach is fair in pointing out that the tragedy that befell the 8th and 10th Australian Light Horse at the Nek was attributable to Australian, and not British, officers referring to it as: “mostly the work of two Australian incompetents...” Undoubtedly Godley liked to go fishing while Braithwaite was a stickler for protocol, however, the author fails to present a meaningful insight into the political and military qualities (or indeed, lack of) that the British Empire’s leaders and commanders possessed at this juncture. His opinion colours the account, and does not allow for an objective assessment of this or that decision.

The initiation of the Gallipoli campaign is all about decision-making, starting with Churchill in the government and then Kitchener at the War Office. Some six months into a war the like of which has never been experienced before, decisions were being made to defeat the Turks with the minimum of evaluation and assessment as to feasibility. Kitchener has Hamilton report on 12th March and that same day he is heading off to the Mediterranean with the barest of briefings. The Navy planned to force the straits and attempted to do so on the 18th, losing expendable battleships and non-expendable sailors in the process. Thereafter the Navy pulled back to lick their wounds allowing the Army to land at Gallipoli, which they would do on 25th April, 1915.

The Turkish Army, with senior German officer leadership, anticipated a likely landing, and rather than spread the forces at possible landing beaches had retained the bulk of their Divisions at key points with small screening parties with sizes between platoon and company strengths at those beaches. Amphibious landings are complex undertakings especially when surprise has gone, when there is a skilled opposing force that is fully prepared, and when the terrain can enable the defender to look down on the attacker. If one looks at the time between Hamilton being sent away from London and the force landing, it is not surprising that many things went wrong. Reconnaissance of the land from ships, Johnny Turk’s skills not fully recognised (he had been fighting in a couple of Balkan Wars), lack of landing craft, ships and artillery, the poor use of aerial resources, and Empire troops who were undoubtedly brave yet not as well trained as they could be regardless of rank.

The author does touch on these deficiencies and highlights the fact that Hamilton and many of the other generals were not up to the mark, a fair point, but personal views are allowed to cloud his account. He makes good use of soldiers’ accounts and he is very good in keeping to the chronology of events. The stench of battle pervades the book from the landing phase to the stalemate of the new line of trenches dug (who said that they had stopped at the Swiss border?) and the subsequent inability for either side to push the opposition back more than a comparative few yards.

The Suvla landing was successful, virtually unopposed by the Turks, but everybody stopped. There was no urgency from the British, and the Turks were given time to move reinforcements to the higher ground after two days, when in the space of a few hours the British could have taken it with the minimum of resistance. Hamilton was rightly criticised for not aiming a well-directed boot at Stopford’s posterior in the first few hours of the landing, and Stopford was equally slow in coming forward and communicating urgency to his generals. There was a window for British success of some two days. When the British eventually moved, the Turks had been in position less than an hour!

Fortunately for the British, the eventual evacuation from Gallipoli was well planned and casualty free. Hamilton had been replaced by Monro by this time, a coincidence?

The book is well illustrated, and use is made of maps, though sometimes not for the best to reflect contours as well as trench lines. In a sense that reflects the predicament of the attackers who found that without accurate maps they could easily lose their way in their efforts to attack specific Turkish positions. The author also intersperses the history of yesterday with the appearance of the peninsula today, so we know that the local municipal dump is situated on a spot where Turk and ANZAC were busy bayoneting and clubbing each other mercilessly! It is not clear what he hoped to achieve by this except to convey a sense of what is still a largely arid landscape.

In conclusion, it is a strange mixture of a book, yet for all its perceived deficiencies, it has whetted my appetite to go to Gallipoli. I particularly want to appreciate the terrain and to see the areas of battle from both sides of the line, something that the British would not do until 1919. Where it falls down, and I can only repeat myself, is in the lack of objective examination of the leadership and the abilities to plan and prepare for the campaign, as an example, the provision of medical services was inadequate. Similarly, it does not sufficiently question the strategic aspects of the landings.

With perfect hindsight the “Flash To Bang” time from the day when Hamilton received his instructions from Kitchener until the landings at ANZAC and Helles was too short, and the hierarchy of command was such that no one saw fit to challenge the logic.

While there is Hope.....
From The Times, 29th August, 1918
ENLISTMENT AT SIXTY-SEVEN

The Pensions Appeal Tribunal yesterday allowed the appeal of Patrick Connor (70), who joined the Army Service Corps in May, 1915, when he was 67 years of age, and was discharged in the following November suffering from rheumatism. He explained that at Aldershot he was billeted in a very dilapidated leaky tent. In unloading wagons he was not supplied with a mackintosh, and his clothes were frequently wet, and there was no provision for drying them. Thus he contracted rheumatism.

Asked why he joined the Army at his advanced age, he said: “Well as men did not seem to join up when Lord Kitchener made his appeal, I decided to go myself.”

A member: “You acted from a feeling of patriotism?”
The appellant: “If I was eligible, I would do it again.”

Orders, Decorations and Awards to the RGLI – Part 1
By Mark Bougourd

Editor’s Note: My apologies to Mark who has produced a comprehensive study which, due to the Journal’s space limitations, I have regrettably had to split up. Part 2 will appear in Journal 26.

To my knowledge there has not been a formally compiled full list of those Officers and Men decorated whilst serving with the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry during the Great War and in honour of their achievements, hopefully this document goes towards this recognition.

The decorations and awards mentioned below are those that were officially awarded and published individually in the London Gazette or in Army Special Orders to the Officers and men for service with the RGLI. There are many other Officers and men of the Battalions who were also decorated and rewarded for their actions whilst serving

with other units or regiments prior to joining the RGLI or after. They have not been included here. This list has been compiled in order of Precedence, with all allied foreign decorations being listed towards the end.

The 29th Divisional Parchment Gallantry awards and honour badge have also been omitted here as conclusive numbers are still being worked out and these awards were not officially gazetted as they were “Divisional” awards only and could not be worn once you had left or transferred out of the 29th Division.



**Companion of the Order of St. Michael & St. George
(CMG)**

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Lyttleton de HAVILLAND DSO
(Major, Royal Scots Fusiliers), Commanding Officer; 1st Bn., RGLI.

Citation: None

Notes: Official issue has not yet been confirmed in the London Gazette, although other official entries in the London Gazette indicated that it had already awarded during his tour with the RGLI. The DSO was awarded whilst serving with the Royal Scots Fusiliers.



**Member of the Royal Victorian Order, (Fifth Class)
(MVO)**

Awarded for extraordinary, important or personal services to the Sovereign.

Second Lieutenant Norman Redston INGROUILLE

Citation: None

Notes: Was commissioned from the ranks into the RGLI. Previously served as 6/3143 Lance Sergeant NR Ingrouille, “D” Company, 6th Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment. Whilst in Command of the RGLI Detachment “Guard of Honour” at Chateau Beaurepaire, France during the visit of King George V to Field Marshal Earl Haig. MVO bestowed by the Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order on 13th August, 1918 for His Majesty’s visit to his Army in the Field. Recorded in the London Gazette Issue No. 30868, published on the 27th August, 1918, Page 2 of 68 (10004).



**Military Cross
(MC)**

Lieutenant Edgar James STONE

Citation: “For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He held the barricades in the streets of a village against repeated attempts by the enemy to break through. Though exposed to close-range machine gun and rifle fire, he held his post with the greatest courage and determination, and when ordered to evacuate the position, carried out a most skilful withdrawal.”

Notes: Recorded in the Fourth Supplement to the London Gazette No. 30780, published on 2nd July, 1918, Page 43 of 56 (7925). Reported in Daily Orders Part II, No. 10 of 25th February, 1918, 1st Bn., RGLI - 3rd Echelon.

Lieutenant Harry Easterbrook Knollys STRANGER

† Wounded 11th April, 1918. He later died of wounds 11th May, 1918

Citation (Battle of Cambrai 1917): “For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He held an important bridgehead during a period of strenuous fighting at close quarters. He collected and organised men of several units, and held the bridge successfully against all the enemy's efforts to break through. He set a splendid example of courage and determination.”

Notes: Recorded in the Fourth Supplement to the London Gazette No. 30780, published on 2nd July, 1918, Page 43 of 56 (7925). Reported in Daily Orders Part II, No. 10 of 25th February, 1918, 1st Bn., RGLI - 3rd Echelon. Reported in Daily Orders, Part II, No. 46 of 17th August, 1918 that he had been previously reported Killed in Action 11th April, 1918 now reported as a Prisoner of War. Authy: List PM No. 471 of 26th July, 1918. Reported in Daily Orders, Part II, No. 47 Dated 24th August, 1918 that A/Capt. HEK Stranger MC relinquishes pay of acting rank under GRO 2678 of 9th October, 1917, on ceasing to command a Coy, 12th April, 1918

Lieutenant Herbert Arthur LE BAS

Citation (Battle of Cambrai 1917): For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in command of his own company and men of other units whom he had collected, he held a bridge-head for a day and a night under very heavy fire, keeping his men together by his courage and splendid example, and when the withdrawal was ordered he formed a screen behind which the remainder of the brigade withdrew.”

Notes: Recorded in the Third Supplement to the London Gazette No. 30801, published on the 16th July, 1918, Page 29 of 48 (8465). Reported in Daily Orders, Part II dated 10th May, 1918 that Capt. HA Le Bas was awarded Military Cross. He was later promoted to Major.

Captain (Temporary Major) Thomas HUTCHESSON

Citation: None

Notes: Recorded in the New Year's Honours List 1918 Supplement to the London Gazette Issue No. 30450, published on the 28th December, 1917, Page 39 of 78 (39).

Lieutenant Frank de Mouilpied LAINÉ

† Died of Wounds on 7th October, 1922

Citation: None

Notes: Recorded in the New Year's Honours List 1919 Supplement to the London Gazette Issue No. 31092, published on the 31st December, 1918, Page 27 of 50 (27). Incorrectly listed as Frank de Moulfield Lainé, 1st Bn., RGLI.



**Distinguished Conduct Medal
(DCM)**

569 Acting Sergeant Walter Herbert BUDDEN

Citation (Counter attack at Battle of Cambrai 1917): “For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rushed at two of the enemy whom he saw on the top of the bank,

and found himself faced by four enemy machine-guns and their crews, one of which at once opened fire. He shot the gunner and three others, and, calling on the remainder to surrender, captured several prisoners. He went back for some bombers to attack the guns, but on returning found three of the guns withdrawn. He at once got the remaining gun into action against the retreating enemy and inflicted many casualties. He showed magnificent courage and determination.”

Notes: Recorded in the Fourth Supplement to the London Gazette No. 30664, published on 30th April, 1918, Page 5 of 34 (5293). Later Promoted to Second Lieutenant, RGLI and posted to 1/19th Bn., London Regiment on 27th November, 1918.

590 Sergeant William J LE POIDEVIN

Citation (Counter attack at Battle of Cambrai): “For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He held a barricade against the enemy when all his men except one were casualties. When wounded in both legs he crawled back and collected a few men to hold the position. He set a magnificent example of courage.”

Notes: Recorded in the Fourth Supplement to the London Gazette No. 30664, published on 30th April, 1918, Page 14 of 34 (5302).

586 Sergeant Harry Leonard JAMES

†Died of wounds on 22nd March, 1918

Citation: “For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This NCO was in charge of a Lewis gun team when the enemy delivered a heavy attack. He manoeuvred his team under severe fire to a good position whence he commanded their approach, and working his guns with great gallantry and untiring energy, he inflicted such casualties that he materially assisted in holding up the hostile advance.”

Notes: Recorded in the Third Supplement to London Gazette No. 30961, published on 18th October, 1918, Page 30 of 76 (12350). Reported in Daily Orders Part II No. 41 dated 20th July, 1918 that he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.



**Military Medal
(MM)**

841 Private (Driver) Thomas R ROBIN

Citation: “Awarded for Bravery in the field whilst Driver to Lieutenant ED Davey, during the Battle of Cambrai 1917.”

Notes: Recorded in the Third Supplement to the London Gazette Issue No. 30606, published on the 29th March, 1918, Page 6 of 10 (4020).

610 Private Cecil H. YEAGHERS

Citation: “Awarded for carrying despatches under heavy shell and machine-gun fire at the battle of Cambrai on 30th November, 1917.”

Notes: Recorded in the Third Supplement to the London Gazette Issue No. 30606, published on the 29th March, 1918, Page 8 of 10 (4022).

843 Private Joseph C SEALLEY

Citation: None

Notes: Recorded in the Third Supplement to the London Gazette Issue No. 30606, published on the 29th March, 1918, Page 7 of 10 (4021). Reported in Daily Orders Part II, No. 26 of 30th April, 1918, 1st Bn., RGLI - 3rd Echelon. Reported in 1st Battalion Special Orders that: "The award of the Medaille Militaire has also been made to No. 843 Pte. J SEALLEY. Corpl. (late Pte.) SEALLEY is already in possession of the Military Medal. This recommendation was made before I took over command of the Battalion, and so I presume it is for the operations near CAMBRAI. These names will be published in the London Gazette in due course. {Signed} TL DE HAVILLAND, Lieut. Colonel, R. Guernsey LI."

335 Corporal Walter GANNICOTT

Citation: "Awarded for rescuing wounded under heavy shell fire at Armentieres on 12th April, 1918."

Notes: Recorded in the Fifth Supplement to the London Gazette Issue No. 30873, published on the 26th August, 1918, Page 13 of 40 (10121). London Gazette No. 30873 dealt with the Battle of Lys and Doulieu 1918

87 Private Winter T GREGG

Citation: "Awarded for carrying despatches under heavy shell and machine-gun fire at Armentieres 12th April, 1918."

Notes: Recorded in the Fifth Supplement to the London Gazette Issue No. 30873, published on the 26th August, 1918, Page 14 of 40 (10122). London Gazette No. 30873 dealt with the Battle of Lys and Doulieu 1918

458 Private George Frederick RUAUX

Citation: "Awarded for bravery in the Field."

Notes: Recorded in the Fourth Supplement to the London Gazette Issue No. 31227, published on the 11th March, 1919, Page 33 of 44 (3443).

A Lazarus from Lancashire

Having read a small number of histories of infantry regiments during the Great War, it appears that they follow a similar pattern of having been edited by the regiment's Colonel (normally of Lieutenant General rank), are very much based upon the Battalions' War Diaries, and make considerable use of the third person in the style of writing. Often, the potential dryness of history is enlivened with anecdotes. The foregoing comments are not meant as criticisms, they are observations that must also recognise that between 1914 and 1918 the turnover of officers and indeed other ranks was immense, and that the accounts of so many could not be told and are now sadly lost.

However, recently scanning through the East Lancashire Regiment's history, I spotted the following story contained in their 9th (Service) Battalion's account which I felt was worth sharing:

“... In carrying this narrative further I must now, perforce, cease to write as an eye-witness and draw upon the experience of my successors. I cannot effect the transition better than quoting verbatim from Colonel Foley who succeeded me in command. He relates that a very incident occurred the day after he took command at Macukovo. The Welch Regiment had sent out their stretcher-bearers to help us bring in our wounded and bury our dead.

“Amongst the latter was Private X of ‘A’ Company. His identity disc and AB64* were handed to me in [the] Orderly Room and duly forwarded to Officer Commanding Base. I knew the man particularly well and so inquired about him. The stretcher-bearers had found him on the hill, taken his disc from his neck and his AB64 from his pocket, and duly buried him, but, remembering that the wolves had a habit of scratching up the dead as well as eating the badly wounded, they dug him up again and re-buried him deeper in a softer spot. That, you would say, was the end of Private X; but not at all.

Some weeks latter I received a letter from him from a Base Hospital in Salonika asking for his letters. He was invalided home, so I do not know to this day what happened beyond the very first-rate proof that he was undoubtedly killed and twice buried. He simply rose from the dead and if he could do that, he could easily walk fifty miles to Salonika or do anything he liked. He might, for instance, have floated down the Vardar, which was close by, to the sea and then swum to Liverpool where he lived, but perhaps he did not think of it. It was a miracle; I neither discuss nor dispute it.”

A curious tale!

*The AB 64 (Army Book 64) was generally known as the soldier’s pay book, though technically it was in two parts, one recording the pay that a soldier received, the other part being a general account of his qualifications, service and other personal details. It was also his standard means of identification in the days before the issue of identity cards with photographs.

More Naval Gazing

Another trip to Kew and a further batch of sailors’ service papers to be printed off. With the exception of four men who are discussed in the article on non-commemoration by the CWGC (John Breban, Samuel Lindsey, William Turner and Thomas Ounan), the other 42 names listed were random selections. They appear on the list for the sole reason that an analysis of their birthdates would have them as likely to be serving during the Great War. However, the actual outcome is different!

Of the 42, there are 16 to be added to Jersey’s Roll of Service while another 11 were already listed and need their details amending. That left 15 men who did not see service during the Great War. From this and the earlier analysis, it suggests that the compiler(s) of the original Roll of Honour and Service were not, for whatever reason, “capturing” a percentage of naval ratings. A few, such as Edward Beaugie and Frank Bertram, would very likely have kept their links to the Island, while the brief spells served by Alfred Berezey and Aubrey Bates might have been considered as non-qualifying. In the latter case, it is clear that Aubrey, a golf professional, had volunteered, but he seems to have found “the rough” very quickly with 42 days in the cells after going on the run and a medical discharge at the end of it.

Turning to the names that were listed, it is interesting to note that Stanley Batchelor went on the run in 1898 and that appears to have been the end of his service in the

Royal Navy. Yet he is listed in the Roll of Service, why? Elias Le Bailly and Walter Le Breton had their prior military service (in the Militia?) treated differently. Walter's was recognised as counting towards a good conduct badge, but no such luck for Elias, and he was medically discharged with defective eyesight after less than four month's service. The saddest case is that of Emile Blanchard who served throughout the Great War only to be killed during a German bombing raid on Plymouth in 1941.

The final batch of 15 names contains two more men who would die in service. George Bartlett was struck by hot scales while working at his forge. The Court of Enquiry subsequently reported that he had taken insufficient care of the wound and that it had turned septic, a most unfortunate outcome. Meanwhile George Le Blancq would fall overboard and drown barely seven weeks into his naval career. Of the remainder, most were invalided out or discharged after comparatively brief spells of service, while Thomas Blampied seems to have led the authorities a merry dance which led to frequent residence at the Royal Navy's equivalent of the 'Hanoi Hilton'! One wonders by what route did he return home from Valparaiso?

As with the first batch of sailors that was reviewed in Journal 23 has demonstrated, this area of research is turning up additional names and interesting if not colourful facts about Jersey men who joined the Navy prior to and during the Great War. Few have trodden the same career path, and I can only look forward to the next lot of records.

Some CWGC News

Editor's Note: I took the liberty to copy the following items from the CWGC web site as a reminder of their continual effort which is always magnificent and as a note for those of us planning visits that work may be in progress to prevent the access we would like at certain locations.

Keeping the names alive: It is our intention to clean, re-engrave and touch-up every First World War headstone in our care. No easy task, when one considers there are more than 800,000 individual First World War headstones worldwide.

Pollution, the elements and plain old age may have taken their toll on these memorials, but not a single sacrifice will be allowed to fade. The work is only possible because of the full support and funding we have received from our member governments – funding that has allowed the Commission to engage the necessary resources to prolong the life of many headstones and replace those that have ceased to fulfil their function.

The project is expected to take at least 28 years with an estimated cost of £15 million.

A major renovation project: Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery in France is currently undergoing a horticultural renovation project which will take three years to complete. The project will include the replacement of existing Hornbeam trees, essential elements of the original cemetery design, which have started to deteriorate with age. The work must be undertaken now to ensure there is minimum disruption for visitors and sufficient time for the new avenue



of trees to establish before any commemorative events in 2018. Villers-Bretonneux has a particular association with Australia, whose forces fought significant actions here in 1918, and the Australian National Memorial stands within the cemetery.

The cemetery renovation will be carried out in three stages, and will be completed in 2010.



Cemeteries in Northern Europe:

These are experiencing problems due to severe weather conditions in the area. Colne Valley Cemetery in Belgium is currently under water following heavy rainfall. Dozinghem Military Cemetery has also suffered with flooding. This is not an unusual occurrence in Northern Europe during rainy periods, and a long term solution is being sought to prevent further problems in the future. Visitors may find it difficult to access these sites at this time.

Fromelles: Oxford Archaeology has been awarded the contract to undertake the excavation of six First World War burial pits at Fromelles, France. The location of the pits at Pheasant Wood, which are estimated to contain the remains of up to 400 British and Australian soldiers killed during the Battle of Fromelles in July, 1916, was confirmed last year.

The Australian and British Governments will share the cost of the excavation which begins in May. The Commission will oversee the project and plans are already well advanced for a new cemetery at Fromelles in which the recovered remains will be laid to rest.

Then there are the Courts!

From The Times, 30th August, 1918
A CORPORAL'S BREACH OF PROMISE

At the London Sheriff's Court yesterday Miss Winifred Hilda Bradshaw, 26, a clerk employed at the New Bridge Street Post Office, London, brought an action to recover damages from Corporal David Arnold Ayling for breach of promise of marriage.

The plaintiff stated that on her 21st birthday the defendant became engaged to her a ring. It was decided that the marriage should take place in September last year. A fortnight before the date fixed for the wedding, however, the defendant wrote:

"I have been thinking very much about the event we thought would take place on the 29th, but for many reasons I feel compelled to cancel it.....There has been very little love between us for a long time past. What little actions have you done for me to make me feel you love me? I expect you will wonder why this blow should fall at this late hour, but I cannot get the fact off my mind that neither of us would be happy. I am acting solely through my own conscience. From your unhappy Dave."

The jury awarded the plaintiff £50 damages, and judgement was given accordingly, with costs.

Harold Carver and Pierre Vasse **By Paul Ronayne**

Late last year whilst working at the Jersey Fire Station my brother Ian mentioned that he believed the medals of a certain Harold Carver, a Jersey Contingent volunteer, were on display in the Fire Station's memorabilia room. So I asked a fireman if it was possible to see the room where the medals were kept and he duly obliged, leading me up the stairs to a room full of memorabilia, including fireman helmets, old photos, medals, silver cups and in the corner of the room mounted on the wall the medals and a picture of Harold Carver. The fireman then explained that although he had been in the room many times before he had failed to notice Harold's medals and picture and I suspect that most of the other modern day firemen had never noticed them either. So it gave me great delight in telling the fireman the little I knew about Harold and how he had died, the guy seemed genuinely interested. Hopefully this man may have retold the story to some of the other firemen and thus restoring the importance of Harold's contribution in the war, not just as a brave fireman but also of a man who suffered and died for Jersey during the Great War.

Harold was the son of Henry and Louisa Carver of 39 Val Plaisant, St Helier. He was married to Ella Blanche and lived at 2 Common Lane, St Helier. In December, 1914 he volunteered to join the Jersey Overseas Contingent, which eventually became D Company, 7th (Service) Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles. Harold was at the time described as an extremely popular member of the Company. After training in Ireland the Battalion departed for France in December, 1915. In March, 1916 Harold trained as a Bomber and he also trained in Artificial Respiration. It is also reported that in the same month he was severely wounded by a grenade. It is highly probable that this happened whilst training to be a Bomber, although there is no record to say how it happened.

On recovering from his wounds Harold returned to the Company and was promoted to Corporal in September, 1916. By this time the Battalion had been sent to the Somme and were earmarked to take part in the battles there. Harold died on the morning of the 6th September, killed in action at Guillemont. He was 28 years old. His widow received a letter from a Lieutenant Merrin in the following November in which he remarked, "He was one of the best in my platoon. He fought by my side and was speaking of you. He gave me valuable assistance in establishing the enemy position."

Not long after photographing Harold's medals a work colleague of mine, Peter Vasse came to me asking how he could obtain information about his great-grandfather Pierre Vasse. He told me he had spotted his name in the excellent supplement that the Jersey Evening Post had produced to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the end of the war last November. He had seen the name and asked his dad if he was any relation. His father told him it was his great-grandfather but knew little more about him because of the fact that was so often the case that he did not like to talk about the war. I duly pointed Peter to our web site and my brother Ian to discover more about his relative.

Pierre Louis Vasse lived at 35 Anley Street, St Helier and was the husband of Louisa and worked with his father as a fisherman. He volunteered to join the Jersey Overseas Contingent in February, 1915 and also became a Rifleman with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles. It is reported that Pierre was in Jersey during November, 1915 on leave, and that this was probably the last time he saw his family and home. He would have gone to France in December, 1915 with Harold Carver and the rest of the Contingent. In the March, 1916 he also trained in hand grenades much like Harold. In September, 1916 he was deployed with the Battalion to Guillemont to take part in

the Battle of the Somme. At the age of 29 Pierre Vasse was killed in action at Guillemont on the 6th September.

Harold and Pierre probably knew each other very well as they had both trained as bombers in March, 1916. It's quite possible the two of them were friends we will probably never know. They had died on the same day as each other in September 1916. Their bodies were either never found or never identified, as it was to be before so many who died during the attacks on Guillemont and Ginchy that September. Harold and Pierre are both remembered on the Thiepval Memorial to the missing.

Membership News

Nothing to add this time, as there are no new members in the last two months.

Web Site Workings By Roger Frisby

Most website work of late has been in updating the two Rolls of Honour. More photographs have been incorporated, including those of Thiepval. I have prepared an updated Word list for UK cemeteries if anyone is interested. A handy travel companion when travelling!

I'm slowly going through all Guernsey Roll of Honour names, updating, cross-checking and searching. It helps to correct errors and to add to existing displayed info.

Articles on Coutart Taylor (revised), Alwin Bailey and Alfred Warne (both new) should appear in the next month or so, while Vic Geary has been doing work with Jersey's Registrar gathering data to resolve name mismatches between our records and those of the CWGC.

An updated Jersey Passenger List should appear in the Member's area within the next few days.

An RFC pilot, Second Lieutenant George Radcliffe has been added to the Jersey Roll of Honour, having been discovered by Mark Bougourd during his medal research.

Out and About

After another photographic sortie in London, Roger Frisby will be visiting the Somme in the next couple of months although there is no date set as yet.

My research schedule involves the following trips over the next two months or so:

- RWF Museum, Caernarfon + Headstones at Conwy and Colwyn Bay + Possible visit to Kinmel Park – 27th to 29th April
- Kew – 26th May

Ian Ronayne will be giving a talk on the Great War at the Jersey Archive on 21st November, as part of their Heritage programme.

Odds and Ends

Non-Commemorations: Following on after the Group's success at getting Albert Warne and Alwin Bailey commemorated, effort is still under way with a number of

other men. Liz Walton has dealt with John Helman above, so I won't repeat that, but for the others the situation is as follows:

Garnet Cory Burton: A copy of his officer's file and death certificate is available. It is difficult to see, however, how a case can be made. He relinquished his commission through ill-health, namely with a rheumatic disorder and died some nine months later from pneumonia!

Herbert Henry Cudlipp: A copy of his death certificate is available stating pulmonary TB, but still awaiting family information. Need to establish a timeline that covers his army service to his death.

Four Sailors: Listed below, their Naval records (extracted from the National Archives at Kew) show them being invalided out but then as can be see below, some of the gaps between their leaving the RN and then dying look decidedly odd!

Name	Date Invalided	Cause	JRoH Date of Death
Samuel WT Lindsey	9 June 1910	Appendicitis	Killed 29 May 1917
John Breban	9 December 1914	MCF (?) Tachycardia	Died 8 May 1917
William Alliston Turner	19 March 1915	Neurasthenia	Died April 17
Thomas Peter Ounan	30 August 1916	Pulmonary TB	Died 6 October 1917

In Samuel Lindsey's case, the JRoH may be incorrect, and that he was in the RNVR, RNR or Merchant Navy by 1917 and not the RN, since his record ends in June 1910. It is thought that John Breban died at a hospital in SE London, and if so, may have been sent there by the RN, as would Thomas Ounan, who would surely have been in a civilian sanatorium for some of the time between discharge and death. For these four men, an appeal for information was contained in a recent Jersey Evening Post, but, as yet nothing. There is a lot of digging to be done for these four.

Ours: The Jersey Pals in the First World War: Ian writes that the moment things are pretty much on hold. The final manuscript has been supplied along with photographs. He has also completed a couple of documents for the publishers with details on the book, himself, publicity opportunities, etc. The chap he is dealing with has been on holiday, so everything has gone quiet as far as they are concerned. At some point soon he is expecting a A3 final proof that he will need to review and provide feedback to them. He also met Peter Tabb recently to some tips and contacts for publicity and anticipates that in May it will start in earnest.

Meanwhile, he is enjoying a well deserved break in Florida!

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

Enfin

A brief line to thank contributors yet again for their inputs. I trust that readers will find something that is of interest!

Regards
Barrie H Bertram
16th April, 2009

Journal Issue Dates For 2009

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

Issue	Month	Articles To BB	Posted Web/Mail
24	February 2009	10 th	15 th
25	April 2009	10 th	16 th
26	June 2009	10 th	15 th
27	August 2009	10 th	15 th
28	October 2009	10 th	15 th
29	December 2009	10 th	15 th

38th

Brigade.

13th

Division.

3rd

Corps.

19th July 1917

Date of Recommendation.

No. Rank	Unit	<u>Regt. No.</u>	Rank and Name	Action for which commended	Recommended by	Honour or Reward	(To be left blank)
	3 rd Batt Lanes at 6 th East Lanes Regt		2 nd Lieut BAILEY ALWIN CLAYDON	Conspicuous Gallantry in action on the 30 th April 1917. This officer showed conspicuous gallantry in leading his company into action until wounded showing a fine example to his command by his coolness and utter disregard for personal safety, his devotion to duty and the manner in which he carried out his duty at all time deserve great praise	Capt J. G. ...	M.C.	

Commendation for the Award of an MC to Captain Alwin Claydon Bailey

NAVAL GAZING PART 2

Surname	Forenames	Number	Rank	Service	Ship	Born	Parish	Remarks	RoS	RoH
BAKER	William	J18152	AB	RN	HMS Pactolus (C6)	1 Aug 1896	N/K	Served 30 May 1912 to 12 Oct 21 when transferred to RAN. Submarines	Add	No
BAKES	Alfred Frederick	L5926	Officers' Steward 3rd Class	RN	HMS Birkenhead	16 Dec 1896	St H	Served 7 Nov 1914 to beyond 1 Jan 1929. Appears to have given false DOB of 4 Nov 1896 and correct forenames should be Alfred Philadelphia	Add	No
BARRY	Patrick	K8432	Stoker 1st Class	RN	HMS Apollo	31 Jul 1892	N/K	Served 15 Aug 1910 to beyond 1 Jan 1929. Had moved from Island by 1901C	Add	No
BATES	Aubrey	L7534	Officers' Cook 3rd Class	RN	HMS Victory I	2 Jul 1891	St H	Served 21 Oct 1915 to 13 Mar 1916 when invalided out of RN with Heart Disease. Had been on the Run, and received 42 days in cells.	Add	No
BEARD	Joseph Alfred	M2598	Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class	RN	HMS Lucia	8 Sep 1895	St H	Served 10 Dec 1910 to beyond 1 Jan 1929. Submarines	Add	No
BEAUGIE	Edward Philip	229215	AB	RN	HMS Dreadnought	10 Feb 1888	St H	Served 7 Jan 1904 to 3 Apr 1919 when demobilised. Then transferred to RFR	Add	No
BENNETT	Frederick George	227792	AB	RN	HMS Thunderer	9 Jul 1887	St H	Served 29 Aug 1903 to 2 Jun 1919 when demobilised. Occasional visitor to cells.	Add	No
BENNETT	Clarence Winter	239801	Leading Seaman	RN	HMS Vulcan (H23)	2 Jan 1892	St H	Served 9 Oct 1907 to beyond 1 Jan 1929.	Add	No
BEREZEY	Alfred Henri	J94207	Boy 2nd Class	RN	HMS Powerful	03-Oct-01	N/K	Served 19 Dec 1918 to 7 May 1919 when invalide out of RN due to Acute Otitis Media R+L	Add	No
BERTRAM	Frank Charles	226245	AB	RN	HMS Victory I	21 Aug 1886	St C	Served 2 May 1902 to 20 Aug 1926. Then transferred to RFR.	Add	No
BRETT	Bertie Barnard	K44092	Stoker 1st Class	RN	HMS Lyne (Lydiard)	4 May 1890	N/K	Served 10 Jul 1917 to 10 Mar 1919 when demobilised.	Add	No
BRIAN	Hyacinth	K46318	Stoker 1st Class	RN	HMS King George V	4 Jun 1899	St H	Served from 3 Oct 1917 beyond 1 Jan 1929.	Add	No
BROOKLAND	Thomas Arthur Preston	J32316	AB	RN	HMS Apollo (Lance)	2 May 1899	St H	Served 16 Jul 1914 to 31 Mar 1920 when invalided out of RN with Neurasthenia	Add	No
BROWN	Clifford	M22996	Writer 3rd Class	RN	HMS Crescent	8 Jun 1889	N/K	Served 27 Sep 1916 to 15 Jul 1919 when demobilised at end of hostilities	Add	No
HAMMOND	William	200910	AB	RN	HMS Victory X	22 Jan 1883	St H	Served 23 Aug 1898 to 21 Jan 1913 then joining RFR. Mobilised 2 Aug 1914 to 9 Jun 1921.	Add	No
VIBERT	Edward Ernest	227323	Petty Officer	RN	HMS Weymouth	27 Jun 1886	N/A	Born in Ashford Kent, Father Jerseyman. Served 30 Jun 1903 to 7 Jan 1926. Transferred to RFR	Add	No
BANKS	Alfred Charles	M33987	Cook	RN	HMS Victory I	12 Nov 1899	St H	Served 26 Sep 1918 to 2 Oct 1919 when invalided from RN with Neurasthenia.	Amend	No
BANNIER	William Gallais	J87302	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Glory I	25-Mar-00	Gr	Served 5 Mar 1918 to 24 Oct 1919 when demobilised. Later re-enlisted in R Corps of Signals as Private 2312085	Amend	No
BATCHELOR	Stanley	355834	Domestic 2nd Class	RN	Not Applicable	12 Sep 1877	St Mn	Served 15 Jun 1897 to 1 Jun 1898 when he went on the Run! In Glamorgan in 1901C. In JRoS. No obvious entry in support.	Amend	No

BAUDAINS	Francis John	J92784	Boy 2nd Class	RN	HMS Impregnable	19-Nov-01	St H	Served 19 Sep 1918 to 1 Oct 1919 when invalidated out of RN with a disease resulting from Influenza	Amend	No
BLAKE	William Henry	192183	AB	RN	Not Applicable	31 Oct 1881	St H	Served 23 Sep 1897 to 8 May 1903 when invalidated out of RN. Appears to have joined Merchant Navy.	Amend	No
BLANCHARD	Emile Gus(tave)	K20230	Stoker 1st Class	RN	HMS Victorious (Zetland)	25 May 1892	N/K	Served from 6 Aug 1913. Killed in blitz in 1941 in Plymouth. Former MN Seaman	Amend	No
BRITTON	Alfred William	J92331	Boy 2nd Class	RN	HMS Impregnable	22-Jan-02	St H	Served 5 Sep 1918 to 10 Apr 1922 when given a free discharge for special reasons.	Amend	No
LE BAILLY	Elias John	J45407	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	1 Sep 1893	St B	Served 19 Oct 1915 to 3 Feb 1916 when invalidated out of RN due to defective vision. Unable to count Army service (Militia?) towards GC Badges.	Amend	No
LE BER	Francis Philip	225809	Petty Officer	RN	HMS Attentive	4 Feb 1886	Gr	Served 1 May 1903 to 21 Mar 1923. Awarded DSM + Bar, and Croix de Guerre. Reference made to Land Operations.	Amend	No
LE BRETON	Adolphus	J27117	AB	RN	HMS Renown	23 Jan 1897	N/K	Served 9 Sep 1913 to 4 Oct 1917 when invalidated out of RN	Amend	No
LE BRETON	Walter Adolphus Gillam	M14674	Sick Berth Attendant	RN	HMS Victory I (RN Hospital Haslar)	22 Dec 1895	St H	Served 3 Aug 1915 to 8 Jun 1922. Had 357 days prior army service, was this Militia time? Brought to Admiralty's notice LG 17 Oct 1919. Discharge reasons unclear.	Amend	No
BREBAN	John	K21195	Stoker 2nd Class	RN	HMS Liverpool	24 Jun 1894	N/K	Served 22 Nov 1913 to 9 Dec 1914 when invalidated out of RN with MCF (?) Tachycardia. No justification for inclusion in Jy RoH obvious.	No	Amend
LINDSEY	Samuel William Templeman	217000	AB	RN	Not Applicable	30 Dec 1885	St H	Served 14 Sep 1901 to 9 Jun 1910 when invalidated out of RN with Appendicitis. No justification for inclusion in Jy RoH obvious!	No	Amend
OUNAN	Thomas Peter	L8895	Officers' Steward 3rd Class	RN	HMS Lucia	21 Jul 1894	St H	Served 10 Jun 1916 to 30 Aug 1916 when invalidated out of RN with pulmonary tuberculosis. No justification for inclusion in Jy RoH obvious.	No	Amend
TURNER	William Alliston	229473	AB	RN	HMS Inconstant	28 Feb 1888	St H	Served 9 Jan 1902 to 19 Mar 1915 when invalidated out of RN with Neurasthenia. No justification for inclusion in Jy RoH obvious.	No	Amend
BALL	William Arthur	288629	Stoker 2nd Class	RN	Not Applicable	8 Dec 1879	St H	Served 28 May 1898 to 8 Jun 1899 when invalidated out of RN.	No	No
BANKS	Thomas Bruce	J99498	AB	RN	Not Applicable	25-May-03	N/K	Served from 22 Oct 1920. Later with RNZN. No GW service.	No	No
BARTLETT	George John	340320	Blacksmith	RN	Not Applicable	2 Mar 1875	St H	Served 9 Aug 1894 to 6 Jun 1909 when he died from blood infection having been struck in chest by hot scales at forge on HMS Britannia.	No	No
BASHFORD	Horace George	J99116	AB	RN	Not Applicable	16-Jun-05	St H	No GW Service	No	No
BERTHELOT	Frank Alberic	212854	AB	RN	Not Applicable	20 Oct 1885	St C	Served 18 Jan 1901 to 22 Apr 1908 when he went on the Run at Portsmouth!	No	No
BLACKMORE	Henry James	343565	Cr Crew?	RN	Not Applicable	10 Oct 1881	St H	Served 20 Jul 1900 to 16 May 1903 when he bought himself out of RN	No	No

BLAMPIED	Thomas	158221	AB	RN	Not Applicable	8 Dec 1875	St C	Served 31 Dec 1890 to 18 Jun 1900 when RN decided that his Service were no longer required! Perhaps not as he was in Winchester Gaol and had been a frequent visitor to the cells! Had been on the Run in Valparaiso in 1894.	No	No
BLIAULT	Walter Alfred	218117	Boy 2nd Class	RN	Not Applicable	20 Aug 1886	St H	Served 18 Nov 1901 to 9 May 1902 when invalided out of RN.	No	No
BLIAUX	Armand Phillip Louis	210813	AB	RN	Not Applicable	17 Mar 1883	St L	Served 24 Sep 1900 to 8 Feb 1906 when invalided out of RN.	No	No
BROWN	William Herbert	360431	Domestic 3rd Class	RN	Not Applicable	4 Mar 1883	St H	Born in Journeaux, did he mean Journeaux Street? Served 27 May 1902 to 17 Dec 1902. Unclear why discharged.	No	No
LE BLANCQ	George	269181	Engine Room Artificer 4th Class	RN	HMS Vivid II	7 Jan 1877	St P	Served 7 Jan 1898 to 25 Feb 1898, when he died by drowning. Court of Inquiry recorded that he fell overboard.	No	No
LE BROCCQ	Hereward Phillip	228423	AB	RN	Not Applicable	16 Sep 1886	St H	Served 6 Oct 1903 to 9 Sep 1909 when invalided out of RN.	No	No
VIBERT	Phillip John	351198	Sick Berth Attendant	RN	Not Applicable	24 Feb 1885	St O	Served 26 May 1903 to 16 Oct 1903 when decided that his services were no longer required. Had previously served in RMLI from which he had bought himself out!	No	No
VIBERT	Edward Roland	SS112398	Stoker 2nd Class	RN	Not Applicable	24 Apr 1894	N/A	Born in Sark, Father Jerseyman. Served 15 Jun 1912 to 10 Oct 1912 when invalided out of RN with an "other" disease of the nervous system.	No	No
BLACKMORE	Albert William	210634	Boy 1st Class	RN	Not Applicable	18 Apr 1885	St H	Served 6 July 1900 to 7 Sep 1901 when he bought himself out of RN. Did he later serve in RE and was wounded?	TBA	No