

JOURNAL
61

Channel Islands
Great War
Study Group
www.greatwarci.net



May
2016



'Battle Flags Hoisted'
The Battle of Jutland
4 pm, 31st May, 1916
By James George Diddams

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IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE WHO FELL



1st May, 1916
to
31st July, 1916

May, 1916

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 01. Cargin, Norman J A | 30. Le Sauvage, Ernest Davies |
| 02. Hulme, Thomas Albert | 31. Bean, Charles Henry |
| 04. Burt, William | 31. Beere, Alfred Henry |
| 04. Gale, Frank G | 31. Bullimore, Wilfred Severin |
| 05. Dutton, Gerald Arthur | 31. Cochrane, Wilfred Douglas |
| 05. Le Boustouller, Emmanuel | 31. Cotillard, Henry Louis |
| 06. Romeril, George Robert | 31. De Caen, John Alexander |
| 06. Turian, Jean Marie Louis | 31. De Quetteville, Stanley Nelson |
| 07. Rice, Gerard Beechey Howard | 31. Drube, Otto |
| 08. Wavell, Percy Mansell James | 31. Duffey, Thomas Albert |
| 11. Barter, Henry John | 31. Duquemin, Hilary Wilfred |
| 11. Baudains, Edward P | 31. Goddard, Denis Gerald Ambrose |
| 11. Guilbert, Percy Stanley | 31. Gregory, Francis |
| 11. Le Cheminant, Abraham | 31. Harper, Maurice Henry De Jersey |
| 14. Mallett, Charles Edwin Ralph | 31. Humphrys, Charles Edward |
| 14. West, William Charles | 31. Johnson, Victor Alexander Augustine |
| 16. Frampton, William Charles | 31. Kendall, Percy Nicholas |
| 16. Rogers, Arthur Llewellyn | 31. Le Patourel, The Rev. Wallace Mackenzie |
| 18. Philippe, Georges Anatole Marie | 31. Le Seilleur, John Thomas |
| 18. Turner, Francis Arthur | 31. Lufkin, Frederick George |
| 19. De La Lande, Arthur | 31. Luxon, William Henry |
| 20. Hauenstein, Frederick | 31. Malet de Carteret, Philip Reginald |
| 20. Nelson, Abercrombie Anson Craven | 31. Moyse, William Philip |
| 20. Robins, Charles | 31. Poingdestre, Philip |
| 21. Burrige, Lawrence Walter | 31. Pralle, Arthur Charles |
| 21. Coppin, William H | 31. Reed, Albert Winter |
| 21. George, Henry William | 31. Rumsey, Samuel Edward |
| 21. Sangan, Peter Edward | 31. Sly, Walter |
| 22. Morin, Jean Mathurin | 31. Tisson, Alfred Peter |
| 22. Pautrel, Rene Arsene Victor | 31. Tredant, John Victor |
| 23. O'Shea, Wilfred Bernard | 31. Van Cooten, Henry Rodolphus |
| 25. Wakeham, John | 31. Vardon, George Touzel |
| 28. Guérin, Leon Maximilien | 31. Vibert, James |
| 28. Larbaestier, Arthur Norman | 31. Vigot, Alfred John |
| 28. Livesay, George Augustus Bligh | 31. Wakley, Alfred Edward |
| 29. Falla, George H | 31. Wakley, William James |
| 29. Hind, Charles Raymond | 31. Whitley, Philip Harold |
| 29. Watts, Clifford | 31. Wilson, Henry |



IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE WHO FELL



1st May, 1916
to
31st July, 1916

June, 1916

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 01. Gore, Richard Henry | 08. Richard, Francisque Marie |
| 01. Le Cornu, Philip Renouf | 10. Gillman, Albert A |
| 01. Wallace, Arthur Edward | 10. Guille, James G |
| 02. Case, Herbert Edward | 11. Ruaux, Ernest William |
| 02. Du Feu, Edward Syvret | 13. Pirouet, John |
| 02. Gribble, Alfred | 13. Warren, William Arthur |
| 02. Reux, Jean Marie Joseph | 14. Logan, Joseph |
| 03. Coyde, Charles | 15. Lawson, John Low |
| 03. Ruff, William Charles | 16. Bartlett, Charles Russell |
| 04. Gartell, William | 16. Bulteau, Louis Joseph Auguste |
| 05. Amy, William Monamy | 16. Roulland, Jules Auguste Alexandre |
| 05. De Ste Croix, Walter Bertram | 17. Draper, Cecil Frederick Napier |
| 05. Foney, Francis John | 17. Hall, Albert James |
| 05. Gibsone, John Charles | 17. Le Moigne, Peter G |
| 05. Hacken, Robert Frederick | 18. Blampied, Thomas John |
| 05. Mallet, Clement Stanley Bertram | 19. Le Louarn, Pierre Marie |
| 05. Rogers, Edward John | 19. Le Maitre, Octave |
| 05. Smith, Alfred | 19. Parsons, Wilfred Clarence |
| 05. Taylor, Harold de Putron | 20. Guillemot, Désiré Marie |
| 05. Watts, Archibald Grant | 21. Waterman, Thomas Charles |
| 06. Collivet, William Charles | 22. Meheux, Augustin Marie |
| 06. Ereaut, Harold John | 23. Brown, Frank |
| 06. Gavey, Alfred James | 23. Le Tissier, James |
| 07. Flatres, (Edward) Eugene | 26. Devereux, Humphrey William |
| 08. Denis, William James | 27. Ozard, Thomas Walter Herbert |
| 08. Ferbrache, Thomas H | |

July, 1916

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 01. Allardice, Harry | 01. Fisher, Thomas Edward Coney |
| 01. Bass, Philip Burnet | 01. Fleury, Jesse Henry |
| 01. Bateman, Leslie | 01. Guyon, George Sutherland |
| 01. Bewhay, George Henry | 01. Igo, Frederick Cyril |
| 01. Bonfield, Albert Victor | 01. Kelly, Albert James |
| 01. Bovill, Edward Henry | 01. Laulier, Adolphe Pierre |
| 01. Carver, George Sholto Douglas | 01. Le Rossignol, Leonard Frank |
| 01. Cooper, Charles Edmund | 01. Mockler, Francis George Ross |
| 01. Dallain, Alphonsus Frank | 01. Rowswell, Frank Henry Robert |
| 01. De Mouilpied, Charles | |



IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE WHO FELL



1st May, 1916
to
31st July, 1916

July, 1916 (Continued)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 02. Jones, Charles John | 18. Coutanche, William Reginald |
| 02. Le Louarn, Charles | 18. Farran, George Francis |
| 02. Salaun, Alfred | 18. Sharples, John |
| 02. Smith, Sydney Arthur | 18. Weldon, Cyril George |
| 02. Vallois, Frank L | 19. Le Maitre, Herbert William |
| 03. De La Perrelle, Gerald St John | 19. Le Verdier, Jean Adolphe Leon |
| 04. Ahearn, John Edward | 19. Murphy, James Patrick (Parsons) |
| 04. Belben, Arthur | 19. Reed, Clifford |
| 04. Hicks, Albert John | 19. Underdown, Edwin F |
| 05. Ellett, James Waters | 19. Ward, Richard Dunstan |
| 05. Hall, Thomas | 20. Church, Chester Cecil |
| 05. Hebert, John Emile | 20. Laffoley, Henry Edward |
| 05. Howe, Alfred Arthur | 20. Simon, Victor George |
| 07. Denham, Francis Bardon | 21. Palmer, John |
| 07. Morris, Frederick | 22. Ingouville-Williams, Edward Charles |
| 08. De Carteret, Cecil J C | 22. Sollett, Cyril |
| 08. Pippard, Edward William | 23. Barnes, Walter Edward |
| 09. Caseley, Ernest William | 23. Fisher, Stephen Ambrose |
| 09. Noel, William James | 23. Lawless, Nicholas |
| 10. Bowles, Wilfred Spencer | 23. Moleno, Leonard Clarke |
| 11. Jenkins, Arthur W | 23. Whitley, Alexander Fauvel |
| 11. Rundle, Cubitt Sindall | 24. Boston, Horace Frederick |
| 12. Lomax, James | 24. Chick, Edward John |
| 12. Orvin, Louis | 25. Dorey, Nicholas David |
| 12. Thoumine, William Alfred | 25. Rigelsford, George Edward |
| 13. Le Page, John G W | 26. Bowden, William |
| 13. Wakeham, William Hilary | 26. Le Tissier, Robert James |
| 14. Arthur, Sydney John | 27. Gallichan, Francis Ernest |
| 14. Battle, Fred | 28. Baudains, Albert Moses |
| 14. Coonan, Edward E | 28. Goldsmith, James Hudson |
| 14. Hutchison, Harold James | 28. Le Pennec, Alfred |
| 14. O'Meara, Thomas | 28. Mallett, Albert Percy |
| 14. Ozard, George | 29. Buckingham, William |
| 14. Renaut, Jean Marie Jules | 29. Clay, Henry George Walter |
| 14. Toms, Percival Charles | 29. Osborne, William Henry |
| 15. Edwards, Ernest William Blunt | 29. Upson, Humphrey Cyril |
| 15. Gomm, Frank | 30. Burge, Francis |
| 15. Hart, Ernest | 30. Lecourt, François |
| 15. Le Page, Arthur J | 30. Martin, Walter George |
| 16. Creber, Charles | 31. Gausson, David Newbold |
| 17. Horn, James | |

Hello All

“... isolationism has never served this country well.”

“The serried rows of white headstones in lovingly tended Commonwealth war cemeteries stand as silent testament to the price that this country has paid to help restore peace and order in Europe.”

Some of the words of Prime Minister David Cameron used in a speech, given at the British Museum on the 9th May, 2016, in which he highlighted what he perceived to be the increased likelihood of conflict and war should the Brexit campaign succeed in the forthcoming EU Referendum. Oddly, when one considers those two quotes, on their own they are quite reasonable sounding phrases. But, although sounding reasonable, they are also portable, and can be used in a number of contexts, and not always accurately.

Consider the ‘isolationism’ phrase. As to its accuracy of use in the context of Brexit, would Great Britain have flourished had it not traded with the French, Spanish, Portuguese and others on the continent down the centuries, did it not travel far and wide in matters of colonial expansion, trade and exploration, did it not sign up to the Triple Entente with France and Russia? Did it stand aside when Poland was invaded in 1939? One might just suggest that the phrase’s accurate use has been questionable. Now, what if the phrase had been preceded by ‘American’? A debate for another day perhaps!

It is quite possible that the second quote, ‘The serried rows ...’, has caused annoyance in many households, when used in the context of the referendum, e.g. the ‘My Uncle Fred did not die on the Somme for the ***** EU’ variety. Those households may have a point with Mr Cameron being accused of disrespectfully invoking the memory of the war dead, of both World Wars in this case, but of Waterloo, Trafalgar and Blenheim also, all to make a political point that is to his advantage. Setting that aside, just as questionable is whether he has been historically accurate in applying that statement as a reason for remaining in the EU. One would suggest not.

If one considers the wars referred to, in most respects, these were clashes of empires, or at least nations with imperialistic intent, seeking expansion of territory and trade, countering another’s advances into their own lands or spheres of influence, or wishing to impose their will upon unruly or subjugated nations at various times. And these empires? France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Japan, Turkey (with the Ottomans), Russia, the United States of America feature on the list, some benign, many not so. Oh, one should not forget the British Empire! Can the EU not be regarded as an emerging empire with its aim for ever closer union? If so, would remaining lower the risk of war as Mr Cameron implies, or would other ‘empires’ become more protective of their own interests in any shift of power? One might suggest that the risks of war are lessened if individual nations are able to run their own affairs in a democratic fashion, while retaining the ability to ally with others should the need arise.

As has been noted already, ‘The serried rows ...’ may be a reasonable sounding sentence, and while the majority of the headstones will be for those men and women who died in the Great War, one suspects that, during both World Wars, most saw their duty as serving ‘King and Country’, while helping other nations to achieve or return to enjoy freedom and democracy. Whatever the merits of the Remain and Exit campaigns, Mr Cameron was historically and morally wrong to allude to those headstones. Moreover, it appears ironic for him to have done so on the Channel Islands’ Liberation Day.

The Front Cover

Unimaginatively titled 'The Battle of Jutland', you may have previously spotted the painting in the photograph on page 45 of Journal 59. Painted by James George Diddams, it is owned by Ned Malet de Carteret.

James was born in Portsmouth on the 10th April, 1885, and died in Wales, 16th April, 1943. He served in the Royal Navy with the number 346249 between July, 1903 and July, 1925, when he was pensioned off as a Chief Painter. He served on HMS Prince of Wales between the 22nd August, 1913 and the 5th April, 1917. The Prince of Wales was not at Jutland, and it is very unlikely therefore, that James, with his sketch book to hand, was chugging around in a motor boat with the Grand Fleet bearing down on him, Whilst the ships look to be too simply shaped, I find the representation of the ships' smoke and the late afternoon sky excellent. Overall, it is an evocative scene of ships about to engage in battle.

A new War Memorial for St Helier!

After a period of some nine months, the parish of St Helier, which had launched a design competition for a long overdue war memorial, after whittling down a field of sixteen designs to just four finalists, chose the design below, that was created by a lady called Siobhann MacLeod.



Some three to four weeks after the announcement, one still struggles to understand what the shapes actually represent, although one can see the names engraved on the triangular block in the left of the picture. But how does one actually read the names in the middle of that block without scrambling over it? The statement may have been misread, but to quote one judge, 'it improves the area's legibility'. What does that mean? I regret to say that the symbolism is totally lost on me and, I suspect, a few others. I had regarded two of the other short listed designs as being more likely to provide the likely winner in a neck and neck race. Now I know why I steer clear of bookies' offices.

The Arethusa Project Plan

Members will undoubtedly recall the frequent updates on the research being undertaken into Edward de Faye and Gauche Wood, and the report of a proposal to search for his (and Albert Voice's) remains being submitted to the States of Jersey last November. As was noted in Journal 60, the proposal was turned down because of cost, but, and it should be said also because of risk, and that a search would not 'add value' to Jersey's history!

As a former Programme Manager, involved in multi-million pound contracts and proposals, I can readily understand the implications of cost and risk with a project, irrespective of its magnitude, but the 'value add' interpretation of such a venture as the recovery of two soldiers' remains even a century on, is irrelevant. In saying so, one has to acknowledge that, by comparison, the recovery of King Richard the Third's remains from a Leicester car park was an event that attracted international interest and rightfully so. And, it will 'add value' to Leicester's history, along with its Premier League winning football team!

In rejecting the proposal back in late January it appears that, the States, and its advisors, had failed to appreciate that underpinning it, there was a moral element, a duty even, that needed to be fulfilled. Their predecessors were more than happy to see men head off to war back in 1914, to serve King and Country, should the present States not now repay the debt that is still owed?

But, just moralising is not going to move anything forward. As was highlighted in Journal 60, it was decided to go forward with an approach to various interested parties. Over a two-month period up to mid-April, the proposal had been re-evaluated and the key elements incorporated, as evidence, explanation and justification, into a new Plan that also includes the schedule, a statement of work, resource requirements, and a working budget of £20,000. Overall, the new Plan hopefully appears 'crisper'.

There are probably a few gaps in the Plan, the handling and disposal of any unexploded ordnance that is discovered being one, but it is tabled as being a baseline document that is liable for update. What has been incorporated as evidence, explanation and justification will be quite familiar to members, given that it has been provided in earlier Journals.

The Plan will now be found in the website's 'Members' Area', so please feel free to read it or to it print off. Any constructive criticism will be most welcome, while you may want to get involved with it in some way. If so, please get in touch.

The Arethusa Project Plan – A Pause in Progress

Since the previous item was written regarding this Plan, a certain matter has very recently arisen, and needs to be addressed before any thought of implementation can take place. I do not feel that I am able to resolve the matter without seeking advice, since it relates to what might be regarded as being subject to CWGC policy and practice. To that end, I am writing to the Vice-Chairman of the CWGC's Board of Commissioners to lay out the situation, suggest a certain course of action, and be guided accordingly.

WW1 Battlefield Tour, 4th to 8th September, 2017
By Steve Foote

The Guernsey Society are planning a follow-up to our successful 2013 tour of the WW1 Battlefields to coincide with the centenary of the Battle of Cambrai. We have once again teamed up with [Battle Honours](#), the award-winning battlefield tour organiser, to produce a tailor-made tour which will take in the major activities of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry and the Guernsey Irish Companies. Non-members welcome. If you would like to join us, or would like further information, please contact Keith Le Page (keith_le_page@guernsey-society.org.uk).

CWGC Non-Commemorations

As was mentioned in the last Journal, Arthur Donoghue's non-commemoration had been forwarded to the CWGC, and, it is pleasing to report that he has now been accepted as a casualty of the Great War, and along with Albert Hannis, brings the number of those accepted up to 33.

Accepted

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

Being Progressed

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

Pending

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

TBA

Touzel, Walter H
Ferrer, Armand
Anderson, Frank B
Marsh, William H

Not for Submission

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

With the CWGC

Marquand, Clarence D
De Gruchy, Alfred
Anstee, Laurence WL
Ruff, William C
Beckford, Edwin W

Rejected by CWGC

Vibert, John E
Adams, Frank H

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

In a number of respects, it is rewarding to see the Accepted List steadily grow since it demonstrates that the Group's efforts in providing the necessary evidence are proving very successful. Though of course, one would prefer it that there had been no need to carry out the task. But, Group members cannot always do it on their own, and often rely on the help of others such as the 'In from the Cold' Project Team. In Alfred Hannis' case, it was a three way split with Liz Walton, the 'lftC' team and Elizabeth Gallienne from Guernsey's Priaulx Library. For the Jerseymen, the Superintendent Registrar's Office has also proved to be very supportive throughout as were the Committee of Constables.

Of course the CWGC cannot just accept a man one day and erect his headstone the next. But, as Roger Frisby in the next item records, they were in the Islands recently to replace old eroded headstones and to install new ones, based upon our 'non-commemorative' inputs.



**Ashley (left) and John from the CWGC
Putting the finishing touches to John Helman's new marker**

New Stones in the Channel Islands By Roger Frisby

On the 19th April, I received an Email from the CWGC which said: *'We are putting up a new headstone for John William Helman and I came across your website. Is the photograph of John one of yours or is there someone else I need to speak to in order to get permission to use, plus the information about him?'*

A rapid exchange of Emails followed which revealed that they were erecting new headstones in Guernsey, that very day, for AB John Helman in St Andrew's Cemetery, and for Cpl Alfred Hannis in Candie Cemetery in St Peter Port. Fortunately, Liz Walton and Mark Bougourd were both able to attend at St Andrew's and to make contact with the two

gentlemen from the South West region of the CWGC. The new stone for Cpl. Hannis had also been erected that morning and Mark was able to visit it later.

Alfred Hannis was originally commemorated on the Brookwood (UK) 1914-1918 Memorial but recent research has shown that he was buried in Guernsey. Originally a professional soldier, he had served with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry before enlisting in Canada in 1915 and going on to serve in France. He had possibly chosen Canada as he was too old to re-enlist at home. He had a wife and six children and a life as a jobbing gardener in Guernsey. Because the location was on a steep slope, the CWGC decided to use what is known as a 'Gallipoli' marker (**Editor:** Probably the first such example in the Channel Islands).



Further Emails also revealed the extensive amount of work that they had undertaken in Jersey, *'I can confirm that yes we did install headstones which were either replacements for eroded and broken stones, as well as a few for soldiers who were previously not commemorated (Non Coms), and Le Breton was one of those.'*

Cemetery No	Cemetery Name	Casualty	Remarks
10840	Mont a l'Abbe	Harvey	Replacement
10842	Almorah	Corniere	Replacement
		Catelinet	Replacement
		Wright	Replacement
		Burton	Non Com
		Cheney	Non Com
10846	Grouville	Ounan	Non Com
10848	Trinity	Le Breton	Non Com
10851	St Ouen	Turner	Replacement



The Commission has very kindly supplied photographs of the new stones and these now appear in our Roll of Honour.

In recent years, we have also discovered that three men were buried at Westmount Cemetery in Jersey but, as this is now a Crematorium site, these graves have been lost. However, the CWGC commissioned a plaque to commemorate the three and it will be erected on the site very soon. In addition to the replacements and new installations, the team also cleaned all of the headstones and personal memorials throughout both islands with a biocide.

Looking at our website usage graphs, the large spike is the result of the television and press coverage of the CWGC's visit. Several new social media contacts were also made resulting in addition information and photographs in our Rolls of Honour and Service.



**AB John Helman
St Andrew's Cemetery, Guernsey**

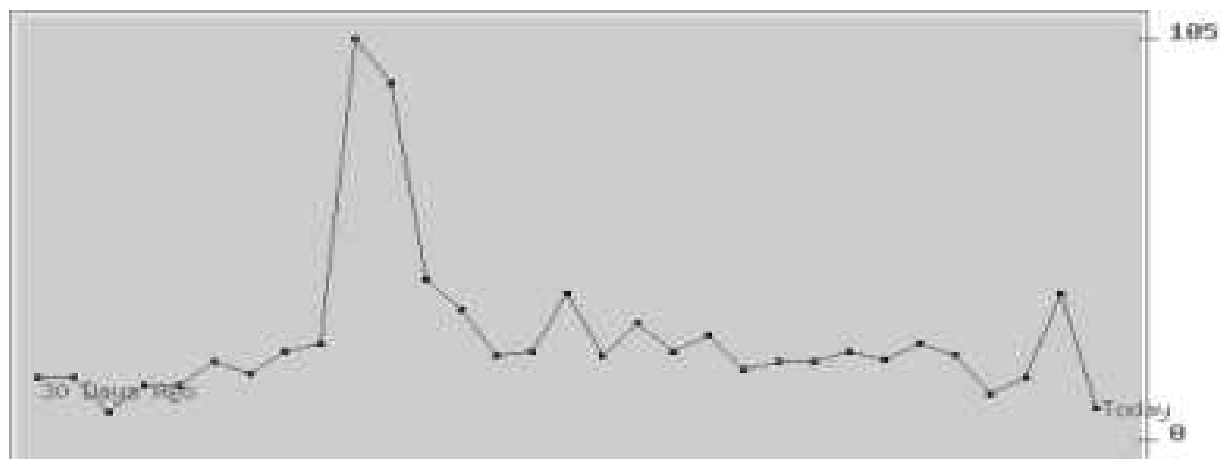


**Offr's Stwd, 3 CI Thomas Ounan
Grouville (Lacroix) Cemetery, Jersey**

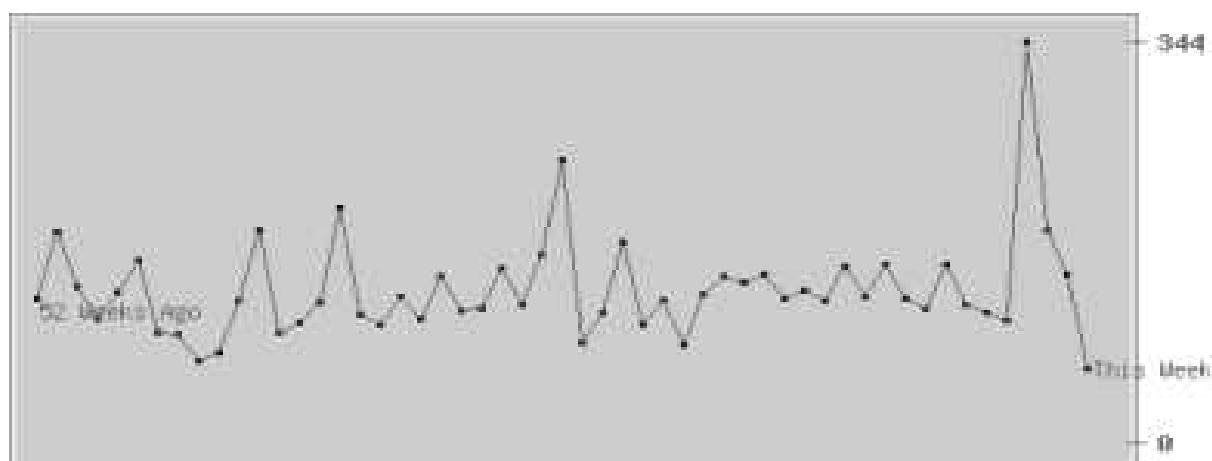
Website Workings By Roger Frisby

The total number of website visits has now reached 59,368, an additional 2,268 visits since our February Journal.

Recent Website Visits



The Past Month



The Past Year

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

- Guernsey Roll of Honour – 1481 names (An increase of 8)
- Guernsey Roll of Service – 6573 names (An increase of 41)
- Jersey Roll of Honour – 1677 names (An increase of 16)
- Jersey Roll of Service – 7608 names (An increase of 60)

A Plod through Canadian Service Records – An Update

The Canadians authorities have now fully released to further batches, those with the names commencing 'H' and 'I', and the JRoS has been amended accordingly, albeit for sixteen men. Granted that that number is quite small, there were five men who had been wounded or gassed, reflecting observations as to Canadian casualties that were made in Journal 60.

That observation excludes two other men, a Farrier Sergeant who developed Varicose Ulcers, thanks to a horse kicking him, and a Private whose medical record shows a measure of precision when he contracted VDG, namely on a beach in Guernsey at 4 pm on the 5th July, 1918!

Unknown Islanders

Following recent research into Honnechy Cemetery, the list of Unknown Islanders buried in CWGC cemeteries is now as shown below:

Guernseymen:

Honnechy Cemetery	II.A.18 II.A.40	II.A.19	II.A.24	II.A.25	II.A.26
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Outtersteene Cemetery	II.E.32 IV.A.53 IV.E.34	II.H.53 IV.E.28	II.H.60 IV.E.30	IV.A.44 IV.E.31	IV.A.50 IV.E.32
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Trois Arbres	II.K.11 II.L.5 II.O.25	II.K.26 II.M.26 II.O.27	II.K.27 II.M.31	II.L.2 II.M.35	II.L.4 II.O.24
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Jerseymen:

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

The Jersey Archive

Readers may be unaware that, for some time now, the Jersey Archive has provided a facility that enables the downloading and printing of digitised documents, either by paying the sum of £3.30 - £5.00 per document, or via a subscription service, costing £30.00 per annum. It is obviously up to an individual as to which route to follow, but, for my part, the subscription service has very quickly proved to be a far more economic one.

A few months ago I took up the service, and initially started out by looking at my late parents' 'Blue' Registration Forms and Registration Cards from the German Occupation. In doing so, I discovered that the Registration Form asked for details about an individual's past service in HM Forces, and whether that person still had a reserve commitment. This was clearly intended to help the Germans identify possible leaders of any insurrection in the Island, however, I have found that the information is just as useful in validating JRoS data, particularly when there is service data still to be investigated!

Another recent document release has been that of the Indexes of Birth. So far some 120 Volumes for St Helier covering the years 1842-2001 are available to be viewed and printed as required. As the name implies, each Index simply lists each individual's Surname and Forename, along with the page number within the Volume itself. As a sampling exercise, the Indexes for Volumes 44 and 45 have been printed as they covered, as, together, they cover the period May, 1894 to March, 1897, however, the page count is only seven sides of A4 per Volume. As with the Occupation records, the Indexes should prove useful,

helping to identify any names not listed on the Rolls. Indeed, one additional name for the JRoH has already been found without too much effort.

Now, for the fifth year in a row, Jersey Heritage, will be holding the next 'What's your Street's Story' series of Saturday morning talks at the Archive between 10.00 and 13.00 on the dates shown below:

21 st May	– Sion
18 th June	– Great Union Road and Aquila Road
16 th July	– St Peter's Village
20 th August	– La Motte Street
17 th September	– Gloucester Street
15 th October	– The Weighbridge
19 th November	– Longueville
17 th December	– La Rocque

You will be able to add any or all of the dates directly to your Tablet, Laptop or PC, by visiting the following link:

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

If you wish to attend, please book by ringing 01534 833300, or emailing:

archives@jerseyheritage.org

French Military Casualty Records

Roger's 'Website Workings' back on page 12 noted an appreciable increase of additions to the JRoH, sixteen in all, of which twelve were Frenchmen. This had largely resulted from the discovery by Liz Walton, that the SGA database had seemingly 'grown', since the last detailed analysis in 2010, with extra records, by improved 'tagging', or just by some simple *je ne sais quo!* Whatever the reason, eleven were found by analysing the places of birth, and in this respect, the French data allows for searches on the metropolitan and *outrre-mer* departments, as well as the non-French nations. Separate searches were therefore made for 'Jersey', 'Angleterre', and 'Royaume-Uni', the latter two to take account of any 'tagging' discrepancies, along with Department 975 which, as members in the Group know only too well, is St Pierre-et-Miquelon!

Quite often with searches like these I go off at a tangent, and so I did with the 'Angleterre' one. The greater majority of the 160 plus names were born in London, with about dozen from the CI. The remainder were dotted around in ones and twos, York, Manchester, Bristol and so forth. Understandably, most have French names, but a very small number clearly had English names like William Stuart Northcote Johnson whose name aroused curiosity, even though there was no CI link. What was this Englishman doing in the French Army?

William was born in Torquay on the 27th January, 1880, the son of a Captain in the RN, and through his mother's family, was related to the White Rajahs of Sarawak, the Brookes. Following in his father's footsteps, he joined the RN as a Midshipman a few weeks before his fourteenth birthday. All seemed plain sailing, and he was promoted Sub-Lieutenant, a rank he held when married Ellen Fox in Portsmouth on the 17th December, 1901. Plain sailing it was not, a somewhat brief fond farewell, and he returned to his ship, HMS Mallard, and headed off to the Mediterranean.

Remarkably, he then filed divorce papers on the 15th April, 1902, citing a Thomas Ralph Brookes as co-respondent having committed adultery with Ellen Johnson at the Angel Hotel in Guildford whilst William had been at sea. A Decree Nisi was then granted on the 16th June, 1902. However, it was never made Absolute, for in March, 1903 the Decree Nisi was rescinded, due to William Johnson having cohabited, as man and wife, with a Mary Ann Newell in London between May and December of 1902. Their Lordships in the Admiralty were not impressed. Sometime between March and May, 1902, William was 'dismissed the service by sentence of Court Martial', probably having faced a charge of 'Conduct Unbecoming...' thanks no doubt to his domestic disharmony!

At this point we lose sight of William, but it is suspected that he enlisted with the French Army in Tunis, and possibly with the Foreign Legion. We can find Ellen however in 1911, living at 2 Bristol Road in Southsea, with two sons, aged 1 and 2, with the surname Johnson, and a visitor, a girl aged 8, with the surname of Brooke. The visitor was Ellen's child, while it may be that the two boys were William's sons, possibly thanks to a rapprochement between Ellen and William.

William was killed near Loos on the 8th October, 1914, whilst serving with the 158^e Régiment d'Infanterie, and it appears that he has no known grave. He is commemorated however, with a brass plaque at the village church in Whitelackington (why there?) in Somerset. Having thought that there was no CI link, it turns out that an older brother, Charles HW Johnson, was born at Faldouet in about 1870 or 1871, presumably when his father was serving at Gorey.

Philatelic Matters



The British Post Office will be issuing its set of stamps to commemorate 1916 as shown above on the 21st June. The stamp (top right) poignantly depicts Charlotte 'Lottie' Meade, a 'Munitionette' who sadly died from TNT poisoning that year. It is a great pity that the CWGC's Royal Charter does not enable it to register the names of civilians who died as a result of the Great War as had Lottie. Below her is a stamp showing an unofficial medal sold to commemorate Jutland, while the stamp (bottom centre) is of a view recognised, I am sure, by all of us, though not necessarily with the early morning mist enveloping it.

Frank Stranger (Born 12th June,1883. Died 22nd May 1918)
By Frank Fielding Stranger



I was recently asked to write an account on my grandfather Frank and his adventures. This proved no easy matter as with him having died nearly a century ago, the only information that I could find came from old newspaper reports, war diaries etc.

Frank was born into a wealthy Guernsey family. His father William was a very successful businessman with quarries, a shipping line, and greenhouses to name but a few interests.

Frank was educated at various schools but finished up at Borlase Grammar School, as did his two siblings, Harry and George. He was a talented footballer who played for the Northerners football team and also represented Guernsey in Muratti games. He was a grower in Guernsey so I presume he ran some of his father's greenhouses.

He had a liaison with one of the girls who worked in the greenhouses, a Florence Le Page, and the result was my father Frank, who I will refer to as Frank Junior, and who was born on the 22nd May, 1911. He must have acknowledged Frank Junior as his son, because after the deaths of the three boys, Frank Junior was adopted by William. Marriage however, had been out of the question and, according to the Stranger's old maid Ethel who told my mother that he was prepared to wed Florence, but was not allowed it. He then emigrated, or more likely was sent, to Australia where there was large Stranger community, many having gone there from Guernsey in the 1800s. He was there in 1911 given that his name is in the Australian Census, and he is recorded as working as a gardener at the Carlton District Women's Hospital Melbourne.

He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force on the 13th April, 1916 and is recorded as a Natural-born British Subject having given his occupation as that of clerk, and that his religion was Wesleyan. Weighing 132 lbs, and 5 feet 6 inches tall, he had a chest measurement of 33/35 inches, a fresh complexion, blue eyes and brown hair. He was at first taken on the strength of the 15th Battalion, and was assigned the service number 2266. Later he was transferred to the 4th Australian Division's 57th Battalion.

He was initially stationed at Broadmeadows training camp where he was promoted to Acting Corporal. Then on the 1st August,1916 he embarked on the SS Orsova for Plymouth in England where the Battalion arrived on the 14th September. From there they proceeded to the 15th Training Battalion. Whilst based with the 15th Battalion he committed the heinous crime of neglecting to obey orders in that he attempted to cross the artillery ranges in contravention of Station Order Number 19 Paragraph 274, for which crime he was reduced to the ranks by the Training Battalion's CO. Then, after spending 8 days in

hospital suffering from influenza, and the training completed, he embarked for France on the SS Princess Clementine, leaving Folkestone on the 30th December, arriving at Etaples the following day. He was promoted to EDP Corporal on the 7th January, 1917. On completion of their training at the notorious 'Bull Ring', the men were marched out on the 6th February, 1917 to join the 57th Battalion, 15th Brigade, 4th Australian Division. On being taken on the 57th Battalion's strength he reverted to the rank of Private.

A Battalion consists of approximately 45 Officers and 1000 other ranks (ORs). This is split into a Headquarters Company and four 'fighting' companies (normally A to D) each commanded by a Captain. Companies are further split into four platoons of about fifty men under the control of a Lieutenant.

It is hard to imagine the noise, cold, mud, and terror that the troops must have had to endure in the trenches. I have read most of the War Diaries for the period Frank was engaged in, and here are a sample of the recorded entries that may convey the conditions they had to endure. As I have already said a Battalion consisted of 1000 men plus officers so although the records are accurate I am unable to determine which company Frank served with.

1 st March, 1917	At 5.15 pm one of our balloons in the direction of Bernay Wood was seen to come down in flames.
5 th March, 1917	The Battalion prepared to move up to the intermediate trench, leaving Perth Camp at 4.30 pm. The move was completed by 7.15 pm. Casualties: 1 OR [it does not say how]
6 th March, 1917	435 men employed on work in sector. Shelling was slight, a strong easterly wind blew all day.
7 th March, 1917	A slight fall of snow during the day. All men were employed on work around the trenches. The Battalion took over the Front line from the 60 th Battalion. Relief was completed by 11.30 pm Casualties: One officer Lieut M----- was slightly wounded.
8 th March, 1917	Several falls of snow during day. The day was very clear and observation was good. The back areas were heavily shelled. Our patrols were active and examined the ground and enemy wire along our front.
9 th March, 1917	There were several falls of snow during the day. Enemy artillery were very active on our front and support lines till about 2.30 pm, when our light and heavy artillery opened on the enemy batteries and front line system. After this there was little shelling.
11 th March, 1917	The weather was very clear and observation excellent. Aeroplanes were very active, there were several duels, three of ours were seen to fall and two of the enemy's. From noon to 12.30 pm our artillery strafed the enemy front line and to the rear. At 12.40 pm the enemy retaliated and the fire was continuous and heavy throughout the afternoon. All calibres up to 5.9s used. Commencing at 6.30 pm the 60 th Battalion took over the front line system. We moved back to support with Battalion HQ at Possum trench.

- 12th March, 1917 Half of A Company and half of B Company went back to Perth Camp and were bathed and generally cleaned up.
- 15th March, 1917 We took over Front line at 11.30 pm
A Company endeavoured to enter Till trench.
The enemy wire was found to be very strong and thick, machine guns were very active. The party were unable to effect an entry.
Casualties: 2 OR killed, 5 ORs wounded.
- 16th March, 1917 Weather was very favorable for observation, nothing happened during the day.
At 10.00 pm A Company again attempted an entry into Atom and Till trenches.
They persevered until dawn, everywhere meeting opposition
- 17th March, 1917 At 5.30 am another attempt was made which proved successful.
During the previous night we established two strong points in No Man's Land.
Our B and C Companies occupied Atom and Till trenches with patrols pushed out to the Beaucourt to Bapaume Road, at about 2.00 pm we occupied the trenches around Riencourt.
Sniping was active but only small parties of the enemy were seen.
Weather was very clear and sunny.
A few traps left by the enemy were found, we had no casualties as a result.
- 21st March, 1917 40 men were employed in burying the dead. About 350 bodies were buried.
- 22nd March, 1917 The Battalion moved to Riencourt.
A Company occupied trenches on the outskirts of Bapaume.
The march was very difficult being over old trenches and shell torn ground. The destination was reached at 11.30 am the men were very tired, but there were no stragglers. The Transport experienced great difficulty only the limbers and pack mules being able to Riencourt. The men rested and cleaned up in the afternoon.
- 24th March, 1917 The enemy shelled the front line, a party of about 60 strong attacked the left flank. After a stubborn fight we had to fall back slightly, but shortly afterwards drove the enemy out and retook the position.
At the same time a party of the enemy estimated at 250 to 300 men attacked a piquet on the right front of Beaumetz. From information received later this was supposed to take over an outpost position, but lost direction and came across our position.
They were driven off after a fierce fight and established themselves in a mine crater about 500 yards away.
The enemy casualties were heavy about 60 dead being seen
Five unwounded and one wounded prisoners were taken and passed back.
Our casualties to date were 2 officers wounded ,8 OR killed, 25 OR wounded.

Life continued in this vein there was also special training in the use of gas masks, Lewis guns bombing and bayonet practice. And when not so engaged, in route marches, parades etc. Meanwhile, here is a typical example of rations for a fighting soldier during the Great War, for which I have taken the menu for the Christmas week 1917. Yum, Yum!

	Breakfast	Dinner	Tea
22 nd	Bacon, Porridge, Tea	Stew, Rice, Tea	Bread and Jam, Cheese, Tea
23 rd	M and Vs, Tea. [I do not know what M and Vs are]	Stew, Rice, Tea	Bread and Jam, Cheese, Corned Beef, Tea
24 th	Bacon Fried, Porridge, Tea	Soup, Boiled Beef and Carrots, Raisin Pudding, Tea	Bread, Corned Beef, Cheese, Tea
25 th	Ham, Pickles, Tea	Soup, Fish, Curry and Rice, Roast Beef, Baked Potatoes, Turnips and Carrots, Plum Pudding and Sauce, Stewed Apples and Custard, Wine and Beer, Nuts	Salmon, Bread and Jam, Butter, Tea
26 th	Bacon boiled, Porridge, Tea	Stew, Rice, Tea	Bread and Jam, Cheese, Tea
27 th	Bacon, Tea	Stew, Rice, Tea	Bread and Jam, M and Vs, Tea
28 th	Bacon boiled, Pickles, Tea	Stew, Jam Roll, Tea	Rice, Bread and Jam, Cheese, Tea

Frank was granted leave from the 18th January, 1918 until the 7th February, 1918 when he returned to the front at the Somme. He came back to Guernsey for leave, and told his parents he was going to Officers Training School on his return. I think that this is when he asked his parents to see about Frank Junior.

He is reported to have been wounded on the 15th March, 1918 but I can find no account in the diaries of any action that day as they were coming out of the front line to go into the reserve positions. There were however, two big raids on the 13th and 14th so he may have been involved in those. He was evacuated to the No 2 Casualty Clearing Station on the 15th but as it was being moved that day, so it is hard to find when he was taken to it. He did however die from his wounds (GSW to head, leg and arm) on the 22nd March, 1918, at the Clearing Station

This is just a small sample of the life of a Private such as Frank who spent a total of 327 days in the Front line in the Australian Imperial Force.

Editor's Note: I am unclear whether No 2 Casualty Clearing Station was on the move on the 15th May, 1918. 'The Long, Long Trail' indicates that it was at Outtersteene between September, 1917 and April, 1918, and this is coincident with Frank being buried there.

As best as I can recall, 'M and V' stands for Meat and Vegetables.

Frank's menu also prompted a chuckle from me as, amongst my odds and ends, I have a Contents List for a typical 24 Hour Operational Ration Pack (ORP to its friends) that is issued to present day servicemen for 'in the field' dining! This particular Menu (No 5) listed Mushroom Omelette and Pork Curry Nepalese Style amongst its meals, while the snacks included an Exotic Fruits Nougat Bar, a Caramel Cereal Bar and Fruit Purees. Amongst the drinks there was orange, grapefruit and hot chocolate. Bringing up the rear were sundries such as Wet Wipes, a Spork, Tabasco Red and five (?) matches! To top it all, on the back of the list there is a Feedback Form that includes the question, 'Does it taste good?' 'Good?' One can imagine that Frank and his mates would have salivated all day, just by reading that menu!

Puzzling Times

My daughter recently treated me to a 1000-piece jigsaw of a trench map of Thiepval and the Ancre Valley. Puzzling yes, challenging certainly, frustrating, well, it was nearly given flying lessons. Produced by Half Moon Bay, a company in Bath which supplies humorous gifts, this puzzle is not for the faint-hearted, and one soon learns how many different ways the word 'Trench' can be displayed. At the moment it appears to be out of stock except at the odd museum or there, or at car boot sales!



Victoriana

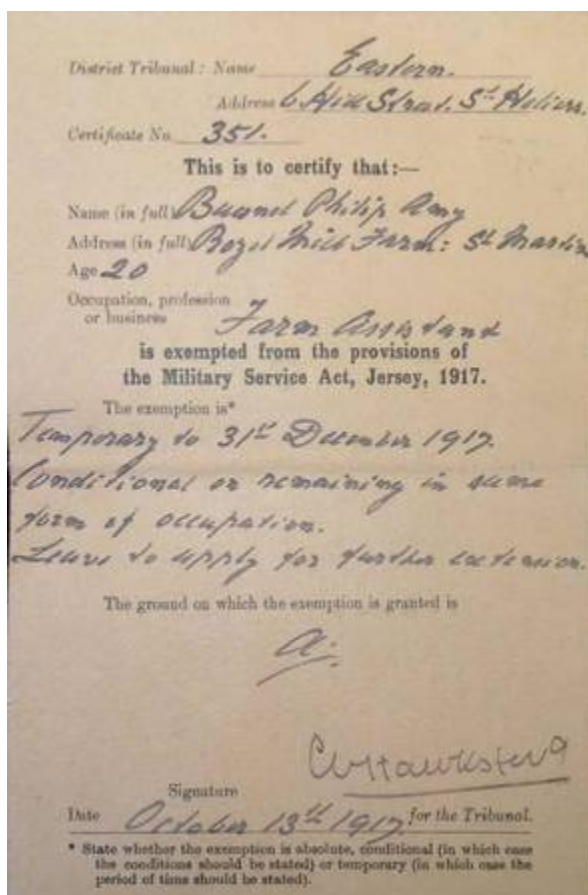
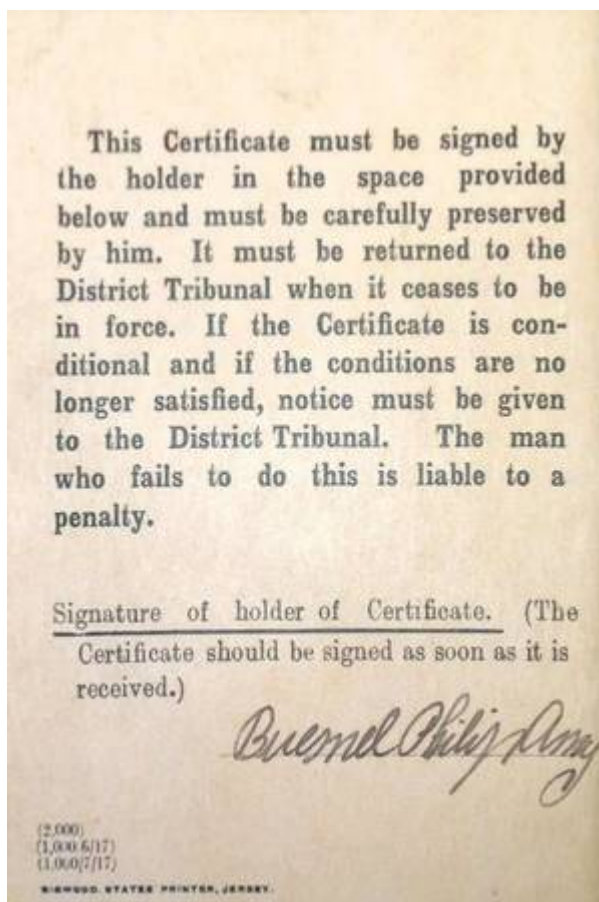
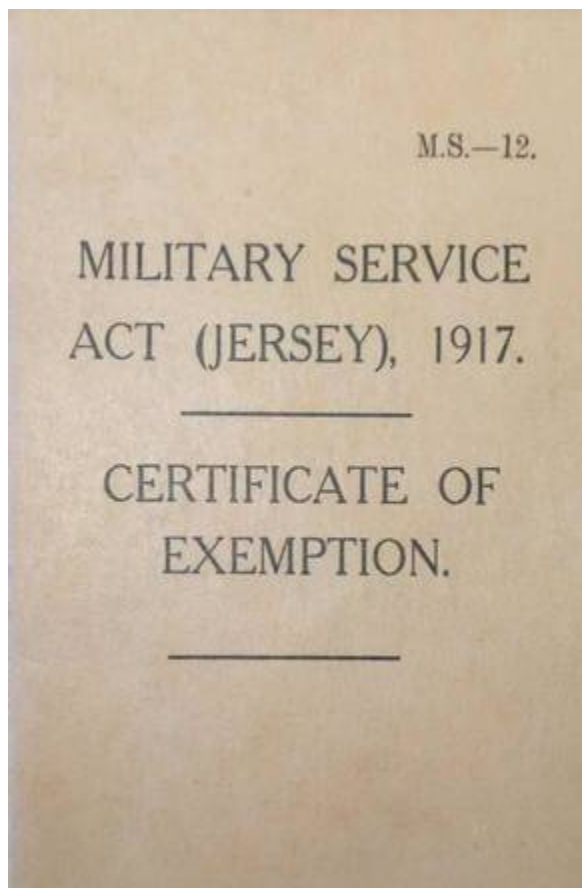
The only item of note is that the College is adding the name of Edwin de Visme Godfray to its Great War memorial (Sir Galahad), and by now, may have even already done so. For my part, a check of the cemetery where he is buried is overdue to see whether a headstone has been erected yet.

Excused Duty

Past Journals have frequently referred to Jersey's Military Service Act which led to the conscription of all males between 19 and 46 in the Island, unless they could show 'just cause' as to why they should not be at the Military Tribunals set up to adjudicate on their requests. Successful applicants, whether they received 'Full' or 'Temporary' Exemptions would be issued with their copy of a Certificate as shown in the accompanying photographs.

This Temporary Exemption was issued to Buesnel Philip Amy (born 20th September, 1895), and it was a result of the need to work on the family farm in Rozel. Buesnel had served with the Militia, as his record for the Occupation Identity Card shows. There is no indication that the Exemption was ever revoked.

Acknowledgements: Jason Cronin



Mystery at Honnechy By Liz Walton

George Alfred Bougourd was born in Guernsey in about 1877. Unfortunately for anyone researching his life there was another George Alfred Bougourd of similar age who lived in the same area and it is difficult to separate out records for the two. In 1901 'our' George married Amelia Louisa Falla and at the time of the 1911 census the couple were living at Hougue du Valle in the Vale. They had three children, Faithful aged 9, George Alfred William aged 4, and Eva Florence aged 3. George was working as a Stone Cracker for Messrs Griffiths, quarrymen. Peter Bougourd, a Stone Cracker aged 74, also working for Griffiths, was living with them as a boarder.

On the formation of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, George was called up (his service number was 20) and he went with them to Bourne Park in Kent for training then on to the Western Front in the autumn of 1917. The first big battle that the RGLI was involved in was the Battle of Cambrai which started on the 20th November, 1917 and it would prove to be a sad time for the Battalion with over 100 Guernsey men killed over the next ten or so days. One of those killed was George Bougourd, and the Battalion Casualty Lists show him as being Missing in Action on the 1st December, 1917, along with more than 220 others. One of those was 576 Company Sergeant Major Fritz Bachmann whose story in some ways parallels Bougourd's.

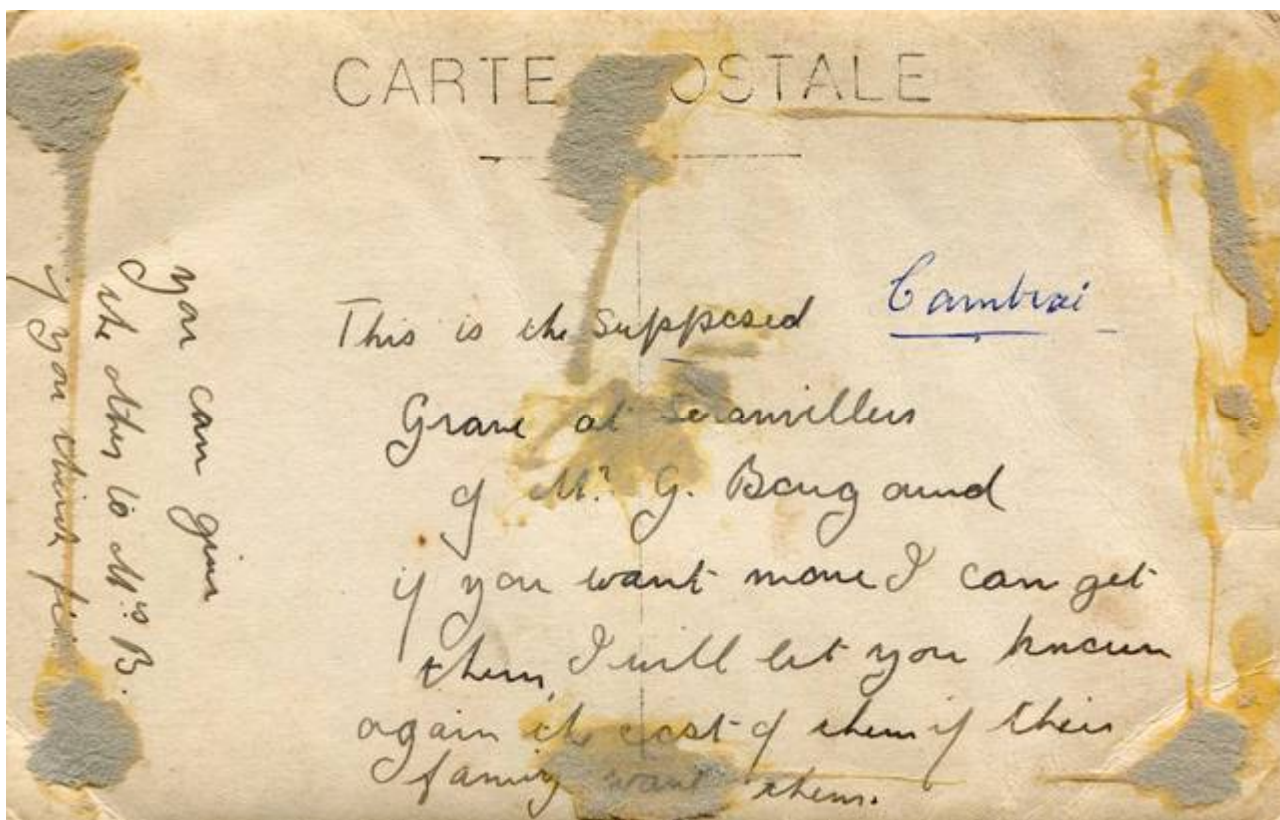


The Commonwealth War Graves Commission's records state that 20 Pte GA Bougourd, 1st Battalion, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry was killed in action on the 1st December, 1917. He is commemorated on Panel 13 of the Cambrai Memorial at Louverval. The Memorial commemorates more than 7,000 servicemen of the United Kingdom and South Africa who died in the Battle of Cambrai in November and December, 1917 and whose graves are not known.

However, amongst the photographs and notes left by my aunt Ada le Poidevin, there is evidence that he was buried at Seranvillers German Cemetery a few miles to the south east of Cambrai. Ada worked in France with the Salvation Army Graves Visitation Service during and after the war, and as part of her work she had a camera so that she and her colleagues could put flowers on a grave, take a photograph and then send the photograph to the grieving family along with pressed flowers from the wreath.

On the back of this particular photograph, sent to her family in Guernsey, she wrote 'Cambrai. This is the supposed grave at Seranvillers of Mr G Bougourd. If you want more I can get them. I will let you know again the cost of them if their family want them.' Across the end is written 'You can give the other to Mrs B if you think fit.' This presumably refers to another copy of the photo as there are two in the collection. George Bougourd worked in

the same quarries as Ada's father and the families lived in the same area. The note indicates that they knew each other on close enough terms to be able to judge whether giving the photograph to Mrs Bougourd would be appropriate.



According to the CWGC, Seranvillers Cemetery contained the graves of 200 German soldiers, one from the United Kingdom and one member of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry. After the war the non-German casualties were removed and reinterred at Honnechy British Cemetery. Honnechy Cemetery stands on the site of a German Cemetery begun during the Battle of Cambrai, and being used by German troops and then by the British. The 300 German graves in it were removed to another burial ground, leaving 44 British graves. The cemetery was then re-made in 1922 and 1923 by the concentration of British graves almost entirely from German Cemeteries. These include six RGLI men from Esnes and the one from Seranvillers. There are over 450, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated at Honnechy and of these nearly a quarter are unidentified.

There is only one named RGLI grave at Honnechy and it is that of CSM Fritz Bachmann, mentioned earlier. He is buried in Block I, Row C, grave number 8. The CWGC's Burial Returns show that CSM Bachmann was originally buried at Seranvillers next to two unregistered graves discovered by the État Civile Français. The Returns also show that Bachmann's grave was not identified until information from '...a local French source' was given to the CWGC who then amended their records.

There are at least seven unnamed grave markers of RGLI men in Honnechy including two unknown Lance-Corporals. It is likely that these markers include those for the six men concentrated from Esnes. I would like to think that George Bougourd lies here somewhere and is perhaps the seventh Guernseyman. However, one must accept that it is possible that Bougourd's grave was never recovered from Seranvillers. It may even be the case that he was not actually buried there. Ada's note does say 'the supposed grave', but she did send the photograph home to the family.



I intend to make another visit to Honnechy in the near future and also to look up more burial records as they become available in the hope of clarifying George's fate. Meanwhile, he is commemorated in perpetuity on the Cambrai Memorial at Louverval.

Editor's Note: It will be interesting to hear the results of Liz's visit to Honnechy in due course. I had thought that there were only six Guernsey unknowns, and that these were the 'Seranvillers Six'. It may sound like a totally daft idea, but with a name like his, what if Fritz Bachmann had been mistaken for being a German?

In the Media - Around the Press and Television

In researching the Great War, one tends to start with the events at Sarajevo, then to become immersed in the War's outbreak, and even more so with the Retreat from Mons, First Ypres and so forth. Then, all of a sudden, in 1916, between Verdun and the Somme, there is a large exclamation mark appearing in the War's history, the Easter Rising in Dublin! Whereas it seems that Verdun has passed the British media by, 'after all it was a French battle' some may have thought, the Easter Rising merited an appreciable amount of media attention. Whilst there were some excellent summaries and analyses of the events of 1916 in Dublin in the newspapers, Allan Mallinson again being one of those to the fore in the Times, the BBC featured 'Easter 1916: The Enemy Files' with Michael Portillo as the presenter, 'The Enemy Files' in this instance being those files of the Imperial government.

We learn that in the years leading up to the War, the question of 'Home Rule' had been, to say the least, highly contentious on both sides of the Irish Sea. In London, the Conservatives were against the Liberal government seeking to pass Home Rule, alongside the Unionists in Ulster, led by Sir Edward Carson. The Nationalists, namely the Irish Parliamentary Party under John Redmond, were clearly for the Home Bill. To add to the difficulties, both sides had established paramilitary forces to defend their position if needs be. It is no coincidence to note that Germany had supplied both sides with weapons. With the passing of Home Rule Bill coinciding with the War's outbreak, it was suspended, hopefully in Edmond's case, until Christmas when it hoped that it would be all over. Now, both Carson and Redmond put aside their differences and committed their sides to winning the War. This was not an issue for the Unionists, but Redmond would be politically weakened as Nationalist factions, such as Sinn Féin, pursued a more hard-line Republican course, with fewer young men volunteering to serve in those Regiments whose recruiting areas were in southern Ireland. One sees that, as the War progresses and Redmond became weaker, the British government were increasingly distracted by the events in France and elsewhere.

'The Enemy Files' takes up the situation in March, 1916, when Portillo recounts that the British were well aware of a plot for an armed uprising at Easter. Intelligence from a number of sources ranging from decoded German telegraph messages to agent reports all pointed in the same direction affirming the plot's existence. British distraction seemingly now gave way to supine inaction. When a German ship, the Aud, was captured with weapons destined for the Republicans, and Sir Roger Casement a passenger, arrests of the leaders were eventually requested. Those requests were never approved, while that Easter Saturday and Sunday, there were few in authority empowered to deal with events as they would unfold.

The Rising took place on the 24th April, 1916 when a number of government buildings were occupied at around midday by between 1,200 and 1,600 Republicans, with one of the leaders, James Connolly, reading out a declaration of an Irish Republic, free from British Imperial rule, on the steps of the General Post Office. That day there were some skirmishes, with a small number of British soldiers and unarmed police being killed. Fighting and casualties increased the following day when the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Wimborne, declared 'Martial Law', thereby transferring full power to the Army, and continued to do so in subsequent days. The remainder of that week saw the Army's numbers increase while their firepower was augmented by machine guns, artillery and a gunboat on the River Liffey.

The Rising was over by the Saturday when Connolly surrendered unconditionally, although some sporadic fighting continued the next day where word of the surrender had not reached them. Authoritative accounts note that there were some 485 dead (260 civilians, 126 soldiers, 17 police, and 82 Republicans). Civilians were killed by both sides, with some caught in crossfire, and others by British troops, it is said, as part of atrocities. The beginning of May, 1916 saw the start of court-martials, and the execution of fifteen alleged ring-leaders soon followed, having lacked any form of defence counsel, contrary to the requirements of Military law. As the executions progressed at Kilmainham Jail, both Redmond and Carson sought that the sentences be commuted. Meanwhile, 1,800 more men would be interned in Britain.

The resulting political upshot would be that an Ireland, initially largely anti-republican, if not necessarily pro-British, would swing towards republicanism with the treatment that had been meted out at Kilmainham and elsewhere. The Rising was in no way a military victory

for the Republican forces who had ranged themselves against the British Army. But, it would lead to the Irish Republic that we know today, with the Republicans' intention eventually being born out of their defeat in Dublin!

Michael Portillo comments that the action of the British Army, its Commanders and its men, was draconian and robust. This needs to be set against the wider context of the War itself as well as the senior officers' experience, in the past, of civil unrest in many parts of the Empire. The troops on the ground, many being trained for the trenches, were faced by insurgents, many in their everyday clothes, engaged in exchanges in built up areas, one of the more favourable situations in any insurgency. Had the TV programme been longer, this is an area which could have been addressed in further detail. But, overall there is the sense of a political void, created by the Imperial government, which the more hard-line Republicans were only too happy to exploit then, and still do so today. One might ask if this was Asquith's legacy to the UK? Overall, Portillo presented an excellent programme that was informative and well structured. It is well worth watching when and if repeated.

As an adjunct, we cannot forget the overall Irish contribution to the Empire's war effort through the existence of the excellent pre-war regular regiments, as well as the Kitchener's Army men in the three Irish Divisions, the 10th (Irish), 16th (Irish) and 36th (Ulster), many of whose soldiers, on returning after the war encountered injustice and were ostracized by the Irish Free State. It also almost goes without saying that the Irish 'problem' had an impact on Channel Islanders.

Moving on from Ireland, a BBC programme recently featured an item about the discovery of photographic plates that showed men passing through the village of Vignacourt in France. These excellent photographs have, I vaguely recall, appeared on an Australian website some years ago, but now feature on the BBC's website as can be seen via the link below:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/3LVxjjZghNQW2LJhx1SsX0t/the-lost-tommies>

It was interesting to read that English Heritage is to receive a grant of £365K to save cell graffiti, that was done by conscientious objectors at Richmond Castle, from water damage.

A sad consequence of the 2003 Iraq War, and events since, is the fact that the three major CWGC Cemeteries, Amara, Amara (Left Bank) and Basra, and the Basra Memorial have fallen into disrepair. Amara (Left Bank), containing the graves of almost 5,000 Indian soldiers, has become a fairground, while the other two cemeteries are now given over to football pitches. It cannot be pleasing for descendants of the 62 Islanders that are buried or commemorated there.

'Tens of thousands of soldiers were victims of shell shock – but the truth was suppressed, says Taylor Downing' in a lead in to an article on the numbers of men who would suffer from PTSD as we know it today. The first half of that statement is correct, but is the second? One might suggest that it was less correct, that the actual truth was that shell shock, in its various forms, was not totally understood, initially anyway, by medical services more geared to the 'blood and guts' casualties. Before the Great War for example, men had not endured sustained shelling for days on end. But, by the end of the War, the War Office had recognized that there was a problem, and a Committee of Enquiry into 'Shell Shock' established in 1920, then reported its findings in 1922. But, Mr Downing has written a book on the subject!

Now not showing, 'The Monocled Mutineer'! Although they have been asked to, it appears that the BBC are not going to re-broadcast this 1986 programme that featured the life and death of Percy Toplis during and after the Great War. Those who recall the series, will remember that Percy was supposedly one of the ringleaders of the 1917 Étapes Mutiny as well as being a confidence trickster, not adverse to impersonating well decorated officers (a bit like Jersey's George Le Vée really!). He, Percy not George, is referred to as a 'nasty little murderer, rapist and thug' in The Times article, and one could not have described his TV characterization as endearing. There are arguments for and against the BBC's decision, but 'The Monocled Mutineer' very much falls into the fiction/myth category.



The bullet was bitten late last year when I chose to take out an annual subscription for the two French magazines shown left. With four issues each per annum, costing just under £6.00 each, the service is good, and proving to be a pleasant surprise, as I had expected problems with a UK address. The quality of very magazines is very good, while it is a shame that there are no similar British ones solely focussed upon the Great War. The nearest is the excellent 'Britain at War' but that looks at WW2 also.

Cornflowers for Remembrance? By Liz Walton

We are all familiar with the scarlet poppy as the symbol of remembrance but other countries use different flowers. The French symbol is the cornflower or bleuet.

Bleuets grew alongside poppies on the Western Front in a landscape devastated by thousands of shells and miles of trenches. These flowers were often the only visible evidence of life and the only sign of colour among the bare earth and the mud. The term bleuet was used also to refer to French soldiers from 1915 onwards because of the colour of their uniform which was so different from the red trousers worn earlier. As the war dragged on and the novelty of the term faded the name remained because the uniform worn by new arrivals was still brightly coloured when compared with the mud-stained uniforms of veteran troops.



The bleuet quickly became a potent symbol for propaganda in postcards, posters, songs, and poems. Then in 1916, war widow Suzanne Lenhardt, the head nurse at Les Invalides in Paris and Charlotte Malleterre, sister of Général Niox and wife of Général Malleterre, decided to organize workshops where cornflower badges would be made from tissue paper. The idea was to occupy and rehabilitate the wounded soldiers in their care. The badges were then sold to the

public and revenue generated by this gave the men a small income.

On the 15th September, 1920 Louis Fontenaille, the president of *Mutilés de France* (Amputees of France), came forward with a project designed to make the bleuet the

perpetual symbol of those who died for France. Then in 1928, after President Doumergue gave his patronage to the bleuet, sales took off and from 1935 the Republic made the sale of bleuets on Remembrance Day official throughout France.

The Channel Islands lost many men who fought with the French Armed Forces. The Islands' geographical position meant that many men from areas of high unemployment in Brittany and Normandy came over seeking work. The French had a system of military service whereby all young men do a period of full time (2 years then later increased to 3 years in 1912) National Service then they remained as reservists in one form or another for many years. So when France declared war in August, 1914, all eligible French Nationals were called back to rejoin their units in France. Many never came home.

It was against this background that the Honorary French Consul in Guernsey was recently invited to sow some cornflowers on a bank at the back of the poppy field in St Pierre du Bois. The field was planted in 2014 to commemorate the centenary of the Great War and this latest addition of cornflower seeds should ensure that Guernsey's French residents are properly remembered also.

The ceremony was both small and informal, with a number of parish officials joining the French Consul in scattering seeds along the bank. Later in the year plug plants, raised in greenhouses, will be added to ensure a that there is a good first year display. After that they should self-seed. The field is open to the public and should be in full bloom by mid-June. It is opposite the St Pierre du Bois Supermarket.



Ronayne Writes

The Great War Arch and Jersey Contingent Memorial: Tireless persistence and a good cause clearly pays off. Frank Falle's monument to all from Jersey left to serve between 1914 and 1918 is presently being erected on Weighbridge Place, ready for its unveiling on the 1st July, 2016. It takes the form of a traditional Jersey granite arch, orientated towards the harbour symbolising the departure and, for some at least, the return. Alongside is a separate but associated memorial stone commemorating the Jersey Contingent, which passed over the Weighbridge in March, 1915 on their way to join 7th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles in County Cork.

Having conceived the idea, Frank has been busy persuading, encouraging and driving lots of people that it was a worthwhile cause. He also found a number of generous donors to fund the monument's creation. Having been loosely involved, but very supportive, it is wonderful to see the arch taking shape.

It's also wonderful to see that the authorities are now firmly behind Frank's plan. They intend making the monument's unveiling the centrepiece of a public ceremony to be held on the 1st July, both to mark the start of the Battle of the Somme, and a continuing recognition of Jersey's involvement in the Great War. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Bailiff will be present, a poignant occurrence given that their predecessors were both there

when the Jersey Contingent left and promised to never forget the men's commitment and sacrifice. One hundred years on, I think that pledge is being fulfilled.



For my part, I have been asked to work on the creation of a booklet to be available at the event, setting out the context and history.

The Guillemont Memorial: Chris Stone of BBC fame is busy, indeed very busy, making arrangements for the Jersey monument planned for erection in Guillemont on the Somme. Created from a Jersey granite slab, it will recall the Jersey Contingent's battles there in September, 1916 and all Jersey men who fought in the war. Land has been donated in the village for the location, while the Mayor of Guillemont is fully supportive, although I understand that there are some issues over land ownership and the risk of unexploded ordnance. The intention is to unveil the Memorial in September, 1916, with local dignitaries in attendance.

Other memorials: St Helier has now selected the design for its war memorial, and plan to have it in place for November 2018, for an official unveiling.

Having put up a plaque to William Bruce VC, I understand that there are plans to erect another to Alistair McCready-Diarmid in due course. There will possibly be one to Jack Counter also.

The JEP are campaigning to mark the first day of the Somme by Jersey taking part in the whistle-blowing commemoration planned for 7.30 am on the 1st July, 2016.

Tour and Walks: I am progressing the planned 2016 School Great War Tour, which will take place between the 20th and the 23rd June. It is the second time the party of fifty students and teachers are making the visit, with two further visits planned for 2017 and 2018.

As part of the Channel Islands Heritage Festival, I led a number of guided walks around the southern part of St Ouen's Bay recently. The focus was on the Bay during the Great War, with the obvious key location being the remains of the POW camp. I did encompass Militia and coastal defences as well along with a number of other contemporary stories. There were low numbers, which I think was a common factor throughout the festival, but there was considerable interest from the participants attending.

I am taking Year 7 students from La Rocquier on two 'War Walks' around their school. The route will take in a number of military history related locations, i.e. the railway station, the War Memorial, La Hocq Tower, St Clement's Churchyard, Nicolle Tower, etc., with the students being encouraged to 'bring history to life through words'! We shall see...

Talks: I have been asked to give a talk at this year's Jersey Book Festival, which starts at the end of September. The theme will be the 'Jersey Contingent on the Somme', something that I should be alright with (**Editor: ???**).

A Great War talk to the Probus Club is planned for June, while a talk on Great War era coastal artillery batteries will be given to the Channel Islands Occupation Society in October.

Writing: I continue with the Great War Blog for the Jersey Archive. Batch 9, which covers the period from the week commencing 27th June, 1916/2016 to the week commencing 19th September, 1916/2016 is now with them and I need to do Batch 10 during June. This work is thoroughly enjoyable as there are so many fascinating stories emerging that I had missed on previous newspaper sweeps and from Archive documents.

I have just submitted my fifth article on the Jersey Contingent to the JEP and it should be published during the week commencing the 23rd May. The intention is to continue monthly until September this year, and the battles at Guillemont and Ginchy. There has been some interesting, and positive, feedback from readers, leading to a number of stories that need to be followed up on.

On the book front, it is quite as far as my personal interests are concerned. I have been commissioned to write a history of De La Salle College, however, to mark its centenary next year. That's a project I am looking forward to. I am also working with someone who wants to write a book on their experiences in Papua New Guinea. No two days are the same here!

Faces Remembered

First a correction. It was mentioned in Journal 60 that the Group was contacted by a lady in Scotland called Susan Strang, whose grandfather Frank and his brother Lionel had been members of 110 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery. No mention was made of the men's surname, which was LANGDON. Apologies.



The anniversary of the commencement of the Battle Verdun prompted the JEP to ask if any readers had relatives who fought during that battle (probably just about every other reader whose roots are in France one would think!). A gentleman by the name of Graeme Sty (pronounced STEE) got in touch and gave the paper an account of his grandfather, Louis (on the right), and his great-uncle, Jules. Louis fought where the fighting was at its fiercest at Thiaumont, which was the last line of French defence before Verdun. Both men safely made it through the Great War with barely a scratch, although Jules would be taken POW at the Aisne in the summer of 1918. But, Graeme had also mentioned that Louis had married Estelle Champion shortly before the War's outbreak.

Having contacted Graeme with regards to the Sty brothers, and kindly providing the Group with their photograph, he was also able to provide some more, featuring Estelle's brothers, and possibly helping solve a puzzle.

Edward Champion was about three months into basic training when photographed, 1916 would see him on HMS Talbot and, for a period, ashore in German East Africa.



Edward Champion, (Kneeling left)

A member of the Plymouth Division, he returned in 1917, and was married in December of that year. He went to France in March, 1918, was promoted Corporal and was then KIA in October, 1918. His medals were issued to 'Univ. Leg.'?



Reginald John Champion



Edison Alva Champion

Pictured left above is Reginald Champion. There is little to say about Reginald save that he served with the Royal Army Service Corps and was awarded the British War and Victory Medals. Save for his time as a military man, one suspects that he never left Jersey.

By comparison to his brother Reginald, Edison Alva Champion sticks out like a sore thumb, and not because of his name, rather that he has been a puzzle for some ten years. His name featured nowhere in the 1919 JRoH&S nor was it recorded by the CWGC, yet his death on the 15th March, 1918 had been noted in a reference to a JEP entry. Born in 1891, the 1911 census has him as a crew member of the SS Eppleton, and four years later he was on the SS Oakdale, registered in Antwerp, and then on the SS Ballogie. It is unclear when Edison left Ballogie, however, it was certainly no later than the 9th November, 1917 when the ship was torpedoed by UC47, leaving six survivors in the water.

Where had he died then? Graeme had initially thought that Edison had drowned in the English Channel, but, there were no sinkings there on that foggy day. But then The Mumbles were mentioned, and now the, just as foggy, Bristol Channel hove into view, and suddenly the story of the SS Shad Thames was recalled.

The Bristol Channel was a happy hunting ground for U-boats as ships were heading out of and into ports like Swansea and Avonmouth, and the latter had to keep to shipping lanes.

Fog undoubtedly made it difficult, no more so than on the 15th March, 1918. The Shad Thames was in ballast, en-route from Rouen to Swansea and some 10-15 miles south west of Hartland Point on the North Devon coast, when, out of the fog, a Norwegian vessel, the SS Hortense Lea, loomed, and the vessels collided with the Shad Thames sinking. Casualty numbers are not known, but if Edison had been amongst them, he would be one of three Channel Islanders lost, the other two being Guernseymen François Bideau and James Buckle.

On a broader point, U-boats were a continuous menace, having obvious success as with the sinking of the RMS Leinster later in 1918, and what might be termed indirect success with the Shad Thames. Yet, it is interesting to see that while the CWGC commemorates military personnel lost, there was a Leading Seaman William Ephraim Stevens, RNVR, on the Shad Thames for example, civilians who died as a result of enemy action meanwhile, or who were engaged in government service work during the Great War, were not!



Incidentally, Horace Robert Champion who was killed whilst serving with the US Army near Romagne-sur-Montfauçon in October, 1918 was a cousin of the men.

The chap pictured left is Thomas George William Mayo who was born in Grouville, c.1880. His father owned the potato merchants, T Mayo, though young Tom was never seemingly involved in the business. We find him as a Second Division Clerk at the War Office in the 1911 Census, which as best as can be determined was a level of Clerk with some measure of accountability to his political masters. So it seems odd to see him as a Private and landing in Flanders in October, 1914.

Tom's photograph is another from a batch that was recently obtained by Jason Cronin. As with similar others, a bit of detective work was needed to find a bit of his background.

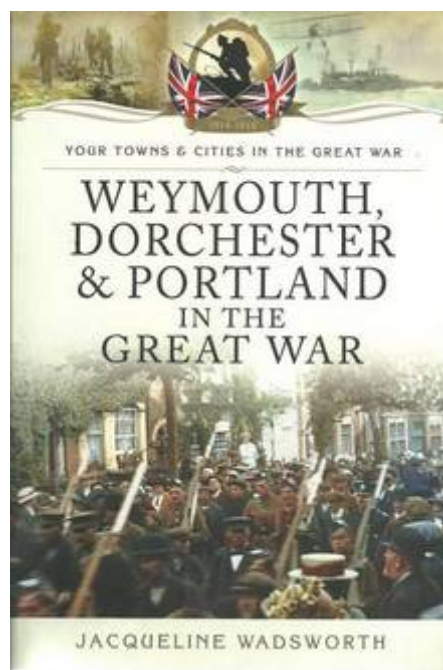
Book Reviews

Weymouth, Dorchester and Portland in the Great War

By Jacqueline Wadsworth

(Pen and Sword Books, £12.99, 144 pages)

This book is one of the seventy or so current titles in Pen and Sword's 'Your Towns and Cities in the Great War' series, one that would set an avid collector back over £800 should he or she want to get all the titles. The towns and cities that are presently covered include Plymouth, Portsmouth and Southampton, all with a Channel Island connection, however, that leads on to the first mild observation regarding this book is that it makes no reference to Weymouth being the Islands' main south coast gateway. Given the page count and the many illustrations that average more than one to a page, it is a book that will interest readers rather than provide them with an intellectual challenge.



Not a bad thing, but the account, based upon the documents, letters and diaries from the author's family, is still historically accurate. She quotes a newspaper article which reported that 'Reservists bound for Belfast left [Dorchester GWR station] amid loud cheers [on the 6th August, 1914] for example. We had already noted their arrival in Belfast, the following day, in 'Emile Audrain's Early Army Days' in Journal 60.

As with many towns throughout, Britain Weymouth would become the location for convalescent hospitals by 1915. The casualties were initially Belgian and British, but as the War progressed, New Zealanders appeared for a while and then the town was effectively filled by the Australians, some eighty or more being buried in Melcombe Regis Cemetery today.

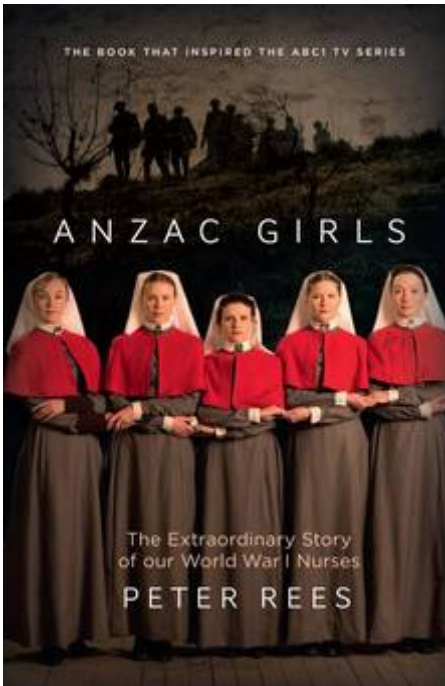
It does appear that, out of the three locations in its title, the text is biased somewhat to life throughout the War in Weymouth, far less so in the other two. However, Dorchester had a large German Prisoner of War Camp located, I have since discovered, at the RHA Barracks which was immediately to the north of the Dorsetshire Regiment's Depot. One particularly amusing anecdote is that of a 6 foot plus German POW who tried to escape back to Germany along with others who were being repatriated home because of their advanced ages or their injuries. He made it to Tilbury Docks only for the 3 ft x 2 ft x 2ft crate, that he was in, splitting open as it was being rolled over!

There is little of note on Portland as a Naval Base, and this is unsurprising given that the Grand Fleet had been ordered up to Scapa Flow in late-July, 1914, just before the War's outbreak. So the arrival of seven battleships and numerous escort destroyers in Portland's large harbour two years later proved worthy of comment! Meanwhile, the Verne Citadel on the Isle of Portland features, first as the home of the Royal Welch Fusilier's 2nd Battalion before that unit went to France with the BEF, but then as a further Military Hospital, which drew adverse comments from the local council. Not from its use it must be said, rather from the fact that wounded Anzac soldiers were arriving by rail, and were then having to walk up to the Citadel, perched on the top, while carrying their kit! (I can vouch for the steepness of the route up!)

The author makes the comment that, by 1915, the novelty of the War had worn off, yet there was still some livening up with the newspapers coming out with sensational stories, not least with the bigamy case of the Marquis de Lafaye having married a sixteen year old heiress. The Marquis had 'previous' as they say, for he was Raymond Frank Biard, the elder brother of the 1922 Schneider Trophy winner, Henri Biard, and who had had his wicked way with a young Jersey girl some eight years prior to the 'Marquis' incident, necessitating a quick trip up the aisle. This dalliance had resulted in their mother Lucy (née Delamaine) Biard appearing in the Royal Court given that Raymond was a minor.

But, we digress. Overall the book is an interesting blend of the life, as it was led by the civilian populace, overlaid by the presence of the military, sometimes imposed upon them. One suspects that Weymouth, Dorchester and Portland were fundamentally no different to other towns and cities the length and breadth of Great Britain, a depot here or a munitions factory there nestling alongside civic facilities. As to buying the book, it is probably inappropriate if one has no interest in any of those three locations, however, it might be worth seeing if there is a town that does have, via the link below:

<http://www.pen-and-sword.co.uk/Towns-Cities-in-the-Great-War/c/212/order/title/asc>



Anzac Girls
By Peter Rees
(Allen and Unwin, £9.99, 371 pages)

Sub-titled 'An Extraordinary Story of World War I Nurses' this book forms the basis of the UK's More4 acclaimed 'Anzac Girls' television series. Like so many books these days, it is based upon the letters and diaries of nurses, while there are numerous photographs to complement the text.

At the outset, the Introduction provides the reader with useful facts about the number of nurses with some 2,498 serving with the Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS), and 610 with the New Zealand Army Nursing Service (NZANS). In addition, a further 720 Australian and 100 New Zealand nurses would serve in the nursing services of the other allies. More than 40 would lose their lives, while more than 200 awards would be made

Although there had been a small number of Australian nurses in the Boer War, as the figures above show, the Great War would see a greater demand on the nursing services, and even then the NZANS had not yet been officially formed, although it would be when it was pointed out the Australians were doing the bit. One gets the sense that the military powers that be were uncomfortable with the situation, and what to do with these ladies was a problem as to their administration, in terms of ranks, status, messing, accommodation and so forth.

However, the first batch of the AANS turned up in Egypt and quickly adapted what they found. Among the first problems was the fact that the hospital orderlies that were to assist had had no medical training. One does see that the more senior Matrons were taking charge and getting their wards organized. Long hours ensued, especially so once the Gallipoli landings had taken place. Yet, at the same time, the nurses could still find time to relax, and with female companionship at a premium, most would find themselves invited by officers out for dinner, a horse ride to the pyramids or just to provide someone with a sympathetic ear. It is clear however, that the rate of casualties and the nature of injuries of those arriving in Egypt, and in medical facilities in France and elsewhere subsequently, were far higher and far worse than they had previously experienced at home. The author frequently lays great stress on the gory, an amputated limb here, or a gaping chest wound there!

The presence of the nurses from both Australia and New Zealand also provided their countrymen with a sense of 'home', whether the men were injured or not. Unwittingly, that they were there was morale-boosting. The rules for serving as a nurse overseas meant that those who did were unmarried, at least at the start of their service. Once married, then they would have to leave, and many would look to the nursing services of other countries such as France for example, which would pose greater demands on their skills!

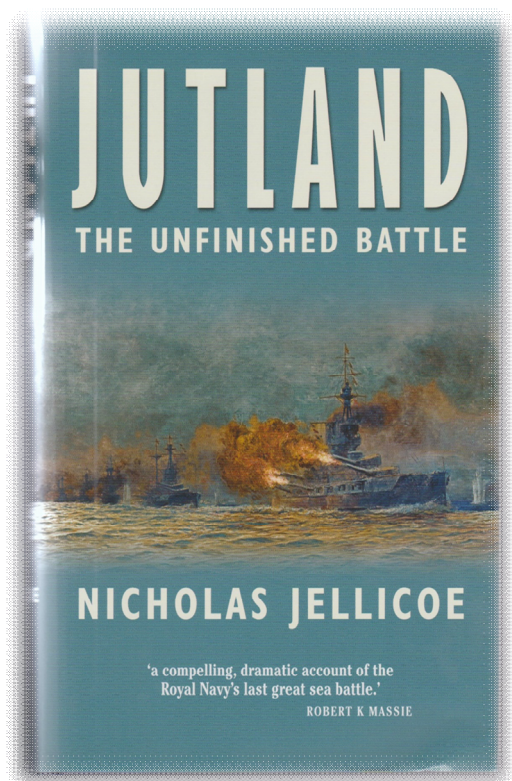
One cannot forget that whether they were married or not, the nurses frequently had family members serving on the front line. None more so than NZANS nurse 'Lottie' Le Gallais whose brother, Lledra, would be killed on the Gallipoli Peninsula in July, 1915, and be buried in Shrapnel Valley. With a surname like that, there was clearly a Jersey link and so

it proved via their Jersey born father, Horatio Nason Le Gallais. But, even their work saw them grieve with many young men dying while in their care, where injuries or infections were beyond the ability of the medical staff to save them.

'Lottie' Le Gallais appears to have only four mentions in the book, the last one with brother Lledra dying. It appears that she was on Hospital Ship duty between Gallipoli and Malta.

As has been mentioned, over 40 Anzac nurses died, the majority from influenza and related conditions. However, there was one particular incident which saw ten NZANS nurses drown, and that was the sinking of the 'Marquette', en-route from Alexandria to Salonika, while transporting No 1 NZ Stationary Hospital in October, 1915, as well as 29th Divisional Ammunition Column. With no Red Cross markings, the ship was a legitimate target, carrying military equipment, and not surprisingly, was sunk by U35. But, 'somebody had blundered', for the ship should not have carried a mixture of military and medical personnel. This was an act of negligence where another ship, with Red Cross markings, was in port at Alexandria at the same time, and could have readily taken the Hospital to Salonika.

Overall, the book is an interesting read, but there is a 'sameness' in their collective experiences, their work and leisure in the Dardanelles and Egypt having parallels in France and Flanders, the only difference being the place names. The author seems to revel in the gory bits, while on occasion he resorts to creating his own new words. Somebody doesn't 'commit suicide' for example, rather 'he suicided'. Irritating! But, setting that aside, it is worth buying. Often a book's sub-title includes a superlative as in this case with 'Extraordinary'. Thinking about it, these nurses were faced with situations beyond anything that they thought that they would encounter when they left Australia and New Zealand, they coped and helped to save lives, even at a cost to themselves. 'Extraordinary' is rightly applied to their story!



Jutland – The Unfinished Battle
Nicholas Jellicoe
Seaforth Publishing – 2016
Review by Ned Malet de Carteret

The arguments over the conduct of the Royal Navy and in particular of its Commander, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, and that of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty as to their actions at the Battle of Jutland continue to cause controversy a century later even though it was later considered that the RN had managed to achieve a strategic victory. But, with a figure approaching 60% more firepower than its opponent, and half as much again the number of German ships, Jutland is regarded as a tactical defeat with more ships and men being lost than its German foe. Nick Jellicoe, younger son of the Second Earl Jellicoe of Scapa Flow, and the grandson of the Admiral, and he adds careful analysis and measured judgement on all three matters

The author narrates the battle in its chronological order, putting forward both sides view of the engagement with first-hand accounts. He also has access to family papers and

interesting anecdotes of his grandfather's life, friends and service. This is combined with proprietary photographs.

What really shines out during the battle is that Jellicoe was ignorant at many times of exactly where the German High Seas fleet and this was due to the lack of and erroneous messaging by almost all his subordinates, including Room 40 at the Admiralty

We also discover that the Royal Navy was woefully deficient in night fighting and, in the main, had inferior weaponry to that of its enemy, particularly in the destructive capability of its armour-piercing shells.

The author interestingly explores the aftermath of the battle and in particular a chapter is devoted to the U-boat campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare which came close to bringing Britain to its knees in 1917. He also explores the themes of the many published works and theories surrounding the outcome of the battle.

This book is a real pleasure to read and Nick Jellicoe deserves high praise indeed for its erudition It is a 'tour de force' and a 'must read' for all those with an interest in the greatest Naval battle of the 20th century.

The Battle of Jutland

Following Ned's book review, this is an appropriate point to bring together a number of odds and ends regarding Jutland.

On Tuesday the 31st May, 2016 there will be a Service of Commemoration in the morning at St Magnus Cathedral in Kirkwall, Orkney commemorating the centenary of the Battle of Jutland and the Great War at sea. This will be followed in the afternoon by a commemorative event on Hoy at the CWGC's Lyness RN Cemetery. All events are being organised by the UK Government's Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). It is understood that Jersey will be represented by its Bailiff.



The Weeping Window, St Magnus Cathedral

Separate events will be going on. Ned Malet de Carteret will be in the Orkneys for just under a week to attend a number of the ceremonies, and will be laying wreaths and planting crosses at Marwick Head and Lyness.

In the last few days, Channel 4 has screened a one-hour documentary on the Battle, and how Admiral Jellicoe was regarded as having failed to repeat Trafalgar. Nicholas Jellicoe propounded the view that post-War criticisms were unfair, and that Admiral Beatty had contributed to that by presenting 'his' side of the Battle as being magnificent and brilliant. The programme enjoyed a three man viewing panel, and the consensus was that it glossed over much of the action, was disjointed, failed to look in detail at aspects where the RN's drills were ignored, and did not give an adequate overview of events. Furthermore, it did not provide conclusive evidence that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe 'was innocent. OK?'

The story hinged on three charts. The first was that of a Captain Harper, produced at the behest of the Admiralty, following the action, showing where all the ships were reportedly sunk. The second was one, also produced by Harper, but seemingly doctored by Beatty. The last was from a present-day sea-bed survey showing all the wrecks. Harper's chart, allowing for a margin error, largely correlated with the survey's findings, yet no comparison was made with the 'doctored' chart.

Sadly, if the intent was to 'exonerate' Jellicoe, it failed, not solely because of his tactics, but because of the Grand Fleet's battle-worthiness. After all, the buck stopped with him! As to Beatty, there are those who regarded him as too gung-ho, and a bounder to boot! One was left with the feeling of how can a man who designed his own uniforms be relied upon!

Mark Bougourd has been very busy over the last month or so, assembling a 20 page colour supplement of those who died, and a separate list of the 220 plus Channel Islanders who took part in the Battle. These will be accessible via the following link, and please feel free to print a copy as you wish (but check your blue print cartridge first!)

<http://www.greatwarci.net/navy/jutland/index.htm>

If you spot any omissions from the listings, or the need for corrections, please contact Mark via that link page.

Looking ahead with regards to Jutland, there will be a 1h. 5m. documentary on BBC 2 this Sunday, 29th May, 2016, at 9.00 pm. Interested members should also keep an eye on the TV schedules for any programmes coming from the Orkneys over the next fortnight or so.

Bovey Tracey By Mark Bailey

Editor: A few of the Group had been liaising with Mark Bailey regarding a Jutland casualty from Jersey, Percy Nicholas Kendall whose history was not exactly straightforward. He was to found in the 1911 Census living at 3 Patriotic Street with his wife Louisa, having been married a year or more. Clearly Louisa was not Clara Maria née Mitchell whom he had married in 1910, and who, in that same 1911 Census, was living in Axminster with her parents and her one-month old son, Roy!

As to Mark's note, it reflects the willingness of many researchers to share what they have found, as well as the increasing numbers of data sources now being identified].

I am writing to let you know that '*Smitten Down yet Not Destroyed*' – a record of the war dead of Bovey Tracey, in Devon, its war memorials and those who served in both World Wars – has gone to press. It will emerge at its launch at the pre-view evening of the town's Contemporary Craft Fair on the 9th June as an A4, hardback book of 88 pages with gold block lettering on the front cover and spine, an appearance we wished to achieve to meet the project's primary purpose, which is to present this record to the custodians of the town's two principal memorials: the town council and the parish church. This we shall do on Sunday the 13th November.

Reaching this position has been a twenty-year process, although the decision to produce a book was not taken until 2013, impelled by the bow wave of the Great War centenary. The

requirement for a publication of presentation standard meant that much more material was required than just the biographies of those on the war memorial in order to create a book with sufficient pages for a spine that could take lettering. The initial decision was to include the backgrounds to the town's thirteen past, present and future war memorials and an existing roll of the 199 pupils of the National Church School who served in the Great War.

Last year a roll of 671 townsmen who served in that War, most with addresses and many with some service details, came to light in the Devon Heritage Centre and we took the plunge to amalgamate it with the Church School Roll of Honour and the 1919 Absent Voters List to create what is now a 659-strong Roll with the service details of 563 men. Life has been brisk since the spreadsheet made from the 671-man Roll was delivered by the printers in mid-January, a sprint in the last month and frenetic in the ten days prior to signing off the final proof copy, but the result I believe fully justifies the effort. To balance the Great War roll we embarked on a parallel project to compile a roll of those who served in the Second World War, this time obtained from the memories of the town's older, long-term residents. After a slow start, this ballooned in recent weeks to 185 names, uncovering, in the process, a photograph of the local Home Guard (with not one, but two lists of names, which had to be resolved). A proper Home Guard this, it included a Godfrey and a Jones!

Why am I telling you this? One of the constants of the research process that started in 1996 has been the unfailingly helpful responses I have received from countless individuals and institutions to particular queries, that have helped to unlock the stories behind the war service of the men and women of Bovey Tracey to a degree of detail unimaginable twenty years ago. You have been one of those people/institutions. Space and my inability to recollect the names of, probably even half those who have helped in this way have meant that this selfless assistance has only been acknowledged in '*Smitten Down*' in a general way. This e-mail is meant to make good this shortfall in a more personal way to those whose contact details are known. Your help has contributed to creating a soon-to-be published record of which this small moor-side town's heritage trust can be justifiably proud.

2016 Events in France

A reminder that the official Franco-German commemoration takes place on the 29th May, 1916. The area surrounding the Ossuary at Douaumont is being prepared with setting up stands and seating.

A reminder that any other members who plan to visit the Thiepval Memorial between now and the 9th July, should be mindful of restricted access while it is being readied for the ceremony, and for the clear up afterwards. One assumes that the Visitors' Centre remains open. More detailed information can be found via the following link, and it is recommended that members might like to check it before any planned visits:

<http://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery/cemetery/80800/THIEPVAL%20MEMORIAL>

Even with Douaumont and Thiepval likely to be subject to a security blanket, we should not forget that there are countless battlefield sites that still remain accessible. There is still plenty to see!

Out and About

Looking Back: Steve Bailey, has returned with colleagues from a tour at Verdun. The group engaged the services of a lady guide who proved to be very informative, and we have her contact details should anybody be interested in planning their own group visits there in the near future.

Looking Forward: A number of Group members will be travelling far and wide in the months ahead with the approximate dates as follows:

- Ned Malet de Carteret, to the Orkney Islands for the Jutland events (27th May – 2nd June)
- Ian Ronayne, Jersey schools tour, the Somme and Ypres (20th-24th June)
- Barrie Bertram, battlefield touring, the Somme and elsewhere (9th-26th June)
- Barrie Bertram, battlefield touring, Verdun and elsewhere (22nd Sept-9th Oct)
- Daniel Benest, battlefield touring, the Somme (23rd June-6th July)
- Roger Frisby, the Thiepval event (1st July) and cemetery visitations (27th-5th July)
- Liz Walton, the Thiepval event (1st July), and who will be laying a wreath on the Group's behalf.
- Russell Doherty, the Thiepval event (1st July - TBC)

Looking at the above dates, there will be quite a few members in the vicinity of Thiepval in late June and early July. It may be a good opportunity to say hello to one another if individual schedules allow for it. Daniel Benest has set his out below. I shall certainly try to meet up with him in Albert and wave to Ian Ronayne as his coach speeds through La Boisselle!

Like many, I put my name forward in the Somme ballot for the 1st July commemorations at Thiepval however, I was unsuccessful, but consoled myself by the fact that 'my' pair of tickets may have gone to a family who had an ancestor who fell in that particular slaughter. Nevertheless, I had already reserved and paid a deposit on a swanky billet just east of Frévent for my Company's R&R during that week. So what shall we be doing?

We will leave Jersey on Thursday the 23rd June and drive up to Rouen to spend the first night there. On Friday we will arrive in Albert and spend two nights in a hotel before de-camping to our posh digs. I think that I have secured places on one of the CWGC guided talks at Thiepval on the 25th June which I am pleased about but the imminent presence of massive amounts of security reminds me of Pegasus Bridge in Normandy in 2004 and the driving involved in getting from one side of the cordoned zone to the other.

During the week I hope to persuade my companions to embark on one or more of Paul Reed's walks that are featured in his books *Walking the Somme* and *Walking Arras*. Also talking photographs of the Riqueval Bridge over the St. Quentin Canal is on the agenda. Although visiting the Arras tunnels may be a step too far, with the help of the 1st Battalion, King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment's War Diary, I hope to visit the area of my relative's (20463 Private Cecil Waddington) death near Fampoux/Roeux, just east of Arras. He fell there on the 10th April, 1917.

Our trip is scheduled to last from the 23rd June to the 6th July, and I intend to take a list of the photographs still needed of CWGC headstones for those on the Jersey and Guernsey Rolls of Honour. I may be able to tick one or two off.

For One Day Only



The Jersey Branch of the Royal College of Nursing recently commemorated International Nursing Day by putting on a small display in the General Hospital's Parade Entrance foyer. The Group was able to provide them with material, and, thanks to the original source namely Mr Graham Hooper, this included our account of Elsie Gladstone's all too brief life, which attracted some interest. Thanks goes to Mo de Gruchy for providing the two pictures above and another of delicious looking cupcakes.

Emile Audrain's early Army days (1911-1914): It was mentioned in Journal 60 that there were further postcards written or received by Emile and held by Jason Cronin, in fact, 54 in all. Of particular interest, there was the picture of Steenwerck Station below.



The postcard was sent in July, 1925, with the Station being a replacement for the earlier building which would surely have been heavily shelled, if not destroyed during the Battle of

the Lys in April, 1918. It is just one example of the post-war recovery that was made by the French.

It will be interesting, at some stage to chart Emile's military career beyond 1914. There are a couple cards, for example, that suggests that he may have been stationed in Germany between the Wars, in what role it is unclear, but one card appears to have come from a lady who lived in the Jewish quarter of Berlin, and who vanished during the Holocaust.

Odds and Ends

Administrative Matters: As ever, it would be of help if changes to members' E-mail addresses are notified as they occur. This will enable me to keep the distribution lists up to date and for members to receive prompts on particular matters. I am currently receiving 'rejection' or 'no contact' messages from the following partial E-Mail addresses:

Facebook: Our embryonic link is now running, and can be found by entering 'Channel Islands' Great War'. As I understand it (I'm ignorant in these matters), if you wish to add posts, you need to be approved by one of the current Administrators, either Jason Cronin, or Roger Frisby. Either can be initially contacted via our website or via Facebook itself.

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

Guernsey Volunteer(s) Still Needed: We have four men buried in Guernsey at Candie, Foulon and St John's whose graves need finding and photographing. If you are able to help, please contact Roger Frisby who will send you details.

Jersey's Militia Pay Lists, 1914-1917: As ever, work remains painfully slow on this task.

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

Chester Cecil Church and Fromelles: Although there has been little, if any, effort applied to seeking Chester Church amongst the missing of Fromelles of late, a watch is still maintained for any new information that might come up. This is done by using 'Google Alert' which scans newspapers and websites for headlines and articles for keywords. Yet, I was rather puzzled, recently, to have received the following alert:

'Eleven Lessons Harvard-Bound Malia Obama Can Learn From Elle Woods'.

On a more serious note, four more Australian soldiers have now been identified.

Billy Doos: Nothing to note.

Cornflowers for Remembrance: Or perhaps not! The cornflower has been causing controversy in Austria during the recent presidential election. It has become the chosen flower emblem of the far-right Freedom Party, even though it was once associated with

Adolf Hitler's NSDAP (more commonly the Nazis). One way or another, it has been an unfortunate choice.

The Muratti Vase: Mindful that the most recent annual Muratti Vase football competition between Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey saw the centenary final played between the latter two Islands, John Treleven has put together lists of players who represented their Islands since 1905. He has provided the Group with lists of those who played up to and including 1914, and it is planned that these will feature in a future section on the website.

Enfin

I reiterate my thanks to those who contributed to this Journal for their inputs, both large and small. It is to be hoped that it is not too much of a jumble as my workload planning has gone awry for the third Journal in a row, thanks to work being carried out on my property by various tradesmen, and the associated distractions.

Reflecting on the net growth of the Rolls of Honour and Service, it is becoming clear that, with more data and information becoming available, there are many names of men and women still to be found. A bit like painting the Forth Bridge really!

Kind Regards
Barrie H Bertram
23rd May, 2016

The Journal Issue Dates for 2016

The four Journals for 2016 are currently planned to be published on the 15th of February, May, August and November respectively, or very shortly after those dates. As ever, I shall be looking for your articles by the 10th of the month, and will send out a reminder about 2-3 weeks beforehand.