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Peace and Tranquility

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Hello All

Heaven forbid that the United Kingdom ever, again, needs to muster an Army of over five million men as it did during the Great War. Just from a financial standpoint, the national debt would be subsequently blown out of the water, never mind the immense logistic effort to train, equip and sustain those millions. Fortunately, such considerations, along with the UK's current strategic commitments, alliances and interests, go a long way to avoiding a repetition, even though, there are others who either currently or have the potential to muster an army that size or greater. That is something that should be kept in mind.

What prompted me to write this was in reading a report just published called '*Future Reserves 2020*' which sets out how the UK should embrace a 'Whole Force Concept' whereby the Ministry of Defence balances the roles of the Regular and the Territorial Armies so that a more cost effective mix is achieved. Indicatively, in numerical terms, the Regulars would reduce to around 88,000 while the Territorials would increase to 32,000, and a proportion of the later would augment Regular units or be deployed alongside them in the event of conflict and tension. The report is a 'jargon-rich' publication, yet it does offer some good ideas, even though some are 'motherhood and apple pie' to borrow a phrase from some of my American chums! For example, there should be more linguists and specialists in cyber-warfare, and that these could be Territorial roles.

Setting aside the fact that the nature of warfare has changed (Would the Tommies of a hundred years ago have grasped the concept of cyberspace for example?), integration of Regular and Territorial has often proved difficult, and Kitchener's almost legendary reticence at using the 'Saturday night soldier' in the early stages of the Great War was misplaced. In the last few years, the Territorial Army has declined and the numbers of adequately trained men have dropped, much of this being put down to MoD cost cutting and a lack of clarity of purpose. Again, there are parallels with reservists called up at the outset of the Great War, who were found to be unfit for service, and there were those who retreated from Mons who struggled with their new boots.

The point is made in the report that the connection between the military and society at large should be fostered, with the help of the Reserve Forces County Associations. This sounds like the Cardwell Reforms of 1881 writ anew! Having gone from a Regiment of Foot to County Regiments, this arrangement proved critical to the men's morale and *esprit de corps* in the Great War with a particular Regiment's history instilled into them. In one sense this was surprising as some Regiments had never had a prior affiliation with a single county, in another respect the system was still quite new. Yet, largely it worked well whether a man served with the 1st or the 23rd Battalion, although it may have been tested when men were transferred between Regiments.

With the amalgamations of Regiments since the Great War, the present day 'large' regiments seem more aligned to the UK's regions than to the counties which, in many cases, had been changed and renamed. One wonders whether that *esprit de corps* can continue, while a 120,000 strong Whole Force cannot be representative of every town and village throughout the UK as was the case in the Great War.

The next ten years or so will be challenging as the military has to 'cut its cloth' to suit the pressures of maintaining a viable defence capability while balancing the need to

prepare for a full range of threats and tensions. It is often said in joking (or perhaps not?) that the term 'Military Intelligence' is an oxymoron, however the military does have brains, and one would expect that in their deliberations, they will still keep in mind the past conflicts and the lessons that were expensive in lives and were painful to the many back home. While Territorial Army enhancement is welcome, I have doubts about the simple arithmetic involved with a 120,000 strong Whole Force that would be capable of dealing what might be asked of them. The lessons from the Great War remain vital today.

The Front Cover

Thanks for this Journal's cover goes to Daniel Benest. Taken on the 28th June at the Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery in Arras, Daniel captured the peace and tranquillity of the Cemetery, a fact that would have contrasted somewhat with manner in which many of those buried would have experienced as they were killed and lay dying.

Conveniently, it allows a lead into the next article, again provided by Daniel that is his first contribution, of what I hope will be many, to the Journal in which he recounts just one small celebration of the events of the Somme on the 1st July, 1916.

Sunken Lane Near Hawthorn Ridge, Beaumont Hamel by Daniel Benest

My profound regard for history has always taken a military slant and when it is mixed with one of my other interests, that of genealogy, I find it utterly compelling. I visited the Somme along with other Western Front sites four years ago and when I returned home and progressed my research into the places that I had just visited I was left thinking, if only I had *known* about that I would have visited *this* site and searched out *that* monument and spent more time *there*.

I think it would be true to say that there is no more significant date for military historians than 1st July, 1916. With thanks due to the cinematographer Geoffrey Malins' recording images of war and moving pictures for the masses at home, one of the most haunting images that this date conjures up is the filming of the Lancashire Fusiliers in a sunken lane in no man's land in front of the Hawthorn Ridge, a short distance from Beaumont Hamel. The topography has not really changed at all to this day. Malins' images were taken approximately 70 minutes prior to Zero Hour (07.30 hours) and for the first time, the world looked into the faces of men, the majority of whom as it turned out, were about to die.

My wife and I had rented a self-catering cottage in the village of Thièvres, east of Doullens, about 15 kilometres from Auchonvillers (aka Ocean Villas) for a week that included 1st July. On the ninety-fifth anniversary, I left at 06.50 hours in order to reach the Sunken Lane in plenty of time. When I arrived, as I anticipated, I was not alone. Amongst the group that eventually numbered over two dozen was Steve Roberts and David Kenyon (members of the No Man's Land Archaeological Team that are featured in the "Finding the Fallen" DVD). As 07.30 hours approached, Steve Roberts poured out tots of rum from the SRD jar into plastic beakers and handed it around to all, along with an envelope. As I said to him, this tot will certainly reach the right destination! All together we downed the drink in one, with the obligatory remarks and spluttering from

some. However we were warned not to open the envelopes yet. At 07.30 hours, Steve blew a whistle and as arranged we all emerged as one, from the lane into the wheat field in the direction of the attack exactly 95 years previously.



The Sunken Lane Today

It was at this point that we opened our envelopes, mine containing these details:

Name: LIVESEY, John William
Rank: Private
No: 19211
Unit: 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers

John Livesey was born in Wigan and enlisted there. As to his fate, he was killed in action on 1st July, 1916 and may have been ob Malins' film. His body was eventually recovered during the clearance of the battlefield in the Spring of 1917 and was buried in the Redan Ridge Cemetery No. 2 where he lies in grave C.29. It was quite powerful, poignant and haunting stuff.

Within our group there were British in Tommy uniforms and Germans dressed as Fritz. We chatted about the details found in each other's envelopes, about how the current education curriculum in Germany which generally avoids the subject of the Great War in its entirety. Steve explained how fifty yards or so in front of the lane there was a dip in the field (which is still evident), which concealed a line of barbed wire and was therefore unnoticed by the British and how the Lancashire Fusiliers were caught in that as well as horrific machine and rifle fire. I asked about Sap 7, the tunnel excavated from the official

British front line that allowed the Tommies into the Sunken Lane, a position well into no man's land and he explained that the last thirty yards or so was in the open without cover.

I walked the short distance to John Livesey's grave, found C.29 and found that my chap was sharing it with one other man. I then crossed the road with a few others and walked up the hill to the Hawthorn Ridge crater and to the cemetery (Hawthorn Ridge Cemetery No. 1) next to it. This was the crater that was caused by the mine explosion that Malins famously filmed prior to the assault. On this occasion, we talked about how the Middlesex Regiment caught it! When I returned to my car, a commemorative Tommy was dancing a jig to the tune of another's bagpipes. I'm sure we only had one tot each!

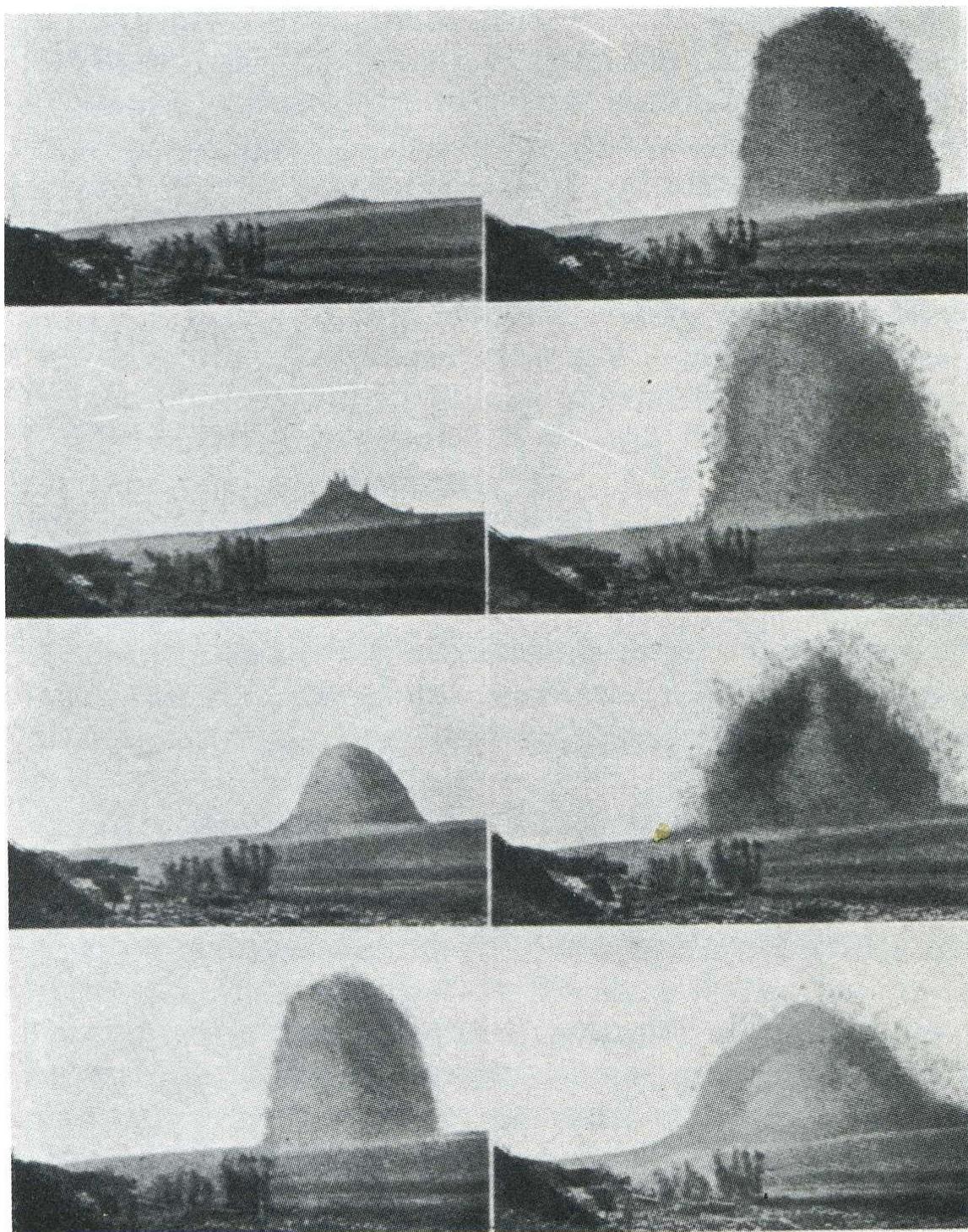


Hawthorn Ridge Today

I then drove to Lochnagar Crater, avoiding the coaches around Thiepval and Ulster Tower and found thousands of British Legion poppies lying about with a wreath at the bottom of the crater, evidence of the service that had been held there earlier in the morning, when I was at the Sunken Lane.

During the week I also visited the magnificent Arras Memorial at the Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery since (what would have been) my great-aunt's brother-in-law, a John Myerscough is commemorated there. He was killed whilst serving with the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Also my first-cousin twice removed, a Cecil Waddington is also inscribed on the monument. He was killed with the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. When I returned home, Barrie Bertram informed me a week later that Cecil had been also wounded on the 1st July, 1916 at nearby Serre.

If only I had known...!



THE OPENING OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE SOMME, JULY 1ST, 1916.
AT 7.20 A.M. THIS HUGE MINE LOADED WITH 20 TONS OF AMINOL WHICH
TOOK 7 MONTHS TO MAKE, WAS SPRUNG UNDER THE GERMAN TRENCHES
AT BEAUMONT HAMEL

As a postscript, I recommend you watching on YouTube, all 8 episodes of 'The Battle of the Somme – The True Story', and also the DVD 'Finding the Fallen – Rediscovering the Battlefields of WW1' from the Discovery Channel.

Private Le Poidevin's Experiences at Cambrai By Liz Walton



This article is based on a section of a notebook written by 656 Private Latimer Le Poidevin (left) in which he tells of his experiences while serving with the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry (RGLI) between January, 1917 and June, 1919. According to his family, he made these notes when he returned to the island after demobilisation, and never referred to them again. The original is thought to be in the possession of his family but could not be found in 2006, when the current work was started. However Major Edwin Parks had a photocopy, gained during the compilation of his book "*Diex Aix: God Help Us. The Guernseymen who marched away, 1914-1918*"¹. A literal transcription was made from this copy and was then converted into a more readable form of English. This was necessary because Private Le Poidevin, like many of his contemporaries,

spoke Guernsey French, an old Norman form of the language, as his first language. However when writing he would have used English, the language he had been taught at school. This means that the original document, though written in English contained many grammatical constructions and expressions based on those of Guernsey French. This made it more difficult for the modern English reader to follow, so some small changes were made in the interests of clarity though the aim was to retain the "feel" of the original.

The events described in Private Le Poidevin's notebook were then compared with contemporary sources such as the Battalion War Diaries, Casualty Lists and Movement Orders for the purposes of checking the accuracy of his account as well as seeing how official records translated into individual experience. The two sources matched very closely, showing that his recollection of events was surprisingly accurate in view of the turmoil of the times. In addition to this, accounts providing a wider view of events have been added in order to place one man's view of what has happening within a wider context.

This extract deals with the events of the 30th November and the 1st December, 1917, when the Germans counter attacked after the initial British successes at Cambrai. Sections in italics are transcriptions from the notebook.

30th November, 1917: *"We were supposed to wait, as a Division was supposed to relieve ours the next day. Here we had a jolly good sleep and giving out mail cheered us up, and there was news of the different ones that had been killed or wounded. As I was sitting down reading a letter from home I heard the next chap to me tell another chap if he knew that my brother had been killed. So I looked up and asked if he meant my brother, so he says "Yes, he got killed three days ago". So what I done I went and found*

¹ Parks, E (1992) *Diex Aix: God Help Us, The Guernseymen Who Marched Away 1914 – 1918*, Guernsey Museum Monograph No. 4, Stroud, Glos., Alan Sutton Publishing.

A Company and saw his section commander, so I was told of how he met his death. It was my last thought that a few days ago when I was giving the cigarettes and we were wishing each other good luck that it was the last time seeing each other. It was our parting, poor boy². Then the next morning I thought of finding the Officer which had his few things, this being on the 30th of November 1917. But the first thing we heard that morning was an order to stand to as the Germans were attacking the village.

There was no time for breakfast; the only chance was to get ready in fighting order. Then we had the orders to move one at the time out of this cellar, and to make our way down the street and line up along the canal banks in trenches that had been made before. So as things was very quiet below we thought it must be about the same on top, but to my surprise when my turn came this street, all I could see and hear was shells hitting both sides of the street and men laying about. My word, I thought, here's something to go through. So with luck I reached the trench safe, now that the morning was almost past and still shells coming over as they were trying hard for the bridges that was built across this canal. Close on mid-day an order came from Captain Stranger³ that a Lewis Gun team was wanted on his left flank. So as our section was a Lewis gun team we was sent and as it was so dangerous as we had to go over one of these bridges, our Officer said that only two was to go at a time, and the last two was to carry a box of ammunition. So I was one of them that stopped to carry it. Now the thing was, not to lose sight of the others or we were going to be lost altogether. It wasn't much of a place for any man to be in the open as there was a little too much shrapnel flying about. Then we started with this box, carrying our rifles on our shoulders and while crossing the bridge the other chap lost his strength which left me alone with this box and I suppose with a little fright as shells was dropping too near to please me.

So I managed the best way I could, I reached the other end in a short time, but by the time I reached there I had lost sight of the others. On this side of the canal the ground was low and wet and very tall grass growing so I crawled through till I found the others with the box. We stayed in this muddy place till night before being able to stand up or walk about. Nearly every minute during that afternoon we thought it was our last, but now that night time was upon us we had a chance to walk about and keep ourselves warm, and about midnight when an Officer visited us we reminded him that we hadn't seen food yet that day.

The catacombs or cellars where the RGLI waited before the battle were part of a huge complex located directly under the Cambrai to St Quentin Road where the present D15 crosses over it in the directions of Crevecoeur and Marcoing. The scene when they emerged from here next morning is described by Horsfall and Cave⁴:

“At 7 a.m., the German attack started with heavy artillery and machine gun fire on the Brigade's position. By 9 a.m. the German attack began with a movement of infantry out of the Masnières – Beaufevor line under the protective machine-gun fire of low flying aircraft. ... at 10.30 a.m. the Germans attacked 86th Brigade, which was in part of the outer edge of the Masnières – Beaufevor line at Noyelles.... Lines of men were seen....advancing from behind their line out of Crevecoeur and towards Mon Plaisir

² The underlining here reflects the notebook entry.

³ Captain Harry EK Stranger, RGLI, won the Military Cross for his bravery in the battle of Cambrai. London Gazette Issue 30507, 1 February 1918.

⁴ Horsfall, J, and Cave,N,(1998) *Cambrai, The Right Hook*, Barnsley, Pen and Sword Books.

Farm. Despite heavy fire from the British Infantry and a barrage from the Field Artillery, the Germans pressed on towards the North West.”

The 29th Division's right flank came under attack as the Germans swept through the line by Crevecoeur. 86th Brigade was ordered to redeploy to meet the threat and the RGLI were sent south of the river and canal to cover the area of Les Rues Vertes, a suburb of Masnières. They held the village but had to retake it twice in what Parks describes as “...heavy and vicious hand-to-hand fighting.” This is reflected in the Battalion’s Casualty Lists.

1st December, 1917: *“There was no attacking by the enemy during the night and about 6 o’clock the next morning, 1st December, our Officer came and moved us and took us back over this canal and placed us in front of a sugar factory, only the top of the building was blown in and the bottom was a cellar. There was a hole made from outside facing this canal, so we made a small trench between the canal and factory so that during the day when thing was quiet that two men with the gun could stay while the rest could have a sleep in turns in the factory.*

When came my turn for a sleep it was looking for something to eat, but it was a helpless job. Now the officer has told us that in case of a barrage coming over that everyone was to take shelter in the cellar. As it happen it was my turn in this small trench on duty when this barrage started, so the chap said “It’s started! Be off!” so we ran for our life and I being the first with the gun I placed it in the opening of this cellar, so as to have a chance to fire along the canal bank.

So from this hole to get in the cellar was a tunnel of about 6 yards long, so by being first I had to get right through to give the other chap a chance for shelter. But before I was the end of the tunnel a shell hit the other end which caused a lot of wind in the tunnel blowing me right out in the open again. There I stopped till someone picked me up and took me in. As I had been properly shocked, I remember nothing of being picked up, but soon came around when in the cellar. As the barrage lifted we started to go back in this trench, and we could see some thousands of Germans advancing, as this place was on a small slope, only the enemy wasn’t making their way towards us. We knew something was going to happen, and sure enough they attacked the bridge that led into the main street of the village. Very hard fighting took place, and our battalion being at the bridge head suffered very much in casualties. Our Officer which was Captain Stranger had collected men of different regiments which held this part of the canal, and about midnight on the 1st December, 1917 we were told that the Division was getting relieved. This evening it was lovely moonlight, and very quiet, so we marched toward battalion headquarters. As we passed by the bridge three of our gun team was put to watch the bridge, me being one of the three to watch this bridge, being as a rearguard for the battalion to move off. I made very poor blood as it was an unpleasant job, as our gun was out of action, so while two men was trying to put it together that left me to watch with my rifle, and not a soul was to be heard.”

The official report in the Battalion War Diary for the 1st December, 1917 states simply that at 07.00 hours the Battalion held defensive positions around Les Rues Vertes and along the canal bank. There was an enemy barrage followed by a strong infantry attack against the Battalion Front. The attack was successfully repulsed, all positions remaining intact. At 3 p.m. there was another enemy barrage and infantry attack forcing the front line to withdraw slightly from Les Rues Vertes. The battalion then held the line

of the canal until they successfully withdrew from Masnières, arriving at the Brown Line at 4 a.m. on the 2nd December.

However the Guernsey “Star” of 17th December, 1917 carries on its front page an article from the “Manchester Guardian” of the 10th December, which gives more details of the role of the RGLI at Cambrai. It describes amongst other things the actions of the machine gun crew in the sugar factory, stating that: “...We had a number of machine guns in the sugar factory...These machine gunners under a Captain were the bulwark which largely supported the village... A German column which must have been nearly a regiment in strength was sent from Crevecoeur to cross the canal and attack Les Rues Vertes. It was a splendid mark for the machine gunners firing from the sugar factory across the flats and I am told that at least 500 of the enemy were killed by bullets or drowned after falling wounded into the canal as they tried to cross it by a narrow bridge”.



Factories by the Canal at Masnières, 2007

The same newspaper carried a report of a letter from the General Officer Commanding (GOC) of the 29th Division, General de Lisle, to the Bailiff of Guernsey, which was read out in the Island’s Royal Court. It said:

“I want to convey to the Guernsey authorities my very high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry in the battle of Cambrai. Theirs was a wonderful performance. Their first action was on 20th November and though their task on that day was not severe, they carried out all they were asked to do with a completeness that pleased me much. The CO, de la Condamine, was then invalided and I placed my most experienced CO in command. This was Lt Colonel Hart-Synnot, nephew of Sir Reginald Hart.

On 30th November when the Germans in their heavy surprise attack pierced our line to the south of my sector, the enemy entered the village of Les Rues Vertes, a suburb of Masnières, which suburb was my right flank. It was the Guernsey Light Infantry which recovered this village twice by counter attacks, and which maintained the southern defences of Masnières for two days against seven German attacks with superior forces and very superior artillery. When we were ordered to evacuate Masnières on the night

of December 1st, it being a dangerous salient with the enemy on three sides, it was the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry who covered the withdrawal. Guernsey has every reason to feel the greatest pride in her sons, and I am proud to have them under me fighting alongside my staunch veterans of three years' fighting experience. Many officers and men greatly distinguished themselves, among whom I may first mention Le Bas, and after him Stranger, Stone and Sangster.

I enclose a copy of Special Order, and feel that Guernsey should participate in the pride we all feel in having done our duty. I regret the casualties of the Battalion were heavy, a further proof if any were needed that they fought magnificently."

Casualty lists for those fateful two days are appended here and they tell their own story.

Battalion Casualty Lists, 30th November, 1917, in alphabetical order.
Additional information from Parks or the CWGC:

Number	Rank	Name	Coy	Comment
	Lieut	Andrews, AV		Missing. POW.
	Lieut	Arnold, FW		KIA
309	Sgt	Banneville, FJ	A	Wounded. IEW 11.12.17
142	Pte	Bennalick, G	B	Missing. POW 01.12.17
	Lieut	Beuttler, JCO		Wounded. POW.
670	L/Sgt	Bichard, J	B	Wounded. POW.
545	Pte	Blicq, AS ⁵	D	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. DB
	Lieut	Borrett, GKF		Missing. Wounded. POW.
206	Pte	Bougourd, A	D	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. DB.
971	L/Cpl	Brehaut, FR	A	Missing. KIA 01.12.17.
754	Pte	Brouard, WH	C	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17.
	Lieut	Chapman, EA ⁶		Wounded. IEW 04.02.18.
495	Pte	Eker, A	B	Wounded. IEW 14.12.17. DB.
653	Pte	Falla, EM	C	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17. DB.
698	Pte	Farnham, JT	B	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17
1097	Pte	Gallienne, TJ	C	Wounded/KIA ⁷ .
848	Pte	Girard, E	C	Wounded. IEW 15.12.17. DB.
	Lieut	Gribble, CH ⁸		KIA.
180	Cpl	Guilbert, HS	B	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17
847	Pte	Guille, JP	C	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17.
578	Cpl	Hall, W	B	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. DB.
396	Pte	Harding, FP	B	KIA. ⁹
262	Pte	Harris, C	C	Wounded 30.11.17. POW 01.12.17.
1077	Pte	Hawkins, W	C	Wounded. IEW 13.12.17.
179	Pte	Heaume, A	A	Wounded. IEW 03.02.18.
341	Pte	Hewlett, AW	B	Wounded. POW.
1098	Pte	Helyar, WJ	C	Wounded 30.11.17. Missing, POW 13.04.18.
	Lieut	Howick, JK		Wounded.
625	AQMS	Howlett, AT	B	Wounded.
940	Pte	Howlett, TF	B	Missing 30.11.17. KIA 01.12.17.
	Lieut	Le Cheminant, K		Wounded.

⁵ Author of *Norman Ten Hundred*, Guernsey Press, 1920.

⁶ Lieutenant Chapman was on attachment from the 2/4 Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

⁷ The Battalion Casualty Lists show him as wounded, whereas the Commonwealth War Graves Commission records list him as killed in action on that date.

⁸ As 27 above.

⁹ The Battalion Casualty Lists show him as wounded, whereas the Commonwealth War Graves Commission records list him as killed in action on that date.

442	Pte	Le Cheminant, W	C	Wounded. POW.
1022	Pte	Le Cras, JA	C	Wounded. IEW 10.12.17.
1251	Pte	Le Page, DJ	B	KIA ¹⁰
931	Pte	Le Page, JT	A	Wounded. IEW 10.12.17.
590	Sgt	Le Poidevin, WJ	B	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. DCM 01.05.18
	Capt	Luscombe, JH		Wounded.
	Lieut	Lynch, JS		KIA ¹¹ .
502	Pte	Mabire, W	C	Missing 30.11.17. POW 01.12.17.
1107	Pte	Machon, FC	C	Wounded. POW.
892	Pte	Morrey, G	C	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17
	Capt	McIlwraith, LJG		Wounded.
	Lieut	Morgan, VL ¹²		Wounded. DOW 01.12.17.
	Lieut	Norman, DP		Wounded.
893	Pte	Ozanne, AJ	B	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17. DB.
874	Pte	Pinchemain, JW	B	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17.
700	Pte	Pomeroy, PC	B	Wounded. IEW 12.12.17. DB.
411	Pte	Priault, C	A	KIA.
456	Pte	Quemard, F	C	Wounded. IEW 16.12.17.
318	Sgt	Roussell, JP	B	Wounded. IEW 28.12.17. DB.
552	Pte	Simon, H	A	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17.
683	Cpl	Toms, F	B	Wounded. POW.
603	L/Cpl	Torode, N	B	Wounded. IEW 10.12.17. DB.
605	Sgt	Vaudin, G	B	Wounded. POW 01.12.17.
659	Cpl	Walker, WJ	B	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17.
722	Cpl	Waterman, CJ	B	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. DB.
607	Sgt	Wicks, AJ	B	Wounded. IEW 21.12.17.

Battalion Casualty Lists, 1st December 1917.
Additional information from Parks or the CWGC:

Number	Rank	Name	Coy	Comments
1353	Pte	Allen, AS ¹³	Draft ¹	Missing. POW. DB.
1310	Pte	Allen, TS	Draft	Wounded. DOW 03.01.18.
1319	Pte	Allett, AJ	Draft	Wounded. IEW 11.12.17.
320	L/Cpl	Allez, J	A	Wounded.
969	Pte	Arthur, RJ	Draft	Missing. POW.
859	Pte	Arthur, RJ	Draft	Missing. KIA. ¹⁴
528	Pte	Ashelford, CO	Draft	Missing. KIA.
576	Sgt	Bachmann, FM	B	Missing. KIA.
1328	Pte	Baker, H	Draft	Wounded. (KIA 20.13.18)
1329	Pte	Baker, J	Draft	Missing. POW.
1354	Pte	Batiste, W	Draft	Missing. POW.
1500	Pte	Bell, CA	Draft	Missing. POW.
1311	Pte	Benwell, E	Draft	Missing. KIA.
365	Pte	Berryman, AE	A	Wounded. KIA 21.03.18.
1301	Pte	Bewey, A	Draft	Wounded. (Missing, POW 13.04.18)
1726	Pte	Bichard, RJ	Draft	Wounded. (Also Wounded 13.04.18. IEW 17.04.18)
18	Pte	Bishop, EW	Draft	Missing. KIA.
570	Pte	Bishop, S	A	Wounded. POW.

¹⁰ As ref. 28.

¹¹ As above.

¹² As 27 above.

¹³ Where the Company is shown as "Draft" it means that the soldier came over with reinforcement 1 in October 1917 rather than with the main Battalion.

¹⁴ The Battalion Casualty Lists show him as wounded but Commonwealth War Graves Commission records show that he was killed in action on that date.

985	Pte	Bisson, H	B	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17. DB.
1355	Pte	Bisson, HO	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1356	Pte	Blampied, J	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1410	Pte	Blatchford, F	Draft	Missing. POW.
773	Cpl	Blondel, C de G	A	Missing. POW. Died 09.12.18.
1030	Pte	Blondel, HL	A	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17. DB.
373	Pte	Boalch, IT	A	Wounded /KIA ¹⁵
1489	Pte	Bond, WA	Draft	Wounded. IEW 14.12.17.
1262	Pte	Boscher, F	Draft	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17.
1322	Pte	Bott, J	Draft	Wounded. IEW 13.12.17. DB.
1543	Pte	Bougourd, AW	Draft	Wounded. (Also Wounded 04.18.)
20	Pte	Bougourd, GA	Draft	Missing. KIA.
266	Pte	Bougourd, C	B	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17. DB.
813	Pte	Bougeard, WJ	B	Missing. POW.
1544	Pte	Bougourd, WH	Draft	Missing. KIA.
814	Pte	Boulain, HJ	B	Missing. KIA.
772	L/Cpl	Boulain, W	A	Wounded. DOW 05.12.17.
1274	Pte	Bourgaize, EJ	A	Missing. Wounded. Also Wounded 2103.18. IEW 25.03.18.
1448	Pte	Bourgaize, J	Draft	Missing. KIA
953	Pte	Bourgaize, JC	A	Wounded. IEW 12.12.17.
543	Pte	Bourgaize, J	A	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. Returned with reinforcement 9 in March 1918.
363	Pte	Bourgaize, J	A	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. Returned in March 1918 with reinforcement 9.
990	Pte	Bouvier, FG	Draft	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17. DB.
1015	Pte	Bowditch, AL	Draft	Wounded.
987	Pte	Brache, SA	A	Wounded.
1444	Pte	Brake, WE	Draft	Missing. KIA.
628	Pte	Brassel, RAD	B	Missing. POW.
511	Pte	Bray, L	B	Missing. KIA.
1335	Pte	Brehaut, CW	Draft	Wounded.
1504	Pte	Brehaut, F	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1283	Pte	Brehaut, FE	Draft	Missing. POW.
782	Pte	Brehaut, HW	B	Wounded.
350	Pte	Brehaut, NH	Draft	Missing. POW.
366	Pte	Brehaut, WS	A	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. Returned in October 1918 with reinforcement 17.
1119	Pte	Brouard, WP	Draft	Missing. POW.
557	Pte	Brown, TA	A	KIA
200966	Pte	Bruce, AG ¹⁶	B	Wounded.
1296	Pte	Burland, WN	Draft	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. DB
102	L/Cpl	Burley, GF	C	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. Returned in March 1918 with reinforcement 9. (KIA 11.04.18.)
1336	Pte	Burnell, RA	Draft	Missing. KIA.
241	Pte	Burridge, AW	C	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. Returned in October 1918 with reinforcement 17.
784	Pte	Caiphaz, AWL	B	Missing. KIA.
1337	Pte	Calloway, AE	Draft	Missing. POW
405	Pte	Cann, W	A	Wounded. IEW 21.12.17.
1312	Pte	Caplain, AJ	Draft	Wounded.
1222	Pte	Carré, J	Draft	IEW 08.12.17. DB
83	Pte	Carré, T	A	Wounded. IEW 17.12.17.
1545	Pte	Carré, TJ	Draft	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. Returned in September 1918 with reinforcement 15.

¹⁵ As above.

¹⁶ On attachment from 2/4 Buffs (E. Kent Regiment)

1057	Pte	Carré, W	Draft	Missing. POW.
1002	Pte	Carré, WH	B	Missing. POW.
1492	Pte	Cauvain, PJ	Draft	Missing. KIA.
785	Pte	Channings, MJ	D	Missing. POW.
1338	Pte	Chick, AB	Draft	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. Returned in October 1918 with reinforcement 17.
642	Pte	Clancey, A	C	Missing. POW.
194	Pte	Clark, AE	B	Missing. KIA.
674	Pte/ Dmr ¹⁷	Cochrane, SG	B	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. Returned in March 1918 with reinforcement 9.
75	Pte	Cohu, W	Draft	Wounded. To Labour Corps 01.04.18.
1432	Pte	Cohu, M	Draft	Missing.
1406	Pte	Coles, E	Draft	Missing. POW.
310	Pte	Collings, H	A	Missing. POW
1032	Pte	Collins, E	Draft	Wounded
418	L/Cpl	Collins, RW	A	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. DB.
1121	Pte	Collivet	JA	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
651	Pte	Corbet, H	A	Wounded. (Missing, POW 13.04.18.)
939	Pte	Cornelius, RS	B	Missing. KIA.
1315	Pte	Cosheril, B	Draft	Missing. POW
1316	Pte	Cosheril, E	Draft	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
403	Pte	Cousin, P	A	Wounded.
265	L/Cpl	Cross, R	C	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17.
333	Cpl	Curran, P	D	Wounded. Transferred to Labour Corps, February 1918.
217	L/Cpl	Curtis, RJ ¹⁸	A	Wounded. (KIA 21.03.18.)
334	Pte	Cutler, J	D	Missing. POW.
1203	Pte	Davies, AT	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1490	Pte	De Beauchamp, SL	Draft	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17.
1469	Pte	De Carteret, S	Draft	Missing. KIA.
490	Pte	De Carteret, W	A	Missing. Wounded. IEW 11.12.17
1566	Pte	De Garis, AG	Draft	Missing. Wounded. IEW 16.12.17. DB.
1383	Pte	De Garis, FH	Draft	Missing.
703	Pte	De Garis, J	B	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
1549	Pte	De Jausserand, A	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1253	Pte	De Jausserand, H	Draft	Wounded.
816	Pte	De Jersey, HT	B	Missing. KIA.
474	Pte	De Jersey, J	A	Wounded. DOW 06.12.17.
1532	Pte	De la Hulinière, C	Draft	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17.DB.
389	Pte	De la Mare, A	D	Wounded. Also Wounded 13.04.18. DOW 13.04.18.
1515	Pte	De la Mare, B	Draft	Missing. KIA.
269	Pte	De la Mare, H	D	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17. Returned in November 1918 with reinforcement 21.
1340	Pte	De la Mare, HJ	Draft	IEW 08.12.17. Returned in November 1918 with reinforcement 21.
1011	Pte	De la Mare, T	A	Wounded.
1516	Pte	De la Mare, W	Draft	Missing. KIA.
992	Pte	De la Mare, T	A	Missing. POW.
1122	Pte	De la Rue, EFW	Draft	Missing. POW.
201627 ¹⁹	Pte	Denmée, AL		Missing. KIA.

¹⁷ Private Cochrane was a Drummer. Light Infantry regiments had drummers and buglers, who wore special badges and received extra pay.

¹⁸ Listed in all records as Curtis but family name was Curtin.

¹⁹ On attachment from 2/4 Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

94	Pte	Denoual, F	A	Missing. POW.
1583	Pte	De Putron, TJ	Draft	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
1479	Pte	Desperques, FP	Draft	Missing. POW. Died 12.04.18.
786	Pte	Despointes, AJ	B	Missing. KIA.
818	Pte	Dodd, HJ	B	Wounded. IEW 31.01.18.
1060	Pte	Domaille, E	B	Missing. Wounded. POW. DOW 04.12.17.
877	Pte	Dorey, AJ	Draft	Missing. POW. Died 21.12.18. ²⁰
862	Pte	Dorey, FW	A	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17.
846	Pte	Dorey, WJ	Draft	Missing. POW. (Also Wounded 20.11.17)
1234	Pte	Downes, EF	D	Missing. POW
1014	Pte	Dunn, EW	B	Missing. POW
1148	Pte	Dunn, WWH	Draft.	Wounded. To Labour Corps 12.01.18
1282	Pte	Dunster/Dunstan ²¹ , JA	Draft	Missing. POW.
1317	Pte	Duplain, JO	Draft	Wounded.(Also Wounded 12.04.18)
1522	Pte	Dupont, H ²²	Draft	Missing. POW.
1386	Pte	Duquemin, J	Draft	Wounded.
1124	Pte	Durman, WP	Draft	Wounded
1411	Pte	Dyke, W	Draft	Missing. POW.
1288	Pte	Dyke, W	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1446	Pte	Earnshaw, H	Draft	Wounded. IEW 11.12.17.
371	Pte	Eborall, E	Draft	Missing. KIA.
658	Pte	Edmonds, AR	B	Missing. POW.
626	Cpl	Edmonds, GE	D	Wounded. Also Wounded 10.04.18. IEW 29.05.18. DB
1412	Pte	Edwards, WG	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1582	Pte	Elliott, W	D	Missing. POW.
1216	Pte	Evans, FG	D	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17.
93	L/Cpl	Falla, AH	B	Missing. POW.
1480	Pte	Falla, D	Draft	Wounded. IEW 11.12.17
1034	Pte	Falla, O	B	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17.
1536	Pte	Falla, WJ	Draft	Missing. KIA
1149	Pte	Fallaize, A	A	Wounded.
1302	Pte	Farnham, GR	Draft	Missing. POW.
1256	Pte	Ferbrache, J	B	Missing. POW.
1390	Pte	Ferbrache, TW	C	Missing. KIA.
163	Pte	Ferbrache, WG	Draft	Missing. POW.
1246	Pte	Ferguson, GC	Draft	IEW 07.03.18. DB
1243	Pte	Ferguson, WG	D	KIA.
225	Pte	Flagel/Flageul ²³ , C	A	Missing. POW.
1219	Pte	Frampton, EJ	B	Missing. POW. Died 27.04.18
1349	Pte	Frampton, WH	Draft	Missing. POW.
1175	Pte	Gallienne, H	C	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
1003	Pte	Gallienne, J	B	Missing. POW. RTE 26.06.18. DB.
1151	Pte	Gallienne, J	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1459	Pte	Gallienne, J	Draft	Missing. POW.
1049	Pte	Gallienne, N	Draft	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. Returned in March 1918 with reinforcement 9. POW 13.04.18.
787	Pte	Gallienne, OA	A	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17.
510	Pte	Gallienne, S	D	Missing. POW.

²⁰ Buried in Berlin, Germany.

²¹ Listed as "Dunstan" on the nominal role, "Dunster" on the Casualty list.

²² Listed as "Du Port" in Battalion Casualty lists.

²³ Battalion casualty lists show him as C. Flagel but 1911 Channel Islands census has him as Celestin Flageul.

1097	Pte	Gallienne, TJ	Draft	Missing ²⁴ . KIA.
1036	Pte	Gallienne, WA ²⁵	B	Missing. POW. DOW 28.02.18.
35	Pte	Galliot, FG	B	Missing. POW.
433	Pte	Garland, E	Draft	IEW 09.12.17
927	Pte	Gartell, AH	D	Wounded. IEW 13.03.18. DB.
1414	Pte	Gaudion, BT	Draft	Missing. KIA.
395	Pte	Gaudion, C	B	Missing. POW.
1012	L/Cpl	Gavey, T	Draft	Missing. KIA.
890	Pte	Girard, CJ	B	Missing. POW.
1351	Pte	Girard, T	Draft	Missing. POW.
1391	Pte	Girard, WJ	Draft	Wounded
1360	Pte	Gorelle, C	Draft	Missing.
1289	Pte	Guilbert, JC	Draft	Missing. POW.
372	Pte	Guilbert, R	A	KIA.
1437	Pte	Guilbert, WJ	Draft	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17. (Also Wounded 03.11.17)
127	Pte	Guille, AW	C	Wounded. IEW 11 .12.17. DB.
864	Pte	Guille, CW	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1152	Pte	Guille, P	C	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. Returned in September 1918 with reinforcement 16.
1370	Pte	Guilliard, SM	Draft	Wounded
1136	Pte	Hallett, TG	Draft	Wounded. IEW 16.12.17. DB.
633	Pte	Hardwick, CF	A	Missing. POW.
236	Pte	Harris, R	B	Missing. POW.
33	Pte	Heaume, N	D	Wounded. (POW 13.04.18).
440	Pte	Hellion, J	C	Missing. POW.
1526	Pte	Henry, J	Draft	Missing. POW ²⁶
1140	Pte	Hervé, A	C	Missing. POW.
1415	L/Cpl	Hewlett, WT	Draft	Missing. POW.
867	Pte	Hewlett, WE	Draft	Wounded.(Also Wounded 11.10.17.) IEW 21.12.17. DB.
246	Pte	Hines, W	C	Wounded. IEW 04.12.17. Returned in April 1918 with reinforcement 10.
1120	Pte	Honey, EL	Draft	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. DB.
94	Pte	Hooper, JH	C	Missing. POW.
161	Sgt	Hotton, EA	D	KIA
1181	Pte	Hubert, LJ	B	Missing. POW.
1371	Pte	Hudson, FW	Draft	Missing.
908	Pte	Hudson, P	B	Missing. POW
1331	Pte	Huelin, CA	Draft	Missing. POW
476	Pte	Hutchinson, CJ	A	KIA
1019	Pte	Ingrouille, CJ	A	Missing. Wounded. DOW 01.12.17.
383	Pte	Ingrouille, S	D	Wounded. (KIA 13.04.18).
119	Pte	Jegu, RF	D	Wounded.
1466	Pte	Jehan, A	Draft	Wounded.
397	Pte	Jehan, EW	A	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. Returned in October 1918 with reinforcement 17.
1068	Pte	Jehan, FP	A	Missing.
272	Pte	Jehan, J	D	KIA.
302	Pte	Jehan, S	D	Missing. POW.
407	Pte	Johns, CH	A	Missing. POW.
273	Pte	Lacey, EJ	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1428	Pte	Lainé, DP	Draft	Missing. POW.
766	Pte	Langlois, H	A	Missing. KIA.

²⁴ The Battalion Casualty list for 30.11.1917 shows Private Gallienne as wounded, and on 01.12.1917 he is listed as missing. CWGC records show him as killed in action on 30th November 1917.

²⁵ Awarded a 29th Divisional parchment award for gallant conduct and devotion to duty.

²⁶ Pte Henry's report on the conditions in which he was kept as a Prisoner of War is in the National Archives, document reference WO 161/100/453.

201920 ²⁷	Pte	Latham, E		Missing.
717	L/Cpl	Lawrence, HRH	B	Wounded. DOW 06.12.17.
827	Pte	Le Ber, PW	Draft	Missing. POW.
1363	Pte	Le Cheminant, A	Draft	Wounded.
1364	Pte	Le Cheminant, CP	Draft	Missing.
829	Pte	Le Cheminant, E	A	Wounded. IEW 31.12.17. Returned with reinforcement 9 in March 1918. Wounded, POW 12.04.18.
86	Pte	Le Cheminant, FJ	D	Missing. POW. Died 25.05.18.
1365	Pte	Le Conte, J	Draft	Missing.
870	Pte	Le Cras, AJ	D	Wounded. Transferred to Labour Corps, March 1918.
665	Pte	Le Cras, CJ	B	Wounded. Transferred to 29 th Machine Gun Corps, April 1918.
1039	Pte	Le Feuvre, T	D	Wounded.
930	Pte	Le Gallez, AE	D	Wounded/KIA ²⁸ .
423	CSM	Le Gallez, WE	C	Wounded. To OTU 22.01.18.
559	L/Cpl	Le Galloudec, EP	A	Missing. KIA.
69	Pte	Le Goupillot, A	B	Missing. POW.
1511	Pte	Le Huray, AE	Draft	Missing. Gas. POW. ²⁹
1164	Pte	Le Huray, EC	B	Missing ³⁰ .
210	Pte	Le Huray, H	Draft	Missing. KIA.
251	Pte	Le Huray, HE	Draft	Missing. POW. Died 06.12.18 in Guernsey.
358	Pte	Le Lacheur, A	Draft	Wounded.
63	Pte	Le Lacheur, FC	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1176	Pte	Le Lacheur, JE	Draft	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. (Also Wounded 30.11.17)
948	Dvr	Le Lievre, J	A	Wounded.
912	Pte	Le Maitre, FA	A	Missing. KIA.
328	Sgt	Le Maitre, H	C	Wounded. IEW 16.12.17.
1101	Pte	Le Messurier, AJ	B	Missing. POW.
1043	Pte	Le Messurier, P	A	Wounded. IEW 13.12.17. DB. (Also Wounded 10.10.17.)
1247	Pte	Le Moignan, PP	A	Wounded/KIA ³¹ .
1063	Pte	Le Moigne, A	C	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17. DB.
1439	Pte	Le Noury, C	Draft	Missing. Wounded. IEW 06.12.17. DB.
1265	Pte	Le Noury, P	A	Missing. POW.
914	Cpl	Le Page, CG	C	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17.
132	Pte	Le Page, CJ	Draft	Wounded. IEW 04.12.17.
106	Pte	Le Page, ET	D	Wounded. IEW 10.12.17.
120	Pte	Le Page, FT	C	Wounded. IEW 16.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
917	Pte	Le Page, NT	C	Wounded. IEW 10.12.17. Returned in March 1918 with reinforcement 9. Wounded 12.04.18. POW 13.04.18.
1278	Pte	Le Page, PP	Draft	Wounded. DOW 13.12.17.
514	Pte	Le Page, W	B	Missing. POW.
979	Pte	Le Page, WC	B	Wounded. IEW 01.01.18. DB.
219	Pte	Le Page, WJ	A	Missing. POW.

²⁷ On attachment from 2/4 Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

²⁸ The Battalion Casualty lists show Private Le Gallez as wounded on 1st December 1917 but Commonwealth War Graves Commission records list him as killed in action on the same date.

²⁹ Albert Edward Le Huray was "Uncle Bert", husband of my aunt Alice née Le Poidevin. He was the lamplighter working from the Bridge to the Red Lion after the war. He, like many others, suffered with chest problems and coughs for the rest of his life, as a result of the gas and of conditions in the prisoner of war camp.

³⁰ Private Le Goupillot must have returned to his unit as he was with them at demobilisation in 1919.

³¹ Private Le Moignan is listed as wounded in action on 1st December 1917 in the Battalion Casualty Lists but the Commonwealth War Graves Commission records show him as killed in action on the same day.

1528	Pte	Le Patourel, MJ	Draft	Wounded. IES 03.01.18.
1045	Pte	Le Pelley, R	C	Wounded.
1264	Pte	Le Poidevin, W	D	Wounded. IEW 19.01.18. DB.
880	Pte	Le Prevost, A	D	KIA.
622	Pte	Le Prevost, E	A	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
1194	Pte	Le Prevost, E	Draft	Wounded. IEW 11.12.17.
792	Pte	Le Prevost, PJ	A	Wounded.
560	Cpl	Le Reverend, AW	A	Missing. POW.
199	Pte	Le Roi, A	Draft	Missing. ³²
158	Pte	Le Roi, JA	B	Missing. POW.
1402	Pte	Le Sauvage, C	Draft	Wounded.
617	Pte	Le Sauvage, EF	D	Wounded. IEW 27.11.17. ³³
1250	Pte	Le Sauvage, G	Draft	Missing. KIA.
444	Pte	Le Sauvage, T	C	Missing. POW.
1325	Pte	Le Sauvage, TE	Draft	Wounded.
949	Cpl	Le Tissier, CH	B	Missing.
1393	Pte	Le Tissier, PF	Draft	Wounded.
1151	Pte	Le Tissier, WF	Draft	Wounded.
748	Pte	Legg, AJ	B	Wounded. POW.
668	Pte	Lihou, A	B	Wounded. IEW 14.12.17. DB.
567	L/Sgt	Lihou, C	A	Missing. POW.
750	L/Cpl	Lihou, FD	D	Wounded. IEW 26.01.18.
1483	Pte	Lihou, W	Draft	Missing. KIA.
941	Pte	Lowe, JN	Draft	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17. DB.
385	L/Cpl	Mace, WG	D	Wounded. IEW 22.12.17.
951	Pte	Machon, C	B	Missing. POW.
1375	Pte	Machon, C	Draft	Wounded.
344	Pte	Mahieu, FJ	D	Missing. POW.
780	Pte	Mahy, E	Draft	Wounded. IEW 17.04.18
942	Pte	Mahy, E	Draft	Missing. POW.
1260	Pte	Mahy, FJ	A	Wounded. IEW 25.01.18. DB.
299	Pte	Mahy, FT	A	Wounded. IEW 02.12.17. DB.
1304	Pte	Mahy, TJ	B	Missing. KIA.
728	Pte	Maindonald, JW	B	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. Returned in September 1918 with reinforcement 15.
1064	Pte	Mann, EW	B	KIA.
1010	Pte	Manning, HJ	A	Wounded. Transferred to 29 th Machine Gun Corps, March 1918.
74	Pte	Marie, L	Draft	Missing. POW.
981	L/Cpl	Murley, CJ	A	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17.
709	Pte	Marquand, JH	B	Missing. Wounded. POW. DOW 26.05.18. ³⁴
547	Pte	Marquis, HA	A	Wounded. IEW 28.12.17. Returned with reinforcement 9 in March 1918. Missing, POW, 13.04.18.
1389	Pte	Marsh, SW	Draft	Missing. DB.
729	Pte	Martel, E	B	Missing. POW.
233	Sgt	Martel, FH	C	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17.
833	Pte	Martel, GA	A	Wounded.
513	Pte	Martel, TJ	B	Missing. POW.
1195	Pte	Martin, C	B	Wounded. IEW 21.01.18. DB.
1470	Pte	Martin, P	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1048	Pte	Massey, J	B	Wounded.

³² Returned with his unit after demobilisation so must have rejoined them after the battle.

³³ The date of his return to England given by Parks does not match the date he was wounded as given in the Battalion Casualty lists. It is probable that there is an error in the month of his return.

³⁴ Buried in Cologne, Germany.

1421	Pte	Matthews, FV	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1597	Pte	Mauger, A	A	Wounded. IEW 11.12.17. Returned in April 1918 with reinforcement 10.
795	Pte	Mauger, WC	A	Missing. POW.
1430	Pte	Maurice, PA	Draft	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17.
779	Pte	McKane, DT	B	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. DB.
517	Pte	Meagher, EJ	B	KIA.
454	Pte	Mechem, C	C	Wounded. DOW 03.12.17.
501	Pte	Meheut, A	A	Missing. POW.
1086	Pte	Mitson, AJ	Draft	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
797	Cpl	Mollett, F	A	Missing. POW. Died 06.12.18.
1080	Pte	Mollet, J	Draft	Wounded. (Also Wounded 22.03.18. IEW 24.03.18.DB.)
360	L/Cpl	Mollet, T	A	Wounded. (Also Wounded 12.04.18.)
1065	Pte	Mollett, W	Draft	Missing. KIA.
91	Pte	Moon, CH	B	Wounded. DOW 02.12.17.
834	Pte	Moore, WH	A	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17.
1052	Pte	Morvan, P	Draft	Missing. POW.
471	Pte	Mudge, B	Draft	Missing. KIA.
873	Pte	Murley, AE	B	Missing. POW.
981	L/Cpl	Murley, CT	A	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17
473	Pte	Neville, G	B	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17.
282	Pte	Nicholson, HR	Draft	Missing. POW. Died 17.04.18.
1342	Pte	Norman, WFD	Draft	Wounded. IEW 16.02.18. DB.
500	Pte	Noyon, AE	A	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. Returned with reinforcement 10 in April 1918.
1191	Pte	Ogier, F	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1506	Pte	Ogier, JN	Draft	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17. DB.
1394	Pte	Ogier, N	Draft	Missing.
387	Pte	Ogier, RJ	Draft	Missing. KIA.
853	Pte	Ogier, W	A	Missing. KIA.
413	Pte	Ogier, W	A	Wounded. DOW 14.12.17.
467	Pte	O'Neill, H	Draft	Wounded.
613	Pte	Ozanne, H	D	Missing. KIA.
781	Pte	Ozanne, J	Draft	Missing. POW.
1398	Pte	Ozanne, PH	Draft	Missing.
553	Cpl	Ozanne, PJ	A	KIA
1291	L/Cpl	Patch, CS	D	Wounded. IEW 09.01.18.
115	Pte	Patch, J	D	Wounded.
319	L/Sgt	Pearce, GC	C	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. DB.
64	Pte	Pengelly, HC	D	Missing. POW.
123	L/Cpl	Pidgeon, WJ	A	Wounded. IEW 13.12.17.
1456	Pte	Pinney, WC	Draft	Wounded.
1006	L/Cpl	Pirouet, FP	B	Missing. POW.
482	Pte	Prevel, HL	D	Missing. Wounded. POW. DOW 17.01.18. ³⁵
801	Pte	Priault, HJ ³⁶	Draft	Missing. POW.
1212	L/Cpl	Price, R	C	Missing. KIA.
48	Pte	Querrée, P	D	Wounded.
549	Pte	Queripel, J	A	Missing. POW.
730	Pte	Queripel, J	B	Missing. POW.
1178	Pte	Queripel, J	Draft	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. DB.
1108	Pte	Queripel, J	B	Wounded. Missing. POW.
961	Pte	Queripel, JF	A	Missing. POW.
742	Pte	Queripel, OJ	B	Missing. KIA.

³⁵ Buried in Cologne, Germany.

³⁶ Battalion Casualty list has his first name as Hessel, but nominal role lists him as TJ.

803	Pte	Queripel, WJ	A	Missing. KIA.
1399	Pte	Quevâtre, WJ	Draft	Wounded.
1087	Pte	Rabey, W	Draft	Missing. POW.
1299	Pte	Redhead, TG	B	Missing. POW.
1461	Pte	Reed ³⁷ , FW	Draft	Missing. Wounded. POW. DOW 31.03.18.
178	Pte	Reeve, WH	D	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. Returned with reinforcement 21 in November 1918.
1563	Pte	Renault, WJ	Draft	Wounded. IEW 13.10.18. DB.
840	Pte	Richer, PA	A	Wounded. IEW 14.12.17. DB.
293	Pte	Rivers, AA	A	Missing. POW.
294	Pte	Robert, JH	C	Missing. (KIA 13.04.18.)
512	Pte	Robert, JW	A	Missing. POW.
1088	Pte	Robert, N	Draft	Missing. POW.
1089	Pte	Robert, PO	Draft	Missing. POW.
1369	Pte	Roberts, HC	Draft	Missing.
1179	Pte	Roberts, H	Draft	Missing. POW.
52	Pte	Roberts, I	D	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. Returned with reinforcement 14 in July 1918.
1507	Pte	Roberts, TH	Draft	Missing. POW.
459	Pte	Robilliard, B	C	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17. Returned in April 1918 with reinforcement 10.
1477	Pte	Robilliard, C	C	Wounded. IEW 09.12.17. Returned in October 1918 with reinforcement 17.
227	L/Cpl	Robilliard, LA	A	Missing. POW.
1180	Pte	Robilliard, RJ	Draft	Wounded. IEW 11.12.17.
962	Pte	Robin, E	B	Missing. Transferred to 29 th Machine Gun Corps April 1918.
1508	Pte	Robins, HC	Draft	Wounded. IEW 005.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
1131	L/Cpl	Robinson, WT	C	Wounded. POW.
1445	Pte	Rogers, T	Draft	Wounded. IEW 10.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
1196	Pte	Rolls, FJ	A	Missing. POW. Died 27.04.18.
1509	Pte	Rose, EP	Draft	Wounded.
687	Pte	Rose, GA	B	KIA
457	L/Cpl	Rouget, A	C	Wounded. IEW 13.01.18.
551	Pte	Ruff, FA	D	Wounded. IEW 27.12.17.
118	Pte	Ruse, TW	D	Wounded. DOW 01.12.17.
807	Pte	Saltwell, J	A	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
944	Pte	Sarchet, DN	Draft	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17.
689	Pte	Sarre, EL	A	Missing. POW.
1452	Pte	Sarre, JJ	Draft	Missing. POW
1403	Pte	Sarre, MT	A	Missing.
894	Pte	Sarre, N	D	KIA
679	Pte	Sarre, P	B	Missing. KIA.
1008	Cpl	Sarre, P	B	Missing. POW
1133	Sgt	Sarre, RHJ	D	Wounded. IEW 12.12.17.
936	Pte	Sarre, W	D	KIA
1207	Pte	Savident, GW	Draft	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17.
1190	Pte	Savident, J	Draft	Wounded. (Also Wounded 24.03.18. IEW 14.04.18)
1066	Pte	Savident, JA	Draft.	Wounded. (Also Wounded 10.04.18. IEW 17.04.18. Returned in September 1918 with reinforcement 16.)
125	Pte	Savident, JF	A	Wounded. POW. DB.

³⁷ Listed in Battalion Nominal Roll as Read but in Casualty List as Reed.

1418	Pte	Savident, T	Draft	Wounded.
1109	Pte	Sebire, J	A	Missing. POW.
677	Cpl	Sharp, G	B	Missing. POW.
1510	Pte	Simon, AJ	Draft	Missing. KIA.
73	Pte	Sims, AH	D	Wounded. IEW 18.12.17.
290	Pte	Smith, A	D	Wounded. DOW 03.12.17.
964	Pte	Smith, CS	A	Missing. KIA.
1113	Pte	Smith, H	Draft	Wounded. IEW 08.02.18.
1468	Pte	Smith, HZ	Draft	IEW 23.12.17. Returned in June 1918 with reinforcement 13.
1105	Pte	Snell, GE	C	Missing. POW. ³⁸
1110	Pte	Snell, GT	B	Missing. POW.
1491	Pte	Sprackling, FJ	Draft	Missing. KIA
1433	Pte	Spurdle, WF	Draft	Wounded.
678	Pte	Stagg, R	B	Missing. KIA.
1208	Cpl	Stent, S	D	Wounded. IEW 15.12.17. DB.
1476	Pte	Stern, JD	Draft	Missing. POW.
1069	Pte	Stuckey, S	B	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. Returned in March 1918 with reinforcement 9. POW 13.04.18.
563	Pte	Sweet, CH	Draft	Wounded. IEW 31.12.17. DB.
1184	Pte	Syvret, FJ	C	Missing. POW.
965	Pte	Tachon, F	A	Missing. POW.
1292	Pte	Tardivel, EL	B	Missing. POW. Died 31.03.18.
1405	Pte	Taylor, SA	Draft	Wounded. IEW 08.12.17
959	Pte	Taylor, W	D	Missing. POW.
1441	Pte	Thoumine, TW	Draft	Missing. KIA.
1422	Pte	Tippett, RH	Draft	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17. DB.
153	Pte	Torode, C	B	Wounded. Transferred to Labour Corps, June 1918.
734	Pte	Torode, MG	B	Missing. POW.
1454	Pte	Torode, JT	Draft	Missing. POW
1091	Pte	Torode, W	A	Missing. POW. Died 02.05.18. ³⁹
1423	Pte	Torode, WJ	Draft	Missing. POW.
1558	Pte	Torode, WD	Draft	Wounded. IEW 16.04.18. DOW 05.05.18 ⁴⁰
632	L/Cpl	Tostevin, E	D	Wounded.
1425	Pte	Tostevin, NJ	Draft	Missing. POW.
353	Pte	Tostevin, W	A	Missing. Wounded. IEW 08.12.17. (KIA 12.04.18.)
1425	Pte	Tostevin, NJ	Draft	Missing. POW.
1135	Pte	Trachy, CA	D	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. DB.
1221	Pte	Trebert, A	Draft	Missing. POW.
968	Pte	Tullier, JW	D	Missing. POW.
112	Pte	Vaudin, C	D	Wounded. IEW 05.12.17. Returned in November 1918 with reinforcement 21.
1187	Pte	Vaudin, F	A	Wounded. IEW 31.12.17. DB.
693	Pte	Verron, R	B	Missing. POW.
1226	Pte	Vibert, CW	Draft	Wounded.
790	Pte	Vibert, W	Draft	Missing. POW.
1111	Pte	Vidamour, A	Draft	Missing. POW.
258	Pte	Walden, R	C	Wounded. IEW 12.12.17.
608	Pte	Walker, FJ	B	Wounded. IEW 06.12.17.
1426	Pte	Wallbridge, R	Draft	Missing. KIA.

³⁸ Pte Snell's report from a Prisoner of War camp is now in the National Archives; reference number WO 161/100/67. However it is listed as "not printed", so is not available to the public.

³⁹ Buried in Berlin, Germany.

⁴⁰ Buried in St Matthew's churchyard in Guernsey.

316	Pte	Wallbridge, S	D	Wounded. IEW 07.12.17. Returned in September 1918 with reinforcement 17.
770	Pte	Walsh, FJ	B	Missing. KIA.
1284	Pte	Walsh, T	C	Missing. POW.
1188	Pte	Warren, JJ	A	Missing. POW.
1395	Pte	Welch, EB	Draft	Missing.
695	Pte	West, FJ	B	Missing. POW.
1277	Pte	Wright, C	A	Wounded.
1725	Pte	Zabiela, CJ	A	Wounded. DOW 02.12.17.

The Third Army as a whole reported losses of dead, wounded and missing of approximately 44,000 between the 20th November and the 8th December, 1917. Of these, some 6,000 were taken prisoner by the Germans on 30th November. German losses have been estimated at between 45,000 and 55,000.

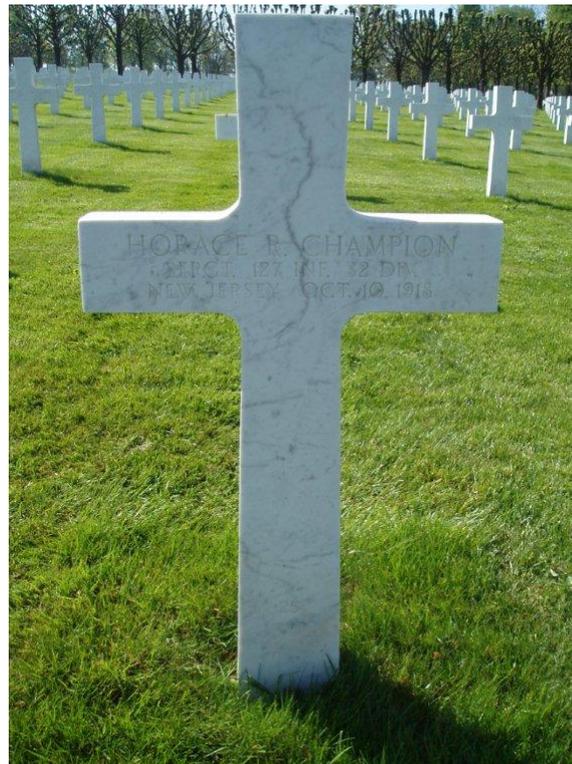
Abbreviations:

CWGC	Commonwealth War Graves Commission
DB	Discharge badge issued. Soldier no longer fit for active service.
DOW	Died as a result of being wounded in battle.
IEW	Invalided back to England wounded.
KIA	Killed in Action
POW	Taken prisoner of war.

Horace Robert Champion

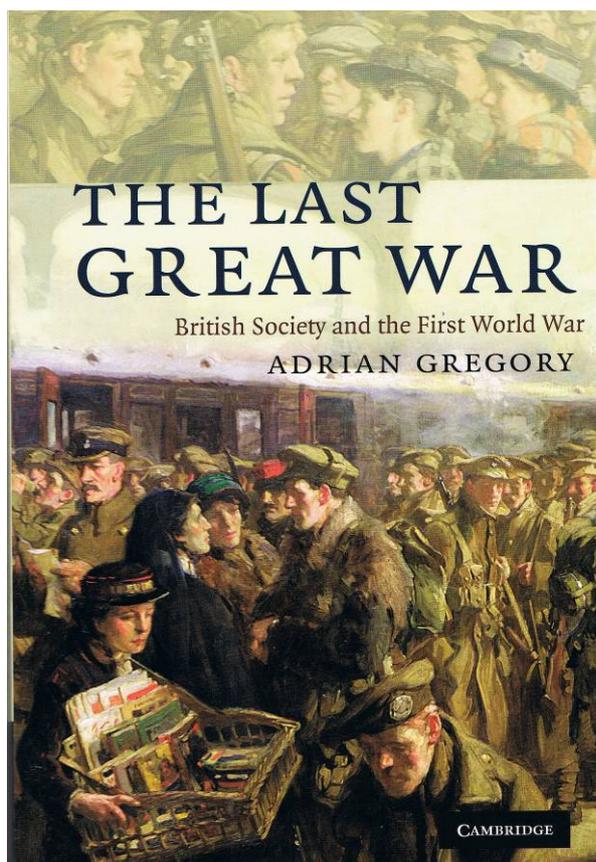
We return again to our runaway matelot who we met earlier in Journals 35 and 37 and begin with the photograph of his headstone in the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery in Romagne.

Having filled in some of the period between August, 1912 when he went on the run, and October, 1918 when he was killed, my USA contact, Phil Cohen, has advised that the 17th Infantry Regiment, of which he was a member on joining the US, was part of the US' Mexican (or Punitive) Expedition sent to deal with Pancho Villa after his Columbus raid in March 1916. Commanded by General (Black Jack) John Pershing, the Expedition was unsuccessful, and the US forces returned as involvement in the Great War was imminent.



However, another piece of information has since come from a gentleman in Jersey called Lee Howard. Having seen the JEP item on Horace, he discovered his name in the property transaction database in Jersey. It appears that when Horace's father died in 1914, the estate was shared between Horace and his siblings, and in Horace's case, he became the recipient of the 'Cottage au Milieu' on Bagatelle Lane in St Saviour. However, Horace was not in Jersey to parade before the Bailiff at the Royal Court. Instead, on 29th December, 1914, he had visited an Attorney in El Paso, Texas!

Book Reviews



THE LAST GREAT WAR
British Society and the First World War
By Adrian Gregory
(Cambridge University Press 2008)
Review by Peter Tabb

A Professor Susan Grayzel, reviewing this book for the University of Mississippi (it was also published simultaneously in the United States), began her critique with the words: 'At first glance, one wonders if we need another book about Britain and the First World War. However, after reading it, it is clear that we do.' I would agree. I already have a considerable bookshelf devoted to works about the Great War and I suspect that this is not a book that I would necessarily have bought for myself – it is a weighty tome with lots of small print and more than 50 pages devoted to chapter notes and the index – but a doting son, knowing of my interest, gave it to me for my birthday.

The book explores what it was that the British people thought they were fighting for between 1914 and 1918. We are all familiar with those jerky newsreels that showed thousands of young men cheerfully going off to war, confident that they could knock the Hun for six and be back in the pavilion by teatime. One wonders why their most recent experience, the Boer Wars with their various reverses, had not convinced these enthusiastic masses that there might be more to this coming conflict against a proven and martial enemy than was meeting the eye. In fact enthusiastic crowds eager to go to war were largely confined to London and even then only parts of it. The author does not wait for the first chapter to start disposing of some treasured myths – he starts in the Introduction!

The Last Great War is essentially a history of the British Home Front during the Great War and offers what the publishers describe as 'an entirely new account of how British society understood and endured the war'.

This is another book that draws on official archives (many still being dusted off), memoirs, diaries and letters to shed a different light on the public reaction to the war, examining the role of propaganda and rumour and even religion in fostering patriotism and hatred of the enemy.

Having recently edited a collection of stories of those whose parents chose to evacuate themselves and their families from Jersey in June 1940 (*Jersey Evacuees Remember* – CI Publishing 2011 - £9.95), it is clear that many firmly believed that the Germans would descend on the Channel Islands like 'the Assyrians bearing down like the wolf on the fold', behaving like the beastly Huns as portrayed in the Great War's evidently enduring propaganda.

The book explores the importance of the ethic of volunteerism and the rhetoric of sacrifice in debates over where the burdens of war should fall as well as the influence of religious ideas on wartime culture. This was also, and it wasn't necessarily coincidental, the war during which women were fighting for the vote (although at least two of the Pankhursts abandoned their campaign to promote the objectives of the greater conflict with just as much enthusiasm, Christabel stating, 'If German victory would be an appalling calamity for men, for women it would be infinitely worse. To defeat the Germans in the Woman question of the present time') and the Irish, for so long having had the prospect of home rule dangled in front of their eyes, decided to progress it while their colonial master's back was turned, notwithstanding, of course, that among the regiments that fought so well on the Western Front and suffered so much were many drawn from the citizens of what eventually became the Irish Free State and then the Republic.

As the war drew to a climax and tensions about the distribution of sacrifices threatened to tear society apart, the author shows how victory and the processes of commemoration helped create a fiction of a society united in grief.

Jay Winter, reviewing the book on behalf of Yale University, called the book 'thoughtful', opining that it had been written 'by an historian unafraid of exploding the myths which still surround the 1914-18 conflict'. Gary Sheffield, himself a significant Great War historian, reckoned that the book is 'the most important book on the British home front of the First World War to appear since Arthur Marwick's *The Deluge*, published over 40 years ago, which it largely supercedes. In particular the author's revision of the idea of 'war enthusiasm' is subtle and persuasive'.

Among the books on my bookshelf is *Myths & Legends of the First World War* by James Hayward (Sutton Publishing). This work confined itself to what it said on the tin – did an entire battalion of the Norfolk Regiment vanish without trace at Gallipoli, did thousands of Russian troops really pass through England with snow on their boots, was a Canadian soldier crucified in Belgium and did the Germans really render down bodies for their fat? Author Hayward was content to recount the myth and then, in most cases demolish it, author Gregory explores how and why these myths came about and what was done, particularly while the country was still at war, *not* to demolish them. So does the book live up to the praise lavished on it?

Much of what the author reveals is uncomfortable. For instance, when, in 1916, military service became compulsory this was not, as many perceived, a process in which the individual was passive and events progressed automatically. In fact the Military Service Act contained an opt-out clause. This has previously been perceived as the device whereby conscientious objectors were able to avoid service at the Front, but in fact in the years between 1916 and 1918 military tribunals sat thousands of times; for example the Birmingham Local Tribunal sat 1,765 times and made decisions involving 90,721 men of whom barely a third were actually conscripted. In Bristol 41,000 cases were heard resulting in just 17,000 being refused exemption. Not surprisingly political and philosophical beliefs were given short shrift while religious beliefs were given much credibility. One suspects that these days it would be the other way round. In all cases however, genuine conscientious objectors made up around just two per cent of the total. Curiously the vast majority of tribunal records were deliberately destroyed in 1920s although those referring to 'conchies' were retained.

In 1915 leading feminists had come to the conclusion that it was vital to stake a larger claim for women to active citizenship. The Women's 'Right to Serve' march was apparently a spontaneous attempt to force the government to make more and better use of women in the war effort. Decked out in the purple and green of the suffragettes, the march made an enormous impression. But, the author reveals, there was nothing spontaneous about it at all. The march was the product of collusion between Lloyd George and the Pankhursts designed not to change women's status but to get them to work in the factories while their menfolk were recruited for the Front.

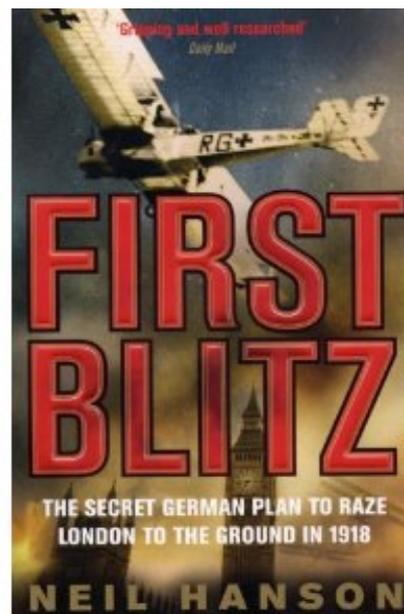
Intriguing stuff. And there is much more of that ilk. Subtle and persuasive it is and if the author set out to provide an alternative view of the Great War, then he has succeeded. Whether the content lives up to the book's title is less sure because what is abundantly clear is that many of the lessons learnt in the Great War were not acted upon when just twenty years later we were at it again.

Adrian Gregory is Lecturer in Modern History at Pembroke College, Oxford. His previous publications include *The Silence of Memory: Armistice Day 1919-1946* and, as editor, *A War to Unite Us All: Ireland and the Great War*.

I often find the works of academics make hard reading, the content to them often being more important than how it is conveyed, however compelling the ethos of what they are writing about. Much of what the author writes falls into this category and he does occasionally use words which many (including me) will need to resort to a dictionary to understand. That and not infrequent typographical errors makes the book in places a bit of a slog. Nevertheless there are flashes of the enthusiasm and knowledge for his subject that reminded me of the late and lamented Richard Holmes and for me that is almost praise enough.

First Blitz
By Neil Hanson
(Corgi Books £7.99 Paperback)

I met the author, Neil Hanson, a few months ago when he gave a talk on this topic at our local WFA branch. He is very pleasant chap, and very much the kind of talker who, once started, never stops to draw breath! This book gallops along at a similar pace. Carrying the lengthy subtitle of 'The Secret German Plan to Raze London to the Ground in 1918', it tries to live up to that sales pitch with some 440 pages describing German bomber pilots nursing their Gotha bombers back across the English Channel having left hundreds of British civilians lying dead or wounded, many of whom have been scythed down by flying shards of glass and shrapnel.



However, his pace does mask the fact that the bombing of London during the Great War did not have the intensity of bombing that the word 'Blitz' evokes when we regard the bombing of Rotterdam, Warsaw and of course London in the later conflict. Similarly, the secret plan to raze London would come to fruition only late into the war, for as late as 1914 the Germans were still considering whether to arm aircraft with machine guns.

Of course, the Germans started it, for they bombed Paris in August, 1914! Yet, the British were no slouches, in attempting to attack the Zeppelin sheds at Dusseldorf and Cologne a month later, and then the works at Friedrichshafen in November. It was not until the Christmas Eve when bombs were dropped on British soil, as opposed to the English Channel, for the first time (I could not say 'rain down on British soil' because were only four 2 kilogram bombs) at Dover, injuring two civilians.

With this, Neil Hanson looks at the debate that had raged over the bombing of civilian as opposed to military targets, and the German General Staff would see attacks on the wider population as consistent with their policy of unlimited warfare. In any case, it would be difficult to select military targets which were well away from civilian population centres, as in the case of Dover mentioned above which was a naval port, as were other ports such as Sheerness on the Thames Estuary. Similarly London could be regarded as a military facility, given the Royal Arsenal's existence at Woolwich and the railway stations put to use for troop movements to France for example.

The book highlights the constraints encountered by the Germans in the accurate delivery of bombs, in navigating across the channel and finding the specified targets, in the poor manufacturing quality and associated reliability of the aircraft later on, and the fear that the British might be waiting. The other side of coin was that the British fared little better initially with aircraft that could not reach the operating altitudes needed to engage German aircraft and airships, the lack of detection, anti-aircraft artillery and the ability to launch timely interception sorties. It is unreasonable to suggest that this was all inadequacy or unpreparedness, rather that both sides were suddenly having to learn how to use new technology effectively in a hitherto novel form of warfare.

The number of casualties, particularly in the period from the 25th May, 1917 to the 19th May, 1918, was very light at some 836 killed and 1965 injured when these figures are compared to the Casualty Lists that appeared daily in the Times. The anxiety of waiting for the next raids undoubtedly led to a lowering of civilian morale, but for those where the bombs struck the effects were more meaningful in terms of shattered bodies and the loss of an arm or a leg. Yet there is the occasional lucky escape story or anecdotes such as a traumatised child who, covered in yellow TNT powder, was taken to London's Chinatown by an adult looking for the child's parents. Meanwhile the Germans took casualties as well, losing some 60 Gotha aircraft, of which 36 would crash in Belgium from where they operated. These figures should be set the number of sorties which stood at 450, of which about a quarter reached London itself.

Neil Hanson notes that following the War each side drew different conclusions from the bombing campaign. The British saw the future in terms of a strategic bomber force whereas the Germans did not. Similarly, the British had learnt much in terms defending London and would apply the lessons in WW2, not least in terms of fighter control. But before the Great War was over, both sides had developed effective incendiaries that, with little modification, would be put to further good use 25 years later.

The book contains some 63 pages of Notes and 34 pages of Bibliography, yet it is not a book that passes as an academic tome, although it is packed with a considerable amount of information. It has a sensational literary style that is similar to that of a novel, and the reader can find himself also galloping along without pausing to consider what has been read and that can be counter-productive. However it is worth reading. I also have his book 'The Unknown Soldier' which I must take down from the bookshelf to read.



**To Conquer Hell,
The Meuse-Argonne, 1918
By Edward G Lengel
(Henry Holt and Company, 2008)
US\$ 32.50, CAN\$ 35.95**

I cannot describe shopping in nearby Lancaster as a great experience, with what seems to be a preponderance of charity clothing shops (not that I buy my wardrobe there!) and discounted goods outlets. But, it was in a bookshop of the latter category that I picked up this book a few months ago, in part prompted by the price tag (£4.99), in part by previous research into Robert Horace Champion (see Journals 35 and 37).

Even though it was of the Great War, I was still reticent, because it was by an American author, and I still carry the scars of trying to understand 'Catch 22' and 'The Naked and the Dead' and some obscure Russian-American called 'Sonovabitch'! However, I am very glad that I bought, for it is an excellent account of the trials and tribulations of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) during the last few months of the Great War, and I would strongly recommend you buying it if the chance presents itself.

First, some general points. The author, Edward Lengel, is an associate professor of history at the University of Virginia in the US. As far as I can make out, the book itself has not been released in the UK, hence the US/Canada prices which equate to £20, and I would attribute its presence in a discounted bookshop in Lancaster due to quality problems at the US printer (my copy has some minor rippling at the corners of the first 20 or so pages). There are, as I write, a number of hardback and paperback copies for sale on Amazon, a mixture of New and Used.

As to the content of the book, it is well structured, and the author demonstrates a highly disciplined approach throughout. It is broken out into three parts, albeit of unequal sizes. Part 1 deals with the build up to the creation of the AEF and looks at General John J 'Black Jack' Pershing's career, while Part 2 is focused on the preparations for battle. Part 3, by far the greater part, takes the reader through each Phase of the Battle largely on a daily basis, each phase given a separate Chapter. A particular Phase might have seen four or five US Divisions engaged in action, and again the structuring deals with this by recounting each Division's efforts from the right of the line to the left, while the account makes intelligent use of anecdotal tales. The eight maps are good, well-drawn and help support the text, but I felt that a few more could have been provided, and better linked to the phases. But, that is a minor criticism.

Given that the author is an American who has clearly written for the American market, there are 'Websterisms', such as 'honor' for 'honour', that appear throughout the book. Surprisingly, I did not find the occurrences of this as off putting as I had feared, while there was no sign of a 'Stars and Stripes Forever' mentality pervading the text. In fact, the book proves to be an honest and objective historical account and assessment of the Battle and the key players. If there are criticisms or plaudits to be levelled at an individual's conduct or the strategies followed during the Battle, then this is largely left for the reader to formulate for himself.

Before its involvement in the Great War in April, 1917, the US Army was quite a different animal from the armies of Germany, France and the British Empire in terms of size, materiel and so forth. Certainly, compared to German and France, conscription did not exist. Many have said that it was unprepared given that the British and the French would provide weapons, equipment, artillery, aircraft and training to equip the Americans as they arrived. However, that is an unfair analysis, and as the book reminds us, the US had been focused more on expeditionary or border warfare rather than on a major continental campaign such as that which had engulfed Europe. Thus, counter-insurgency, guerrilla warfare, uprisings and colonial wars were the order of the day, with the military configured to look after specific American 'imperialist' interests accordingly. It is interesting to note that, for all of its much vaunted 'isolationism', in the twenty or so years before their European engagement, militarily the Americans were involved in China (the Boxers), the Philippines, Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and with their neighbours Mexico.

Pershing, along with his fellow generals, was a product of that environment, and saw that any success in war would be solely achieved by American guts and the rifle and the bayonet in the hands of the Doughboy (GIs were a WW2 'invention' in describing soldiers). Entering the War nearly three years after the French and the British, he would apply the *offensive à outrance* philosophy propounded by the French Colonel Louzeau de Grandmaison. The bitter lessons that his new allies had learnt during the period since August, 1914, were of little interest to him, and the use of machine guns and hand grenades, tanks, aviation and artillery received his scant attention. His relationships within the Allied high command could have been better, and he certainly was slow to appreciate the crisis that existed in the months after the March Offensive, preferring to keep Americans fighting under a unified American command rather than farming divisions out as 'penny packets' to the other Allies. In many respects his mule-ishness in this was understandable given that he was responsible to President Wilson for the US troops, but it would not have helped win the war!

The American declaration of war saw a great influx of young men joining for the usual reasons of patriotism, adventure, foreign travel or boredom, but these numbers required training. Given the facilities and the lack of expertise, by necessity, much of this would be carried out in England and France with the raw troops being shipped over in convoys after a rudimentary introduction to the military back in the USA. Yet, Pershing's vision of American guts winning through with the rifle and bayonet would be challenged by the fact that reinforcements were appearing in the front line who had never fired a rifle.

Having already noted the lack of 'Stars and Stripes Forever' mentality, it is clear that the author highlights that the AEF commanders were making mistakes while the Army had a number of problems. Similarly, he takes a balanced view of France and Britain as allies and as equipment providers. For example, he acknowledges the skill of the British

infantry at marksmanship, particularly the 'Old Contemptibles', while the British Lewis gun (although Lewis himself was an American like Maxim) was particularly well regarded. The French Chauchat, however, proved unreliable and thus far less welcome. But, when training was provided, the French took a more diplomatic approach regarding themselves as 'consulting experts' as opposed to 'instructors' while the British adopted an air of superiority and tended to be more blunt. Cultural differences were revealed in grenade throwing where the British promoted a throwing approach derived from cricket's over-arm bowling. Contrarily, the Americans chose to 'pitch' the grenade as in baseball! The Americans regarded the French as a dirty nation, and were forever cleaning up farmyards of the piles of manure, only for the French to replace them as soon as the troops moved on. This was a process often repeated as one unit took over from another much to the irritation of the French! However clean of body they may have been, they were not necessarily clean of mind, and were only too ready to modify the British troops' version of 'Mademoiselle from Armentières' to suit their particular needs!

Looking at the book, a 'nice to have' feature would have been an appendix on the organisational structure of the US Army. Reading between the lines, it differed in a number of ways from the British Army in that a Division, double the established manpower, was a two Brigade formation with each Brigade consisting of two Regiments each with ten Battalions. There were Machine Gun and Light Tank Battalions, but it is difficult to gauge how these 'fitted'. The regiments were broadly connected to one or two states, but there was no attempt to connect a regiment's name such as the Cardwell 1881 reform in the British Army with the use of county names such as the Middlesex or East Surrey Regiments. The nearest that the Americans came was in the use of nicknames such as the 'Harlem Hellfighters' as applied to the 369th Infantry Regiment. Divisions also received names such as the 33rd 'Prairie' or the 37th 'Buckeye' Divisions, a practice comparable to the British approach with the 16th (Irish) and 38th (Welsh) Divisions for example. There is, perhaps, a suitable reference work for this topic?

Turning to the Battle proper, the area had been considered as impregnable by the French (Clearly they were not so daft passing it over to the Americans!) for since 1914 the Germans had established strong defensive positions with three *Stellungen*, namely the *Etzel-Giselher*, the *Kriemhilde* and the *Freya*, of which the *Kriemhilde* was the most formidable while the *Freya* was the least. A few hours before H-Hour (05.30 hours) on the 26th September, 1918, the American commenced its barrage, being answered in kind by the Germans. The attack itself went in on a front of approximately 25 miles that extended from south of Forges on the east bank of the Meuse to the Americans' left flank to the north of Viennes. Four days of battle would follow, with the Argonne Forest on the left particularly difficult, interspersed with many ridges, proving death traps, while the area around Montfaucon and the east was more open, but no less dangerous being swept by artillery and machine gun fire.

Within a couple of days however, the attack had nearly ground to a halt, with the logistic support now to be found in a traffic jam for a number of miles back from Montfaucon. Unfortunately, French premiere Georges Clemenceau arrived to experience the queues and having been blocked in, left his car to cross the fields, on foot, to survey the extent of the problem that existed. Critically, the essential supplies for the fighting troops were not getting forward whilst seriously wounded men were not being brought back. During this and later phases of the battle, it is probable that fewer Americans would have died had they been removed from where they lay. As to Clemenceau's view of the situation, Pershing's hold on his command at this point very nearly came to an abrupt end, and

the American president was close to being asked to find another general. But, it is clear that, along with so many other issues associated with the rapid build up of the AEF, the ability to perform good staff-work was lacking.

On the ground, the Americans fought with great courage, but there was also the problem of units suffering from low morale, the supplies a factor in this as well as the ill-preparedness of many men, while the grinding battle saw casualties resulting from poor generalship. The air support, or rather the apparent lack of it, also contributed, a situation somewhat brushed over by the US Army Air Service commander, General 'Billy' Mitchell. However, whether Pershing appreciated the need for material other than guts combined with rifle and bayonet or not, without his say so, units were now adapting by making greater use of other forms of weaponry.

Having taken the *Etzel-Giselher Stellung* the Americans now faced more of the same plus a little bit in terms of the *Kriemhilde Stellung* with the key areas being the Heights of Cunel and Romagne. Eventually, success came on the 14th October when a combat patrol of seven men breached the German wire on Hill 258 on the Côte Dame Marie to dispose of ten machine gun nests, without a scratch, allowing two regiments to come through the wire and by that evening to be in command of the Heights of Romagne. It is amusing to read the comment of a captured German officer, who said of the 32nd Division's attack that day that it was:

"...the best planned and best executed of any division's, British or French, that he had come into contact with except one Scottish Division, who wore kilts and they don't count!"

Hard fighting was still ahead, and the Germans continued to be pressed, more quickly as there was now momentum building up. Yet in the last few days before the Armistice there were still American casualties, and in one quoted instance, one man died when trying to take out a machine gun post to 'make good' and prove that he was no coward a few hours before 11.00 hours on the 11th November. Generals were causing mayhem by not sticking to their Divisional boundaries while an international row was avoided when an American attempt to liberate the city of Sedan was halted, thus allowing the French the honour, given the symbolism from the Franco-Prussian War. One comment sums this period up in that:

"An Army officer is dangerous when he begins to be a glory hunter"

Post-war, the returning Americans experienced similar difficulties as did the British in terms of readjusting to civilian life in terms of homes, work, while there were the physically and mentally scarred. The author is right to cover this, however he also makes the point that the Meuse-Argonne campaign does not enjoy the same recognition afforded to other actions such as Omaha Beach during WW2. This I cannot comment upon, nor upon his claim that little has been written in terms of an overarching look at the campaign. Overall, the book is outstanding and brings into our line of sight an aspect of the Great War that we generally ignore from our Franco- or Anglo-centric viewpoint. As well as proving to be an excellent and balanced read it might also be thought of in terms of a 'battlefield guide' for anyone following in the AEF's footsteps through the area. Just to repeat myself, this is a book that I strongly recommend.

Jersey Papers Please Copy

It is no exaggeration to say that each man's life differs from that of the next man, and this is nowhere more obvious than when assembling the many and varied pieces of information that emerge from sources such as newspapers, service records and census sheets. Carrying out the research that went into the most recent update of the Jersey Roll of Service one again sees those differences, sometimes quite starkly, sometimes not, and yet, one's station in life is no guarantee of a satisfactory outcome.

Having found his name in the Naval Officer medal rolls, I became interested in Lieutenant-Commander Raymond George Francis Herauld De Caen, while this article's title was taken from the death notice that appeared in the Times after his death on the 12th April, 1922. Raymond was born in Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1883, to Jerseyman John Herauld De Caen, who had left the Island to go there after the death by drowning of his own father, also John De Caen, in 1873. The official account suggests that the drowning had resulted from an accident while yachting, but John Senior may have had financial problems as a result of Jersey's bank crash that year, steamships replacing sail, and the Gaspé cod fishing industry which was also experiencing difficulties.

The heat of the East Indies did not agree with John Herauld, nor for that matter, with his brother Charles who went to Sumatra and his youngest sister Blanche, who also went to Ceylon and married a Macleod, for all three died in their thirties, as did the spouses of John and Blanche. Their brother George however, wisely opted for the Emerald Isle and County Wicklow, finding it a more benign climate and achieving his 'three score and ten'. But, we return to Raymond, now orphaned, who we find to be a boarder at a school in Weston-Super-Mare in 1891. He 'dropped off the radar screen' for the next fifteen years until in 1906, he was appointed as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve. Seven years later, he became a member in the Royal Navy.

At some stage during the Great War, he became the Captain of *HMS Laurel*, an L-class Torpedo-Boat Destroyer, although unfortunately a date cannot yet be identified. *HMS Laurel* took part in the Battle of Jutland and it maybe that Raymond was already on board at this time. However, he was in command on the 7th September, 1918 when the *SS Persic*, a White Star liner, was torpedoed by UB-87 near the Scillies carrying some 2,000 US troops. Clearly damaged, the *Persic* made it safely to port with no loss of life. Meanwhile, the *Laurel* engaged the submarine and it was erroneously claimed that it had been destroyed. But, for this action which at least deterred the U-Boat from making further attacks, Raymond De Caen received the Distinguished Service Cross.

After the war ended, it seems that Raymond would continue serving in the RN, and when he died he was in command of *HMS Sardonyx*, an S-Class destroyer, as well as a destroyer group. In June, 1919 he had married Gladys Irene Constance Camille Vivian, a niece of the 3rd Baron Vivian, the Vivians having land in Cornwall. The De Caens lived in Mevagissey at the time of Raymond's death.

Reading the Times article about his death, the circumstances do appear strange as Raymond had been staying the Royal Hotel at Devonport and had died while taking a bath! The inquest was held on the 13th April at Devonport, but adjourned for two days, probably to allow the widow to travel up from Cornwall and to give evidence. Gladys De Caen had: '...stated that he husband had been in very bad health as a result of the war, and their family doctor had given him only six months to live!' Then, no doubt having

heard the evidence, the Coroner would find that Raymond: ‘...was drowned as a result of an attack of syncope brought on by an affection of the heart!’ It sounds all too convenient for a ‘conspiracy theorist’ like myself!

Guy Owen appears not to have had the same comfortable upbringing that Raymond De Caen may have enjoyed. Having found Guy’s name on the St Helier Baptisms Register, this would prompt a search through service records. But first, we find that he was born to John and Louisa (née Mallet) Owen on 1st June, 1887 and that he later attended St Mark’s School. He had left Jersey by the time of the 1901 Census and was in lodgings in Swansea, whilst employed as a clerk in a shipbroker’s office.

Fourteen years later, he was living at 49 Mains Street in Glasgow, and was employed as a ‘Collector/Canvasser’. Mains Street no longer goes by that name, and it may have been in one of the less salubrious Glaswegian suburbs of the time such as the Gorbals or Paisley. Meanwhile his job title possibly covered one or two less savoury aspects of money lending. It is at this time, the 8th December, 1915 that he enlisted, having married Margaret Dick some three months previously as well as adopting a daughter Cecile.

But, having enlisted, he was not sent to a depot or a unit straightaway, instead going onto the Army Reserve for thirteen months. The reason for this is not apparent. So, it was not until the 9th January, 1917, as 38766 Private Owen, G, that he reported to the Royal Scots Depot at Glencorse Barracks, south of Edinburgh, and a few days later on to the Regiment’s 3rd Battalion. From there, he was very quickly sent to the Military Hospital at Edinburgh Castle, and we can turn to his ‘Medical Report on an Invalid (Army Form B.179)’ for chapter and verse. He:

‘...states that in July, 1916, he felt ‘run down and generally unfit for work’, in October, commenced to cough, suffered from night sweats and weakness. About the middle of December, was confined to bed for two weeks with what was called influenza. Was called up and went to Glencorse on 9th January, but was unable to do any work. Sent to Military Hospital, the Castle on 16th January, 1917.’

The accompanying medical assessment showed that Guy Owen was not a fit man, and it was noted that:

‘He is a poorly nourished man, anaemic and weak. Present weight 112 lbs. He has a slight cough, husky in quality, and a remittent type of pyrexia. There is loss of resonance at apex of both lungs, bubbling rales and hollow bronchial breathing heard at upper part of right lung. Sputum examined, many TB found.’

It was no surprise that the recommendation ‘Discharge as permanently unfit for any military service’ was offered, based upon the conclusion that he had developed Tubercule of the Lungs. On the 15th February, 1917 he was thus discharged. The opinion was that this condition was not caused or aggravated by military service, and yet, he was awarded a pension of 20/- per week until April and 27/6 thereafter, this to go along with a Silver War Badge numbered 146651. Guy Owen died on the 26th June, 1917.

Neither Raymond De Caen nor Guy Owen is commemorated by the CWGC. In Raymond’s case, there is a straightforward explanation in that his death occurred after the recognised date for Great War casualties. However, Guy died well within the

recognised period, and it is very likely that, since his death was 'non-attributable, and the cause seemed to have commenced before he donned military uniform, then his death did not merit commemoration. That was my initial reaction, and that of the 'In from the Cold' team. But perhaps this needs to be reconsidered given the fact that he was in receipt of the pension, and he had enlisted seven months before he felt run-down.

The Moral Maze of Misconduct

Living in leafy Hessle on the outskirts of Hull some twenty years plus ago, I quickly gained the impression that the Hessle Road in Hull had, shall we say, a highly colourful reputation with its proximity to the docks formerly used by the fishing trawlers. Many of those trawlers would, later, be put to use on mine clearance and other naval tasks during the Great War, while their crews would still go after a good catch! Having found the name of George Robert Foot listed in St Helier's Baptism Register, his service papers gave an indication that 'all was not right at home'!

George was born in June, 1882 to George and Angelique (née Goubin) Foot. He does not seem to feature in the 1901 Census, but a year later in April 1902 he had married a Christina Hart in Hull. Between 1907 and 1913 they would have four children. On the 24th November, 1914 he would enlist as a Gunner in the Royal Garrison Artillery with the regimental number 54998, giving his home address as 9 Bonfield Terrace, Walcott Street in Hull, a street that joins onto the Hessle Road. Although his service records look a little messy, he seems to have served in the Mediterranean area in the latter half of 1915 and then later in France. He was entitled to the 1914-15 Star which supports that interpretation.

We jump to the end of November, 1917 and a letter on file written by his wife, by this time staying with her sister in Holderness, asking of his whereabouts and complaining that her separation allowance has stopped. It appears that she had not heard from him in the three months since he had last been home for leave, and that her letters to him had been returned. With respect to separation allowance, as most will be aware, a soldier who had enlisted for the duration of the war on the proverbial 'a shilling a day' could not support his wife, and thus a separation allowance would be provided. Similarly, any offspring would be similarly supported. But the curious comment, to me anyway, was the reference to the returned letters. If George had been transferred between units, one would have expected that the Postal Services would have established the new address, in any case, why had George not written himself?

One clue lies in a Ministry of Pensions' memorandum, written in May 1918, stating that Christina was no longer to receive separation allowance: 'on account of misconduct', while another possible clue is in a note that his leave was extended for a few days at the end of August, 1917! The nature of her misconduct is not stated, but given George's silence subsequent to returning to France from his leave, it might suggest that another man was involved.

Given the length of the war and the numbers of men who were away from their wives, the allegation of 'misconduct' against Christina Foot would not have been unique. But what is interesting is that her case highlights the fact that the Ministry of Pensions may have assumed the position of enforcing female morals by the imposition of financial penalties. In one sense this might have been admirable, recognising the official concern that high morale in the military was an essential, but, in another it was also hypocritical

given the tacit agreement of the military authorities that brothels could function in the rest areas behind the lines. Undoubtedly married men would have been found in the lengthy queues outside, alongside their single colleagues. But of course, had she taken up with another man, why should the Ministry fund her when that man probably should?

There were of course the children, and in this case, the Ministry continued to provide cash for their support. However, this was at a 'motherless children' rate and to an organisation known as the 'Kingston-upon-Hull Union'. We do not know whether the children had now been taken into care, but George had clearly been aware of the situation. It is possible, given the address on George's discharge paper being the same as on Christina's 1917 letter that they patched things up in 1919. Who knows? But, in a sense, both were just as much casualties of the war.

CWGC Non-Commemorations

It is pleasing to report that a further man, Sergeant Lionel Henry Logan, has now been accepted for commemoration by the CWGC. He died from influenza and pneumonia while working as a Royal Army Medical Corps chef (in the days before the Army Catering Corps) at the St Dunstan's Hostel near to Regent's Park. To complete the acceptance process, we had to locate where he is buried, and given his place of death, the obvious assumption had been that he was buried at Kensal Green alongside the many other soldiers who also died in London. Originally planning to search for his grave later in August, we have recently received information of his grave, confirming that it is in Kensal Green. So, the ball is now in the CWGC's court, having now provided them with this information.

The CWGC has also been briefed, as to the location of their graves on the Island, for the nine Jersey men who were recently commemorated. Thanks are due to Vic Geary who carried out the leg work (I was going to say spade work!) to establish the information that was provided. Of course, Rosemary and Mike Thomas' contribution was the vital impetus to this exercise.

Having referred to Thomas Ounan's prior service with the Mercantile Marine Reserve in Journal 38, the evidence of this has now been submitted to the CWGC and the Naval Historical Branch for their consideration.

Meanwhile, turning to Able Bodied Seaman William Alliston Turner, a further evaluation into the circumstances concerning his death is needed. The outline facts are:

- He was serving on board *HMS Amethyst* when it took part in the Battle of the Heligoland Bight in August, 1914
- He was discharged from the Royal Navy in March, 1915, suffering from Neurasthenia
- He died in Jersey's Mental Hospital in April, 1917, the official cause of death being 'Mental Exhaustion'
- At that time, Jersey's Evening Post put the cause of his death as 'Shell Shock through taking part in a naval action'.

The authorities of the day did not like the use of the term 'Shell Shock', and so, the term 'Neurasthenia' was preferable, even though it was that the causes and their effects were not sufficiently understood in the early stages of the war and, as a result, the many

treatments that were specified were often inappropriate for the condition. Consider then William, who would have returned to the Island while still very much regarded as a casualty. The Island's medical practitioners, who understandably had very little or no first hand experience of 'Shell Shock', were not equipped to deal with his case adequately, and would have seen his treatment as one of confinement at St Saviour. Having already been confined on board the *Amethyst* at the Heligoland Bight when the ship would have been 'closed up' while at Action Stations and with shells crashing around, we must question whether further confinement was the right way to cure him? Of course, assumptions are being made regarding his treatment, but how can it be otherwise given the location of his death?

The official cause of death 'Mental Exhaustion' may have been, in many ways, an accurate statement, but I would suggest that his death resulted from medical ignorance, however understandable given the circumstances, and that William would have recovered had he received the treatment later practiced by Myers, Rivers and others. Perhaps making suitable reference to the 1922 *Report of the War Office Committee of Enquiry into 'Shell-Shock'* will help, in the event that the application to commemorate William Turner is rejected. Having just acquired a copy of it to study (from the Naval and Military Press), we shall see!

The possibility that there may be three more Jersey non-commemorations has arisen, as a result of undertaking research into the naval medal rolls. In all three cases, AB Sydney Arthur Mourant, Officers' Steward Sydney Surguy and Stoker George Thomas Syborn, the roll is annotated WW, indicating that their medals were issued to their widows. The references for issue are all dated 1922 so it may be that they died that year which is after the qualifying date. There is a need to look at their service records for further detail.

The list below summarises the current status as to Non-commemoration submissions:

Accepted

Norcott, Gerald *
 Dustan, John
 Cudlipp, Herbert
 Blanchet, Jean
 Warne, Alfred
 Bailey, Alwyn C
 Leopold, Archibald
 Cheney, Walter A
 Poingdestre, Alfred
 Jouanne, Auguste F
 Syvret, Edward H
 Lihou, Joseph T
 Le Breton, Wilfred J
 Whittle, Thomas J D'A
 Orange, Walter
 Ellis, John
Logan, Lionel H

With the CWGC

Vibert, John E
 Burton, Garnet C
 Helman, John W
 Le Noury, Walter
 Le Morzédec, Henri
 De Gruchy, Alfred
 Mutton, Harold C *
 Rundle, Cubitt S
 Ounan, Thomas P
 Turner, William A

Pending

Pirouet, Charles A

TBA

Mourant, Sydney A
 Surguy, Sidney
 Syborn, George T
 Owen, Guy

Not Submitted

Raymond De Caen

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

Asser, Verney – Non-CI

Commemorative Exclusions

An area of research that has, hitherto, not enjoyed the effort that is needed is that of a number of the Great War dead having links to Jersey according to the CWGC's Debt of Honour Register.

Notable amongst these are the Tregaskis brothers, Arthur and Leonard, who were both killed on the 7th July, 1916 while serving as Lieutenants in the Welsh Regiment and who are buried side by side at Flatiron Copse Cemetery, adjacent to Mametz Wood. The CWGC informs us that their parents were George Henry and Julia Ann Tregaskis of 1 Stuart Villas, Millbrook in Jersey. However, neither brother was born in Jersey, nor did they attend school there. Similarly, George was born in Wales whilst Julia, who had died in 1894, was born in Cornwall. The only link was the Millbrook address, and this was a post-war link. As a consequence, both brothers have never been included in Jersey's Roll of Honour.

Currently, we do list Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Falvey Beyts, DSO on the JRoH, and nearly all of the evidence indicates that he should be excluded, but yet! Aged 29 years when he died in 1917, the CWGC's Register shows him as the son of George and Mary Falvey Beyts, and the husband of Hannah Beyts of Clifton, St Saviour, Jersey. First we know from Jersey's rates lists that Clifton did not become occupied by the Beyts until 1922, and then by George and Mary. As far as is known, Hannah was born in Gloucestershire, and we 'lose' sight of her in October, 1920 when, at this time, she is in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

George and Mary do provide some interest, as does their daughter Kathleen, Julian's senior by four years. George was born in Bombay in 1851 while Mary was some nine years younger being born in 1862 according to the Probate Register. At present, Mary's place of birth cannot be established, nor can where the marriage took place, although the indications are that it was in India. Kathleen's marriage took place in Kensington in the summer of 1903, to Major William Douglas Smith of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. We should be familiar with his name in that he was the GOC of the 20th (Light) Division when it captured, with some Guernsey help, Guillemont on September, 1916, and later in 1920 when he became Jersey's Lieutenant-Governor. Kathleen would have thus been well placed to keep a daughter's eye on her ageing parents living in Clifton.

But, we cannot yet exclude Julian Falvey Beyts from the JRoH because of his mother whose full maiden name was Mary Ann McDonald. Given the British presence in India, it is quite possible that she was also born out there. However, and it is possible that coincidences are being overstretched, in Jersey's 1871 Census there is a Jersey-born 9 year old Mary Ann McDonald lodging with William Cave, a 59 year old Chelsea Pensioner and a servant. It is just possible that Julian does have a Jersey connection.

Website Workings By Roger Frisby

The last two months has seen a comparatively quiet period with respect to making slow and steady progress with the Guernsey Roll of Service. The Jersey Roll of Service has similarly been updated, with a further 85 names and another 650 entries amended. Much of this work has been due to the Naval medal rolls which are discussed in further detail below.

The Naval Medal Rolls

With their availability on www.ancestry.co.uk, these medals rolls which cover the RN, RNR, RNVR, Royal Marines and Mercantile Marine Reserve have proved to be a useful tool in enhancing the Rolls of Service. The obvious items of key data input are the names and service numbers derived from the naval service records given that the records note the place of birth, but the rolls clearly state the medals in terms of the award of the 1914 Star (very occasionally), the 1914-15 Star, Victory Medal and British War Medal to each individual.

In other ways there is also useful information in the disposal of medals. The majority of records are annotated 'S' showing that they were issued to an individual sailor, but there are also the annotations 'WW', 'FR', 'MR' etc, which indicates that the sailor was dead and that his medals passed to the Widow, Father, Mother and so forth. This led to the three possible non-commemorations mentioned earlier. While, were a man went on the Run, he had 'R' annotated and his medals were Forfeited, as shown by the letter 'F'.

Out and About

Looking Back: Daniel Benest was on the Somme, 25th June – 2nd July, as noted in his article on the Sunken Lane. A few further pictures of headstones have also been added, thanks to his input.

Looking Ahead: Ian Ronayne and Ned Malet de Carteret are visiting the Ypres Salient and the Somme during the period 30th September to 3rd October, while I shall be also on the Somme for the period 24th September until 8th October. The cunning plan is that they shall be staying with the memsahib and myself for a couple of nights.

Prior to that, I hope to visit Kew later in August.

My plans for 2012 are for Jersey in March and the UK during the Summer (thanks in part to the London Olympics). Looking a year ahead, the Meuse-Argonne and Verdun are beckoning!

Odds and Ends

Administrative Matters: It would be of help if changes to Members' Email 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.

Jersey Archive: The Archive 'Where you live' talks are continuing, with the remainder of this year's programme listed below:

- The history of Mont Mado on 20th August, 2011
- The history of Les Quennevais on 17th September, 2011
- The history of Five Mile Road on 15th October, 2011
- The history of La Rocque on 19th November, 2011

National Archives: An interesting item in the national press recently referred to the loss of historic papers at Kew. I hope that theft has played no part in this, and that the official line that the papers have been misfiled after being viewed by readers is the correct

position. With the volume of material that is held there, there is scope for error, and having tried to trace Haslar Naval Hospital papers in the past, my suspicions at the time were that they were part of a larger bundle that had not been sorted efficiently.

DVD: Anzacs: This is a five disk DVD of the Australian mini-series that appeared on British TV back in 1985 or 1986 and as far as can be determined, is only available in a suitable format (Region 2) to British purchasers who visit www.amazon.co.uk costing around £24-25. The copy that I bought a few months ago was aimed at the Dutch market, but that only means that it has Dutch sub-titling which can be switched off, so you get the 'Strine' text (I was going to say English!) loud and clear.

At the outset I should say that first that it needs a 'cliché health warning' since they come at you fast and furious. Yes, the 40 Hommes, 8 Chevaux railway vans are used while Kiggell's alleged 'Did we send the men out to fight in this?' at Passchendaele also features.

It is a typical docu-drama, with a love interest, setting the progress of an infantry platoon against the larger picture of Australia's involvement in the Great War as well as its emergence as a nation rather than a colony or dominion. In some respects it has political overtones in creating or reinforcing stereotypical British behaviour by the command and the staff at Gallipoli and in France. But in fairness it does also acknowledge the success of Plumer at Messines, if only tacitly and not by name. Similarly, we meet Rupert Murdoch's father, Keith, at Gallipoli, visiting Lloyd George to make representations on behalf of the Australian Prime Minister, William Hughes, for the Australian Imperial Forces to fight as a single Corps, and being an all-round good egg! Given the extent of Rupert Murdoch's media interests, I am sure that this is no coincidence!

The main characters are all believable in representing the differing strands of Australia's population, though Paul Hogan, who plays the wheeler-dealer Pat O'Leary, appears to have been auditioning for his Crocodile Dundee role at the time of filming! At the end when the survivors come together for the unveiling of a war memorial, I was literally moved to tears by their former platoon and company commander Captain Armstrong turning up from a hospital, still badly affected by the strain of leadership that had caused his breakdown. The battle scenes are realistic, particularly the action at Lone Pine, the capture of a pillbox at Ypres, and the night attack at Broodseinde. As best as can be assessed, the uniforms and equipment look authentic.

Anzacs is in effect a potted nine hour history and reflects the actual events rather well. It is clear though that a strong element of republicanism was implicit in getting Australians to accept that they came together as a nation. The snapshots that contain the British tended to emphasise a sense of deviousness in the motives of Haig, Lloyd George, Wilson, Hankey and others, which undoubtedly existed. Finally, even while recognising the existence of a hidden agenda, I would point out that I thoroughly enjoyed the whole of the 520 minutes spent watching it!

2014-2019: As mentioned in the last Journal, I contacted some of Jersey's Connétables about this topic, providing them with some initial ideas and asking them to consider the need to start the organising, planning and funding aspects in the next three to six months. I'm advised that this has been tabled for consideration, but it is on hold until the

forthcoming elections in Jersey have taken place. I hope that for December's Journal we will have heard something.

Guernsey War Memorials: Liz Walton has been taking a look at a couple of the Island's War Memorials to see how they have been improved recently. She writes:

'The St Martin's Parish War Memorial in its 'new' surroundings right at the heart of the parish. It looks as if it has always been there in its beautifully tended surroundings outside the Salle Paroissiale'.

'I also had a good look at the Bailiwick Memorial the other day and the work to tidy it up is now complete. All the shrubs that were obscuring panels have been cut back, the loose gravel has been replaced with a bonded surface that can be washed down and leaves can be swept off it and the surrounding area has been planted up in a very colourful fashion. I have attached a photo but it is not very good as it was late afternoon and I was shooting into a low sun but I think it gives an idea'.

Photographs of both Memorials are on page 41, and it is nice to see the appearance so beautifully enhanced with the colours of the flowers planted.

Territorial Army: It was interesting to read following my preparation of the lead article that discussed the future of the reserves that the OC of the Jersey Field Squadron, Major Nick Spratley, expressed a need for more men and women to join the Squadron, given that the strength is only 40 against an establishment of 89.

Faces Remembered: Unfortunately nothing has been received for this Journal.

Enfin

As ever, many thanks to those who contributed to this Journal for their inputs, large and small. If you haven't managed to write up something this time, there is always the next Journal that is waiting for that article from you.

Regards
Barrie H Bertram
15th August, 2011

Journal Issue Dates For 2011 and 2012

The remaining issue dates for 2011 are shown below:

Issue	Month	Articles To BB	Posted Web/Mail
36	February 2011	10 th	15 th
37	April 2011	10 th	15 th
38	June 2011	10 th	15 th
39	August 2011	10 th	15 th
40	October 2011	15 th	20 th
41	December 2011	10 th	15 th

As you may have noticed, I have 'slipped' the October issue by five days, and this is so that I have some 'brain recovery time' after returning home from the Somme on the 9th. Meanwhile, the planned issue dates for 2012 are shown below, very much the same as this year's schedule:

Issue	Month	Articles To BB	Posted Web/Mail
42	February 2012	10 th	15 th
43	April 2012	10 th	15 th
44	June 2012	10 th	15 th
45	August 2012	10 th	15 th
46	October 2012	10 th	15 th
47	December 2012	10 th	15 th

As in previous years I will advise if there are any changes for individual issues as each publication date approaches.



St Martin's Parish Memorial, Guernsey



War Memorial, St Peter Port, Guernsey