

**JOURNAL  
48**

**Channel Islands  
Great War  
Study Group**  
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**At the Double  
A snowy Douaumont**



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Hello All

An interesting article in the Times caught my eye a couple of weeks ago. Carrying the heading: 'Dramatic boost for campaign to honour first black officer', it covers the life of Walter Tull, a coloured professional footballer with Tottenham Hotspur and Northampton Town, who joined up in the ranks at the beginning of the War, enlisting in the 17<sup>th</sup> Battalion (1<sup>st</sup> Footballer's), Middlesex Regiment as it came to be known, and was later commissioned, before being killed in March, 1918. The campaign referred to, asks the government to award him a posthumous Military Cross for his bravery, and indeed, he had been recommended for the MC for courageous acts undertaken some time before his death. But, one presumes that, given that a unit could only receive so many awards in a month, more meritorious acts were recognised, and so Walter Tull's gallantry sadly went unrewarded.

The award of a posthumous MC to a very brave man does sound like a nice idea, but in these specific circumstances is it not woolly-headed? Politically correct even? I think that it is both, and would set an unwelcome precedent.

With the rationing of medals, whoever had to decide who should receive the six, shall we say, awards from ten recommendations had to make a judgement call, and these decisions were made at Brigade and Division level. The issue of ethnicity had no part to play in the process, it could not have, for those of Indian, Nepalese and Afro-Caribbean origin had also been receiving bravery awards since 1914, not least the Victoria Cross. If Walter receives his posthumous MC, should we not lobby for the Jersey Contingent's RSM Jack Le Breton for example, to receive an MC posthumously, to replace the disallowed Military Medal that everyone thought that he had been rightly awarded at Guillemont in 1916, not least the senior officer who originally had agreed to the award?

If Walter Tull is to receive recognition as the 'first black officer' in the British Army, there must be better ways of achieving it. Awarding him the MC would simply re-adjust history to suit today's perceptions. What happened, happened!

### **The Front Cover**

My thanks for the Front Cover photographs this time go to Anne and Yannick Bernier from Charny-sur-Meuse who very kindly allowed their use. They are a poignant reminder of the conditions faced by the *poilus* and the Fritzes as the attack on the Verdun salient loomed 97 years ago this week. Nor should we forget that Frenchmen who had gone from the Channel Islands would fight over this comparatively small slice of French land for the next year and more.

### **The Caribou Hunt**

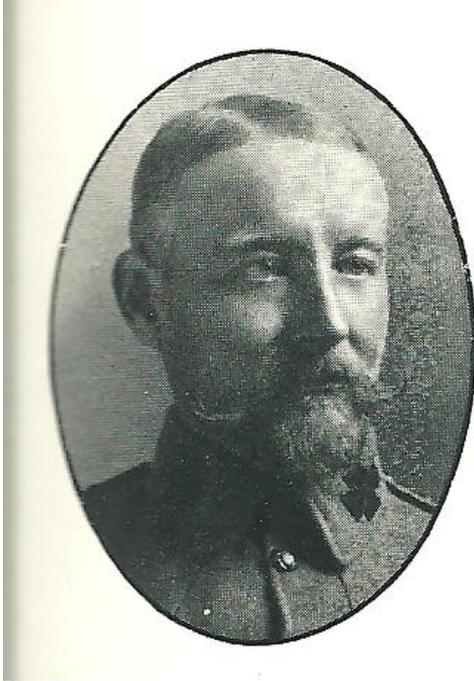
To fill this awkward gap, here is a mini-quiz for readers (with thanks to Roger Frisby).

We all know the Newfoundlander's Memorial at Beaumont-Hamel, but there are other caribou to be found in France and Flanders. In all how many, and where are they?



## Quite the best specimen of Army Chaplain I've ever met Father Simon Knapp - A Brief Update

Searching for further material on Father Simon Stock Knapp (A Very Gallant Padre – Journal 43) as opportunities presented themselves, I decided to make use of my County Council's Inter-Library Loan system in early January, and a few weeks later was able to borrow a book that had found its labyrinthine way from the British Library storage depot in Boston (in Lincolnshire) to my mobile library. Being aware of its existence I was however, not sure that it would refer to Father Knapp.



**Father Simon Stock Knapp, c.1900**

But, titled: 'With the Inniskilling Dragoons, The Record of a Cavalry Regiment during the Boer War, 1899-1902' by Lieutenant Colonel J Watkins-Yardley and published in 1904, I was pleased to find that it did contain the following text and the accompanying photograph.

*'Father Knapp, a Carmelite monk, who had only just joined the Brigade and was attached to the Inniskillings, was most heroic in attending the dying in the road under heavy cross fire, and joined our bivouac party as if he had been accustomed to such living all his life and thoroughly enjoyed it.'*

The date for this event was the 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1900, when General John French's Cavalry Division was briefly checked in the Kalkheuvell Pass as it made its way towards Pretoria, and his actions were probably considered for his 'Mentioned in Despatches' award.

However, a week or two earlier, as Field-Marshal Archibald Wavell in his book 'Allenby: A Study in Greatness' published in 1941 writes:

*'About this time the Inniskillings received an official notification that a Carmelite monk, Father Knapp, was to be attached to the regiment as chaplain. There was some consternation at the announcement, and anxious canvassing as to which of the squadron messes was to receive this unknown quantity, who sounded so little likely to adapt himself to the life of a cavalry regiment in the field. He fell, by lot or otherwise, to the Headquarters mess of Allenby and the Regimental Staff, and proved to be not only: **"quite the best specimen of Army Chaplain I've ever met,"** as Allenby wrote home, but a charming companion. He remained with the Regiment during almost the whole of Allenby's command, and in 1901 spent six months with Allenby's column.'*

Fearful that Father Knapp would turn out to be nothing more than a passenger and a drain on the rations, one can almost hear the individuals in the Squadron Messes saying that they did not want: 'a damned padre in here, thank you!'

Wavell later writes of the Brigade sized column that was lead by Allenby:

*'Allenby's Brigade-Major was Major Paul Kenna, of the 21<sup>st</sup> Lancers, a cheerful little man and a dashing soldier, who had won the Victoria Cross at Omdurman [He was later killed at Gallipoli]. His Signal Officer, who became Brigade-Major when Kenna was appointed to command a column, was Captain Bailey, of the 12<sup>th</sup> Royal Lancers. Sir John Jervis commanded the artillery, and Major Leader [having later reached Major-General, he died in a yachting accident in 1934], of the Carabiniers, the Brigade scouts; both of these later received command of columns. Father Knapp, who had gone home in 1900, came out again in April 1901, and was with Allenby till August of that year. He ran the staff mess.'*

As Wavell points out, messing was no picnic, for:

*'Any detail of the column's trekking would be as wearisome to read as it often was to perform. A brief summary will suffice. In the early part of 1901 the column was one of a number which operated under Sir John French in the Eastern Transvaal against Louis Botha. March was spent on the Swaziland border, where heavy rains had swollen the rivers and made movement difficult, men and horses being reduced to half-rations.'*

Yet, from the excerpts above and previous quotes it is clear that Father Knapp and 'Bull' Allenby formed a close bond whilst serving together in South Africa.

But, in reading through both books, it soon became evident that Father Knapp and Captain Oates of Antarctica fame did not serve together in South Africa for the latter man would not arrive at Cape Town until the 10<sup>th</sup> January, 1901 and was soon invalided back to England in the latter half of March, 1901, having been shot in a leg, an injury that would later hamper him in the Antarctic. Both dates were within Father Knapp's period of absence cited above, and apologies are offered for the error for any suggestion that they did serve together in Africa. However, it is quite possible that both men would have met later at Regimental functions following the South African War.

The quest for information on others in Father Knapp's family has been much less fruitful. Having pored over Navy Lists for the period 1855 to 1869 at Kew, it does not appear that his father Thomas was a Captain in the Royal Navy, or indeed in that service, as was stated on the Times notice for Thomas Knapp O'Brien's death in 1882. As to John Charles Knapp, nothing earlier than 1896 can be found within the Royal Commonwealth Society, and certainly nothing that links Father Knapp to him. In this area it is a case of going back to the drawing board!

### **CWGC Non-Commemorations**

During the latter half of last year there was a lull in the submissions to the CWGC of men that we felt should be commemorated as Great War dead. However, this work has been resumed. Two new names have appeared, namely Clarence Ernest Le Cocq and John (Jean) Quinquenel.

To address Clarence first, we had discovered that he was invalided out of the Army in December, 1917, diagnosed, as so many were, with tuberculosis. He lingered for almost four and a half years with this condition, dying as Vic Geary discovered, on the 6<sup>th</sup> May, 1922. Because this date falls outside of the CWGC's criteria, regrettably, we cannot put forward his name for consideration, but it is clear that his suffering resulted from the War.

Turning to John Quinquenel, we had not done anything about him for years with the CWGC. There was a simple reason for this as we were led by the two war memorials in St Thomas' RC Church into believing that he had died serving in the French Army as Jean! Scratching around the French SGA database had proved to be fruitless. It now appears that when he was old enough he went to work in France, but in February, 1915 he turned up at Le Havre to join the British Army. Demobilised with a Silver War Badge and pension in August, 1919, thanks to the consequences of enteric fever contracted in the Middle East, he died on the 7<sup>th</sup> October, 1920. However, it is possible that his death took place in France where he had returned to work. As a result of this new information, contact is being sought with family members whom, it is hoped, can assist in progressing John's case.

Before discussing a third man, the status of all non-commemorations is included here:

**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  
 Marquis, Jack H \*  
 Lander, Charles HR \*  
 Asser, Verney – Non-CI  
 Burton, Garnet C  
 Helman, John W  
 Le Noury, Walter  
 Logan, Lionel H  
 Ounan, Thomas P  
 Turner, William A  
 Mutton, Harold C \*  
 Le Morzédec, Henri

**Being Progressed**

Breban, John  
**Quinquenel, John (Jean)**

**Pending**

Owen, Guy  
 De Ste Croix, Harold P  
 Lindsey, Samuel WT

**TBA**

Ferrer, Amant  
 Anderson, Frank B  
 Touzel, Walter H

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

**Not for Submission**

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

**Rejected by CWGC**

Adams, Frank H  
 Vibert, John E

**With the CWGC**

Rundle, Cubitt S  
 Vautier, Alfred P \*  
 De Gruchy, Alfred  
 Godfray, Edwin de V

The last man to be discussed is John Breban. He had been invalided out of the Royal Navy in December, 1914 and according to his service papers, it was as a result of MCF Tachycardia. It was understood what Tachycardia was, but MCF? The nearest meaning that could be found was 'Malignant Catarrhal Fever', a bovine condition of recent years. Obtaining his death certificate did not throw any light on the acronym, but as you might

have guessed, John Breban was another who had succumbed to Pulmonary TB. With a worrying medical condition, it was time to consult the doctor, in this case a WFA chum who has dealt with military medical matters. Similarly stumped by the MCF, the nearest that he could get to was that the CF stood for Cardiac Failure but no further. Then he sought a second, a third and then a fourth opinion. It was only at the fifth that it was suggested that the M was a very flowery U, and that the U stood for Undiagnosed. With this, it became clear that Tachycardia was a probable early symptom of John's TB, and almost adequate to support the argument for commemoration.

However, there is a slight contradiction in the period between discharge and his death. In October, 1915 he was noted as having arrived in New York as a passenger on the MV Mesaba, moreover travelling 1<sup>st</sup> Class. Yet, his death certificate, issued at Lambeth in London since he died at the Infirmary there, records his address as nearby Rowton House. Research has shown that the Rowton Houses (there were seven or eight) were low cost accommodation for working men, and often referred to, somewhat unkindly, as doss houses. Thus, being able to afford 1<sup>st</sup> Class travel does seem odd.

With what information is currently available on John Breban, the JEP has put out an appeal, on our behalf, for descendants of the family and hopefully one or two will show up in the next few months. Similarly a visit to the Metropolitan London Archive might be needed to hunt out the Lambeth Infirmary documents.

### **Naval Gazing**

Visiting Kew in January, I again pushed out the boat with another 82 sailors' records to obtain, a third of whose names subsequently needing to be added to the JRoS. There may have been a measure of selectivity in the records being sought, but, looking across at some 635 records now obtained, more than 25% have been additions. This suggests that either the men had moved on and the Island was past history to them, or they had simply not responded when asked to.

Looking at the individuals, what I found particularly staggering were the sudden deaths of Henry Tite and Arthur Jerrard after only 21 and 28 days of naval service respectively. Arthur's death is particularly so as he was diagnosed with Acute Mania! Meanwhile, Sidney Le Marinel's record also gives an insight into where the Navy may have been engaged after the 'cessation of hostilities'. Even though it was being reduced in size because of costs (sound familiar?), it was still having to look after British interests in China well into the 1920s, and no more so than in Shanghai, where Sidney disposed of a thrown bomb, winning the MSM in the process.

As ever there are a number of examples of men changing their career paths such as transferring from the Seamen's Branch to the Stokers' Branch, but a number also had prior service in the Royal Marines or subsequent service in the Army, one such example being William Purchase who went on to win the MM in the RASC. Former Jersey Militia service was acknowledged in several cases, going towards 'Reckonable Service' and presumably towards a pension at the termination of service. However, from previous forays into records, it had been noted that Militia service would not always count.

The greater element of this latest listing however, are little different to those previously analysed, and it would be tempting to stop collecting. But, there are still more names that will surely turn up and there is a need for completeness. The copies now reside

with Jersey Heritage and Mark Bougourd, while for my part I am heading down to Kew again in late February complete with a fresh shopping list! Meanwhile the latest set of names can be found on pages 29 to 34.

### **Museum Visit** **The Lancashire Infantry Museum**

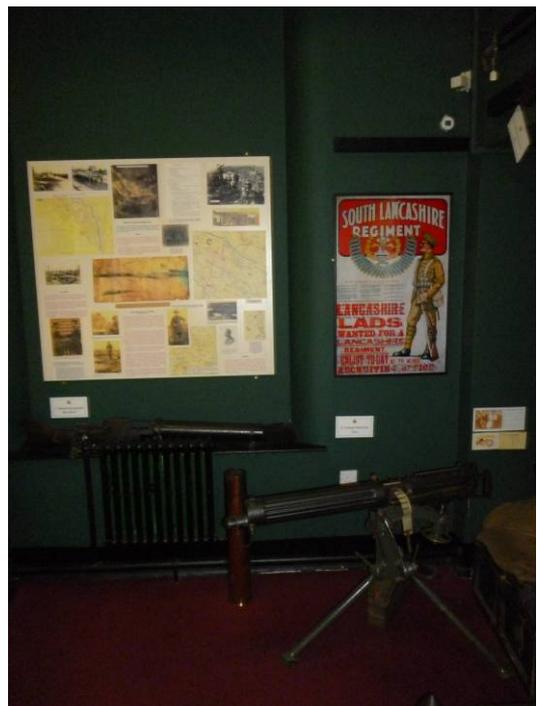
It was a long overdue visit to the Lancashire Infantry Museum that I undertook on a cold Saturday afternoon back in January and for a research reason totally unconnected with the Great War as it so happened. Located at Fulwood Barracks in Preston, the Museum primarily combines the military heritage, in terms of the artefacts and history, of the East Lancashire, South Lancashire and Loyal North Lancashire Regiments, their pre-Cardwell roots and of course their successor Regiments that have resulted from amalgamations and cuts. Like most Regimental Museums, there has to be a balance between the availability of display space and the items that reflect 300 plus years of service. This Museum has more space than most and there is much to see.



Fulwood Barracks are, today, the Regimental Headquarters of the Duke of Lancaster's Regiment, which looks after the interests of the Regiment in Whitehall's corridors. The RHQ is well served with the Committee Room that is pictured left and which is almost a Museum on its own with the collection of silver just scattered around! There is also an impressive chapel beyond. On this, the first floor, there are a number of display rooms while below there are more.

Like the majority of Military Museums this one is very traditional in terms of what is displayed. It is helped, no doubt, that there are three Regiments and that, by combining their collections, there are fewer gaps, but at the same time, there is little in the way of novelty. At the risk of sounding blasé, if you had seen a Vickers machine gun at the DCLI or the Green Howards Museums, the one in this Museum will be little different. However that gun is no more than a theatrical prop in the real show which is the Regimental history.

And yet there are military treasures at Fulwood, none more so important in my mind than the Salamanca Eagle that was captured from the French by the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment, forerunners to the East Lancashire Regiment, in July, 1812. It was pleasing to see that 'cuckoo' nesting there!



The visit, as I've said, was unconnected to the Great War, it was arranged on the spur of the moment with a chum who works part time there, and was largely spent looking at a number of documents. Thus, it was all too brief a time to take the contents in more fully, even the few photographs that I took were rushed just before the doors shut for the night. So, I will allow myself more time when I next go which will not be too long away. It may also provide an opportunity to share data with the Curators for there are some 30 plus men listed who served during the Great War with the three Regiments, while one of the Sartorius brothers was the Regimental Colonel for the South Lancashire Regiment.



**The Great War on display at the Lancashire Infantry Museum**

### **An Ordinary Man in Extraordinary Times By Liz Walton**

The following letter was sent to me by Valerie Sarre and was from her relative Cecil Bichard. It gives an insight into how the lives of ordinary families were affected by the war. Under normal circumstances Cecil would probably have never left Guernsey, and would have lived out his allotted time working in the Island's horticulture industry alongside his family instead of dying of wounds after three years at the various battlefronts.

*'Dear Mother and Father*

*Just a few lines in answer to your welcome letter which found me quite well. Glad to hear you are the same. When I did not receive any letter I thought you had forgotten me and I was going to write again but I had your letter on Tuesday and was very pleased to*

*have it. Well you say you were thinking of me, I've been doing the same thing of you all the week. It's already a week and as you say I will try and get one for Bank Holiday. I hope you like your new home. It seemed a bit strange to me when I got back but I soon got into work again and I quite enjoyed myself at home and looking to another one shortly.*

*I don't think we will ever see the front. They are taking a lot of men out of the Army to make ammunition and they are letting A [Company] go to reap in the harvest so I may get a chance to and help. I don't know how long the war is going to last. It's looking very promising just now, I don't think it will last much longer. I hope not as I will be glad when it is all over. I was surprised to hear that Ralph has not been home. That's a pity for aunt but she may see him in England. I may see them also. We are not moving yet as about one hundred of our men are in hospital and we can't go til they are better but are quite well here. We have been very busy this week with one thing and another but we (must) do a bit more for a time. I will come again and must ask you to (give) my love to Mrs Gregg, Mr Jones, dear Beatie, Dear Alsie, Francis, Edward and the dear little children. Thank you for the cake which I very much enjoyed and now I am sending you the brooch hoping you will like it.*

*Now close with love to you dear mother and Father, also aunt Flo, Uncle Fred and family. xxxxxxxxxxx*

*Private C. Bichard, A Coy, 7 Wilts, PO 9, Camp, Sutton Veney, Wilts.'*

Cecil Reuben Charles Bichard was the son of Thomas and Mary Jane Bichard of 17, Piette Road, St Peter Port, Guernsey. The 1901 Channel Islands census shows him living at 2, Orange Villas, La Piette along with his parents, his sisters Beatrice aged 12 years old and Elsie aged 8 years old, plus brother Francis aged 4 years old. Ten years later the family were living in the Bouet area of St Peter Port, but Beatrice was no longer living at home. Elsie was a domestic servant, while Cecil's occupation merely says 'general' which probably means that he was a general labourer. His father was a market gardener.

When war broke out in 1914, Cecil volunteered to join the Wiltshire Regiment. He went to France with them in September, 1915, so this letter must have been written before then as he says he doesn't think he will ever get to the Front, and his address is Sutton Veney camp in Wiltshire. He was with 'A' Company, 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion, the Wiltshire Regiment whose records show that they were formed at Devizes in September, 1914 as part of Kitchener's New Army, becoming part of 79<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 26<sup>th</sup> Division (**Editor:** I was going to use a picture of the Divisional badge here, but it was a simple black cloth band that went around the epaulettes, very dull!).

They had moved, first to Codford and then into billets at Marlborough before going to Sutton Veney in April, 1915, from where Private Bichard sent his letter at some stage before they moved to France in September of that year. The letter must have been written not long before they left as he mentions some men being sent to help with the harvest which wouldn't have been earlier than August of that year.

If the photograph of Cecil's Regiment on the next page (courtesy of Valerie Sarre) is compared with modern photographs of the area it would appear that it was taken at Sutton Veney at about this time as the trees are in full leaf.



Cecil's Battalion moved to Salonika in November, 1915, where they were involved in the Battles of Horseshoe Hill and Doiran, returning to France on the 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1918. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of that month they were transferred to the 150<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 50<sup>th</sup> (Northumbrian) Division. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> October they took up a position near Épehy, in the Somme area. They attacked the following day taking 152 prisoners. A further attack, a few days later on the 6<sup>th</sup> was unsuccessful as the Battalion were held up by barbed wire and sustained casualties of 5 officers and 217 other ranks. They later attacked at Le Cateau where the Battalion was awarded 21 Military Medals for bravery in the field. On the 7<sup>th</sup> November they took part in the final attack advancing near Landrecies and were successful in taking all their objectives. They established bridgeheads across the River Sambre and when the Armistice was signed they were south of Maubeuge. The Battalion was finally disbanded in June, 1919.

Private Bichard survived three years at the various Fronts, despite thinking initially that he would never see action. However he died of wounds on the 19<sup>th</sup> October, 1918, less than a month before the Armistice, at the age of 23 years. He is buried at Roisel Communal Cemetery Extension on the Somme in France. Roisel Communal Cemetery Extension was developed in October and November, 1918, by the 41<sup>st</sup>, 48<sup>th</sup>, 53<sup>rd</sup> and 58<sup>th</sup> Casualty Clearing Stations (CCS). As Private Bichard died of wounds it is likely that he had been taken from the battlefield to one of those CCS. The 19<sup>th</sup> October was the date when the Battalion came out of the line, following a major attack on the previous day. The Battalion's Casualty Lists show that during the period from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> October, 1918 there were 6 Officers and 99 Other Ranks killed or wounded. Cecil Bichard must have been one of these men.

## Faces Remembered

There are a few men amongst those recorded on the JROH who were either serving when they died on Jersey or, as in the case of George Cawley, were washed up on the Island, and apart from Ian Ronayne's research about eight years ago, little or no work has been done on their respective backgrounds. However, we were recently contacted by a gentleman called Graeme Darke who has been doing research into the men commemorated on the War Memorial in Walsall. He has very kindly provided us with the picture of Private Charles Hale below as well as the accompanying brief account of his life:



*'Charles was born in Rotherham, Yorkshire to Joseph and Elizabeth (née Lewis) Hale of 213, St. Annes Road, Rotherham, his father being a blacksmith. He had married Esther Jane Lee, the daughter of George Lee, a Barreller of 72, Tantarra Street, Walsall, at Walsall on the 28<sup>th</sup> March, 1903, and had then lived there with his in-laws. There were two children to the marriage, Charles and Esther.*

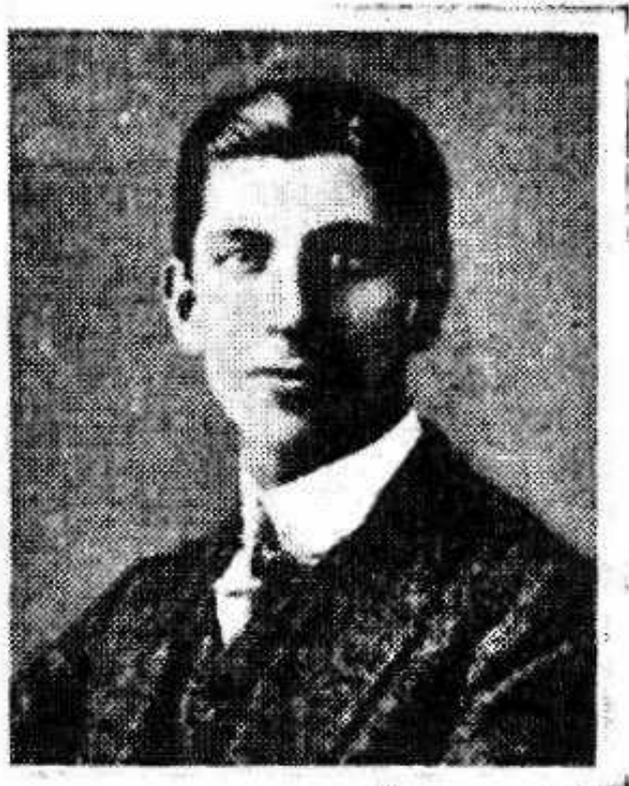
*Charles served for seven years in the York and Lancaster Regiment and had fought throughout the Boer War, for which he received the Queen's South Africa Medal with seven bars. He then completed his nine years on reserve working at Walker Brothers, Pleck Road, Walsall when war broke out, but re-enlisted and joined the South Staffordshire Regiment. Charles was drafted to Jersey for training with the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion but died of heart failure on the 29<sup>th</sup> December, 1914 following a parade at the People's Park in St. Helier. He was 40 years of age and is buried at Jersey's Almorah Cemetery in Grave 5.21.T.*

*The internment took place on New Year's Day, 1915, and it was conducted with full military honours. A company of officers and over a hundred men attended the funeral which occurred in heavy rain. The Reverend A Gordon of St. James's (Garrison) Church took the service. A firing party of fourteen men, that was commanded by Sergeant Banes, followed by a military band under the direction of Bandmaster AW McKee, led the cortege'.*

Coincidentally, Ian had also supplied me with the picture on the next page a few months aback, of men of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment who were undergoing training at People's Park. Perhaps Charles was among them? And even was the soldier in the darker uniform in the centre closest to the camera?



The picture, right, is of another chap who is also commemorated in (I was nearly going to say England) Wales. It is of Arthur Stuart Webb who was born in St Helier on the 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1894 to Arthur Stuart and Ethel E Webb. In Arthur's case, his name is on Neath's War Memorial, and we were contacted by Jon Skidmore who is doing similar work to Graeme Darke above. However, in this case, we were in the position of suppliers, as we soon found the picture in De Ruvigny's. Furthermore, we were able to supply details of Arthur's brother, Charles who died two months after his elder brother, and also of Arthur senior who also enlisted for the duration. Arthur's father was a professional cricketer who played for Hampshire and then Glamorganshire, hence the sons' names being commemorated at Neath.



The family seemed to have moved around as Charles was born two years later on the Isle of Wight. Both boys later attended schools in Southampton. However, at this stage the presence of the Webbs in Jersey in 1894 cannot be explained. Was Arthur senior doing cricket coaching during the close season? If he was, we have been advised that it was certainly not at Victoria College. The family had other sporting links, one of Arthur's uncles played cricket for Kent, while another rode the 1873 Derby winner.

Both men enlisted into the King's Royal Rifle Corps at the outbreak of the War, a route that their father had taken some years earlier, before he had bought himself out of the Army, presumably to pursue a better paid sporting career. Arthur was promoted Sergeant on the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 1915, and was killed just over five weeks later, on the 10<sup>th</sup> March, at Neuve Chapelle. Afterwards a friend wrote to his father that:

*'I was present at Neuve Chapelle when your eldest son got killed. He was a brave fellow, and led his platoon until he got to the German's barbed wire. We were unable to get him into our trenches; but he died like a hero'.*

Charles was also promoted Sergeant, a week after Arthur's death, and died on the 16<sup>th</sup> May, 1915 from wounds received at Givenchy. Their bereaved father, meanwhile, had been among the first men to join the Royal Fusiliers 23<sup>rd</sup> (Sportsmen's) Battalion in 1914, as indicated by his rather low regimental number, i.e. 18. Later he was transferred to the Royal Defence Corps.



The good looking chap pictured left is this Journal's third 'Face Remembered', however, he comes with a story that can only be described as a 'strange kettle of fish'! Unfortunately I first received some new elements of the story the day after I got home from my last trip to Kew, but it is now high priority with documents to be studied in a few weeks time!

His name was George Luce Dupré, but, was it *le père ou fils*, for both had the same name?

We begin with *le fils*, and when he was first researched some years ago, it originally seemed that the story regarding his military career was a simple one, if not a little unfortunate. Young George was born in Southampton in 1897, where his father ran a depot for the family's *parfumerie* business (Luce's in King St in Jersey, which came via his paternal grandmother).

George had attended Victoria College, and had been a member of the OTC. He was commissioned into Jersey's Militia in October, 1914, and then resigned ( a common arrangement) in February to go to Sandhurst, from where he was commissioned into the Worcestershire Regiment six months later in August, 1915. The next key date is the 20<sup>th</sup> April, 1917, when London Gazette (LG) No 30028 was issued, announcing that George had been dismissed the service on the 19<sup>th</sup> February, 1917, as the result of a General Court Martial (GCM).

As I said, a simple and unfortunate story, George *le fils* was out on his backside, and until the new information turned up no research was envisaged at the time.

Then, being asked about him, I subsequently received the accompanying photograph with the information that it was George *le père*! After initially mistaking the badge as the Worcestershire Regiment's, I realised that it was that of the RASC. Furthermore, family recollections say that George *le père* had served in the Middle East and also had been seconded to the RFC. So, if George *le père* who was born in 1874 did join, when was it? Again, the Gazette in the shape of LG 30189 comes to our assistance with the names of 76 men being commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the RASC on the 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 1917, including a George Luce Dupré.

At this stage in the War, candidate selection for commissions was from a wider base, and more men were being selected from other rank applicants. To cope with demand for officers, an Officers' Short Commissioning Course (more commonly known as the Knife, Fork and Spoon Course) regime was set up, designed to provide trained men with the skills needed to be officers. In principle, there was no need to train them in rifle drill and other basic military skills. With this in mind, there are indications that just over 80% of the men who were commissioned with George, were ex-RASC other ranks and in their late 20s/early 30s, and, there were possibly more. George *le père* would have stuck out like a sore thumb if he had not previously served in the military. Indeed, the photograph shows a very well-turned out officer.

Yet, it does seem odd that the 43 year old George *le père* would have applied for a commission, as far back as, say August or September, 1916, when there was no compulsion to do so in Jersey at the time. Yet, neither father nor son is listed in the College's Book of Remembrance, and while the register for Victoria College lists *père et fils*, it is the latter who is shown as having served in the RASC! Thus, is it possible that the GCM decision was rescinded and that George *le fils* was to serve in another unit? Oddly, there is only one Medal Card and it is for George *le fils*. It adds nothing to the debate as the only entry is a mysterious reference to Special List 6.

Whichever George that it was who served in the RASC, he would relinquish his commission in January, 1922. But, tragedy unfolded when the wife of George *le fils* died, sometime after March, 1920. Later, in September, 1923, he boarded the SS Omar in London and headed off to Western Australia, never returning to Jersey.

The timeline allows for either George to have served in the RASC, and to date, I have 'flip-flopped' as to who is in the photograph, in part because I would like George *le fils* to have been redeemed following the GCM. Does the George in the photograph look to be in his early 20s or in his early 40s? Hopefully all will be revealed at Kew later this month!

### **George Francis Le Vée Revisiting An International One Man Crime Wave**

How did George Francis Le Vée actually manage to join the British Army? That was the question that I found myself asking after now having had the time to study his War Office file in some detail? At the outset, I must again apologise to his memory for my unkindness in suggesting that his relinquishing of the King's Commission, in December, 1915, on the grounds of ill-health was a convenient way of dealing with his misbehaviour. Those grounds were genuine but first, just to recap on his early life we find that in:

- 1896 - He was born on the 7<sup>th</sup> March, in Jersey,

- 1901 - He was living in Guernsey with his parents at the time of the Census
- 1911 - He was living with retired school mistress, Jane Huelin, at La Hougue Lane in St Peter, at the time of the Census.
- 1913 - He was 'Permanently Exempt' from undertaking Militia service according to Jersey's Militia records and that he was living at 10 Chevalier Street in St Helier (probably in April).

To this timeline can be added a number of events that helps to plug some of the gaps and which led to the relinquishment of his commission in December, 1915.

In late November, 1914, he was busy completing his application for that commission, a task that involved gaining the support of others. Jane Huelin was one of those signatories, stating that she was his guardian, while Francis de Gruchy, probably the Rector at St Peter's Church was another. WM Powell, the headmaster of Léoville School brought up the rear, and in his case, he noted that George had attended there between May, 1909 and December, 1912. The form could not go forward unless there was a senior officer to state that the applicant was suitable, and in George's case, Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow Tonson Bowles gave the approval. This may sound trivial, but Bowles was the CO of the 1<sup>st</sup> (West) Battalion, while George's 'Permanent Exemption' had been authorised by the CO, 3<sup>rd</sup> (South) Battalion. Was Colonel Bowles aware of this?

A year on from his application, on the 15<sup>th</sup> November, 1915, he was the subject of a Medical Board that was conducted at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. The Board noted thirteen years previously, i.e. in 1902, he had been diagnosed with Tuberculous of the Lumbar Spine and that he had been ill for two years, with a lumbar abscess that was opened but would not heal for nine months. Four years later, in 1906, he had had a recurrence of back pain and had to completely rest for two months and partially rest for another seven months.

Looking up his condition, it is also known as Caries of the Spine, Angular Curvature or Pott's Disease, and tended to be found in children between the ages of three and ten years (although adults in their early sixties might also contract it). According to an 1899 medical paper that I found, treatment involved a good diet, hygienic conditions, rest, and, quite often, some form of jacket or forcible straightening to eliminate the curvature. There was often the need to drain abscesses, while in untreated cases the spine could curve with the head forward. The risk of spinal cord damage was minimal as the cavities enlarged through the deterioration of bone. In George's case, it does seem that his treatment was fully consistent with the medical standards of the time.

The medical paper is not clear on how long that there is a risk of recurrence following treatment, but we must presume that it existed if George was later 'Permanently Exempt'. If that is the case, he should not have applied for his commission, and it should certainly have not been approved, given that Lieutenant-Colonel Bowles should have arranged for a medical examination! However, in the light of the events of the day, the careful scrutiny of applicants was not high on the list of priorities.

Returning to the Medical Board's report, it recounts his military medical history when he first reported sick at Swanage, in July, 1915, with back pain and a fever, the latter initially attributed to food poisoning. Four weeks in hospital now followed, but 24 hours after discharge he was back in suffering from back pain and weakness in the legs.

Another hospital spell and then a month's sick leave ensued, and then in September, when visiting the War Office, he again went sick and was sent to Millbank hospital. From there, returning on the train to Swanage, he was taken off it at Southampton and sent to the University War Hospital and the next day to Netley where the recurrence of Tuberculous of the Lumbar Spine was diagnosed. While there was pain relief thanks to morphine followed by subsequent recovery, the Board correctly concluded that George was unfit for further military service, and so in December, 1915 as we know, he became an ex-officer.

We have mentioned that he had impersonated a Staff Officer in Portsmouth in early 1916, and after his time in prison for this offence, back in St Peter in Jersey, he would write to King George V on the 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1916 requesting that he be granted a further Medical Board, thus giving him the opportunity to serve King and Country again, claiming that he was fit once more. Perhaps he put down his recovery to the fact that he had '...been travelling in Switzerland and Italy', or so he told the King?

He was sufficiently fit however to enlist in the Royal Flying Corps on the 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1917. In the absence of a photograph, a brief description gives his height as 5' 10" and that he had a mole on his lip. There is also reference to a scar, presumably from the abscess draining some ten years earlier. However, the privilege of serving King and Country once more took second place to his career of crime, as the sentences of six months hard labour at Aldershot (see the Ashburton Guardian article) running from the 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1917, and then the three months hard labour for the pearl necklace (see the Auckland Star article) running from the 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 1918 soon followed.

Moving ahead to late December, 1919, we find that he had persuaded poor Air Mechanic Beisley to become his Batman, obtained a rail warrant, and then headed off for Cologne where he arrived on the 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1920 to cash a cheque for £20. The following day he was in Berlin and obtained £100 and 700 Marks in similar fashion, before returning to Cologne on the 7<sup>th</sup> to obtain another £20. Reputedly he was carrying papers marked 'SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL'. Arrested on that date, he was tried four weeks later and sentenced. Later that year he complained that for some of the time that he was poorly fed and ill-treated by the prison guards who were German. As he was a civilian, he was held in a civil prison, having been sent there by the Inter-Allied Rheinland High Command, and there may have been some truth in his accusations. But, his past crimes were working against him and the British authorities were quite indifferent to 'minor' complaints.

Released on the 5<sup>th</sup> May, 1920, he was whisked back to Calais where he was handed over by the Army Provost staff into the care of the Metropolitan Police, and by the 10<sup>th</sup>, he was housed in Brixton awaiting trial scheduled to take place on the 15<sup>th</sup> for obtaining rail warrants by false pretences and for inducing Biesley 'to desert'. From here he wrote to the Secretary of the War Office advising that he: '...wanted to see intelligence officers with information of vital importance to HM Government before my trial takes place on the 15<sup>th</sup> May.' In response, a Major GJ Ball (MI5) and a Captain CJ Lonergan (AG3PM) duly turned up on the afternoon of the 13<sup>th</sup> and would report back that they: '...were of the opinion that the information given them by this man was of no importance'. Six months hard labour came his way a few days later!

That his file remained open until 1932 is no surprise for the War Office were contacted twice more to provide details on George. In July, 1925, it was the Canadian Department

of National Defence sought a copy of Major GF Le Vée's service record, having been told that he had been a Cadet in Eton's OTC between 1908 and 1914, and that he had served with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Devonshire Regiment until 1920. A further enquiry followed in January, 1932, this time from the Portsmouth City Police also for Major GF Le Vée's details, having been accused of getting £3 by false pretences. After having received three years penal servitude at Windsor in 1929 for a range of similar offences, the figure of £3 appears small beer, and one suspects that times were becoming hard, and that he was scraping the barrel! It was at this point that he was identified by his photograph (referenced CRO 13810/16) held by the Criminal Records Office.

Concluding this update, it is clear that the 'new' information needs to dovetail in with the 'old', while it was surprising to see, apart from one or two dates being out by a day, that the newspapers of the day got their facts largely right in this case. We now have further detail on his life up until 1932 and it is clear that his medical condition was a serious one. However, by the time that he was doing hard labour, he may have been sufficiently fit for those rigours. Or perhaps he found himself a job in the prisons' accounts departments? It still puzzles how he did get to be commissioned in the first place, and what was the trigger to him committing those offences where he was soon being found out each time. He must have enjoyed those flurries of spending other peoples' money. Clearly he was a good politician in the making!

### **Ronayne Writes**

As ever, this piece is a combination of my recent activities and forthcoming plans, some of which I hope others may wish to lend a hand with:

**Channel Islanders in the Great War Tour (Go Battlefield Tours):** This will take place between 20<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> June, and it is good to see that the seats for this tour are filling up nicely. The itinerary encompasses well known battlefield locations and, in particular, those linked to Channel Islanders' battles, including Guillemont and Ginchy, Masnières and Le Doulieu. This year I have added an extra day to the tour so we can spend more time at a number of sites, and visit some additional ones.

I am pleased to say that the Last Post Association has invited us to lay wreaths in memory of the Channel Island dead at the Menin Gate ceremony on the 23<sup>rd</sup> June. Whilst attending last year, I realised that such involvement in a ceremony that is known throughout the world would really cap off the tour with something special. I am also hoping to have someone from BBC Radio Jersey and/or Guernsey with us to cover the five days.

**Verdun Tour (Go Battlefield Tours):** Between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> September, I will be leading another tour that will take in Verdun, the Maginot Line and the Battle of the Bulge. I am really looking forward to spending one day at Verdun visiting the key sites, including Fort Douaumont, Fort Vaux, the Ossuary and Fleury Museum. On another day we will be visiting the American battlefields, including Montfaucon and Meuse Argonne Cemetery.

**100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Plans:** Partly in response to questions in the States, a panel is being established to plan for Jersey's Great War centenary. The panel will be under the direction of the Bailiff's Office and headed by its Chief Officer, David Filipponi, I understand they are expecting to have representatives from Société Jersiaise, Jersey

Heritage, the States of Jersey Department for Sports, Leisure and Culture, etc. I met with Rod McLoughlin the States Cultural Development Officer last week for a brief meeting on this. More will follow.

I have also met with Jersey Heritage in recent weeks to get an update on their plans. Their intention is to have Chris Addy collating materials in preparation for exhibitions and displays during the centenary years.

**Jersey WW1 Picture Album:** The Société have now scanned the Great War photo album that turned up last year (**Editor:** Source of the photograph on page 12). Unfortunately, because so many of the photos overlap, it was a 'best efforts copy'. It could yet become the subject of a conservation effort, however, and a proper scan of all images.

**Book and Letters:** One of my former colleagues has a book written by his grandfather, who served in the Royal Artillery during the Great War. He also has a large collection of letters written by same person back home to his parents. While they not a direct link to Jersey, they remain very interesting and I am sure would find a commercial market. I am finalising an agreement to produce something from the materials.

**Jersey's Military History:** I recently gave a talk at one of the regular Société lunchtime lecture sessions entitled: '200 years of Jersey Fortifications 1781 to 1981'. It was an ambitious scope for 30 minutes, but I crammed in as much as possible, including Jersey's defences during the Great War.

The subject is a bit of a theme I am interested in. We have in the Island (**Editor:** Indeed, throughout the Channel Islands!) what must rank as the finest collection of fortifications in the world alongside a fascinating military history. And yet we are not presenting it well to the outside world, or joining the dots locally to make more of it to my mind at least. I have been talking to Tourism about this, and the group who have tried and failed to date to get a World Heritage Site bid off the ground. There seems to be some interest, and possibilities for further developments!

## Book Reviews

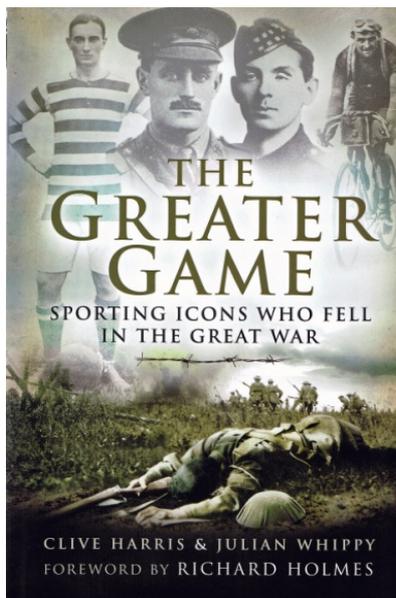
### The Greater Game

Sporting Icons who fell in the Great War

By Clive Harris & Julian Whippy

(Pen & Sword Military - 2008)

Review by Peter Tabb



With the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War looking ever closer, we can expect, between now and next August, a plethora of new publications leaving few stones of that terrible conflict still unturned.

In shuffling the tomes along my bookshelves to make way for a positive Amazon of new titles, I came across one that, until this review, I had not actually read – an unusual phenomenon since I usually devour any new publication within days of acquiring it.

There is an inevitability that among those who fell in the Great War there would be many well-known sportsmen and Messrs Harris and Whippy profile fourteen such. Also inevitably, all the fallen icons are men since not only was the sharp end of this particular War very much a man's game, so were most sports of the time.

This is a history of young lives with sporting promise tragically cut short. All who are profiled were professional sportsmen who gave their lives and the book goes further by looking deeper into the impact that the Great War had on professional sport in Britain particularly since the raising of sportsman-specific Pals units enabled a number of these men to serve, and die, side-by-side in the trenches of France and Flanders.

Intriguing and ultimately tragic stories are drawn from the ranks of professional footballers, international rugby stars, Wimbledon champions, Olympic gold medal winners, cricketing heroes, golf professionals, a member of the Ice Hockey Hall of Fame and a Tour de France winner.

Once in uniform these men became soldiers, sailors and airmen and as vulnerable and mortal as any of their comrades-in-arms. Some were awarded the country's highest accolade, the Victoria Cross, others lay in unmarked graves or vanished without trace, their names alone living on in the lists on memorials to the missing. All left their lives of fame, adulation, wealth and security to play the 'Greater Game' and pay the ultimate prices on the field of battle. As well as detailing the sporting achievements of these men, the book also delves into their military experiences, their battles are examined and their footsteps followed across the blighted mud of the Front.

Before the Foreword – a moving piece by the late (and much lamented) Richard Holmes – the authors have included a poem by A Lochhead whose first verse reads:

*Come, leave the lure of the football field  
With its fame so lightly won,  
And take your place in a greater game  
Where worthier deeds are done.  
No game is this where thousands watch  
The play of a chosen few;  
But rally all! If you are men at all,  
There's room in the team for you.*

Among the sportsmen featured are rugby player Ronald Poulton Palmer whose presence on the field of play was 'like a gleam of sunshine', Tony Wilding, New Zealand tennis star, heart throb and 'motor bandit' (this last a description of the men who manned the primitive tanks and armoured cars), Henry Berry, another rugby player, described as 'a fast and clever forward', Aussie rules footballer Arthur Montague Septimus Jones, ice hockey star Frank 'One Eye' McGee, a big hitter for the Ottawa Senators, and a former Newcastle United player Donald Simpson Bell, 'one of the best types of professional footballer ... scrupulously fair in his play'.

Several of the players were officers who, in this conflict, always led from the front and while there is an inevitable similarity in their fate, their individual stories are both moving and uplifting. In the conclusion of his foreword, Richard Holmes writes: This is, as Shakespeare would have put it, 'a noble fellowship of death'. There will always be aspects of the Great War, such as its capital courts-martial or some of its less enterprising

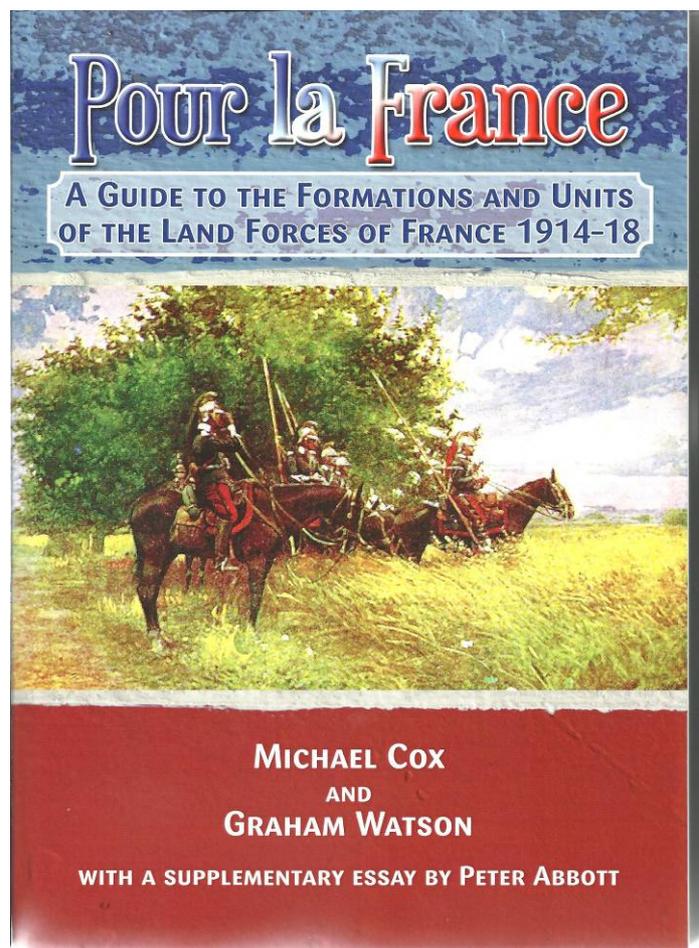
offensives that rightly give us pause for thought. But these pages illuminate the lives of decent men – spread across the social spectrum from Oxbridge to the ranks of the pre-war regular army – who deserve our admiration. I concluded my own book *Tommy* by saying that the sufferings of my grandfather's generation both lifted my spirits and broke my heart, and I can think of no more fitting tribute to the sportsmen who, in this affectionate book, played the game up to the very last whistle.'

The authors are both former policemen, directors of specialist battlefield tour operators Battle Honours Ltd, and fully badged-up members of the Guild of Battlefield Guides. Richard Holmes rightly describes the book as 'affectionate' and indeed the affection and admiration they feel for their subjects shines through their writing. *The Greater Game* is a fascinating insight into yet another aspect of this endlessly fascinating and compelling conflict.

**Pour La France**  
**By Michael Cox and Graham**  
**Watson**  
**Helion and Company**  
**(540 pages - £38.25)**  
**Review by Barrie Bertram**

This is a book that is designed to fill a gap in the English speaking world's understanding of how the French Army was organised throughout the Great War. Sub-titled 'A Guide to the Formations and Units of the Land Forces of France 1914-18', it is jam packed with data on Army Groups, Armies, Corps, Divisions and the many smaller units that comprised the French Army, that was drawn from metropolitan France as well as its colonies in Africa and the Far East.

The book should become the first 'port of call' for those who want learn more of the French, but and it is a big but, will it?



The co-authors have undoubtedly invested a great deal of time and effort in determining the organisation as it stood in 1914 and then to document the changes as the War evolved. This is no mean task, compounded by the fact that Corps moved from Army to Army, Regiments were disbanded after being decimated and that there were a myriad of minor units that existed as part of the divisions to provide specialist support in medical, logistics and other disciplines. They have also addressed the colonial elements such as the Spahis and the Zouaves.

One senses the symmetry that the French tried to apply in their organisation, at least at the outset anyway. In peacetime, the Military Region was the fundamental building

block of the French Army while its operational component was the Corps. Each Corps had two regular Divisions and a Reserve Division, while a Division had two Brigades. A regular Brigade then consisted of two Regiments. Numbering reflects this, so that to take the Corps that were lodged in Brittany as an example, X Corps centred on Rennes had 19 and 20 Divisions and 60 Reserve Division while XI Corps in Nantes had 21, 22 and 61 Divisions. Going down a level, 19 Division's Brigades were numbered 37 and 38, while 20 Division's were 39 and 40. A Corps would have an establishment of about 40,000 Officers and Other Ranks. However, five Corps had a covering role as their parent Armies were mobilising with, probably, around another 5,000 men to help carry this out. The authors sensibly use the Anglo-American convention in applying numbers throughout as exemplified by Fifth Army, V Corps and 5 Division rather than the 5<sup>e</sup>, 5<sup>e</sup>, 5<sup>e</sup> approach of the French.

There is a potted history of what each Corps and Division got up to, and the successive generals of those formations are listed as part of that history (typically running to two pages). However, one can also see what path a particular general followed during the War, although those who were 'limoged' are sadly not identified! A similar approach for the lower level formations has not, understandably in terms of the workload and size of the task, been taken, but perhaps that would be a venture for someone to undertake in the future. However, we can discern both the similarities and differences between French and British formations. Thankfully, two pages of French acronyms and abbreviations, coupled with their full meaning in French and then their English translation goes some way to understanding the alphabet soup (or is it potage?). However, the book has a number of flaws. While the co-authors have done a magnificent job on assembling a vast amount of data on the subject, there has been far less attention paid to the presentational and informative aspects that should feature.

The first is comparatively simple in that Part 1 is very weak in its content and fails to adequately address the pre-1914 history of the French Army and the high command. This Part, some 24 pages in total, is presenting organisational data before the end of the third page! The 'front end' of the book, and indeed of each Part, needs to be beefed up.

The second is that the structure of the book fails to follow the hierarchical organisation that exists in an Army, so that Parts 2 and 3 deal with the Divisions and the Regiments respectively (the Brigades are skipped), and then Parts 4 and 5 go back to Armies/Army Groups and Corps. A better 'top down' flow would be achieved with the content running order of 4, 5, 2, 3. Why has this happened? Possibly, it is a consequence of co-authorship, but, it may also be as a result of the flaw above.

The third flaw is that the book could do with some maps (Yes, a continual gripe of mine). When one is overlaying France with Military Districts, Corps Headquarters and other formations at Rouen, Boulogne, Lyons or wherever, it would be nice to look at annotated maps. Similarly, maps should have been provided to show where the higher formations, probably now lower than the Corps, were at the various stages of the War.

Finally, there is a lot of white space and again one senses that the co-authors were more focused on the 'data dinking' than on the presentation. They have listed much of the information, where it might have appeared better tabulated or presented as organisation charts. Some photographs would not have gone amiss. However, this may have not have been such a problem had the book been better structured at the outset.

It is not a book that one will read from cover to cover, rather that it is dipped into when one wants information. But, because of the poor presentational style, my early forays left me frustrated, and more focused on wanting to make corrections as I went along. I feel sure that when I start looking at it in more detail I will be drawing organisation charts, looking at maps, and getting other references of the shelf. Let me reiterate that the information content looks good, and that there was a lot of work put in. But no one, co-author or publisher, appears to have put themselves in the customer's shoes, and I fear that it will not quite live up to the word 'Guide' that features in the sub-title. That is a great pity. As to a 'Buy or Borrow' decision, it is no-brainer, borrow unless you are a complete French Army anorak! Lovely artwork on the cover though!

**Cecil John Torode**  
**By Brian Torode**

**Editor's Note:** It is a pleasure to have Brian as a first time contributor. His article on a family member is another reminder of the many men from the Channel Islands who would enlist to serve in and survive the Great War, only to give their lives in the next War. In the case of Cecil Torode the ship on which he lost his life, HMS Barham, was also a veteran of the Great War.

Abraham Torode was born on the 28<sup>th</sup> December, 1862 at Longue Maison in St Saviour, Guernsey, the son of Abraham Torode and Marie Sarre. He met and married Marie Allain and they set up home together in Les Domaines in St Saviour. They were to produce four children as follows.

- Cecil John Torode was born on the 20<sup>th</sup> February, 1900.
- Elise Mary Torode was born on the 12<sup>th</sup> April, 1903. She married Frederick Kitchenham.
- Norman Torode was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> September, 1914. He married Marian Stores from Stockport in Lancashire and they lived in the Liverpool area. Norman died in 1991.
- Nella Alice Torode was born on the 15<sup>th</sup> October, 1915. She was married on the 29<sup>th</sup> April, 1936 to Daniel George Dorey, the son of Daniel George Dorey and Florence Vaudin. Nella died on the 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2002.

It was Cecil John who was the first to leave the family by joining the Royal Navy during the Great War. His Official Service number was J45543 and he became a Telegraphist. A Telegraphist was part of the Communications branch of the navy and involved him learning how to communicate by using flag hoists and semaphore. This method of passing messages had been in use since the Napoleonic Wars when Admiral Nelson had used ordered a hoist to great effect on HMS Victory prior to going into battle at Trafalgar with the message: '*England Expects that every man will do his duty*'. Even during the Great War this method of communication was still being used to great effect to control the manoeuvring and tactical formation of the Grand Fleet. Cecil liked the life so much that he stayed in the service after the Great War had ended.

Being based mainly at Portsmouth, Cecil was to meet and marry Emily Sullivan and they set up home together at Plumstead near London. Between the wars they had three children. They were Myrtle Torode, and the twins Bernice Torode and Barry Torode who were born in 1936. Cecil was drafted to the aged battleship HMS Barham as the Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist. He had risen through the ranks to become the head of his

branch. Under him were all the young Telegraphists, and he was responsible only to the Communications Officer.



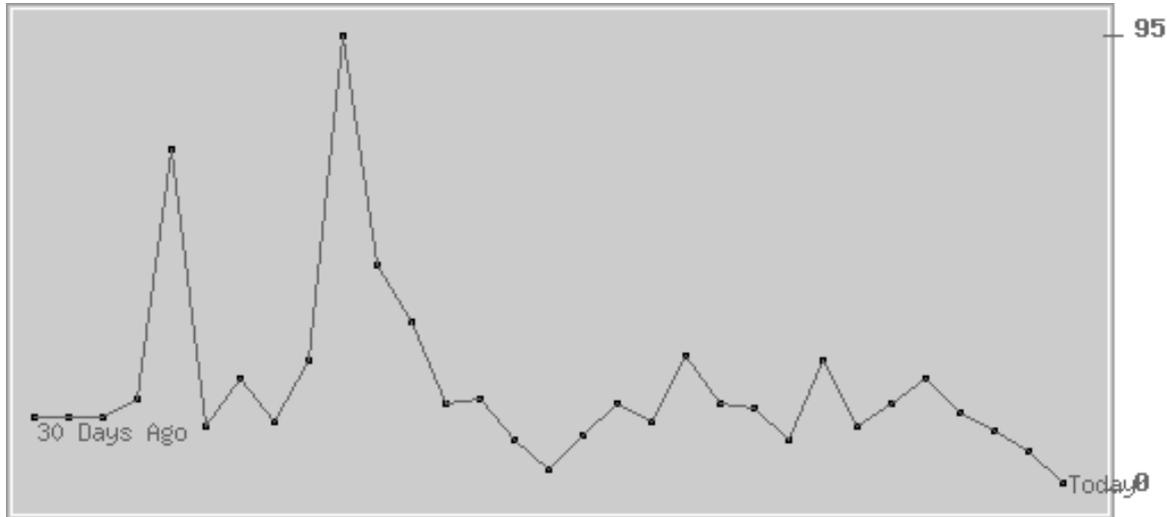
**HMS Barham**

Cecil's main role was to stand at the back of the bridge and await orders from the Captain. He would then order his men to connect the correct sequence of flags to the hoists and then pass the message. In 1935, after a major refit in Portsmouth, HMS Barham was sent to join the Mediterranean Fleet based at Valetta in Malta, but after the outbreak of the Second World War, she returned home to join the Home Fleet. In 1939 Barham was hit by a torpedo fired from the U-Boat U-30 and sustained some damage which caused her to go in to Liverpool for repairs. Those repairs were completed in April, 1940 and she was then sent as part of a task force to attack the Vichy French forces at Dakar in West Africa. The attack was abandoned after a fierce battle in which the battleship HMS Resolution was badly damaged. Barham towed the Resolution back to Gibraltar.

In November, 1940 Barham was assigned to the Mediterranean Fleet once more. She was involved in several actions, including the Battle of Cape Matapan, and the attacks on Taranto harbour in Italy and Tripoli in Libya. On the 25<sup>th</sup> November, 1941 she was with the battleships HMS Queen Elizabeth and HMS Valiant, along with an escort of eight destroyers when at 4.25 in the afternoon she was hit by three torpedoes fired from the German U-boat U-331. The captain of U-331 was Lieutenant Hans-Deitrich von Tiesenhausen, who had managed to manoeuvre his boat to just 750 yards range before firing. This allowed no time for Barham to take evasive action. Mortally wounded, the great ship rolled slowly over on to her port side when suddenly her magazines exploded killing 841 of her 1184 man crew. Along with the others who died that day was CPO Cecil John Torode. He was forty one years old. The sinking was captured on film from HMS Valiant who had been ahead in the line.

## Website Workings By Roger Frisby

Website visits are now approaching 30,250, an additional 1270 since the last Journal was published.



**Recent activity**

The large spike in activity a few weeks ago resulted from the publication on Facebook of photographs and requests for Guernsey information. It certainly stirred activity and interest. It is now clear that, whenever there is mention in the press, local TV/radio or social media, we benefit by receiving information and photographs to add to our knowledge. The effect seems to last for a couple of months or so, suggesting that we should aim to use these kinds of publicity about every three months. Interestingly, new sources come forward each time.

Contacts via the web site have added many more photographs and additional information to our Rolls.

A recent visit to the National Archives at Kew has added several Mercantile Marine and Royal Naval Reserve men to the Guernsey Roll of Service. Barrie was also there, researching Jersey Royal Navy records. A pleasant lunch ensued before it was back to notepads and pencils!

Finally a few statistics about our Roll numbers since mid December:

- Guernsey Roll of Honour – 1465 names (up by 2)
- Guernsey Roll of Service – 5186 names (up by 112)
- Jersey Roll of Honour\* – 1630 names (up by 5)
- Jersey Roll of Service\* – 7330 names (unchanged)

\* Note that Jersey's Rolls are updated by batches, as opposed to Guernsey's which are updated as new information arises.

Some attention is being given to Jersey's 'Further Information Required' casualties on the JRoH, especially those where the CWGC has indicated a link to Jersey through the family's address or even a casualty's birth. As Members may appreciate, this activity

can be more complex for a variety of reasons each one different in its own way as the three examples following show:

- We have deleted a Private William Taggart as we found him to be born in the Isle of Man. The CWGC had his parents living at Peel in Jersey!
- Colonel William TM Reeve was shown by the CWGC as being born on the Island. His WO file states that it was at Avranches in France while Vic Geary can find no trace in Jersey's Births Registers. We will be contacting the CWGC in the next few weeks.
- Captain Fergus Hamilton Reid's parents were said by the CWGC to live in Jersey. Well, not quite. At the time of his death in 1915, both parents lived in London, his father dying not long after he did. Thanks to a Jersey property researcher, we also know that Captain Reid's mother to not acquire her Jersey address until 1921.

Both the JRoH and the JRoS are also being updated, off-line, with additional information. It is hoped that these will be incorporated by mid-March.

For those travelling in the British Isles we still need photographs, to add to our Rolls of Honour, from:

Alderney, CI	Gosport, Hants
Alfreton, Derbyshire	Kidderminster, Worcestershire
Amberley, Gloucestershire	Liverpool
Beer, Devon	Manchester Southern
Birmingham Lodge Hill	Plymouth, Devon
Burnley, Lancs	Reading, Berks
Camberwell, London	Sunderland
Crediton, Devon	South Cerney, Gloucestershire
Dunfermline, Fifeshire	County Cork, Ireland
Dursley, Gloucestershire	Downpatrick, Northern Ireland
Falmouth, Cornwall	County Donegal, Ireland

Full details can be found in the Members Area of our website

### **Out and About**

**Looking Back:** See Ronayne's Writings for what Ian has been up to. Roger Frisby and I met up at Kew in January, while Roger has been popping into London to visit a few cemeteries, and only today, the Tower Hill Memorial.

**Looking Forward:** Elizabeth Morey is over from New Zealand, visiting France and Flanders from the 20<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April. If anyone is over there at that time and would like to meet up if at all possible, please contact her directly at: [elizabeth6@xtra.co.nz](mailto:elizabeth6@xtra.co.nz)

I am at Kew on the 26<sup>th</sup> February, in Jersey from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> March, and hoping to get to London and Maidenhead in April and/or May

See Ronayne's Writings for what Ian will be up to!

## Odds and Ends

**Administrative Matters:** As ever, 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. I have been notified of a few more changes recently, so thanks to those members who have submitted their information.

**From Gauche Wood to Grouville (Journal 47):** With regards to Second Lieutenant Edward de Faye's fate, the CWGC recently replied to my letter. Unfortunately, the response was not very helpful and I felt that they had not fully grasped the nettle. I was informed that he is now commemorated on Louverval (but did I not know that?), and because he is listed there, they cannot work from that point to where his body lies (I might have known that also). I also discovered that some bodies could not be found or identified (that was a surprise)!

In fairness they did say that they did not have the resources for research work, and they are probably busy with run-of-the-mill queries as to where Uncle Fred is buried and so on. Having spoken to them on the telephone today, they currently have the decorators in also, so one can appreciate the disruption.

Replying to them, they have been reminded that the records of those who lie in CWGC cemeteries, whether identified or not, included a reference of the spot from which they had been exhumed. Furthermore, if they were unable to provide resources, I said that I would be happy to come and wade through the mountain of paper. Now, that is an offer that they cannot refuse!

**Chester Cecil Church:** Well, the next Identification Board should be sitting in March. It's just a case now of waiting and hoping that the DNA results match.

**Imperial War Museum:** The IWM in London is closed until this July, to allow for work to be carried for the commencement of the Great War commemorations.

**The RAF Museum:** The Museum at Hendon has recently taken delivery of three Great War replica aircraft, an Albatros D.Va, an RE 8 and a Sopwith Snipe, all of which were built in New Zealand. A visit report would be most welcome if anyone happens to be there in the near future.

**Jersey's Militia Pay Lists, 1914-1917:** Work on this project has resumed, but at a pace far slower than was anticipated.

**Airmen's Records (Journal 47):** When it was mentioned that: *'The logistics of looking at the records of two or three Airmen, say, is not onerous, but it becomes more so if one wants to do a much larger number such as forty or fifty'*, I should have pointed out that Readers are limited in the number of files that they can order in a day, twenty-one I think. This must be factored in as part of the research planning process.

**14-18: The Noise and the Fury:** Members might be interested in this DVD (at around £5 on Amazon). Produced in France it has an English sound track. There is some interesting film from the Great War, part of which has been 'colourised'. I cannot say that I am impressed with the script, but others may judge differently.

**Christmas Truce Quiz:** The answers are provided on page 35.

**Discoveries:** There are suggestions in the UK press that the remains of VC winner, Lieutenant-Colonel Angus Douglas-Hamilton have been found at Loos, while a Q-Ship, HMS Stock Force has been finally located off the Devon coast.

**Jersey Archive:** The Archive is again giving a series of free talks, about Jersey's streets this year and these listed belowH

16th February – L'Etacq  
16th March – Gorey Village  
20th April – Pier Road  
18th May – St Mary's Village  
15th June – Colomberie  
20th July – Westmount  
17th August – Green Island and Samarès  
21st September – Noirmont and Portelet  
19th October – St Peter's Valley  
16th November – Clairvale, Clearview and Columbus Streets  
21st December – Highlights of Jersey Film Archive

To avoid disappointment book your place by calling 833300 or email [archives@jerseyheritage.org](mailto:archives@jerseyheritage.org). Free entry. All talks start at 10 am.

**Feeling Peckish:** And here are some that I bought earlier! I would like to say that UNIBIC followed my Anzac Biscuit recipe (Journal 40), but I think that they got there before me. They appear to be available in one or more supermarket chains in the UK and a small contribution goes to the Royal British Legion.



**UK Great War Commemorations:** It does seem that there are a few disputes as to how the UK might commemorate the period. One suggestion, probably considered to be unpalatable by most, is for the screening of German names at the Cenotaph in Whitehall!

**Anniversary Commemorations in Guernsey:** Liz Walton has advised that Guernsey Museum Service will be marking some key events of the centenary year but no details are available at this stage

**Channel Islands Family History Society Event:** Finally, the CIFHS will be holding a two-day event at St Helier's Town Hall on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> May, and they have very kindly offered Ian Ronayne/the Group a table. Ian will be manning it throughout, but any support from other Group members in Jersey would be helpful, particularly at rush hour!

Any further details will be provided in the next Journal but if you wish to lend a hand, do contact Ian directly

**Enfin**

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

Regards  
Barrie H Bertram  
15<sup>th</sup> February, 2013

### **Journal Issue Dates For 2013**

The next three Journals (49, 50 and 51) for 2013 are planned to be published on the 15<sup>th</sup> of May, August and November. As ever, I shall be looking for articles by the 10<sup>th</sup> of those months.

**NAVAL GAZING PART 12**

Surname	Forenames	Number	Rank	Service	Ship	Born	Parish	Remarks	RoS	RoH
ATKINS	James	L12378	Officer's Steward, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Orion	18 Dec 1866	St Mn	Served 3 May 1919 to 31 Jul 1919 when discharged as unsuitable. Aged 52+. Had been Chief Steward with the Yacht Patrol?	Add	No
CAUVAIN	Frederick Stanley	J11571	Able Seaman	RN	HMS Fox (HMS Hyderabad)	22 Aug 1894	NA	Born in Guernsey, no obvious Jersey link	No	No
CAUVIN	James Charles Gann	J7503	Leading Seaman	RN	HMS Attentive II (HMS ?)	24 Feb 1893	NA	Born in Portsmouth, no obvious Jersey link	No	No
CAUVIN	Lewis	J7106	Petty Officer	RN	HMS Leviathan	27 Dec 1888	NA	Born in Edinburgh, no obvious Jersey link	No	No
CHANNING	Arthur Francis Harold	J42717	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Attentive II	10 Apr 1895	St H	Served 27 Jul 1915 to 3 Dec 1916 when invalided out with a permanent injury (indecipherable) to the left hand	Amend	No
FARMER	William Thomas	K63806	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Columbine (HMS Wallace)	15-Apr-05	St H	Served 30 Oct 1923 to 6 Jan 1926 when discharged SNLR. Several spells in the cells.	No	No
GALLICHAN	John Philip	J48392 SS124377	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Renown	19-Jul-00	Gr	Served 13 Jan 1916 to 16 Jun 1922, having transferred in 6 Apr 1919 to SS124377.	Amend	No
GALLIE	Charles Albert	K20382	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Columbine (HMS Viceroy)	21 Sep 1894	NK	Served 9 Sep 1913 to 7 Dec 1921 when invalided out with myopic astigmatism. Good disciplinary record	Add	No
GOMET	Francis Noel	K10569	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Vivid II	19 Jun 1879	St L	Served 26 Feb 1911 to 21 Mar 1925 when pensioned. However he had previous service in RMLI as PLY/12088 from Feb 1903. Had lied about his age, deducting 5 years! Died in 1963.	Add	No
GOODENOUGH	Ernest	M17185	Joiner, 4th Class	RN	HMS Excellent	19 Aug 1893	NK	Served 2 Dec 1915 to 27 May 1919 when demobilised. Former service with RMIJ noted	Add	No
GOULD	Harold Philip Alexandre	L6443	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Fearless	27 Aug 1896	St H	Served 16 Mar 1915 to 23 Feb 1920 when he died from Pulmonary TB. Duplicated in JROS - To be deleted	Delete	Amend
GUILLIOS	Victor Jules	SS100286	Stoker, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Nelson	15 Jan 1884	St H	Served 24 Dec 1903 to 5 May 1904 when invalided out, reason unknown.	No	No
GUNNEY	Thomas Philip John	J9663	Signalman	RN	HMS Hecla II (HMS Delphinlum)	19 Sep 1893	St H	Served 25 Sep 1910 to 24 Aug 1922 when discharged due to navy reductions. 28 days detention.	Add	No

HAVARD	Paul Georges Andre	K57248	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS King George V	6 Feb 1899	St H	Served 6 Feb 1917 to 1 Jan 1929 at least. Prior service as J42023 - Record needs checking (but listed as HARVARD). Died in Brighton in 1888	Add	No
HENNEQUIN	Emile Jules Joseph	SS124308	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Erin	06-Jan-01	Gr	Served 13 Aug 1919 to 14 Jun 1922 when discharged due to navy reduction. Had prior service as J93584 between 7 Nov 1918 and 12 Aug 1919.	Add	No
HENRY	Albert Joseph	K57645	Stoker, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Victory II	30-Jun-01	St H	Served 7 Aug 1919 to 19 Jan 1921 when invalided out with a Hernia. Not to be added unless there was RMIJ/RJGB service.	No	No
HOBSON	Alfred Gordon	J87383	Boy, 1st Class	RN	HMS Ganges II	06-Oct-01	NK	Served 6 Apr 1918 to 2 Apr 1919. Attempted to obtain compassionate discharge but not sanctioned. Father in RE.	Add	No
HONEYCOMB	William Samuel McAvoy	J21042	Able Seaman	RN	HMS Pegasus	2 Mar 1896	St H	Served 22 Oct 1912 to 1 Apr 1929 at least. Good disciplinary record.	Amend	No
HOPE	Frank Henry	L6613	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Vivid III	19 Jul 1895	St H	Served 3 May 1915 to 1 Jan 1929 at least. Good disciplinary record	Add	No
HORMAN	Albert George	L7526	Officer's Steward, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Blake (HMS Kempenfelt)	1 Oct 1897	St H	Served 19 Oct 1915 to 5 Apr 1919 when demobilised. Prior service in RMIJ noted.	Add	No
HOTTON	Albert Philip	SS5143	Able Seaman	RN	HMS King George V	8 Feb 1896	St H	Served 9 Jul 1914 to 6 Aug 1919 when demobilised. Joined RFR subsequently. 1914/15 Star	Add	No
HOWARD	Robert Joseph	J64273	Signal Boy	RN	HMS Princess Margaret	14-Jul-01	NK	Served 30 Nov 1916 to 18 Dec 1924 when given free discharge subject to joining the RFR. Occupation had been 'Greenwich Boy'.	Add	No
HUELIN	Charles Henry	K158	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Australia	1 Feb 1887	NK	Served 9 Jan 1908 to 14 Mar 1920 when discharged time expired. Had RAN loan service and went on run. 42 days detention.	Amend	No
HURST	Henry Thomas	F38719	Aircraftsman, 2nd Class	RNAS	HMS Daedalus (SW Group)	6 Dec 1882	St H	Served 24 Sep 1917 to 31 Mar 1918 and transferred to RAF on 1 Apr 1918 as 238719	Amend	No
HUTCHINGS	Philip Francis	J25672	Able Seaman	RN	HMS Fearless	22 Feb 1896	St H	Served 30 Jul 1913 to 1 Jan 1929 at least. Died in Hampshire in 1989	Add	No
JERRARD	Arthur Edward	L7533	Officer's Steward, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Victory I	23 Mar 1897	St H	Served 21 Oct 1915 to 19 Nov 1915 when he died at RN Hospital Haslar from Acute Mania! Prior RMIJ Service	No	Amend
JESTY	Frederick James	J65866	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Kildonan Castle	02-Jul-00	St H	Served 7 Feb 1917 to 28 Aug 1918 when invalided out, cause not stated.	Amend	No

JONES	Philip	SS107894	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Hampshire	16 Oct 1887	St H	Served 18 Jan 1909 to 18 Dec 1911 when invalided out suffering from Neuresthenia and other diseases of the nervous system	No	No
LAGADU	Peter Marie Frank	J77607	Boy, 1st Class	RN	HMS Gloucester	30-Sep-01	NK	Served 8 Sep 1917 to 4 Jul 1923 when invalided out with mixed astigmatism. Died in Weymouth in 1953	Add	No
LE COCQ	Reginald Edgar	L7165	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Amethyst	13 May 1894	NK	Served 2 Aug 1915 to 1 May 1919 when demobilised. Good disciplinary record.	Amend	No
LE FEUVRE	Eugene Henri Ernest	J27120	Able Seaman	RN	HMS Gorgon	4 Apr 1897	NK	Served 9 Sep 1913 to 17 Dec 1919 Invalided out with gonorrhoea prostatitis. 70 days for desertion in Mar 1916. Served as LE FEVRE	Add	No
LE GROS	Alfred Reginald	L9275	Officer's Steward, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Leander (HMS Ariel)	24 Apr 1899	St H	Served 13 Aug 1916 to 2 Aug 1918 when he was killed when HMS Ariel struck a mine off Heligoland.	No	Amend
LE GROS	William Alfred John	L7266	Officer's Steward, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Barham	4 Jan 1897	St H	Served 24 Aug 1915 to 23 Oct 1919 when demobilised. No disciplinary problems.	Amend	No
LE HERON	Raymond Sidney	J81913	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Furious	22 Sep 1899	NK	Served 14 Dec 1917 to 2 Jun 1919 when demobilised. Previous service in MN	Amend	No
LE MAIGAT	Jean Francois Baptiste	J78284	Boy, 1st Class	RN	HMS Ramillies	31-Mar-02	St L	Served 11 Aug 1917 to 22 Jun 1922 when discharged as result of naval reductions. Had served with RAN.	Amend	No
LE MARINEL	Sidney	J48741	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Greenwich (HMS Offa)	4 May 1899	St H	Served 8 Jul 1916 to 1 Jan 1929 at least. Went on Run in Aug 1922, while in Jul 1922 was awarded the MSM for dealing with a bomb in Shanghai.	Amend	No
LE NORMAN	Charles	J82243	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Victory X (HMS P62)	7 Dec 1899	NK	Served 28 Dec 1917 to 15 Mar 1919 when demobilised	Add	No
LE PIVERT	Francis Alfred	J16562	Leading Seaman	RN	HMS Victory X (HMS Hardy)	23 May 1896	NK	Served 19 Mar 1912 to 1 Jan 1929 at least. Had to be accepted due to French parents.	Amend	No
LE SUEUR	Reginald George	L7176	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Victory X (HMS P34)	3 Jul 1896	St H	Served 5 Aug 1915 to 8 Feb 1919 when demobilised. Had prior RMIJ service.	Amend	No
LE SUEUR	Wilfred Henry Duvey	L7412	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Greenwich (HMS Norman)	13 Apr 1887	St H	Served 30 Sep 1915 to 22 Nov 1920 when demobilised. Prior service of 236 days with RMIJ noted.	Amend	No
LE VAILLANT	Henry Arthur	L11877	Officer's Steward, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Pemboke I	18-Jul-00	NK	Served 9 Oct 1918 to 16 Mar 1919 when demobilised	Amend	No

LIRON	Harry Marseille	L12172	Officer's Steward, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Victory III	26-Jun-00	St H	Served 8 Mar 1919 to 3 Oct 1921 when discharged due to alien parentage! May actually have been born in France himself!	Add	No
LYNE	Arthur Oliver	M35146	Ship's Musician	RN	HM Yacht Alexandra	3 Apr 1887	St H	Served 25 Sep 1919 to 9 Jun 1922 when discharged due to navy reduction. Formerly PO11790 Sgt, RMLI. 14/15 Star	Add	No
MACEY	Edward James	J52779	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Hecla (HMS Martial)	26 Mar 1899	NK	Served 9 May 1916 to 28 Mar 1923 when discharged SNLR. Poor disciplinary record going on the run 3 times with spells in detention to follow totalling 194 days!	Add	No
MAGUIRE	Percy de Moulpied	L166	Officer's Cook, 2nd Class	RN	HMS St George	6 Oct 1890	St H	Served 11 Mar 1908 to 31 Oct 1911 when discharged as Unsuitable. At 1911 Census in Lincolnshire. Did he later join Lincs Regt and Labour Corps?	No	No
MALHERBE	Francis John	L6165	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Hercules	17 Oct 1896	St H	Served 17 Jan 1915 to 1 Jan 1929 at least. Shrapnel wound, right knee at Jutland.	Add	No
MARGUERIE	Louie	L521	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Blake	5 Sep 1887	St P	Served 26 Sep 1908 to 26 Oct 1909 when discharged at his own request. Did he join RFC then RAF?	Amend	No
MARSHALL	Henry George	J23995	Leading Seaman	RN	HMS Renown	8 Feb 1896	St H	Served 9 Apr 1913 to 14 Jul 1923 when he died from Pneumonia at RN Hospital Haslar. Good disciplinary record.	Amend	No
MARTIN	William Charles	J2017	Petty Officer	RN	HMS Glasgow	20 Oct 1892	St H	Served 30 Jul 1908 to 1 Jan 1929 minimum. Served with RAN for 2 years from Jan 1920	Amend	No
MILON	Ernest Louis Francis	J99231	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Lucia	02-Apr-03	St L	Served 3 Dec 1920 to 19 Aug 1922 when discharged due to navy reductions.	No	No
MINCHINGTON	James Francis	L5404	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Attentive II (HMS Syrex?)	9 May 1895	St H	Served 11 Jun 1914 to 1 Jun 1920 ehen demobilised. Some cell time	Add	No
MONAMY	William Arthur Leonard	M33861	Seciend Cook's Mate	RN	HMS Victory I	30-Jan-00	St H	Served 12 Sep 1918 to 11 Apr 1919 when demobilised.	Amend	No
NOEL	Edward Charles	SS6957	Able Seaman	RN	HMS Leviathan	31 Jul 1897	St H	Served 15 Feb 1916 to 16 Mar 1921 when demobilised. Joined the RFR on 17 Mar 1921. Good disciplinary record.	Amend	No
NORRIS	William James	L8484	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Iron Duke	14 Aug 1882	St H	Served 7 Mar 1916 to 9 May 1920 when demobilised	Amend	No
OSMAND	Percy Charles Seville	J98401	Boy, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Impregnable	14-Feb-04	St H	Served 17 Aug 1920 to 5 Jan 1921 when invalided out with Pleurisy	No	No

PALLOT	Reginald Charles	J68955	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Royalist	27 Mar 1898	St H	Served 28 Mar 1917 to 30 Mar 1919 when demobilised	Amend	No
PALLOT	Walter Reginald	J98711	Boy, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Impregnable	24-May-05	Tr	Served 7 Sep 1920 to 1 Jan 1929 at least	No	No
PARANTHOEN	Maurice Alphonse	J98101	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Courageous	23-Nov-05	St H	Served 27 Jul 1920 to 9 May 1923 as J98101. Then transferred to Stoker branch as K61228.	No	No
PERCHARD	Walter Herbert	L9957	Officer's Steward, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Attentive II (HMS Afridi)	15 Aug 1890	NK	Served 16 Jan 1917 to 18 Mar 1919 when demobilised. No disciplinary problems.	Amend	No
PESTEL	Alphonse George	K20866	Stoker, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Victory II	16 Nov 1888	NK	Served 31 Oct 1913 to 12 Feb 1914 when discharged SNLR after a total of award of 94 days in total in cells!	No	No
PINCEMAN	Frank	K23830	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Skirmisher (HMS Azalea)	12 Mar 1890	St H	Served 15 Jan 1915 to 14 Jan 1927 when colour service expired. Then joined RFR. Good disciplinary record.	Amend	No
PINEL	Charles	K12388	Stoker Petty Officer	RN	HMS Attentive II (HMS Zubian)	7 Jan 1893	NK	Served 29 Aug 1911 to 16 Jun 1922 when discharged due to navy reductions.	Amend	No
PINWILL	Albert Edward	J69712	Ordinary Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	4 Nov 1884	St H	Served 23 Apr 1917 to 2 Aug 1917 when invalided out with deformity of Left Wrist.	Add	No
POINGDESTRE	Charles Alfred	L4912	Officer's Steward, 1st Class	RN	HMS Lion	22 Sep 1891	NK	Served 6 Nov 1913 to 1 Jan 1929 at least. Good disciplinary record.	Amend	No
POOLEY	Alfred Thomas	L7773	Officer's Steward, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Revenge	23 Apr 1891	St H	Served 11 Nov 1915 to 27 Sep 1919 when demobilised. Previous service of 1y 97d with RMIJ noted.	Amend	No
PURCHASE	William George Richard	M9548	Sick Berth Attendant	RN	HMS Pembroke I (Chatham Hospital)	24 Mar 1884	NK	Served 2 Aug 1914 to 21 Nov 1914 when, as an ex-Chauffeur, was transferred to "Mechanical Transport Corps". Served with RASC M2/020760, MM and 14/15 Star. SWB B77069. Served Army 28 Nov 1914 to 9 Jan 1919 when discharged due to illness.	Add	No
RABET	Louis Joseph	K46609	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Inconstant	4 Aug 1899	St H	Served 17 Oct 1917 to 4 Nov 1925 when invalided out with Pulmonary TB.	Amend	No
RABET	Raymond Frank	L4989	Officer's Cook 2nd Class,	RN	HMS Iron Duke	16 Nov 1895	St H	Served 9 Dec 1913 to 17 Apr 1919 when demobilised. Disciplinary record good.	Amend	No
REBINDAINE	John Phillip	SS119491	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Victory II	01-Nov-00	NK	Served 9 Jan 1919 to 1 Dec 1922 as SS119491. On 2 Dec 1922 became K60777. Died while serving on HMS Jersey 7 Dec 1939 and commemorated by CWGC	Amend	No

ROCHE	Lewis James	F45023	Aircraftsman, 2nd Class	RNAS	HMS President II (Tregantle)	4 Apr 1884	St H	Served 2 Jan 1918 to 31 Mar 1918 when transferred to the RAF on 1 Apr 1918.	Amend	No
SANGAN	John Francis	SS116379	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Victory X	1 Dec 1889	St H	Served 26 Nov 1914 to 4 Jul 1918 when invalided out with Capsilagia (?)	Amend	No
SIMON	George Henry	L5925	Officer's Cook, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Victory I	26 Jul 1896	St P	Served 9 Nov 1914 to 21 Jan when he went 'On the Run'.	Amend	No
SMITH	Edward Thomas	L12025	Officer's Steward 3rd Class	RN	HMS Victory I	15-Dec-00	NK	Served 30 Jan 1919 to 8 Dec 1925 when discharged. Good disciplinary record. Added as date of joining precedes Versailles.	Add	No
STONE	William George	M11357	Engine Room Artificer, 4th Class	RN	HMS Indus	21 Jan 1899	St H	Served 3 Jan 1915 to 1 Jan 1929 at least. Good disciplinary record.	Add	No
TARDIVEL	Ange Auguste Yves	SS124307	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Erin	01-Apr-01	Gr	Served 20 Aug 1919 to 14 Jun 1922 when discharged due to navy reduction. 10 days cells 1920. Had prior service as J93717 - to be checked.	Add	No
TITE	Henry George	M11551	Cook's Mate, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Victory I	15 Sep 1896	St H	Served 23 Jan 1915 to 13 Feb 1915 when he died from bronchial pneumonia at RN Hospital Haslar. 21 days service!	No	Amend
TOUZEL	Herbert George	L5481	Officer's Steward, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Hecla (HMS Victor)	26 Aug 1893	St H	Served 14 Jul 1914 to 21 Feb 1916 when discharged SNLR. Then joined Rifle Brigade and KIA in Aug 1918. 14/15 Star.	No	Amend
TURPIN	Ricard James	M14871	Joiner, 4th Class	RN	HMS Fisgard (HMS Laria)	11 Sep 1891	St H	Served 17 Aug 1915 to 26 Feb 1919 when demobilised. No disciplinary problems.	Amend	No
VARDON	George Touzel	J10282	Leading Seaman	RN	HMS Queen Mary	23 Mar 1882	NK	Served 28 Oct 1905 to 24 Oct 1910 as SS1124, and as from 25 Oct 1910 to 31 May 1916 as J10282 when he was killed at the Battle of Jutland.	No	Amend
VOIVENEL	Frank Philip	M31322	Blacksmith's Mate, 4th Class	RN	HMS Assistance	12 Nov 1893	NK	Served 14 May 1918 to 5 Mar 1919 when invalided out with Typhus (?). Died 1978	Add	No
WALKER	Claude MacDonald	M22630	Engine Room Artificer, 5th Class	RN	HMS Fisgard	23-Jul-00	Gr	Served 29 Jul 1916 to 1 Jan 1929 at least. Later rose to Commissioned Engineer/Warrant rank. Died in Portsmouth in 1961	Add	No
WATERS	John Henry	SS100285	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Banchory (?)	15 Jan 1881	St H	Served 28 Dec 1903 to 17 Dec 1907 when invalided out with Epilepsy. The same man as JH Waters of the MN?	No	No

## A Christmas Truce Quiz – The Answers

### Let Battle Commence:

- |                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. First Aisne ..... Sep 1914       | 7. Cambrai .....Nov 1917       |
| 2. Brusilov Offensive .....Jun 1916 | 8. Loos ..... Sep 1915         |
| 3. Asiago ..... May 1916            | 9. Tannenberg ..... Aug 1914   |
| 4. Third Ypres .....Jul 1917        | 10. First Somme ..... Jul 1916 |
| 5. Second Ypres ..... Apr 1915      | 11. Jutland ..... May 1916     |
| 6. The Coronel ..... Nov 1914       | 12. Gallipoli .....Apr 1915    |

### Scrambled egg on their hats:

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. dfrediann cohf     | Ferdinand Foch     |
| 2. nia mtnoihal       | Ian Hamilton       |
| 3. uaafsm lekma       | Mustafa Kemal      |
| 4. vidda tateyb       | David Beatty       |
| 5. ojnshpeinrg        | John Pershing      |
| 6. tarwel wibatteriha | Walter Braithwaite |
| 7. logudsa ghia       | Douglas Haig       |
| 8. njilua gynb        | Julian Byng        |
| 9. hurrat riceur      | Arthur Currie      |
| 10. nohj rcfhen       | John French        |
| 11. raeioubv ed sille | Beauvoir de Lisle  |
| 12. imwlali tbrsooner | William Robertson  |

### The Answer is A or Y:

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Ridge Wood ..... Y | 7. Spoil Bank .....Y      |
| 2. Dartmoor .....A    | 8. Point 110 .....A       |
| 3. Lonsdale .....A    | 9. RE Farm.....Y          |
| 4. Norfolk.....A      | 10. Lone Tree.....Y       |
| 5. Suffolk .....Y     | 11. Ten Tree Alley .....A |
| 6. Connaught.....A    | 12. Peake Wood .....A     |

### Do you know your badges:

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Norfolk Regiment             | 7. 19 <sup>th</sup> Hussars      |
| 2. Lincolnshire Regiment        | 8. Somerset Light Infantry       |
| 3. Gloucestershire Regiment     | 9. Army Veterinary Corps         |
| 4. South Staffordshire Regiment | 10. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers |
| 5. 17 <sup>th</sup> Lancers     | 11. Essex Regiment               |
| 6. Army Chaplain's Department   | 12. East Lancashire Regiment     |

### And your Divisional Flashes:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. 18 <sup>th</sup> (Eastern) Division    | 7. 16 <sup>th</sup> (Irish) Division **                  |
| 2. Guards Division                        | 8. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Canadian Division                     |
| 3. 55 <sup>th</sup> (West Lancs) Division | 9. 63 <sup>rd</sup> (Royal Naval) Division               |
| 4. 4 <sup>th</sup> Division               | 10. 1 <sup>st</sup> Australian Division                  |
| 5. New Zealand Division *                 | 11. 49 <sup>th</sup> (West Riding) Division              |
| 6. 17 <sup>th</sup> (Northern) Division   | 12. 62 <sup>nd</sup> (2 <sup>nd</sup> W Riding) Division |

\* Originally the Australian and New Zealand Division

\*\* The later badge for the Division (the first combined 'L' and 'P')