

JOURNAL
56

Channel Islands
Great War
Study Group
www.greatwarci.net



February
2015



**Lone Pine Cemetery and the Australian Memorial
Gallipoli**

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IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE WHO FELL



**1st February, 1915
to
30th April, 1915**

February, 1915

- | | |
|--|--|
| 02. Langlois, Philip John | 13. George, Alfred (Alec) |
| 03. Le Dain, Daniel Le Maistre | 13. Tite, Henry Walter |
| 03. Sullivan, Edward | 14. Farmer, Frederick Charles |
| 04. Hudson, Charles | 14. Ozanne, Edward Graeme |
| 04. Revell, Thomas | 14. Reeves, Charles Sims |
| 05. Henriot, Jules Georges Marie Bernard | 15. Moran, John |
| 07. Cheney, Walter Andrew | 16. Frame, Edward Arthur |
| 07. Gosselin, Alwyn Bertram Robert | 17. Keely, Joseph William |
| 08. Winterflood, Kenneth Henry | 20. Du Feu, Walter Ernest |
| 10. Desvergez, Auguste Prudent | 20. Hamon, Lawrence William |
| 11. Poingdestre, Alfred | 20. Michel, John Francis |
| 12. Jegou, Jean Marie | 28. Barker, Thomas |
| 12. Le Pavoux, Guillaume Victor | 28. Guiomard, Georges Jean Baptiste Mathurin |
| 13. Bennett, Arthur George | 28. Pike, Walter Thomas |

March, 1915

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 01. Bennett, Eddie* | 12. Power, Herbert |
| 01. Griffiths, Thomas | 12. Roach, James Henry |
| 02. Perkins, Thomas T | 13. Evans, Christopher |
| 02. Richecoeur, Pierre Marie | 13. Wallser, Henry |
| 03. Grantham, Charles Alpe | 14. Mauger, William George Henry |
| 03. Purchas, Ernest Charles | 15. Mauger, George Ernest |
| 10. Walmsley, Walter Alfred | 19. Williams, William Langford |
| 10. Webb, Arthur Stuart | 21. Tanguy, François (Francis) |
| 11. Bisson, Charles | 23. Malloni, G |
| 11. Denison, Abraham | 23. Moss, Thomas |
| 11. Heyland, John Rowley Lunell | 24. Syvret, Edward Hocquard |
| 12. Burgin, James E | 25. Beloeil, Victor Jean Marie |
| 12. Dennison, James* | 27. Bannier, John* |
| 12. Gorin, John Frank | 27. Bonnier, Eugene |
| 12. Moxly, John Hewitt Sutton | 27. Hill, Norman Ernest Alfred |
| 12. Pezet, Adolphus | 28. Hingston, Edward |



IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE WHO FELL



**1st February, 1915
to
30th April, 1915**

April, 1915

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 02. Church, Theodore Mark | 25. Haines, Charles James |
| 02. Toms, Samuel Arthur | 25. Lynden-Bell, Donald Perceval |
| 03. Hill, William | 26. Allardice, Colin McDiarmid |
| 04. Jouanne, Auguste François | 26. Duhan, Francis Taylor |
| 04. O’Kerrins, Patrice Marie Ferdinand | 26. Jackson, John William |
| 07. Joret, Leon Jean Baptiste | 27. Cousins, Charles Hope |
| 10. Cornéc, Yves Marie | 27. Durand, Havilland Montague |
| 10. Pettifer, Henry Ernest | 27. Fallaize, Arthur John |
| 14. Dusoir, Albert Dominique Ismael | 27. Hamon, Winter Francis |
| 18. Joslin, Francis John | 27. Le Carré, François |
| 20. Hall, Henry Christopher | 27. Redden, John |
| 20. Hollister, Charles | 28. Evett, Samuel |
| 21. Smith, Bert W | 28. Jegou, François Marie |
| 22. Collet (Le Collette), Joseph Marie | 28. Marie, Philip John |
| 22. Le Mehaute, Jean François | 28. Mauger, Peter James |
| 22. Le Roux, Jean Marie | 28. Parker, Frederick Neville |
| 22. Theresse, Victor Alphonse Louis | 28. Somers, Martin Michael |
| 23. De Gruchy, Joshua Laverty | 29. Clark, Guy |
| 24. Bell, Francis de Beauvoir | 29. Le Mesurier, Alfred Clive |
| 24. Domaille, Charlie Fox | 29. Renaut, Alfred Edouard Hippolyte |
| 24. Hochet, Célestin Georges | 29. Richards, John James |
| 24. Warren, William Albert | 30. Pakenham, Charles John Wingfield |

Hello All

Although seemingly tempting, it was easy to resist the thought that this Journal's front cover would be graced by the image of a cake with ten candles stuck into it. It would clearly have marked the fact that the Group, from its very tentative beginnings, has now been going for ten years. Originally meant to be a way of sharing information between a few individuals on an *ad hoc* basis of what they were up to, it has somehow mushroomed into the full blown website that we have now, the global contacts that have resulted from that website, the Journals, and possibly most importantly, an improved awareness among today's resident and expatriate Islanders of how the Islands, and indeed their forebears, contributed to the Allied effort in defeating Germany and its allies. In short, the Group has gone a considerable way, at last, to plugging the historical gap that was 1914-1918 and correcting the inaccuracies that had previously existed, and it is perceived as 'the Islands' authority' on the Great War, in the way that the CI Occupation Society is for later events.

Should someone have been plugging away much earlier, say ten or twenty years before we began? Undoubtedly, but one wonders whether the results of such effort would have matched what we have and know today? The question is not to imply conceitedness on our part, rather that it recognises that the 'tools of the trade' in terms of computing and wider data access are far improved on what we saw ten years ago and what others might have used in, say, 1984. Although sometimes still difficult, it is generally easier nowadays than in days of yore!

But, what of the future? Over the next few years, with the centenaries of battles such as Gallipoli, Jutland, Verdun, the Somme, Passchendaele and Cambrai occurring, there will be continued interest, but will that interest wane once the Treaty of Versailles is signed? And, what future will there be for the Group and its prime intellectual asset, the website?

First, there are still a number of major topics for which a considerable amount of research is required in the years ahead, and the Frenchmen who left the Islands for France is one such example. Then, there are the *ad hoc* enquiries that frequently result in further material emerging about this or that chap. Should the Group be subsumed into one of the heritage organisations such as Jersey Heritage, one or both of the Sociétés, or the CIFHS, or would inter-Island politics interfere? At the moment, cash does not exchange hands, and the Group broadly runs upon the principle of the 'costs lying where they fall'. How can that be maintained if another organisation assumes the mantle? I for one would certainly be unhappy if, having created some of our website's data, I was to be charged to access it in the future. Questions, questions, for which I do not have the answers, but we should be thinking about them!

On a personal note, starting out with the sketchiest of knowledge regarding the Channel Islands in the Great War, I have since learnt a great deal, from reading and visiting various sites and sights, but also from fellow Group members.

So, here is to the next ten years!

The Front Cover

Lone Pine, an image likely to feature much on TV and in the press in the next few months, given the forthcoming centenary anniversary of the landings at Gallipoli. See also page 25.

CWGC Non-Commemorations

The only change since the last Journal is the submission to the CWGC for Laurence WL Anstee to be considered for commemoration. Having obtained the service records for both the RNAS and the RAF, it is thought that the submission is possibly one of the more 'risky' ones that we've offered to gain acceptance, but, if you don't ask? Fingers crossed!

Accepted

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

Being Progressed

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

Pending

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

TBA

Touzel, Walter H
Ferrer, Armand
Anderson, Frank B

Not for Submission

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

With the CWGC

Marquand, Clarence D
De Gruchy, Alfred
Anstee, Laurence WL

Rejected by CWGC

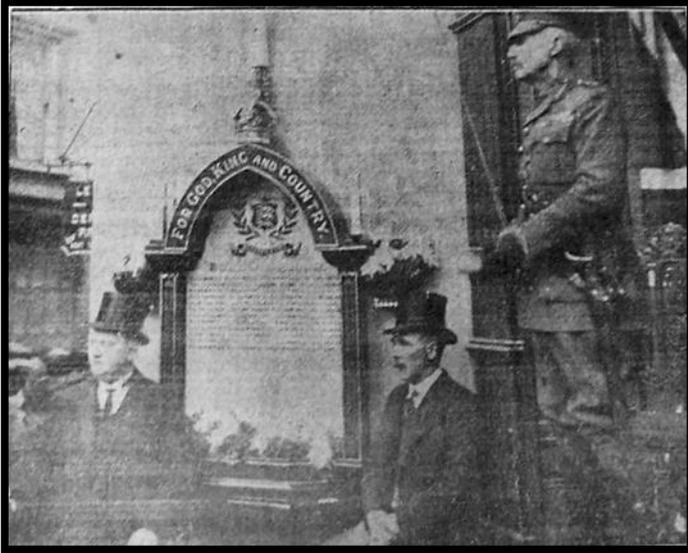
Adams, Frank H
Vibert, John E

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

The Reverend Simon Stock (Francis) Knapp

For several years it had not been possible to discover the whereabouts of Francis (or Simon Stock) Knapp at the time of the 1871 Census. Then, by chance, I hit upon the website www.familysearch.org, and on entering his name, I found that he was living at St Mary's RC College in Woolhampton, Berkshire, a school that later, in 1903, became part of Douai College. This countered the theory that, after the death of his parents in Jersey in 1869, his maternal grandparents back in Dublin had taken him into care. It is interesting to note that among the 72 scholars there at that time, there was a Jersey born lad, Allen Hanley, who was about 3 years his junior. Perplexed as to why I had not previously found Francis Knapp in Ancestry, I worked backwards to find that he was listed as 'Travis Hupp'!

The New St Peter Port War Shrine



The original war shrine for the Guernsey parish of St Peter Port was erected at the bottom of Smith Street and the top of the High Street in January, 1917 on what was then the gable end of Le Riche's Stores. It consisted of a walnut board with black lettering, surrounded by a zinc frame, with a bowl for flowers at the base. It was presented to the parish by Mr J Smith, a sanitary engineer and Mr EJ Dene, signwriter and unveiled with great ceremony in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the day. At this stage it bore 48 names.

By June, 1918 it was already too small for the ever growing number of names, and so was enlarged to form a triptych. The changes cost about £50 and were funded by public subscription, with the work again being done by Messrs Smith and Dene. The new shrine went up on the 2nd February, 1920 on the original site and stood there for 35 years. However, when Le Riche's stores needed painting in 1955 the triptych had to be taken down, and it was then noticed that it was in a very poor condition. The cost of repair was estimated at about £50. However the Douzaine of the day decided that the expense was unnecessary as the names of the men were by this time inscribed on the Bailiwick Memorial at the top of Smith Street. So the memorial was not replaced.



Two wooden copies of the triptych were made as Millennium projects but unfortunately they do contain some errors. One was placed in the St Peter Port Constables' Office while the other was erected in what was then Checker superstore, at that time, part of the Le

Riche Group, in the newly built Admiral Park. The store is now part of the Waitrose chain but the memorial remains just inside their front door near the cafeteria. However many people felt that there should be a proper memorial on the original site.

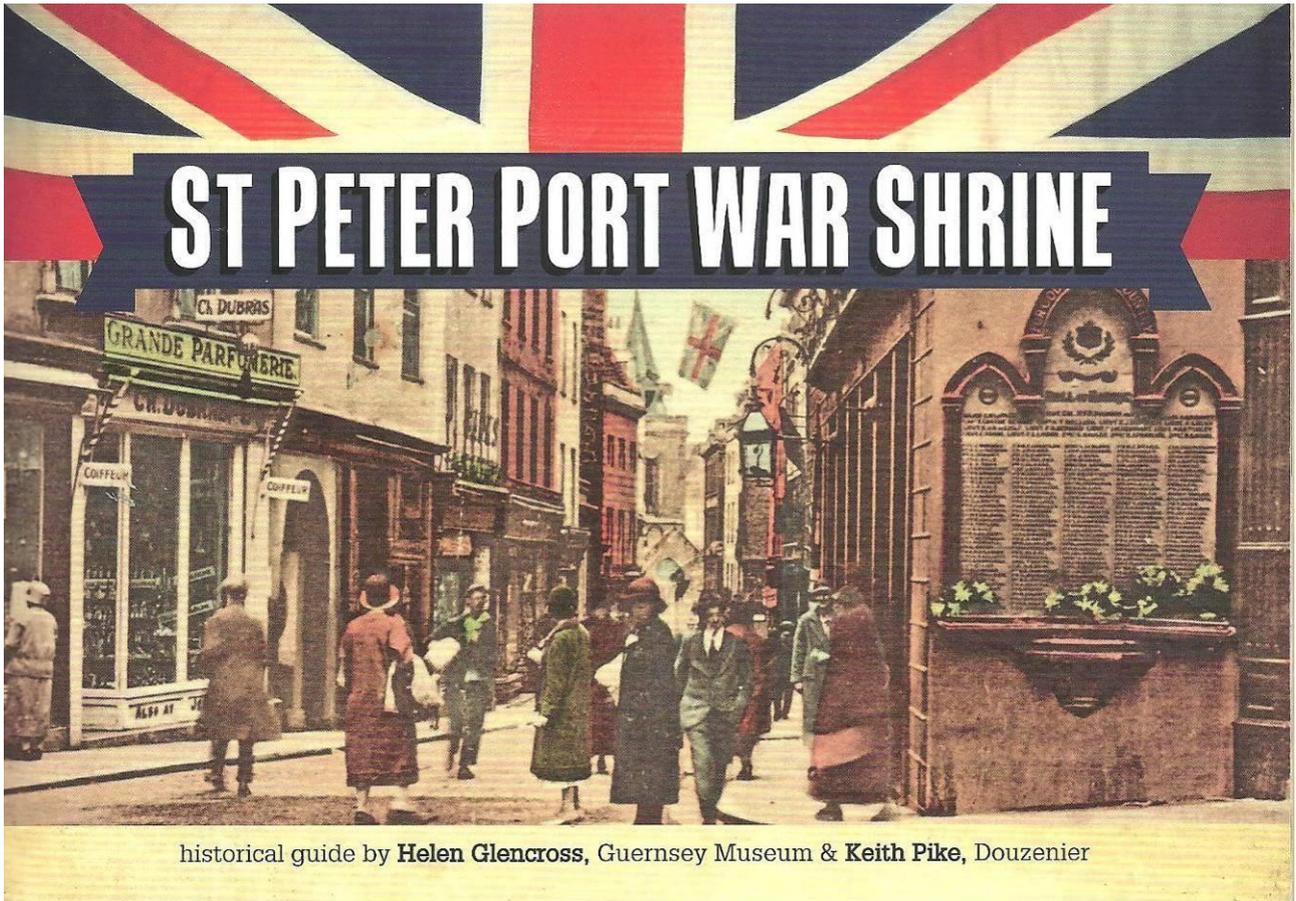


St Peter Port Douzenier Keith Pike led the move to have the memorial replaced and he saw his dream realised on the 7th November, 2014 when a copy of the shrine created in modern materials was unveiled at the original site which is now owned by a French bank). Like the earlier versions it was funded by public subscription. It was unveiled in a ceremony as similar as possible to the original with the current Lieutenant-Governor, Air Marshal Sir Peter Walker, performing the unveiling ceremony and a contingent from the Guernsey Military

History Company forming the Guard of Honour. A solitary trumpeter played the Last Post and the shrine was blessed by the Reverend Jonathan Le Tocq, Guernsey's Chief Minister.



A booklet (**Editor:** Shown overleaf) has been produced about the shrine and is available for a donation from Keith Pike c/o St Peter Port Constables' Office, Lefebvre Street, St Peter Port, GY1 2JS. It is an A5 size glossy booklet, well-illustrated, and containing information on all of the men listed on the Shrine.



1500 Guernsey Poppies By Liz Walton

This is a community project in Guernsey which aims to create approximately 1500 poppies, handmade by local people, each one commemorating the loss of a local man in the Great War. As well as the poppies which are the traditional symbol of British and Commonwealth losses, people are also crafting cornflowers, or *bleuets*, representing local men who gave their lives while serving with the French Armed Forces.



The idea was inspired by the ceramic poppies at the Tower of London and Portsmouth's 'Sea of Poppies' project. I read of these and had thought it would be a good idea to have a local equivalent to make people realise the scale of the Bailiwick's losses in the Great War. The original idea was to have a display in the Sunken Gardens behind the Bailiwick War Memorial to coincide with the 2014

Field of Remembrance. However bureaucracy dictated otherwise and the project nearly ended before it got going. We also wanted to involve local schools but, again, there were too many obstacles to this.

In the meantime people were latching on to the idea and poppies and cornflowers began arriving at my home and I had to decide what to do with them. Then the management of Hirzel House, a historic building opposite the Bailiwick Memorial at the top of Smith Street asked if we could decorate the building for a reception to follow the dedication of the St Peter Port war shrine. So we hurriedly created wreaths, garlands and table centres from the flowers we had received so far. Children had created tiny loom band poppies and we crocheted them together into long strings to weave around the railings outside the building. Wooden poppies were placed around the base of the trees outside. The display attracted a lot of attention and remained there for Remembrance Day and the project grew from there onwards.



Their next outing was in December at an event in the Stadium at Footes Lane to commemorate sportsmen of the Great War and also the Christmas Truce football match, photographs and memorabilia of the time were on display and local sporting heroes who fought and in some cases lost their lives were remembered at a wreath laying ceremony. Russell Doherty's field kitchen was on hand to

supply hot food which was most welcome on a cold day.

By this time, some of the flowers had been used to create a panel commemorating local men lost between August and December, 1914. It consisted of 65 poppies and 12 cornflowers set against an abstract background of poppy fields stretching into the distance. There are no set patterns for the flowers - the idea being that they are as individual as the men that they represent and the people who have created them. As many different styles as possible were used to create the panel which is currently on display with the other hand made flowers in the Priaux Library where it will remain until the end of this month.

Following that, the panel will be entered as a community project in the needlework section of the local Eisteddfod, and then the whole display will move to Castle Cornet for the Easter Weekend History Festival. In May the poppies (without panel or cornflowers) will be used to decorate the stage at St James' Concert and Assembly Hall (formerly the Garrison Church) for the Liberation Day concert. Although this is not 'Great War related' I felt that it was an appropriate use of them especially for the 70th Anniversary of the Islands' Liberation.



This summer should see the whole collection on display in the Town Church, with wreaths and garlands used to highlight memorials within the church. Parishioners operate a cafeteria when cruise ships are in so this should bring them to a wider audience. But the project itself is still ongoing. We currently have about 500 poppies and 100 cornflowers, with more coming in each week. Anyone is welcome to make them in any medium. The only stipulation is that the knitted, stitched and crochet ones are approximately life size so that they can be grouped together to form garlands and wreaths. If you want to make any poppies or need more information please contact me.

Naval Gazing – December 2014

There was a stage when, during the analysis of the last batch of naval records, it was felt that there was little more that could be discovered, and that it was becoming a chore rather than a pleasure. But, a batch, acquired from Kew in late November, has turned up with hints of some fascinating stories once more, and importantly the discovery of another Jerseyman to be added to that Island's Roll of Honour.

Already included on that Roll is the name of **Frederick Sewell** for which the JEP would report on the 30th March, 1918 that:

'It is with regret we chronicle the death of a loyal and gallant Jerseyman who was killed during the first days of the great German offensive, we refer to Lance Corporal Fred Sewell [who was killed on the 22nd], son of Mr and Mrs Sewell of 20 Union Street. This hero, who was highly respected locally, was in his 23rd year and joined the Royal Navy in November, 1913, he was invalided out in 1916 as a result of injuries received on active service, but loyally again volunteered and in July of that year joined the South Lancashire Regiment.'

The article was correct up to a point as to his naval service, he had indeed joined the RN in November, 1913, and had been seriously injured on board HMS Albermarle during a storm in the Pentland Firth on the 7th November, 1915 as it was bound for the Dardanelles. What the JEP did not do was to report the fact that Frederick had been discharged SNLR on the 31st January, 1916, this being the day before he had entered Bristol Prison for a six month sentence handed out by the civil authorities! On his release, on the 1st July, one suspects that he would have then been quickly whisked away for army service. Frederick and/or his parents had probably kept very quiet about this, but if the JEP had known, it would have been understandably tasteless to have referred to his time in 'nick', choosing to remember the hero and not the ex-convict.

It almost appears from **Arthur Shambrook's** record that he spent much of his 13 years of service 'on the run' and paying the consequences in terms of 'spells in cells' and sentences with liberal doses of Hard Labour. That did not stop him marrying and having a daughter, Iris, a few months after his discharge in April, 1914, while it is also unlikely that the RN would have asked him to sign on. But his daughter's birth was to be a blessing tinged with tragedy. Married and living in Portsmouth, she would die in September, 1941, while her widowed husband, Cyril Dodson, would be killed off the Anzio beach-head in February, 1944 while serving on board HMS Inglefield.

Another runner was **Julius Simon**. He lasted a mere 24 days in the RN in 1895, before 'taking off' and turning up in the USA in 1896. He settled in Tacoma, Washington and died there in November, 1963, on the day after JFK's assassination. The news that he had been in the Royal Navy was news to family members in the US, and there as a measure of curiosity where he boarded his ship, HMS Hyacinth, and where it was alongside when he ran.

However, having since looked at the Hyacinth's 'Ship's Log' during a more recent visit to Kew, it turns out that the ship was at Esquimalt at the southern end of Vancouver Island in Canada when he enlisted and when he ran three weeks later! It is interesting to note that the RN recruited overseas, but this was clearly done in a number of foreign stations.

John Sandy had a very good service record and he survived the Great War, only to die in the next and to be commemorated by the CWGC. Buried in Portsmouth, one might wonder whether his death resulted from a German air raid, but I think not. A good service record was also noted for **John Michael Smith**, but, dying in 1923, he would not live long to see a son, Francis Clifford, die in World War 2. In John's case, a good 50% of his service was spent with the Coastguard, much of it on the Irish coast, a task, one suspects that was necessary to prevent both loyalist and nationalist gun-running. While he is not commemorated in Jersey's Roll of Honour, at this distance, **Frederick Sadler's** death from a fractured skull in 1911 does sound suspicious.

Our last man is **William John Simon**, and he is the latest addition to the Roll of Honour. He was certainly not mentioned in the 1919 Roll, and his discovery has only come about as a result of this 'Naval Gazing' project, which is pleasing. His service record was good, and it seems that he was making steady progress in terms of promotion. But, by the time that he died, he had been away from his home in Portsmouth for over 2½ years, leaving a wife Ellen Louise, née Gosney, behind, and a 2 year old daughter, Nellie, and a son, William, who had arrived in the last quarter of 1912. William Senior would not have had time to change a nappy!

His ship, HMS Espiègle was in the East Indies fleet which looked after the area of the Gulf, Red Sea and the Indian east of Java, and of course, British commercial interests. That changed with the outbreak of war and the alliance of Turkey to the Germans. The ship was certainly active throughout the Mesopotamia campaign, as evidenced by William's slight wound in April, 1915, and navigating the Tigris was no easy task for the crew with the ever present risk of running aground whilst under fire. There is little to indicate what happened to William's wife and children subsequently, but the son does appear to have received his father's medals.

In conclusion, the latest batch (on Pages 42 to 45) has turned out to be one of variety, proving the worth of gaining new names (one for the JRoH, eleven for the JRoS). As a reminder, members living in Jersey should be able to see the service records in the Archive, while Mark Bougourd is also holding copies. But if accessing those is not possible, downloading (at £3.36) via the National Archive's website is the fall-back solution, but an overly expensive one if one is looking for ten or more names.

The Unknown Jerseyman at Outtersteene

Unfortunately, the combination of this article, along with the latest update on the situation regarding Chester Cecil Church (see Page 30), might just be described as a double bill of disappointment. While every effort has been made to identify the unknown Jerseyman in Grave II.H.59 at Outtersteene's Communal Cemetery Extension as being one of three men namely Privates Harry Richards, Walter Guille Hopkins and St Elmo Le Breton, it does appear that there is little circumstantial evidence that could survive the first blast of scrutiny if that evidence was submitted.

Given that we had known that the Unknown Jerseyman had been a member of the Jersey Company the research had started by very soon establishing that the Ploegsteert Memorial to the Missing covered the area around Outtersteene. From there, it was but a simple step to identifying the three men named above. Oddly, the three had died with two month intervals during 1918.

Readers may recall the fact that, for the two Unknown Jerseymen at Cerisy-Gailly and Bazentin-Le-Petit, the Group had been very kindly provided with map references of where the men were discovered and exhumed from by the CWGC, before re-burial. Thus, a similar request for information was again submitted to the CWGC in this case. Meanwhile, whilst waiting for the data to arrive, two other activities were underway.

The first was to analyse the War Diary of the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment to determine the relevant events and approximate sectors around the dates that saw the three Jerseymen losing their lives. These have been transcribed (with very light editing) into the three coloured boxes below, while it should be noted that the remnants of the Jersey Company were part of the Hampshire Battalion's Z Company, which until he would be injured, was commanded by Captain Cyril Ogier, MC.

30012 Pte Harry Richards (KIA 10th April, 1918)

War Diary Entry for the 10th April, 1918

Battalion left School Camp near Watou at 12.30 pm and bussed to a point between Bailleul and Nieppe. Here the enemy was reported to be advancing from Steenwerck which was about a mile to the south of the debussing point.

Y and Z Companies were ordered to advance on the village of La Crèche.
W and X companies consolidating a position in rear and remaining in support.

By the evening the line to the Bailleul-Armentieres road had been established, but touch with Nieppe could not be obtained and the situation near Armentieres was obscure.

The 34th Division withdrew through our lines at dusk.

Casualties. Other Ranks: 1 KIA, 8 Wounded, 8 to Hospital (Sick), 16 Reinforcements.

War Diary Entry for the 11th April, 1918

At 8 am, the dispositions were as follows:

X Company holding support line from Steenwerck Station to a small village called Trois Arbres with W, Z and Y Companies in consolidated positions in rear and 200-500 yards in front of La Crèche.

The left flank of the Battalion in this period was in the air.

At 11 am, W Company was ordered to advance through X Company on to Steenwerck, preceded by strong patrols.

These later reported the enemy in force, and the order was eventually countermanded by GOC Division.

During the afternoon our positions were subjected to fire by 77mm guns, 4.2" and 5.9" howitzers, and heavy trench mortars, and about 6.00 pm, the enemy tried to advance, but was checked by rifle and Lewis gun fire.

The night was quiet.

Casualties. Other Ranks: 6 KIA, 41 Wounded, 3 Missing, 2 to Hospital (Sick), 1 DOW.
Officers: 2 Lieuts FG Sharpe and WA Slater Wounded.

In Harry Richards' case, the Battalion had been resting along with the other units of the 29th Division when the Germans launched Operation Georgette on the 9th April, 1918. When the line of the German advance became clear to the senior British commanders, the Division was brought forward on the 10th, and as can be seen from the War Diary entry, the Battalion was advancing to contact at La Crèche, south-east of Bailleul, when it encountered German forces coming in the opposite direction. Harry was killed on this day and it does seem that it was in the area of La Crèche, Steenwerck Station and Trois Arbres. This is borne out by the Hampshire's Regimental History written by CT Atkinson and published in 1952 (However, it is caveated that there may be some inaccuracies given that it was written 30 years after the Great War).

29982 Pte Walter Guille Hopkins

War Diary Entry for the 12th June, 1918

Battalion relieved 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in the left sector of the Divisional front.

X Company in the front line, Y Company in reserve at Swartenbrouck with C Company, 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment in support.

W and Z Companies still in Brigade support.

Casualties. Other Ranks: 37 to Hospital (Sick).

War Diary Entry for the 14^h/15th June, 1918

On the night of the 14th, X Company withdrew to the support line leaving 1 Officer and 38 men in outposts.

Morning of the 15th at about 2.30 am, the enemy attacked and occupied our front line posts, also Lug Farm and Fantasy Farm.

At 10.30 am, X Company went up and occupied a disused trench west of Fantasy Farm.

At 1.30 pm, 2Lt HF Lambert, with a platoon of W Company, endeavoured to re-take Fantasy Farm but was unsuccessful.

At 5.00 pm, another attempt was made, reinforced by a platoon of X Company (No. 2) under 2Lt FC Morant, but this was also unsuccessful.

At 10.00 pm, 2Lt JP Seed with a platoon of Z Company and the other two platoons made another attempt to re-take the Farm, and this time, we were successful.

On the 14th

Casualties. Other Ranks: 21 to Hospital (Sick), 1 Reinforcement.
Officers: 2Lt JL Hathaway to Hospital (Sick).

On the 15th

Casualties. Other Ranks: 4 KIA, 25 Wounded, 7 Missing, 28 to Hospital (Sick), 1 DOW.
Officers: 2Lt JR Pouncey, Wounded and Missing.

War Diary Entry for the 16th June, 1918

At night the front line Company withdrew to the support Line but received orders to return at once.

Re-occupied former positions and occupied two posts of the Worcestershire Regiment, west of Ankle Farm.

Casualties. Other Ranks: 1 KIA, 5 Wounded, 21 to Hospital (Sick), 1 DOW.
Officers: A/Capt WJ West MC, MM, Wounded, 2Lt WA Slater to Hospital (Sick).

War Diary Entry for the 17th June, 1918

Quiet day.

Withdrew to Support Line. The reason for the withdrawals the last three days was

because gas was to be discharged but it was cancelled every time.

Casualties. Other Ranks: 2 KIA, 14 Wounded, 1 Missing, 3 to Hospital (Sick).
Officers: 2Lt JP Seed KIA, 2Lt HS Colbert Wounded,
2Lts FC Morant and HF Lambert to Hospital (Sick).
2Lt JW Pedder from Hospital.

War Diary Entry for the 20th June, 1918

The 29th Division was relieved in the Vieux Berquin sector by the 31st Division.
The Battalion was relieved by 2.00 am and marched to La Kreule.

A very wet night.

Casualties. Other Ranks: 3 from Hospital, 2 Reinforcements.

By June the lines had again become comparably stable with tit-for-tat raids by both sides. Walter Hopkins was one of the two men, highlighted above, who was killed on the 17th June, 1918. The other man to be killed was Lance Corporal Charles Fox, another of the Jersey Company, who was buried in Cinq Rues British Cemetery which is about two miles to the west of Hazebrouck. This Cemetery had been used by units and the Field Ambulances of 29th Division during the summer of 1918, and unusually for the Western Front, there are only two out of the 226 men buried there who are Unknown. Even then, the two men's Regiment or Corps are known, but Walter is neither of them.

Also killed on that same 'Quiet day' was Second Lieutenant James Parrott Seed, a 34 year old Mancunian, who, having commanded a platoon in W Company, was now carrying out the same role with Z Company. One might think that he was with Hopkins and Fox when he was killed, however, he is buried in Outtersteene Cemetery. There is further information on him, and the circumstances behind his burial will be examined later.

Although some of the War Diary dates have been omitted above, it is clear that the Battalion was in the line to the west of Vieux Berquin as stated, while Ankle, Fantasy and Lug Farms are clearly shown on the trench maps.

29998 Pte St Elmo Le Breton

War Diary Entry for the 4th August, 1918

Battalion moved into support behind Strazeele, taking over from the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. Battalion Headquarters is in the Chateau Pradelles.

Casualties. Other Ranks: 1 Wounded, 1 Wounded (Self Inflicted Wound).

War Diary Entry for the 10th August, 1918

A small operation is being arranged for straightening the Divisional front.

Casualties. Other Ranks: 4 Wounded.
Officers: 2Lt JW Pedder from Hospital.

War Diary Entry for the 11th August, 1918

The operation, mentioned above, was carried out in the afternoon. The 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers took 6 prisoners.

W Company conformed to their movements on their left and met with no opposition.

Casualties. Other Ranks: 2 KIA, 1 to Hospital (Sick).
Officers: 2Lt LJL Cotten to Hospital (Sick).

In August, the Battalion was again brought forward, at first going into the support line. During the period the Battle of Amiens was launched and the '100 Days to Armistice' was underway (even though the 4th of that month was the 100th day and not the 8th when Amiens kicked off!) The Hampshires were put to supporting one of the most detested types of small military operations undertaken on the Western Front, the line straightening attack which often seemed to be a manpower expensive way of acquiring a few more yards of trenches. Here the Battalion lost two men killed on the periphery of the operation, possibly thanks to German artillery, one of them being St Elmo Le Breton, the other a Pte William Moore who had originated from Halifax.

The Battalion's casualties were comparatively light during the period of the 8th to the 23rd August, but it is interesting to see that of the fifteen men who died in the Strazeele sector, twelve were buried at Borre British Cemetery, while three, St Elmo, William Moore and a Lance Corporal William Gould, who was killed on the 23rd, are on Ploegsteert.

With three sectors clearly identified, the second activity was to acquire copies of the trench map(s) and overlay the approximate locations of the three sectors, and so a 'photographic sortie' was carried out at Kew in late-November. Inconveniently, the coverage required four trench maps, namely Sheet numbers 27 SE, 28 SW, 36 NW and 36A NE, so the task was a little backbreaking to get the right focal length and clarity of image. However, the three sectors were overlaid in red, and, as the accompanying marked-up modern day map (see Page 40) shows, they are quite separate (Strazeele-Vieux Berquin 2½ miles, Vieux Berquin-La Crèche 6½ miles and La Crèche-Strazeele 7 miles). Thus, an accurate exhumation map reference would have proven conclusive. Well, that was the theory!

Unfortunately, the CWGC came back with the news confirming that Exhumation and Re-Burial Reports did not exist for Outtersteene, and as it now seems, a number of other cemeteries in the area around Hazebrouck. The reason is not known, but it is assumed that these specific records were never passed to the CWGC in the 1920s. As a result of subsequent dialogue, the best that could be provided was a full listing of the men buried whether known or unknown, and it includes six known and eleven unknown Guernseymen. The question now became one of whether sufficient circumstantial material could now be found, given that there is no exhumation map reference for the Unknown Jerseyman.

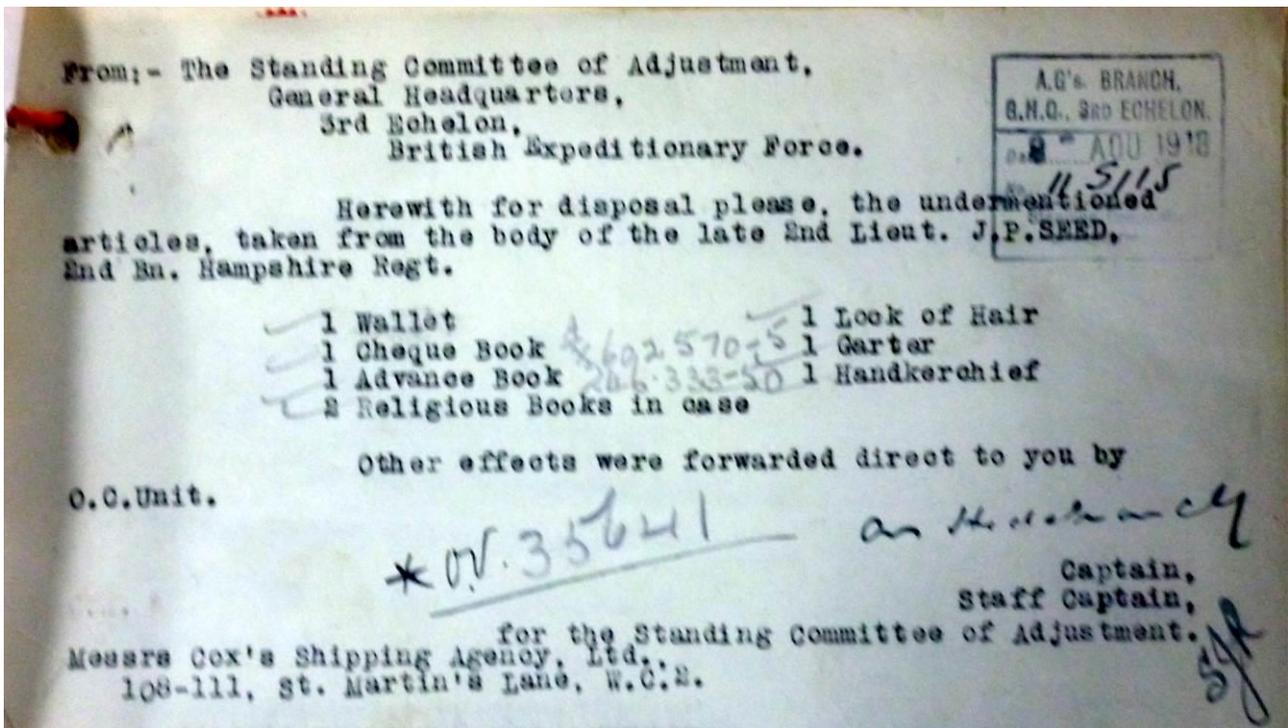
To try and answer this, was it possible that the data regarding the Guernseymen's actions resisting the Germans during Operation Georgette be of help? To assess this, the RGLI's positions at various stages of the Battle of the Lys cited by Eddie Parks in *Diex Aix* have been drawn on the map in blue. Comparing the dates and timings in *Diex Aix* with those in the RGLI War Diary (WO 95/2302/1), there are one or two discrepancies, but this is only too understandable. What can be ascertained is that the Battalion was in the defensive line '5' in the early hours of the 12th April and at defensive line '8' on the 14th when it was

relieved. It was between these two lines that the Battalion incurred most of its dead, 25 on the 12th, and a further 52 on the next day, having had 13 killed on the 11th and 1 on the 14th. But of course, the 'fog of war' had descended and any accurate divisions between dates, times and defensive lines were blurred.

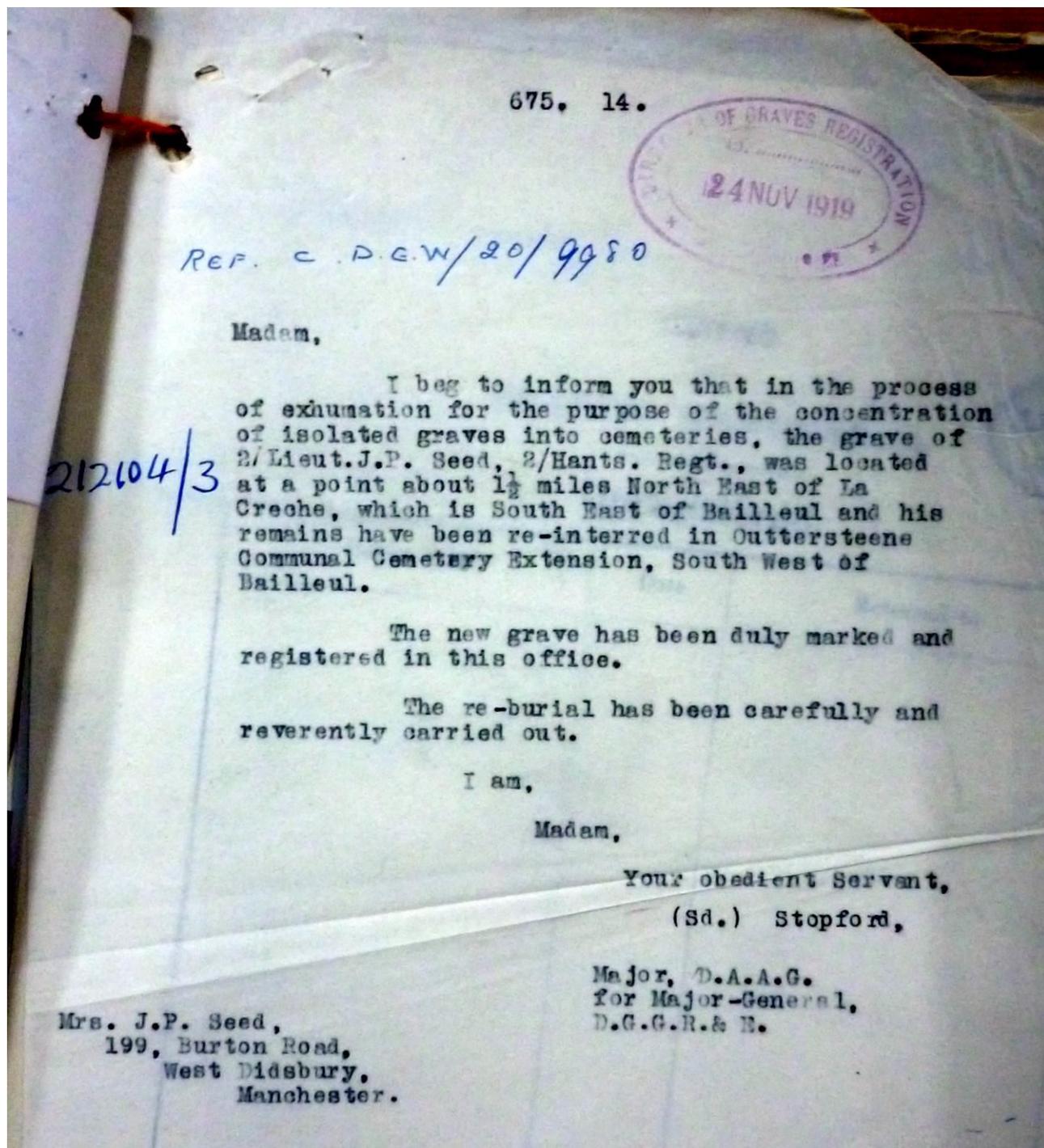
However, the analysis does show that the preponderance of RGLI deaths took place in the fields some 1 to 2 miles to the east of Vieux Berquin, and by association, the Unknown Jerseyman in between Pte Arthur Chapman and the Unknown RGLI man might very likely have been Walter Hopkins. However this appears too simplistic.

Turning to the CWGC data it shows that Outtersteene contains 17 men from the RGLI, 11 Unknown and 6 Known (Chubb, Chapman, De Carteret, Edmunds, Tapp and Tostevin – Plowright is excluded as he has a Special Memorial and maybe one of the Unknown). Their locations, the Unknowns are listed in the next Item, are plotted on the accompanying cemetery map (see Page 41) which shows that they were well spread. However, this may be no more than an indication of vagaries in the recovery, exhumation and reburial process which was surely physically and mentally taxing on those who undertook this task. But the dates when the 6 Known (and Plowright) died were either the 12th or the 13th, and this would put them in between defensive lines '5' and '8' when they fell, lending further support to the theory that Walter Hopkins was the man.

We can now consider Second Lieutenant James Seed with the thought that his War Office file (NA WO 339/112480) might just offer up a clue with the most obvious source of information as to where he may have been originally buried being the Casualty Form - Active Service (AF B103). Thus, his file was looked at in late-January, during a recent visit to Kew, and it did indeed contain a Casualty Form. But unfortunately, no map reference for his original place of burial was noted, although it obviously had a record that he had been KIA on the 17th June. However, two memoranda were found, the first one shown being below:



It is clear from this document dated 8th August, 1918 (from the 'Aou' it is clear that someone had acquired a French date stamp!) that 2Lt Seed's body had been accessible for someone to recover those of his personal effects on it, any time up to some seven weeks earlier. It first glance, it does appear to be a lengthy period before the list of items were returned, but one presumes that time was expended to ensure that all outstanding monies, due either to 2Lt Seed's estate or to the Exchequer were properly identified.



But it is the second document from the Directorate of Graves Registration and Exhumation (the CWGC's forerunner), shown above and dated 24th November, 1919, that sets the cat amongst the pigeons in terms of the efforts to identify our Unknown Jerseyman! It shows that 2Lt Seed's body was exhumed 1½ miles north east of La Crèche, and a distance of some 7½ miles from the Vieux Berquin sector where he was thought to have been killed!

How could this be? His personal effects were recovered by the British between the 17th June and the 8th August of that year, a period when the frontlines on the Lys battlefield were reasonably static. At that time, and until late August, La Crèche was in German hands, so it seems doubtful that they would have moved his body. That Major Stopford, the DAAG, and his team had identified the wrong man in the chaotic aftermath of war is of course possible, but that is stretching it somewhat to make the suggestion given that the letter is quite precise, and in any case there is no evidence to say so. The best that can be presently offered is that sometime after the 8th August, 1918, and during the remainder of that year, some form of preliminary battlefield clearance was undertaken, albeit in a somewhat haphazard fashion.

Cat amongst the pigeons indeed, 2Lt Seed's perambulations *post-mortem* have effectively resulted in any proposal to the CWGC being regarded as a non-starter! If he could be moved that far from Vieux Berquin, then why not Walter Hopkins? If he was found near La Crèche then Harry Richards may also have been found? As to St Elmo Le Breton, he was killed near Strazeele, and a couple of temporary cemeteries there were closed as a result of Outtersteene being established. 2Lt Seed's movements cannot be discounted. So, it is with considerable disappointment that this line of research has ground to a halt for the present. But, who knows? At some point in the future 'new' data will turn up that will shed light on what did happen, and which may help identify the Unknown Jerseyman.

Unknown Islanders

As a by-product of research for the previous item, we now have a list of the 26 Unknown Islanders buried in the cemeteries shown below:

Guernseymen:

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

Bazentin-Le-Petit	A.3	Poelcapelle *	XXII.D.20
Cerisy-Gailly French	II.A.6	Outtersteene Cemetery	II.H.59

*As advised by the CWGC on 23rd February, 2015

Pte Philip George Cauchard



Anna Baghiani at the Société Jérsiaise Museum recently received the accompanying photograph from a French gentleman who had found Philip's disc in a field near St Omer and wished to return it to the family. A member of the Jersey Company, it does seem that he went through the war relatively unscathed serving with the Royal Irish Rifles and the Hampshire Regiment.

His parents had come from Portbail in France, while he was living in Georgetown at the time of the 1911 Census, married and with three children. His son Alfred apparently served during WW2 while Philip may have been in the UK throughout the Occupation, returning to the Island in 1945. It seems that he died, aged 90, in Oxford in 1972. Alfred seems to have lived in Surrey until the 1980s, while links with the Island appear to have vanished. It has been suggested that it is given to the Museum if no relatives can be found, but perhaps one of the readers may be better informed and can advise Anna.

Private Michael Thomas Sarre POW
By Simon J Hamon

I had never come across the Guernsey Prisoner of War Care Committee, until I purchased a receipt for a payment made to them on 2nd March, 1918. It was made by a Miss G Sarre for eight shillings for a parcel to be sent to Prisoner of War No. 1403, (see below) and so my investigation began.

GUERNSEY PRISONERS' OF WAR CARE COMMITTEE.

5 Ann's Place, GUERNSEY *March 2nd 1918*

Received of *Miss G. Sarre*

the sum of _____ Pounds

8 Shillings _____ Pence

for *parcel* Prisoner of War No. *1403*

£ - 8. 0 *M. M. Hall*
p. f. Honorary Treasurer

Pollet - Star Co., 20/2/18

Having looked at Service Personnel from Guernsey, who served in the Great War it was evident that the Prisoner of War (POW) number matched that of a man's service number for the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry (RGLI), the man turning out to be Michael Thomas Sarre born in 1897, the son of Michael and Alice Mary Sarre of Ilford Place, Les Rue Frairies St Andrew's, Guernsey. Michael Thomas had two sisters, Lilian Mary (b.1893) and Gladys Amy (b.1901). Clearly his sister Gladys was the person who had paid for the parcel.

His military records show that he was a Private, with service number 1403, initially in the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion, RGLI having joined up on the 4th April, 1917 at the age of 19 with his profession given as a Market Gardener, residing at Rosenheim, St Andrew's. Michael Thomas was a stereotypical Guernseyman being just 5' 3½". He was transferred into No. 2 Platoon of 'A' Company, of the 1st (Service) Battalion, RGLI. He left Guernsey, first sailing

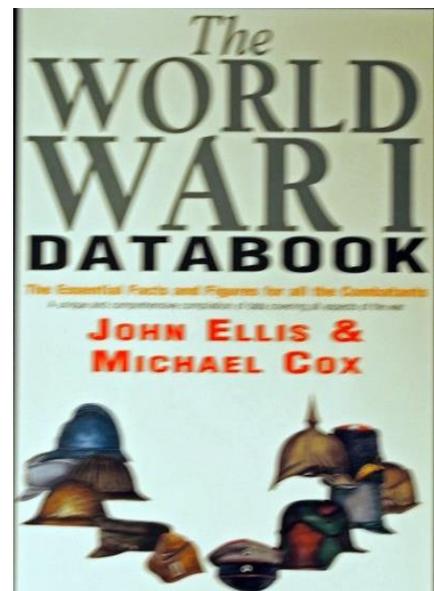
to Southampton on the 23rd September, 1917, and then travelling onto Le Havre on the 27th September, 1917. From this he was transferred to the front and on the 1st December, 1917 when he was listed as Missing in Action But, on the 14th December, 1917, he was confirmed as a POW, having been captured, most probably at Masnières and Les Rues Vertes. Michael Thomas was RTU (Returned to Unit) on the 19th November, 1918 and was immediately given home leave from the 20th November, 1918 until the 19th March, 1919. He then returned to England and was formally demobilised on the 20th January, 1919, He was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal for his service albeit short other than his time as a POW.

As yet I have been unable to confirm where he was held as a POW from his capture on the 1st, December, 1917 until his release some time about the 19th November, 1918. Any help with this part of his history would be welcomed by the author.

Book Reviews

The World War I Data Book The Essential Facts and Figures for all the Combatants By John Ellis & Michael Cox (Aurum Press) Review by Peter Tabb

Unusually this is not a book for reading, it is a book for dipping into, a researcher's goldmine. This is a staggeringly comprehensive and authoritative source of information on the Great War and the armed forces, equipment, economies and losses of the 21 major combatant nations (including the British dominions) from Austria-Hungary to the United States. For those who, like me, prefer to think of the First World War as the Great War, the title is explained by the fact that this is a companion volume to the World War II Databook by John Ellis that preceded it (and which also sits on my bookshelf).



This book, the result of many years of research, is, authors claim, unique.; never before has so much information about the Great War been assembled between a single set of covers. For students, enthusiasts, historians, researchers, war gamers and anyone else interested in those four years of conflict, it is quite simply indispensable. It is coffee table sized and with 325 pages, is divided into eight sections.

The War in Maps provides sequences of detailed maps tracing the course of the war on both the western and eastern fronts, in Italy, the Middle East and Africa.

In **Command Structures** organigrams are used to show the organisation and personnel of the governments and military of all the combatant nations.

Orders of Battle not only shows the forces deployed by all sides at key stages on all fronts, it also includes lists of all divisions raised by every country with details of their service records. The Navies section covers the hunting down and destruction of German commerce raiders by Allied cruisers (although SMS *Wolf* left Germany, went raiding worldwide and sailed back unscathed to Germany), the naval engagements in the North Sea and the forces involved in convoys and the U-boat campaign.

The **Tables of Organisation and Equipment** provide organigrams showing the organisation, manning and equipment of representative units from the armies and air forces of the combatants.

Strengths provides statistics on the military forces deployed by each country at key points in the war, as well as figures for their merchant marines and total manpower resources.

Casualties and Losses sets out the figures for losses, by country and service, including estimates of civilian casualties.

Production provides statistics for each nation's production and imports of key raw materials and munitions, year by year.

Hardware consists of a series of tables showing the critical characteristics of the weapons used, including aircraft, ships, artillery and mortars, machine guns and tanks.

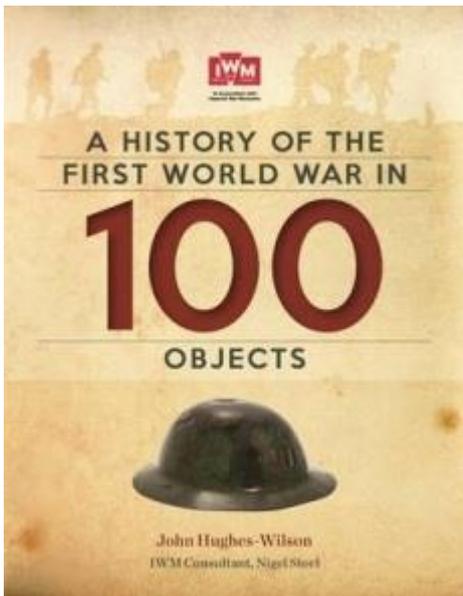
Despite the continuing proliferation of books about the Great War, very few of them attempt to offer any kind of systematic and comprehensive presentation of basic details about the organisation and deployment of all the various armies, navies and air forces, or about their relative success in getting men and materials to the battle fronts. This lacuna is very adequately addressed by the World War I Databook although it does not make for great reading and, indeed, I would defy anyone to actually read it from cover to cover and not have his or her head spinning with the vast amount of detail laid out on the pages, often in very small print.

It is very evident that the book strives to present an all-embracing database of the essential facts and figures about the military conduct of the Great War. Some of the data is familiar. However, while old favourites such as the British divisions on the Somme, or the technical specifications of a Sopwith Camel, a dreadnaught battleship or a German U-boat are included. So too, for example, are thumbnail combat records for every Austro-Hungarian division, full orders of battle for the Kerensky Offensive of 1917, details of US naval aviation in Europe, iron ore production in occupied Luxembourg, cabinet changes in Bulgaria, comparative casualties in Africa, etc. It has always been known that the Great War was the first *world* war – this book endeavours to give this concept a database upon which to stand.

The authors address what many might regard as a major omission - a lack of any biographical entries - by asserting that this is one area of Great War history that is already very well covered. This is not to say that there are no names in the book since the section on Command Structures is largely given over to them. Another apparent omission is that there is no index. However the layout of the book and the manner in which the data is displayed renders an index superfluous.

I cannot say that I enjoyed this book because I have not actually read it! What I have done is to dip into it time and again while reading other works and discovered, for instance, that an article in an otherwise authoritative magazine stating that the raid on Scarborough in December, 1914 by the High Seas Fleet's First Scouting Group was led by SMS *Seydlitz*. That raid branded the German Navy as 'baby-killers', but was actually carried out by SMSs *Derfflinger* and *von de Tann* (SMS *Seydlitz* having led the attack on Hartlepool). So there.

This is very much a book for the researcher and, for the lover of details (such as your reviewer), a Great War bookshelf essential.



A History of the First World War in 100 Objects
By John Hughes-Wilson
and IWM Consultant, Nigel Steel
Octopus Books (448 pages, £30.00)

With such a title, the initial reaction was that it reminds one of those books, written by American management gurus, with rather sweeping titles such as 'How to run a Multi-National Corporation in 5 Easy Lessons' sort of thing. Nor would it normally appear on this reviewer's bookshelf and certainly not at the princely sum of £30! How it did, was thanks to being successful in an on-line IWM draw that asked you to send in your name and so on. Perhaps then, it is only right to be kind about the book, given the IWM's goodness in pulling out my name!

But, in fairness, it must be said that it is an excellent, well-illustrated, and well-presented piece of work. In a similar vein to many of those books which use quotes from this or that soldier, the Objects have been selected from the full IWM inventory, and not just those at Lambeth. In it pictured, for example, is the Coastal Motor Boat of naval Lieutenant Augustus Agar, VC, which is to be found at Duxford, along with a Simplex Trench Locomotive. Of course, many of the Objects in the Book also feature in the Great War Galleries including the 'Soixante-Quinze', the Sopwith Camel and the Mark V Tank. There are also documents, Field-Marshal Haig's Special 'Backs to the Wall' Order, a Body Density Map showing the number of men buried in each of the map's squares for the Somme, and Private Thomas Highgate's Charge Sheet. There is a good balance between the 'heavy metal' and the ephemera, and all objects in between, some of them quite unusual such as the mounted head of a pig called Tirpitz!

Each object has its own history and this is briefly covered for all of the objects, not least Tirpitz, who was a 'crew member' of the sole surviving ship from Admiral von Spee's East Asia Squadron, the SMS Dresden. When the Dresden was cornered by HMS Glasgow and HMS Kent off Chile in March, 1915, it was scuttled and among the debris, Tirpitz was seen to be swimming around and around. A British rating leapt overboard to save the pig, nearly drowning in the process! The pig, at first named Denis, was later handed over to Whale Island (HMS Excellent then as now?), renamed Tirpitz, before dying in 1919 and having his head stuffed and his trotters made into the handles of a carving set. (Apologies if this is all being hammed up a little!)

At the same time, the objects are also set against a particular context within the Great War. Agar's CMB is part of the wider story of the Allies fighting the Bolsheviks, while Tirpitz's tale relates to the war in the Pacific and the South Atlantic (including Coronel and the Falklands). Not surprisingly, the 'Soixante-Quinze' has the reader looking at Verdun. On the more general side of the War, various aspects are looked at broadly, including camouflage, communications and military mining. The Simplex Locomotive, referred to earlier, is connected to Logistics whilst Private Highgate's Charge Sheet features in the Chapter on Military Discipline and Desertion.

Given that the average 'page per object' figure is around three once the peripheral pages and the illustrations are discounted, the author provides a balanced and straightforward historical context. It allows the reader to dip into specific paragraphs as seen fit. The

Chapter dealing with Military Discipline and Desertion, as an example, reminds the reader that factors such as today's PTSD were not understood if not adequately known about, while the death penalty was on the statute books as it was considered to be the ultimate deterrent for maintaining discipline. Too often, as in this case, he also reminds us that we should not set the findings of 100 years ago in today's legal and medical environment.

Overall, and it is not just because it was a freebie, the book is to be commended, and at least it should appear on library shelves. It brings together a look at the serious business of war, along with the odd glance at the quirky, not least at a Dummy Called Douglas! It is a book that is worth borrowing.

The Imperial War Museum's new Great War Galleries.

After several years of restructuring and refurbishment, 2014 saw the opening of the Great War's new galleries in the IWM. Much praised and much visited in the early days, by the end of January, when the memsahib and I visited, the visitor numbers, although still seemingly high, no longer requiring queue management of the 'I counted them in...' variety that had existed last summer. Was it all worth the money?

First of all, there is more emphasis on the use of audio-visual effects, generally excellently done in themselves, while the exhibit/artefact count is much reduced. Gone for example is the trench tableau with the Lewis Gunner popping away at an imaginary Hun. The 'Ole Bill' bus has also vanished along with the BE2 aircraft suspended the roof to be replaced by the more modern Harrier GR9 aircraft. There has also been a knock on effect in terms of floor space, the Galleries are larger, probably to provide room for the AV gizmos while reducing elbow room for WW2 exhibitions, the Blitz Experience and the 1940s house apparently two such casualties of the floor-space war.

Money and building space constraints are always going to be a problem for the IWM, but the more that I have reflected on our recent visit, the more that I have felt that the ethos of the Museum in London is perceptibly changing, particularly in terms of including Britain's wars and skirmishes since the end of WW2. This is akin to what can be seen up at IWM-North in Manchester, although their other facilities, namely the War Rooms, HMS Belfast and Duxford, can deal with convenient historic boundaries. Of course, one could say shift out all the armour to the Tank Museum at Bovington, or the aircraft to the RAF Museum at Hendon, but there remains a need for the IWM to bring together the strands of both World Wars, and so there must be some larger hardware on show. Is the solution one of returning the IWM to its original ethos and getting IWM-North to focus on post-1945 conflict?

And what of the Holocaust exhibition and Lord Ashcroft's VC and GC exhibition containing medals from pre-1914 and post-1945 days?

Turning to the contents of the Galleries, they look at various aspects of the Great War, from a mixture of chronological and topic based themes. On entry into the exhibition there is a look at the British peoples before the War and a few ship models on display to represent the Empire's naval and commercial might. Later on other exhibits look at women's work, recruiting, conscientious objectors, conscription, shell manufacture and so forth. Some of the major battles get covered, Jutland with a naval 4" gun and the Somme with the hour long 1916 film running continuously. There are uniforms for the French, Germans and British while Verdun features with a 'Soixante-Quinze' on display. The exhibitions on the Armistice, Versailles and the inter-war years bring the visit an end with

the rise of Communism and Fascism, while a temporary grave marker and the odd prosthetic limb or two serves as a bitter reminder that wars cause casualties. Badges, buttons, medals and other such artefacts are mixed with photographs, letters, signals and pamphlets which were particularly fascinating to study, and I spent a lot of time on these.

As has been touched on already, there are space constraints and as a result, there are deficiencies in terms of the exhibits, Passchendaele was little featured if at all, while present day complaints from former dominions are somewhat merited with little on their contribution. There are 'dead' areas where the space has been laid out to lead the visitor onto the next topic rather than be filled with further artefacts. In terms of lighting, it is of variable quality. Hoping to use one or two photographs taken on the day in this article, the shadows have precluded that, however the signage is generally well lit and legible.

Who is the exhibition designed for? No doubt the answer would be for those aged from 9 to 90 years, but I would suggest mainly for those at the younger end of that scale, and there are a number of 'touchy-feely' items for them to use but, we 'older boys' can also have a go and fail, as I did, with a photographic magnifying glass, to spot tanks stranded in the Flanders mud! Notwithstanding the more general observations, I spent most of my time from 'Doors Open' until about 3.30 pm, fresh air and refreshment breaks (at an excellent cafeteria) excepted, in the Galleries trying to absorb what was on display, and there is indeed, still much to absorb. I think that several return trips are needed to gain a better appreciation.

A Gallipolean Reprise



We are just a couple of months away from ceremonies at Gallipoli that will most certainly be featured in the media, and rightfully so, albeit the reports being accompanied by various commentators and experts expounding their theories. In a pre-emptive strike I thought that

I would share a few new photographs from my visit to the peninsula back in 2009. The image on the previous page however, pre-dates that visit by a hundred years and shows the infamous 'V' Beach with Seddulbahir Fort beyond. Coincidentally, I took the following photograph from a similar vantage point.



Looking down, one can easily recognise the ease with which the Turks could deliver enfilading machine gun and rifle fire on the troops landing from the SS River Clyde and the other vessels, and 'V' Beach Cemetery is a testament to that with the men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers suffering severely.



The landings at Gallipoli are often offered up as a model for future amphibious landings, not least D-Day. So, it was poignant to find the Special Memorial headstones in 'V' Beach for the three Ryans, side by side, a forerunner possibly to 'Saving Private Ryan'?

One of the more noticeable aspects of the British Cemeteries on Gallipoli is that the Cross of Sacrifice, a tradition feature in CWGC Cemeteries in France and Flanders, does not feature. To a large extent, this is in deference to Muslim sensitivities, however, as can be seen at Lone Pine (front cover) and elsewhere, a more subtle approach is followed. Men's grave markers are to the same low height pattern as those of the Ryans above, not least

because of the risk of earthquakes in the region. Religious emblems apart, there are many similarities in the Turkish 57th Regiment Cemetery and Memorial Park pictured below. As with many of the British Special Memorials, most of the markers here are symbolic.



The French National Cemetery, pictured left at Morto Bay is, by comparison, far more stark. As can be seen, they have used fence pickets from which to fashion the crosses, and have attached aluminium plates with each man's details stamped on. No expense spared!



Among the headstones that are more widely visited, we can include the one for Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick, the 'Man with the Donkey' who brought severely wounded men

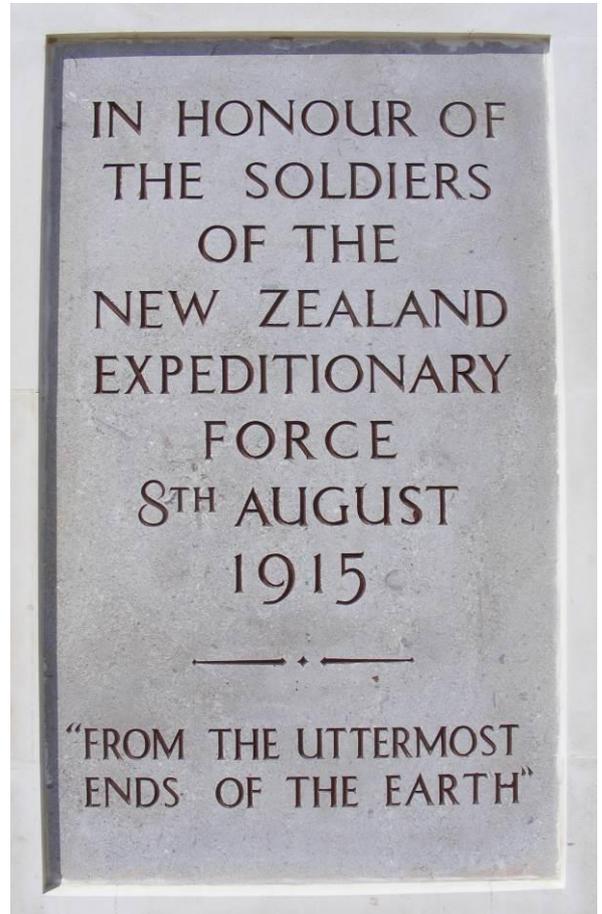
down from the frontline for treatment and evacuation, before being killed. This was evident from the number of poppies 'Blue Tacked' to his headstone pictured below, while his actions were commemorated by an Australian stamp issue 50 years ago.



The last headstone is that of Trooper William Baker, and he is buried in Embarkation Pier Cemetery. His epitaph is clearly one of the more fascinating that can be seen in CWGC Cemeteries in Gallipoli, and indeed elsewhere.

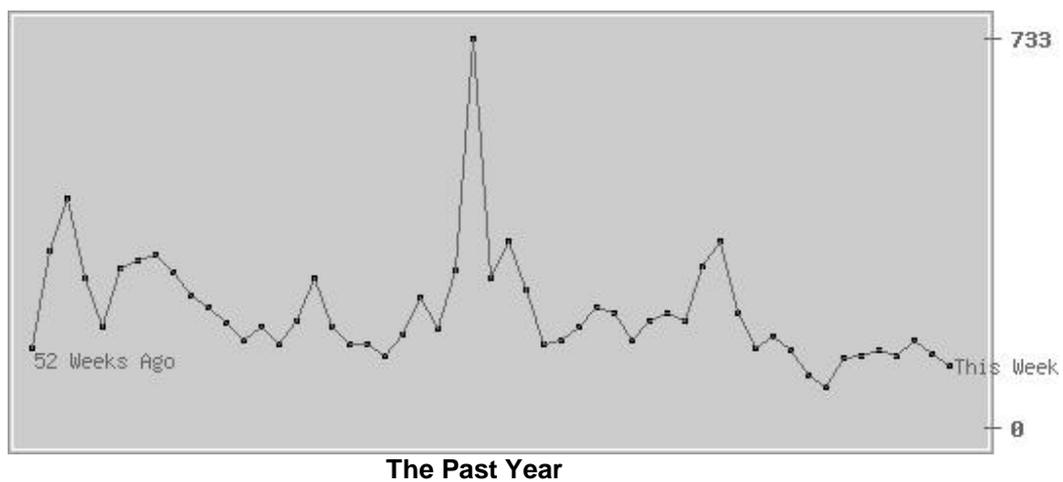
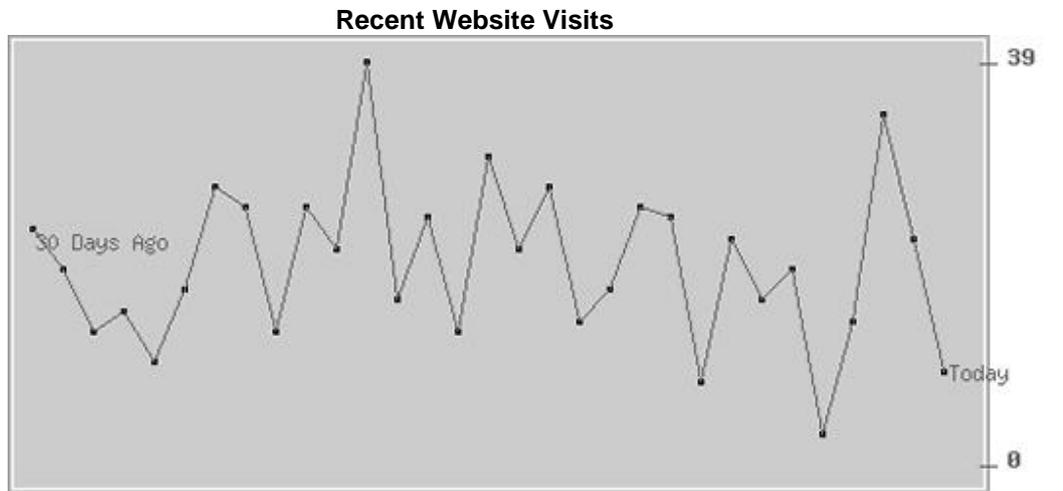
On the next page is a view of Anzac Cove, taken from near Plugge's Plateau as I recall. The terrain is very much to the advantage of defenders, but in the first few hours of the landings, the Turkish troops were very much in the minority. This changed throughout that day as reinforcements arrived from the northern end of the peninsula.

The last two photographs are of the NZ Memorial on Chunuk Bair, a reminder of the New Zealanders being part of the ANZAC Division. But, I for one would welcome being told where the phrase 'From the Uttermost Ends of the Earth' originates? Does anybody know?



Website Workings By Roger Frisby

The total number of website visits has now reached around 50,360, an additional 2060 visits since the last Journal was published in November.



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

- Guernsey Roll of Honour – 1472 names (up by 1)
- Guernsey Roll of Service – 6228 names (up by 4)
- Jersey Roll of Honour – 1640 names (unchanged)
- Jersey Roll of Service* – 7500 names (unchanged)

* Jersey RoS & RoH are updated in batches.

635 Sgt Chester Cecil Church and Fromelles

Readers will recall that in Journal 56 I wrote that: *‘Nothing has emerged as to why Chester Church was not identified at the last Fromelles Panel, even after writing twice to the responsible department. A letter has now gone to the Australian Deputy Minister of Defence asking for an explanation!’*

Since that comment, I have received a very nice letter from the Deputy Minister's Chief of Staff which has been copied and reproduced in full on Page 39.

After some six years of work in trying to locate Chester, it is a somewhat disappointing result, but, is it curtains down on this piece of research? Possibly not, for the first point that must be remembered is that, at some stage after the Battle, the Germans handled his body for they were able to return his identity disc to the British authorities whilst his name had also appeared on their 'Death List'. If we fully accept the Project's findings that he is not buried at Fromelles, and thus was not in the burial pits at Pheasant Wood, then he must have been buried somewhere else by the Germans? If so, where? I have a vague recollection that this idea was mooted a few years ago by TV researcher, Peter Barton, during a programme on Fromelles. A line of further investigation perhaps!

The other line of thought is a little unchivalrous in terms of bringing into question the virtues of Chester's mother, Susannah. The two sample providers were male, and were both part of the male Church family line. Had Chester been born to Susannah as the result of an extra-marital affair, then his male DNA will never match that from the two sample providers, should he have been buried at Fromelles. So, it does suggest that a female DNA sample from Flowers family descendants might help as a means of disproving the suggestion of an affair, or not as the case may be. If there was to be a match amongst the dead at Fromelles, one might assume that it was Chester, but as to who was his father...? So, the curtains remain firmly up for the time being!

Philatelic Matters



The Isle of Man's Postal Authority has recently issued (on the 17th February) its second set of stamps aimed to commemorate the Great War. Pictured above (if a little fuzzy), on their website they state that: *'The pictures used in each depict and reflect six battle fronts – Palestine: Turkish guns at Harcira in 1917, The Home Front: women shown painting a tank, The Western Front: the main street of Nesle, the Somme 1917, The Eastern Front: Austrians marching through Eastern Europe, Gallipoli: the British at work in 1916 and Italy: Austrians pictured in a glacier, Tyrol 1916.*

Whilst the theme of different battlefronts is an interesting one, it is perplexing that none of the stamps reflect any connection to the Island itself, nor to its population. Perhaps the IoM Postal Authority is following the Small European Postal Administrations Cooperation

(SEPA) agenda to the letter where any connectivity by an Administration with its country is disregarded when considering stamp designs.

Ronayne Writes

(Editor's Note: Ian was rather quiet by not submitting a piece for Journal 55, but, as can be seen below, he has been clearly busy with involvement in plans for battlefield tours for the schools and work on the memorials. In the case of the school visits, one should regard the pre- and post-tour workshops as being as important as the trips themselves. It will be interesting to hear feedback and, who knows, some will want to contribute to the Group's research in the years to come.)

St Helier War Memorial: The parish of St Helier is planning to erect a war memorial to commemorate those men and women from the parish who died in military service during the Great War, or as an immediate result of their wounds after being discharged. In contrast with all of the other eleven Jersey parishes, St Helier does not have its own dedicated war memorial, although there are a number found around the parish.

As a first step, I was asked to review the two Rolls of Honour (the one published in 1919 and the CIGWSG online roll) to determine the list of names that should appear on the memorial. This work was recently completed and 603 names have been identified, based upon the criteria of having two separate references linking them to St Helier (or in some cases one to Jersey and one to the parish).

The intention is to use the land that is currently occupied by an electricity substation and situated between the Cenotaph and the Don Monument as the site for the memorial. The parish has invited local artists and sculptors to put forward designs, with one to be chosen later this year.

Jersey School Great War Tour: Planning is well underway for a tour that will take four pupils and one teacher from each of the Island's secondary school on a four day/three night tour of Great War battlefields in France and Belgium. The intention is to follow in the footsteps of Jersey soldiers, with a range of different identities chosen. There will be pre-tour and post-tour workshops, along with materials to accompany the visits.

The 2015 tour leaves Jersey on Monday the 22nd June, and returning on Thursday the 25th June. On the last evening the group will lay a wreath at the Menin Gate. The States of Jersey have also committed to funding further tours in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Go Tours: I have a Normandy Battlefield Tour planned for late June and a Great War tour in early September. I am currently unsure as to how numbers are doing, but I am hopeful there is good interest once again.

Anybody seeking specific information can visit: www.gotours.je/go-battlefield-tours.

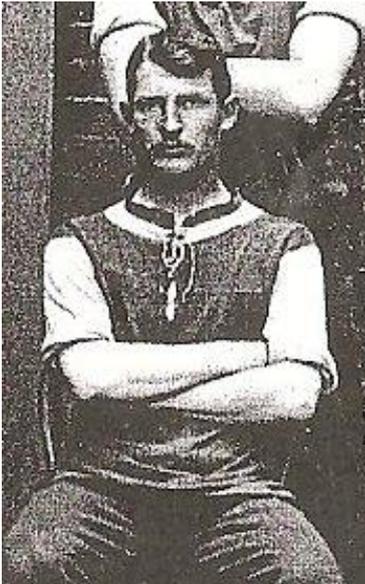
Jersey Contingent Walk: Local historian Frank Falle is planning a walk to commemorate the centenary of the Jersey Contingent's departure from the Island to Ireland in March, 1915. The intention is to lead a group in from Gorey to the Royal Square on the 28th February, which is a Saturday.

Plans for new WW1 memorial: Frank Falle has also been working on proposals to erect a memorial to all Jersey men and women who left the Island for service during the Great

War. The intention is to erect a traditional Jersey arch, i.e. one large gate and a smaller one alongside, in Weighbridge Place to mark the route taken by many people leaving via the harbour. He has made good progress with all the authorities involved, namely the parish of St Helier, the Jersey Development Company, States of Jersey departments including Planning, TTS, Harbours, etc. The current intention is to unveil it in August of this year.

Faces Remembered

The website works! The two 'Faces Remembered' below resulted from visitors who made enquiries having found names they had been researching on our site.



The first 'face' is that of **Harry Archibald Huxford** pictured left. In his case, he was added to Jersey's Roll of Honour when we found in 'Soldiers Died in the Great War' that he had originally enlisted at Elizabeth Castle. Then, a few years ago we visited Heilly Station Cemetery to photograph his headstone only to discover that we were not his only visitors! Someone had left a photocopied image of a Battery football team that included Harry. Back home a week or so later, after some enquiries as to the visitors, nothing turned up and there the matter rested.

Then just a few weeks ago, contact was made by Sarah, a lady married to Harry's great nephew, George Huxford. She was unaware that there had been a Jersey connection and was surprised by the fact.



Sarah advised that Harry had been born on the 2nd August, 1887, the third son of George and Emma Elizabeth (née Leader) Huxford, in Cork, Ireland where his father was serving with the British Army. Harry's mother died shortly after the birth of their daughter Elsie in 1893, and then George remarried in around 1897, to Emma's younger sister Anne Jane. The family returned to their home town of Portsmouth where on leaving the Army, George was employed as an Asylum attendant at the time of the 1911 Census. However, we were able to point out that before returning to Portsmouth, the Huxford family had been in Jersey, and that three children, Rose, and twins Albert and Victoria, had been born there to George and Annie in 1899 and 1901. Vic Geary has also discovered that Victoria had tragically died up at Fort Regent's Hospital from TB at the age of 6 months in August 1901. Given his age, Harry would have most likely enlisted c.1904/1905, and lived and attended school in Jersey from 1899 at the latest.

Harry and his two older brothers, George Cecil and Clifford followed in their father's footsteps and joined the Army. By 1911 Harry was serving with the 26th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery (RGA), and so he was already an experienced soldier when war broke out. Family history stories recount that he had been promoted and 'lost his stripes' during his service! The three brothers served in France throughout the Great War and apparently had even met up there.

Sadly Harry died of wounds on the 17th September, 1916. The previous day he had been out laying wire to an Observation Post (OP) in front of Delville Wood on the Somme battlefield when he was wounded by shrapnel. He was evacuated from the frontline back to the Casualty Clearing Station at Heilly Station some 12-15 miles away where he died and was buried in the adjoining Cemetery.

His other brothers survived that war, returning to Hampshire where they remained. Starting with Harry's father George, five generations of George Huxford have carried on with the family's tradition of military service with the latest George, Harry's great great nephew currently serving in the Royal Engineers. George the first, if we can call him that, served in the Royal Berkshire Regiment, and was at the Siege of Kandahar on the 1st September, 1880. Given that the Berkshires were not based in Jersey in the 1890s/1900s, George may have served with the Militia or on HQ Jersey's staff. **(With Thanks** to Sarah Huxford)

The second of our 'Faces Remembered', **Everard Chandler Stent** and **Ernest Holman Stent**, came to us in a somewhat circuitous fashion. A researcher who lives about 3-4 miles from me contacted the Group enquiring after Francis John de Faye, having in his and his wife's possession, the notebook of her grandfather, Second Lieutenant George Warwick, who served with 32nd Siege Battery, RGA. In it, names of his Battery Section members were listed, including Francis de Faye. At first this led to filling a couple of gaps in our knowledge as to his service, having originally thought that he had served with 110 Company, RGA in Jersey only. In fact, Francis had come to France with the 479th Siege Battery before being transferred to the 32nd, possibly on the break-up of the former Battery.

2Lt Warwick's notebook was interesting in another sense in that it listed a number of town and place names in France and Flanders, such as Lincelles, Ploegsteert, Warneton and Comines. The fact that George Warwick was not commissioned (from the ranks) until the 8th/9th December, 1917, points to these places being 'visited' during the '100 days to Victory' in 1918, and one can almost draw a straight line through them on the map from Hazebrouck.

Then, as a result of our exchanges, my contact found Ernest's name and address listed in the notebook, which then led onto more research, and eventually, to the photograph of the Stent family shown overleaf. This was confirmed by reference to the Medal Rolls showing Ernest's name on the same page as that of Francis, but that he had gone directly to 32nd Siege Battery in France first rather than to another unit.

Looking through my collection of books, there is some indication as to what had befallen the Battery just before George Warwick and the two Jerseymen joined it, and a coincidence also. On the 30th November, 1917, the Battery as part of 34th Heavy Artillery Group had been in the area of Villers-Guislain, near to Gauche Wood (where Edward de Faye was killed the following day), when the Group had been overrun during the German counter-attack after the Battle of Cambrai. Numerous men were taken prisoner and some 58 artillery pieces (6 inch howitzers, 60 pounders and 18 pounders) were lost. What was lost had to be replaced, and the Group would have had men drafted in from new arrivals to France.

Turning to Ernest's details, his address was given as the family home of 1 Lansdowne Villas in the Dicq Road, just a few yards around the corner from St Luke's School where his father Thomas was the Headmaster for 35 years up until 1930. Looking for more detail, I discovered the reference to his German Occupation Registration Card which showed that

he was living at Grève d'Azette in 1941 and the house was named 'Strazeele', after the village near Hazebrouck!

Armed with what had been found on Ernest, I made contact with his nephew Richard who provided the family photograph below along with some other information. Ernest lived well into his 90s, and apparently his papers are in a suitcase in the attic at Richard's cousin's house! We can perhaps hope that there is information on his 32nd Siege Battery days that can be shared in the near future.

Turning to Everard, he was sadly killed a fortnight before the Armistice whilst serving in the RFA, and is buried near Le Cateau. Given the casualty reporting and mail arrangements of the time, Ernest would not find out about the loss of his brother until after the shooting had stopped. I have a photograph of the 32nd Siege Battery's New Year's Eve Concert held at Lannoy, and Ernest is not amongst the cast. I suspect that he had no stomach for singing.



The Stent Family

Standing left to right, we have Cicely (Cissie), Everard and Ernest, seated are Emily Mary (née Mollet), Joyce and Thomas Chandler, while in the foreground there is Geoffrey George (Richard's father).

(With thanks to David Reay and Richard Stent).

Edward de Faye

The news (see 'Faces Remembered') that Edward's brother Francis had served in France may have brought a different slant on who might have visited his temporary grave at Gauche Wood and placed the Jersey shield on his grave marker. Would that have been

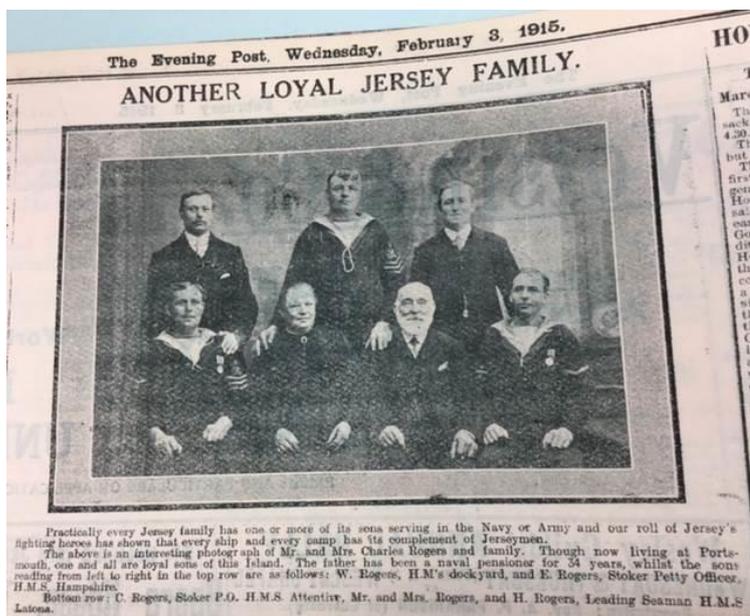
Francis? At present, I struggle to see how a junior rank could have had *carte blanche* to wander through the rear echelon areas from sector to sector to visit Gauche Wood. But, it is a line of research that cannot be ignored.

Having received CWGC cemetery data for Gouzeaucourt and Villers Hill, regrettably there was nothing out of the ordinary to suggest that Edward de Faye and Albert Voice had been reburied there and that their graves had been erroneously marked. Meanwhile little has been done otherwise, although I have recently received some 20-30 images of the de Faye family at that period, including Edward, and need to sit down to analyse them further. However, whilst the material looks very interesting and will help me make a few links, there is nothing that will point to whatever happened to his remains, and I am now convinced that a survey of the area is the way forward. The question is who could fund and arrange a non-invasive search?

Lastly as an aside, Chris Stone at BBC Radio Jersey will be presenting Edward's story sometime during March. It is understood that Edward's great nephew and niece, Guy de Faye and Sophie Larbalestier are the interviewees.

All Help Gratefully Received

Having identified William Simon as an addition to the JRoH in Naval Gazing (see Page 10), a further sailor, 292603 Stoker PO Edward John Rogers, pictured centre in the back row can also be added, having lost his life when HMS Hampshire sank in June, 1916. His brother Herbert, seated right, died when HMS Princess Irene blew up in Sheerness Harbour in May, 1915, but we have listed. The third brother, seated left, is Charles, but it seems that more investigating is needed as he does not immediately 'show up' in Kew's naval records.



As to the gratefully received help, in Edward's case, we have to thank Julia O'Grady, a Senior Librarian at Halkett Place who flagged up the existence of the photograph and the fact that we had no record of either Edward or Charles.

In the Media - Around the Press and Television

We are now almost seven months 'into the War', and it seems from the media, the honourable exception being the Times, that nothing happened for much of the period? There was a flurry of programmes and articles that appeared when the 'Lights are going out...' and Mons was commemorated, then attention was fast-forwarded to the Christmas Truce and the football match(es) played. Since Christmas until now, nothing of those momentous days has featured, apart from the odd items of the 'Great War Soldier's letters found in attic' variety. Should there have been more?

This is the risk of a form of 'war fatigue', and it is that the current news are seen to be more than sufficient in terms of real war in various parts of the world, so perhaps many would think that enough is enough. I would suggest not, and regard the BBC having missed a trick on not providing a, say, 3-4 minute slot on the news of one hundred years ago each day.

In fairness, the BBC can produce some very good programmes, and there were a series, probably produced by the BBC Regional services, that appeared recently and brought little known subjects of the Great War to the viewer's attention. I was particularly struck by the goings on of the espionage service based in Folkestone, the Army Remount Service focussing on what was the largest horse depot at Shirehampton, and the long vanished Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley.

The Times has received a 'Mention in Despatches', and it publishes a small column on a daily basis looking at one or two articles or letters from the War. At the same time, the Times website is carrying weekly excerpts from 'The Times History of the War' originally published in 1921 as 22 Volumes totalling 11,000 pages! The excerpts are Chapter size and can run up to c.40 pages as in the case of 'The Defence and Fall of Antwerp'.

Aside from the small daily column, the Times also features regular articles from Allan Mallinson and others, looking at aspects of the Great War. Recent articles have featured the commencement of U Boat warfare and the search for a front to be opened elsewhere (Gallipoli as would turn out) to 'stop British armies chewing barbed wire in Flanders.'

Out and About

Looking Back: Two Kew visits for me, the last at the end of January.

Looking Forward: Nothing to note.

Odds and Ends

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

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

Jersey's Militia Pay Lists, 1914-1917: This work is progressing, albeit still very slowly.

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

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

Stop Press, 1500 Guernsey Poppies: Further photographs of the items that have been made and the displays at the various venues can be seen via the link below. The 'Poppy Team' is about half way in terms of production and getting very booked up for events.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/lizwalton14/sets/72157650422669609/>

Stop Press, Imperial War Museum: A report in today's Times notes that the IWM is facing a £4M budget shortfall. At the very least, this is likely to lead to a reduced number of hours when the Library and Research Centre is open. Unconfirmed reports suggest that a fee might be charged for these facilities in the future.

Stop Press, Times History of the War: There are copies of this publication for sale as a DVD-ROM for £4.75 (or even less!) plus postage on E-Bay. *Caveat emptor!*

Stop Press, Unknown Jerseyman: Thanks to advice from the CWGC, we now know of a further Unknown Jerseyman at Poelcapelle (Grave XXII.D.20). See Page 19.

Enfin

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

Regards
Barrie H Bertram
24th February, 2015

Journal Issue Dates For 2015

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



**Office of The Hon Stuart Robert MP
Assistant Minister for Defence**

MC14-003553

Mr Barrie Bertram
22 Hornby Road
Caton
LANCASTER LA2 9QS
UNITED KINGDOM

15 JAN 2015

Dear Mr Bertram

Thank you for your letter of 23 October 2014 to the Assistant Minister for Defence, the Hon Stuart Robert MP, regarding the identification process for soldiers whose remains are buried in the Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery, in particular, Sergeant Chester Cecil Church of the 30th Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force. The Minister has asked me to respond on his behalf. I regret the delay in responding.

Your interest and assistance to the Australian Army's Fromelles Project is greatly appreciated. Thanks to your efforts the project team was able to locate members of Sergeant Church's family who were suitable Family Reference Sample donors.

While not the outcome that everyone hoped for, the subsequent collection of the Family Reference Sample and its analysis allowed the project to exclude Sergeant Church from among the 250 Australian and British soldiers who are at rest in the Fromelles cemetery.

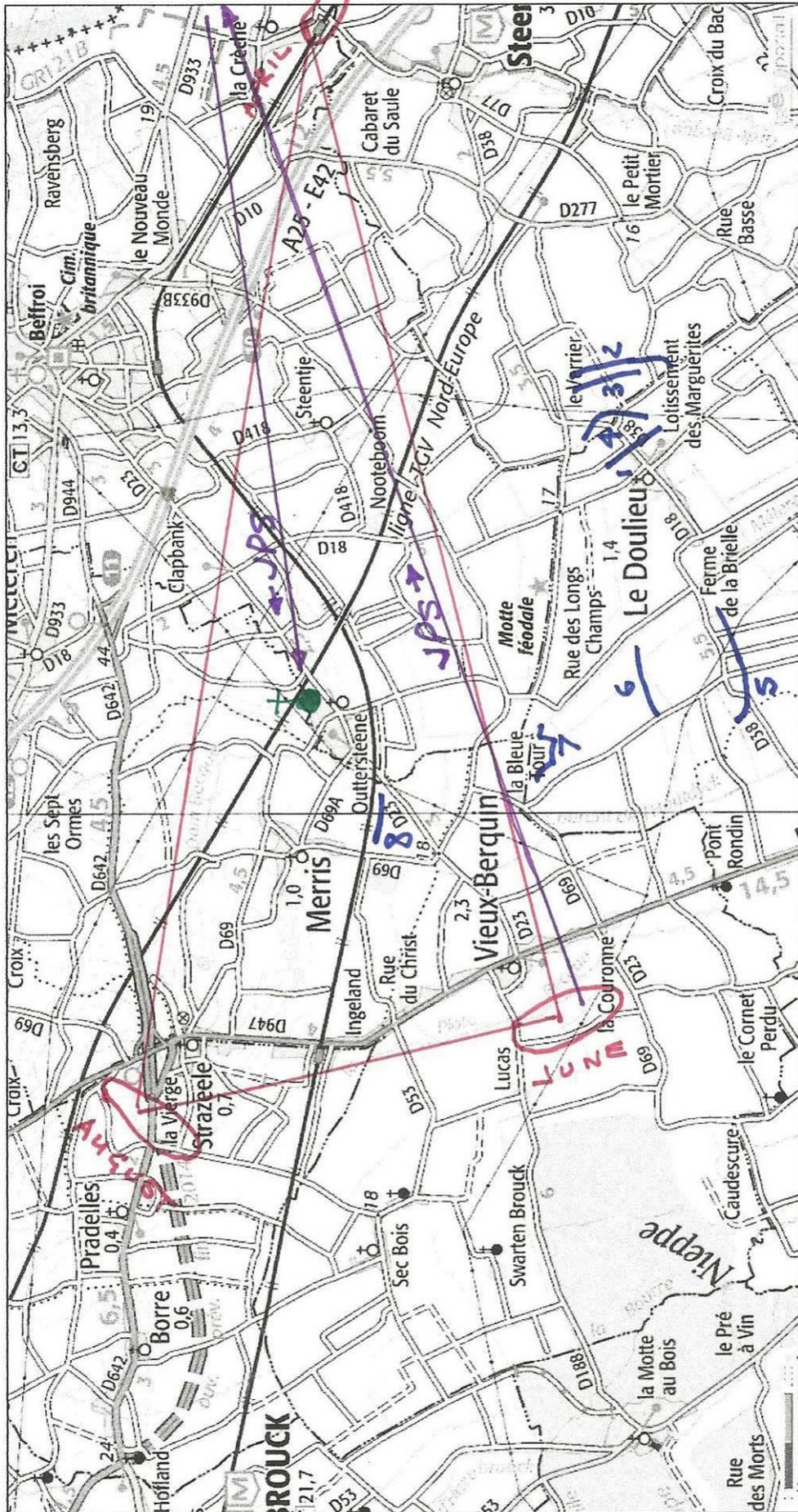
Your observations regarding the flow of information from the Fromelles Project are appreciated and, through the Australian Army website, the Unrecovered War Casualties - Army team will continue to provide updates on the project's progress as it does with other areas of its work. You can visit the website or contact Unrecovered War Casualties - Army at:

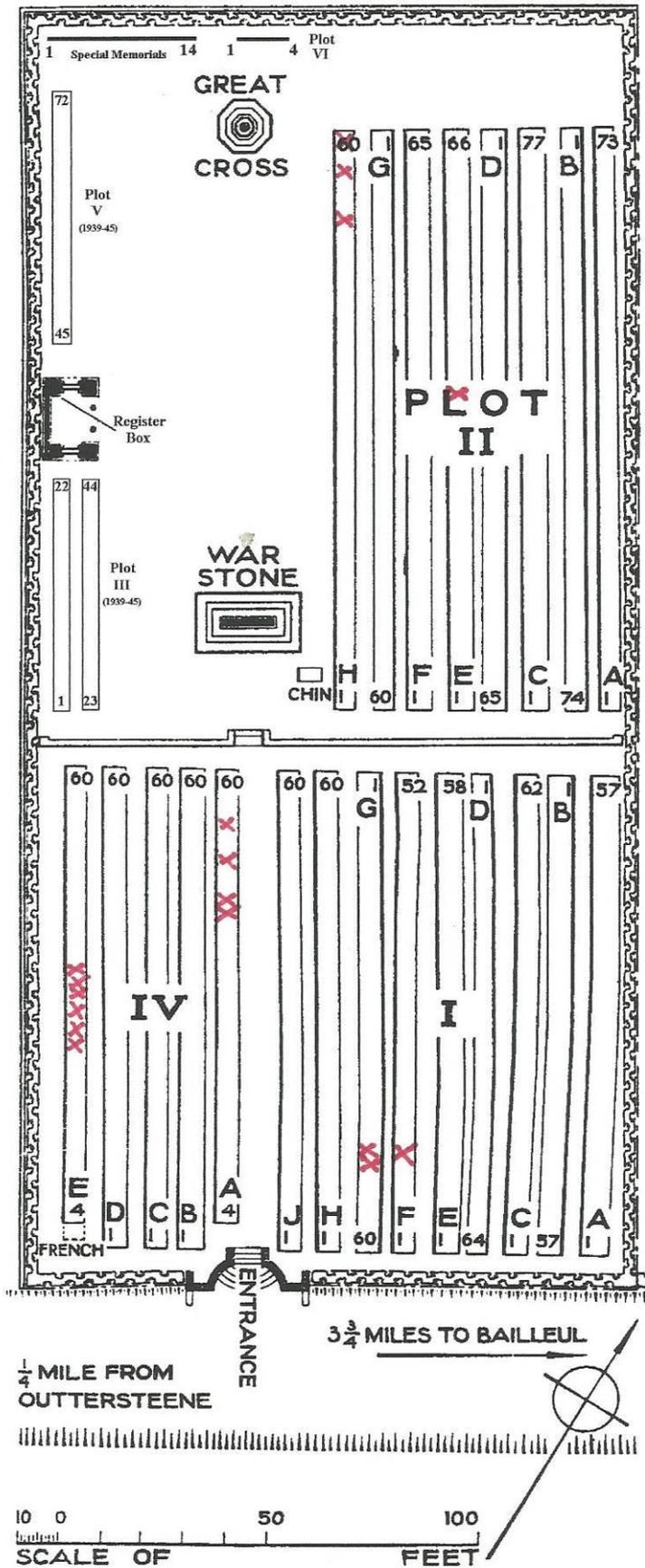
www.army.gov.au/Our-work/Unrecovered-War-Casualties
email: ahq.fromelles@defence.gov.au.

Thank you for your interest and support of the Fromelles Project.

Yours sincerely

Robert McKellar
Chief of Staff





OUTTERSTEENE COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION

NAVAL GAZING DEC 2014

Surname	Forenames	Number	Rank	Service	Ship	Born	Parish	Remarks	RoS	RoH
DE STE CROIX	James	183538	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Good Hope	6 Mar 1880	St H	Served 15 Apr 1895 to 6 Jul 1905 when invalidated out, cause not stated. A 'Runner', he received 90d HL for desertion while in Sydney. Died Uxbridge Q2/1952	No	No
HEALEY	George James Patrick	K19999	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Attentive II (HMS P47)	27 Dec 1892	NK	Served 26 Aug 1913 to 7 Aug 1919 when he was invalidated out suffering from Chronic Bronchitis. One spell in cells for absence. Died Southampton Q4/1962.	Amend	No
HUMPHRYS	Charles Edward	343709	Chief Armourer	RN	HMS Princess Royal	27 Aug 1882	St H	Served 7 Sep 1900 to 31 May 1916 when he was killed at the Battle of Jutland.	No	Amend
LE FEVRE	Alfred Charles	J25487	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Woolwich (HMS Noble)	5 Apr 1897	St C	Served 10 Jun 1913 to 4 Apr 1927 when discharged Colour Service Expired. Joined RFR on 5 Apr 1927. Good service record. 1914-15 Star	Add	No
LE SAUVAGE	Frank	K48070	Stoker, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Eglantine	25 Dec 1899	NK	Served 14 Jan 1918 to 25 Dec 1919 when demobilised. Resident in Guernsey 1911C	Add	No
LE SAUX	John Peter	290321	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Firequeen	10 May 1879	St O	Served 3 Nov 1898 to 4 May 1905 when invalidated out from Haslar, possibly with MCG? VG service record. May have emigrated to Canada in 1912. If so, no service with CEF. Served from 27 May 1902 to 17 Dec 1902.	No	No
LE SCELLEUR	Philip John	360430	Domestic, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Juno	9 Jun 1880	St Mn	Possibly served in GW as Steward aboard HMS Araguaya with Mercantil Marine Reserve. Forenames transposed.	Amend	No
LE SCELLEUR	George John	K43784	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Hercules	31 Oct 1898	St H	Served 28 Jun 1917 to 28 Jul 1919 when demobilised.	Add	No
LE SCELLEUR	John Philip	355899	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Good Hope	4 Oct 1874	St Mn	Served 5 Jul 1897 to 19 Feb 1902 when discharged SNLR following a spell in cells. Endeavoured to rejoin in 1916, but considered unsuitable. Subsequent service in Mercantile Marine.	Amend	No
SADLER	Frederick John	237936	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Waterwitch	1 Mar 1889	Gr	Served 7 Jan 1907 to 1 Jun 1911 when he died from a Fractured Skull! Probably in Hong Kong.	No	No
SADLER	Alfred Richard	287279	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Foresight	4 Mar 1878	Gr	Served 3 Jan 1898 to 12 Jan 1910 when discharged Colour Service Expired. Frequent spells in cells. Subsequently served in RNR during GW.	Amend	No
SADLER	Lewis John	289804	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Duke of Wellington	29 May 1879	St Mn	Served 23 Aug 1898 to 8 Aug 1902 when invalidated out, cause unknown. Joined RNR and served in GW. Died Q3/1937 in Boston, Lincs?	Amend	No

SADLER	Joseph William	176896	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Excellent	29 Oct 1877	Gr	Served 23 Oct 1893 to 8 May 1903 when invalidated out, cause unknown. Couple of spells in cells. No GW service	No	No
SAMSON	Alfred Eugene	342845	Shipwright, 1st Class	RN	HMS Sirius	21 Aug 1881	St H	Served 29 Jul 1899 to 23 Aug 1921 when pensioned. Good service record.	Amend	No
SANDY	John William Robert	305005	Petty Officer Stoker	RN	HMS St Vincent	14 Feb 1885	St H	Served 23 Sep 1903 to 22 Sep 1925 when pensioned. Transferred to RFR on 23 Sep 1925. Rose to CPO Stoker, good service record. 1914-15 Star. Died 21 Aug 1941, cause not known, commemorated by CWGC.	Add	No
SAUNDERS	Henry Philip	218133	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	15 Sep 1885	St H	Served 26 Nov 1901 to 5 Dec 1907 when invalidated out due to Otitis Media. Later GW service with RFA.	Amend	No
SCOONES	Charles Frederick Daniel	207050	Leading Seaman	RN	HMS Victory I	22 Aug 1882	St H	Served 14 Nov 1899 to 21 Mar 1914 when discharged Colour Service Expired. Joined RFR 22 Mar 1914. Mobilised 2 Aug 1914 and demobilised 9 Feb 1919. Good service record. Married Portsmouth Q4/1910, Died Portsmouth Q3/1946. 1914-15 Star. DOB Confusion.	Add	No
SCOURFIELD	Albert George	K25186	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Bellerophon	31 Jul 1896	St Mn	Served 25 Mar 1915 to 24 Jan 1920 when given free discharge. Joined RFR on 25 Jan 1920. One spell in cells. 1914-15 Star. DOB confusion.	Add	No
SEWELL	Frederick John	SS4517	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Albermarle	5 Nov 1895	St H	Served from 18 Nov 1913 to 31 Jan 1916 when discharged SNLR and character rated Bad. Discharge date preceded date that he started a 6m sentence in Bristol Prison, from which he was released on 1 Jul 1916. He received 1914-15 Star from RN, but BVM and VM from the WO. Was KIA while serving with 2/S Lancs Regt, after prior service with Gloucestershire Regt.	No	Amend
SHAMBROOK	Arthur Frederick	215812	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Cochrane	26 Sep 1885	St H	Served 31 Jul 1901 to 6 Apr 1914 when discharged Colour Service Expired. A 'Runner'. Numerous spells in Cells and detention with HL. Some alternate DOBs. Died Gosport Q1/1965.	No	No
SHEPHERD	Samuel Charles	153823	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Barracouta	11 Jun 1869	St B	Served 10 Mar 1890 to 21 Mar 1902 when discharged Colour Service Expired. One spell in cells. Wife, Augusta, a Jersey lady 7 yrs his junior. No GW service.	No	No
SHORTS	Edward Francis	J95702	Boy, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Impregnable	04-Apr-04	St H	Served 31 Jul 1919 to 14 Jan 1920 when invalidated out, cause Otitis Media Double. No GW service	No	No

SHOWELL	Archibald Neill	207052	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Victory II	17 Jul 1884	St H	Served 14 Nov 1899 to 23 Jul 1914 when discharged Colour Service Expired. Several spells in cells. Noted that his record of naval service was passed to the Tank Corps in 1924. Later served as Sgt 29225 in MGC and Pte 7808655 in Tank Corps	Amend	No
SILLIFANT	Henry Bartlett	122990	Domestic, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Widgeon	5 Dec 1864	NK	Served 6 Dec 1882 to 14 Jun 1882 when he was discharged at his own request. Then served 3 Feb 1885 to 31 Aug 1888 as a Driver in C&TC. To Reserve on 1 Sep 1888. Absent from reserve muster on 1 Apr 1890. Had rejoined RN on 4 Mar 1890. Eventually put ashore at his own request at Simon's Bay, S Africa on 14 Sep 1891. No GW service	No	No
SIMMONS	Bently Cook	158641	Signaller	RN	HMS Egmont	29 Sep 1875	St H	Served 8 Jan 1891 to 30 Sep 1905 when discharged in Malta, Colour Service Expired. Later joined Canadian Army as Lieut.	Add	No
SIMON	John Hamon	216407	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Medea	2 Feb 1886	St O	Served 6 Aug 1901 to 11 Mar 1912 when he was invalided out, cause unknown. Good service record. No subsequent information.	No	No
SIMON	Julius Bertram	354136	Domestic, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Hyacinth	2 Jan 1876	St H	Served 30 Jul 1895 to 22 Aug 1895 (24d) when he went 'on the Run'! Turned up in the USA in 1896 and settled in Tacoma, Washington, marrying in 1907. Died 23 Nov 1963. No British GW service.	No	No
SIMON	Percy Vivian	358620	Domestic, 3rd Class	RN	HMS Duke of Wellington	22 Jul 1882	St H	Served 1 Aug 1900 to 9 Aug 1901 when discharged SNLR, following 21 days HL. Later emigrated to USA, died in St Louis Minnesota, 7 Sep 1957. No GW service with British Empire. US not known.	No	No
SIMON	William John	180303	Petty Officer, 1st Class	RN	HMS Espiègle	22 Jun 1879	St H	Served 30 Jul 1894 to 21 Jun 1915 when he died in Mesopotamia from heatstroke. Previously wounded on River Tigris on 3 Apr 1915. 1914-15 Star. Medals to Son. Widow had received the Naval GSM for Persia.	No	Add
SINGLE	Edwin Arthur	178606	Petty Officer, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Terrible	11 Nov 1877	St H	Served 20 Feb 1894 to 6 Feb 1908 when he was invalided out due to Diabetes. Good service record. No subsequent information.	No	No
SLEEP	James Peter	341145	Blacksmith, 1st Class	RN	HMS Vernon	25 Jul 1875	St H	Served 17 Apr 1896 to 26 Mar 1919 when demobilised. Good service record. 1914-15 Star. Died 26 Jan 1944.	Add	No

SMITH	Joseph John	295921	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Vernon	10 Sep 1879	St H	Served 31 Aug 1900 to 13 Jul 1912 when he was invalided out due to Insanity. One spell in cells. Admitted to RN Hospital, Great Yarmouth a few days later, and eventually died there on 16 Jun 1934.	No	No
SMITH	Winter Francis	221076	Able Bodied Seaman	RN	HMS Hannibal	12 Dec 1884	St S	Served 2 Jun 1902 to 6 Sep 1919 when demobilised. Good service record. Left Jersey in late 1880s, as Bradford born father was a banker. Jersey born Mother Mary Le Cras. 1914-15 Star	Add	No
SMITH	William George	293333	Stoker, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Duke of Wellington II	6 Aug 1881	St H	Served 7 Sep 1899 to 6 Mar 1900 when invalided out, cause unknown. Later in Mercantile Marine? Not Labour Corps 190819.	No	No
SMITH	Alfred James	217113	Petty Officer Stoker	RN	HMS Idaho (HMS P71)	29 Mar 1886	NK	Served 17 Aug 1901 to 11 Apr 1916 when discharged Pensioned. Joined RFR on 12 Apr 1926. One spell in cells in 1906, otherwise good service record. 1914-15 Star.	Add	No
SMITH	Philip Theophile	L7151	Officer's Steward, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Victory I	21 Jan 1891	St H	Served 27 Jul 1915 to 12 Feb 1919 when demobilised. Had prior Army (Militia?) service noted. Died Nov 1984 in Tunbridge Wells.	Amend	No
SMITH	Henry Imrie	291705	Stoker, 1st Class	RN	HMS Duke of Wellington II	7 Dec 1873	St H	Served 14 Mar 1899 to 4 Oct 1901 when invalided out, cause unknown. No GW service.	No	No
SMITH	Frederick	293273	Stoker, 2nd Class	RN	HMS Duke of Wellington II	24 Apr 1875	NK	Served 6 Sep 1899 to 18 Apr 1900 when he went 'On the Run'. No GW service	No	No
SMITH	John Michael	169530	Leading Boatswain	RN	HMS President IV	25 Aug 1877	St H	Served 26 Sep 1892 to 30 Apr 1919 when transferred to the New Coastguard Force on 1 May 1919. Good service record. BWM Only. Died 23 Nov 1923 in Portsmouth. Son Francis Clifford Smith was killed while serving onboard HMS Javelin on 13 Jul 1940, and is commemorated by CWGC.	Add	No