

BETWEEN THE LINES

Newsletter of the East Kent Branch of The Western Front Association

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Founded by John Giles
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Articles, etc for *Between the Lines* should be sent to me in M/S Word with accompanying images attached as JPGs. The deadline for contributions (articles, letters, queries, etc) for the next issue of *Between the Lines* is Sunday, 15th March 2025. □

Contributions should be e-mailed to me at: [REDACTED]

James Brazier, WFA East Kent Branch Newsletter Editor



Welcome to the first issue of *Between the Lines* for 2025. It is very pleasing that Branch members continue to contribute articles for publication.

This issue contains articles from John Drouot, Ed Holman and Michael Lucas as well as a number from your Editor. I must thank each of them for their interesting contributions and I look forward to receipt of further contributions from our 'regulars' and, I hope, to receiving articles from other Branch members for inclusion in future issues of *Between the Lines*. Whatever your particular interest is in the Great War, you must have a story which would be of interest to other Branch members. Articles don't need to be particularly long. The Great War covers such a broad perspective that there are so many angles of looking back on it: perhaps your local war memorial or a relative who served in the war? In this issue of *Between the Lines*, Michael Lucas has written about two postcards he has of two soldiers in uniform. His article demonstrates just how much information can be gleaned from such postcards. In Michael's case, he has written about soldiers of which he had no previous knowledge but, nevertheless, he was able to extract much interesting information which should encourage other Branch members to look more closely at postcards and other ephemera dating from the war.

John Drouot's well-researched article tells the second part of Sydney Maiden's story. The first part was published in *Between the Lines* No. 81. Sydney Maiden was educated at The King's School, Canterbury and he served as an officer in The Buffs which ensures much east Kent interest.

Ed Holman's article follows on from your Editor's article that was published in the last issue on Lord Kitchener and Broome Park. Ed has picked up on the inclusion of Lord Kitchener's name on Barham War Memorial inside St John-the-Baptist Church, Barham. But, interestingly, Ed - as a former King's School scholar - has also picked up on King's School scholars whose names are either also shown on Barham War Memorial or have either a Barham connection or a King's School connection.

Finally, your Editor decided to follow up his article on Lord Kitchener with a series of articles featuring a range of patriotic mementoes that were produced commercially from the early days of the Great War

which your Editor has collected over the last 70 years. My first Great War memento was given to me by a friend of my mother. It was a parian bust of Lord Roberts and is illustrated on page 7. I still have it - but it led me to adding numerous other busts, etc of Great War military leaders over the years. I am still amazed by the number of such mementoes that were produced particularly when one has regard to the economic circumstances of the day.

On page 16, the front cover of the programme for the unveiling of the Haig Memorial in Whitehall in 1937 is illustrated. Interestingly, the programme contains the following extract:

Earl Haig, the nineteen-year-old son of the late Field-Marshal is in attendance with his sister, Lady Alexandra Haig.

The 2nd Earl Haig (as he later became known) later accepted, in the early 1980s, the position of Honorary Vice-President of The Western Front Association and he and his wife, the Countess Haig, went on a number of WFA Tours to the battlefields. He was then in his mid-sixties and, with the Countess, much enjoyed those tours led by John Giles. As mentioned in the last *Between the Lines*, the 3rd Lord Kitchener was also an Honorary Vice-President of the WFA for many years. In addition, Sir John Glubb was Patron of the WFA and John Terraine was the WFA's first President. These appointments were very much due to the endeavours of John Giles, the Founder of the WFA. John Giles deserves full credit for the groundwork in establishing what the WFA has become over the last 45 years. Today, there are few WFA members who remember those days. The photo below is taken from WFA's superb Searchable Magazine Archive available to members on the WFA website. □



The 2nd Earl Haig and the Countess Haig on the WFA Somme Pilgrimage Tour (Easter 1984) with four WFA Veterans - L-R 'GB' Jameson, 'Josh' Grover and Harry Goodby at Caterpillar Valley with High Wood in the background (Copied from Bulletin 10)

James Brazier
Newsletter Editor

Captain Sydney Maiden: Part 2 - Citizen Soldier by John Drouot

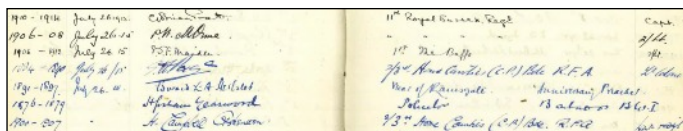
In *Between the Lines* 81 I looked at how Sydney Maiden, a 1914 volunteer, remembered his time on the Western Front. In this article, I am looking at Sydney's life overall, with especially focusing on his military service and his life-long relationship with The Buffs.

The 1911 census shows the Maiden family living in West Norwood. Sydney's mother, Bertha, is identified as the head of the household. Seventeen-year-old Sydney is the eldest child of five, with three-year-old Geoffrey the youngest. All the children were India born, with the exception of Geoffrey, who was born in Sturry. In 1911, their father, Joseph, was running a hotel in New Delhi, the family's separation being pragmatic: Joseph minding the business in India; Bertha, caring for the children in Britain. By 1919, Joseph had rejoined the family and, in 1939, was described as a "Retired Hotel Keeper".



King's 6th Form, 1912. Sydney is fourth from the right in the middle row. Image from *The King's School*, used by permission

In 1911, Sydney was a pupil at The King's School Canterbury. The School Archivist, Peter Henderson, has written an account of the school in the Great War.¹ Contrary to the popular idea that public schools were hotbeds of military preparation, he notes that King's formed its Officer Training Corps in 1909, later than St Edmund's, St Lawrence's in Ramsgate and Sir Roger Manwood's in Sandwich. He notes too that the army's annual reviews of King's OTC indicate what might be described as a relaxed approach to military standards.



Sydney Maiden signs in at King's School Speech Day, July 25th 1915

According to the 1912 edition of *The Cantuarian*, the school magazine, Sydney was a Lance Corporal in the Officer Training Corps. On leaving school in 1913, he went to Hertford College Oxford; a correspondent to *The Cantuarian* described him as "a lost lamb, [finding] joy in all things and [looking] like one now, because of his aesthetic coiffure". As well as this streak of eccentricity, Sydney also had one of conformity: the November 1914 *Cantuarian* carried the news that he had entered the RMC Sandhurst. Sydney has left no explicit record of why he joined up but a letter he wrote to *The Times*, in February 1924, gives a hint: "*It would be interesting to know whether the conscientious objectors and other "martyrs" who celebrated their imprisonment by a dinner at the House of Commons on Wednesday night, found their inspiration for this unique gathering in the reunion dinners of those British officers and men who were imprisoned in Germany and other enemy countries between the years 1914 and 1918.*" In the light of this, I am inclined to see his enlistment as a moral duty grounded in a Kiplingesque Imperial ethos, rather than the product of public school or nationalistic indoctrination: cf *The Flag of Their Country* in *Stalky and Co*.

Sydney left Sandhurst in March 1915 and was gazetted as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Buffs; the Army List for April 1915, however, shows him as attached to the 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion. The 3rd Battalion, based in Dover but operating around the South East, had the task of training the growing number of recruits to The Buffs, before they could be sent to a fighting battalion. Sydney was not alone in such an attachment; the Army Lists for 1915 show a number of new 2nd Lieutenants, gazetted to Regular Buffs battalions, who were immediately attached to the 3rd before moving back to their original battalion. I assume that this was to enhance the four months officer training they had received and to give them a connection to the regiment whose badge they wore. What is puzzling is that whilst most men stayed with the 3rd Battalion for a month or so, Sydney remained on attachment until January 1916.

Sydney certainly spent time with the 1st Battalion during this period. Otherwise where did he gain the experiences and memories of Ypres, which he was able to share in his 1923 *Dragon* article? In addition, his presence was noted, as an officer of the 1st Battalion, in an account of a meeting between the 1st and 2nd Battalions, given in the 2nd Battalion's diary. This took place at Wittenhoek, near Ypres, on June 2nd 1915. The 1st Battalion had arrived at Wittenhoek only the day before, having travelled up

from Armentieres. There is no mention of Sydney's arrival in the 1st Battalion diaries for the preceding months but, as in 1923 he wrote about Armentieres, it may be assumed that he had joined by May. Indeed his only appearance in the 1st Battalion diary is when, on 15th June 1915, he was hospitalised. There is no indication of what was the matter with him but, on 12th June, ten men had been killed and three wounded by shellfire. Sydney dwells on this incident in his 1923 article. Perhaps he was one of the wounded, or was otherwise affected by the incident: neither he nor the Battalion diary say.

Beyond his entries in the monthly Army List, the final record for Sydney in 1915 is for 26th July, when he attended the King's School Speech Day: he signed his name in the School Visitors' Book along with the words "1st The Buffs". He was back in Britain, either recovering from whatever hospitalised him, or he was engaged with the 3rd Battalion in training recruits. This would not be the only time that Sydney was so employed.

In January 1916, Sydney was promoted to Lieutenant and posted to the 2nd Battalion in Salonika, arriving there on 17th January. In Colonel Moody's official *History of The Buffs 1914-1919*, the account of Salonika follows that of the Somme. Moody begins almost apologetically: "The life in this theatre of war was far less full of exciting incident than in France and Flanders" and suggests that the 2nd Battalion, fresh from Ypres in 1915, looked upon their posting as "a rest from war, though not from the labour and hardships incidental to it". Moody concedes that there was some fighting to be done but mainly he is thinking of the labour of constructing defences, carrying supplies for the Engineers and coping with disease, boredom and the weather.

Sydney arrived in a blizzard, with the Allied forces still concentrated within the defences around Salonika itself, known as the "Birdcage". The battalion spent the rest of the winter and much of the spring in training, making reconnaissance and kicking their heels. Sydney's life may have been enlivened a little when, in March, he was appointed Adjutant. With the coming of warmer weather the Allies moved out from Salonika into the surrounding hills. By July, The Buffs were holding a line which was still some eight miles from the Bulgarian enemy. The Salonika Front, in the summer, was a hotbed of dysentery, typhus, measles and malaria, the latter affecting The Buffs significantly. On the 20th July, the diary notes that the battalion was down to half strength, that the sick were backed up at the 86th Field Ambulance to which they had had to be transported in whatever wagons and trolleys were available. One of the sick was the MO himself,

leaving the unit without medical support for a week. It was also to lose its Adjutant as, on 30th July, Sydney was literally carted off to hospital. He did not rejoin the battalion until just before Christmas but did not stay there long as he was posted to Salonika in early January as an instructor at the Base.

Sydney was away on this attachment until the end of May but, soon after his return, his malaria flared up again and he was hospitalised until the end of June. Soon after he came back, he bumped into a fellow former King's School student, Roy Cooper serving with the Cheshire Regiment. Cooper wrote a letter to his old school, which appeared in the July 1917 edition of *The Cantuarian*. "*I saw Maiden and Keble the other day; they are in the same company of The Buffs, and live quite close to us. Neither of them are adjutants now unfortunately, expect they feel pretty sick at doing company duty. Maiden lost his job through falling sick and being sent to Malta.*" The reference to Malta presumably relates a period of convalescence during the first bout of malaria that had kept Sydney away from the battalion for five months.

Thomas Harman Keble, Sydney's comrade and fellow old boy, is interesting in that he was one of the few Buffs to have served at Gallipoli. In January 1915, Keble was serving with 2/5th Buffs in Aden where a Kent Composite Battalion was being formed. The 4th and 5th Buffs each provided a company along with two companies from the West Kents. The battalion served at Gallipoli from August until December 1915.

The July *Cantuarian* contains another reference to Sydney, this time from Charles Gore serving with the Army Service Corps. He describes bumping into Sydney in Alexandria. Presumably, this was during his 1916 hospitalisation although what he was doing in Egypt is not clear. Perhaps he was on some sort of roundabout route back to Salonika, or maybe Alexandria formed part of his convalescence.

Up until now, the battalion diary only speaks of Sydney as being the Adjutant, being an Instructor and being ill. This does not mean that he did no other work, simply that it was the unremarkable "company duty" of Cooper's letter. This changes, on the night of the 25th July 1917, when C Company with two platoons from D in support were sent out to make a raid upon a Bulgarian outpost near a town referred to in the diary as Calki and now known as Mouries.

Sydney was in command of one of the supporting D Company platoons and set up a defensive position around the station at Calki, where they remained unmolested. Little was achieved by the raid and there was only one Buffs casualty 2nd-Lieutenant Walter Neve from C Company who, according to his



Calki (now Mouries) Station, where Sydney had his HQ on 25th July 1917 : from Google Earth, 2024

Company Commander's report, was shot in the head whilst, apparently, charging a Bulgarian position single handed.

Throughout the 1920s and '30s, Sydney wrote monthly columns for *The Dragon*, under the title "Round and About" and, occasionally, personal remembrance of his time in Salonika enters his writing. In a 1926 issue of *The Dragon*, a news item about the depredations of wolves in France reminded Sydney of something that happened that night at Calki. He was leading his platoon towards the town, in the dark, when they saw movement and prepared to open fire. Before they could do so they realised they had mistaken some wild boars for the enemy. On their way back, in better light, they discovered that the pigs had been busily eating the corpse of a Bulgarian soldier.

On 19th September, Sydney's malaria caught up with him again, hospitalising him until mid-October. It should be remembered that the Salonika Front was a multi-national affair with French, British, Russian and Italian troops involved. It was just after his return from this latest bout of sickness that Sydney spent an evening drinking cognac with a group of Russian

officers. Neither party could speak the other's language and communicated through a rudimentary French that cannot have been improved by the cognac. News of the 1917 Russian



Each Company at OCB No 1 produced a magazine to mark the end of training. A Company produced one called *Dismiss*; this is the front cover from the edition produced by the second intake. (Downloaded from Oxford University with permission)

Revolution had recently arrived in Salonika and, as he recounted in *The Dragon* in 1926, the next morning Sydney could not recall whether the Russians were grieving or celebrating the overthrow of the Tsarist regime.

Malaria had been a problem for the Army during the Dardanelles campaign and the War Office had established a scheme, designated by the letter Y, which enabled sufferers of chronic malaria to be transferred to an environment where it was not prevalent, such as the Western Front. On the 7th January 1918, Sydney was returned to Britain but, rather than being sent out to France, he was sent to join a number of other Buffs, with the No 1 Officer Cadet Battalion (OCB) at Newton Ferrers, near Plymouth. An OCB was where young men, fresh from their school OTC or experienced NCOs were taught the basics of being officers in the field. Writing in a 1947 edition of *The Dragon*, R.G. Taunton reminisced: "*Those were delightful, strenuous, purposeful days. Purposeful and strenuous because there was a war on, and we had to turn men who had been fighting in France into officers in four months. Delightful because we were such a happy team.*" Taunton lists a number of Buffs' officers based at Newton Ferrers and, based on references to them in Colonel Moody's *History of The Buffs*, all had seen action and had left their battalions as a result of wounds or sickness. The work of the OCB continued until July 1919 against the possibility that the Armistice would break down and the war would flare up again. It would be interesting to know what happened to those "Temporary Gentlemen" who graduated in 1919.



Membrand Hall at Newton Ferrers OCB, 1918. From "*Dismiss*"

When Newton Ferrers shut down, Sydney joined the staff of the Depot at Canterbury. *The Dragon* describes how besides his other duties, he played cricket (which he loved), was an unwilling footballer turning up for game in cricketing whites, sang songs at concerts and took part in amateur dramatics. In 1921, now a Captain, he was appointed the Depot's Education Officer, a position which chimed with much of his military career so far. Perhaps taking this



The Vale of Health Hotel Hampstead; photograph taken before its demolition in the 1960s (<https://alondoninheritance.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Vale-of-Health-1.jpg>)

as a hint, in January 1922, he resigned his commission, married Miss Nancy Robertson of Ickham and became a teacher at Hildersham House School in Broadstairs. Sydney did not last long at the school as he and Nancy were living in Hampstead, renting a flat-cum-studio in the top floor of the Vale of Health Hotel overlooking the Heath. The area was something of an artist's community: Sydney had settled upon his civilian career.

Notwithstanding this, Sydney remained a Buff and a teacher. In his monthly "Round and About" articles for *The Dragon*, he reviewed R. C. Sherriff's *Journey's End*, and Edmund Blunden's autobiography *Undertones of War*. Of the former he wrote "*Journey's End is ... not trying to teach, preach or make anything safe for anybody. It is doing the job of the real play, namely, telling a story about people who might have been you, me or a hundred thousand other folks, in the truest possible way*". Of Blunden's work Maiden recommended that "*It should be read by all who would revive memories of those days. It will undoubtedly help those who were too young to participate in it to appreciate what the years 1914—1918 meant.*" It is clearly important that retained a schoolmasterly concern that those Buffs, who were too young to have served between 1914 and 1918, should not only remember the war, but understand and appreciate the experience of it.

Much of Sydney's painting, in the 1920s and '30s, had been murals: large boards or canvases for public or commercial buildings. In 1939, Sydney was commissioned by Watney Mann, the brewers, to produce a series of murals for their pub, *The Spurs*, near Tottenham's ground. The works were finished and hung in early September. Probably at the same time the murals were going on display, Sydney returned to the colours as a Lieutenant at The Buffs Depot but, in 1943, poor health forced him to resign and return to his painting. Following the Second World War, Sydney began making more modest



The Spurs team of 1939 examine Sydney Maiden's mural of them in action. Haringey Museums and Archives, used with permission.

paintings: pen and watercolour landscapes of the country and the town. Watercolour landscapes are quintessentially British, or at least so thought Kenneth Clark when he organised *The Recording Britain* project in 1941. This set out to create images of the country that was being fought for. Earlier in the 20th Century, the Shell-Mex Company had used landscape paintings by leading artists to sell the combination of petrol and the British countryside to motorists. Whilst not engaged in these enterprises, Sydney was working within the visual culture they established.

There is an old myth about the army forever failing to use the right man for the right job. In Sydney's case, it almost got it right when it used him as a teacher rather than as an officer in an infantry company. But *teacher* was only a best fit under the circumstances - Sydney was an engaging and effective communicator. This is born out in his obituary in a *Dragon* of 1963 when his eulogist, Lt-Colonel Argles, described him as "*a learned and witty conversationalist. He never lost his interest in, and love for, the Regiment, and although he served for a comparatively short time he will be remembered with affection by all those, and there were many, who valued his friendship*".

Lt-Colonel Argles was a Regular Army officer, who served for his entire professional career; Sydney was one of the millions of men who served for the "comparatively short time" of war. I cannot say why Argles spent his working life as a soldier but my sense is that, on the two occasions Sydney Maiden served, it was because he saw it as the right thing to do. □

I want to thank Peter Henderson, The King's School Archivist, for his help in researching this article.

John Drouot

¹ www.kings-archives.co.uk/kings-and-the-great-war/

Patriotic Mementoes of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts VC ("Bobs")



Patriotic postcard featuring Lord Roberts



Parian bust of Lord Roberts made by R&L with inscription on back 'by W. C. Lawton Scul, Copyright, Jan 4th 1900' Height 20cm



Small parian bust of Lord Roberts with 'BOBS' under black base Height 86mm



Silver-plated brass plaque of Lord Roberts in laurel wreath design Diameter 9cm



Brass bicycle-bell with 'BOBS FOR EVER' and relief of Lord Roberts Diameter 68mm



Copper wall-plaque of Lord Roberts mounted in a Bakelite picture-frame Diameter (including picture-frame) 11cm



Small parian bust of Lord Roberts Height 78mm
(This model started my collection of busts, etc some 70 years ago)



Silver watch-fob featuring Lord Roberts Width 18mm



Glazed ceramic tile featuring Lord Roberts mounted in a maple picture-frame Size (including picture-frame) 21cm x 21cm

Patriotic Mementoes of Field-Marshal Sir John French

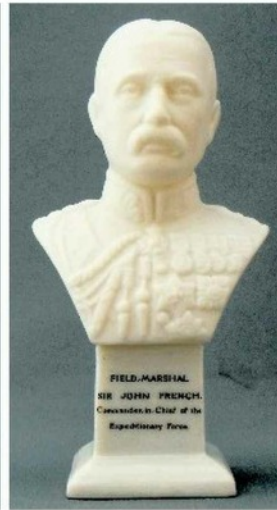
Patriotic parian busts of Field-Marshal Sir John French - from the early days of the Great War



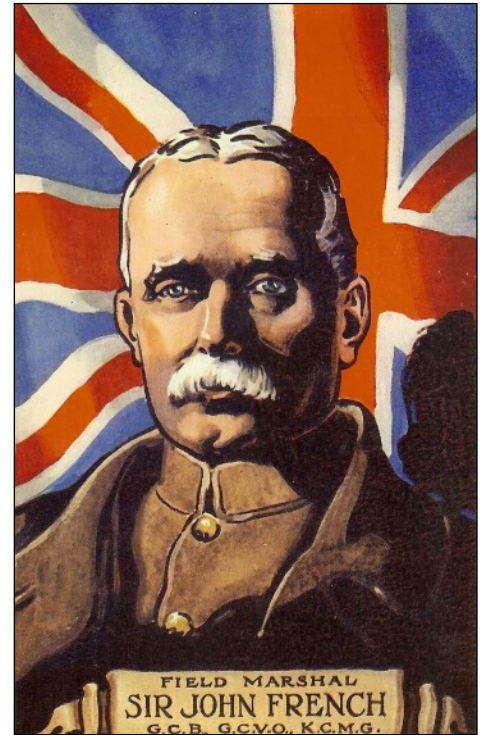
Parian bust of Lord French wearing a bicorne hat on a glazed base with The Flags of Liberty crest (Grafton China) with 'FRENCH' inscribed on reverse 125mm high



Parian bust of Sir John French (bare headed) (H & L) 170mm high bearing United we Stand crest with flags of Britain, France, Belgium and Russia and with inscription on reverse 'By G. S. Chadwick, Copyright Oct 2nd 1914'



Parian bust of Sir John French on a glazed base (Shelley China) 127mm high bearing text:
**FIELD-MARSHAL
SIR JOHN FRENCH.**
Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force.



▲ This is one of a set of six patriotic postcard designs by George Barrow. The others feature Kitchener (reproduced in Between the Lines No. 82), Jellicoe, French, Joffre, King Albert of the Belgians and King George V

◀ The impressive memorial to Sir John French in Canterbury Cathedral. It is located near the Warriors Chapel. The inspiring Latin phrase in the coat-of-arms at the top of the marble plaque reads: *MALO MORI QUAM FOEDARI* which translates to 'I prefer death to dishonour'



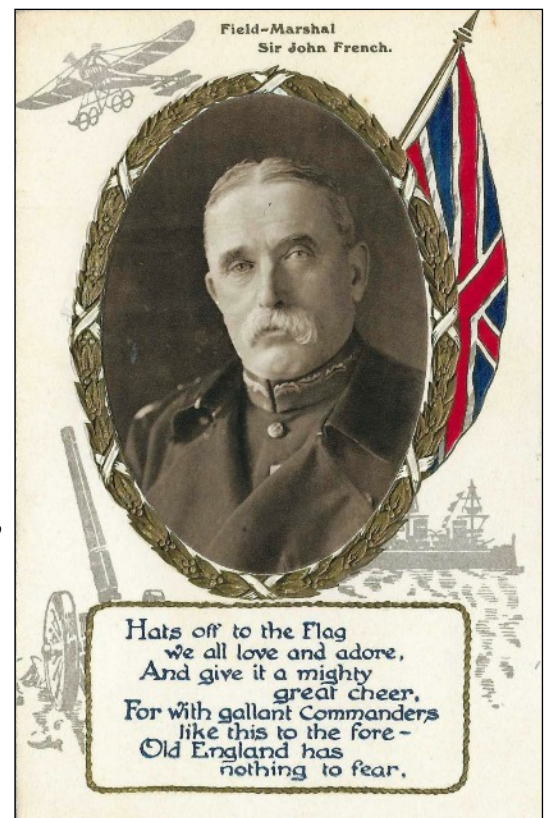
► Another patriotic postcard dating from 1914 featuring Sir John French. Note the Blériot-type aeroplane in the 'land, sea and air' design



▲ Brass-and-enamel patriotic pendant. See also page ... General Joffre)

Diameter 35mm

Sir John French has featured in earlier articles published in Between the Lines - see Nos. 73 (page 10) and 76 (pages 19-20)



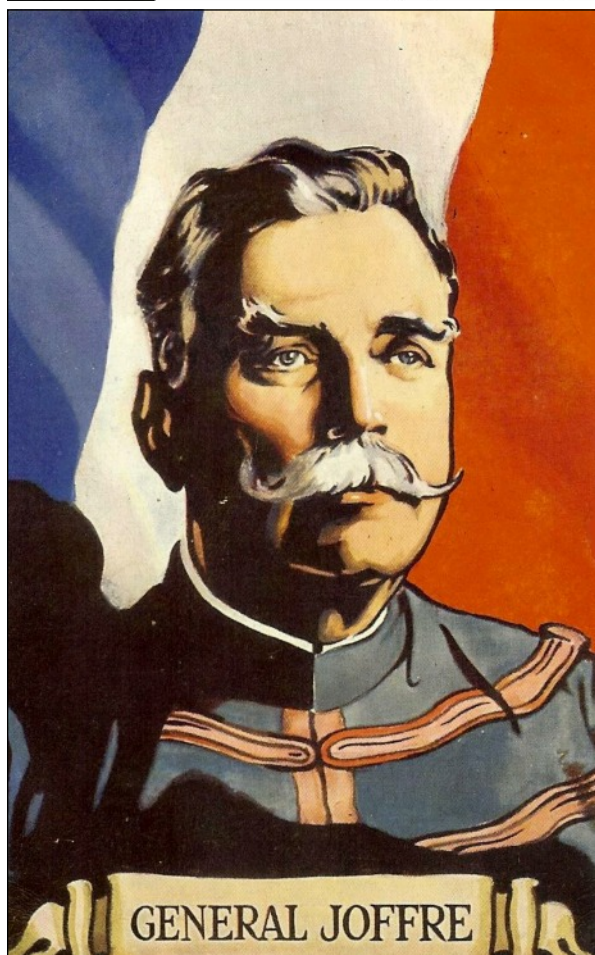
Patriotic Mementoes of General Joseph Joffre



Crested China parian bust of General Joffre
with The Flags of Liberty (Great Britain, France, Belgium and Russia)

(Grafton China)
Height: 155mm

Note the original price written in pencil on the base - one shilling



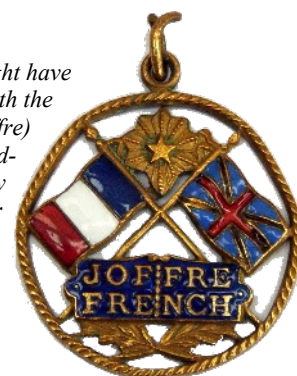
General Joffre Medallion (Silver?) by Félix Rasumny

Marianne and 'ALLONS ENFANTS DE LA PATRIE!'

(First line of *La Marseillaise* - the French National Anthem)

Diameter 23mm

► This brass-and-enamel patriotic pendant might have been a flag-day emblem showing support for both the French Army (under the command of General Joffre) and the British Army (under the command of Field-Marshal Sir John French). It dates from the early months of the Great War



Diameter 35mm

◀ This is one of a set of six patriotic postcard designs by George Barrow. The others feature Kitchener, Jellicoe, French, King George V and Albert, King of the Belgians (see page 6)

Mementoes of Marshal Ferdinand Foch



The equestrian statue of Marshal Foch in Lower Grosvenor Gardens, Westminster SW1

Sculptor: Georges Malissard



◀▼ *Two studies of the same Foch statue*



Bronze bust of Marshal Foch
Sculptor: Sydney March

Height 10cm



Text on the back of the Marshal Foch wall-plaque (165mm x 120mm) reads:
**THIS IS GUARANTEED TO BE MADE
 FROM METAL FORMING PART OF THE
 EX-GERMAN SUBMARINE DEUTSCHLAND**



▲ *Inscription on
front of the pedestal
of the Foch Statue*



► *Crested china bust
of Marshal Foch
bearing Norwich
Coat-of-Arms
(Grafton China)
Height 135mm*

Mementoes of Georges Clemenceau ("The Tiger"), Prime Minister of France 1917-1920



Coin-type pendant featuring Clemenceau and text 'Patience - Effort - Confiance 1914 - RF - 1918' on its obverse. On its reverse is a depiction of David, holding a sling in his raised right hand, standing over a prostrate Goliath and, in the left background, the Statue of Liberty (constructed 1886), together with the text 'Pour L'Humanité'
Diameter 23mm



► *Large Bakelite plaque featuring Clemenceau with a background of oak leaves and oak apples*
Diameter 25cm



Spelter bust of
Georges Clemenceau
Prime Minister of France
1917 - 1920



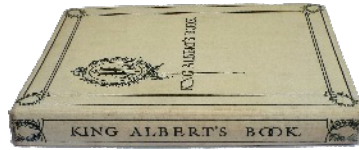
Note the French cockerel and the German helmet (pickelhaube) at the base

Height of bust 15cm

Patriotic Mementoes of Albert, King of the Belgians



◀ This is one of a set of six patriotic postcard designs by George Barrow. The others feature Kitchener (reproduced in Between the Lines No. 82), Jellicoe, French, Joffre and King George V



▲ King Albert's Book: A tribute to the Belgian King and People from representative men and women throughout the world
(Published 1915)

► Bronze plaque: 'Croisière Internationale Bruxelles 1935' on reverse
Sculptor: Godefroid Devreese. It is believed that this plaqueette was produced in memory of King Albert I, who had died in a mountaineering accident the previous year at Marche-les-Dames, near Namur - aged 58

Height of plaqueette 90mm



▲ Sculptor: Jules Baetes (Anvers)
Diameter 30mm



Showing full length of pin-badges seen below = 57mm



▲ The 'matching pair' plaque of Queen Elisabeth, wife of King Albert of the Belgians



▲ Bronze cast plaque of King Albert of the Belgians 'ALBERT 1er 1915' on front signed by sculptor Léon Vogelaar and inscribed 'Vendu au benefice du Comité national de secours [help, aid, assist] et d'alimentation [feeding, supplying] + Propriété Rey Frères, Bruxelles + Reproduction interdite (déposé)' on the reverse

Diameter 15cm



These medalets, etc are believed to have been used in fund-raising campaigns during the Great War

► Lapel pin-badges featuring the King of the Belgians (L = Liège?)

Height of badge [excl pin] 14mm

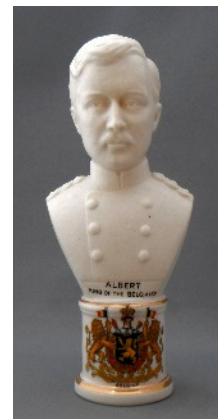


▲ Medalet - Souvenir de la Campagne 1914-15
Diameter 30mm



◀ Parian bust of the King of the Belgians (H & L) 170mm high bearing United we Stand crest with flags of Britain, France, Belgium and Russia and with inscription on reverse 'By G. S. Chadwick, Copyright Oct 29th 1914'

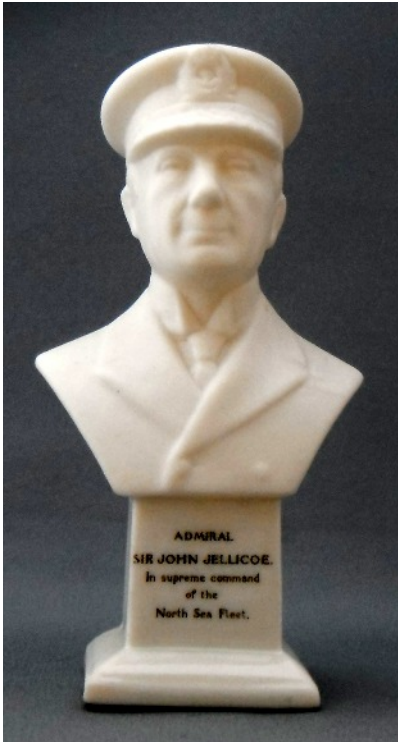
(R & L = Robinson & Leadbeater)



▲ Parian bust of the King of the Belgians on a glazed base (Savoy China) 150mm high bearing crest of Belgium, inscription on reverse 'W. H. Cooper - Sculptor' and bearing text on back of base: BELGIUM/INVADED BY GERMANY/AUGUST 4th 1914/CAPITAL OCCUPIED/AUGUST 20th 1914



Patriotic Mementoes of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe



Shelley China - Height 130mm



Alloy bust - Height 130mm



▲ This is one of a set of six patriotic postcard designs by George Barrow. The others feature Kitchener (reproduced in Between the Lines No. 82), Jellicoe, French, Joffre, King Albert of the Belgians and King George V



Jellicoe character jug - height 18cm



Jutland medallion in bronze - 45mm



◀ The Jutland medallion was sold in presentation cases containing this label



Patriotic parian busts of Admiral Jellicoe in crested china bearing different designs of the Flags of the Allies

Patriotic Mementoes of His Majesty King George V



◀ This is one of a set of six patriotic postcard designs by George Barrow. The others feature Kitchener (reproduced in Between the Lines No. 82), Jellicoe, French, Joffre and King George V



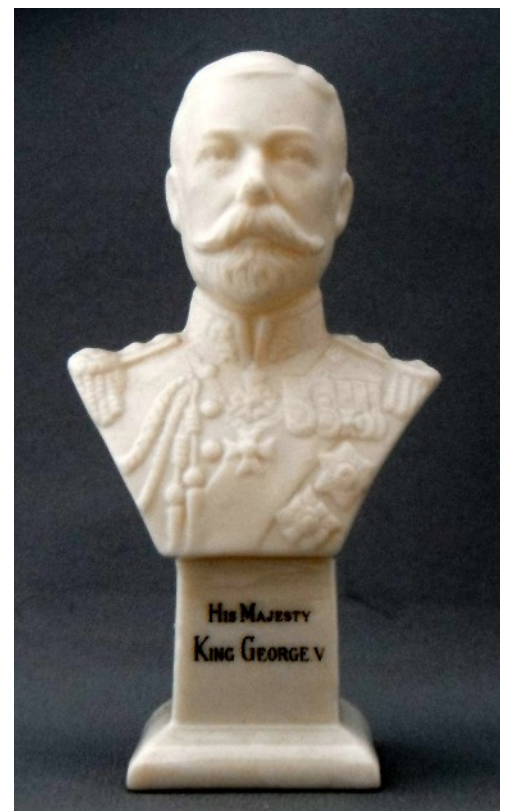
Crested China parian bust of King George V with The Flags of Liberty design (Grafton China)
Height 145 mm



Brass medalet 'ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY' on its reverse and 'GOD SAVE THE KING' on its obverse
Diameter 22mm



► Silver Medallion 'TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORIOUS PEACE'
Diameter 39mm



Shelley China - Height 130mm

Patriotic Mementoes of Rt Hon David Lloyd George ("The Goat"), Prime Minister

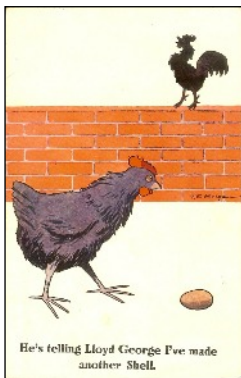


Crested China bust (Grafton China) of David Lloyd George bearing the Broadstairs Coat-of-Arms
Height 13cm



Note the 'Imperial Bazaar' inscription on the base

► This postcard would have been produced shortly after David Lloyd George had been appointed Minister of Munitions in 1915



▲ Two examples of the many humorous postcards produced during the war relating to munitions



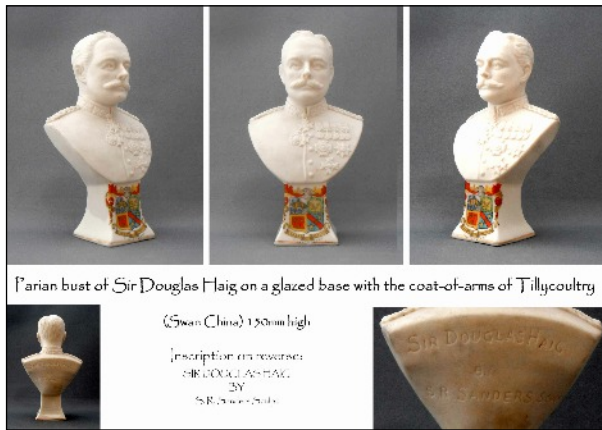
Ashtead Potters Ltd was set up in 1923 to provide employment for disabled ex-servicemen. It continued in business until 1935



Jug featuring Rt Hon David Lloyd George

(See also photos of the Douglas Haig Memorial Homes at Ashtead shown on page...)

Patriotic Mementoes of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig



*Bronze wall-plaque relief portrait of
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig dated
1919 sculpted by E. Viard
14cm x 14cm x 4cm approx*



Height of metal bust of Haig 142mm

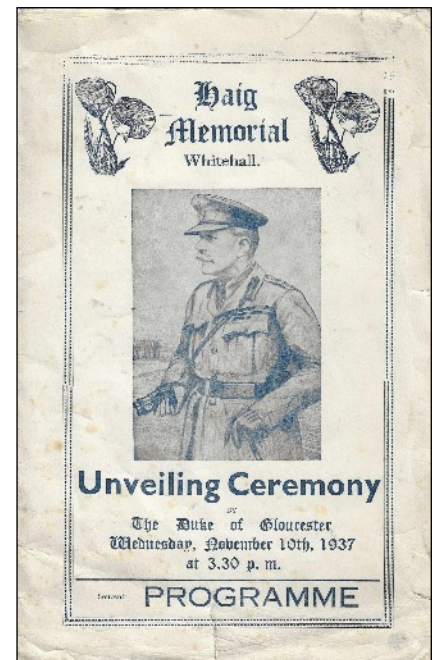
THIS IS GUARANTEED TO BE MADE
FROM METAL FORMING PART OF THE
EX-GERMAN SUBMARINE DEUTSCHLAND

*Text on the back of the Earl Haig-
wall-plaque (165mm x 120mm)
reads:*

THIS IS GUARANTEED TO BE
MADE FROM METAL FORM-
ING PART OF THE EXGERM-
AN SUBMARINE
DEUTSCHLAND



A study of the Haig Memorial in Whitehall showing the controversial sculpture of his horse



*The front cover of the programme for the unveiling
of the Haig Memorial in Whitehall*



The Earl Haig and his wife, the Countess Haig, frequently played golf at North Foreland Golf Club and, in 1921, he was awarded the Peace Cup by the Viscount Northcliffe as shown on this board still on display in the Club



The Haig Memorial in Whitehall

Patriotic Mementoes of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig (Continued)



The three Douglas Haig Memorial Homes at Ashted, Surrey which were built to honour the memory of Earl Haig (1861 - 1928)

(See also plaque shown on page...)



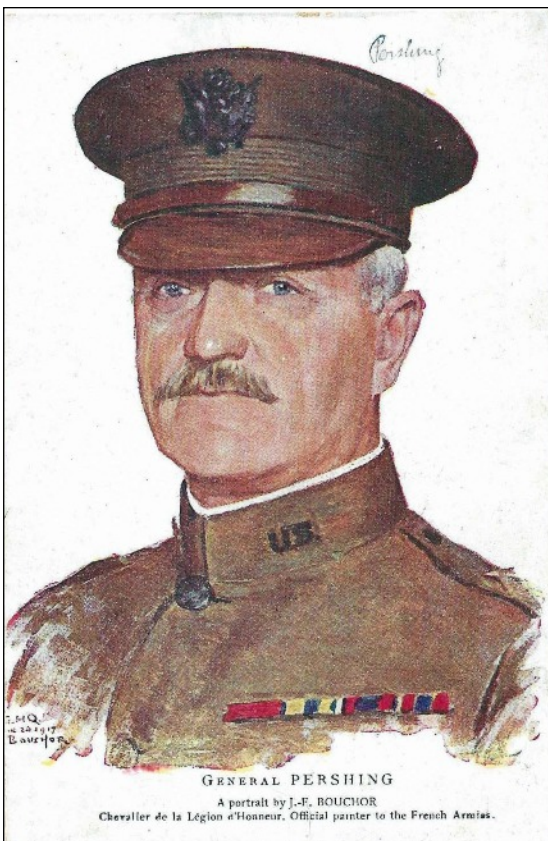
◀ *The ceramic tile with a relief of Earl Haig that is mounted on the front of the three Haig Homes at Ashted shown above*



▲ *One of the ceramic plaques that were originally mounted on the hall wall immediately behind the front door of each of the Haig Homes at Ashted. It is believed that these plaques (and the one of Earl Haig mounted on the front wall of the three cottages) were made by disabled ex-servicemen at Ashted Potters Ltd*

...and finally

Patriotic Mementoes of General John J. ("Black Jack") Pershing



GENERAL PERSHING
A portrait by J.-F. BOUCHOR
Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. Official painter to the French Armies.

Painting of General Pershing by Joseph-Félix Bouchor



Bronze wall-plaque relief portrait of General Pershing dated 1919 sculpted by E. Viard

14cm x 14cm x 4cm approx

Flags of the Allies: The Russian Flags



◀ This patriotic postcard showing the Russian Flags dates from the early months of the war



► The Triple Entente - France, Russia and Great Britain - was formed in 1907. Japan joined in 1914 and Italy joined in 1915. The Russian Imperial Standard is shown on the right of this patriotic vase



This patriotic cup shows the Russian National Flag with the flags of France, Great Britain and Belgium



This patriotic cup produced by Goss shows the original Triple Entente flags with the addition of the Belgian, Japanese, Serbia and Italian flags - but not the United States of America flag as the USA had yet to enter the war



This patriotic cup shows the Russian Naval Flag on the right together with the flags of France and Great Britain with the slogan FOR RIGHT AGAINST MIGHT below

Barham War Memorial

In the last issue of the Newsletter, there was an article on Broome Park once owned by Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener. The nearby church of St John the Baptist, Barham, contains a Great War Memorial on which the first name listed is Field-Marshal Kitchener. Commemorated also are the names of two former pupils of The King's School, Canterbury - Percy Cottrell and Frederick Long. At least two other men from Barham who attended The King's School fell victims to the Great War - brothers George Gough and John Gough - but neither of their names is recorded on the church War Memorial.

Percy Bagletto Cottrell

Percy Cottrell was born on 14th April, 1893, in Syra, Greece, the second son of Captain William Henry Cottrell, CMG, OBE, RNVR, HM Consul and Luisa Celestina (née Bagletto). He was educated at The King's School, Canterbury 1906-1912, being appointed Monitor in January 1911. For three years, he played in the First Rugby XV and was awarded his sports colours in 1911. Whilst at King's, he resided with the Rev Mercer's family at The Rectory at Barham. In 1912, he went to Worcester College, Oxford as an Exhibitioner where he stroked the college eight. In 1914, he joined the University and Public Schools Corps, soon rising to the rank of Company Sergeant Major. In 1915, he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 19th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers (2nd Sportsman's), but due to his knowledge of Greek he was attached as a Staff Officer in the Intelligence Department GHQ Salonika as an interpreter. During a special mission to Athens, he was awarded the Chevalier of the Order of the Redeemer which was conferred by King Constantine. He was also awarded the Greek Military Cross 3rd Class and was Mentioned in Despatches. On 18th September 1918, he was hit in the side by a bullet in operations to the east of Lake Doiran and, although he was recovering, he died of pneumonia and complications to his wounds on 27th September. He was buried in Sarigol Military Cemetery in Greece.

He was awarded the Military Cross for this action and the citation appeared in the *London Gazette* of 1st February 1919.

"During the last two years he has rendered very valuable services as an Intelligence Officer in the field and shown great devotion to duty. On 18th September, he was mortally wounded whilst gallantly attempting to carry information under very heavy machine-gun and rifle fire from the Cretan Division in the firing line."



Photo: Richard Young

St John the Baptist Church, Barham



Photo: Richard Young

Barham Church WW1 War Memorial Tablet

Percy Cottrell's
grave in Sarigol
Military Cemetery,
Greece



Photo: Ed Holman

Frederick Long

Frederick George Cleeve Long was born in Barham on 14th March 1897, son of Dr Frederick Long and Annie Long. He was educated at Aylesbeare, Exeter, and The King's School, Canterbury 1912-1915. On 24th November 1915, he enlisted as a guardsman in the Grenadier Guards, giving his occupation as student and was sent to Caterham for training with the 5th (Reserve) Battalion on 16th June 1915. He was posted to France, firstly with Guards Entrenching Battalion and, on 29th June the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards. On 17th September, whilst working as a stretcher-bearer, he was wounded when he received a gunshot wound to the right thigh. He was evacuated to the 12th General Hospital at Rouen on 19th September and on to Bethnall Green Hospital on 26th September where he remained until 14th November. He was then transferred to the Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne. By 27th May, he was back in France with the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards. On 3rd August he was admitted to the 4th Field Ambulance suffering from scabies and on 13th to the 63rd Casualty Clearing Station with ulcerated legs, arms and face and then on 14th September to 25th General Hospital at Etaples, on 16th September to 26th General Hospital, Hardelet, before being evacuated to the UK on 7th October to the Heavy Woollen District Military Hospital at Dewsbury. He was discharged from hospital on 16th November when he was transferred to the Army Reserve 29th January 1919. He was finally discharged from the Army on 1st July 1920 as being unfit for Military Service due to TB in the right lung. He died of consumption at Dr Edward Gough's residence in Northwich on 23rd October 1920. He was buried in Barham on 26th October, but his grave is no longer marked. Curiously, his death is not recognised by the CWGC although he died before the CWGC cut-off date of 31st August 1921.

Two of Dr Gough's sons, who were also educated at The King's School, Canterbury were also killed during the war as detailed below:

Lieutenant George Henry Waldron Gough

George Gough was born on 16th August 1894, eldest son of Edward Henry Gough MRCS, LRCP, the Medical Officer for Health in Northwich and Frieda Magdalena Gough. He was educated at Elstree Preparatory School and The King's School, Canterbury 1908-1912 where he was a lance-corporal in the Officer Training Corps. After leaving King's, having passed the London Matriculation, he studied medicine at Victoria University (Owens College) Manchester. When war broke out in August 1914, he

joined the Royal Fusiliers University and Public Schools Battalion with the rank of corporal. In August 1915. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in 1/7th Bn the Cheshire Regiment and, in March 1916, sailed for Egypt on the *SS Olympic* and, as part of the 169 Brigade, 53rd Division, saw action at Gaza and was involved in the capture of Jerusalem. On 15th December 1917, he was killed by a bullet in the head whilst holding a forward post, a hill four miles north-east of Jerusalem. He is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery and is commemorated on the Northwich War Memorial.



Photo: Ed Holman

George Gough's grave in Jerusalem War Cemetery

Second lieutenant John Noel Gough

John Gough was born at Barnton in Northwich on 11th December 1897, third son of Henry Edward Gough MRCS, LRCP, and brother of George Gough. He also was educated at Elstree Preparatory School and The King's School Canterbury 1912-1916, being appointed a Monitor in the summer of 1916. He was awarded his sports colours in 1915 and 1916 as a steeplechaser and was Vice-Captain of the



Photo of John Noel Gough from de Ruvigny's Roll of Honour

First XV rugby team in 1915 and Captain in 1916. He was also secretary of the Cantuarrians and a sergeant in the Officer Training Corps. He won an exhibition to Corpus Christi College, Oxford but instead volunteered for active service and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery and was attached to Dover Garrison as a bayonet instructor. He landed in France in April 1917 and was attached to the 29h Mortar Battery seeing much action before being killed near Ypres on 8th March 1918. He is buried in Oxford Road Cemetery, northeast of Ypres but, surprisingly, his name is not shown on the Northwich War Memorial. □

Ed Holman

Two Postcards

I bought these two postcards on Ramsgate seafront more than 30 years ago, after the late Peter Barratt had renewed my interest in the Great War, and got me started on collecting period postcards. Hopefully, they may be of some interest to readers.

Private John Chapman

Unlike most, we can readily put a name to the subject of the single portrait, without any detective work. It is annotated on the back 'Pte J.W. Chapman Signaller, 974 H Coy 4th Lincs Regt', which fits with the badges he is wearing. Fortunately, military records for this John William Chapman survive in the 'Pension' series through Ancestry. Born 29th July 1893 in Lincolnshire, he was an apprentice moulder when he enlisted as a Territorial in the 4th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment in 1911. Aged 17 years 10 months, he was described as being five feet three inches tall, with black hair, dark complexion and blue eyes. He attended fortnight-long camps in 1911 and 1912. 'H' Company was a Lincoln City company. Territorial battalions retained the old eight-company organisation for some time.

Following the outbreak of war, John volunteered for overseas service, along with around 90% of his comrades, on 5th September 1914. He and his battalion arrived in France on 1st March 1915 with the North Midland Territorial 46th Division. The division served for some months holding the line around Ypres. All the same, around one third of the division's infantry were casualties or sick during their first six months in France.

In October, the division had the misfortune to come under Haking's XI Corps at Loos. Haking had already thrown away 21st and 24th Divisions in a misguided attack on 26th September at Loos, he now ordered a frontal assault on the Hohenzollern Redoubt, against the protests of the divisional commander, Major-General Montagu-Stuart-Wortley. The 4th Lincs. took part in the attack on 13th October. Their brigade had some initial success, but then the advance was forced to a standstill. Of 14 officers and 600 ORs, the 4th Lincs lost six officers and 166 ORs killed, and four officers and 219 ORs wounded. The attack had proved a complete failure.

John, according to his records, was lucky. He hadn't been wounded and a couple of weeks away in hospital in November seems to relate to sickness. Indeed, he was returned to England in May 1916 suffering from scabies, which would have been acquired from living in filthy conditions. There he was discharged on 12th June, as he had served the five years of his original engagement. By now he was five feet six inches tall, and was described as 'a sober, honest, trustworthy and efficient soldier'.



Pte J.W. Chapman, 4th Lincs Regt

It seems likely that, with no further military records, rather than wait to be conscripted, and feeling he had done his bit, John, as a skilled metalworker, obtained employment in munitions. Lincoln, after all, had numerous factories producing aero engines, in particular.

The 46th Division continued to serve on the Western Front. It was blamed for the Gommecourt fiasco on 1st July 1916, and Montagu-Stuart-Wortley was sacked, being a useful scapegoat for an attack that, as the Official Historian recognised, should never have been pressed. John's old battalion was transferred to 59th Division in early 1918, and amalgamated. The division was badly hit in two of the German spring offensives, and the battalion was disbanded later in 1918.

John Chapman married in 1918, had two children, and died in 1970.

Main sources:

Ancestry

N. Lloyd, *Loos 1915*, 2006

M. Middlebrook, *Captain Staniland's journey, the North Midland Territorials go to war*, 2003

A family in Ramsgate

As with most subjects, this fine card of a soldier and family in Ramsgate, in their Sunday best, are likely to remain anonymous unless someone recognises them from family photos. There is no date, as the card was not stamped and franked. The father seems to be a private soldier dressed for mounted service, and so could be a driver or a cavalryman. Unfortunately, I have been unable to make out his cap badge or the initials on his shoulder straps. He is not wearing overseas service chevrons, wound stripes, etc., as worn later in the war. My guess is that the photo is early war, or pre-war, and that he was serving in the Yeomanry or Territorial infantry.



Studio photograph of unidentified family at Ramsgate

The photographer was James Bishop of George Street, Ramsgate. □

Michael Lucas

On the back is the message:

‘Dear Jessie,
Thought perhaps you would like a Photo of my family.
Love from Mother. I remain your affectionate cousin,
Ethel.’

Another tribute to Kinn McIntoch - see also Canon Peter Gaudsden's obituary of her on page 23



Richard Young writes:

Kinn was Ladies Captain of Canterbury Golf Club in 1964 at the age of 34, a good deal younger than many captains. Her name is on the honours board once when she won the Ickham Bowl in 1960 (the Ickham Bowl trophies for both men and ladies came to the club in 1927 from Ickham Golf Club which ceased to exist when Canterbury Golf Club opened and their trophies were passed. Many of their members joined Canterbury Golf Club and some were Founder Members). Kinn later played bridge with the ladies at the club for a number of years when she stopped playing. □

Richard Young

Another charming photograph of the late Kinn McIntosh (see also page 23).

Kinn McIntosh, jointly with Jan Gaskell, contributed an article 'Remembrance Time at Sturry' for Between the Lines No. 76 - (pages 11 & 12).

The late Miss Kinn McIntosh 1930 - 2024

It is several years now since Kinn McIntosh was able to attend our WFA meetings in the Drill Hall on the Sturry Road. I used to collect her from her home in Sturry and she would sit quietly at the back of the Hall, rarely questioning but not missing a trick! She had a ready wit and a great sense of humour. Some members might remember her as Catherine Aird, under which pen name she wrote some 29 crime fiction novels featuring Detective Inspector C.D. Sloan.

Born in Huddersfield, Kinn was the daughter of Dr Robert McIntosh who had acquired the Sturry Medical Practice in 1946. Kinn had hoped to become a doctor herself but a severe kidney illness during her later teens confined her more-or-less to bed for some years. Nevertheless, she acquired considerable medical knowledge in dispensing medicines and generally assisting her father in the Practice until he retired. This work enabled her to build up a considerable knowledge of poisons which was to prove very useful when she took up crime writing as a career! She published her first novel in 1966.

Kinn's knowledge of medicines surfaced on occasions during the talks at our WFA meetings. If reference was made to medicinal substances used in the trenches, Kinn would usually comment that she still had some of it in the former dispensary in her home!

Another great interest of Kinn's was local history. She edited a steady stream of publications beginning in 1972 concerned mainly with her own neighbourhood of Sturry, Broad Oak, Fordwich, Westbere and Hersden – villages which I came to serve as Church of England Rector from 1968. Kinn invited me to join her editorial committee and I soon found it was no sinecure - I was expected to contribute as well! It was the beginning of a long and valued friendship.

Kinn revealed talents in another dimension when she created two very successful *Son et Lumière* productions – the stories of Sturry and Fordwich presented after dark in the respective churches, using only the spoken word and lighting effects. Kinn wrote the scripts for both and the evocation of the bombing of Sturry in 1941 was particularly moving.

I was not aware that Kinn had an interest in the first World War until I set out, in my spare time, to edit and supplement the copious letters written home by my late father from the Western Front, with a view to publication. He had recorded his experiences from joining up in September 1914 until he was badly wounded in September 1918. On learning of my efforts, Kinn quickly proved an enthusiastic and wise counsellor, undertaking to act as editor and to guide me through to eventual publication. I am



Kinn McIntosh

greatly indebted to Kinn for her wise guidance and advice, also for her quiet but insistent prompting that I should get on and finish it! I did finish the task some years back and Kinn was studying how best to deal with material which, she claimed, amounted to about three volumes!

Kinn was a person of great kindness. Always interested in people but never the least bit intrusive, she had the remarkable ability of quietly keeping a finger on the pulse of the local community. She was some time editor of the local parish magazine, and a member of the Sturry Parish Council, serving as Chairman for several years.

On the wider scene, Kinn McIntosh had a great interest in the Girl Guide movement. She served for 11 years as Chair of its National Finance Committee, for which service she was made MBE in 1988. She had also received an Honorary MA degree from the University of Kent at Canterbury in 1985.

Although in failing physical health for a number of years, Kinn's energy was undiminished. She had recently seen yet another local history into print and continued with her crime writing, publishing what was to be her final novel in 2023. In mid December last year she suffered a stroke and died peacefully at home on 21 December.

It is hoped there will be a memorial service at Sturry later this year.□

Canon Peter Gausden

Future meetings:

Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month at The Hall, St Andrews United Reformed Church, Watling Street, Canterbury CT1 2UA

7:30pm start (hall open from 7:00pm)

2025

4 March

Peter Hart: 'Flashbacks from the Front'

1 April

Simon Keable-Elliott: 'Robert Keable, utterly immoral WW1 Chaplain?'

6 May

Marietta Crichton Stewart: 'The Welsh Walter Mitty – life & adventures of a lieutenant, 6th Welsh'

3 June

Tony Bolton: 'Mobilisation – the 18 days, 5-22 August 1914'

All are welcome

WFA branches are entirely self-supporting. A donation towards the expenses of the meeting is very much appreciated

For further details, please contact:

Hazel Basford



Founded by John Giles. Inaugurated 11th November 1980
Registered Charity No. 298365