

The Bristol Brigade of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers - 1873 to 1892

In the early 1870s, at a time when there was every possibility of a naval war with Russia, a local ex-mariner named Milton Lewis (see 6 below) placed himself in communication with the Admiralty, and in 1872 suggested to them that there ought to be a large number of men in the country available for a naval volunteer force. George Joachim Goschen, the Liberal politician who was then serving as First Lord of the Admiralty, wrote back personally saying that he considered it feasible and was quite willing to enlist such a movement.

At around the same time Alfred Boom of London, an ex-Army officer, proposed that a force of naval volunteers should take upon themselves the duties of seamen-gunners precisely as such duties were performed in the Royal Navy. He also suggested that they should be trained by skilled naval instructors in the working of great guns, rifle and cutlass drill, and to be commanded by fully commissioned naval officers appointed by the Admiralty.

Lewis and Boom then began working together, and after a representative from Liverpool also became involved, Thomas Brassey, afterwards Lord Brassey, an M.P. for Hastings and a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, was approached and he agreed to head the movement and submit their final plans to the Admiralty. These were very favourably received by Goschen and Admiral Sir Walter Tarleton, the Sea Lord, and were for at once adopting the scheme, but found they had no power to enrol volunteers without an Act of Parliament. Postponement seemed inevitable until it was suggested that private corps should be formed, with permission to have gun drills on one of Her Majesty's ships, until the necessary legislation was passed.

As a result, on Saturday 18 December 1872 the London Corps of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers assembled for the first time on the training ship HMS President moored in the West India Dock. That was followed on the 22nd when Brassey, as the commander of the new force, celebrated the establishment of the Royal Naval Artillery with a grand banquet at Willis's Rooms. There he had for his supporters Mr Goschen, Admiral Tarlton, and about 150 gentlemen who were members of the leading yachting and boating clubs of England.

Thus began the history of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, which the Admiralty stated was for the purpose of coast defence and was to be composed of men who, while not possessing the wider experience of professional seamen, were "accustomed to the management of boats and in the constant habit of going afloat". Persons with an interest in maritime matters who wished to form a Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer (RNAV) corps in their area were instructed to communicate initially with the Secretary of the Admiralty, who would pass on their application for consideration and possible sanction if a sufficient number of persons to form a battery were prepared to enrol themselves.

In Bristol Lewis got together a few friends with an interest in maritime matters, notably George Chute, another old sailor, and after three or four preliminary

meetings had been held to discuss the possibility of forming a naval artillery volunteer corps, recruitment began on 14 March 1873. However, although several gentlemen subsequently enrolled themselves, the list failed to reach the requisite number for a full gun crew.

As a result, during the evening of 10 April a number of those still interested in raising a local naval volunteer corps in Bristol similar to those already established in London and Liverpool met at the Royal Hotel in an attempt to bolster support. Minton Lewis, who acted as the President, was subsequently appointed the Honorary Secretary of the Bristol Naval Artillery Volunteers, and was to become known locally as "The Father of the Naval Volunteer Movement."

However, although recruitment remained very slow, by mid-July some 30 men had been enrolled. As sufficient men to form a full gun's crew were available, the Admiralty gave permission to drill on the RNR ship HMS Daedalus moored at Hotwells. Consequently, the first drill was held aboard her on 15 July 1873, although only 16 members were present. The men fell in at the big gun at 7 p.m. and, under a Naval Instructor, were drilled for two hours. It was then announced that the next drill was to take place on the Daedalus at 4 p.m. on Saturday 19th, while gentlemen wishing to join could obtain further details from Milton Lewis at 23 Aberdeen Terrace in Clifton.

During 1873 Lewis and Boom had also been collaborating with the Admiralty in making suggestions and drafting the final details concerning the new volunteering movement, which were to be consolidated in the Royal Naval Volunteer Act that passed into law on 3 August 1873.

According to instructions issued at the time, the men were to be subjected to the provision of that Act, and to all regulations made with regard to them by the authority of the Admiralty. By Royal Proclamation, the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers could be assembled for actual service; and whenever so assembled, they would be liable to serve on board any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels employed in the defence of the coasts of the United Kingdom, or in any of the tenders or boats attached to such vessels.

They would also be liable to perform all the ordinary duties of the vessel in which they might be embarked in the same manner as those duties were performed by the regular crews of her Majesty's ships, except those duties that could only be performed by practical seamen. They would not be required to go aloft, or to attend the fires in the stoke-hole. They would, however, accommodate themselves to the berthing and messing arrangements usual for the seamen of the Royal Navy.

A Corps was defined as a body of persons who combined, under common rules, to form part of the Naval Artillery Volunteer Force. The members of a Corps were either Enrolled or Honorary, and those Enrolled were persons of every grade, whose names had been duly entered for service in muster-rolls of Corps. By contrast Honorary members were persons who contributed to the funds of a Corps, but were not enrolled for service. For administrative

purposes, the Naval Artillery Volunteer force would be formed into Brigades, each of which was to consist of four or more Batteries containing from 60 to 80 men. Each Brigade was to be designated by a local name, and each Battery by its number in the Brigade, while every Corps would bear a local name only.

A Brigade of four to eight Batteries was to be commanded by a Lieutenant-Commander and a provided with a Lieutenant-Instructor. In addition, each Battery was to be commanded by a Sub-Lieutenant, and contain one Chief Petty Officer; one 1st Class Petty Officer Instructor; two 1st Class Petty Officers; two 2nd Class Petty Officers; two Buglers; and 71 Leading Gunners and Gunners (equivalent to Leading Seamen and Able Seamen).

The uniform for the force was just the same as that of the Royal Navy, except that on the collar one broad white stripe was substituted for three narrow ones, and on the black ribbon encircling their caps the crowned anchor was associated with the initials R.N.A.V.

Then, in early 1874, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty eventually selected Bristol as the centre of a number of nearby ports, and the most desirable place for establishing the headquarters of the local RNAV as HMS Daedalus was able to provide suitable facilities for training the volunteers. Consequently, on 19 January Commander Lawrence Graeme Allan Roberts (*see 10 below*), a gunnery specialist, who had retired from active service in October 1873 with the rank of Commander, was commissioned by the Admiralty as Lieutenant-Instructor, and appointed for an initial five years to train the RNAV Corps in Bristol. Around the same time the administrative offices of the Brigade were established temporarily at 6 Athenaeum in Corn Street, Bristol.

The task Roberts had been given was to train a body of men capable of acting under naval authority in the case of attacks from without, and who were sufficiently well trained in the exercise of the great guns, rifle, and naval cutlass drill, to enable the port to defend its own river. As it was considered that the coastal defences would take the form of floating batteries, armed rafts, or vessels specially placed to cover the harbours, service on board seagoing ships was not compulsory. However RNAV volunteers were expected to be able to undertake duties that would normally have been carried out by the regular seamen, thereby freeing the latter from having to defend the coast and releasing them for more active operations in Her Majesty's fleet.

Unfortunately, per head of population, recruitment to the RNAV in Bristol remained well below that of London and Liverpool, a problem the Lords of the Admiralty were keen to resolve. So, during their annual tour of inspection of reserve men, arsenals and naval forts in the area, they took the opportunity of conferring with the leading citizens of Bristol as to the best means of increasing the number and efficiency of the local RNAV Corps. The visiting group, made up of Admiral Sir Walter Tarleton; the Right Honourable William Ward Hunt, the current First Lord; Sir Massey Lopes Bart., a Civil Lord; and

the Honourable Captain Francis Egerton, the Secretary to the Admiralty, arrived from London by train on the morning of 6 August and were immediately conveyed to the Council House for the conference.

During the meeting Lieutenant-Instructor Roberts was able to present his report on the RNVA between the time of his arrival and the present, stating that: "since 1 February 1874 the Royal Navy Artillery Volunteers of Bristol had assembled for drill 58 times, and drilled for 114 hours. The number enrolled on the 1st of February was 22, since which time 14 new members had joined, and 5 resigned, so that at present the numbers stand at 31. The drill consists of heavy gun, rifle, and cutlass, and pistol, as taught in the naval service. Rowing also forms part of the instruction. The average attendance at drill was eleven, or over one-third of the members. The drill days are Tuesdays from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m., and Saturdays from 4 to 6 p.m. Rowing is taught every alternative Saturday when practicable, and the volunteers assembling on board the Daedalus at 4.30, proceeding to Portishead, where they man the Formidable boats (kindly lent by the training ship committee) and exercise for two hours, returning by the 7.55 train. The corps hitherto has been almost entirely self-supporting, subscriptions not having been asked for; and with the exception of a donation from the two Members for Bristol, and one or two minor sums (in all amounting to about £15), the whole of the expenses have been defrayed by the volunteers themselves." He finished by saying that he had had many applications from men to join, and believed that he could enrol thirty or more almost immediately.

After the Council House conference and luncheon their Lordships inspected the Naval Reserve and the Naval Volunteer Artillery Corps on board the Daedalus. They afterwards drove to Portishead and inspected the boys on board HMS Formidable, before embarking on board the Admiralty yacht Enchantress to take them over to inspect Pembroke dockyard, and on to Ireland.

At the first Annual Meeting of the Bristol RNAV Corps held at their offices in the Athenaeum on 21 August, the Honorary Treasurer stated that they had a balance of £4 18s 9d, which was considered to be highly satisfactory and encouraging as it was quite a new organization. A committee was also elected, and on the 27th they met, again at the Athenaeum and elected a Chairman; Vice-Chairman; Honorary Treasurer; and Honorary Secretary.

However, the most important task remained to be undertaken, that of finding a suitable commanding officer, and what the Corps wanted was some active resident of Bristol. Milton Lewis had already been offered it, but had declined, and for health reasons had to retire for a time, although he rejoined later. He was also strongly of the opinion that such a post should be held by a retired officer of the Royal Navy.

Then, in the Guildhall at Bristol on afternoon of 3 December 1874 a meeting was held under the presidency of the Mayor, which was attended by twenty prominent citizens who were keen that the RNAV Corps in the city should succeed. He recounted that following the meeting with the representatives of

the Admiralty held on 6 August it had been agreed that it all depended on finding a gentleman willing and able to undertake the command of the corps. The mayor then announced that such a man had come forward, and that Montague Buccleuch Dunn (*see 2 below*), who had retired as a Captain in the Royal Navy on 10 April 1870, was keen to serve.

As those at the meeting also considered Dunn to be suitable, they subsequently agreed to him being recommended “as fit and proper person to command the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers in this district.” As his credentials also met with Admiralty approval, on 14 December 1874 they commissioned Dunn as the first Lieutenant-Commander of the Bristol Corps of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, while Lieutenant-Instructor Roberts, the other full time appointee, continued to supervise the actual training. The Admiralty had also agreed that they would make cutters available for boat practice, as well as placing a gun-boat at the disposal of the Corps for cruising.

That vessel was of course HMS Fervent, which was armed with two guns and was then acting as the tender for HMS Daedalus in Bristol. A good example of extent of the cruises were those undertaken during the summer of 1877 when, on 8 August, the Fervent was reported at Tenby, having already visited Weston super Mare, Lundy, Pembroke, and Long Shipping near Pen-Lôn in Anglesey, before returning to Bristol on the 11th. There she landed a detachment of the local Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers before, on the 14th, leaving again with another detachment for their week’s cruise.

By that time the Corps was said to have been “in a perfect state of efficiency, and work with the guns like old men-of-war’s men.” Lieutenant-Commander Montague Buccleuch Dunn continued in post until 14 March 1878, when he was promoted to Rear-Admiral, obliging him to resign. Then, on 27 April, the RNAV were inspected on board the Daedalus by Captain Edward Thornborough Parsons (*see 3 below*), the Bristol Haven Master, and some complimentary speeches were made at the close of the manoeuvres.

The problem of finding a new commander following Dunn’s resignation was finally solved on 3 May 1878, when Captain Parsons himself took up the position, having agreed to act as Lieutenant Commander of the Bristol Brigade of the RNVR, in addition to remaining the Haven Master of Bristol. Parsons continued in post until 10 April 1879 when Captain Thomas Sherlock Gooch (*see 4 below*) assumed command. In August 1879 the temporary office at 6 Athenaeum in Corn Street was closed, and the headquarters of the Bristol Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers transferred aboard HMS Daedalus. Later, on 12 March 1881, Milton Lewis finally received an Admiralty commission as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Bristol Brigade of the RNAV, and then joined No.2 Battery.

On the afternoon of 25 June, the Mayor of Bristol, Joseph Dodge Weston, accompanied by the Mayoress, Mrs Yates Stevens, paid a visit to HMS Daedalus for the purpose of inspecting the Bristol Brigade of the RNAV, which then numbered about 140. There was a very full muster, and upon the Mayor

and Mayoress going aboard the corps presented arms, after which Sub-Lieutenant Geore Macready Chute (*see 8 below*) put the men through the manual exercise, and Sub-Lieutenant Milton Lewis the firing and sword and bayonet exercises. One company then manned the boats and went upon the river, whilst the other company was exercised in cutlass drill under the direction of Sub-Lieutenant Chute. Subsequently Lieutenant-Instructor Roberts took command, and put the men through the heavy gun drill, and the smartness with which they handled the ponderous weapons was the subject of general commendation. An interesting bout at single-stick on the upper deck brought the inspection to a close.

A huge review of Volunteers by Her Majesty Queen Victoria took place in Windsor Great Park on Saturday 9 July 1881, and afterwards she expressed her entire satisfaction with the soldier-like appearance and bearing of all ranks. The troops she reviewed consisted of 96 battalions, besides the Royal Naval Artillery and the Honourable Artillery Company, and the whole comprised 111 Corps, amounting to upwards of 52,000 officers and men, representing the volunteers of all parts of England and Wales.

Included in these were all four of the Bristol volunteer formations, as in addition to the local Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, also represented were the Bristol Engineers, Rifles, and Artillery. The RNAV mustered on board HMS Daedalus on the 8th at 6 p.m. and proceeded by train that night under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Gooch to Windsor. There they camped in the Great Park with the rest of the force from London and elsewhere, some 800 strong. At the review they formed a Naval Brigade, taking position on the right of the front line for inspection, and marched past at the head of the column. They then returned by way of Queen Ann's Ride to their encampment. On the Sunday morning the Bristol RNAV contingent attended a church parade in camp, Canon Gridlestone, the Honorary Chaplain, performing the service, before they returned to Bristol in the afternoon.

As the Fervent gun-boat had been scrapped in February 1879, and the Admiralty had not seen fit to attach a replacement to the Daedalus, the summer training cruises for the local RNAV were undertaken by vessels normally based elsewhere. As a result, on 2 September 1881 it was reported that the first contingent of the Bristol's Naval Artillery Volunteers had returned home after fortnight's sea drill, the men having sailed from Bristol on the 15 August in HM gun-boat Tay, commanded by Lieutenant Wilson, R.N, a vessel which had been ordered by the Admiralty for the use of the Volunteer services. She had been launched on 19 October 1876, and was one of the Medina Class of 'flat iron' gun-boats, vessels which mounted three 7 inch RML (Rifled Muzzle-Loading) 64-cwt guns, designed to fire 64 pound "common shells".

The report continued; "thirty-six Volunteers embarked, under charge of Sub-Lieutenant Milton Lewis and Chief Petty Officers Sobier and Withington. The first port called at was Dartmouth, which was reached the 17th. While making for this port the first target practice for heavy guns was carried out at sea, and

some good shooting was made. While on the south coast Plymouth and Falmouth were visited, and starting from the latter port on the homeward journey, Appledore was called at. Here, in consequence of bad weather, the gunboat was detained, and the Volunteers returned by rail on the night of the 27th, the gunboat following to Bristol the next day. During this cruise the Volunteers have had good test, being well salted, for smooth seas and fine weather have not been much in their way. They, however, stood it well, and have come back from their work in better health for being under naval discipline for a fortnight, during which they had to do the general work of a man-of-war as well as gun drills.”

By the early 1880s HMS Daedalus had also acquired the first of three 7 inch RML, 64-cwt guns, which also allowed firing by electricity, and soon the RNAV introduced annual heavy gun competitions on board the ship.

During October 1881 the naval volunteering movement in the Bristol Channel area received a further boost when, at Swansea on the 11th, Lieutenant-Instructor Roberts from Bristol drilled 120 volunteers, headed by John Jones Jenkins, the Mayor of Swansea, the men having come together to form a corps of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. The following day the formation received the official stamp of approval when the Admiralty commissioned Jenkins a Sub-Lieutenant in the Bristol Brigade of the RNAV, to which the Swansea Corps was to be attached. Sir John Jones Jenkins, Knt., M.P., was later appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Bristol Brigade's Swansea Corps, his Admiralty commission being dated 1 May 1885.

On 9 November 1881 His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh paid a visit to Bristol in his capacity of Admiral-Inspector of Naval Reserves, for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Naval Reserve of the port and the Bristol Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. The Duke arrived by train at Temple Meads station at mid-day, and upon arrival he left immediately for the carriage that would convey him directly to HMS Daedalus. Outside the station was drawn up a guard of honour formed by the men of the Bristol Naval Artillery Volunteers, which mustered some 130 strong. The officers present were Lieutenant-Commander Gooch; Lieutenant-Instructor Roberts; Sub-Lieutenants Chute and Lewis, along with Honorary Sub-Lieutenants Thatcher, Thomas, and Whitwell.

After arriving at HMS Daedalus in Hotewell Road the Duke first inspected the men of the Royal Naval Reserve, after which it was the turn of the RNAV, and they commenced by displaying their efficiency at rifle drill. They then mustered two crews at the heavy guns, went through a course of manual exercise with much smartness, and afterwards fired a gun through electricity, and also prepared to ram, going through the various movements with creditable smartness. The Naval Volunteers present at the inspection numbered about 130, and there was a full muster of officers. At about 1.30 p.m., the inspection concluded, after which the Duke left the vessel to proceed by train to Portishead for the purpose of visiting the training ship HMS Formidable.

On the afternoon of 20 October 1883 the RNAV heavy gun competition resulted in the men assembling on board "in goodly numbers", and for two hours the large number of spectators watched with the keenest interest the exceedingly smart gun drill gone through by the three Batteries. Competing for a prize given to the best, each Battery had selected a gun's crew consisting of fifteen men, including a powder boy, the crew having previously been drilled by either an officer or petty officer. The first part of the competition consisted of independent firing, eight rounds at 600 yards, increasing the distance to 100 yards each round; and secondly, electric firing by director at 800 yards. The chief condition of the competition was that a gun's crew had to finish their eight rounds in independent firing in ten minutes, and the firing being completed in the time mentioned, 40 points were scored to the gun's crew. The crew, however, finishing before or after scored or lost one point for every five seconds so gained or lost. No.1 Battery had been drilled by Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Swann Withington (*see 7 below*); No. 2 by Chief Petty Officer Edwin Sohier; and No.3 by First Class Petty Officer Scadding.

Meanwhile, in early October 1883, Lieutenant-Commander Gooch had relinquished his command of the Bristol Brigade of the RNAV, at which time the Admiralty expressed their approbation of his services and regret at his resignation. As it was to be several weeks before the new commanding officer arrived, Sub-Lieutenant Milton Lewis temporarily took charge, and on Saturday 20 October he issued the weekly Brigade orders. These announced that on the following Monday and Tuesday there were to be training classes for all Batteries in the operation of heavy guns, while on Wednesday it was to be the turn of Non-efficients to train with the heavy guns. It was also required that arms and accoutrements were to be returned into stores before the end of November.

On 28 October 1883 Captain Richard Betton Sayce (*see 5 below*) was finally appointed the Lieutenant-Commander of the Brigade, and officially remained as such until the unit was disbanded, while in February 1884 Arthur Edward Elmes (*see below 9*) replaced Chute as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Bristol Corps.

During the afternoon of Saturday 21 June 1884, at the Victoria Rooms in Bristol, the colours given by Lady Anna Brassey, along with the prizes won in competitions in heavy gun, rifle, cutlass, sword, bayonet, boating, pistol, and skirmishing practice, were presented to the Bristol Brigade of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers by Miss Brassey, as an attack of bronchitis had prevented Lady Brassey from attending. The Swansea Corps of the Bristol Brigade was represented by Sub-Lieutenant John Jones Jenkins, their commander, along with his officers, and some of the men. Canon Girdlestone, the Honorary Chaplain of the Brigade, consecrated the colours before presentation, and the gift was suitably acknowledged Lieutenant-Commander Sayce, while Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P*., in the uniform of Honorary Commander of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, addressed the assembly. During the afternoon the Volunteers performed some drill exercises, including the left-handed cutlass exercise, and in the evening Sir Thomas Brassey and a large party were

entertained by Joseph Dodge Weston, the Mayor of Bristol, at the Mansion House.

** He had been appointed Lieutenant-Commander of the London Corps RNAV on 25 November 1873; a Civil Lord of the Admiralty on 12 May 1880; and Honorary Commander of the Liverpool Brigade RNAV on 7 June 1880.*

Another man who by then had proved to be great supporter of the local RNAV was the retired Rear-Admiral Francis Arden Close (*see 1 below*) who, after moving to the area, had initially resided locally at Thornbury Castle but in 1879 moved to Stoke House in Stapleton. His influence, enthusiasm and financial support for the organization were finally rewarded on 7 May 1885, when the Admiralty commissioned him Honorary Commander of the Bristol Brigade of the RNAV.

The following day his commissioning was announced in the Brigade Orders for the week, which also gave the members the following instructions:- Uniform: Blue serge and trousers, white frocks underneath and blue caps; arms and accoutrements. Duty Officer for the week: Sub-Lieutenant Milton Lewis, commanding the 2nd Battery. Duty Petty Officers, Pitcher and Tarsey of the 2nd Battery.

Monday - Non-efficients, heavy guns; Efficients, rifle and cutlass: Tuesday - Efficients, heavy guns; Non-efficients, rifle and squad drill: Wednesday - Efficients, firing on the range from five till dark; Non-efficients, heavy guns: Thursday - General quarters to 8.15 p.m., after which officers were to drill their own men: Friday - Members will assemble at the Bonded Yard, Cumberland Basin, at 7.30 p.m., in plain clothes; arms and accoutrements: Saturday - General parade, in uniform; recapitulation.

Later in May 1885 it was reported that for the Bristol Brigade, the previous year had been “wonderfully successful.” The effective strength on 31 December 1884 had been 227 officers and men, as against 185 on the same day in 1883, and that showed an increase of 42, while the number of efficient members showed an increase of 58. In May 1885 the total strength of the Bristol Brigade, including the Swansea Corps, stood at exactly 400 men.

On Tuesday 18 May 1886, and under the headline “The cruise of the Bristol Naval Artillery Volunteers”, the ‘Bristol Times & Mirror’ newspaper reported that on Friday, the 7th May 1886, forty men of the Royal Naval Volunteers in the charge of Lieutenant Elmes, RNAV had embarked on board HMS Tay, which was then lying at Cumberland Basin. She was one of the Royal Navy’s twelve 363 ton ‘Medina Class’ Rendel, or ‘flat-iron’, gunboats which mounted three 6.3 inch calibre guns and, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Stephen H. Thompson, RN, had been ordered to take the Volunteers for a week’s training in the Bristol Channel.

“On Saturday the Tay got under weigh at 7 a.m., steamed down the river, and on to Weston, anchoring off the pier about noon. Here leave was granted to the starboard watch until 9 p.m. Hands were turned up each day at 6 a.m., decks cleaned, ropes coiled down, &c. Breakfast was served at 7 o’clock; 9

o'clock, prayers and muster at quarters; dinner at 12 o'clock, supper at 4.30. Grog served to each man at dinner time, consisting of half a gill of rum. At 9.30 p.m. men were piped down, i.e., to hammock. On Sunday forenoon divine service was held on board, and after dinner the port watch were granted leave until 9 p.m. On Monday forenoon the crew got under weigh, and laid out two targets, at about 1000 yards, for practice with the three 64-pounder guns, 40 rounds being fired, and some excellent practice was made. On Tuesday the ship proceeded to Penarth roads, instruction being given in signalling, heaving the lead, and ship's log, besides the usual routine of a man-of-war. On Wednesday the anchor was weighed, and the ship taken into the Bute West Docks for provisions, hammocks, &c. On Thursday she steamed out of dock and proceeded to Weston, where the anchor was let go, and everything made snug for the night, the weather being bad. On Friday morning the anchor was again got up, but, having fouled during the night, some arduous work took place before it could be secured in its place at the ship's side; after which, a pleasant steam up the river brought the ship to her moorings. During the cruise the men were turned up to night quarters. At this exercise the guns are loaded and run out, steam got up, and decks cleared for action. Twice during the cruise the fire bell was rang, and in a few minutes water, both by steam and hand power, was pouring out of the hose. Before the Volunteers left the ship they were formed up two deep on the quarterdeck, and a few words of praise bestowed upon them by Captain Thompson. who stated that, although the weather had been dirty during most of the time, he was pleased to let them know that they had done their work cheerfully and well. The men were now marched off the ship and halted, cheers three times three being given for Captain Thompson, officers, and crew. A cheer was given by the ship's crew as the Volunteers were marched off to their headquarters on board HMS Daedalus. Thus ended the cruise, rendered both agreeable and instructive by the courtesy and kindness of Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Smith (both of whom personally taught the Volunteers many and important duties), as also the officers and crew of the ship."

Then, at the end of January 1887, the long serving Lieutenant-Instructor Roberts left to become a Church of England minister, his place being taken by Edward Hicks (*see 11 below*). However, he was allowed to resign in March 1888 to enable him to become the commander of the training ship Akbar at Birkenhead, after which John Deane Deane (*see 12 below*) took over as the Lieutenant-Instructor, the last to be appointed to the Brigade.

Then, in July 1887, the summer training cruises in the Bristol Channel for the men of the Bristol Naval Artillery Volunteers was undertaken by HMS Foxhound, one of twelve four gun Forester Class screw gunboats completed for the Royal Navy, which was then under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Stephen H. Thompson.

The annual inspection of the Bristol Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers was held on board the training ship Daedalus on the afternoon of Saturday 26 September 1887, by Captain Grant (Inspecting Officer of Naval Reserves for the Western District). The Naval Volunteers, who paraded to the number of 372, were drawn up on the upper deck, under the command of Lieutenant-

Commander and Captain Grant, who was accompanied by Gunnery-Lieutenant Walker, was received on his arrival with a general salute. The officers of the corps present were Lieutenant-Commander Richard Betton Sayce RN; Commander Hicks, R.N. (Officer Instructor); Sub-Lieutenants Milton Lewis, Thomas Swann Withington; John Howell Goodenough Taylor, Little; Glines; and the Hon. Lieutenant George Henry Thatcher. The Volunteers having been put through the manual and firing exercises by Commander Hicks, performed the sword and bayonet exercise under Sub-Lieutenant Taylor, and subsequently engaged in cutlass drill under Sub-Lieutenant Withington. The men were then ordered below to the lower deck, where they went through some heavy gun drill, at the conclusion of which the Inspecting Officer expressed his satisfaction at the highly creditable manner in which the men had handled the guns.

On returning to the upper deck the Inspecting Officer briefly addressed the men, and remarked that he was very pleased with the manner in which they had gone through the manual and firing, and sword bayonet and cutlass exercises, and he was especially pleased at the result of the heavy gun drill. He had not the slightest doubt but that the corps would prove of great assistance as one of the auxiliaries of the Royal Navy. By that time the Bristol Brigade consisted of seven batteries, which were designated A to G.

Prince Albert Victor, as the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, visited Bristol on 25 July 1888, chiefly for the purpose of unveiling the statue of Queen Victoria in College Green as Bristol's memorial to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's Jubilee. His trip also included going to the Colston Hall, where he distributed the prizes to the Bristol Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. Lieutenant-Commander Sayce, having welcomed the Prince, took the opportunity of stating that the Naval Volunteers in the Bristol Channel area had increased to nearly 700, and thus had become the strongest Brigade in the kingdom.

In the spring of 1891 Lieutenant-Commander Sayce had been granted Admiralty leave, probably in connection with him relinquishing his partnership in the Stock & Share Brokers, Betton Sayce Vaughan & Co., followed by the auctioning off of all his household possessions. As a result, from the beginning of April 1891 onwards Sayce played no part in the activities of the Bristol Brigade, although still officially the Lieutenant-Commander.

Consequently, Sub-Lieutenant Withington, who was then in command of C Battery and who by day worked as a broker, went on to become the acting commanding officer of the Brigade, which temporarily stopped recruiting on 24 April. That was because the Admiralty was already considering the future of the RNAV and, on 17 December 1891, a Departmental Committee presided over by Vice-Admiral George Tryon announced its recommendation, which was that the force should either sever its connection with the Royal Navy and transfer to the War Office for home defence, or to be disbanded.

However, disbandment it was, causing Withington to issue an order on 2 January 1892 informing members that drills had been suspended until further

orders, and that those having rifles, swords, bayonets, cutlasses, pistols, or accoutrements in their possession were to return the same to the headquarters at once. That was followed on 25 February by an announcement stating that the officers of the Brigade had approached the Dean of Bristol requesting that the Colours, presented some eight years before by Lady Brassey might, after disbandment, be hung up in the Cathedral. In addition, the challenge cups and shield presented by Admiral Close were to be offered to the Mayor and Corporation to grace the festive board at the Mansion House.

Nevertheless, on Saturday 27 February Sub-Lieutenant Withington ordered all members to attend at the headquarters at 7.30 p.m. on the following Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, for sword, bayonet, and cutlass and rifle drill, in readiness for prize distribution that was to be undertaken by Mrs Arden Close at the Victoria Rooms on 19 March. That was the last official function undertaken by the Brigade, and following a farewell dinner given to the members by the officers, surgeons, and honorary officers of the corps at the Victoria Rooms on Saturday the 26th, at midnight on 31 March 1892 the Bristol Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers ceased to exist. However, the officers were granted the privilege of retaining their rank and continuing to wear the uniform of the Corps upon retirement.

Then, on 26 April the 'Western Daily Press' newspaper carried a "For Sale by Tender" announcement offering one decked-over launch, 42 feet, four cutters, and one gig, 30 feet with oars and fittings, lately in use by the RNA Volunteers. Applications to be made on board HMS Daedalus on Wednesday or Thursday next, between 12 am and 4 pm.

On 18 March 1896 a meeting was held in the Crown Court at the Guildhall in Bristol for the purpose of considering resolutions with reference to the defence of the Bristol Channel and the proposed resuscitation of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. During its course Admiral Close, who by then was the Chairman of the newly formed Bristol Branch of the Navy League, proposed the resolution: "That a petition be presented to Parliament and the Admiralty asking leave to organize a force of Volunteer Naval Artillery to serve on board the gun-boats to assist in protecting Avonmouth and Kingroad, the defenceless portion of which, as well as of the other ports, has been acknowledged by the Royal Commission which reported on our Coast Defences. We also beg leave to impress upon their lordships that when the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers were disbanded the First Sea Lord (Admiral) Sir Vesey Hamilton stated: 'That if all the naval brigades had been like the Bristol Brigade (with which he was well acquainted) they would never have been disbanded'" He said that originally he did not believe in Naval Volunteers, but when at the invitation of the officers he went on board the Daedalus and saw the work they were doing he was converted. He thought the worst thing ever done in this country was the disbandment of the Naval Volunteers, who brought the Navy and seafaring life into touch with the landmen."

“He asserted that the Departmental Committee which recommended the disbandment of the force was a packed committee. He did not say Lord George Hamilton packed it, but it was packed by the unfortunate Admiral Tryon, who was at that time, it was thought, could never make a mistake. It was not for him to refer to the great final mistake made by Admiral Tryon, but what had happened had shaken public opinion as to the wisdom of disbanding the Naval Volunteers, and he had great hopes of re-establishing the corps.” However, although the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers was never reconstituted in its original form, in 1903 a new Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was formed to take its place.

A final sad postscript was that on 3 February 1894 the drowned body of Thomas Swann Withington who lived with his father, a retired nonconformist minister, at Beaufort Villas, Cumberland Road in Bristol, was discovered in the mud on banks of Morgan’s Pill, at Pill in Somerset. He was finally laid to rest in Arnos Vale Cemetery on 10 February, aged 42, although it was never proved whether his demise had been due to accident or suicide.

Commanders of the Bristol Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers

(1) Francis Arden Close

Honorary-Commander of the Bristol Brigade RNVR - 7 May 1885 to 31 March 1892

Francis Arden Close was born on 28 February 1829 at Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, the son of the Very Reverend Francis Close (1797 to 1882), and his wife Anne Diana Arden (1791 to 1877). He was baptized at St Mary’s in Cheltenham on 12 March 1829, and was enrolled in the Royal Navy in 1842.

Naval commissions:-

Mate (Sub-Lieutenant): 20 August 1848.

Lieutenant: 20 May 1850.

Commander: 29 August 1854.

Captain: 9 July 1861.

To Retired List as Captain: 2 April 1870.

Rear-Admiral: 5 August 1877.

Vice-Admiral: 6 May 1882.

Honorary-Commander, Bristol Brigade RNVR: 7 May 1885.

Admiral: 15 July 1887.

Important life events:-

8 May 1851 - At Christ Church, Tynemouth in Northumberland, Close married Mary Henrietta Hebden (1830 to 1852), the daughter of George Hebden of Appleton in Yorkshire and Gothenburg in Sweden.

16 April 1863 - At St James, Westminster in London, Close married Fanny Paulina King Kräutler (1842 to 1903), second daughter of W. Kräutler of Cornwall Terrace, Regent’s Park, and Strasbourg.

29 June 1895 - At his residence, ‘Annandale House’, Clifton Down in Bristol Close and his wife hosted the inaugural meeting of the Bristol Branch of the Navy League, of which he went on to become the Chairman, while in April 1896 the Rt. Hon. Lord Sidmouth agreed to be the President. The aims of the League were to promote awareness in the British public on the

dependency of the country on the sea and that the only safeguard was to have a powerful navy.

25 August 1918 - Francis Arden Close of 'Trafalgar House', Clifton Down, High Sheriff of Bristol 1901 to 1902, died at his residence aged 90. He was subsequently laid to rest at Christ Church, Clifton, on 30 August 1918.

(2) Montague Buccleuch Dunn

Lieutenant-Commander of the Bristol Brigade RNav - 12 December 1874 to 14 March 1878

Montague Buccleuch Dunn was born on 27 February 1820 at Canterbury in Kent, the second son of Nicholas James Cuthbert Dunn, RN, (1785 to 1858), and his wife Frances Elizabeth Dunn. He was baptized at Canterbury on 5 April 1820, and later enrolled in the Royal Navy.

Naval commissions:-

Mate (Sub-Lieutenant): 18 November 1839.

Lieutenant: 27 March 1846.

Commander: 10 May 1856.

Captain: 23 June 1862.

To Retired List as Captain: 10 April 1870.

Lieutenant-Commander, Bristol Corps RNav: 12 December 1874.

Rear-Admiral: 14 March 1878.

Important life events:-

13 May 1856 - At St Edburgha in Yardley, Worcestershire, Dunn married Julia Georgina Dwaris, daughter of William Henry Dwaris of Rockville, Cheltenham.

12 December 1874 - The Admiralty commissioned Dunn as the Lieutenant-Commander of the Bristol Brigade RNav. In March 1878 he was living at 'Highcroft', Weston-super-Mare, at which time he had been obliged to resign in consequence of his promotion to flag rank.

12 October 1886 - Montague Buccleuch Dunn of 2 Lansdown Place West, Bath, died at his residence aged 66, and was subsequently buried at Locksbrook Cemetery in Bath on the 15th.

(3) Edward Thornborough Parsons

Lieutenant-Commander of the Bristol Brigade RNav - 3 May 1878 to 9 April 1879

Edward Thornborough Parsons was born on 18 January 1833 at Sidmouth in Devon, the son of Captain (later Rear-Admiral) Robert White Parsons, RN, and his wife Frances Adams, daughter of Francis Adams of Norton Malward and Stockwood House in Somerset. He later enrolled in the Royal Navy.

Naval commissions:-

Mate (Sub-Lieutenant): 26 July 1852.

Lieutenant: 21 July 1853.

Commander: 11 April 1866.

To Retired List as Captain: 18 January 1878.

Lieutenant-Commander, Bristol Brigade RNav: 3 May 1878.

Important life events:-

26 February 1862 - At St John, Bedminster near Bristol, Parsons married Miriam Row Howard Howard, daughter of Andrew Howard, gentleman of Clifton. Mariam, who had been born in Shaldon in Devon about 1831, died in 1898.

30 October 1870 - Parsons appointed officer commanding HMS Daedalus in Bristol, and remained in post until 1 November 1873.

31 March 1874 - Parsons was appointed Haven Master of Bristol. One of his principal duties was to examine Channel Pilots. He replaced Captain John Drew who had died in post.

31 March 1904 - It was reported that Parsons had been granted leave of absence from job of Haven Master due to ill health.

23 September 1904 - Edward Thornborough Parsons of 18 Royal York Crescent in Clifton, Haven Master of Bristol, died whilst on holiday at 'Edradour', North Berwick, Haddington, Scotland, aged 72.

(4) Thomas Sherlock Gooch

Lieutenant-Commander of the Bristol Brigade RNav - 10 April 1879 to 5 October 1883.

Thomas Sherlock Gooch was born on 17 October 1831 at Kessingland in Suffolk, the only son of Thomas Lewis Gooch, RN, (1807 to 1876), and his wife Anne Eupora Gardner (1804 to 1839). In March 1845 he enrolled in the Royal Navy.

Naval commissions:-

Mate (Sub-Lieutenant): 9 May 1851.

Acting Lieutenant: 7 January 1853.

Lieutenant: 11 January 1854.

Commander: 25 July 1864.

To Retired List as Captain: 1 October 1873.

Lieutenant-Commander, Bristol Brigade RNav: 10 April 1879.

Honourable Lieutenant, Bristol Brigade RNav: 15 October 1883.

Important life events:-

16 April 1861 - At the British Embassy in Paris, Gooch married Catherine Lydia Mackenzie (1842 to 1914), the third daughter of John James Mackenzie of the 85th Regiment.

16 February 1897 - Thomas Sherlock Gooch of 26 Tedworth Square, Chelsea in London, died at his residence aged 65, and was laid to rest in Brompton Cemetery on the 19th.

(5) Richard Betton Sayce

Lieutenant-Commander of the Bristol Brigade RNav - 20 October 1883 to 31 March 1892
(Away on Admiralty leave from about 1 April 1891)

Richard Betton Sayce was born on 25 March 1850 at Wesbury on Trym near Bristol, the son of Samuel John Sayce (1812 to 1899), and his wife Jane Cartwright (1817 to 1891). He was baptized at Westbury on Trym on 10 October 1853, and enrolled in the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 9 January 1864, becoming a Midshipman on 21 September 1865.

Naval commissions:-

Sub-Lieutenant: 15 December 1870.

Lieutenant: 22 December 1874.

To Retired List as Lieutenant: 29 July 1882.

Lieutenant-Commander, Bristol Brigade, RNav: 20 October 1883.

Important life events:-

7 September 1864 - Naval Cadet Sayce was responsible for saving a life from drowning, and on 18 January 1865 he was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society.

1 April 1891 - The partnership of Betton Sayce Vaughan & Co., Stock & Share Brokers of Bristol and Newport in Monmouthshire was dissolved, at which time Sayce retired from the business. His household effects were auctioned on the 4th at his residence 14 Prince's Buildings in Clifton, and in August 1891 he was staying at the Clifton Down Hotel.

26 December 1926 - Richard Betton Sayce, RN, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, residing at the International Nursing Home, Funchal in Portugal, died unmarried aged 77.

Notable Sub-Lieutenants of the Bristol Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers

(6) Milton Lewis

Sub-Lieutenant, also acted as commander of the Bristol Brigade of the RNAV
6 October 1883 to 26 October 1883

Milton Lewis was born in 1848 at Clifton in Bristol, the son Henry Lewis, a building contractor, and his wife Mary. Educated first at Bristol Grammar School, and then on HMS Conway at Liverpool, which had been loaned by the Admiralty to the Mercantile Marine Service Association for them to use as a school ship to train Merchant Navy officers. After serving for two years, he left with the highest certificates in navigation and seamanship approved by the Board of Trade. Upon leaving, being over age for Royal Navy cadetships, he was given a Master Assistantship (soon after Navigating Lieutenant), but gave this up and joined the "famous old line of Greens". Having spent a few years at sea, he had to return in consequence of ill-health and the death of his father and carry on the family business as a building contractor and estate agent.

Naval commissions:-

Appointed to the Bristol Brigade RNAV as Sub-Lieutenant: 12 March 1881.
(*In October 1884 was drilling No.2 Battery*).

Important life events:-

8 June 1887 - At St John the Evangelist in Clifton, Lewis married Anna Jane Strickland (1859 to 1926), daughter of Edward Strickland, gentleman of Redland Park Villas.

3 March 1930 - Milton Lewis of 6 Adelaide Terrace, Portishead in Somerset, died at St Brenda's Hospital, Clifton in Bristol, aged 81, and was subsequently laid to rest on the 10th in Portishead parish churchyard.

(7) Thomas Swann Withington

Sub-Lieutenant, also acted as commander of the Bristol Brigade of the RNAV
c.1 April 1891 to 31 March 1892

Thomas Swann Withington was born in 1851 at St Ives in Cornwall, the son of John Swann Withington (1823 to 1915), a non-conformist minister, and his wife Anna Jane Williams (1827 to 1897). By 1871 he was living in Bristol, but does not appear to have served in the Royal or Merchant Navy instead, he later became a produce broker with Carter, Withington & Company Bristol.

Naval commissions:-

Appointed to the Bristol Brigade RNAV as Sub-Lieutenant: 12 October 1883.
(*In October 1884 was drilling No.1 Battery*).

Important life events:-

3 February 1894 - Thomas Swann Withington, who remained unmarried, was found drowned in the mud on the banks of Morgan's Pill at Pill in Somerset, and was laid to rest at Arnos Vale Cemetery on 10 February, aged 42.

(8) George Macready Chute

Sub-Lieutenant, Bristol Brigade of the RNAV

George Macready Chute was born at Bath in Somerset on 20 March 1851, the third son of James Henry Chute (1810 to 1878), and his wife Mazzarina Emily Macready (1824 to 1878). He was educated in Bristol at the Grammar School and Dr Hudson's New College, before being apprenticed to the Merchant Service. However, after four years experience at sea he gave up the life and returned home to assist his father in the running of the new 'Princes Theatre' in Bristol, until the death of the latter in 1878. By 1881 he was living at 5 South Parade, Clifton, and with his brother was the joint manager of the 'Princes Theatre'.

Naval commissions:-

Appointed to the Bristol Brigade RNAV as Sub-Lieutenant: 4 June 1879.

Important life events:-

9 December 1884 - At St Margaret's church in Westminster, Chute married Adelaide Margaret Dudley Chippendale, the youngest daughter of William Henry Chippendale of London.

12 August 1888 - In 1887 George Macready Chute of the 'Princes Theatre' travelled to South Africa for the good of his health, but at the 'Criterion Hotel' in Aliwal North, Eastern Cape Colony, he died of consumption aged 37.

(9) Arthur Edward Elmes

Sub-Lieutenant, Bristol Brigade of the RNAV

Arthur Edward Elmes was born in 1845 at Wareham in Dorset, the son of John Clifford Elmes (1806 to 1880), a coach builder, and his wife Mary Bailey Standley (born 1805). He does not appear to have served in the Merchant or Royal Navy, instead he later became a bank official and moved to Bristol as a manager.

Naval commissions:-

Appointed to the Bristol Brigade RNAV as Sub-Lieutenant: 19 February 1884.
(In October 1884 was drilling No.3 Battery).

Important life events:-

1 December 1880 - At St Mary's in Wareham, Elmes married Susan Ann Baker, daughter of George Baker.

27 October 1931 - Arthur Edward Elmes of the 'Blair Hotel', Minehead, Somerset, died aged 86.

Lieutenant - Instructors of the Bristol Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers

(10) Lawrence Graeme Allan Roberts

Lieutenant-Instructor of the Bristol Brigade of the RNAV
19 January 1874 to 27 January 1887

Lawrence Graeme Allan Roberts was born on 12 January 1844 at Gosport in Hampshire, the son of John Isbell Warden Roberts, a surgeon RN, and his wife Eliza Catherine Weeks. He was baptized at Alverstoke on 7 February 1844, and was enrolled in the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 4 September 1858, becoming a Midshipman on 21 July 1860.

Naval commissions:-

Sub-Lieutenant: 19 July 1864.

Lieutenant: 11 September 1866.

To Retired List as Commander: 1 October 1873.

Appointed to the Bristol Corps RNav as Lieutenant-Instructor: 19 January 1874.

Important life events:-

31 January 1873 - At St Simon's, Southsea in Hampshire, Roberts married Isabella Thorndike, daughter of C. Thorndike RN.

17 April 1880 - Isabella Roberts, wife of Lawrence Graeme Allan Roberts of 'Campbell Villa', 33 Fernbank Road, Redland in Bristol, died on 17 April 1880.

16 November 1881 - At Holy Trinity, Weston super Mare in Somerset, Roberts married Constantia Zoe Paterson, daughter of William Thomas Paterson clerk in holy orders of Holy Trinity, Weston super Mare.

1888 - Lawrence Graeme Allan Roberts was ordained Deacon in the Church of England, followed by being ordained Priest in 1889. He subsequently became Curate of Witchampton, Wimborne in Dorset, from 1896.

13 December 1930 - The Reverend Lawrence Graeme Allan Roberts of 'Madeley', Upper Hermosa Road, Teignmouth in Devon, died at his residence aged 83. After a memorial service in St James church in West Teignmouth, he was buried in London on the 17th.

(11) Edward Hicks

Lieutenant-Instructor of the Bristol Brigade of the RNav
28 January 1887 to 31 March 1888.

Edward Hicks was born on 23 January 1823 at Marylebone in London, the son of Francis Edward Hicks (1810 to 1899), a London surgeon, and his wife Caroline Mary Anne Webbe-Weston (1820 to 1904). He was baptized at St Mary, Marylebone, on 27 July 1843 and, after receiving a public school education, enrolled in the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 5 December 1857, becoming a Midshipman on 18 September 1859.

Naval commissions:-

Sub-Lieutenant: 19 March 1863.

Lieutenant: 16 June 1865.

Commander: 25 March 1878.

Appointed to the Bristol Brigade RNav as Lieutenant-Instructor: 28 January 1887.

To Retired List as Commander: 23 January 1888.

Captain: 25 March 1893.

Important life events:-

17 October 1867 - At St Nicholas, Sullivan's Quay, Cork in Ireland, Hicks married Mary Jones Hobbs (1844 to 1936) of Cork.

22 September 1902 - Edward Hicks commander of the training ship 'Akbar', Rock Lane East, Rock Ferry, near Birkenhead, passed away on board aged 59, and was subsequently buried at the Wirral, Cheshire.

(12) John Deane Deane

Lieutenant-Instructor of the Bristol Brigade of the RNAV
6 July 1888 to 31 March 1892

John Deane Deane was born on 8 May 1848 at Finsbury Square in London, the son of John Bathurst Deane (1797 to 1887), and his wife Louisa Elizabeth Fourdrinier (1813 to 1892). He enrolled in the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 11 March 1862, becoming a Midshipman on 19 December 1863.

Naval commissions:-

Acting Sub-Lieutenant: 18 June 1868.

Sub-Lieutenant: 18 September 1868.

Lieutenant: 3 September 1872.

To Retired List as Commander: 23 June 1888.

Appointed to the Bristol Brigade RNAV as Lieutenant-Instructor: 6 July 1888.

Important life events:-

9 December 1882 - At St Mary's, Tyndall's Park in Bristol, Deane married Edith Elizabeth Clytie Galatea Browne (1863 to 1942), the daughter of Major Charles Browne of Killarney, Ireland.

11 January 1907 - John Deane Deane had his death at the age of 58 registered at Poole in Dorset.

The Bristol Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve 1903 to 1940 **(renamed the Severn Division in 1930)**

Ironically, it was not too long after the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers had been disbanded than its value began to be realized. At the start of the twentieth century, with a period of rapid naval expansion taking place, it was obvious that the existing Royal Naval Reserve, made up of professional seamen from the Merchant Navy and fishing fleets, would not be able to supply enough of the trained men required in time of emergency.

As a result the Naval Forces Act of 1903 allowed for the formation of a replacement to be known as the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (RNVR) to be introduced to attract men in civilian shore jobs, which were unconnected with the sea, enabling them to train on a part-time basis at special shore establishments. They were also to be provided with the valuable experience of spending time with the fleet for a few weeks a year, once a certain level of competence had been achieved.

The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was to consist of five Divisions, and these were established in Bristol, London, Tyne, Mersey and Clyde where the civilian volunteers trained aboard the Royal Naval Reserve's existing Drill Ships. The Bristol Division was to consist of five companies, each comprising 105 officers and men. Three of these were to be formed in Bristol, one at Weston super Mare, and one at Barnstaple. Stephen Henry Childers

Thompson (*see below No.1*) officially appointed commander of the Bristol Division on 11 December 1903, and on 21 December 1903 the enrolment of members commenced. By 1905 their headquarters had been established at 1 Richmond Terrace in Clifton, but the following year was at 118 Hotwells Road.

Also on 11 December 1903 Henry Leonard Bethune, another retired Commander RN, was gazetted the Bristol Division's Commander-Instructor, while on the same date William James Tivy, FRCS, and Walter Kenneth Wills, MB, became the first two Surgeons. Consequently, on 21 December 1903, the enrolment of members commenced, and although the conditions of service involved a liability of being called up at any time for service with the Fleet, the three Bristol companies, under the command of Lieutenants Charles Stanley Craik Vaughan, Charles Eustace Thompson and Cyril Herbert Brown, very rapidly obtained their numbers.

In August 1907 Commander Thompson retired. His departure created a vacancy, and as a temporary measure Sub-Lieutenant Clifford Tiver Baker (*see below No.2*), who had been with the Bristol Division since 7 October 1904, became the acting commanding officer until the Lieutenant the Hon. Cyril Augustus Ward, MVO RN (*see below No.3*) was appointed the permanent commander of the Bristol Division, RNVR, on 29 January 1908.

Arrangements were made for sea training, the men going, at times convenient to themselves, for short periods of service in ships of the Reserve Squadron of the Devonport Division. Parties of officers and men also attended special courses of instruction at the Schools of Gunnery & Signalling at Portsmouth, while the Bristol Division used the Royal Naval Reserve drill ship 'Daedalus' moored at Hotwells until she was sold in 1910, at which time they moved their headquarters from Hotwells Road join the RNR at 37 Jamaica Street in Bristol, originally built in 1905 as a two-storey carriage works, but which had two top stories added in 1909, and had been the gift of a local businessman (*see notes on HMS Daedalus for opening*).

Meanwhile, at the Annual Distribution of Prizes to the men of the Bristol Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve held at the Victoria Rooms on 19 December 1908 Lieutenant Ward reported on the previous year, stated that it was just about a year since that he had been asked to take over the command of the Division. Although during that time he could not say things had improved to the extent that he should like to have seen, but there had been a considerable advance in every way. He regretted to say that during the last 12 months they had discharged 33 men who had completed their time or taken their discharge at their own request, and of this number three had joined the Army and three had joined the Navy. Their total strength was 186 for the current year, against 156 for 1907. That was better, but it was not enough, for in a great city like Bristol they ought not only to have the three companies at full strength, about 300 men, but they ought to be able to make up four or five companies. Indeed, it seemed to him to be a small thing to ask for 500 men to come forward as volunteers for that line of defence, and offence if necessary. He hoped that the number would soon be forthcoming.

They were highly honoured during last year in having the privilege of forming a guard of honour for his Majesty the King at Avonmouth, on the occasion of the opening of the Royal Edward Dock. They had during the last twelve months lost a company at Weston-super-Mare. It was a pity that it was gone, and although the nine solitary survivors had been keen enough, but of the 91 who had left he had nothing bad enough to say. The inspection report of the division on the whole was favourable. It had to be remembered that there were only forty nights in the year which the men could put in, and about eight hours a night. Forty hours were not a great deal to turn out what might be termed an efficient sailor, and he thought that it was nothing short of surprising that in that time the men acquired so much knowledge.

Highly skilled men were needed on board ship in time of war, and they looked to the Naval Volunteer Reserve supplying in measure some of these skilled ratings. Those men who had not a skilled trade at their command were able, however, to devote themselves to, and become proficient in, duties which were of the highest importance. Ward alluded to signalling and wireless telegraphy and telegraphy in all its branches. He would like the division to prepare at least a hundred of such trained men, for they would be of great service to the country.

The rifle shooting at the range had been distinctly good, and although there was still room for improvement, taking it all round it was good. The 12 pounder shooting had been very good, and he congratulated the men and their instructors very heartily on the results attained. As regards the boat work, it was not very satisfactory; there had not been that keenness and enthusiasm which he would have liked to have seen. The 6 inch competitions and gun drills had been very good, the winning crew getting off all their rounds in 56 seconds, which was distinctly good, and he congratulated them on their performance.

Arrangements had also been practically completed for taking possession of a new drill hall. That would provide ample room, not only for the carrying out of heavy gun drill and the other exercises required, but also for a recreation room, canteens, a gymnasium, and other things which the division ought to have connected with it. He was not casting any reflection upon the old Daedalus, which had been their home for so long, but they could not say how long she would be available for her present purpose, as below the water line there were many places through which they could push their fingers.

By the summer of 1914 the clouds of war were gathering across Europe and by that time the RNVR had some excellent commanding officers and real enthusiasts in the other ranks, so that even before the conflict began the Bristol Division of the RNVR had mustered between 400 and 500 of all ranks, which were finally mobilized on 2 August 1914. As a result, the regional RNVR Divisions temporarily ceased to function and, apart from some doctors and surgeons, throughout the war the RN recruited no 'temporary' or 'duration' officers. From then on only Master Mariners could be entered into the RNR, so that during the conflict the RNVR became the major conduit of temporary naval recruitment.

On 26 October 1914 Ernest George Mardon (*see below No.4*), who had served as Paymaster with the Bristol Division of the RNVR since 12 February 1909, was made the Recruiting Officer for the Division, while on 16 November 1913 he was appointed Honorary Commander RNVR, a rank he was to hold until 1921 in the absence of the Lieutenant the Honourable Cyril Augustus Ward who was away on active service and then acted as Aide-de Camp to H.M. the King from 1919 until 1921.

Although at that time the strength of the RNVR in Britain was more than 4000 officers and ratings, the individual quality of which was very high, the call nevertheless went out for more volunteers from the Bristol Recruiting District, which extended from Cheltenham to Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, and east as far as Bournemouth. A total of 2829 men were subsequently enrolled and sent up from the Jamaica Street headquarters to the Crystal Palace, which had been designated HMS Victory II and turned into a huge naval training depot named HMS Crystal Palace. The recruits were collected from all parts of the district and then sent off each week in batches, so that a total of 5000 officers and 120,000 ratings passed through the depot during World War One.

During the first months of World War One the naval service was well manned, but the Army was still under establishment. Consequently, although the most efficient men found work in the ships of the Grand Fleet, at the direction of Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, a large proportion the RNVR personnel were incorporated into the Royal Naval Division for service ashore, and a special training depot for the RND was later established at Blandford in Dorset. Formed on 17 August 1914 the new RND comprised eight battalions within two Naval Brigades which, along with the Marine Brigade, produced the composite Royal Naval Division. The eight battalions were named after past naval commanders, Drake, Benbow, Hawke, Collingwood forming the 1st Battalion, and Nelson, Howe, Hood, and Anson, the 2nd Brigade, although these were later numbered the 1st to the 8th.

The men from the Bristol Division RNVR remained in training for two months, during which time many of the men had been directed to the Naval Division to be used as infantrymen, in spite of the fact that they had volunteered for naval service. Consequently, between 22 and 26 August, the men destined to make up the 1st and 2nd Brigades arrived at Walmer where they were divided into two, and then separated, with the new 1st Brigade remaining at Walmer, while the 2nd moved to Betteshanger.

Then, on the orders of Churchill, the still poorly prepared and badly equipped Brigades were dispatched to Belgium to defend the fortified city of Antwerp. Along with the Belgian army they were required to defend it against German attack in order to gain time for the Franco-British army, which was in danger of being surrounded as the Germans prepared to march unhindered into northern France. In fact Churchill was so enthusiastic about the Royal Naval Division that it became known as 'Churchill's Little Army'.

The men of the RND arrived by train at Antwerp at around 1 am on 4 October, but by 8 October it had become obvious that the city could not be defended any longer against the German heavy guns, and so the Belgian and British troops decided to retreat by way of the river Scheldt. Unfortunately, due to a number of mistakes and miscommunications the Naval Battalions did not receive the order for retreat quickly enough and as they failed to arrive in time at the place agreed on, they not only missed the train out, but were also unable to turn back as the Germans were already advancing on them. As a result, by the night of the 10th five officers and 931 men had been captured, and most of the ratings and non-commissioned officers were subsequently sent to Kriegsgefangenenlager Döberitz, a prisoner of war camp located north-west of Potsdam in Germany.

Sadly, two Able Seamen from the Bristol Division RNVR who had served with the RND died while in captivity at Döberitz, and they were Bristol 3/879, Alfred Morgan who died on 5 October 1918, and Bristol 3/749, Ralph Buckley who died on 10 October 1918, probably both of influenza (*see Appendix 1 below*).

Meanwhile, with the RND effectively cut off, Commodore Wilfred Henderson, commander of the 1st Brigade, was determined that his men should not to be taken prisoner by the Germans, and so ordered them to make for the neutral Netherlands. Finally, at some time after 8 p.m. on 9 October 37 officers and 1442 men of the 1st Brigade and the Brigade Staff crossed the frontier, after which they were interned by the Dutch in accordance with international law, 'for the duration of the hostilities' (*see Appendix 2 below*).

However, one officer of the Benbow Battalion, Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Gordon Grant (*see below No.9*) from the Bristol Division, refused to step into the Netherlands and was placed under arrest by his superior officer. He managed to hang back until the arresting officer had crossed the border and thereby surrendered his authority, whereupon Grant led 40 men along the frontier to the coast and safety. Along with others who had managed to successfully withdraw from Antwerp, they returned to England, arriving back on 11 October 1914, while on 5 December the 'London Gazette' noted that he had been Mentioned in Despatches. Then, on 29 December, it announced that for his actions Lieutenant Grant, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Royal Naval Division, had been awarded the DSC, which was finally presented to him by HM the King at Buckingham Palace on 15 April 1915.

After a lengthy period of refit and training, the Royal Naval Division moved to Egypt in preparation for being sent to Gallipoli. However, by the end of that campaign the Division's casualties were such that it no longer contained a significant number of naval servicemen and so, on 29 April 1916, the Royal Naval Division was transferred from the authority of the Admiralty to the War Office, prior to being re-designated the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division on 19 July 1916. The Division then moved to France, arriving Marseilles between 12 and 23 May 1916, after which it remained on the Western Front for the rest of the war and took part in a number of notable engagements.

These included the Battle of the Ancre, a phase of the Battles of the Somme 1916 (13 to 18 November 1916); the operations on the Ancre (January to March 1917); the Second Battle of the Scarpe (23 & 24 April 1917), a phase of the Arras Offensive, in which the Division captured Gavrelle; the Battle of Arleux (28 & 29 April 1917), a phase of the Arras Offensive; the Second Battle of Passchendaele (26 October to 10 November 1917), a phase of the Third Battles of Ypres 1917; and the action of Welsh Ridge (30 December 1917), subsequent to the Cambrai operations.

The 63rd (Royal Naval) Division also participated in the Battle of St Quentin (21 to 23 March 1918); the Battle of Bapaume (24 & 25 March 1918), phases of the First Battles of the Somme; the Battle of Albert (21 to 23 August 1918), a phase of the Second Battles of the Somme; the Battle of Drocourt-Queant (2 & 3 September 1918), a phase of the Second Battles of Arras; the Battle of the Canal du Nord (27 September to 1 October 1918) and the Battle of Cambrai 1918 (8 & 9 October 1918), phases of the Battles of the Hindenburg Line. Finally, the Division took part in the passage of the Grand Honelle (5 to 7 November 1918), a phase of the Final Advance in Picardy.

Throughout the conflict the Division retained the great naval traditions, even while on land. They flew the White Ensign, used bells to signal time, used naval language (including "going ashore" and "coming on board"), continued to use naval ranks rather than army equivalents and sat during the toast for the King's health. Attempts to convert the Division to conform to army practices were tried but were generally unsuccessful, especially an attempt to disband the Division in 1917 which was thwarted by the influence of the First Lord of Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson. By April 1919 this unique Division had been demobilized in France after an inspection and address by the Prince of Wales. It had suffered over 47,900 casualties, and it is believed that of the original 400 men of the Bristol contingent of the RNVR only about one half survived.

During the 1914 to 1918 war the numbers of the RNVR had increased to about 32,000 ratings, plus officers, and the work done by them was so valuable and varied that sufficient numbers were retained to meet the nation's needs in the event of mobilization, while at the same time machinery was provided for the rapid expansion of the force when necessary.

During the evening of 21 October 1920 Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stafford de Chair, KCB, MVO (1864 to 1958), Admiral Commanding, Coastguard and Reserves, inspected the Bristol Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve at their headquarters in Jamaica Street. The Admiral was accompanied Captain Roberts Wray, OBE, VD, RNVR, and Paymaster Captain Vincent Lawford, CMG, DSO, RN. The band the Bristol and District Discharged Sailors and Soldiers rendered music conducted Mr J.A. Holloway.

The Admiral spent some time inspecting and conversing with the men, and afterwards in looking over the premises. Addressing officers and men, he subsequently said he was very pleased with all had seen. He wanted to say that the work the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was very much appreciated

by the Admiralty and the country large. In the future they wanted the Reserve to very much more in contact with the Navy than it had been in the past. A Committee had prepared new rules which would place the Volunteer Reserve on a very much better footing than it was before the war, and give them as great advantages as the Territorials had as regards emoluments and other matters. The report of that Committee was now before the Treasury, and when it came through it would be promulgated. Bristol had long occupied a prominent position with regard to the Naval Volunteer Reserve, and there was hope that they would soon have a fine ship here for their use in training. In conclusion, the Admiral urged present members of the Volunteer Reserve to invite smart young men whom they knew to join them, as they wanted to have five companies, numbering in all about 500 in the Bristol Division.

Then, in the House of Commons on 14 December 1920, Sir James Craig announced that he had received that morning approval of the scheme for the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Experience in the war had justified the confidence reposed in the Naval Reserves, and the Admiralty had decided to maintain this force on much the same lines as before the war, while improving the conditions of the service and increasing the opportunities for officers and men to fit themselves for service in modern warfare. He hoped that men would come forward to join the two branches of the Reserve under the new organisation.

Due to the long process of demobilization, it was 1 April 1921 before the RNVR was re-constituted under the Admiralty's direct jurisdiction, with new regulations for it being issued in May. Meanwhile, in mid-March, it had been reported that the Admiralty had set HMS Flying Fox aside as a training ship for the RNVR Bristol Division for which recruiting opened on 21 March, with the intention of building up the unit up to a full strength of 600.

Then, on 5 June 1921, Commander the Honourable Cyril Augustus Ward finally resigned as commander of the Bristol Division RNVR, his place being taken by Temporary Commander Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, CBE, VD, the 1st Viscount Tredegar (*see below No.5*), who was promoted to Captain (RNVR) and gazetted the new commander of the Bristol Division. He was followed from 1926 to 1930 by Captain Leonard Bampfylde Cogan, VRD, RNVR (*see below No.6*), and from 1930 to 1937 by Captain Evan George Charles Cavendish. OBE, RNVR (*see below No.7*).

Not since before the war had such a big company been present at the Royal Naval Volunteers' annual dinner as on the evening of Saturday 11 January 1930. The recently-formed Old Comrades' Association was represented to the strength of 50, while the serving members numbered 70. The dinner was held on board the Flying Fox.

The chair was occupied by Capt. L.R. Cogan, V.D. (Commanding Bristol RNVR), and those supporting him were Commander E G. Cavendish; Lieutenant-Commander Harvey, R.N.; Surgeon-Commander Dixon, V.D.; Engineering Lieutenant-Commander Peckett; Pay-Lieutenant Goodfellow; Commander Froud (retired); Lieutenant-Commander Bonning (retired); ex-

CPO George Wogens; ex-CPO Cates; ex-CPO Rowles (hon. secretary, OCA); Mr Turner (RN and RMOCA); Smith (Bristol Mons Club); and many ex-CPO instructors of the RNVR.

The Chairman extended a welcome to the RNVR Old Comrades, and said by that Association ex-members were enabled keep in touch with the old corps. Commander Froud, Mr Cates, and Mr Rowles had given a splendid start, and he, Captain Cogan, hoped it would progress. As regards the Division, during 1929 they had been advancing steadily, and they were in a healthier position than they had ever been since 1921.

The strength of the Division, including Newport, was 400. The permanent staff was the best they had had since the war, and they were lucky to have such a Commander-Instructor as Commander Harvey. The Sussex Division beat Bristol in the Inter-Divisional boat-pulling competition, but the local men were hoping do better this year. The Admiral's inspection in July was the best he could remember during 21 years' service. The attendance was good and the Admiralty's report very satisfactory. In shooting and swimming the Division had also done well. They had lost two good CPOs, T. Seaward and A. Hill. Captain Cogan announced that owing to his business taking him away from Bristol had asked to be placed on the retired list. Although very sorry to leave them, he thanked the members for their great loyalty and support during his command. Commander Cavendish said Captain Cogan had served in the Division for 21 years, having joined the old Daedalus at Hotwells. He served during the war and was mentioned despatches. Capt. Cogan's one regret was the lack of numbers the corps. They wanted recruits, and he appealed everyone present to bring in one recruit. Ex-CPO Wogens added the regret of the Old Comrades at the departure of Cogan, and ex-CPO Cates said that the Old Comrades' objects were to create a new and live interest among the young men of Bristol. They were out to assist in recruiting for the old corps. It was with deep regret the Old Comrades heard of Cogan's termination command.

On 28 June 1930 it was reported that the Admiralty Fleet Orders had announced that approval had been given for the Bristol Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, was to be renamed the Severn Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Then, in 1937, Captain Harold Geoffrey Leech Harvey, OBE, RNVR (see *below No.8*) took command of the Severn Division RNVR, and the first 15,000 naval reservists in Britain were called up on 26 May 1939 in order to bring the Reserve Fleet of older warships to a state of readiness, while on 27 August 1939 came the Royal Proclamation mobilizing the RNVR.

Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships Training Centre 1940 to 1946

Meanwhile, in early 1939 an Admiralty Trade Division programme had been established with the object of arming 5500 British merchant ships with an adequate defence against enemy submarines and aircraft. Known as Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships (DEMS), training of the then

unemployed seamen required to man the guns began being carried out at a number of Naval establishments in Britain, including HMS Flying Fox, where the first course began on 20 March 1939. These increased in number during the next twelve months, and on 9 April 1940 HMS Flying Fox closed as Royal Naval Reserve Drill Ship, and for the rest of the war she was employed as a DEMS Training Centre under Commander Reginald Wilfred Lawrence who remained in charge of her until 4 March 1946 (*see also separate notes on HMS Flying Fox*).

The long process of demobilization took until 1 October 1946 when a permanent re-constitution of the RNVR took formal effect, with Divisions being authorized at London, Sussex, Severn, Solent, Mersey, Ulster, Clyde, Tyne, Humber, Tay, Forth, while South Wales opened in July 1947.

Abbreviated Biographies of Commanders of the RNVR in Bristol **1902 to 1940**

(1) Stephen Henry Childers Thompson

Commander, Bristol Division RNVR - 11 December 1902 to late June 1907

Stephen Henry Childers Thompson was born on 16 May 1848 at Bilborough Hall, Tadcaster in Yorkshire, the son of Henry Thompson (1813 to 1893) and his wife Frances Mary Hackett (1817 to 1879). He joined the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 10 March 1863, becoming a Midshipman on 15 June 1865.

Naval commissions:-

Sub-Lieutenant: 2 March 1870.

Lieutenant: 19 July 1873.

To Retired List as Commander: 16 May 1894.

Appointed commander, Bristol Division RNVR: 11 December 1902.

With rank of Retired Commander he served in RN shore establishments from 1 April 1915 to 20 May 1919.

Important life events:-

1 August 1877 - As a Lieutenant serving aboard HMS Revenge at Queenstown in Ireland, Thompson married Sophie Eleana Stamford (1856 to 1926), the daughter of James Eaton Stamford of 'Bricketstown House' in Co. Wexford, Ireland.

4 December 1928 - Stephen Henry Childers Thompson of 10 Brockman Road, Folkestone in Kent, died aged 79, and on the 7th was finally laid to rest in Cheriton Road Cemetery at Folkestone.

(2) Clifford Tiver Baker

Acting Commander, Bristol Division RNVR - July 1907 to 28 January 1908

Clifford Tiver Baker was born in Bristol on 5 November 1883, the son of Thomas Baker (born 1833), and his wife Emily Midleton (born 1841). He was educated at Rugby School, and prior to World War One lived with his parents at 'Wallcroft', Durdham Park, Bristol, while working as an accountant. Baker was also appointed an officer in the Bristol Division of the RNVR, but resigned due to indifferent health in 1910. In spite of that he enlisted as an AB in the ranks of the Royal Naval Division shortly after the outbreak of World War One, and was given the serial number London, Z1241.

Naval commissions:-

Sub-Lieutenant, Bristol Division RNVR: 7 October 1904.
Sub-Lieutenant (Acting Commander), Bristol Division RNVR: July 1907.
Lieutenant, Bristol Division RNVR: 1908.

Important life events:-

9 January 1915 - Enlisted, and joined Hawke Battalion of the Royal Naval Division at Blandford on 3 May 1915.

22 February 1917 - Award of the Military Medal authorized for distinguished conduct while serving on the Western Front.

11 February 1918 - Discharged invalided ex-Hawke Battalion, his disability being recorded as insanity.

September 1939 - Listed as a patient at the Private Mental Hospital, 'Ticehurst House', Ticehurst in Sussex.

20 May 1969 - Clifford Tiver Baker died unmarried at the Private Mental Hospital, 'Ticehurst House', Ticehurst in Sussex, aged 85.

(3) Cyril Augustus Ward

Commander, Bristol Division RNVR - 29 January 1908 to 5 June 1921

Cyril Augustus Ward was born in the parish of St Georges, Hanover Square in London on 31 January 1876, the fifth son of William Ward, 1st Earl of Dudley (1817 to 1885), and his wife Georgina Elisabeth Moncreiffe (1846 to 1929). He later joined the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 15 July 1889, becoming a Midshipman on 15 November 1891.

Naval commissions:-

Sub-Lieutenant: 14 May 1895.
Lieutenant: 31 August 1897.
Transferred at own request to Emergency List as Lieutenant: 29 January 1904.
Appointed to command the Bristol Division RNVR with rank of Commander: 28 January 1908.

Recalled for war service as Acting Commander RNVR: 17 August 1914.
Acting Commander RN: 8 January 1915.
Commander (Emergency List): 31 January 1916.
Acting Commander: 5 December 1917.
Captain (Emergency List): 5 December 1918.
Reverted to Emergency List: 22 March 1919.

Important life events:-

11 August 1903 - Lieutenant the Hon Cyril Augustus Ward, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, was appointed a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

14 April 1904 - At All Saints Chapel in St Peter's church Eaton Square, Pimlico in London, Ward married Baroness Irene Blanche Nicolette van Brien (1884 to 1974), better known as 'Mr Gossip' of the Daily Sketch newspaper, daughter of Baron Arnoud Nicolaas Justinas van Brien of The Hague in the Netherlands.

1919 to 1921 - Aide-de Camp to H.M. the King.

13 August 1923 - Petition of Bankruptcy issued against Captain the Hon. Cyril Ward of 112 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London. At the London Bankruptcy Court on 27 November, it was revealed that through stock market speculation and gambling debts he had estimated liabilities of £3500, and no assets.

14 December 1923 - Captain the Hon. Cyril Ward left Southampton for Natal in South Africa aboard the SS Briton belonging to the Union Castle Line.

11 January 1930 - The Hon. Cyril Augustus Ward, formerly of Horton Manor, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, died at Nakuru, Rift Valley, Kenya Colony, aged 53.

(4) Ernest George Mardon

Temporarily in charge of the Bristol Division RNVR
(in the absence of Commander, later Captain, Cyril Augustus Ward)

Ernest George Mardon was born on 14 April 1864 at Westbury on Trym near Bristol, the second son of Herber Mardon (1840 to 1925) and his wife Anna Maria Elizabeth Hall (1838 to 1911). At the age of 18 he joined the Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers, in which he was to serve for 13 years.

Meanwhile, on 16 July 1890 at the parish church, Paignton in Devon, Mardon, of Southfield, Westbury on Trym, married Annie Austin (1864 to 1922), the youngest daughter of James Austin of Hill House, Dewsbury. Mardon was also one of the founders of the Bristol Branch of the Navy League, the first to be established, and was for a long time its Honorary Secretary, while on 12 February 1909 he was appointed Paymaster of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Bristol Division.

RNVR commissions:-

Honorary Commander: 16 November 1913, a distinction rarely bestowed upon a commoner.

Honorary Captain: 6 October 1921.

Important life events:-

Best known as the chairman of Mardon Son & Hall, he had also been a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and a director and vice-chairman of St Anne's Board Mills Co. Ltd. Mardon was a Conservative and a member of the Constitutional Club, and from the first had been actively associated with the Western Counties Tariff Reform Federation. He also interested himself in Lifeboat Association, the National Service League, the Eye Hospital, and other institutions. When the Transvaal War Fund was started in Bristol he became its Honorary Treasurer, and was indefatigable in promoting the welfare of soldiers and sailors families.

Other offices Mardon held included President of the Dolphin Society in 1927; President of the Society of Bristolians in London in 1928; Master of the Ancient Society of St Stephen's Ringers in 1930; and President of the Gloucestershire Society in 1934. He was also mainly responsible for the formation of the 3rd, afterwards 6th Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment.

In late July 1939 the Honorary Captain Ernest George Mardon RNVR, retired after 59 years' association with Mardon Son & Hall, and finally passed away on 23 February 1943 at Sneyd Park House, Stoke Bishop in Bristol. His Memorial Service was held at Bristol Cathedral on 27 February, which was followed by a private cremation and the placing of his ashes in the Cathedral's Berkeley Chapel.

(5) Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, Lord Tredegar

Commander, Bristol Division RNVR - 6 June 1921 to 30 September 1926

Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan was born on 10 April 1867 at Ruperra Castle near Newport in Monmouthshire, the eldest son of the Honourable Frederick Courtenay Morgan, of Ruperra Castle, himself the third son of Charles Morgan, 1st Baron Tredegar. His mother was Charlotte Anne Williamson, daughter of Charles Alexander Williamson, of Lawers in Perthshire. Morgan was educated at Eton College, and in 1884 he was commissioned in the Royal Monmouthshire Engineers. He was promoted to Captain in the unit on 30 December 1891, and was later promoted an Honorary Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel.

On 5 August 1890 in the Liberty at Kinnaird Castle at Brechin in Scotland, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, the eldest son of the Honourable Frederick Courtenay Morgan, MP for South Monmouthshire, had married Lady Katharine Agnes Blanche Carnegie (1867 to 1949), the youngest daughter of James Carnegie, 9th Earl of Southesk, and Lady Susan Catherine May Murray.

In early 1900 he was Aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Fraser, Commandant Royal School of Military Engineering at Chatham and Commanding the Thames District, before going on to fight in the Boer War between 1900 and 1901. He succeeded as the 3rd Baron Tredegar and 5th Baronet Morgan on 11 March 1913, and one of Lord Tredegar's first acts after his succession was to purchase the 1607 g.r.t. steam yacht Liberty. Then, on 14 July 1914, along with Prince Arthur of Connaught on board, he sailed her into the Alexandra Docks at Newport, the new entrance of which was then declared open for traffic.

On August 4 1914 Britain declared war on Germany, and on that day, Lord Tredegar wired the Admiralty offering to place the Liberty at its disposal as a hospital ship, and to make whatever alterations might be necessary to convert her to the new service while bearing the whole cost of equipping her.

The Admiralty's acceptance of the offer was received on August 7 and Lord Tredegar was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve and subsequently given command of the Liberty. On August 16 the Liberty, also known as Hospital Ship No.10 was ready for her new service and sailed for the North Sea with a full staff of doctors and surgeons. That was just in time for the Battle of Heligoland Bight, which took place on 28 August 1914, after which the Liberty brought home many of the sailors who had been wounded in that engagement.

In December 1914 he was transferred to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and on 14 December 1914 Lord Tredegar was commissioned Temporary Commander enabling him to serve in the Naval Division. He accepted the command of the 5th Battalion of the Royal Naval Division on 6 February, and this deployment with the RND lasted until 30 April 1916, after which Lord Tredegar was transferred for duty under the Inspector of Recruiting, RNVR.

Although in reality he was physically unfitted for active service he nevertheless undertook to raise recruits in the Wales Area, and toured the Principality with great success as over 6000 men were subsequently accepted for service and trained at the Crystal Palace. On 13 July 1916, the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England appointed Lord Tredegar a Knight of Grace, and later a Knight of Justice (K.J.St.J.).

In the meantime, the Liberty had sailed for the Mediterranean under the command of Lieutenant George Herbert RNR to undertake hospital staff work, and was present at the Suvia Bay landing in the Dardenelles in August 1915. Requisitioned by the Admiralty on 1 September 1915, and for a while was re-defined as an auxiliary patrol yacht, but reverted to being described as a hospital ship later the same year. HMY Liberty later became a hospital carrier, and for two years or more remained on service in the Mediterranean before, in 1917, returning to England to be based in Dover.

By then renamed Liberty IV, Lord Tredegar was appointed to the Hospital Ship for the second time on 14 February 1918, and he remained in command until the war was over, at the same time retaining organising control of the RNVR headquarters at Cardiff, which recruited men from all over the Welsh area at his direction. Meanwhile, the Liberty IV went on to serve with

the Dover patrol until just after the signing of the Armistice. She finally arrived at Portsmouth on 20 November 1918, prior to being returned to Lord Tredegar in January 1919, and then re-converted into a yacht at Cowes.

As a result, Lord Tredegar was demobilized from the RNVR on 18 January 1919, and was subsequently awarded the 1914/15 Star, the Victory, and the General Service medals, along with the OBE (Military Division) gazetted on 1 April 1919, for "valuable services in providing and maintaining the yacht Liberty for use as a hospital ship throughout the war."

RNVR commissions:-

Temporary Commander: 14 December 1914.

Demobilised: 18 January 1919.

Captain: 6 July 1921, also appointed to command the Bristol Division, RNVR.

After having been created Viscount Tredegar on 4 August 1926 he voluntarily retired, and his service ended on 30 September.

Important life events:-

After refitting Liberty as a yacht in 1919, Lord Tredegar embarked on a world cruise, eventually going around the world twice, during which time he visited every colony in the British Empire and every state in the Commonwealth of Australia. He was appointed Commander, Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.) in 1925, and when the Viscounty was revived he was created 1st Viscount Tredegar, of Tredegar in the County of Monmouth on 4 August 1926. Lord Tredegar had wide interests. He was a former president of the National Union Conservatives and Unionist Associations and of the Royal Agricultural Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society and the Society of Antiquaries. He was also a keen master of foxhounds, and in 1933 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, a post he held until his death.

He died from bronchial pneumonia at the Ritz Hotel, in London on 3 May 1934 at age 67 having only arrived back from Australia on 26 April, as for some years his eyesight had been failing and his visits abroad were undertaken in the hope of improving his health. He was subsequently buried in the churchyard at Bassaleg in Monmouthshire on 7 May.

(6) Leonard Bampfylde Cogan

Commander, Bristol Division RNVR - 1 October 1926 to 20 January 1930

Leonard Bampfylde Cogan was born on 22 August 1890 at St Werburgh's in Bristol, the son of William George Bampfylde Cogan (1864 to 1931) a tanner and leather factor, and his wife Alice White (1865 to 1950). He went on to become a sub-manager in his fathers firm, and in October 1910 was also commissioned in the RNVR, Bristol Division. On the outbreak of war in August 1914 he was initially allocated to the Royal Naval Division, and served at Antwerp with 'C' Company, Collingwood Battalion, 1st RN Brigade. Then, on 24 November 1914, he was transferred to the books of HMS President to be allocated for 'special service', which actually involved sweeping trade routes. On 30 May 1915 Lieutenant Cogan was ordered to be discharged from the collier in which he was serving upon its arrival at Cardiff prior to reporting at the Admiralty. Then, on 1 July 1915, he was appointed additional to the Arethusa Class light cruiser HMS Inconstant, and in September passed provisionally for acting interpreter in German on board the Town Class cruiser HMS Falmouth on 20 September.

In the 'London Gazette' of 15 September 1916 it was noted that he had been recommended by the Commodore Commanding for good service during the Battle of Jutland on 31 May/1 June 1917 in which HMS Falmouth was damaged. Although Cogan had been appointed additional to Queensferry on 2 June 1917, on 23 June he was discharged to HMS Inconstant,

but reappointed to Queensferry upon his promotion to Acting Lieutenant-Commander in March 1918. On 23 August 1918 it was reported that he was above average as an acting interpreter in German and was excellent in every respect. He had charge of confidential books and papers and, as a capable coding officer had charge of the Signals & W/T Department, and has kept watch in daytime. On 4 October 1918 he was admitted to hospital with several complaints, before being finally demobilised on 24 January 1919.

RNVR commissions etc:-

Sub-Lieutenant: 19 October 1910.

Lieutenant: 20 November 1913.

Acting Lieutenant-Commander: 31 March 1918.

Lieutenant-Commander: 19 November 1921.

Commander: 30 June 1924.

Awarded the RNVR Officer's Decoration (VRD): 2 April 1925.

Appointed Commander of Bristol Division: 1 October 1926 (the oldest serving member in the Division).

Captain: 30 June 1927.

Important life events:-

5 February 1920 - At All Saints Church, Clifton, Cogan, of 12 Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, married Mary Loveday Titcomb (1900 to 1990), the only daughter of Mr and Mrs W.H.Y. Titcomb of Wickersley, Yorkshire.

September 1939 - Cogan was living with his wife at 'The Cottage', Naish House, Clapton in Gordano in North Somerset, at which time he was employed as boy's preparatory school master.

9 February 1967 - Captain Leonard Bampfylde Cogan died at Flat 2, Retreat House, Topsham, Exeter.

(7) Evan George Charles Cavendish

Commander, Bristol Division RNVR - 21 January 1930 to 30 October 1937
(Bristol Division re-designated Severn Division end of June 1930)

Evan George Charles Cavendish was born in London on 23 February 1891, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Edwin Cavendish (1862 to 1931) of the Grenadier Guards, and his wife Elizabeth Jane Baillie. He began service in the Royal Navy on 15 September 1903.

Naval commissions:-

Midshipman: 15 May 1908.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant: 2 November 1911.

Sub-Lieutenant: 15 December 1911.

Lieutenant: 15 December 1913.

Lieutenant-Commander: 15 December 1921.

Placed on Retired List at own request: 28 January 1925.

Commander RN (Retired): 23 February 1931.

Lieutenant-Commander RNVR at Bristol: 1 December 1925.

Commander RNVR: 31 December 1927.

Captain RNVR: 31 October 1937.

Important life events:-

25 January 1923 - At St Paul's church, Knightsbridge in London Cavendish married Esmé Frances Irby Smyth (1901 to 1959), daughter of the Hon. Gilbert Smyth (formerly Irby) and Mrs Smyth of Ness Castle.

3 June 1935 - Awarded the OBE in the Birthday Honours List.

4 September 1955 - Evan George Charles Cavendish OBE of 'Lake Lodge', Chert, Surrey died aged 64.

(8) Harold Geoffrey Leech Harvey

Commander, Severn Division RNVR - 31 October 1937 to 9 April 1940

Harold Geoffrey Leech Harvey was born at Clifton in Bristol on 27 May 1890, the son of Charles Octavius Harvey (1845 to 1916), and his wife Ada Leech (1856 to 1936). On 15 May 1905 he entered HMS Britannia, the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth.

Naval commissions:-

Midshipman: 15 September 1906.

Sub-Lieutenant: 30 November 1909.

Lieutenant: 29 February 1912.

Lieutenant-Commander: 29 February 1920.

Retired own request: 28 May 1932.

Commander (Retired) 28 May 1932.

Officer Instructor, RNVR Bristol - 18 January 1929 to 1 March 1932.

Captain RNVR: 31 October 1937. Appointed Commanding Officer, Severn Division, RNVR,

Transferred from RNVR: 9 April 1940.

Reactivated RN: 10 April 1940. Allocated to HMS Ganges, Seaman's Basic Training Establishment at Shotley.

Acting Commander 17 April 1940.

Reverted to Retired List 13 November 1945.

Important life events:-

4 November 1919 - At Stoke Bishop near Bristol, Harvey married Enid Dorothy May Shirley (1894 to 1997).

1 January 1951 - Awarded the OBE in New Year Honours.

13 May 1974 - Harold Geoffrey Leech Harvey, OBE, died at Thurlestone, Kingsbridge in Devon, aged 84.

(9) Gerald Gordon Grant

Gerald Gordon Grant was born in Bristol on 8 August 1882, the son of George Alexander Gordon Grant, a retired Lieutenant RN, and his wife Mary (Marie) Louisa Grant, previously Field, who were then living at 12 Clyde Road. He was baptized at St Mary's in Tyndall's Park on 14 September 1882, but in 1887 his mother died aged just 35. In 1911 Gerald was listed as a produce broker, still living at 12 Clyde Road, along with his grandmother, elder sister, and widower father, then describing himself as a retired produce broker.

Gerald Grant was also interested in naval matters, and on 3 June 1912 was commissioned Acting Sub-Lieutenant in the Bristol Division, RNVR, prior to being promoted to Lieutenant on 14 April 1913. By 1914 the Grant family had moved to 'Penlee', 10b Downfield Road, Clifton, Bristol, which for several decades was to remain their home. However, following the mobilization of the RNVR on 2 August he was posted to the Benbow Battalion, 1st Brigade,

Royal Naval Division, and served at Antwerp in early October 1914, as a result of which he was awarded the DSC.

Following his return to England, on 19 November Grant was transferred to the Anson Battalion, 2nd Brigade, RND, while on 24 December 1914 he was promoted to the rank of Acting Lieutenant-Commander.

On 15 March 1915 he was posted to the Expeditionary Force and sent to the Dardanelles. However, on 27 May, Grant suffered a serious shrapnel wound in the left shoulder blade and spine, along with concussion, and the same day was taken aboard the Hospital Ship *Neuralia* at Lemos. On 4 June he disembarked from the *Neuralia* at Malta, and was initially taken to the Blue Sisters Hospital at Sliema, which had 50 beds for officers before, on 8 June, being admitted to the Royal Naval Hospital at Bighi. Then, on 23 August, he was embarked on the Hospital Ship *Andania* for repatriation to England, where he was admitted to hospital in Plymouth on 30 August. There, it was noted that although his back wound had healed he had developed Haemoptysis (coughing up blood) and would probably require three month's hospital treatment.

Grant was invalided from there on 5 February 1916, and although re-surveyed there on 5 May, was found still unfit for active service, and so on 10 May was placed on the strength of the 2nd Reserve Battalion, RND. Consequently, it was recommended that he should remain unemployed until being re-surveyed, while on 20 September Grant was transferred to the 4th Reserve Battalion at Blandford. Then, on 2 October 1916, he was appointed to HMS *Excellent* at Portsmouth for a course of gunnery, before finally, at Haslar Hospital on 6 November, Acting Lieutenant-Commander Gerald Gordon Grant, DSC, RNVR, was reported to be recovered and was again fit for active service.

The C-class light cruiser HMS *Concord* was commissioned in December 1916, and Grant was appointed to her in January 1917. She was subsequently assigned to the 5th Light Cruiser Squadron, which operated as part of Harwich Force in the North Sea to defend the eastern approaches to the Strait of Dover and English Channel, and remained in the Squadron until March 1919, although Grant had been discharged from her as unfit on 12 February.

Listed as a Lieutenant in the Bristol Division, RNVR, in July 1920, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander on 14 April 1921 before, on 3 June 1927 being promoted to Commander on the RNVR Retired List. By September 1939 Grant had been appointed to the position of Captain-Superintendent of the Training Ship *Stork* moored on the River Thames in London.

In March 1913 the surveying ship HMS *Stork* had been donated to the Kensington Branch of the Navy League as a training ship for the sons of ex-servicemen who were dead or seriously disabled. Moored near Hammersmith Bridge, she could accommodate some 60 boys aged from 11 to 14½. The cadets were required to be of good character, physically fit, and swim 50 yards in their clothes. Unfortunately, in 1948 the *Stork* was discovered to have dry rot and was condemned, being finally broken up in 1950.

Commander Gerald Gordon Grant, DSC, VD, of 'The White Cottage', Norton, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, finally passed away unmarried on 3 June 1961 at the County Hospital, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 78.

Appendix 1 - Kriegsgefangenenlager (Prisoner of War Camp), Döberitz

During World War I prisoner of war camps in Germany were run by the 25 Army Corps Districts into which the country was divided, and Döberitz, which was located north-west of Potsdam in Brandenburg, was the responsibility of the Guards Corps District (Berlin). It was laid out to the east of the existing military training centre which has often been described as the Aldershot of Berlin. A large Mannschafslager (Enlisted Men's Camp - for private soldiers

and NCOs), Döberitz held mainly Russian/Polish, French, and British prisoners.

The Mannschafslager were the basic camps made up of wooden barracks, typically 10 meters wide and 50 meters long and covered with tar on the outside. Each of these barracks housed up to 250 prisoners. On the inside, a central corridor provided access on each side to straw or sawdust beds stacked two high. Furniture was kept to a minimum: a table, chairs or benches and a stove. Camps also featured barracks for guards, a Kantine (cafeteria) where prisoners could sometimes buy little objects and additional food, a barrack for packages, a guardhouse and kitchens. Each camp had its own particular structures, notably sanitary facilities or cultural places like a library, a theatre hall or a worship space. All around the camp, there was barbed wire three meters high; the wires were spaced fifteen centimeters apart, a wooden post every three meters, and across other barbed wires every fifty centimeters, forming a mesh.

The first to arrive at Döberitz had been those captured at Le Cateau and Mons in August 1914, followed in October by the Royal Naval Division men taken following the siege of Antwerp, while a large number of Russian prisoners arrived in November 1914. To begin with it was a tent only settlement, and as the camp took some time to become established, conditions were dreadful during the first months of operation. The wooden barracks of the prison camp, which nominally held between 8000 and 10,000 men, were built by the prisoners during the autumn and winter, but were not completed until the spring of 1915.

The Döberitz POW camp attracted worldwide press attention after Private William Lonsdale punched a German guard in November 1914 and was sentenced to death. Lonsdale and 250 fellow captives had failed to assemble quickly enough for the Germans and a general fracas then erupted between British prisoners and the guards. Bowing to international pressure, the death sentence was commuted to 20-years in January 1915, followed by an outright pardon from the Kaiser, seizing the propaganda opportunity.

Meanwhile, following the outbreak of war, various neutral countries had taken on the role of 'protecting power' for particular prisoner nationalities, and the United States of America accepted responsibility of acting for British prisoners of war in Germany.

Report on the Döberitz Camp by Mr Lithgow Osborne, a diplomat from the USA dated Berlin, 30 March 1915

According to the officer in charge, there were interned at the detention camp at Döberitz, on the 30 March 1915, 79 Belgian, 290 French, 3,657 English, and 4,338 Russian prisoners of war, a total of 8,364 men, all of them privates or non-commissioned officers.

"The prisoners have the freedom of a large enclosure surrounded by a double line of barbed wire fences, and divided into four divisions by a single fence

which runs part way toward the centre from the two ends. The housing is in wooden barracks, newly built, with large windows, and also in tents which are dark and with a small number of windows. While the light and ventilation in the barracks seemed satisfactory, that of the tents was inadequate, though the air space per man, set down in the German regulations, is apparently complied with in both tents and barracks, namely 5 cubic meters per man, since 200 men are housed in a barrack which is roughly 40 meters by 4 meters = 1,200 cubic meters, or 6 cubic meters per man. Both tents and barracks are heated by small stoves which would seem to be too small for cold weather. Electric lighting prevails throughout.

“Three meals are served a day, one upon rising, which is at 6 o'clock, one at 11 in the morning, and a third at 4 or 5 in the afternoon. The bread ration is 300 grammes a day per man. In the morning coffee is served, and at the other meals a thick barley soup with potatoes and other vegetables in it. Sausage, or some other meat, is served in the middle of the day. There were few complaints about the food, except that it was insufficient for the men working in the field, who sometimes get nothing between early in the morning and late in the afternoon. The only other complaint about the food was from the English, who stated that they did not care for the Russian cooking; the English are not allowed to participate in the preparation of the food. One man stated that the prisoners would have a hard time to get along without the help of extras from home.

“There is a canteen in which luxuries are sold, and the choice seemed to be large and prices moderate. Beside food there were such articles as tooth-brushes, nail-brushes, soap and pencils for sale.

“Until two weeks ago the Russians and English were, in cases, housed together, a source of complaint to the latter, more especially on account of the vermin. The races have now been separated. The men all stated that they had the two blankets and the other requisites provided in the German rules, and I heard but one complaint about overcrowding. Most of the English and French receive clothes from home. All the prisoners who do not are furnished from the camp supply; the men stated that this was carried out according to the rules.

“It was stated by several prisoners that there were between 25 and 30 members of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the camp. There are no civilians at Döberitz, however, and the Indians who were formerly there have been moved to Zossen.

“The bathing facilities are excellent, there being a large number of showers with hot and cold water. No restriction is placed on the number of baths permitted. There are two latrines to each of the four divisions, which are flushed with water three times daily. The drainage is underground and joins with that from the military training camp near by. There were no complaints relative to this feature of the camp.

“As I stated above, the prisoners have the liberty of the enclosure, and amuse

themselves with various games, such as skittles and football. Books may be sent from home, and periodicals also, both subject to censorship. Of newspapers they receive only "The Continental Times" [A pro-German newspaper for Americans in Europe published in Berlin]. There are services for all the various religious sects, including Jews. The reverend Mr. Williams from Berlin conducts Church of England services on Sundays.

"The prisoners are allowed to write a letter once every two weeks and a postcard once weekly. The outgoing mail is held for 10 days before being dispatched, and both outgoing and incoming mail is censored. The men stated that postcards with remarks derogatory to the camp were destroyed, and the censors confirmed this. Packages and letters are received regularly, the men stated.

"There are two hospitals, of which we saw but one. It was comparatively empty, and apparently health conditions in the camp have recently improved. The only complaint in the hospital was that the food was little better than in the camp and not fit for sick people. It was said that the only difference in the hospitals from the camp was the medicine. The hospital which we saw is under German doctors and is admirably clean; the attendants are English.

"The other hospital is also in charge of German doctors, but two French doctors assist. This other hospital, they said, was not so clean. There is also an unused reserve hospital for possible contagious diseases. The men have all been inoculated, at least once, for both cholera and typhoid. They said that the German doctors were very good and the treatment in the hospital satisfactory, except as regards the food. There have been about 35 deaths in the camp among the English, mostly as a result of pneumonia and severe colds.

"No complaints whatever were made regarding the Commandant, the non-commissioned officers, or the general government of the camp. The food was the source of the few real complaints that could be heard, although at least half of the men spoken to admitted that it was quite as good as could possibly be expected. The impression of the whole was excellent, and one received the idea that everything that could reasonably be expected was done for the men by the authorities in charge."

On 12 May 1916 the Foreign Office issued through the Press Bureau reports of representatives of the American Ambassador in Berlin on visits to internment and working camps in Westphalia and around Berlin. Generally speaking, the conditions appear to be fairly satisfactory, and where complaints were made they were usually in regard to delay in the receipt of parcels and food and want of facilities for recreation, washing and bathing. Improvements in those matters were secured by the inspectors in several instances, and successful representations were also made for better sleeping accommodation at a few of the camps. There were practically no complaints regarding the Berlin camps.

However, also in May 1916 a large group of about 1000 British POWs (a

quarter of the British population of the camp) were sent from Döberitz to 'Reprisal Camps' in Courland (Western Latvia) as reprisal for German POWs being loaned to the French and employed behind the lines in France. The POWs from Döberitz joined 1,000 men from the Senne and Friedrichsfeld camps, and were then split into groups of 500, each named "Englische Kommando" and numbered E.K.1 to E.K.4, and taken to four 'Reprisal Camps' in Courland (Western Latvia).

All the men effectively stayed registered with their old camp but would add 'E.K.1.', etc. to their postcards. One E.K. was sent to Windau (Ventspils, a port on the north-west coast of Latvia), one to Angernsee (Engures Ezers on the North coast), one to Wainoden (Vainode, inland on the Lithuanian border) and the fourth (E.K.4) to Libau (Liepāja, a port on the west coast of Latvia).

The men of E.K.4 were transported by train from 7 May 1916 to Libau where they spent eight months unloading provisions for the German 8th Army from ships at Libau docks and working in slaughterhouses. In February 1917 the E.K.4 group was sent to Mitau (Jelgava) near Riga (now in central Latvia, but then in Russia). From there they were force marched in the snow, allegedly at lance-point by Uhlans, along the River Aa (mod: Lielupe) for 36km to "Reiskatte" or Latchen between Riga and Mitau where they worked just behind the German lines digging trenches and burying the dead, including some frozen Russians from earlier attacks.

On 7 June 1917 the party returned to Libau and returned to Germany in November 1917, initially at Czersk and then at Chemnitz where they finished the war. According to C.S.M. Alexander Gibbs (2nd A. & S.H.) only 72 of the 500 at Mitau returned without needing extensive hospital treatment, and 30 men died.

As the USA had been appointed the 'protecting power' for British prisoners in Germany, an American Y.M.C.A hut was permitted at Döberitz, and in 1915 a theatre had been opened as the YMCA supported theatrical productions in prison camps, providing costumes, props, and scripts as a means to provide entertainment for the inmates. At Döberitz the theatre was known as the "New Empire", and the prisoners also started their own orchestra.

One of the prisoners at Döberitz, Able Seaman Cecil Arthur Tooke of the Royal Naval Division, who had been a commercial artist before the war, became involved in producing a camp 'souvenir book' called "The Link". Although dedicated to 'our friends and benefactors', the book's anecdotes and cartoons of camp life and in-jokes about living conditions and well-known characters in the closed world of Döberitz suggest that its true audience was the internees themselves. The introductory essay about life in 'Doberidge' sets the tone of upbeat humour tinged with occasional melancholy. Curiously there is little mention of the Germans, either as prison guards or as the wartime enemy, and the book's military anecdotes focus more on peacetime service in the colonies than on the war currently being waged.

Tooke also designed Christmas Cards and the like, as well as contributing to

the magazine "The Doberitz Gazette", which was published for the benefit of the camp inmates. Its first issue appeared in March 1915, and the publication covered a wide range of local issues of interest to POWs. Sporting news, covering rugby games, the soccer league, boxing matches, and even a rifle club (the prisoners purchased three air rifles and organized shooting competitions in a tent) was very popular. The magazine also featured articles on social news, such as interviews with camp celebrities and theater and concert notes. Intending to inject humor into the camp the magazine included cartoons and humorous pieces, and also answers to correspondence. The camp YMCA also had its own section which listed the scheduled lecture topics.

In addition, the paper offered an 'Exchange & Mart' section, in which prisoners could swap belongings for other more desirable items through a free ad service. While the magazine cost three pence, the editors earned additional revenue selling advertising space. These adverts promoted the sale of army rations, stoves, and services such as barbers and the latest theatrical production. "The Döberitz Gazette" earned its international magazine status by printing articles written by French, Russian, and Polish prisoners in their native languages. The seriousness of the enterprise is best represented by the editorial board's standard: "If you buy and are pleased, tell your friends. If not pleased, don't tell us."

The Geneva Convention declared that "The State may utilize the labour of prisoners of war according to their rank and aptitude, officers excepted. The tasks shall not be excessive and shall have no connection with the operations of the war." Consequently, a large number were used to work for the German Reich during World War One, and of the 1,450,000 prisoners, some 750,000 were engaged in agricultural labour and 330,000 in industry.

At Döberitz the British prisoners were employed in agriculture, road and railway making and repairing and similar tasks. While some agricultural work was carried out close to the camp, other prisoners might spend longer or shorter periods of time away from the parent camp in the eight working camps set up around the Berlin area. In these the men were mostly employed for about ten hours a day, including Saturday, and generally were paid 30 pfennigs a day, sometimes in cash and sometimes partly in kind.

By 10 October 1918 some 21,893 POWs had been registered at Döberitz, of which 12,144 were Russian, 6558 French, 1586 British, 1239 Italian, 157 Belgian, 124 Romanian, 7 Serbian, and 78 civilian.

During 1922/3 the bodies of the 38 British soldiers and sailors who had died while being held in the camp were moved from Döberitz to the new Imperial War Graves Commission plots in Berlin's South-Western Cemetery close to the village of Stahnsdorf. One of these was 5989, Private Charles Bland, aged 22, of the 15th (Kings) Hussars, who died on 13 April 1915 and is buried in Grave J.4, Plot VII. He was the son of John H. and Florence Bland of 143 Bell Hill, St George, Bristol.

Appendix 2 - The Groningen Internment Camp

On 11 October 1914 the officers and ratings who had been interned in the Netherlands arrived at Groningen in Northern Holland. From then, through until December, the men were housed in the city's Rabenhauptkazerne, the local military barracks, until a camp of wooden huts being specially built nearby was ready to receive them. This was completed in January 1915, having been constructed behind the present day Van Mesdag Clinic (the former city gaol) on the Hereweg, and had in fact been erected on the parade ground of the Rabenhauptkazerne, which was situated opposite the prison.

The Interneeringsdepot Groningen had many facilities for sports, housing, healthcare, security and relaxation, and quickly acquired the local nickname of "Engelse Kamp" (English Camp). The British themselves called the camp 'Timbertown' or 'HMS Timbertown'. However, it soon became obvious that something had to be done to prevent demoralization of the British troops, and so a daily routine of exercise, marching, and drill, was meticulously enforced.

Furthermore, the troops own talents were utilized as much as possible, and consequently a number of clubs were formed in which activities such as music, drama, crafts, and especially sports, took place. The cabaret company, known as the 'Timbertown Follies', became particularly well known. There was rehearsal space within the camp and workshops for the carpenters, furniture makers, tailors and electricians. In addition, there were classrooms, a small church, a post office and a large recreation room.

Already at an early stage the interned were asked to become involved in the daily labour process, on a voluntary basis, using as many as possible of their civilian skills. As well as getting them out of the rut of a military existence, this offered possibilities for more social activities and more pay. However, when hiring an interned man he had to produce a special permit from the Dutch government, to prevent them from taking jobs from Dutch people.

In 1915 the British were put to work in a number of places including machine factories and ship building yards in the province of Groningen. In the city of Groningen itself the interned were also given jobs in several small businesses. In addition, during the harvest season many farms, suffering from a severe shortage of labour due to the mobilization, received help from the interned British troops.

Nevertheless, not all of the men wished to sit out the war in the Netherlands and, in spite of the Dutch security measures, there were several successful attempted escapes in 1915. A few Groningen inhabitants were even imprisoned for aiding in the men. Later the escapes were stopped because the Dutch and British government came to an agreement in which the British received the right to regularly 'go on leave' to the centre of Groningen, although sometimes the inhabitants complained of their alcohol abuse.

Later on they even received visitation rights allowing them, by word of honour and under certain conditions, to go to England for four weeks, although this was often prolonged to eight weeks. As time went by more and more contacts were made with the people of Groningen, and many of the 'Tommies', as they were called by the Dutch people, became regular family friends, with the result that there were a number of courtships and marriages with Dutch girls.

On 11 November 1918 the truce was signed, and as early as 15 November some 900 British left for England via Rotterdam. There were already 300 men on leave in England and the British working outside of the camp went on to leave later. However, Commodore Henderson and fifty of his men remained to settle camp business, before the "Engelse Kamp" was officially closed on 1 January 1919. The repatriation ships that brought soldiers back from Holland docked at Hull, after which the men were sent to the northern repatriation camp at Ripon for final demobilization. In the Southern Cemetery on the Zuiderbegraafplaats, in Groningen, are the graves of nine British soldiers who died during their internment in the city, but none are from the Bristol Division RNVR.

Appendix 3 - Bristol Division RNVR Fatalities 1914 to 1919

Abbreviations:- DOW = Died of Wounds; RND = Royal Naval Division

Wednesday, 7 October 1914
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION, BELGIUM

RND, Collingwood Battalion

STILEY, Walter T, Able Seaman, RNVR, 3 /1086 (Bristol).

Friday, 6 November 1914

RND, Collingwood Battalion

FRANKLIN, Melville, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 895, illness in UK.

Friday, 5 February 1915

RND, Benbow Battalion

POWELL, Thomas W, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 298, illness.

Friday, 12 February 1915

RND, 4th (Depot) Battalion

STRIKE, Ernest, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 621, illness.

Tuesday, 16 February 1915

RND, 4th (Depot) Battalion

TURNER, Harry, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z/461, died in UK.

Thursday, 11 March 1915

Bayano, armed merchant cruiser, torpedoed and sunk by U.27 in North Channel

PEAKE, Clifford W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol 3/1334.

Monday, 5 April 1915

RND, 1st (Depot) Battalion

GRIFFEE, Frederick A, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z/713, illness in UK.

Thursday, 8 April 1915

RND, Hood Battalion

ASHTON, David, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z/141, illness in Egypt.

Thursday, 6 May 1915

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN
6th-8th Second Battle of Krithia

RND, Hood Battalion

RICHARDSON, Charles A, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 118.

Sunday, 9 May 1915

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

DOWDING, Reginald A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 20, DOW.

Tuesday, 11 May 1915

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

JONES, Arthur, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 557, DOW in HS Franconia.

Thursday, 13 May 1915

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

Goliath, pre-Dreadnought battleship, torpedoed and sunk by German-commanded, Turkish torpedo boat.

COOMBS, William H F, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol 1/937.

PAUL, Samuel J, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol 3/989.

Munden, Thomas William, Leading Signalman, RNVR, Bristol 4/1130 (Survived).

Tuesday, 25 May 1915

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Drake Battalion

MILLICHAMP, William N, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol 1/1257.

Thursday, 27 May 1915

Princess Irene, auxiliary minelayer, destroyed by internal explosion at Sheerness.

ANDERSON, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z/301.

Wednesday, 2 June 1915

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Howe Battalion

ELHAM, Terence, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 23, DOW.

Friday, 4 June 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN
Third Battle of Krithia

RND, Collingwood Battalion

HURFORD, John J, Able Seaman (HG), RNVR, Bristol Z/209.

JOHNSON, James, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 228.

MINETT, Arthur C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 421.

RND, Hood Battalion

BROOKMAN, Sidney G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 534.

GOMM, Harold A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 586.

MOSS, Herbert W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 550.

NORRIS, George H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 116.

Sunday, 6 June 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Howe Battalion

OFFER, Richard A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 31.

Thursday, 10 June 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Collingwood Battalion

DODD, Arthur E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 217, DOW in Alexandria.

TB.10, torpedo boat, mined and sunk in North Sea.

TROUT, Frederick, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 164, died as prisoner of war.

Sunday, 27 June 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Howe Battalion

WALTERS, Austin J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 172, DOW in HS Somali.

Monday, 28 June 1915

RND, 2nd (Depot) Battalion

BENNETT, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z/742, illness in UK.

Wednesday, 30 June 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Drake Battalion

NOTT, Charles S, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol 1/1090, DOW in HS Rewa.

Tuesday, 13 July 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN
12th/13th – British Offensive at Helles

RND, Nelson Battalion

COOMBS, Victor, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 325.

Thursday, 15 July 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Drake Battalion

CLARKE, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 33, DOW.

RND, Nelson Battalion

RICKS, Alfred C J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 24, DOW.

Sunday, 8 August 1915

India, armed merchant cruiser, torpedoed and sunk by U.22 off Norway

Davies, Hugh, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 251 (Survived).

Hill, Henry George, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol 2/130 (Survived).

Wednesday, 11 August 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Howe Battalion

BAYLISS, Arthur W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol 2/1267, DOW in Port Said.

Thursday, 19 August 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Howe Battalion

PENRY, Albert O, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 319.

Saturday, 21 August 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN
British Offensive at Suvla

RND, Howe Battalion

SMITH, Cecil F, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 663, accident.

Saturday, 4 September 1915

Dahlia, fleet sweeping sloop, mined and damaged in North Sea

GOWER, William, Ordinary Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 314.

Thursday, 30 December 1915

Natal, cruiser, destroyed by internal explosion in Cromarty Firth around 15.20 hrs

(some sources date her loss on the 31st)

GRIFFITHS, Edward F, Engine Room Artificer 2c, RNVR, Bristol 2/1353.

Monday, 27 December 1915
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Anson Battalion

KELLY, David J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 291.

Sunday, 2 January 1916
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

RND, Hood Battalion

JONES, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 469.

Tuesday, 29 February 1916

RND, Signal School Company, RN Depot

SMITH, Henry T H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4920, illness in UK.

Sunday, 16 April 1916
GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

Bulldog, destroyer, mined and damaged off Gallipoli

BINDING, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 339.

Monday, 5 June 1916

Hampshire, cruiser, mined and sunk of the Orkneys with Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, and his staff

BUNTING, Thomas, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4941.

HIGGINS, Frank, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3491.

Wednesday, 7 June 1916

Victory, RN Barracks/Base, Portsmouth

WALKER, William H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4460, DOI.

Thursday, 3 August 1916
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

MAYES, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3034, illness.

Wednesday, 9 August 1916
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

GIBBS, Walter, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1069.

Saturday, 19 August 1916
GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET SORTIE INTO NORTH SEA

Nottingham, light cruiser, torpedoed and sunk by U.52

KINSMAN, Jabez, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 914.

Friday, 1 September 1916
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Howe Battalion, France

TANNER, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 320, DOI.

Thursday, 19 October 1916
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

SWINFIELD, Clarence, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4130, DOI.

Friday, 20 October 1916

Columbine, Naval Base, Rosyth

SILLMAN, Horace T, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1021, drowned.

Tuesday, 24 October 1916
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

WORRALL, Walter, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 354, DOI.

Sunday, 5 November 1916

Cantatrice, hired trawler, minesweeper, mined and sunk in North Sea

BOOTHMAN, Percy, Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 233.

Monday, 13 November 1916
WESTERN FRONT

13th-19th Battle of Ancre, final phase of Battle of the Somme leading up to capture of Beaucourt by 63rd (RN) Division

RND, 188th Brigade Machine Gun Company, France

LAWRENCE, Richard, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4413, killed.
MANN, Shirley, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4269, killed.

RND, 189th Brigade Machine Gun Company, France

BONNING, George W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 886, killed.

RND, 190th Brigade Light Trench Mortar Battery, attached Drake Battalion, France

MERRIN, George H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3027.

RND, Anson Battalion, France

CRAMP, Walter, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4133.
DENNIS, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4287.
GALE, Thomas, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1250.
GILES, Clement, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4181.
MADDERN, William W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 966.
PARK, Richard H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4526.
TOOGOOD, John, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 204.
TUCKER, Trevor, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 418.
WILLMOTT, Henry A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 332.

RND, Drake Battalion, France

CADDICK, John, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10170.
HARMAN, Wilfred, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1011.
JOHNS, Charles A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 860.
PRICE, Horace, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4108.

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

HUXTABLE, James, Petty Officer, RNVR, Bristol Z 618, DOI.
JACOBS, Ronald F P, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1441.

RND, Hood Battalion, France

BREWARD, Andrew, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4128.
BRIMICOMBE, Harold L, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1034.

RND, Howe Battalion, France

BOWDEN, John, Petty Officer, RNVR, Bristol Z 49.
COOPER, Thomas W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1083.
COSTELLO, Alfred, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4071.
FORRAN, Walter G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1114.
LOOSMORE, Aubrey, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 340.
PAUL, William J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 999.
RICHARDS, Trevor, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 171.
SWAIN, Harry, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 385.
TAY, Victor G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3061.

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

EVERETT, Wilfred B, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1280.
MORRISH, George H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 790.
PRICE, Reginald P, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 792.
RICHARDSON, Harry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3338.
TEBBUTT, Francis, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4015.
WANN, Percy, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4302.

Tuesday, 14 November 1916
WESTERN FRONT

Capture of Beaucourt on the River Ancre by 63rd (RN) Division

RND, 188th Brigade Machine Gun Company, France

HEALEY, George H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4275.

RND, Hood Battalion, France

DANIELS, Robert G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3254.

RND, Howe Battalion, France

DYER, Thomas G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 998, DOI.

Thursday, 16 November 1916
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

RICHARDS, Charles D, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1084, DOI.

Saturday, 18 November 1916
WESTERN FRONT
18th-19th Last attack on the Battle of Ancre

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

ROWE, Charles H, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 662, DOI.

Wednesday, 22 November 1916
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

JAMES, Evan, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 571, DOI.

Wednesday, 29 November 1916
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

TOON, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3068, DOI.

Lord Airedale, hired trawler, mined and sunk in North Sea

BOOBYER, Albert G, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 797.

Thursday, 21 December 1916
NORTH SEA COLLISION

Hoste, flotilla leader, sunk in collision with ***Negro***

MARRIOTT, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5019.

Negro, destroyer, sunk

TAYLOR, Edward H, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4918.

St Ives, hired trawler, auxiliary patrol, mined and sunk in English Channel

FAREY, Horace C, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4058.

Tuesday, 26 December 1916

Victory, RN Barracks/Base, Portsmouth

BOWLING, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 154, illness.

Sunday, 31 December 1916

RND, RN Depot, Crystal Palace

WYATT, Frank L, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1827, illness.

Tuesday, 9 January 1917

Baynesk, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.39 in Mediterranean

COE, James A, Act/Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5301.

Friday, 19 January 1917

Royal Navy Depot, Crystal Palace

WILDE, Harold, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9943, illness.

Monday, 22 January 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

WALDEN, Harold J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 887, killed.

Tuesday, 23 January 1917

ACTION OFF SCHOUWEN

Simoom, destroyer, torpedoed and sunk by German destroyer S.50 in North Sea

GOODRUM, Charles W, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5203.

Wednesday, 24 January 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

ROBERTS, Ernest M, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9058, DOW.

Thursday, 25 January 1917

Laurentic, armed merchant cruiser, mined and sunk off Northern Ireland

HONEY, Samuel S, Ordinary Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1664.

MOORE, James, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol 2/1357.

RANDALL, Thomas C, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1711.

Saturday, 3 February 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

BRAMPTON, Thomas E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3981.

HAMBLIN, Frederick C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1354.

NIXON, Harry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4512.

Sunday, 4 February 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

KEELING, George W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5093.

RND, Hood Battalion, France

BOND, James E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1283.

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

PARKES, Charles J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9048.

Monday, 5 February 1917

RND, Drake Battalion, France

BRAY, Stanley V, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1447, DOW.
MELLERS, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5092, DOW.

Tuesday, 6 February 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

BATES, William H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5120, DOW.

Thursday, 8 February 1917

Ghurka, destroyer, mined and sunk in English Channel

PHILLIPS, Cyril W, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3806.

Monday, 12 February 1917

Pembroke, RN Barracks/Base, Chatham

BEEETON, James R, Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 4053, illness.

Saturday, 17 February 1917
WESTERN FRONT

*11 January-13 March operations on the River Ancre by 63rd (RN) Division,
17-18 February, Action of Miaumont*

RND, 188th Brigade Machine Gun Company, France

WOODEY, Harold, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1192.

RND, Anson Battalion, France

READE, Albert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3005.

RND, Howe Battalion, France

DAMMERELL, Edward W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1096.
GREEN, Albert C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4431.
HENSTOCK, Horace W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4690.
HOLTOM, Albert E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4848.
MORGAN, John, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 360, DOW.
NEWELL, Leonard, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4267.
ROWE, Edwin, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1005.

SALT, Joseph H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3355.
TOSSELL, William H, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 338.

Sunday, 18 February 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

STANTON, James F, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9098.

Tuesday, 20 February 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

BURTON, James E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 778.
MAILE, Leonard, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4127, killed.

Wednesday, 21 February 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

HAMMOND, Frederick, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3635, DOW.

Saturday, 24 February 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

MILES, Gideon, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 352, DOW.

Wednesday, 28 February 1917

RND, 4th Reserve Battalion

LLOYD, Thomas, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 517, illness in UK.

Thursday, 8 March 1917

Royal Navy Depot, Crystal Palace

GAMAGE, Arthur F, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5809, illness.

Thursday, 15 March 1917

Edlington, steamship

O'BRIEN, Michael P, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3909, drowned.

Sunday, 25 March 1917

Evangel, hired trawler, minesweeper, mined and sunk in St George's Channel

SALISBURY, Wilfred J, Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 9620.

Thursday, 5 April 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

ATTWOOD, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3156, died.

Monday, 9 April 1917

Ganslei, Russian steamship, ex-British *Hansley*, sunk by U.75 in Barents Sea

PRICE, Arthur, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9270.

Friday, 13 April 1917

Pitstruan, hired trawler, minesweeper, mined and sunk in North Sea

HAYCOCK, Albert E, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3823.

Sunday, 15 April 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

SCATTERGOOD, George E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3490, killed.

Wednesday, 18 April 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

WHITE, Cecil, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1395, killed.

Friday, 20 April 1917

Nepaulin, hired paddle minesweeper, mined and sunk in Dover Straits

ARMSTRONG, Harold E, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4976.

Saturday, 21 April 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, 189th Brigade Machine Gun Company, France

TIERNEY, Frank, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3598, killed.

RND, Hood Battalion, France

LEACH, George, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 548.

Sunday, 22 April 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

SEARLE, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1367.

Monday, 23 April 1917

WESTERN FRONT

9 April-15 May Battle of Arras, including

*23-24 April Second Battle of the Scarpe (Second phase of Arras Offensive), 63rd (RN)
Division captured Gavrelle*

RND, Drake Battalion, France

HAMBLIN, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1353.
HUNT, Samuel A, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3371.
JUDKINS, Albert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5084.
MCCRERIE, Frederick C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5287.
PARKES, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4998.
THOMSON, Paul, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4785.

RND, Hood Battalion, France

BAKEWELL, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3636.
DILLETT, Arthur St C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 870.
DUMPER, Bertram C, Petty Officer, Bristol Z 270.
HOPKINS, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1291.
WEBSTER, Harry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4114.

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

BRADBURN, Charles E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3475.
PERKINS, Harry G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4696.
WHITEHEAD, James R, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 216.

Tuesday, 24 April 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, 189th Brigade Machine Gun Company, France

RICH, Frederick C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 47.
SMITH, John J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3364.

RND, Howe Battalion, France

WILTSHIRE, Joseph G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 397.

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

PENRY, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 205.
WEBSTER, John C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9076.
WINSTONE, Herbert W G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1189.
WYATT, Arthur B, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1440.

Wednesday, 25 April 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

CARROLL, Walter, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3568, DOW.

RND, Howe Battalion, France

JOHNSON, Arthur D, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1012, killed.

Thursday, 26 April 1917

Repro, hired trawler, minesweeper, mined and sunk in North Sea

UNDERWOOD, George P, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9153.

Friday, 27 April 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

DURKIN, John, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3616, DOW.

Saturday, 28 April 1917
WESTERN FRONT
*9 April-15 May Battle of Arras including:
28-29 April Battle of Arleux (Third phase of Arras Offensive)*

RND, Howe Battalion, France

EVANS, William J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3263, killed.

Sunday, 29 April 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

MILLS, Frederick S, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 91, DOW.
ROWETT, Edward W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4701, killed.

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

GREY, David M, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 486, DOW.

Wednesday, 2 May 1917

Derwent, old destroyer, mined and sunk in English Channel

TURNER, Charles E W, Ordinary Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5265.

Tuesday, 8 May 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

MOORE, Lewis, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4642, DOW.

Zarefah, hired yacht, mined and sunk off Orkneys

SMITH, Edward H, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3892.

Tuesday, 15 May 1917
ATTACK ON THE OTRANTO BARRAGE BY AUSTRIAN CRUISERS

Floandi, hired net drifter, damaged

HARRIS, Douglas M, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9359.

Thursday, 17 May 1917

Kilmaho, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.20 in English Channel

ROWBOTHAM, John T, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9639.

Friday, 18 May 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

LOWE, Albert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 960, killed.

Saturday, 19 May 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Howe Battalion, France

BOWEN, David P, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 488, DOW

Sunday, 20 May 1917

Caspian, steamship, sunk by U.34 in Mediterranean

WOOLLEY, Samuel, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9214.

Paxton (Q.25), cargo steamer Q-ship, sunk by U.46, SW of Ireland

MURPHY, Martin, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1731.

TURNER, Alec J, Ordinary Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 5358.

Tycho, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.40 in English Channel

WILLIAMS, Harold C, Act/Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9644.

Monday, 21 May 1917

Jupiter, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.40 in English Channel

SMITH, Albert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5373.

Wednesday, 23 May 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

COLESBY, Henry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9103, DOW.

Sunday, 27 May 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

FORD, Thomas, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 579, DOW.

Dartmoor, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UC.50, SW of Ireland

OSBORNE, Arthur G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3913.

Friday, 1 June 1917

Cavina, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.88, SW of Ireland

BAILEY, Frederick J, Act/Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 671, DOW.

Saturday, 2 June 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

SHERWIN, Albert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4197, killed.

Monday, 4 June 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

WILLIAMS, Evan D, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 604, killed.

Thursday, 14 June 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, 189th Brigade Light Trench Mortar Battery, France

MASKERY, Albert E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5111, DOW.

Wednesday, 20 June 1917

Ardeola, steamship

HARRIS, Walter H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9587, died.

Sunday, 24 June 1917

DESTROYER AND TWO PADDLE MINESWEEPERS MINED IN DOVER STRAITS

Tartar, destroyer, damaged.

LITCHFIELD, Leonard H, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5611.

Tuesday, 26 June 1917

Charles Astie, Admiralty trawler, mined and sunk off N Ireland

PAULL, Walter R, Ordinary Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1859.

Saturday, 30 June 1917

The Duchess, steamship, collision

LOASBY, Harry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5242.

Saturday, 7 July 1917

Ettrick, old destroyer, mined and seriously damaged in English Channel

BRAHAM, Arthur M, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9513.

Sunday, 8 July 1917

Obuasi, passenger ship, torpedoed and sunk by U.49, W of Ireland

BRADBEER, Richard J E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1670.
RICHARDSON, David, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4956.

Monday, 9 July 1917

Vanguard, Dreadnought battleship, destroyed by explosion in Scapa Flow, Orkneys

CHADWICK, Walter, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1045.

Wednesday, 11 July 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, 189th Brigade Light Trench Mortar Battery, France

MERRY, Frederick R, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 804, killed.
SHELTON, George, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4735, killed.

Friday, 20 July 1917

Beatrice, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UC.47 in English Channel

HILMAN, Arthur, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1840.
SCARBOROUGH, Charles E, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5026.

Sunday, 22 July 1917

President III, Accounting Base, London and other locations

THOMPSON, Thomas P, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3955, illness.

Tuesday, 24 July 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

DARBY, John, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4400, killed.

Tuesday, 31 July 1917

Shimosa, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.46, W of Ireland

MASON, Maurice F, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5543.

Wednesday, 1 August 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

SMITH, Willie, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 399, DOW.

Thursday, 9 August 1917

Blagdon, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.100 in North Sea

DYKE, Wilfrid, Act/Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3640.

Recruit (2), destroyer, mined and sunk in North Sea

PITT, Arthur W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9891.

Friday, 10 August 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

KIRWAN, Maurice, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 503, killed.

Sunday, 12 August 1917

Royal Navy Depot, Crystal Palace

WITCOMB, Leslie, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10305, illness.

Wednesday, 22 August 1917

Sophron, hired trawler, minesweeper, mined and sunk in North Sea

CARPENTER, Sydenham, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1466.

Saturday, 25 August 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

COLES, Albert E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4399, killed.
HAMBLIN, Harry R, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1343, DOW.

Sunday, 26 August 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

SMITH, Charles, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1301, DOW.

RND, Howe Battalion, France

PILLINGER, Richard, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 71, DOW.

Wednesday, 29 August 1917

Lynburn, steamship, mined and sunk in St George's Channel

HUBBARD, Clifford, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1898.

Monday, 3 September 1917
GERMAN BOMBING RAIDS ON ENGLAND
Attack by Gotha bombers on Chatham Barracks, night of 3rd/4th

MCNISH, John, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9961.
NICHOLSON, Jack, Ordinary Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 9731.

Tuesday, 4 September 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

COATES, Edwin, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3248, killed.

Wednesday, 5 September 1917

Lutetian, steamship

HAYNES, Henry P, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 365, illness.

Saturday, 8 September 1917

Newholm, steamship, mined and sunk in English Channel

LEE, Frank, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5779.

MARTIN, Thomas, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5596.

Sunday, 9 September 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion

CLARKE, Reginald, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1007, discharged, illness.

Tuesday, 11 September 1917

Europa, old cruiser, flagship and depot ship Aegean

SHAW, Reuben, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5646, illness.

Thursday, 13 September 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Howe Battalion, France

SCATTERGOOD, Hezekiah, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4605, killed.

Saturday, 15 September 1917

Ravenworth, steamship, collision

PEART, Oswald A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9401.

Sunday, 30 September 1917

Heron, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.90, W of France

CHELLEY, Walter, Act/Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 97.

PAINTER, William H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5015.

Monday, 8 October 1917

Erin, Dreadnought battleship

TURNER, Leslie G B, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5597, illness.

STEAMSHIP TORPEDOED BY U.96 IN ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL

Greldon, steamship, sunk

SWINDELL, John C, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5053.

Tuesday, 9 October 1917

Champagne, ex-***Oropesa***, armed merchant cruiser, torpedoed and sunk by U.96 in Irish Sea

DENT, George, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4641.

WARD, Oliver, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4587.

Sunday, 14 October 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

GAYTON, George W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4698, killed.

Monday, 15 October 1917

Hartburn, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UC.62 in English Channel

NURRISH, Arthur W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3739.

Wednesday, 17 October 1917

Manchuria, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.53, W of France

WHEELER, Leslie V, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10173.

Ruby, hired trawler, minesweeper, torpedoed and sunk by UC.79 off NW France

CASHMORE, Thomas W, Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 9605.

FIRST SCANDINAVIAN CONVOY ATTACK, BY GERMAN CRUISERS

Mary Rose, destroyer, sunk

CLARKE, Frank, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9148.

Waitemata, steamship

POWIS, Harold J, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9529, drowned.

Sunday, 21 October 1917

Marmion, destroyer, sunk in collision in North Sea

KEYS, Frederick J, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9329.

WHITWELL, Robert H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4935.

Friday, 26 October 1917

WESTERN FRONT

31 July-10 November Battle of Passchendaele or Third Battle of Ypres, including:

26 October-10 November Second Battle of Passchendaele (Eighth phase of Third Ypres)

RND, Anson Battalion, France

BASSETT, Bertie, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4112, DOW.
DEAN, Oliver, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3993, killed.
FUTTER, Walter, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4585, killed.
HATHAWAY, Bertie, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3417, killed.
HOLLIDAY, Herbert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 420, killed.
SARGENT, Harry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4200, killed.
STEEPLES, Thomas F, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4106, killed

RND, Hood Battalion, France

STALLWOOD, Dan, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1236, killed.

RND, Howe Battalion

BELL, Horace, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1040, killed.
CORNISH, George G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1433, killed.
GRANT, Frank, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3424, killed.

Saturday, 27 October 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

PAYNE, Sidney, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 484, killed.

Monday, 29 October 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

GREASLEY, Harry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4059, DOW.

Tuesday, 30 October 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

WRENCH, William S, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1384, DOW.

RND, Hood Battalion, France

REX, John H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1229, DOW.

Wednesday, 31 October 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

VALLANCE, Arthur, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5109, killed.

Tuesday, 6 November 1917
WESTERN FRONT

*31 July-10 November Battle of Passchendaele or Third Battle of Ypres including:
26 October- 6 or 10 November Second Battle of Passchendaele - concluded*

RND, Anson Battalion, France

HAYWOOD, Clarence, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4140, killed.

Wednesday, 7 November 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, 188th Brigade Light Trench Mortar Battery, attached Howe Battalion, France

GILBERT, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1053, killed.

RND, Anson Battalion, France

DENNIS, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4188, DOW.
LOCKLEY, Arthur J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3428, killed.

RND, Howe Battalion, France

ABBOTT, Samuel T, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4614, DOW.

Friday, 9 November 1917

Umgeni, armament carrier, MFA, foundered, all drowned

WILLMOTT, Clifford, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1102.

Friday, 16 November 1917

Garron Head, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.103 in Bay of Biscay

TURLINGTON, George B, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5514.

Saturday, 17 November 1917
ACTION OFF HELIGOLAND BIGHT

Cardiff, light cruiser, damaged

BEDDOW, William J, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3772, DOW.

Wednesday, 21 November 1917

Maine, French steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.56 in English Channel

SHORT, Pursey F, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1383, (Victory, RN Barracks/Base, Portsmouth O/P).

Saturday, 24 November 1917

Dunrobin, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.53 in English Channel

ALLEN, Sydney, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1909.
FRY, Herbert A, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1828.
RANDLE, Walter E, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10112.

Sunday, 2 December 1917

Macedonia, armed merchant cruiser

SIMS, Harry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1330, illness.

Monday, 3 December 1917

Wreathier, sunk by submarine near Prawle Point

HOUSE, Darcy, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1569.

Tuesday, 4 December 1917

Dowlais, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.48 in Mediterranean

KENNEL, William, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9846.

THOMPSON, Thomas, Ordinary Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 9970.

Friday, 7 December 1917

Earl of Elgin, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UC.75 in Irish Sea

KIRKLAND, James F, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5018.

Thursday, 13 December 1917

Ottokar, steamship, probably sunk by UB.38 in North Sea

GOODALL, Harold, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10064.

Stephen Furness, armed boarding steamer, ex-squadron supply ship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.64 in Irish Sea

BARLOW, Thomas W, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3863.

CRANG, Walter, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1486.

DEELEY, Walter, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3950.

HALL, Joseph W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9158.

ROBINSON, John, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4937.

STONE, Ernest W, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5347.

Saturday, 15 December 1917

St Olaf, steamship, sailed from Cardiff on 15th, went missing, wreckage came ashore on Scilly Isles on 18th, also claimed sunk by U.24 off S Ireland on 19th

SPENCER, Rowland T, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5171, untraced.

Tuesday, 18 December 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

PHILLIPS, William G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1380, killed.

Sunday, 23 December 1917

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

TODD, Ernest F, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4600, DOW.

Surprise, destroyer of 10th Flotilla mined off Dutch coast, sunk

WILLIAMS, John H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9517.

Monday, 24 December 1917

Daybreak, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.87 in Irish Sea

SUMNER, Frank, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10518.

Thursday, 27 December 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

GIBBS, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3132, killed.

Saturday, 29 December 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

NEALE, Horace J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4713, DOW.

Sunday, 30 December 1917
WESTERN FRONT

20 November-31 December Cambrai Operations, including: 30th/31st December, The Action of Welch (or Welsh) Ridge

RND, Anson Battalion, France

BALE, Egbert W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1613, killed.

RND, Drake Battalion, France

GARTON, James, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4543, killed.

JEFFRIES, Henry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4303, killed.

JORDAN, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4295, killed.

KEAM, Henry A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1446, killed.

THOMAS, Arthur B T, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1435, killed.

RND, Hood Battalion, France

GAMBLE, Edward, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4199, killed.

RND, Howe Battalion, France

PAYNE, Sidney J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1430, killed.

Monday, 31 December 1917
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

ADAMS, Harold, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3451, killed.

SMITH, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4014, killed.

SMITH, Oliver G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9066, DOW.

Tuesday, 1 January 1918
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

PURSALL, Howard E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9050, DOW.

Friday, 4 January 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

FISHER, Arthur S, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2260, illness.

Sunday, 6 January 1918

Halberdier, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.61 in St George's Channel

HIGGINS, William A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9213.

Thursday, 10 January 1918

Mereddio, steamship, sailed Bilbao on 7th and then from Quiberon on 10th, disappeared

RANDALL, Frederick A, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10168, untraced.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

LAXTON, Frank, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9025, killed.

Saturday, 12 January 1918

Opal, destroyer, wrecked on rocks of the Orkneys

SOMERS, Frank W, Signaller, RNVR, Bristol 3/1020.

Sunday, 13 January 1918
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

WOODWARD, Charles, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4149, killed.

Saturday, 19 January 1918
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Nelson Battalion, France

MILLARD, James, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3493, killed.

Sunday, 20 January 1918

Mechanician, commissioned escort ship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.35 in English Channel

LUSCOMBE, Louis A, Signaller, RNVR, Bristol Z 5698.

Monday, 21 January 1918

Vivid, RN Barracks/Base, Devonport

PHIPPS, Alfred H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6499, illness.

Friday, 25 January 1918

Vixen, old destroyer

HUNT, James W, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10193, illness.

Tuesday, 29 January 1918

Geo, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UC.53 in Mediterranean

FREEMAN, Arthur E, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9993.

Saturday, 2 February 1918

Avanti, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.59 in English Channel

GARRETT, Bert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3023.

Sunday, 3 February 1918

Holmtown, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.59 in English Channel

ROOKER, George, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9430, untraced.

Lofoten, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.38 in English Channel

COLES, Joseph H, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol I/961.

Monday, 4 February 1918

Treveal, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.53 in Irish Sea

MILLS, Samuel A, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10353.

Tuesday, 5 February 1918

Mexico City, passenger ship, torpedoed and sunk by U.101 in Irish Sea

HILL, George F, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3693.

Victory, RN Barracks/Base, Portsmouth

BARLOW, William, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 11239, illness.

Wednesday, 6 February 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

ELLIS, Leonard W, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6964, illness.

Sunday, 10 February 1918

Beacon Light, steam tanker, sunk by U.91 off W Scotland

LAPPER, Jack, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9827.

Monday, 11 February 1918

Baku Standard, Admiralty-chartered oiler, torpedoed and sunk by UC.58 in North Sea
INGRAM, Francis E, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10361.

Merton Hall, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.53 in English Channel
LAWRENCE, Herbert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5792.

Thursday, 14 February 1918
LAST GERMAN DESTROYER RAID ON THE DOVER STRAITS
(night of 14/15 February)

Clover Bank (2), hired net drifter, sunk
ALLSOP, Joseph, Ordinary Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 6552.

Tuesday, 19 February 1918

Barrowmore, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.94 off SW England
PURSGLOVE, William, Signaller, RNVR, Bristol Z 6033.
Philadelphian, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.82 in English Channel
DAVIES, Arthur, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9180.
HILL, Arthur L R, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3754.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France
JEANNES, Robert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1345, illness.

Wednesday, 20 February 1918

Huntsmoor, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.40 in English Channel
MILES, Harold, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9651.

Sunday, 24 February 1918

Renfrew, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.91 in St George's Channel
JEAL, William J C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1597.

Saturday, 2 March 1918

Kenmare, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.104 in Irish Sea
ASTON, Albert E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3683.

Monday, 4 March 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace
PERRY, George F, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 11144, illness.

Wednesday, 13 March 1918
WESTERN FRONT

RND, 63rd Machine Gun Company, France

BOWLES, John, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4525, killed.

Tweed, Admiralty-hired collier, torpedoed and sunk by UB.59 in English Channel

CARR, Robert, Signaller, RNVR, Bristol Z 6199.

Thursday, 14 March 1918

Castlebar, steamship, left Glasgow on 12th for Limerick, passed Fanad Head on 14th and disappeared

BURMAN, George H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9812, untraced.

CATTELL, George H, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9669, untraced.

Sunday, 17 March 1918

Sea Gull, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.103 in Irish Sea

MCCABE, Albert, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6066.

Tuesday, 19 March 1918

Motagua, armed merchant cruiser, in collision with US destroyer Manley off Irish coast. damaged by her exploding depth charges

HANDS, George, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10038.

JENNINGS, Fred, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10335.

WELLS, Ernest, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5881.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

FARRELL, Walter J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3998, DOW.

GRAHAM, Fred G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 415, DOW.

Wednesday, 20 March 1918
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

CAINS, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1617, DOW.

Sunday, 24 March 1918
WESTERN FRONT

21 March-April First Battle of the Somme 1918 (or 2nd Battle of Somme, or "Michael" Offensive, or "Kaiserschlacht" – Kaiser's Battle, the last German offensive), including 24-25 March First Battle of Bapaume (Second phase of First Somme 1918)

RND, 1st RM Battalion, attached Howe Battalion, France

MANNING, Samuel, Petty Officer, RNVR, Bristol Z 76.

RND, 63rd Machine Gun Company, France

BLIGHT, William H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1211.
CLARK, Bruce, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3503.

RND, Anson Battalion, France

BELLMAN, Horace, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 732.

RND, Hood Battalion, France

BARRETT, George, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4362.

Monday, 25 March 1918
WESTERN FRONT

RND, 63rd Machine Gun Battalion, attached Drake Battalion, France

WALTON, Albert F, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5130.

RND, Drake Battalion, France

BEARNE, Victor H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 400.
HOSKEN, Harry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1461.
LACY, Frank H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol 1/1216.
SANDY, Walter F, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol 1/1276.

Tuesday, 26 March 1918
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

SODIN, Thomas W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3393.

Wednesday, 27 March 1918

Kale, old destroyer, mined off east coast of England, sunk

START, Edward, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3033.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

WILD, Fred, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4739.

Monday, 1 April 1918

Duke of Clarence, armed boarding steamer

LARSSON, John G, Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 1274, illness.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

KING, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3554, DOW.

RND, Hood Battalion

DAVIES, Joseph, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3231, France, DOW.

Friday, 5 April 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, 1st RM Battalion, attached Howe Battalion

GARDINER, Rupert J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 811, France, killed.

Saturday, 6 April 1918

RND, Anson Battalion

DRAPER, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3007, illness in UK.

Tuesday, 9 April 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, 63rd Machine Gun Battalion, France

HENSON, Randall, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4430.

Wednesday, 10 April 1918

Magic, destroyer, mined and damaged 1.5 miles ENE of Fanad Head, mines laid by UC.31

FANNING, Herbert G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1656.

Saturday, 13 April 1918

Dianiard, steamship (*not identified*), lost in collision

HINKS, Ernest C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1342.

Sunday, 14 April 1918

Vivid III, Accounting Base, Devonport

LONGSON, James, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5827, died in Port Said.

Sunday, 21 April 1918

Landonia, steamship, torpedoed by U.91 in Irish Sea, sunk

NORTHERN, Frank E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5767.

Normandiet, sunk by submarine off Calf of Man

ROBERTS, Ronald W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5271.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion

TREADWELL, Samuel, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3324, prisoner of war, DOW. Buried Le Cateau Military Cemetery, grave I.B.68.

Wednesday, 24 April 1918

Agnete, steamship, torpedoed and sunk, possibly by UB.40 in English Channel
ROUND, William H, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9344.

Vivid, RN Barracks/Base, Devonport

FRADLEY, William, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10905, illness in UK.

Wednesday, 1 May 1918

Blackmorevale, minesweeper, mined and sunk in North Sea

BRIDGWATER, Arthur C, Ordinary Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 10019.

Tuesday, 7 May 1918

Saxon, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.105 in North Sea

ADAIR, Frederick J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1911.
WHATTON, Harry, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6026.

Wednesday, 8 May 1918

Princess Dagmar, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.54 in Bristol Channel

ADLINGTON, William, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6497.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

COCKERAM, George W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4514, DOW.

Thursday, 9 May 1918

Baron Ailsa, Admiralty-hired collier, torpedoed and sunk by UB.72 in St George's Channel

OSBORNE, Percy, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5705.

Sunday, 12 May 1918

Haslingden, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.21 IN North Sea

TUCKER, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1819.

Inniscarra, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.86 off S Ireland

PAGE, Joseph G, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5062.

Friday, 17 May 1918

Mavisbrook, Admiralty-hired collier, torpedoed and sunk by UB.50 in Mediterranean

DENBY, Arthur, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5502.

Thursday, 23 May 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, 63rd Machine Gun Battalion, France

PAYNE, Bertram, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1000, killed.

Sunday, 26 May 1918

Thames, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UC.17 in North Sea

WINSER, Richard L, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4673.

Tuesday, 28 May 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

RUSSELL, Geoffrey H F, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1139, killed.

Thursday, 30 May 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

ASTILL, John, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4445, DOW.

Saint Fillans, steamship

ODAMES, Frederick C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5585, illness.

Monday, 31 May 1918

Victory, RN Barracks/Base, Portsmouth

GRAINGER, Fred, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6531, illness.

Monday, 10 June 1918

Borg, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.103 in English Channel

STAGEMAN, Leonard, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6247.

Stryn, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.80 in English Channel

LANG, George E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5175.

Thursday, 13 June 1918

Patia, armed merchant cruiser, torpedoed and sunk by UC.49 in Bristol Channel

ROE, William H B, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3778.

Sunday, 16 June 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion

PHILLIPS, Arthur John Thomas, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1202, prisoner of war, illness, buried Cologne Southern Cemetery, grave XIII.G.6. Son of Mrs. E. G. Phillips, of 14, Morley St., Ashley Vale, Bristol.

Friday, 28 June 1918

Queen, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by U.53, W of Spain

DICKS, Ernest G, Signaller, RNVR, Bristol Z 2294.

Monday, 1 July 1918

THE SPANISH INFLUENZA

The pandemic lasted from approximately July 1918 to April 1919 with a major peak in the UK between September 1918 and January 1919. It can be assumed that the vast majority of illness deaths in these periods were due to the Spanish flu.

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

SMITH, Harold, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 11902, illness.

Wednesday, 3 July 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

MEAKIN, George, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 7662, illness

RND, Collingwood Battalion

MARTIN, Charles E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 835, interned in Switzerland, illness.

Tuesday, 9 July 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

SAYER, William B, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 7600, illness.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, 188th Brigade Light Trench Mortar Battery, attached Anson Battalion, France

PAGE, Albert, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4135, illness.

Monday, 15 July 1918

Instructor, steamship, sunk in collision in mid-Atlantic

HOWARD, William J, Leading Stoker, RNVR, Bristol 1/54.

Tuesday, 16 July 1918

Anchusa, convoy sloop, torpedoed and sunk by U.54 off N Ireland

ROWDEN, William H, Signaller, RNVR, Bristol Z 938.

Friday, 19 July 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

PEARCE, Walter J, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2563, illness.

Saturday, 20 July 1918

E.34, submarine, lost, cause unknown in North Sea around this date

COOKE, Charles H, Ordinary Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 10637 (Dev).

Saturday, 10 August 1918

Madam Renee, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.30 in North Sea

OLDERSHAW, Francis R, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6069.

Tatarrax, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UC.34 in Mediterranean

SAXTON, Frank, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5372.

Wednesday, 21 August 1918

WESTERN FRONT

21 August-September Second Battle of the Somme 1918 (or 3rd Somme, or Advance in Picardy), including 21-23 August Battle of Albert (First phase of Second Somme 1918)

RND, Anson Battalion, France

CASTLEDINE, John, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4401.

RND, Drake Battalion, France

BARFORD, Herbert C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5077.

ELLIS, James, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 19.

HICKLIN, Cyril N, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4047.

YOUNG, Victor G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1403.

RND, Hood Battalion, France

INNOCENT, Albert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4473.

Thursday, 22 August 1918

Prunelle, torpedoed and sunk by UB.112 in North Sea

HALLS, William H, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3946.

Sunday, 25 August 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

GOODE, Frederick, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4177.

GREEN, Thomas, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4638.

RING, Michael J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 115.

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

HAWKER, Albert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 921, DOW.

HUGHES, William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3077.

MOON, Oliver P, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1, DOW.

SMITH, Horace A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1402.

WINTER, Arthur J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1404, DOW.

Monday, 26 August 1918

WESTERN FRONT

*26 August-September Second Battles of Arras 1918, including
2nd-3rd September Battle of Drocourt-Queant (Second and final phase of Second Arras)*

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

WILTSHIRE, William E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1101, DOW.

Sunday, 1 September 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

BATES, John A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5074, DOW.

Monday, 2 September 1918

WESTERN FRONT

*26 August-September Second Battles of Arras 1918, including
2nd-3rd September Battle of Drocourt-Queant (Second and final phase of Second Arras)*

RND, Anson Battalion, France

BAYLISS, Charles, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 780.

Tuesday, 3 September 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

BUSWELL, Walter, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4660.

HIBBS, Alfred J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1431.

HICKS, Ivor, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z9012, DOW.

MOSLEY, Bertie, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4726, DOW.

Wednesday, 4 September 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion, France

LAW, Tom, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1368.

Thursday, 5 September 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

STORER, John H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4855.

Wednesday, 11 September 1918

Orotava, armed merchant cruiser

EVERLEY, John W, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6236, illness.

Thursday, 12 September 1918

Sarnia, armed boarding steamer, torpedoed and sunk by U.65 in Mediterranean

DEELEY, Frank S, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10229.

Sunday, 15 September 1918

Kendal Castle, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.104 in English Channel

JONES, Robert H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10099, DAMS gunner.

Tuesday, 17 September 1918

Osea, CMB base, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex

KICK, Harry, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2609, illness.

Wednesday, 18 September 1918

Pembroke, RN Barracks/Base, Chatham

LEE, John W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4129, illness.

Thursday, 19 September 1918

Barrister, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.64 in Irish Sea

THORNLEY, William B, Signalmán, RNVR, Bristol Z 5684.

Sunday, 22 September 1918

Polesley, steamship, torpedoed and sunk by UB.88 off SW England

MORRIS, William, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 7330.

Friday, 27 September 1918

WESTERN FRONT

*12 September-October Battle of the Hindenburg Line, including
27 September-1 October Battle of the Canal du Nord (Third phase of Hindenburg Line Battle)*

RND, Drake Battalion, France

OLIVER, Ernest, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5089.

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

BOWLER, John T, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4665.

Monday, 30 September 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

OSBORNE, William C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1414.

RND, Hood Battalion, France

BRADFORD, Alfred E, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 930, DOW.

Tuesday, 1 October 1918

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Anson Battalion, France

REES, George R F, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 145, DOW.

Wednesday, 2 October 1918

Poljames, sunk by submarine south from the Lizard

MAYNE, Charles, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1552.

NORMAN, Robert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 206.

Helenes, steamship

THORNTON, Frederick W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4780, illness.

Kempenfelt, flotilla leader

JACKSON, Harold W, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10315, drowned.

BOMBARDMENT OF DURAZZO

Weymouth, light cruiser, torpedoed and damaged by Austrian U.XXXI in Adriatic

DAVIES, William H, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 158.

Thursday, 3 October 1918

Burutu, steamship, sunk in collision in St George's Channel, nearly 150 lives lost

GRICE, William, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6936.

HOLLIS, William E, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6703.

Saturday, 5 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

WESTON, Harry R, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2635, illness.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Collingwood Battalion

MORGAN, Alfred, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol 3/879, German prisoner of war at Döberitz, illness. Buried Berlin South-Western Cemetery, grave VI.E.9. Son of John Allan and Ellen Morgan, of 119, Wells Rd., Knowle, Bristol.

Sunday, 6 October 1918

Otranto, armed merchant cruiser, damaged in collision on 5th, driven ashore on coast of SW Scotland on 6th, over 400 lives lost, including members of the US Navy and Army

BOWLES, Horace W E, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4800.

MIDDLEBROOK, Arthur T, Leading Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3647.

RN Depot, Crystal Palace, all illness

LAYFIELD, Arthur L, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 12213.

SOMERTON, Joseph W, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2763.

Monday, 7 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace, all illness

EYLES, Herbert S, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2776.
WESTLAKE, Alfred L, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2777.

Tuesday, 8 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace, all illness

BURGESS, Donald, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2780.
GODDARD, Avaland E, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 8169.
JEFFERIES, Henry E, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 12236.
YOUNGMAN, William J W, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 7606.

Wednesday, 9 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace, all illness

BOND, Sydney F, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2789.
BROWN, Thomas H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2658.
SIMS, Clifford H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 12113.

Thursday, 10 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace, all illness

BRIERLEY, John J H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 8160.
CLARK, Bertie B, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2625.
DRUCE, Percy W J, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 12230.
FOX, William J, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2649.
MANSFIELD, Harold, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 11996.
NIPPER, Walter H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2772.
SPENCE, Charles W, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 8150.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Collingwood Battalion

BUCKLEY, Ralph, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol 3/749, German prisoner of war at Döberitz, illness. Buried Berlin South-Western Cemetery, grave VI.B.4. Son of the late Thomas and Mary Ann Buckley, of Bristol.

Friday, 11 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace, all illness

BAKER, Ernest A H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 12190.
BOWYER, Cecil H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2818.

Sunday, 13 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace, all illness

BAKER, Leslie R, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 12036.
UNDERWOOD, Joseph A, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 11965.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, 63rd Machine Gun Battalion, France

LACEY, George, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z3082, DOW.

Monday, 14 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace, all illness

MORRIS, William J, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2639.

WALKER, Charles, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 12125.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hood Battalion

MAGUIRE, John William, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4505, prisoner of war, illness. Buried Schoonselhof Cemetery, Plot IIa, 40.

Tuesday, 15 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

EDWARDS, Harry, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 11950, illness.

WESTERN FRONT

RND, Hawke Battalion, France

VICKERY, Edwin I, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 857, DOW.

Wednesday, 16 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

FISHLOCK, Willie S, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2718, illness.

Friday, 18 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

RAYNES, Samuel, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z8015, illness.

Saturday, 19 October 1918

Plumpton, paddle minesweeper, mined and sunk off Belgian coast

HULSTON, Edwin H, Signalmen, RNVR, Bristol Z 6138.

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

STACEY, Simeon, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 7981, illness.

Sunday, 20 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

TAYLOR, Harry, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 12276, illness.

Monday, 21 October 1918

Victory X, Accounting Section, Portsmouth

CHAPLIN, Harry, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4069, illness.

Tuesday, 22 October 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

ROWE, Alfred, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2819, illness.

WESTERN FRONT

STURGESS, Albert, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3026, German prisoner of war, illness.
buried Baine-Le Comte Communal Cemetery, Grave II.B.2.

Saturday, 26 October 1918

Violent, destroyer

BUSH, Cecil W G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5426, illness.

Sunday, 27 October 1918

Walpole, destroyer

DONSON, Edward, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6122, illness.

Wednesday, 30 October 1918

President III, Accounting Base, London and other locations

MORTIMER, Wilfred, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1918, illness in Gibraltar.

Thursday, 31 October 1918

Attentive III, parent ship for Auxiliary Patrol craft, Dover

STIBBARDS, Harry F, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 11286, illness.

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

BLANNING, William H, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2810, illness.

Sunday, 3 November 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

ACKERMAN, Albert E, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 2577, illness.

Monday, 4 November 1918

Wallington, ex-*Oriflamme*, ex-*St George*, hired yacht

MOORE, Frederick J, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5228, illness.

Wednesday, 6 November 1918

Vivid, RN Barracks/Base, Devonport

PIGGOT, John, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 250, illness.

Thursday, 7 November 1918
WESTERN FRONT

RND, Drake Battalion, France

TIMSON, John W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4814.

Tuesday, 12 November 1918

Favorita, hired trawler

PASS, Charles F, Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 10317, illness.

Victory, Portsmouth

YOUNG, Edward V, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10618, illness.

Friday, 15 November 1918

Gibraltar, ex-cruiser, depot ship

WARD, Cecil C, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 10792, accident.

Vaunter, tug

MARTIN, Aubrey L, Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 6631, illness.

Saturday, 16 November 1918

Princess Thyra, steamship

ALLEN, George, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5190, illness.

Saturday, 23 November 1918

Spider, hired trawler

CLARKE, Hugh D, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9166, illness.

Thursday, 28 November 1918

RND, Collingwood Battalion

WILLCOX, Philip G, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol 3/1036, illness in UK.

Friday, 29 November 1918

Antiochus, steamship

BLEWETT, Bertie, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1246, illness.

Sunday, 1 December 1918

President III, London

BAUM, Charles, Leading Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5775, died in Gibraltar.

Tuesday, 3 December 1918

Hazel, armed boarding steamer

MATTHEWS, Edward, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1576, illness.

Tuesday, 10 December 1918

RN Depot, Crystal Palace

PREECE, Bernard A, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 11927, illness.

Tuesday, 17 December 1918

Duke, patrol paddle vessel

REYNOLDS, Hubert H, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 6879, illness.

Thursday, 9 January 1919

RND, Howe Battalion

MORGAN, George, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 322, illness.

Thursday, 23 January 1919

Vivid, Devonport

WALKER, Frederick G, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3644, illness.

Tuesday, 28 January 1919

RND, Drake Battalion

BEDDOW, Enoch, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3659, illness in UK.

Monday, 3 February 1919

Indus, Devonport

HUNT, Frederick, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 74, illness in RN Plymouth.

President, London

FARMER, George, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5630, illness.

Friday, 7 February 1919

Erin's Isle, paddle minesweeper, mined and sunk in Thames Estuary

GARRINGTON, Alfred E, Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4122.

Wednesday, 12 February 1919

Cyclops, fleet repair ship

PYM, Frederick G, Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol 1/1247, illness.

Sunday, 16 February 1919

Victory, Portsmouth

RAWLINGS, Percy, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9906, illness.

Monday, 17 February 1919

Victory, Portsmouth

CHAWNER, James, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4441, illness.

Thursday, 20 February 1919

Tanfield, steamship

WALTERS, Alfred C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1811, illness.

Saturday, 22 February 1919

RND, Hood Battalion

CROUCH, Horace, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4098, discharged, illness in UK.

HURST, Cecil C, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 4594, illness in UK.

Tuesday, 25 February 1919

Richard Welford, armed boarding steamer

TAYLOR, John, Leading Signalman, RNVR, Bristol Z 748, illness.

Saturday, 1 March 1919

President III, London

OSBORNE, George, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 3912, illness.

SHERRIFF, John W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 5254, illness.

Wednesday, 19 March 1919

Duchess of Devonshire, armed boarding steamer

NIGHTINGALE, Stanley J, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 11066, illness.

Thursday, 3 April 1919

RND, Drake Battalion, France

FILER, Ernest W, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1269, illness in UK.

Saturday, 5 April 1919

RND, Nelson Battalion

GODFREY, Charles J, Able Seaman, RNVR (Bugler), Bristol Z 474, discharged, illness in UK.

Tuesday, 8 April 1919

Pembroke, Chatham

TAYLOR, William H, Petty Officer, RNVR, Bristol Z 754, illness.

Monday, 23 June 1919

Wireless Telegraph Station Aberdeen

PERKINS, Norman G, Ordinary Telegraphist, RNVR, Bristol Z 7455, illness.

Sunday, 20 July 1919

Pembroke, Chatham

TOMLIN, Edwin, Ordinary Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 7436, illness.

Sunday, 10 August 1919

Doric, steamship

NICKLEN, Thomas A, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 1916, illness.

Monday, 15 December 1919

President III, London

CURETON, Herbert R, Able Seaman, RNVR, Bristol Z 9862, illness.