

*Research Guide*

# World War One



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# Introduction

## Archives

The Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives (LCHMA) holds nearly 200 collections relating to World War One. They include orders, reports, diaries, letters, telegrams, log books, memoranda, photographs, memoirs, maps, posters, press cuttings and memorabilia. For more information, please see the online LHCMA World War One A-Z listing under research guides at [www.kcl.ac.uk/archivespec](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/archivespec)

King's College London Archives are among the most extensive and varied higher education collections in the UK. They include the institutional records of King's since 1828, records relating to King's College Hospital and the medical schools of Guy's and St Thomas' Hospitals, and records relating to other institutions that have merged with or were created by King's, including King's College School, Strand School, Queen Elizabeth College and Chelsea College.

## Special Collections

The Foyle Special Collections Library's holdings which relate to World War One include much material from the library of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), which was transferred to King's in 2007. There is also some material from the library of the Ministry of Defence, the historical collection of the Institute of Psychiatry and the small private libraries of **Major General Sir Frederick Maurice** (1871-1951) and **General Sir Ian Hamilton** (1853-1947).

## Online resources

[www.kcl.ac.uk/archivespec/collections/resources](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/archivespec/collections/resources)

These include:

**The Serving Soldier** portal, giving access to thousands of digital copies of unique diaries, correspondence, scrapbooks, photographs and other LHCMA archive items, from the late 19th century to World War Two, scanned as part of a JISC-funded project.

**Lest We Forget**, a website created by King's College London Archives and the University of the Third Age (U3A), to commemorate the 20th century war dead of King's College London and the institutions with which it has merged, including the Medical Schools of Guy's and St Thomas' Hospitals.

## Locations and opening hours

**The College Archives** and the **Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives** can be consulted in the Michael Howard Archives Reading Room, Room S3.02, 3rd Floor, Strand Building, King's College London: **Monday-Friday 09.30-17.30**.

**The Foyle Special Collections Library**, housing printed books, is located at the Maughan Library on Chancery Lane: **Monday-Friday 09.30-17.00**.

## Access

Holdings in Archives & Special Collections are accessed by placing orders with staff, who retrieve items from store.

[www.kcl.ac.uk/archivespec](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/archivespec)



Recruitment poster  
published by the  
Parliamentary  
Recruiting Committee,  
1915. Compulsory  
conscription was not  
introduced until January  
1916 (ref: World War  
One posters)

# 1. Prelude to war

## Archives

**Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart**'s extensive reference material includes press cuttings and notes on the political, diplomatic and military background to World War One (ref: LH 15/2/1-3). He also collected military training manuals published from 1870 onwards, and his files include *Field Service Regulations* 1909, on operations, organisation and administration, *Musketry regulations*, 1909 and 1910, and *Manual of map reading and field sketching*, 1912 (ref: LH 15/8).

The papers of **Brigadier General Philip Howell** include scrapbooks of his articles as *The Times*' Balkan correspondent, reporting on Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, and also Lebanon and Mesopotamia (Iraq), 1903-13, with accompanying photograph albums of his travels (ref: Howell 3/2-7).

**General Sir Ian Hamilton** was one of the European official observers who witnessed the Russo-Japanese war with close interest, in 1904-5. His papers include detailed diaries, notes, photographs, maps and letters home (ref: Hamilton 3/1-2, 15/1/9, 17/3 and 18/9) relating to his service as military attaché to the First Japanese Army in Manchuria, the basis of his best-selling *A Staff Officer's scrap-book during the Russo-Japanese war*, 1908 (LHCMA holds published copies in English, French and Italian). Hamilton's papers also include his detailed reports for the War Office, 1906-9, on military exercises and manoeuvres by the German, Russian and Austro-Hungarian armies (ref: Hamilton 4/2), a volume compiled by the British General

Staff, 1909, on military exercises by all the major European powers, Japan and the USA (ref: Hamilton 4/2/10), and a lecture by Major CD Symonds, 1909, on Balkans hostilities since 1898 and their potential consequences for Europe (ref: Hamilton 4/2/11). Hamilton's correspondence, 1910-4, as Inspector General of Overseas Forces, covers the future status of South Africa within the British Empire, British and French artillery tactics, conscription and opening officer ranks of the Army to all social classes, closer Army-Navy cooperation, Australian forces' training, anti-military feeling in Australia and New Zealand, and the likelihood, in July 1914, of war with Germany (ref: Hamilton 5/1/1-96).

The papers of **Admiral Sir Alexander Bethell** include the printed order of ceremony for the elaborate state funeral procession for Edward VII, 1910 – an extraordinary gathering of the rulers of countries that were to be at war four years later. Kaiser Wilhelm II was beside his cousin, King George V, five places ahead of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary (ref: AE Bethell 11).

**Brigadier General Lord Douglas-Scott-Montagu**, member of the Joint War Air Committee, 1916, gave a lecture in 1910 on the future of 'Aerial machines and war', at the Aldershot Military Society (ref: Douglas-Scott-Montagu 5/15). His papers also include a 1912 memorandum advising the Committee of Imperial Defence to fund the development of aeroplanes for the new Royal Flying Corps, instead of airships (ref: Douglas-Scott-Montagu 6/43). See also **Section 5. Technology of war**.



General Sir Ian Hamilton (third from left) and Field Marshal Lord Roberts (third from right) with other British and German officers, Hotel Bellevue, Dresden, Germany, 9 September 1910 (ref: Hamilton 18/3)

## Special Collections

Six volumes of *Press cuttings*, 1892-1918 (five from *The Times*, one from the *Evening Standard*), reflect the implementation of the Haldane reforms on the re-equipment and re-organisation of the British Army, triggered by a recognition of the weaknesses exposed during the Second Boer War.

The Library also holds material documenting the long diplomatic prelude to the War in volumes with the collective titles *Treaty guarantees* and *Treaties 1814-1841*. In particular, the Library possesses the text of the Treaty of 1839 which guaranteed Belgium's neutrality nine years after it became independent: *Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, and the Netherlands. Separation of Belgium from Holland. London, April 19, 1839*. This was the ostensible reason for Britain's declaration of war on Germany in 1914. This commitment was reaffirmed by the following treaties in 1870, at the time of the Franco-Prussian War: *Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, relative to the independence and*

*neutrality of Belgium: signed at London, August 11, 1870 and Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Prussia, relative to the independence and neutrality of Belgium: signed at London, August 9, 1870.*

Other items of immediate relevance to the outbreak of war, in particular to the relationship between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and the mobilisation of France, Russia and Germany, are: *Mémoire: die von Serbien ausgegangene Bewegung, die zum Ziele gesetzt hat, die südslawischen Teile Österreich-Ungarns von der Monarchie loszureissen, um sie mit Serbien zu einer staatlichen Einheit zu verbinden, reicht weit zurück* (1914?) and *Documents diplomatiques, 1914: la guerre européenne. Vol. 1. Pièces relatives aux négociations qui ont précédé les déclarations de guerre de l'Allemagne à la Russie (1er août 1914) et à la France (3 août 1914), déclaration du 4 septembre 1914*. (1914).

## 2. High Command & strategy

### Archives

**Field Marshal Sir William Robertson**, uniquely among British Field Marshals, began his Army career, in 1877, in the ranks. He served as Quartermaster General to the British Expeditionary Force (BEF), 1914-5, Chief of General Staff, British Armies in France, 1915, and Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1915-8. His papers include correspondence, 1914-5, with Major General Sir Stanley von Donop, Master General of the Ordnance (ref: Robertson 2/1/1-22), and with Major General Sir John Cowans, Quartermaster General to the Forces, 1914 (ref: Robertson 2/2/1-111). As Chief of General Staff, British Armies in France, Robertson kept among his papers reports issued by General Headquarters, British Armies in France, May-June 1915 (ref: Robertson 3/1/1-15), memoranda and notes on general strategy, 1915 (ref: Robertson 3/2/1-53), and memoranda (in French) on the Allied Conference at Chantilly, December 1915 (ref: Robertson 3/3/1-13). His official papers as Chief of General Staff include memoranda on manpower, 1915-6 (ref: Robertson 4/2/1-17), correspondence with and about **Field Marshal Lord Kitchener**, 1914-6 (ref: Robertson 4/3/1-36), personal telegrams to army commanders, 1916-7 (ref: Robertson 4/4/1-112), correspondence and memoranda on the Middle East, 1915-7 (ref: Robertson 4/5/1-10), briefing papers for the War Cabinet on general strategy, 1917-8 (ref: Robertson 43/6/1-10) and papers on the creation of the Allied Supreme War Council, 1917-8 (ref: Robertson 4/8/1-21). Robertson's

personal papers include his correspondence with **Lieutenant Colonel Lord Stamfordham** and **Lieutenant Colonel Clive Wigram**, Private Secretaries to King George V, 1914-8 (ref: Robertson 7/1/1-32), **Major General CE Callwell**, Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, War Office, 1915 (ref: Robertson 7/2/1-39), **General Sir Archibald Murray**, his predecessor as CIGS, 1915-6 (ref: Robertson 7/3/1-9), **David Lloyd George**, Minister of Munitions and subsequently Prime Minister, 1916-8 (ref: Robertson 7/4/1-16), and **Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig**, Commander-in-Chief, British Armies in France, 1915-8 (ref: Robertson 7/6/1-102 and 7/7/1-83). LHCMA holds microfilm copies of Haig's diaries and letters home (ref: MF 856-865, originals in the National Library of Scotland).

There are also microfilm copies of the letters of **Brigadier General John Charteris** written to his wife, describing his work as Head of the Intelligence Service, British Expeditionary Force (BEF) Headquarters, 1916-8 (ref: Charteris 2/2).

High level Anglo-French liaison is covered by several collections, most notably the correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, reports and photographs of **Major General Sir Edward Spears**, who served as liaison officer between General Charles Lanrezac, French 5 Army, and General Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, 1914-8 (ref: Spears). **Lieutenant General Sir George Clive**, Head of British Missions at French General Headquarters, kept detailed personal diaries,





Field Marshal Sir William Robertson (left) and Winston Churchill, in 1919 (ref: Hamilton 18/24)

including planning for Allied operations, Western Front, and the personal relations between the French and British General Staffs, 1914-8 (ref: Clive 2/1-4). **General Sir Charles Grant** also wrote diaries, 1918, covering his service as Liaison Officer between General Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies (ref: Grant 3/1-2).

There is extensive material relating to **General Sir Ian Hamilton**'s command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force at Gallipoli, 1915, including official and semi-official correspondence, despatches, telegrams, situation reports, operation orders, maps and hundreds of official photographs (ref: Hamilton 7). Hamilton also kept a large collection of correspondence, witness statements, reports and press cuttings relating to the subsequent Dardanelles Commission,

1916-9 (ref: Hamilton 8), created to investigate the reasons for the failure of the Gallipoli campaign.

**Lieutenant General Sir Launcelot Kiggell** was Director of Home Defence at the War Office, 1914-5, and Chief of General Staff, British Armies in France, 1915-8: his papers include letters (ref: Kiggell 1-2) from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, 1914-8, on operational planning and the Allied war effort, and correspondence with Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, 1915-21, on topics including shortages of supplies and troops (ref: Kiggell 3). Kiggell also kept a folder of his semi-official routine correspondence as Chief of General Staff, 1915-7, covering operations, supplies, training, troop movements and artillery (ref: Kiggell 4), and wrote up detailed notes, 1919, on planning for the Nivelle offensive, 1917 (ref: Kiggell 5/2-3).

The papers of **Major General Sir Frederick Maurice**, who was Director of Military Operations on the Imperial General Staff, 1915-8, include correspondence on Allied progress on the Western Front and in Mesopotamia (Iraq) and Egypt (ref: Maurice 3/5), and his personal diary, January-March 1918, but the most significant material is his correspondence, memoranda and notes, 1918-36, relating to the debate and political scandal caused by his challenge to Prime Minister David Lloyd George, May 1918, over Lloyd George's statements on the strength of the British Army on the Western Front (ref: Maurice 4/3 and 4/5).



### 3. Propaganda

#### Archives

LHCMA owns an outstanding collection of over 100 **World War One recruitment and fundraising posters**, 1914-6, a selection of which can be seen on the Serving Soldier website at [www.kingscollections.org/servingsoldier](http://www.kingscollections.org/servingsoldier). This set was collected by the Reverend Kenneth Hamilton during the course of his work as a YMCA chaplain, and appears never to have been displayed.

**Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart**'s voluminous reference collection includes newspaper cartoons, 1914 (ref: LH 15/2/18) that often pitch a stolid British John Bull against a small and petulant Kaiser Wilhelm II, and French

postcards that caricature German soldiers (ref: LH 15/2/71). He also kept contemporary press cuttings and journal articles, 1914-8 (ref: LH 15/2/17-21), many of which are concerned to maintain the morale of the British home readership. A later file of Liddell Hart's reference material on World War One, 1931-61, includes examples of British anti-German propaganda and atrocity stories (ref: LH 15/2/15).

From a different perspective, the **Society of Friends Service Committee** issued leaflets, 1916-9, stating the Christian and humanitarian grounds for conscientious objection (ref: Society of Friends 1).

#### Special Collections

Martin Hardie and Arthur K Sabin, *War posters issued by belligerent and neutral nations 1914-1919* (1920) is a colourful and informative volume which emphasises the importance of mass mobilisation for the war effort. A few years earlier, the Intelligence Division of the War Office produced a survey of German propaganda, *Report on the propaganda library* (1917?), for internal government consumption.

The Library has two unique items which document German claims that the British and French armies employed African soldiers who, the Germans alleged, behaved with brutality towards them, both in Africa itself and on the Western Front: Auswärtiges Amt.



Recruitment poster published by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, 1915 (ref: World War One posters)



Recruitment poster designed by JB Partridge and published by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, 1915. It refers to the German U-boat sinking of the liner RMS LUSITANIA, May 1915, in which more than 1000 civilians died (ref: World War One posters)

*Völkerrechtswidrige Verwendung farbiger Truppen auf dem europäischen Kriegsschauplatz durch England und Frankreich. (1915); Verhalten der englischen und der unter englischem Oberbefehl stehenden französischen Truppen gegen die weisse Bevölkerung der deutschen Schutzgebiete Kamerun und Togo (1916).*

Anti-British items of American propaganda, which shed light on the reasons for the reluctance of many Americans to commit themselves to war, include: William Bayard Hale, *American rights & British pretensions on the seas: the facts and the documents, official and other, bearing upon the present attitude of Great Britain toward the commerce of the United States* (1915) and Frank Koester, *The lies of the Allies: a remarkable collection of facts, proofs and documents of how England, the Anglo-maniacs, and the "big dailies" humbug the American people* (1916). See also **Section 10. Writing the war** for later memoirs.

## 4. Military & naval campaigns

### Archives

#### Western Front, 1914-8

LHCMA holds nearly 100 collections with contemporary material relating to operations on the Western Front, 1914-8. **Field Marshal Viscount Allenby**'s papers include his letters home as Commander, 1 Cavalry Division, British Expeditionary Force (BEF), 1914 (ref: Allenby 1/5/11-95). **Lieutenant General Laurence Carr**'s letters home cover his service with 2 Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, 1915-6, as Brigade Major, 45 Infantry Brigade, 1916-7, and as General Staff Officer with 51 Division, 5 Corps and 18 Corps, 1917-8 (ref: Carr). **Brigadier HVS Charrington**, who served with 12 (Prince of Wales' Royal) Lancers, 1914-8, also wrote letters home (ref: Charrington 1/4-5), and also accounts of 12 Lancers operations, 1914 (ref: Charrington 1/1). **Group Captain AEG Collins** served with 461 Field Company, Royal Engineers, 1915-8, and kept a collection of

printed maps of France and Belgium, 1911-8, including annotated trench maps of operations and advances during the Battles of Cambrai, 1917, Bullecourt, 1917 and the Fourth Battle of Arras, 1918 (ref: Collins). **General Sir Beauvoir De Lisle**'s papers include his draft reports as Commander, 2 Cavalry Brigade, 1914 (ref: De Lisle). The papers of **Field Marshal Sir John Dill** include 15 Division's operation orders for the Battle of Arras, April 1917, and a report on the Battle (ref: Dill 1/4). His collection also includes his own brass tobacco tin, presented to all British troops on the Western Front by Princess Mary, December 1914, with the contents almost intact (ref: Dill 5/4). Operational orders for 64 Infantry Brigade, 21 Division, May 1916 – November 1917, were kept by **Brigadier GF Ellenberger**, who gave his collection to Basil Liddell Hart (ref: LH 15/9/1). **Brigadier AB Gibson** wrote personal diaries relating to his service with the Highland Light Infantry, 1914-7, and in the Intelligence



French artillery observation balloon about to ascend, Western Front, c 1915 (ref: Foulkes 6/89)



HMS DREADNOUGHT,  
from the ship's official  
Christmas card, 1914  
(ref: MJ Bethell)

Section, 4 March, 1917 (ref: Gibson 2/1-2).

**Colonel EHL Jacobs-Larkcom** served with 15 Field Company, Royal Engineers, 8 Division, 2 Army, 1917-8, and compiled a diary of the German offensive of March 1918, with a detailed account of the German attack, 21 March 1918 (ref: Jacobs-Larkcom). **Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart** served with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Western Front, 1915-6: his papers include his diaries, September – November 1915 (ref: LH 7/1915/31-32), and letters home, 1915-6 (ref: LH 7/1915/1-30 and 7/1916/1-16).

The papers of **Field Marshal Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd**, Chief of General Staff, 4 Corps, BEF, 1915-6 and Chief of General Staff, 4 Army, 1916-9, include war diaries for 4 Division, 4 Corps and 4 Army, 1914-8, particularly the Battles of Amiens, Epéhy, St Quentin Canal, the Beaulieu Line, Second Battle of Cambrai, the Selle and the Sambre (ref: Montgomery-Massingberd 5-7).

**General Sir Richard O'Connor** kept a diary of his service with 185 Brigade, 62 Division, Western Front, 1917 (ref: O'Connor 2/2/3). Lieutenant General Sir Lawrence Parsons commanded

16 (Irish) Division, Western Front, 1914-5: his papers include correspondence and diary extracts, notably on the Battle of the Somme, 1916, and the third Battle of Ypres, 1917 (ref: Parsons). **Captain LD Spicer** wrote letters home from his service with 9 (Service) Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 1915-7, including the Battle of the Somme, 1916 (ref: Spicer).

### Eastern Front, 1914-8

As the LHCMA focuses on British defence personnel, there are few holdings relating to the Eastern Front. **Lieutenant Manfred Zadik** kept photograph albums relating to his service as a Non Commissioned Officer with the German Army on the Eastern Front, 1916-8, including views of the trenches, local people, rural villages, encampments and fortifications (ref: Zadik). A collection of maps formerly held in King's Library includes three German-printed maps, 1920, showing the relative positions of German forces and their opposition on the Eastern Front, November 1914 (ref: Misc 66 3/4-6).

## Gallipoli, 1915-6

The single largest LHCMA collection relating to Gallipoli is the papers of General Sir Ian Hamilton – see **Section 2. High Command and Strategy**, above. **Lieutenant Colonel EA Bray**, Capt, East Yorkshire Regiment, Gallipoli, August-September 1915 wrote letters home (ref: Bray). **Lieutenant General Sir John Brown** as Commander, 4 Battalion, 1915, kept trench maps of Gallipoli (ref: J Brown). **Brigadier PH Cadoux-Hudson**, who served with the Royal Hampshire Regiment, Gallipoli, 1915, also wrote letters home (ref: Cadoux-Hudson 1). **Captain HT Cawley** wrote a letter to his father with detailed criticism of the senior British commanders at Gallipoli, shortly before his death in action, 1915 (ref: Cawley). **Major General AR Chater** kept a diary of his service with the Royal Marine Brigade at Gallipoli, May 1915 (ref: Chater 1/1). **Air Commodore GB Dacre** also kept a Gallipoli diary, in his case relating to the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) (ref: Dacre). **Colonel Sir Henry Darlington** sent detailed letters home from Gallipoli, 1915, describing his service as Commander, 1/5 Battalion, Manchester Regiment, later published as *Letters from Helles* (typescript draft of book, ref: Darlington 1/1). He also kept his field service notebooks for 1915 (ref: Darlington 1/2-3), including correspondence, notes and orders. The letters of **General Sir Alexander Godley** to Colonel Clive Wigram, Assistant Private Secretary to King George V, include detailed descriptions of operations by the Australia and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) under Godley's command at Gallipoli, 1915 (ref: Godley 1/5-29). **Lieutenant General Sir William Marshall** wrote home to his brother describing

his service at Gallipoli as Commander of 87 Infantry Brigade, 29 Division, 1915 (ref: Marshall). **Brigadier General Sir Hugh Simpson-Baikie** wrote descriptions of his service with the Royal Artillery at Gallipoli, 1915, in letters home to his wife (ref: Simpson-Baikie). **WE Slingsby** kept an album of photographs relating to his service with No 2 Aeroplane Wing, RNAS, Gallipoli, 1915 (ref: WE Slingsby).

## The Balkans, 1915-8

**Air Marshal Sir Gerald Gibbs** served with 17 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps (which became 150 Squadron, Royal Air Force): LHCMA holds his combat reports from Macedonia, 1917-8 (ref: Gibbs). LHCMA also holds the official and semi-official correspondence of **Brigadier General Philip Howell** as Chief of Staff, Salonika Army, 1915-6, notably relating to his efforts to persuade Allied senior command of the necessity of Bulgaria's entry into the war on the Allied side, and his comments on Allied operations in Greece (ref: Howell 6/2/85-202). **Lieutenant General Sir William Marshall** described his service as Commander, 27 Division, Salonika (Thessaloniki), 1916, in letters to his brother (ref: Marshall). **Field Marshal Lord Milne** served successively as Commander of 27 Division, 1915-6, 16 Corps, 1916, and British Forces in Salonika and the Army of the Black Sea, 1916-8. His papers include the war diary of the Army of the Black Sea, 1915-7 (ref: Milne 3). **Brigadier General Sir Hugh Simpson-Baikie**'s letters home to his wife include descriptions of his service as Commander of Royal Artillery, 60 London Division, Salonika, 1916-7 (ref: Simpson-Baikie 1). The papers of **Colonel RCR Stevenson**, who served in Salonika with the Royal Engineers, 1916-8, include a



French soldiers in a  
dug-out, October 1915  
(ref: Spears 10/9)

series of panoramic photographs of Salonika, 1917, and official photographs of the great fire of Salonika, August 1917 (ref: Stevenson).

**Trooper TW Thorn** kept a diary of his service with the Surrey Yeomanry in Salonika, 1917-9 (ref: J Freedman).

### Mesopotamia (Iraq), 1916-8

The papers of **Major General Sir John Capper**, Director General of the War Office, 1917-8, include a 1917 HMSO *Report of the Commission appointed by Act of Parliament to enquire into the operations of war in Mesopotamia* (ref: Capper). **Lieutenant General Sir William Marshall** described his service as Commander, 3 Indian Army Corps, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-7, and as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, 1917-9, in letters to his brother (ref: Marshall). **Colonel LH Queripel** kept papers relating to his service as Director of Army Signals and Telegraphs, Mesopotamia, 1916, including a description of the fall of Baghdad, March 1917, in a letter home to his wife, and an official 'Despatch on operations', detailing the campaign August 1916 – March 1917 (ref: Queripel). **Major General Sir Charles**

**Townsend** commanded 6 Indian Division in Mesopotamia, until he was taken prisoner in 1916. His papers include a scrapbook of press cuttings compiled by his family, covering the Mesopotamian campaign and the defence and siege of Kut el Amara (ref: Townsend). A collection of maps of Mesopotamia was published by the Survey of India, 1915-8, for use by the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, with some unsurveyed areas left blank (ref: Misc 20).

### Palestine and the Hejaz, 1917-8

The papers of **Field Marshal Viscount Allenby**, Commander-in-Chief, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Palestine and Egypt, 1917-9, include semi-official and personal correspondence, 1917-34, relating to the Palestine campaign (ref: Allenby 2/5/1-22), and press cuttings, 1917-20 (ref: Allenby 4/2-3), many of which explicitly compare the conquest of Palestine to the medieval Crusades. **General Sir William Bartholomew**, a Staff Officer with 4 Division, then 20 Corps, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1917-8, kept memoranda, correspondence, reports and notes relating to Palestine operations, 1917-8 (ref: Bartholomew 1/1-22). There are trench maps of Gaza, 1917, in the papers of **Lieutenant General Sir John Brown**, commander of 4 Battalion, Northamptonshire Regt (ref: J Brown). **General Sir John Shea**, General Officer Commanding 60 Division, Palestine, 1917-8, kept notes, correspondence, photographs and maps relating to the campaign (ref: Shea 4/1-15). **Brigadier General Sir Hugh Simpson-Baikie** wrote letters home relating to



**Above left:** French listening post, Vimy Ridge, December 1915. Original caption: 'This post was retaken by the enemy in January' (ref: Spears 10/9)



**Above right:** French soldiers in trench, Vimy Ridge, October 1915 (ref: Spears 10/9)

his service as a Royal Artillery commander at the Third Battle of Gaza, 1917, and Battle of Megiddo, 1918 (ref: Simpson-Baikie 2).

**Lieutenant Colonel PC Joyce** was a Staff Officer, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, attached to the mission to the Hejaz region (now part of Saudi Arabia), 1917-9. His papers include official correspondence on operations against Turkish forces, details of supplies, and reports of bombing raids and reconnaissance flights by X Flight and 14 Squadron, Hejaz, 1917-8 (ref: Joyce). The Joyce documents also include reference to **Colonel TE Lawrence**, later immortalised as Lawrence of Arabia, who served as an intelligence officer (using his knowledge of Arabic), attached to the Hejaz

mission: his own photographs of operations against the Turks, 1916-8, are among the large photographic collection he gave to his friend Basil Liddell Hart (ref: LH 9/13/71). **Major Sir Hubert Young** served on the General Staff on Hejaz operations, 1918, and kept memoranda and notes relating to the provisions of camels and equipment to the Northern Arab Army (ref: HW Young).

### Italy, 1917-8

**General Sir Ronald Adam** kept detailed diaries of his service with the Royal Artillery, including service in Italy, 1917-8 (ref: Adam 1/2-3).

**General Sir Richard O'Connor**'s diaries cover his command of 2 Infantry Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company, 7 Division, in Italy, 1917-8 (ref: O'Connor 2/2/3-4).

### War at sea, 1914-8

**Major General Sir George Aston** was Colonel Commandant Royal Marine



Artillery, 1914-7, and led Independent Forces expeditions to Ostend and Dunkirk, 1914: his papers include copies of his diaries, 1899-1926, and his correspondence as Colonel Commandant, 1914-6 (ref: GG Aston 1/8-9, 4/5). The papers of **Adm Sir Alexander Bethell** include his correspondence as Commander of 3 Fleet and Channel Fleet, 1914-5, and as Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, 1916-8 (ref: AE Bethell 5/1-8). The papers of **Major General Sir John Capper**, Director General of the War Office, 1917-8, include copy telegrams between the German Admiral Franz von Hipper, Commander-in-Chief German High Seas Fleet, and Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief, British Grand Fleet, on the escort of the surrendered German fleet to Scapa Flow, 1918 (ref: JE Capper). **Admiral Bernard Currey**, Commander of 5 Battle Squadron, Channel Fleet, 1914-5, kept plans and writings on anti-submarine warfare, 1913-5, including his lecture, 'Hints on organised coast defence versus submarines' (ref: Currey). The papers of **Captain Brian de Courcy-Ireland** include an account of the Battle of Jutland, 1916, by Captain (later Admiral Sir) Arthur Duff, then captain of HMS BIRMINGHAM, 2 Light Cruiser Squadron, and de Courcy-Ireland's own eye-witness account of the scuttling of the German fleet, Scapa Flow, 1919 (ref: de Courcy-Ireland). LHCMA holds copies of **Vice Admiral Sir Lennon Goldsmith's** letters home to his father, as commander of torpedo boat destroyer HMS LAERTES, North Sea, 1913-6, and HMS LYDIARD, Battle of Jutland, 1916 (ref: Goldsmith). **Captain Russell Grenfell, RN**, served in HMS REVENGE at the Battle of Jutland, May 1916: his account of the battle was written just

a few days later (ref: Grenfell). The papers of Commander HL Jenkins include an account of the Battle of the Falklands, December 1914, by his uncle, **Captain (later Admiral Sir) Richard Phillimore**, commander of HMS INFLEXIBLE (ref: Jenkins). The papers of **Admiral FW Kennedy** relating to his command of battlecruiser HMS INDOMITABLE, 1914-6, include his account of INDOMITABLE's role in the pursuit of German battleships GOEBEN and BRESLAU by the Mediterranean Fleet, August 1914, notes on interviews with survivors of the sinking of German battle cruiser BLUCHER, Battle of Dogger Bank, January 1915, intelligence reports on the positions of Austrian, Italian, French and German warships, August 1915, and notes on the sinking of HMS INVINCIBLE, Battle of Jutland, May 1916 (ref: F W Kennedy 1-7). **Commander CF Laborde** served as a clerk in battlecruiser HMS INFLEXIBLE, 1912-5, and wrote an account of the Battle of the Falkland Islands, December 1914. His papers also include descriptions of the same battle by the First and Second Gunnery Officers of German armoured cruiser GNEISENAU (ref: Laborde). The papers of Admiral EM Phillpotts include an account of HMS WARSPITE's role at the Battle of Jutland, May 1916, written by **Commander Humphrey Walwyn** (ref: Phillpotts). See also **Section 2. High command & strategy** and **Section 6. Empire & dominions**.

## Special Collections

### Middle East

The Foyle Special Collections Library holds a complete and occasionally annotated set of *The Arab Bulletin* (1916-9); this 'secret magazine of Middle East politics', includes contributions from **Gertrude Bell** (1868-1926) and **TE Lawrence** (1888-1935), and was written by experts for officials concerned with the area and for military commanders. The British Foreign Office valued it greatly as a source of information.

### The Eastern Front

Twelve volumes of *Press cuttings* cover Russian history from April 1917 to September 1919. They reflect British concern over the temporary advantage which Germany gained from Russia's exit from the war and the territorial concessions which Germany gained at Brest-Litovsk. In addition, the Library has the text of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk: *Friedensvertrag zwischen Deutschland, Österreich-Ungarn, Bulgarien und der Türkei einerseits und Russland andererseits* (1918).

Similar files of *Press cuttings* cover Romania (September 1916 – September 1919), Bulgaria (March 1918 – September 1919), Greece (August 1918 – September 1919) and the South Slav (later Yugoslavia) region (November 1918 – September 1919). These afford an insight on the southern part of the Eastern Front, and the impact of the collapse of the Habsburg and Ottoman empires on the region.

### The Italian Front

The volume of *Press cuttings* on Italy, June 1917 – February 1918 deals with the period of

Italian collapse at the battle of Caporetto and the stabilisation of the Italian front thereafter by Britain and France.

### The war at sea

On 20 August 1914 an order-in-council established the rules defining contraband which Great Britain would seek to enforce, and instituted prize courts. The blockade was co-ordinated by the Foreign Office. Reflecting the importance of the Foreign Office in this area of policy, the Library has three volumes of prize court judgments, some of them consisting of cuttings from *Lloyd's List: Prize judgments: British colonies, Egypt & India, 1914-18*; *Prize judgments: Germany 1914-18*; *Prize judgments: France 1914-20*. A controversial British policy, and one which the United States challenged, was that the shipping of neutral countries was regarded as fair game. See **Section 11: Propaganda**.

Materials on the regulation of shipping also include an item published by the German Foreign Office: *Rechtsverhältnisse deutscher Schiffe und ihrer Landungen in Italien während des Krieges* (1918), and items which deal with the extensive impact of the blockade on the Central Powers: *Etude sur l'effet des mesures restrictives prises par les allies sur les approvisionnements et le commerce de l'ennemi du 1er octobre 1915 au 31 decembre 1916* (1917); *Schädigung der deutschen Volkskraft durch die feindliche Blockade: Denkschrift des Reichsgesundheitsamtes = Injuries inflicted to the German national strength through the enemy blockade: memorial of the German Board of Public Health, December 1918*.

## 5. Technology of war

### Archives

#### War in the air

**Brigadier General Lord Douglas-Scott-Montagu** was appointed Inspector of Mechanical Transport by the Government of India, 1915. He served as Adviser on Mechanical Transport Services, India, 1917-9, as a member of the Joint War Air Committee, 1916, and as the India Office representative, Civil Aerial Transport Committee, 1917. His papers include minutes, memoranda and correspondence relating to the Joint Air Committee, 1916, on aircraft construction and deployment, and the Committee's own limited powers (ref: Douglas-Scott-Montagu 1/1-88). He also kept correspondence, notes and texts of speeches, 1916-7, on topics including German air raids in the UK and air defences, losses of aircraft and pilots, improved pilot training, improvements in aircraft design and the need for a united air service (ref: Douglas-Scott-Montagu 3-4, 6). His interests also encompassed armoured cars, the future use of mechanised transport and motorised reconnaissance, and the potential uses of mechanisation in the North West Frontier Province, India (ref: Douglas-Scott-Montagu 7/1-67). The papers of **Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham**, Controller of Aircraft Production, Air Ministry, 1918-9, include a report on air raids over Germany, 1918, pamphlets on air fighting tactics, 1917-8 and aerial reconnaissance photographs of the Western Front, 1917-8 (ref: Brooke-Popham 8/5, 8/3 and 11/1-13). His papers also include

pre-war articles and memoranda on the potential military uses of aircraft, 1911-3 (ref: Brooke-Popham 1/4). Historian **Sir Arthur Bryant** joined the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) as a teenager. His extensive papers include his letters home as a trainee pilot, 1917-8, and on service in France, 1918 (ref: Bryant B/10-12). **Dr PW Cunliffe** retained the flying log books of his service in the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) and Royal Air Force (RAF), 1917-8, and photographs of aircraft, 1915-22 (ref: Cunliffe). The papers of **Air Marshal Sir Gerald Gibbs** include his combat reports on 17 Squadron operations in Macedonia, 1917-8 (ref: Gibbs). **Captain WE Grey** served in the Aircraft Establishment Directorate, 1916-8: his papers include correspondence and notes, 1917-8, on orders for aircraft and engines, and production problems caused by labour strikes (ref: Grey). The papers of **General Sir Ian Hamilton** include a letter from Hamilton to General Sir William Nicholson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1909, on the potential uses of balloons, airships and aeroplanes for reconnaissance and bombing (ref: Hamilton 4/2/7). **Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart**'s extensive reference material includes press cuttings and book reviews on the early history of flight, 1842-1914 (ref: LH 15/1/56). **Group Captain JB Lynch** kept his flying log books, 1918-26, including his service with 220 Squadron, Aegean Group, 1918 (ref: Lynch). The log books of **Air Commodore JM Mason** cover his service with 5 Squadron, 5 Wing, RNAS and 205 Squadron, RAF, 1917-8, with detailed accounts of bombing raids over



France. **Sir Robin Rowell**'s copy log book and letters home relate to his service with 1 Reserve Aeroplane Squadron, RFC, in the UK, and with 8 and 12 Squadrons with the BEF in France, 1915-6. His papers also include copies of notes and lectures on aerial combat techniques, 1918, and his 1918 diary (ref: Rowell).

### Chemical warfare

The most important LHCMA collection on this topic is the papers of **Major General CH Foulkes**, a Royal Engineer appointed as Gas Advisor, 1915, and as Commander of the euphemistically named 'Special Brigade' (for the deployment of gas on the Western Front) and Director of Gas Services, 1917. His papers include diaries (ref: Foulkes 2/14-18), official

Tanks in production in the Metropolitan Carriage Wagon and Finance Company, Birmingham (ref: Stern 4/4)

correspondence, reports, memoranda, technical instructions, lecture notes and maps (ref: Foulkes 6/1-8) on the British use of chemical warfare on the Western Front. Foulkes was also an accomplished and prolific photographer: LHCMA has his albums of photographs of the Western Front, 1914-5 and 1919 (ref: Foulkes 6/82-95). The Centre also holds the war diaries of No 1 and No 3 Special Companies, Special Brigade, 1916-9, among the papers of **Captain JM Oakey** (ref: Oakey), and the 1916 diary of **Colonel Thomas Parkes**, of 4 Battalion, Special Brigade, which includes details of gas attacks on German troops near St Omer (ref: Parkes). The later reference material amassed

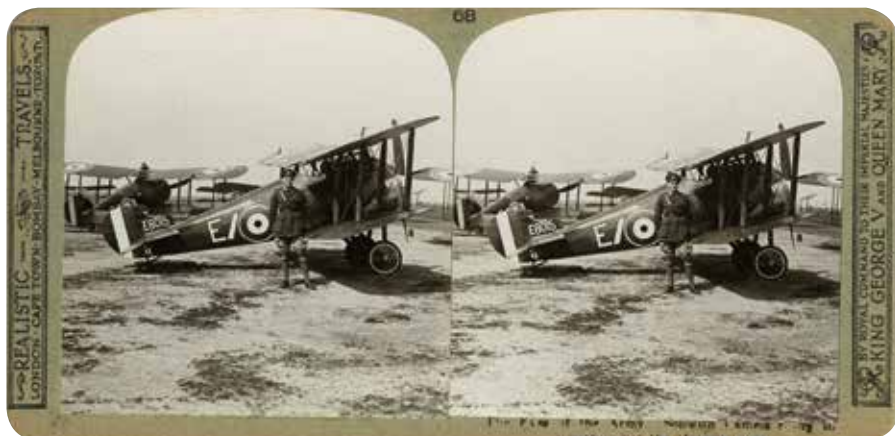
by **Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart** includes a file, 1921-52, on the properties of poisonous gases deployed during World War One and the possible future uses of chemical warfare (ref: LH 15/3/152), and the 1916 and 1917 editions of a booklet issued by the General Staff, 'Defensive measures against gas attacks' (ref: LH 15/8/271). Liddell Hart wrote about his own experience of being gassed, at Mametz Wood, July 1916 (ref: LH 7/1916/22-33), and his papers also include a file on his recuperation, 1916-8 (ref: LH 6/112-119). **Colonel SL Cummins**, Deputy Assistant Director General of Medical Services in the British Expeditionary Force, France, 1915, kept his war diary, including details of anti-gas precautions and reports on an enemy gas attack near Ypres, 1915 (ref: Cummins).

## Tanks and mechanised warfare

LHCMA holds outstanding collections on the early development of tanks and armoured warfare. **Major General JFC Fuller**, a colourful figure, whose interests and published writings encompassed the occult, Eastern mysticism and Fascism as well as military history and strategy, is considered one of the major military theoreticians of the last century. He served on the General Staff in France, 1915-7, and at the Headquarters of Heavy Branch (which later became the Tank Corps), France, 1916-7. He kept Tank Corps operations summaries and reports, 1917-8 (ref: Fuller 1/4-7), and numerous accounts of Tank Corps battalions, brigades and groups, written by Tank Corps personnel, 1918-9 (ref: Fuller 1/8-12), in nine bound volumes of original documents. Another volume of original correspondence, notes, maps and photographs relates specifically to

tank strategy and tactics, 1916-8 (ref: Fuller 1/1), and others to the Battle of Cambrai (ref: Fuller 1/2-3). Fuller's papers in the LHCMA also include his letters home from the Western Front, 1914-8 (ref: Fuller 4/3/141-233). The personal library of his great friend and protégé, **Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart**, another influential military thinker, has copies of some of Fuller's books, including *Tanks in the Great War, 1914-1918* (1920), *The foundations of the science of war* (1926) and *Machine warfare* (1942). Fuller and Liddell Hart's correspondence, 1920-66, including extensive discussion of present and future mechanised warfare, is preserved in Liddell Hart's collection (ref: LH 1/302).

Liddell Hart later wrote *The tanks – the history of the Royal Tank Regiment* (1959): his background research material and subsequent correspondence includes notes, letters, memoranda, training pamphlets and photographs, 1914-63, on the origins of tanks, and their introduction and deployment on the Western Front (ref: LH 9/28/58-65), with letters from veterans of the first tank actions, 1916-7. Liddell Hart also corresponded with **Lieutenant Colonel Lord Hankey**, **Rear Admiral Sir Murray Sueter** and the first commander of the Royal Tank Corps, **Major General Sir Ernest Swinton**, important figures in the earliest development of armed and armoured vehicles on tractor-like caterpillar tracks (ref: LH 9/28/60, 61-63). Swinton's own papers chiefly relate to two court cases, 1925 and 1941 (the second against HG Wells), over competing claims for credit in the invention of the concept of the tank, with detailed notes and timelines of the events of 1914-5 (ref: Swinton). Swinton is credited as the inventor of the name 'tank'



Sopwith Snipe fighter biplane, 1918, from a set of stereoscopic photographs of the Western Front published by Realistic Travels, c1920 (ref: SC Aston)

– they were initially discussed and planned as ‘landships’.

**Lieutenant Colonel Sir Albert Stern** served as Secretary to the Landships Committee of the Admiralty and War Office, 1915-6, as Chairman of the Tank Supply Committee and Director of the Tank Supply Department, Ministry of Munitions, 1916-7, and as Commissioner for Mechanical Warfare, Ministry of Munitions, 1917-8. His papers include correspondence, memoranda, and minutes of the Landships Committee, 1915-6, the Tank Supply Committee, 1916-7, and Mechanical Warfare department 1916-8 (ref: Stern 1/1-13), plans, drawings and blueprints for tanks, 1915-6 (ref: Stern 1/19/1-10), reports on early tank deployment, 1916-7 (ref: Stern 1/1/4, 1/1/6/72, 78 and 82), and photographs of British, French and Canadian tanks, 1915-8 (ref: Stern 1/3/1, 1/23-24). The papers of **Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor**, Third

Sea Lord at the Admiralty, 1914-7, include a memorandum by Rear Admiral Sir Murray Sueter, ‘History of armoured cars, juggernauts, land battleships, tanks’, 1916, and a ‘Report on the design and construction of first land ship’, by Sir Eustace Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction and chief technical advisor to the Admiralty Landships Committee, 1916 (ref: Tudor).

See also **Section 1. Prelude to war**.

### Technology at King's College London

The **College Secretarial administrative papers** include reports and correspondence, 1914-9, on research work at King's in support of the war effort, including the synthesis of nitrogen products, work on vaccines, glass making, tar, pest control, butter substitutes and the training of munitions workers (ref: KAS/AD8/F1-12). There is also correspondence, 1915-8, with the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, the Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Education on lead burner classes, and courses in making plant for explosives factories (ref: KAS/AD8/F3).

## 6. Empire & dominions

### Archives

#### Africa

**General Lord Ismay** served in Somaliland with the King's African Rifles, 1914-7, and the Somaliland Indian Contingent, 1917-20: his papers include letters home to his mother, 1916-20 (ref: Ismay 1/2/1-40), and reports, orders and correspondence relating to Somaliland operations, 1917-20 (ref: Ismay 3/1/1-84). **Major General CG Phillips** served in East Africa, 1914-8, with the King's African Rifles. His papers include his field service book, with war diary entries, for 3 Battalion, 2 King's African Rifles, East Africa 1917, maps of German East Africa (now Tanzania), 1916, and Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique), 1918, and his account of fighting near Lindi, German East Africa, June 1917, written up in 1935 (ref: Phillips). The papers of **Brigadier General PRC Groves** include photographs of C Flight, 17 Squadron RFC, in the Sudan, 1916 (ref: Groves 2C and 6).

#### Asia

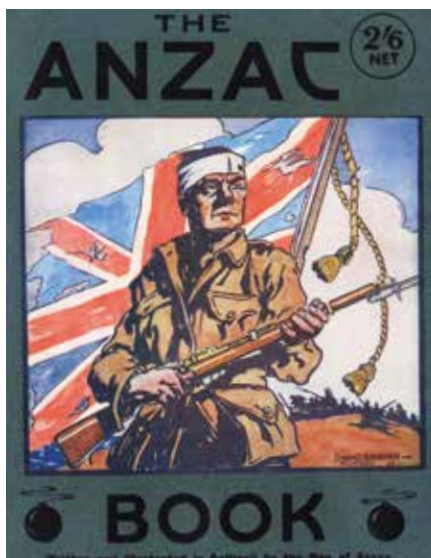
**Lewis Arnott** served with Royal Garrison Artillery, North West Frontier Province, India, 1917-9, and kept photographs, including British forces in camp and on marches, and members of the Afghan delegation arriving for peace talks, 1919, with Britain (ref: L Arnott). **General Sir Frederick Campbell's** papers include his reports on border patrol operations by 1 (Peshawar) Division, North West Frontier Province, India, 1915-6 (ref: F Campbell). **Major General Hubert Isacke** kept

diaries with details of his service, 1914-5, as Deputy Assistant and Quartermaster General, Meerut Division, British Expeditionary Force, 1914-5, and as Director of Staff Duties and Training, Army Headquarters India, 1916-20 (ref: Isacke). **Gunner Peter Strang** served alongside Arnott with Royal Garrison Artillery, Afghanistan and North West Frontier Province, 1916-9: his photographs include colleagues, mules loaded with artillery equipment, and terrain covered by the RGA (ref: Strang).

#### Western Front

**Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke** served on the Western Front, 1914-7, as commander, Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, 1914-5, Adjutant, 2 Indian Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, 1915, and as General Staff Officer, Royal Artillery, Canadian Corps, 1917. His papers include detailed letters home, 1914-8, with additional press cuttings, panoramic photographs of the Front, and aerial photographs, 1916-8, of German trenches (ref: Alanbrooke 2/1/7-11). **Group Captain APV Daly** kept papers, including letters home, relating to his service as a Private with 1 Canadian Expeditionary Force, August – December 1914, before his transfer to the Royal Flying Corps (ref: Daly). The papers of **General Sir Alexander Godley**, Commander of 2 Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC), Egypt and France, 1916-9, include his correspondence with fellow senior commanders, and detailed descriptions of operations on the Western Front sent to Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, Assistant Private Secretary





Cover of The ANZAC Book: written and illustrated in Gallipoli by the men of Anzac (1916), with an illustration by David Barker. This copy was presented to Ian Hamilton by 'the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps' (ref: Hamilton 19/17)

to King George V (ref: Godley 1 and 3). Godley's papers also include his letters home to his wife from the Western Front, 1916-8 (ref: Godley 4). The papers of the Cadoux-Hudson family include copy letters home, 1915-8, by the brothers **John and Heron Hudson**, who served together in the Signal Company of 1 Canadian Division, then with the Canadian Army Service Corps (ref: Cadoux-Hudson 2-3). **Colonel LHF Sanderson** kept copies of Indian Corps intelligence summaries, France, August 1915 (ref: LHF Sanderson). See also **Section 2. High command & strategy**, **Section 4. Military & naval campaigns**, and **Section 10. Writing the war**

## Special Collections

The British had originally intended the conquest of the Middle East to be an Anglo-Indian military enterprise. Part of this history is evident in WBP Tugwell, *History of the Bombay pioneers* (1938).

In Africa CJ Phillips, *Uganda volunteers in the war* (1917) deals with the campaign against German forces defending the German colony of Tanganyika (Tanzania).

Two of the most notable items relating to the Australian contribution to the war effort are **Charles Edwin Woodrow Bean** (1879-1968), *The Anzac Book* (1916), a compendium of anecdote, reminiscence, poetry and humour, and a manuscript item, *To the King's Most Excellent Majesty* (1917?), relaying the thanks of Australian soldiers for the kindness of 'Captain Muirhead Collins, CMG, [**Sir Robert Henry Muirhead Collins** (1852-1927)], official secretary to the Australian Commonwealth Department in London', who had personally ensured the medical treatment of Australian soldier and Gallipoli veteran Private Cyril Bolton. The document includes the name, rank, number and battalion of more than 2,000 Australian soldiers. See also **Section 10, Memorials**, for two relevant items.

## 7. Health & welfare

### Archives

#### Army medicine

**Surgeon General Sir Anthony Bowlby** kept a copy of his report to the Director General of Medical Services on the introduction of steel helmets, 1916 (ref: Bowlby). **Colonel SL Cummins** kept the war diary he compiled as Deputy Assistant Director General of Medical Services with the British Expeditionary Force, France, January – December 1915 (ref: Cummins). **Major General FRH Mollan** served as Medical Officer, two Battalion Sherwood Foresters, Western Front, 1916-8: his papers include his account of the construction of regimental First Aid posts, and notes on the treatment of shock (ref: Mollan). **General Sir Ian Hamilton**'s papers include a statement to the Dardanelles Commission, January 1917, by **Surgeon General WG Birrell**, former Deputy Director of Medical Services, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, on the arrangements for the treatment and evacuation of the sick and wounded at Gallipoli, with additional notes on medical services by Birrell and others, and correspondence between Birrell and Hamilton, February – August 1917 (ref: Hamilton 8/1/8, 9 and 12).

Among the King's College London Archives' nursing collections, the papers of **Julia Herbert** include correspondence, press cuttings, certificates and photographs relating to her work with the Territorial Force Nursing Service in France, 1917-8. She was mentioned in dispatches, November 1917, and awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous devotion

to duty, after being wounded by bomb blast (ref: KH/NL/PP13).

King's College Hospital was largely requisitioned by the War Office during the war, as the **Fourth London General Military Hospital** – King's holds no official records relating to this period among the King's College Hospital collection, but does have three photograph albums, 1915 and 1917-8, with images of patients, nurses, operating theatres and wards (ref: KH/PH).

The **Royal British Nurses' Association** collection includes an aerial illustration of the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth, 1915, and a large panoramic group photograph of its officers and nursing staff, 1917 (ref: RBNA P174-175). The collection also includes published texts: Colonel GA Moore, *The birth and early days of our ambulance trains in France, August 1914* (1922) and *Unknown warriors: extracts from the letters of KE Luard, RRC, nursing sister in France, 1914-1918* (1930). The Association's suffragist connections are reflected in their ownership of Christabel Pankhurst's printed speech, *The war*, published by The Women's Social and Political Union, September 1914, on the patriotism of suffragettes, and the need for the nation to unite in the war effort.

#### Prisoners of war

**Brigadier JAL Caunter** was captured on the Western Front, 1914, while serving with 1 Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment. He was a prisoner of war for three years, before escaping to the Netherlands from Schwarmstedt



Stretcher bearer of 1/1 East Lancashire Territorial Force Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, lighting the cigarette of a wounded British soldier, from a series of official photographs of the Dardanelles Expedition, 1915 (ref: Hamilton 7/12)

prison camp, Germany, 1917. His papers include an album with illustrations of Crefeld POW camp, 1916, including photographs of amateur theatricals (for which Caunter painted the scenery), and his cartoon of a tunnelling party escaping (ref: Caunter. See also this guide, p34). The papers of **Colonel SL Cummins** (see also Army medicine) include routine orders issued by the Adjutant General of the British Expeditionary Force, August 1918, for procedures to be followed if taken prisoner (ref: Cummins). The collection relating to **Major General Sir Charles Townshend**, who was captured

by Turkish forces at the siege of Kut el Amara, Mesopotamia (Iraq), 1916, includes press cuttings, photographs and later biographical research by AJ Barker relating to Townshend's controversial captivity: he lived comfortably in comparative freedom, while the troops of 6 Indian Division taken prisoner under his command suffered great privation, with a high mortality rate (ref: Townshend). Like Caunter, **Captain GC Wynne** was captured on the Western Front in 1914. He, too, made watercolour sketches of his POW camp, as menus and Christmas cards (ref: Wynne). LHCMA holds bound issues of *In Ruhleben camp*, 1915-7, a magazine produced by the detainees held in Ruhleben civilian internment camp, Germany, filled with short stories and articles by the inmates, with advertisements for goods and

services within the camp. Unlike military prisoners, they were allowed to administer their own affairs, and had amenities including a printing press (ref: Misc 82).

### Civilian welfare

In King's College London Archives the office papers of **RM Burrows**, Principal of King's College London, 1913-20, include files, 1914-9, on arrangements to accommodate refugee students from Belgium, Bohemia, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Russia, Poland and Serbia (ref: KAP/BUR/43-45, 70 and 147). His files also include correspondence, 1915, with the Professional Classes War Relief Council on the provision of free places at King's for 'the sons and daughters of those who have fallen in the war' (ref: KAP/BUR/49), and requests for assistance, 1915, from charities recruiting volunteers for land work, and to staff emergency canteens abroad (ref: KAP/BUR/50).

The postwar welfare of service veterans was the great concern of the British Legion, founded in 1921. **General Sir Ian Hamilton** was President of the London Metropolitan Area British Legion, 1922-35, then served as President of the British Legion in Scotland until his death in 1947. His papers include hundreds of letters received in the 1920s and 1930s from former servicemen and their families, often in desperate financial circumstances (ref: Hamilton 11/5).

### Special Collections

The historical library of the Institute of Psychiatry (IoP) includes a significant number of books with the provenance of **Sir George Henry Savage** (1841-1921) and **Sir Frederick**

**Walker Mott** (1853-1926). Although Savage was nearing the end of career when the First World War broke out, he served as a consultant to Knutsford's hospital for officers. Mott, who had an established reputation before the War as a neuroscientist, was a lieutenant colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and undertook notable research on shell shock. Several works on military psychiatry include a copy of the *Report of the War Office Committee of enquiry into 'Shell-shock'* (1922), with the provenance of the eminent psychiatrist **Sir Aubrey Lewis** (1905-75) who was very active in military medicine during the Second World War and a copy of Gustave Rossy's *Les psychoneuroses de guerre* (1917), with anonymous contemporary annotations in pencil.

## 8. Aftermath: armistice, peace treaties, plebiscites & reparations

### Special Collections

#### Germany 1918-9

The Library possesses a unique copy of a typescript unpublished *Report on the condition of Germany* (1919) by **Winthrop Pickard Bell** (1884-1965). A former inmate of Ruhleben Internment Camp, Bell provided information to British Intelligence about conditions in Germany until November 1919. He also became a correspondent for Reuters News Agency and for Ritzau, the Danish news agency. The *Report* reflects his detailed knowledge of Germany during this period.

#### Press cuttings

The Library has a volume of *Press cuttings* of the speeches of **Woodrow Wilson** (1856-1924), the President of the United States from 1913 to 1921, which cover the period from April 1917 to September 1920. The five volumes of *Press cuttings: General* which cover the period from January 1918 to September 1919 and the volume of *Press cuttings: League of Nations* (May 1919-November 1920) are also relevant.

#### Paris peace treaties

The Library possesses copies in English, French and German of the Treaty of Versailles, and copies in English and other languages of the other treaties (Neuilly-sur-Seine, Trianon, Sèvres). It also has items which deal with the negotiating position of Germany at Versailles, for example: *Correspondence with the German*

*Peace Delegation respecting the Treaty of Peace: November 1918 to July 1919.* (1919).

#### International disputes

Other items in the Library's holdings reflect the agendas of various national delegations to the Peace Conference, for example over a boundary dispute between Romania and Bulgaria, which were on opposite sides in the War: *Memorial presented by the representatives of the Dobrudja: 1917-1918* (1919); and China's desire for the restoration of the territory of Shantung, where a German naval base had been captured by Japan, as an ally of Great Britain, in 1914, in a violation of China's neutrality: *The claim of China for direct restitution of the leased territory of Kiaochow, the Tsingtao-Chinan railway and other German rights in respect of Shantung province* (1919). There are items which deal with other disputed areas, such as Silesia.

#### Reparations

The reparations which the Central Powers had to pay to the victorious states, whether as compensation for damage to civilians, for privations suffered by prisoners of war, or to particular groups such as the Armenians, were an important theme of international politics during the interwar period, as seen in publications such as: Canada. Royal Commission on Illegal Warfare Claims and the Return of Sequestered Property in Necessitous Cases: *Reparations, 1930-31. Interim report* (1931).

## Archives

### Western Europe

**Field Marshal Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd** was Chief of General Staff, 4 Army, in November 1918. His papers include 4 Army's official war diaries, November 1918 – March 1919, compiled by Montgomery-Massingberd himself, detailing plans for the advance to the Rhine, as part of the Allied Armies of Occupation (ref: Montgomery-Massingberd 7/28-31). **Field Marshal Sir William Robertson** served as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine (BAOR), 1919-20. His BAOR papers include memoranda, 1918-9, by French Marshal Ferdinand Foch as Allied Supreme Commander on the Western and Italian Fronts and Senior Allied Military Advisor to the Paris Peace Conference, chiefly relating to the use of the River Rhine as a military frontier (ref: Robertson 6/1/1-3). Robertson also has memoranda, correspondence, notes and printed orders on the organisation of the British Zone of Occupation in Germany, April – May 1919, including posters announcing the occupation and the requisitioning of all railways, telegraphs and telephones (ref: Robertson 6/2/1-14). He also kept his correspondence, 1919, with General Sir Henry Wilson, his successor as CIGS, and with Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, on the role of the BAOR, morale, demobilisation, and the impact of food and fuel shortages (ref: Robertson 6/3-4), and inspection reports on BAOR units, 1919 (ref: Robertson 6/5). **General Sir Alexander Godley** was appointed Commander-in-Chief, BAOR, in 1922. His papers include correspondence with Colonel Clive Wigram and Lieutenant Colonel

Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretaries to King George V, 1922-4, notably on the French occupation of the Ruhr region, Germany, and its impact on British relations with both the French and Germans (ref: Godley 1/32-42). Godley corresponded with his predecessor Robertson, and sent him detailed descriptions of negotiations with the French over the French line of communication through the British Zone, 1923 (ref: Godley 3/242-263). The papers of **General Sir Ian Hamilton** include photographs of a visit to the BAOR by members of the Army Council, August 1919, with Churchill, Wilson, Robertson, Hamilton, army manoeuvres, and inspections of infantry, cavalry, tanks and nurses (ref: Hamilton 18/24).

### Russia

A number of officers represented in the LHCMA served with the British Missions to White Russian forces, 1919-20, and were keen to record their experiences in diaries and photographs. Most were posted to South Russia: **Major General Sir John Kennedy** kept detailed diaries, with letters, maps and notes, of his service as Artillery Liaison Officer, British Military Mission to the White Russian Volunteer Army, South Russia, August 1919 – September 1920 (ref: JN Kennedy 2/2-3). **Captain GH Lever**, Wireless-Telegraphy Liaison Officer in the same Mission, also kept diaries, and took photographs, 1919-20 (ref: Lever). **Lieutenant Colonel FH Lister** wrote a diary of his service as General Staff Officer on the Mission, December 1919 – May 1920 (ref: Lister). **Group Captain JB Lynch** was a member of 221 Squadron, serving in South Russia and Turkey, 1919. He kept his flying log book, and photographs of South Russia (ref: Lynch). **Air Chief Marshal**



German satirical cartoon of Sir Reginald Tower, Temporary Administrator and League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig, 1920 (ref Press cuttings, 1920-1 FCO FOL.D501 PRE p. 73)

**Sir William Elliot** kept only some photographs relating to his service with 47 Squadron, South Russia, 1919 (ref: Elliot 8/4/3). The collection of **Major General Ashton Wade**, who served as Signals Officer, Odessa Detachment, 1919-20, include his captioned photographs of the mission (ref: Wade). **Major General Sir Frederick Poole** served as General Officer Commanding the North Russia Expeditionary Force, 1918-9. His papers include maps and reports, among them 'Report on visit of British Military Mission to the Volunteer Army under General Denikin in South Russia', November – December 1918, 'Appreciation of the internal situation in Russia', January 1919, 'Report of a visit to the Headquarters of the Volunteer Army in South Russia', February 1919, and a printed booklet, 'A brief review of the liberation of the Don province from the yoke of the Bolsheviki and of the beginning of the strife for the restoration of

the unity of Russia', 1918 (ref: Poole).

**Captain WF Serby** was liaison officer to French and Russian forces, North Russian Expeditionary Force, 1918-9. LHCMA has copy papers, including his diary entries concerning operations on the Dvina river, northern Russia, September – October 1918, letters home, 1918-9, and sketch maps of northern Russia, 1918 (ref: Serby).

## Peace treaties

The LHCMA holds printed reports, correspondence and telegrams relating to **Brigadier General PRC Groves'** work as British Air Adviser to the Supreme Council and the Council of Ambassadors, Peace Conference, Versailles, France, 1919, including the terms of the Armistice, the occupation of Germany, the future of international aviation, airbases in enemy territories and the 'Air clauses of the peace treaty of Versailles' (ref: Groves 3/C). The papers of **Major General Sir Edward Spears**, Head of the British Military Mission, Paris, 1917-20, include his letters to Winston Churchill on topics including reaction to proposals of the Versailles peace conference, 1919 (ref: Spears 1/21). By 1919 **Major General Sir Frederick Maurice** had retired from the Army: he covered the peace conference as the military correspondent for *The Daily Chronicle*, and wrote letters home to his wife from Versailles, January – February 1919 (ref: Maurice 3/1/5).



## 9. Memorials

### Archives

After the war, the dead were officially mourned and commemorated with the creation of vast cemeteries near the battlefields, the building of war memorials, the mass distribution of individual memorial plaques, and countless processions and church services.

Throughout the 1920s, **General Sir Ian Hamilton**, who was closely involved with the British Legion, toured Britain to perform unveiling ceremonies at new war memorials, and attend memorial services. His Legion papers include correspondence, his draft speeches and photographs (ref: Hamilton 11/6/1-10, 16 and 18/25-26). **Lieutenant General Sir John Brown** was British Legion Chairman, 1930-4. His collection includes film and photographs of visits to the Western Front memorials, and Legion marches in the 1920s and 1930s (ref: J Brown).

**Lieutenant MJ Bethell** died when HMS NESTOR was sunk at the Battle of Jutland, May 1916: there is a detailed account of his last moments written by Commander Edward Bingham, correspondence with the Admiralty, 1919, debating whether Bethell should be awarded a posthumous VC, and an official bronze plaque (issued to the next of kin of all service personnel killed in the war) with accompanying scroll (ref: MJ Bethell). Two years later his older brother **Captain EW Bethell** was killed in action near Ep  hy, France, September 1918: the family papers include letters of condolence from his commanding officers, and correspondence with the War Office about his cemetery and grave (ref: EW

Bethell). **Brigadier General Philip Howell** was killed in action at Authille, France, October 1916, while serving as a General Staff Officer with 2 Corps: the Howell collection includes a copy of his widow's book, *Philip Howell: a memoir by his wife* (1942).

Over four hundred **students and staff from King's College London, Guy's and St Thomas'** died in World War One. They are commemorated in a website, [www.kingscollections.org/warmemorials](http://www.kingscollections.org/warmemorials) that incorporates the findings of a University of the Third Age research project, 2009, with photographs and obituaries held in King's College London Archives. Some of the photographs are from a single album of King's students killed in action (ref: K/PH4/2), which was originally a display of individual portraits in the King's Building entrance hall, with details of their names, dates and subject of study, and details of death. The **College Secretarial** administrative papers have files of correspondence and notes, 1918-41, on funding the College's War Memorial Sports Ground, at Mitcham, south London (ref: KAS/AD8/F15-19). The papers of Principal **RM Burrows** include correspondence, 1915-9, about students killed on active service, and subscriptions to the College War Memorial Fund. He wrote personal letters of condolence (not on file) to students' parents: the letters of thanks he received in return are touching in their dignified stoicism (ref: KAP/BUR/14, 58 and 355).

The financial records of **St Thomas' Hospital Medical School** include agendas, minutes and correspondence of its War Memorial Fund



committee, 1919-32, for the establishment of a residential club for students as a memorial to the Medical School's war dead, and a roll of honour (ref: TH/FR2-3).

### Special Collections

WM Murray, *The epic of Vimy* (1936), is an account of the Canadian pilgrimage to the imposing monument at Vimy Ridge. William Lucas, *Australian national war memorial, Villers-Bretonneux, France* (1930), dedicated by the author to General Sir Ian Hamilton, contains details of a competition for a design to build the memorial, which was later built to a design by Sir Edwin Lutyens.



**Above left:** 2nd Lieutenant Isaac Robinson, who studied in the Faculty of Arts at King's College London, 1915-1916. He served in the East Lancashire Regiment on the Western Front and was killed on the Somme, October 1916, aged 20 (ref: K/PH4/2)

**Above right:** Fraserburgh war memorial, 'Justice guiding valour', by Alexander Carrick, 1923 (ref: Hamilton 18/25)

## 10. Writing the war

### Archives

LHCMA has over 30 collections that include unpublished retrospective personal memoirs and accounts of World War One. They range from brief descriptions of single actions to multi-chaptered draft autobiographies, and were written from the 1920s to the 1980s.

The memoirs of **Major General Sir Alexander Bishop**, 'Look back with pleasure', written in 1971, include his service with the Dorset Regiment in Mesopotamia (Iraq) and Palestine, 1915-8 (ref: Bishop). **Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke**, best known as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1941-6, detailed his military career including the Western Front, 1914-8, in memoirs that drew on his letters home (ref: Alanbrooke 5/2/1 – see also **Section 6. Empire & dominions**). **General Sir John Burnett-Stuart** recounted his service on the General Staff in France in his extensive memoirs (ref: Burnett-Stuart). **Brigadier FAS Clarke**'s 'Memoirs of a professional soldier in peace and war', 1968, described his service in Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine, 1915-7 (ref: Clarke 1/1-16).

**Captain RH Covernton** wrote his 'Fifty odd years of memoirs' in the late 1940s, with an account of his service with the South African Engineer Corps in German South West Africa, 1914-5, and with the South African Signal Company, Royal Engineers, France, 1916 (ref: Covernton). **General Sir Beauvoir De Lisle** was another officer who used his contemporary papers as a basis – in his case for a two volume 'My narrative of the Great German War' (ref: De Lisle 3 – see also **Section 4. Military & naval campaigns**). He also drafted a novel, 'The

great recovery', 1941, based on his wartime experience (ref: De Lisle 6). In contrast, **Major General Sir Stuart Greeves**, who had served with the Northamptonshire Regiment on the Western Front, 1915-8, wrote only brief notes, on living conditions in the trenches, in 1981 (ref: Greeves). **Brigadier WAF Kerrich**'s account of his service with the Royal Engineers in Italy, 1918, was written in 1923 (ref: Kerrich), whereas **Captain GH Lever**'s memoir of his time as a wireless operator with South African Field Telegraphs in German West Africa, 1914-5, was written over forty years later, in 1956 (ref: Lever). **Major General Sir Cuthbert Sprawson**, Consulting Physician to the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-8, was another who wrote up his experiences in retirement, as '37 years in the Indian Medical Service' (ref: Sprawson). **Colonel AC Wilkinson**, a keen amateur cricketer, devoted as much of his memoir to sport as to his service with the Coldstream Guards on the Western Front, 1917-8, in 'Fun and games and narrow squeaks' (ref: Wilkinson).

**HP Lamont** pseudonymously published a fictionalised version of his Western Front service, *War, wine and women* (1931, but subsequently withdrawn, and not held in LHCMA), which included disparaging descriptions of Boer soldiers, for which he was tarred and feathered by irate Boers, and forced to resign from his teaching post at Pretoria University. LHCMA does hold his later unpublished narrative, 'England expects', written in the 1940s, for which Lamont obtained a draft foreword by General Sir



One of the 'Camp Silhouette' series of postcards, signed 'G.A.S.', published by Photochrom during World War One (ref: LH 15/2/72/3)

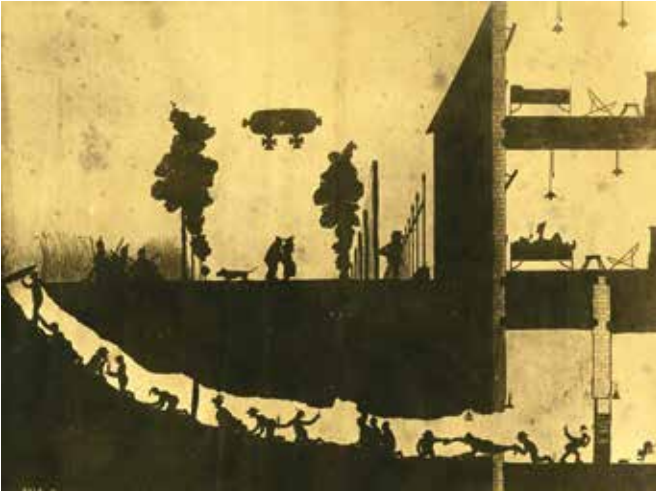
Hubert Gough (ref: Lamont 5/2).

There are examples of published histories and accounts relating to the war in a number of collections – and (sometimes more illuminatingly) papers about the creation of those histories. **Brigadier General Sir James Edmonds** had served on the General Staff, 1914-8, and as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, British Expeditionary Force, 1918, before he spent thirty years, 1919-49, as Officer in charge of the Military Branch, Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defence. He was the author of the 13-volume official history *Military operations: France and Belgium* (published 1922-48), and co-author of *Military operations: Italy* (1949). His unpublished memoirs detail his wartime service and his work as official historian (ref: Edmonds 3/1-17). **Major General CH Foulkes** published his *Gas! The story of the Special Brigade* (draft working title, 'Frightfulness') in 1934. His papers include correspondence with former colleagues and personnel of Special Brigade who had served under him, and reviews of the book (ref: Foulkes 9/1-20 – see also Section 5. **Technology of war**). **General Sir Ian Hamilton** was already the author of eight published books, including poetry, before the war: he published a further twelve, most notably *Sir Ian Hamilton's despatches from the Dardanelles* (1916

and 1917), *The millennium?* (1919) and *Gallipoli diary* (1920). His papers include correspondence and reviews relating to his works (ref: Hamilton 15), and also correspondence with other authors, notably official Australian war historian, CEW Bean (ref: Hamilton 13/12). There is also recurrent comment in Hamilton's letters (ref: Hamilton 14-17) on Australian war correspondent Keith Murdoch, whom Hamilton considered instrumental in discrediting his command of the Gallipoli campaign. **Major John North** had served as a Lieutenant with the Northamptonshire Regiment on the Western Front in 1917-8, but turned away from his personal experience for his book *Gallipoli* (1936); his papers include correspondence with senior Army and Royal Navy personnel, press cuttings, and the 1936 radio programme script 'Gallipoli', by Val Gielgud (ref: North 1).

The collections of **Victor Bonham-Carter**, **Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart** and **Barrie Pitt** all include scripts and related papers for the influential BBC television series *The Great War*, broadcast 1964, on which they were writers and consultants (refs: Bonham-Carter 2/1-25, LH 13/62/1-3 and BWE Pitt 1-3).

LHCMA has two large-scale popular illustrated accounts of the war: a complete 13 volume set of *The Great War: the standard history of the all-Europe conflict* (1914-9), and the two volumes of the French *L'Album de la guerre 1914-1919* (1922).



Silhouette cartoon by Brigadier JAL Caunter, depicting his escape from Schwarmstedt POW camp, Germany, 1917 (ref: Caunter)

A set of 100 3-D stereoscope photographs, published by Realistic Travels, c 1920, gave British civilians a version of trench warfare on the Western Front. The captions are staunchly jingoistic, but some images surprisingly graphic, though many appear to be posed reconstructions (ref: SC Aston).

**Liddell Hart's** huge collection contains many files relating to aspects of writing the war, covering Liddell Hart's own extensive writings, his many connections with other historians and service personnel, and creative writing about the experience of war. Of his published works, those most relevant to the history of the war are: *Reputations* (1928), *The real war, 1914-1918* (1930) revised and expanded as *A history of the world war, 1914-1918* (1934), *Foch* (1931), *TE Lawrence – in Arabia and after* (1934), and *The war in outline, 1914-1918* (1936). His personal reference collection includes notes and articles, 1931-69, on the challenges of writing about the war, including conflicting contemporary accounts, the lasting

influence of anti-German atrocity stories, and approaches to the compilation of official histories (ref: LH 15/2/15).

In addition to his extensive correspondence with fellow historians (including Edmund Blunden, Victor Bonham-Carter, Arthur Bryant, Alan Clark, Sir James Edmonds, John North, Barrie Pitt, Robert Rhodes James, Sir Ernest Swinton and AJP Taylor), Liddell Hart also took a keen interest in war-related fiction. His papers include his 1930s notes for a planned war novel, 'Brothers' (ref: LH 14/62), and a film synopsis, 'Loyalties', on intrigue at the War Office, written in 1934 (ref: LH 13/58). He corresponded, 1936-66, with best-selling novelist **CS Forester**, initially about Forester's influential novel *The general* (1936), set among the British High Command during the war (ref: LH 1/292). The files include detailed notes by Forester's son on the book's lasting impact, 1968 (ref: LH 1/292/282).

Liddell Hart's papers concerning his friend **TE Lawrence** include eight files of

correspondence and related articles and notes on the furore provoked by Richard Aldington's critical *Lawrence of Arabia: a biographical enquiry* (1955), which examined Lawrence's own accounts of his World War One experiences (ref: LH 9/13/44/1-8). Liddell Hart was always energetically protective of Lawrence's posthumous reputation, and took a close interest in Terence Rattigan's biographical play *Ross* (1960), and the various attempts to make a film about Lawrence, 1934-63, ending with David Lean's 1963 *Lawrence of Arabia* (ref: LH 9/13/48-52). Liddell Hart disliked that film, but praised the 1963 Western Front musical *Oh what a lovely war*, which he found 'intensely moving' (ref: LH 13/61).

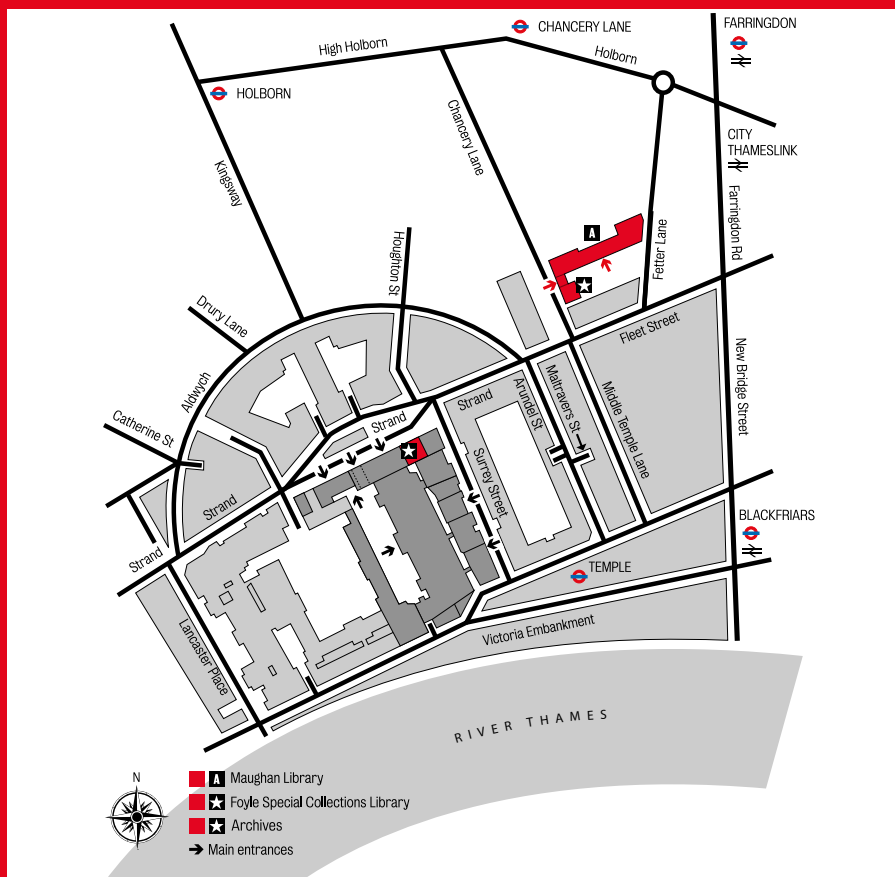
Liddell Hart's personal library has over 500 published titles relating to World War One, including 56 volumes of the British *Official history of the war*, on operations in France and Belgium, Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine, Mesopotamia (Iraq), Italy, Macedonia, Togoland and Cameroon, as well as *Naval operations* (15 volumes), the *Official history of Australia in the War of 1914-18* (volumes 2-7 and 9-10 only), *Official history of the Canadian forces in the Great War, 1914-1919* (two volumes), and the German official history, *Der Weltkrieg 1914 bis 1918* (14 volumes). Liddell Hart collected published service memoirs by British, French, German and American authors chiefly from the 1920s and 1930s, including Edmund Blunden, *Undertones of war* (1928), Robert Graves, *Goodbye to all that* (1929, revised 1957), and four editions (two German, two English) of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's classic *Infanterie greift an* (1937, English version *Infantry attacks*, 1943), one copy signed to Liddell Hart by Rommel's

widow Lucie Maria. The collection also has texts by popular authors – some produced at speed, including Hilaire Belloc, *The two maps of Europe: Germany's ideas and ours* (1915) and *A general sketch of the European war* (1915), Arthur Conan Doyle, *The British campaigns in France and Flanders* (1916), John Masefield, *Gallipoli* (1916), Lord Northcliffe, *At the war* (1916) and HG Wells, *War and the future* (1917). Notable fiction includes Erich Maria Remarque, *All quiet on the Western Front* (1929), Frederick Manning, *Her privates we* (1930), RC Sherriff and Vernon Bartlett, *Journey's end* (a 1930 novelisation of Sherriff's 1928 stage play), Humphrey Cobb, *Paths of glory* (1935), and the published text of Reginald Berkeley's 1925 BBC radio play, *The white chateau*.

## Special Collections

The Foyle Special Collections Library has a copy of **Laurence Binyon's** play *Ayuli* (1923), which was inscribed by the author to **Jean Hamilton** (1861-1941), the wife of **General Sir Ian Hamilton** (1853-1947). **Laurence Binyon** (1869-1943) was a medical orderly during the War, and wrote one of the most enduringly popular poems to be inspired by it, *For the Fallen*.

The Library possesses several English and American first editions of the novels which comprise the *Parade's End* tetralogy by the novelist and Modernist pioneer **Ford Madox Ford** (1873-1939), who fought and was almost killed in the War: *Some do not...*, *A man could stand up*, *No more parades*, and *The Last Post*.



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**Front cover:** Men of the Royal Naval Division charging from a trench, Gallipoli, 1915 (ref: Hamilton 7/12).