

ON THE BRINK

THE POLITICS OF CONFLICT 1914-16

‘On the Brink’ will explore what, whom, why and how we commemorate but also what we have ‘forgotten’ and why we have done so.

This project will harness museum collections and built heritage across Mid and East Antrim and the Causeway areas to highlight key events, histories and multiple perspectives from 1914 to 1916. ‘On the Brink’ will support local communities to uncover, document, share and inclusively remember these histories of war and revolution.



While primarily focusing on the impact of the First World War on the local front, ‘On the Brink’ will also examine the relative events of The Sower and the 1916 Rising. It will highlight how many of these histories, which are often understood in exclusive terms, are locally, nationally and internationally interconnected.

On the Brink is a project which is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

TWO EXHIBITIONS

Across the Hawthorn Hedge the *Hoops of Eagles*, the first of two exhibitions, connects the militarisation of Irish politics in 1910-13 with the early years of the War in 1914-15. The second, will explore in detail, events of 1916, which changed the course of Irish history for ever.

Supported by Heritage Lottery Fund, Mid Antrim Museum Service with Causeway Museum Service will deliver this innovative three year heritage based project across the councils of Ballymena, Larne, Newtownabbey, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Limavady, Ballynurey and Moyle.



SIR ROGER CASEMENT

DIPLOMAT, HUMANITARIAN,
REVOLUTIONARY

Roger Casement was born into a prominent Armin family. His father was a captain in the King's Own Regiment of Light Dragoons, and had Nationalist sympathies. His Mother was a devout Roman Catholic. After his parents both died young, Casement stayed at Galgorm Castle, Ballymena and Magheratemple House, Ballycastle.

Educated at Ballymena Academy, Casement became a diplomat in the British Consular Service. He campaigned against human rights abuse and achieved notable success in the Belgian Congo and in Persia. In 1911, he was knighted for those services.

On leave from Africa, he became involved in the Irish Nationalist cause. He went on to become a member of the provisional committee of the Irish Nationalist, led by Sir John Bull. He helped organise the landing of guns from Germany and Austria at Kesh in July 1914, just before the outbreak of war.

In 1918, unlike most Irish Nationalists who hoped to secure Home Rule, Casement sought Irish Independence. On the outbreak of war he orchestrated a meeting in New York with a high ranking German diplomat, seeking German arms and support for an uprising in Ireland.

While many thousands of Irish Volunteers were enlisting in the British Army, Casement headed for Germany to build support for his plan.

His negotiations led to a declaration from Germany that it was...

'I ASKED IRISHMEN TO FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS'

In Germany, Casement unsuccessfully attempted to stir an Irish Brigade to recruit Irish prisoners of war, who would then fight the British at home. Aware of the plans for the Easter Rising, he eventually managed to negotiate a shipment of arms which, however, fell short of what he was seeking. Casement knew these arms would not be sufficient to support widespread rebellion in Ireland.

A German vessel, disguised as the Norwegian ship *Aud*, set sail for Ireland but was intercepted by the Royal Navy and scuttled in the Channel.

Casement was arrested on sailing back to Ireland, three days before the Easter Rising. He was transported to the Tower of London and tried for treason. He was hanged on 3rd August 1916.

Although his body was moved to Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin in 1965, Casement's wish to be buried at Inishbeg Bay near Ballycastle has not been realised.



Where Sir Roger Casement, Viscountess Casement

Where, 1914, Sir Roger Casement, meeting German diplomat in New York to discuss arms and support for an uprising in Ireland.

Where Sir Roger Casement was hanged for treason in 1916.



Where Sir Roger Casement was hanged for treason in 1916.

Where Sir Roger Casement was hanged for treason in 1916.



EWIN MACNEILL

SCHOLAR, IDEALIST,
REVOLUTIONARY

John (Eoin) MacNeill, was born at Altmore Street, Glenties in May 1867. He attended St Malachy's College, Belfast, where he excelled in his studies. In 1893, he co-founded the Gaelic League, whose mission was to preserve and spread the Gaelic language in Ireland. This organisation provided a strong focus for the growth of new Irish Nationalism. In 1908, he took up the role of Professor of Early Irish History at University College Dublin.

MacNeill's home in Glenties, Donegal. He lived in this house until 1900.

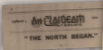


MacNeill's home in Glenties, Donegal. He lived in this house until 1900.

On 3rd November 1913, MacNeill published an article in the Clontarf Star, the Gaelic League's weekly journal, entitled 'The North Begins'. He proposed the formation of a national volunteer force, akin to the Ulster Volunteers, whose mission would be to ensure Home Rule became a reality.

His proposal was welcomed by Nationalists, particularly by members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, a secret and radical organisation who aimed to initiate the Irish Volunteer Force. Once established, they sought to use it to stage a revolution against British rule, thereby creating an Irish Republic.

MacNeill's home in Glenties, Donegal. He lived in this house until 1900.



COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Ulsterman Daniel Hobson and Denis McGullough wanted to enter the Irish Republican Brotherhood. They came to MacNeill for required 'support' from the Irish Volunteers.

They invited him to become Commander in Chief, which MacNeill accepted. Soon, there were 170,000 members across Ireland. As MacNeill saw it:



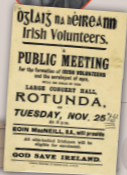
'the Irish Volunteers, if they are a military force, are not a militarist force, and their object is to secure Ireland's rights and liberties and nothing else.'

REDMOND'S RIVAL ORGANISATION

By September 1914, John Redmond declared that Irish Volunteers should support British war effort and join up. The vast majority joined Redmond's rival organisation, the National Volunteers, leaving MacNeill with a depleted force.

By May 1915, Irish Republican plans for armed insurrection were well under way. These plans could eventually be fulfilled by the Easter Rising of 1916.

MacNeill's home in Glenties, Donegal. He lived in this house until 1900.



A PUBLIC MEETING

For the formation of IRISH VOLUNTEERS
and the enrolment of men,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

LARGE CONCERT HALL,

ROTUNDA

'NO QUESTION OF DRESSING FOR DINNER'

The world of 1914 was dominated by class. The experiences of the sons of the 'Big House' were very different to those brought up in terraced streets or farm cottages.

SONS OF THE BIG HOUSE

Henry Macnaghten of Dunblane House, Balmullo was already in the regular army. Given his social status there was no doubt that he would automatically be selected for officer training. When the 10th Battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles was formed in South Africa Henry Macnaghten, at the age of 26, was transferred to it with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant.



Henry Macnaghten

Right: Henry Macnaghten
Source: www.royalulster.ie
Left: www.royalulster.ie

DON'T COME HOME WITHOUT ME

Robert Quigg grew up in a labouring family near Bushmills. He joined the UVF and subsequently the local battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles. Studying the class distinction between them, Quigg was appointed as Macnaghten's bat man, effectively his servant.

Tradition has it that when the two men departed for the front, Lady Macnaghten told Quigg not to come back without her son. Quigg was to wear a Victoria Cross. Trying to find Macnaghten when he was last on the battlefield on the first day of the Battle of the Somme.

The life expectancy of officers in battle was shorter than for private soldiers as enemy snipers chose to target the higher ranks. Henry Macnaghten did not survive the first day of battle. His body was never found.



Robert Quigg

Right: Quigg in military uniform
Source: www.royalulster.ie
Left: www.royalulster.ie

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS BY J.L. STEWART-MOORE, 1974

J.L. Stewart-Moore joined the 15th as an ordinary volunteer in Ballynure, but being from a privileged background he was quickly selected for officer training and transferred to the 15th Battalion.

'One evening in the early part of this honeymoon period Giles procured a pack of cards and we invited Harry Macnaghten and Uel Allen into our tent for a game of bridge. Such a bridge party between NCOs and their officers would have been unthinkable later...the fine line between officers and men had not been really drawn.'

'All the men of the 15th Rifles came from north Belfast but only a minority of the officers, being essentially working class it contained relatively few of the officer class.'

'Being war time there was no question of dressing for dinner but the 15th had a custom which I think must have been unique - in the evenings in our mess we wore stiff white collars instead of the daytime soft khaki.'



Right: Collar
Source: www.royalulster.ie

Right: Top of the 15th Battalion
Source: www.royalulster.ie

Left: Top of officers of the 15th Battalion
Source: www.royalulster.ie



'SHOULDER TO SHOULDER'

'PATRIOTIC AND PROTESTANT FERVOUR'

From the outset Unionist leaders determined to maintain the integrity of the UVF within the British Army so as to remain a viable force at the end of the war. Carson and Craig's negotiations with the British Government led to the formation of the 36th (Ulster) Division in August 1914. The 36th was made up of units of the Royal Irish Rifles, Royal Irish Fusiliers and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Many UVF members had already been called up as army reserves or had gone abroad and enlisted in the Irish Regiments to serve as part of the 15th Division in Gallipoli.

Image: J.P. Kelly
Caption: Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers

Image: J.P. Kelly
Caption: The 36th (Ulster) Division in 1914



'Now at Clontarf I found myself in a camp of four thousand men where no such debates were possible because everybody thought exactly alike, patriotic and Protestant fervour was at its height. All had signed the Ulster covenant and all were out to win the war...'

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS BY
J.L. STEWART-MOORE, 1976

Image: J.P. Kelly
Caption: The 36th (Ulster) Division in 1914



'THE ARMED CATHOLICS'

'...the sons of Ireland themselves, North and South, Catholic and Protestant, standing shoulder to shoulder, would defend the good order and peace of Ireland, and defend her shores against any foreign foe.'

Image: J.P. Kelly
Caption: John Redmond in a speech in Wicklow, September 1914

John Redmond leader of the pro home rule movement immediately offered the services of The Irish Volunteers in the war. He hoped that an 'Irish Brigade' would leave behind with a standing army at the end of the war. The British Government were suspicious of these intentions and announced that the 16th (Irish) Division formed in August 1914 was largely commanded by British officers.

Image: J.P. Kelly
Caption: John Redmond in a speech in Wicklow, September 1914



'I say to the Government that they may tomorrow withdraw every one of their troops from Ireland. The armed Catholics in the south will only be too glad to join arms with the armed Protestant Ulstermen.'

Image: J.P. Kelly
Caption: John Redmond in a speech in Wicklow, September 1914

Amongst the many leaving Ballymoney was Private John Mecke from near Derroch. In the battle for the Messines Ridge, 7th June 1917, another bearer John Mecke carried a mortally wounded officer from the battle field. The officer was Major Willie Redmond MR brother of John Redmond.

Image: J.P. Kelly
Caption: John Redmond in a speech in Wicklow, September 1914



'We had a tremendous send off from Ballymoney Station – half the countryside seemed to have gathered on the Platform to say goodbye. There was great emotion and loud cheers as the train pulled out...we would be in Berlin by Christmas – the war could not last longer and we were all keen to get into it before it was over.'

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS BY J.L. STEWART-MOORE, 1976

'UNDER FURIOUS FIRE'

Two young men from Dargiven, both from Nationalist backgrounds, joined the thousands of Catholic Irishmen who served in the British army. A young man left Ferozshah seeking a new life on the other side of the world. They all took different routes to the same place where they met their death.

'GREAT DASH'

At the outbreak of the war, William Brody was one of 29,000 Irish men already enlisted in the British Army. He served on the Royal Irish Rifles. They were called to immediate action.

Brody's unit was in India at the outbreak of the war. They were called back to the UK and

subsequently shipped to Gallipoli in Turkey as part of the 29th Division.

On the 26th September 1915 Brody took part in one of the key battles of the Gallipoli, Suvla Bay.

Tom Hamilton reported that the division attacked with great dash. William Brody was among the fallen.

'there was nothing for it but to fall back under cover of darkness to our original line. The losses in this attack fell most heavily on the 29th Division. They were just under 5,000.'

FROM DASHES CHELSEA BY GENERAL SIR LAN KEMELTON

British Expeditionary Force, Gallipoli, August, 1915. (British Army)



'A FINE FEAT OF ARMS'

John Heaney



John Heaney and his comrades at Gallipoli.

John Heaney, like many from rural backgrounds, travelled in order to find work. John had travelled the well-trod path to Scotland and found himself in Ajman where the war broke out. He enlisted in the Royal Irish Rifles who disembarked in Gallipoli in the 7th of June 1915.

On the month of July an attack was made on Turkish trenches. General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force commented in dispatches:

'a fine feat of arms had been accomplished, and a solid and enduring advance had been achieved...'

John Heaney from Dargiven was amongst the 2,000 Allied soldiers who died in the accomplishment.

John Heaney from Dargiven was amongst the 2,000 Allied soldiers who died in the accomplishment.

ANZAC

The Australian & New Zealand Army Corps

For others the road to Gallipoli led via the corners of the empire. Many Irishmen had travelled to find a new life across the ocean. Many of these heeded the call and returned from abroad to fight the war as Australians, New Zealanders or Canadians.

Samuel James MacFarlane had left Ferozshah, where his parents ran the Sherry Bran Hotel, for Australia. As a private in the Australian Infantry he found himself at Gallipoli. He died of wounds on the 26th September 1915, the day before the attack on Suvla Bay.

John Heaney from Dargiven was amongst the 2,000 Allied soldiers who died in the accomplishment.

John Heaney from Dargiven was amongst the 2,000 Allied soldiers who died in the accomplishment.

Sam MacFarlane



'The men fell under furious fire. It was terrible; the men were falling like rabbits'

FROM RED CROSS FILE WRITTEN BY SERGEANT JOHN MCKINLEY



BY SEA & AIR

'If you wish for peace, prepare for war' QUOTE OF THE ROYAL NAVY

A NAVAL TRADITION

For young men growing up in the fishing communities of the North Coast, naval service was an obvious choice. David Jamieson from Ballintoy rose to the rank of petty officer aboard the armoured cruiser, *HMS Defence*.



David Jamieson
Petty Officer, HMS Defence

The *Defence* fought in the Mediterranean taking part in an action against torpedo boats which led to the court martial of the commander aboard HMS *Bluesey*. *Defence* was transferred to the North Sea. During the Battle of Jutland, 31st May - 12 June 1916, she was struck by salvoes from the German ships. Her magazines exploded. There were no survivors.

MONTAGU FAMILY

The Montagu family, principal landowners in Portlaoine, followed a naval tradition. Alexander Gill Montagu was to become one of the earliest local founders of the navy, serving as a lieutenant aboard HMS *Juliana*.

On the 20th November 1914 the mast of *Juliana* in the English Channel was an unexplained explosion blew her apart. There were only 14 survivors out of a crew of 750. Montagu was not among them.

Below is part of a postcard a British sailor wrote to his family in 1914. It is a copy of the original.



'IN THE TEETH OF GRAVITY'

The first powered flight was undertaken by the Wright Brothers in 1903. Within a dozen years, their invention had become a weapon of war. In the six years of the war explosion were in short supply. There are stories that jam of nuts - and in one instance, a sewing machine - were dropped on enemy positions.

DAWN PATROL

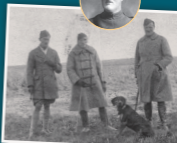
Lieutenant James Donnelly from Ballintoy served with the 5th Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps. The squadron was a reconnaissance unit based on the Western Front, where it lost seven of planes to the legendary Red Baron. The 5th was disbanded, with considerable casualties in the 19th Dawn Patrol wearing fixed wings.

James Donnelly was one of the last casualties of the Royal Flying Corps, dying on the 31st of March 1918. The following day the organisation was reformed as the Royal Air Force.

James Donnelly
Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps



Below is a photograph of the 5th Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps, taken in 1917.



Below is a photograph of the 5th Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps, taken in 1917.

*Audacious men, they clothed their vibrant vision
With wood and linen, flew it in the teeth
Of gravity, and like enchanters held
A fragile art between themselves and Death.*

LINE FROM RAF - THE ANCESTORS, BY C.D. LEWIS

'MID SHAMBLES, SMEAR AND STENCH'

Many men and women chose not to take on a military role, but rather served in the 'caring services'. Doctors, nurses, ambulance men and chaplains provided essential support both at the front and at home.

At the outbreak of the War James Johnston Abraham from New Ross, Co. Wick was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was rejected by the War Office on the grounds that he was too old and over qualified.



James Johnston Abraham
Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons

Instead he joined the Red Cross and was assigned to a mission to Serbia. Typhus broke out among Austrian prisoners. The disease spread rapidly. There were half a million cases in three months and over one hundred and twenty thousand deaths.

Abraham devoted himself to developing a cure for typhus. In 1919 Abraham was accepted into the Royal Medical Corps and served the rest of the war in Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

ARMY CHAPLAINS

The Montagu family of Portswear had a second son in 1918, ten days before the Armistice. The Reverend Walter Philip Montagu died in France as a Adult Army Chaplain. He was one of 139 Chaplains who died.

The Army Chaplains Department were formed as early as 1794 to minister to the spiritual needs of the troops. By the start of the Twentieth Century their ranks included Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Jewish clergy.

Note: The Reverend Walter Philip Montagu died in France as a Adult Army Chaplain. He was one of 139 Chaplains who died.



Reverend Andrew Gibson
Member of the Army Chaplains

**'I kneel behind the soldier's trench,
I walk 'mid shambles, smear and stench.'**

FROM THE SPIRIT OF THE WAR
CREED SPEAKS BY JOHN FINLEY

'FAITHFUL IN ADVERSITY'

BARBARA WATTS

The Royal Army Medical Corps was only 16 years old at the start of the Great War. This was the first conflict to see such resources put into medical care. The RASC increased in strength from 6,388 to 133,666 officers and men during the course of the war.

Over the centuries more soldiers died of disease than of battle.

This realisation led to improvements such as the de-lousing of troops on the Western Front, preventing deadly typhus from spreading the fabric it did in Serbia and Russia.

The many thousands of nurses recruited during the War joined on short term contracts with clauses that enabled the War Office to end their employment at its convenience.

'Voluntary nurses and orderlies were trained and gave much needed assistance'

FROM HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

These two officers illustrated the devotion of the medical branch of the military to the welfare of the British soldier. The former, a nurse, and the latter, a doctor, both served in the same unit.

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'...to serve wherever the British soldier was to be found and at whatever the personal cost.'

FROM THE BRITISH ARMY WEBSITE

*'We don't need Fellows of the College.
You're too heavy guns for us.
The war will be over by Christmas.'*

FROM A SURGEON'S JOURNEY: AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF J. JOHNSTON ABRAHAM,
BY J.J. ABRAHAM, PUBLISHED BY HENEMAN 1957

LIFE GOES ON

Early predictions of the impact of the War were often exaggerated. For all the people left behind life continued much as normal, although the shadow of the War was never far away.

SONG AND DANCE

Theatre, music and dance events continued to be staged in various areas of the region. People gathered at visiting the sea-side, sports events and championships all ran. Other events featured an element of fundraising for the troops. Civic events and the celebration of anniversaries continued too.



North Lincoln Chronicle, December 1914

North Lincoln Chronicle
North Lincoln, Lincolnshire



Programme,
1914

BY THE SEA-SIDE

The north coast tourist industry was a boost to the local economy. Early predictions as to the dire consequences of the war proved unwarranted - people still loved to be beside the sea-side.

British Tourist Association, 1914. From the collection of the British Tourist Association



British Tourist Association, 1914. From the collection of the British Tourist Association

SPORT

Sporting events and championships continued, though often they would include a way to support the War.



British Tourist Association, 1914. From the collection of the British Tourist Association

North Lincoln, Lincolnshire

SCHOOLDAYS

Schooling went on and new developments included the opening of the new Catterick School at the Queen's Catterick Barracks, in honour of Lord Maitland in 1915.

However pupils and ex-pupils of our local schools would sign up and come on the battlements of Europe.



British Tourist Association, 1914. From the collection of the British Tourist Association



THE WAR

LIFE AT HOME CHANGED AS THE WAR CONTINUED



British Tourist Association, 1914. From the collection of the British Tourist Association

North Lincoln, Lincolnshire

Let the splendour of the war-time past
and the splendour of the war-time
be the inspiration of the war-time
and the war-time of the war-time
and the war-time of the war-time
and the war-time of the war-time
and the war-time of the war-time
and the war-time of the war-time

British Tourist Association, 1914. From the collection of the British Tourist Association

North Lincoln, Lincolnshire



CULTURAL IDENTITY

In the decades before World War One, there had been an exploration of identity in Ireland that led to rich cultural achievements exploring perceptions and ideas of Irish, British, Gaelic and Orange identities.



Cultural identities became increasingly politicised as the Home Rule Crisis deepened. Tensions were on the brink in 1914. When World War One broke out, more and more men of all walks of life joined up to fight or contribute in other ways. This included war artists, musicians, poets and photographers.

Left: A bridge in Dublin, Clontarf Bridge, built in 1819.



ARTS AND CRAFTS REVIVAL

The local Arts and Crafts Revival organisations such as The Irish Home Industries in Ballsbridge and the Corkeryville Toy Making Workshop all struggled to survive as the young men signed up for war. The annual Festival of the Arts stopped after the 1914 competition.

Left: A painting by John Butler, 'The Irish Home Industries, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 1914'.

Right: A photograph of a woman working at a table, likely a craftsperson.

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Below: A photograph of a woman working at a table, likely a craftsperson.

Below: A photograph of a woman working at a table, likely a craftsperson.

'Suspicion everywhere and shouts of "German Spy" the moment the sketch book is produced.'

Left: A photograph of a man, likely Hugh Thomson, sitting at a desk.

Right: A photograph of a man, likely Hugh Thomson, sitting at a desk.

Hugh Thomson, well established as a book illustrator and part of the London cultural scene, was caught up during 1914 in the fear and suspicion of foreigners when completing the illustrations for *Highways and Byways in Carles and Salween*, published by Maxwell in 1914.

Travelling around drawing local landscapes, his 'foreign' accent led him to being falsely accused of being a German spy.

Later during the war Thomson was first in the Board of Trade as a civil servant. However in 1917 he was commissioned to illustrate Sir Hudson's *Spies and Spies* - German propaganda pamphlets.



Right: A photograph of a woman, likely a craftsperson, working at a table.

RESERVED OCCUPATION

Marked 'reserved', very unpopular and photographer, Sam Henry tried to enlist. He was turned down as his work with the Enlistment Service was considered vital to the War effort. However he did join his brothers to the War effort. They were returned to him in 1915.

Left: A photograph of a woman, likely a craftsperson, working at a table.



Right: A photograph of a woman, likely a craftsperson, working at a table.





ROBERT QUIGG V.C.

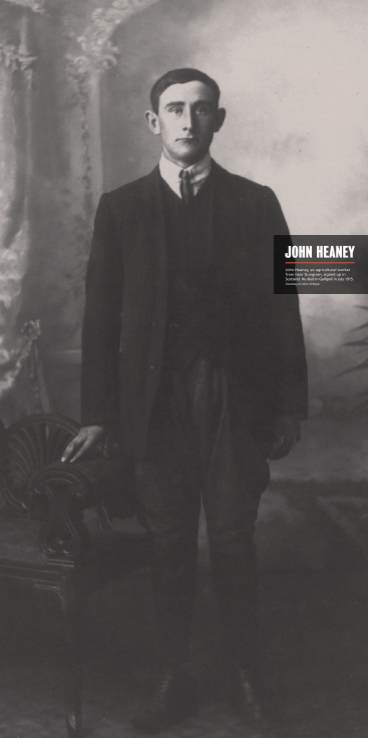
Sergeant Robert Quigg, an agricultural laborer from Rathfriland near Ballyshelton, rescued seven injured soldiers while trying to free Lieutenant Macnamara of Dundalk, Ballinacorney, on 1st July 1916. For his conspicuous bravery, Quigg was awarded both the Victoria Cross and the highest Russian military award, the Medal of the Order of St. George Fourth Class.

Illustration: Robert Colclough



**SAM & MAIMIE
HENRY**

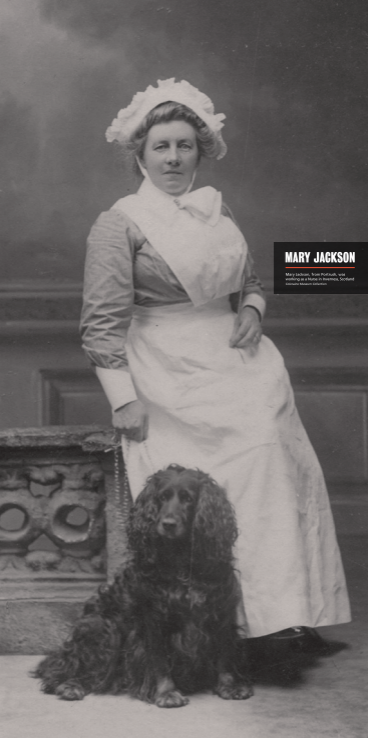
Life went on—Sam Henry married Maimie on 12th August 1914. Sam tried to write but was turned down as he held no newspaper subscription.
Sam Henry Collection, Gloucestershire Archives



JOHN HEANEY

John Heaney, an agricultural worker from near Dunfermline, joined up in Scotland. He died in Gallipoli in July 1915.

Illustration by James G. Hume



MARY JACKSON

Mary Jackson, from Portfoul, was working as a Maid in Inverness, Scotland
Edinburgh Museum Collection

R.K. HEZLET

R.K. Hezlet, from Borough House, Afghanistan, was serving as an officer in South Africa. His wife's letters record his small and often journey home. His thoughts were that it would be too good to be true if he were to be sent to Belgium.

Hezlet Collection, University of Toronto

Transcript of Dorothy Hezlet's letter

1 Magazine Place, Montreal
Wed. Aug. 13th 1914

Dearest Mother,

You probably know by now, that the whole S. African garrison is ordered home including the S. staff apartments with all the stores, guns, ammunition and horses, as well as the women and children. Well, you know I don't know, or what we shall do when we get home. Mother's theory is that we shall be sent to Europe. I must already have gone to Belgium, he thinks it would be "too good to be true" to be sent straight to the front, though he will of course move heaven and earth to get appointed to a battery that's going...

