

THE HEREFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

Their First World War 'Story' – A Summary

This account aims to summarise the activities of the Herefordshire Regiment during the First World War.

[1] bracketed numbers indicate a relevant photograph

1908 – Aug 1914

1908 saw the reorganisation of Britain's reserve forces, the Militia and Rifle Volunteers were disbanded and the Territorial Force (TF) formed; this saw the creation of the Herefordshire Regiment. As a county regiment the 'Herefords' were only one of 4 county regiments that had no regular or special reserve battalion, thus the Territorial Battalion was termed the 1/1st.

The Battalion was formed with 8 companies¹, and included Radnorshire in its area. Whilst the Battalion was administered by the Kings Shropshire Light Infantry (KSLI), it had its own entry in the Army List and therefore was not part of the KSLI. A close association was established with the KSLI and permanent staff for the Battalion came from the KSLI.

Battalion HQ was established in the old Militia Barracks in Harold St Hereford [1], and H Coy were located in the old Rifle Volunteer Barracks in Friars St Hereford.

In 1908 all soldiers in the TF were renumbered, each regiment/battalion starting with number 1.

The first annual camp was a recruiting march around the county [2]. Subsequent annual camps were held generally at the seaside and in the summer. This 'annual holiday' and the TF pay proved to be attractions to many young men [3].

The Battalion had a family atmosphere with fathers and sons, brothers and families serving together [4].

Mobilisation – Aug 1914

War was declared on 4 Aug 1914; mobilisation, including the embodiment of the Territorial Force was also ordered on 4 Aug, notices requiring soldiers to report were also sent out on the 4th requiring soldiers to report to their Drill Halls by 6.30pm on 5 Aug [5]. Officers were sent telegrams.

The soldiers of the Herefordshire Regiment answered the call and an almost 100% reporting rate was achieved.² They concentrated in their local Drill Halls [6] and drew their weapons and equipment. They then marched to the local railway station, generally encouraged by a large turn out of family, friends and the local population; often they were escorted by the town band and the boy scouts and other organisation marched alongside them. They then travelled to Hereford to concentrate as a Battalion [7]. They then moved by train to their war station at Pembroke Dock [8].

A small admin party was left behind at Hereford, which would carry out the 'home' depot administration for the Battalion. This party was soon totally overwhelmed by volunteers [9].

¹ - A: Hereford, B: Ross, C: Ledbury, D: Kington, E; Ruardean, F: Leominster, G; Rhayader/Knighton, H: Hereford.

² - There were some 'failures to report' due to illness and 'working away'.

Numbers Served

It is difficult to give a definitive number of soldiers that wore the Herefordshire Regiment's capbadge in World War One. Even an analysis of Regimental numbers is not the answer. It is complicated for a variety of reasons:

- On formation in 1908 the Regiment had 2 series of regimental numbers. Numbers were allocated by the County Territorial Force Associations, for Herefordshire numbers started at 1, for Radnorshire soldiers it started at 8001.
- Whilst it is known what numbers were allocated in 1914 to recruits, this does not mean that everyone with a lower number was still serving; soldiers would have left between 1908 and 1914.
- Many (most(?)) soldiers personal records were destroyed during enemy action in World War 2 [10].
- Soldiers were allocated regimental numbers on enlistment – but some then failed medicals or were found otherwise unsuitable for service and were discharged, thus 'their' regimental number became extinct.
- Up until 1916 TF soldiers terms of engagement were honoured and they could elect to be discharged on completion of their obligated service. Many did, but after a period of 'leave' re-enlisted – some appear to have retained their original number whilst others were given a new number. Some of these men did not voluntarily re-enlist and became subject to conscription: some re-joined the Herefords but others did not.
- Many soldiers enlisted into the Herefords but were then transferred to other units – they then went overseas with these other units and records that have survived³ show details of their new unit and not necessarily those of their old units – thus these individuals are invisible as Herefords.
- In 1917 recruiting and training (as a result of conscription) was done on a regional basis, thus there were probably no direct recruits to the Herefords, but soldiers were allocated after training. This resulted in men from all over Britain being allocated to the Herefords.

The capbadge was also worn by 'auxiliary' units: The Supplementary Coy, The Volunteer Training Corps (VTC) (later the Volunteer Bn) and Cadet Units (OTC at Hereford Cathedral School, Hereford High School and Lucton School (now CCF)) and community cadet force (now the ACF) across the county. The school cadets at various times wore school specific badges.

An analysis of Regimental numbers provides a partial answer:

1908 – 1 March 1917: 4 figure numbers introduced.

It is not known how many of the soldier allocated numbers before Aug 14 were still serving in Aug 14.

Regimental Number	Detail
From Herefordshire Series	
1	Allocated on formation on 1 Apr 1908 to senior soldier in Bn – the RQMS
1550	Allocated to a recruit on 6 Aug 1914 – one of the first WW1 recruits
6937	Shows enlistment date of Dec 1917
7149	Highest 4 number recorded

³ - Medal records

From Radnorshire Series	
8001	Allocated on formation on 1 Apr 1908
8497	Highest recorded

1 March 1917 onwards : 6 figure number introduced.

Those serving were renumbered, but it is not known how many soldiers this applied to.

Regimental Number	Detail
235001	Allocated to pre 1917 number 8
239555	Highest 6 number recorded

After this soldiers for the Herefordshire Regiment generally completely recruit training with 48 Training Reserve Battalion, primarily a KSLI unit based at Prees Hall Camp in Shropshire.

Transfers To Other Units

Transfers always took place to suit the Army's interests but were generally for 1 of 4 reasons:

- Firstly to make best use of soldiers skills. In the Territorial Force, especially the infantry all soldiers, regardless of civilian trade were infantrymen. As the war progressed their skills could be better put to use by the Army and men were transferred to the Royal Engineers, or employed as blacksmiths and farriers and drivers. Those with a mechanical leaning could find themselves as engineers in Mechanical Transport units or the emerging Royal Flying Corps. Any one with a leaning towards radio and communication were particularly attractive to the RFC. In the Middle East those with animal handling ability were attractive to the Imperial Camel Corps.

- Army reorganisation saw the creation of new units – the Royal Flying Corps, Machine Gun Corps [11], Light Trench Mortar batteries, and those with this training were transferred out of Battalions to these new units.

- Soldiers could be medically downgraded, due to wounds or illness and become unfit for combat duties. They could be transferred to non-combatative units rather than being discharged. Such units were: Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) as hospital orderlies, certain areas of the Army Service Corps (ASC), and The Labour Corps where they could be employed on labouring or guard duties in the UK or France; later in the war Agricultural Labour units were formed to assist with food production in UK.

- To meet the manpower requirement in France; trained soldiers were taken from UK based units and transferred to those requiring reinforcement. Many soldiers from the 2nd and 3rd Battalions were thus transferred. The 2nd Bn was a trained unit allocated to Home Defence, it consisted of trained soldiers some of whom were under the age of 19 (the age at which soldiers were eligible to be sent overseas), some medically downgraded and some who had not signed for overseas service⁴. Men could be sent forward singly or in small groups, but when the need was greatest (after the losses on The Somme in late Summer 1916) in large drafts. Such drafts were made to: KSLI, Cheshire Regiment, South Wales Borderers, Gloucestershire Regiment, Suffolk Regiment and 11 Border Regiment. The exact details of these drafts are not known, but the draft for the 11 Border Regiment in Autumn 1916 is better

⁴ - When the TF was formed in 1908 it was designed for home service only; however individuals could 'sign' for overseas service, they became known as Imperial Service men. In 1914 not all men 'signed' for this. This opt out was removed on the introduction of conscription.

recorded than most due to their fate. Some 250 men were firstly transferred to the KSLI and bound for France. They were there transferred to the 11 Border Regiment and reinforced them on The Somme to make good their losses. The Battalion was almost annihilated in one of the last actions of the Somme Battle on The Redan Ridge⁵ when they were cut off behind enemy lines, with heavy casualties and losses as prisoners of war.

Generally when transferred to another unit a soldier was renumbered, thus soldiers with 2 or 3 regimental numbers are not uncommon; there is one 'Herefordshire' soldier who has 6 numbers!

In 1914, an Army Service Corps (ASC) Unit and a Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) unit, both Territorial existed in Herefordshire. Members of the RAMC unit deployed with the Herefordshire Regiment to Suvla Bay and were later transferred to the Herefordshire Regiment [12] [13].

Casualties

It is difficult to give an exact number of casualties for the Regiment and 1st Battalion; this is amongst other reasons due to: soldiers were killed whilst serving with other units, soldiers serving with the 1st Bn died of wounds after being evacuated from the 1st Bn area, soldiers died after discharge from the Army, additionally soldiers from other units were killed whilst attached to the Herefords.

A list of known casualties who had served with the Herefords is attached, where known the unit they were serving with at time of death is given. This list does not claim to be exhaustive.

An analysis of all casualties by month is shown below:

		At Home*1	1st Bn	Other Unit	Total	Remarks
1914	Aug					
	Sep	2			2	
	Oct					
	Nov	1			1	
	Dec					
1915	Jan	1			1	
	Feb	1			1	
	Mar					
	Apr					
	May					
	Jun					
	Jul					
	Aug	1	38		39	Suvla Bay
	Sep		10		10	Suvla Bay
	Oct		2		2	Suvla Bay
	Nov	1	24		25	Suvla Bay
	Dec		5		5	
1916	Jan		2		2	
	Feb	3			3	*2
	Mar	4			4	*2

⁵ - see book by Pete Weston 'Redan Ridge The Last Stand'. ISBN 978-0-9552477-1-2

	Apr	1	1		2	
	May	1			1	
	Jun	1	1		2	
	Jul	3			3	
	Aug		15	5	20	Romani, Somme
	Sep			3	3	
	Oct	1			1	
	Nov	1		54	55	Redan Ridge
	Dec		1	3	4	
1917	Jan	1		9	10	
	Feb	9		8	17	
	Mar	7	43	7	57	Gaza 1
	Apr	1	34	17	52	Gaza 2
	May	2	6	7	15	
	Jun		1	1	2	
	Jul		3	10	13	Passchendaele
	Aug		2	27	29	Passchendaele
	Sep	1	1	13	15	Passchendaele
	Oct			23	23	Passchendaele
	Nov		81	17	98	Gaza 3
	Dec	1	2	12	15	
1918	Jan		1	1	2	
	Feb	3	2	1	6	
	Mar	1	7	29	37	German Spring Offensive
	Apr			33	33	
	May			6	6	
	Jun	1		5	6	
	Jul	2	35	14	51	Soissons-Thierry
	Aug	1	14	17	32	
	Sep	1	9	12	22	
	Oct	2	7	11	20	
	Nov	5		9	14	
	Dec					
1919		11			11	*3
		71	347	354	772	

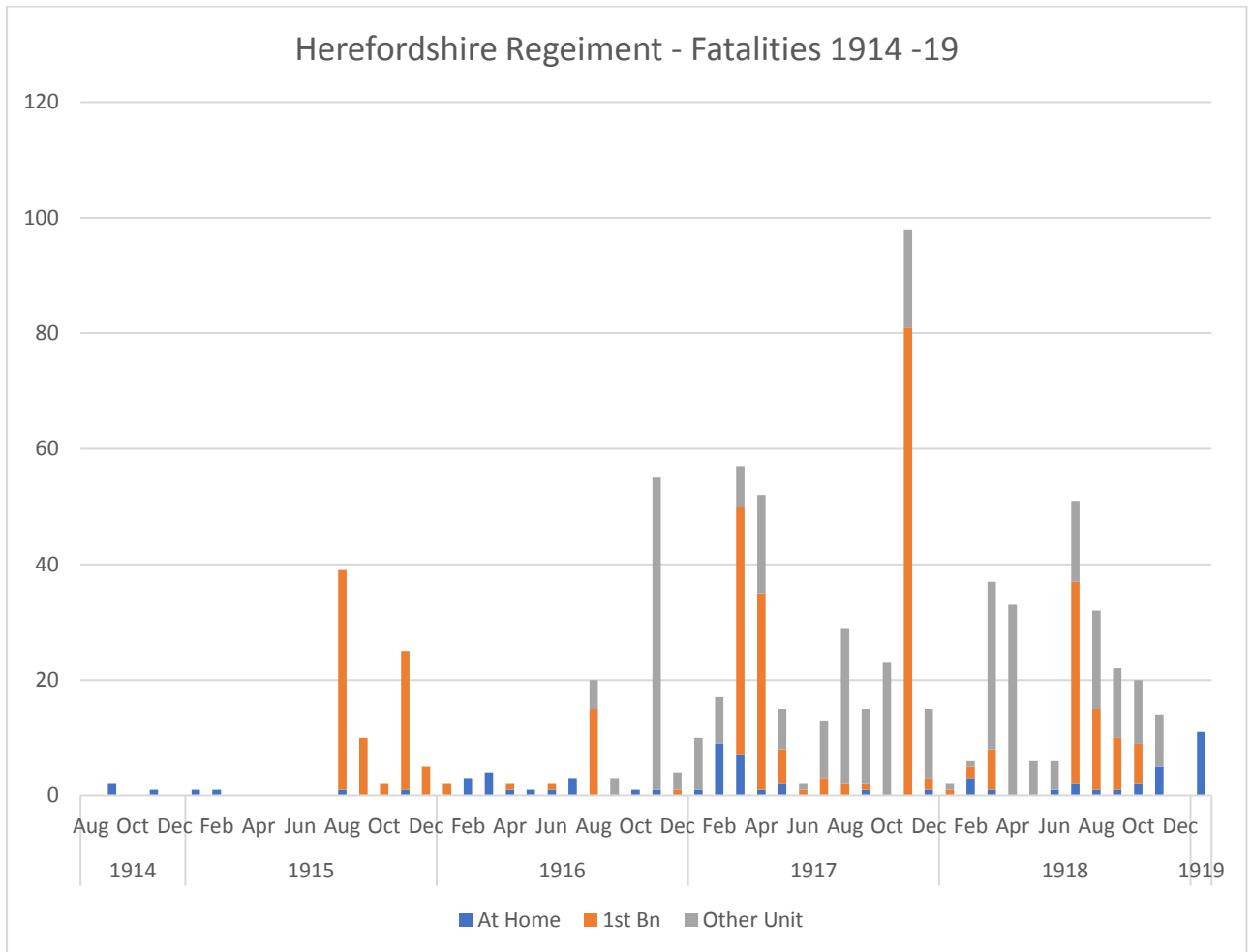
*1 - Deaths 'at home' are due to: natural causes, accidents and death from wounds after evacuation to UK.

*2 – These deaths at home caused questions to be asked about conditions in UK training/holding camps as these deaths were seen to be attributable to ill-health through poor conditions and harsh winter weather.

*3 – Some of these deaths were attributable to 'Spanish Flu'.

The figures clearly indicate the transfer of trained soldiers, available in UK to other units after the Somme in July 1916. Drafts were sent overseas destined for a particular unit, but could then be

reallocated at the Base Infantry Depot (Etaples) while reinforcements were undergoing theatre specific training before 'going up the line'.



Honours & Awards

A list of known Honours and Awards is attached. This indicates the following:

CBE	1
MBE	1
DSO	9
MC	25
DCM	10
MM	43
MID	52
MSM	4
Overseas	22

Prisoners Of War

By nature of where they fought the majority of 1st Battalion PoWs were prisoners of The Turks; some were captured at Suvla Bay and others at Gaza. Many were wounded and some of these succumbed

to their wounds. Conditions as PoW of the Turks was hard, PoWs were not particularly given a harsh time, it is just that life and conditions for all Turks was harsh.

There were PoWs of the Germans as well; many having been taken with the 11 Border Regt at Redan Ridge in Nov 16, and others with 1KSLI at Queant in Mar 1918.

A list of known PoWs, gleaned from a variety of sources is attached, it does not claim to be exhaustive.

1st/1st Battalion

The movement of the 1st Battalion are shown below:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Aug 14	Hereford	RHQ at Harold St, Company locations at: Hereford (x2), Ross, Ledbury, Leominster, Rhayader, Kington and Ruardean. Part of Welsh Border Bde, part of Welsh Div Colours deposited in Hereford Cathedral [14].
5 Aug 14	Pembroke Dock	On mobilisation to War Station
Aug 14	Oswestry	
Aug/Sep 14	Irchester & Rushden	
Dec 14	Bury St Edmunds	
24 Apr 15		Transferred to North Wales Bde, Welsh Div
May 15	Bedford	
16 Jul 15	Devonport	Embarked HTS Euripedes [15]
	Alexandria	
8/9 Aug	Suvla Bay	Landed over beaches [16] [17]
12 Dec 15		Evacuated from Suvla Bay
	Wardan (Egypt)	
25 Mar 16	Wadi Natrun	
1 Jun 16	Heliopolis	
21 Jun 16	Moascar/Ismaïlia	
20 Jul 16	Kantara	
22 Jul 16	Romani	[18]
15 Aug 16	Kantara	
	Front Line	
13 Sep 16	El Ferdan	
4 Dec 16	Kantara	
Jan 17	On Move	Mehemdia, Rabah, Khirba, El Abd, Bir Salmana, Bir El Mazar,
Feb 17	El Arish	
8 Mar 17	Er Rasum	
26 Mar 17	Ali El Muntar	Gaza 1
Apr 17	Dir El Nelah	
18 Apr 17	Tel El Ajjul	Gaza 2
Jun 17	Shellal/El Sha'uth	
Oct 17	Belah	Imara, Karm

5 Nov 17	Khuweilfeh	Gaza 3 [19][20]
1 Dec 17	Bir Saba	Bir Makruneh, Bir El Alaka, Bebron, Wadi El Arab, Burak
22 Dec 17	Jerusalem	
Jan 18	Front Line	Hizmeah, Bir Es Sultan, Beitin, Bireh, Senlac,
Jun 18	Kantara	
Mar 18		Tel Asur
17 Jun 18	Alexandria	Embark Kaiser-im-Hind
21 Jun 18	Taranto (Italy)	Embark train
1 Jul 18	Oost Cappel (France)	
16 Jul 18		Train move south to French area
21 Jul 18	Poiseux	Chateau Thierry engagement
7 Aug 18		Train move north to British area
8 Aug 18	Hezeel	
20 Aug 18	Proven	
1 Sep 18	St Omer	
2 Sep 18	Front Line	
1 Oct 18	Wyschaete Area	Support Lines/Div Res
	Front Line	Aelbeke, Lys Canal, Moen,
30 Oct 18	Harlebeke	Out of Line at rest
4 Nov 18	Moorseele	
14 Nov 18	On Move	Rolleghem, Pottes, Renaix, Floebecq, Soignes,
12 Dec 18	Nr Namur	
20 Dec 18	Fosse	
23 Jan 18	On move	
30 Jan 19	Siegberg (Germany)	
30 Mar 19	Cologne	Remaining cadre
20(?) May 19		Colours Part moved to UK via Catterick
23 May 19	Hereford	Regimental Colours returned to Hereford [21]

When the guns fell silent at 11.00 on the 11 of November 1918 the 1st Battalion The Herefordshire Regiment were out of the line 'at rest' in the area of Moorseele, in central Belgium about 20 km east of Ypres. The strength of the Battalion is not known but it was probably about 450, in November they had received a reinforcement draft of 37, but lost 162 men to wounds and sickness.

Of these 450, possibly 50 or 60 had been pre-war members of the Regiment that had been called up for full time service in August 1914; at last they could look forward to demobilisation and 'going home'. The others were 1914 and 15 volunteers and the Derby Scheme 'conscripts' of 1916, 17 and 18. As they sat 'out of the line' those few original men no doubt spent a few moments recalling their experiences over the last 4 years; remembering the good and the bad times and pals lost.

The heady days of August 1914 where in high endeavour, confidence and enthusiasm they were cheered on by family, friends and the community; they marched off to the war that would be 'over by Christmas'. They had travelled by train to Hereford and then to their war station at Pembroke Dock. By Christmas 1914 nearly 3,000, mainly young men had volunteered for service with The Herefords – so many that a second Battalion was formed. There were few barracks available and soldiers were billeted in private homes [22]. The autumn, winter and spring months were spent in reorganisation and training [23]. The best recruits were selected to join the 1st Battalion and older and unfit soldiers

replaced. Then followed intensive training at individual, unit and formation levels; strong friendships were made that would literally last a lifetime.

By Summer 1915 the Battalion was ready and the men keen to get involved; they were warned for service in India but in July voyaged to Egypt, were reorganised and landed on the beaches at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli on the 8 August. This was their battlefield initiation and suddenly the realities of war were apparent. In the first few days they suffered casualties with over a dozen killed in action and over 200 wounded – the war was now real. The Battalion had performed well and their deeds were acknowledged in a despatch from the CinC General Sir Ian Hamilton.

“Some of the units which took part in this engagement acquitted themselves very bravely. The Divisional Commander speaks with appreciation of one freshly landed battalion of 53rd Division, a Hereford battalion, presumably 1st/1st Herefordshire which attacked with impetuosity and courage between Hetman Chair and Kaslar Chair, above Azmak Dere on the extreme right of the line.”

They had suffered heat, shortage of water and poor food, difficult ground and constant Turkish fire, and the battlefield had developed into stalemate. Then at the end of November, the winter weather arrived with a vengeance over 350 men of the Herefords were evacuated with wounds or illness, many with exposure and frostbite, perhaps 6 men had died from exposure. When the remnants for the Battalion embarked on the 12 December to leave the peninsula only 79 men answered the roll.

The Battalion recovered in Egypt, receiving back those that recovered and reinforcements [24] from the 2nd Battalion in England [25]. They also received ‘comforts’ from well wishers in UK [26] It was Summer 1916 before the Battalion was battle ready and they were firstly employed in the Western Desert protesting Egypt from Sennusi tribesmen from Libya. Then in the Eastern Egypt defences on the Suez Canal and helped repel, at the Battle of Romani, the last Turkish assault against Egypt. The battle had been a turning point and Allied troops went on the offensive crossing the Sinai Peninsula, [27] a slow advance with light railways and water pipelines being built behind them to supply the advancing troops. The Battalion had shared in the defeat of the 1st and 2nd Battles of Gaza, failed Allied attempts to capture the coastal Gaza Strip and open up a route to Palestine. Under the new CinC General Allenby they had been re-equipped, reinforced and subjected to a demanding training programme, but this had paid dividends and despite suffering over 70 fatalities and 150 wounded, at the Battle of Khuweilfeh the Battalion had been successful in holding the high ground and protecting the coastal strip allowing the troops to advance. The advance continued through the bleak Judean Hills [28] and the Battalion suffered a cold and wet time before being present with General Allenby when Jerusalem was liberated from Turkish hands at Christmas 1917. The Turks were weakening but not yet beaten and the Allies continued to push them northwards.

Then in Summer 1918 a reorganisation of the Army took place to make more troops available for the Western Front; the Central Powers had mounted a last desperate assault in March 1918 in an attempt to win the war before the Americans arrived in meaningful numbers and the German nation was starved into submission by the Royal Navy’s blockade. Battalions from the Middle East including the Herefords were to move to France. The Herefords sailed from Egypt for Italy then a 9 day train journey to the Western Front. Whilst still undergoing theatre familiarisation training and getting used to working within their new formations they were sent south to assist the French to exploit a local success. These new units acquitted themselves well, but it was not without cost, the Herefords lost 70 killed and 300 wounded.

After this they had moved backed to the North and taken part in the hard, deliberate, advance eastward from Mount Kemmel and forced a crossing of the Lys Canal, and then in November were out of the line for the last time.

The Commanding Officer received a special letter from the Brigade Commander, Brigadier-General Hilliam in which he wrote:

“Congratulations to you and all ranks of your splendid Battalion for the excellent work done during the three days fighting.”

Whilst they could now look forward to a return to home, this would not come for a while. The Battalion moved and formed part of the Army of Occupation in the Rhineland [28]. In December the first men were demobilised and were home for Christmas, but the last soldiers would not return until May 1919, when the Regimental Colours were returned to Hereford.

Perhaps over 3,000 men had passed through the ranks of the 1st Battalion, 500 had died and many more wounded, many would bear the visible and mental scars for the rest of their lives.

2nd/1st Battalion

The movement of the 2nd Battalion are shown below:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Sep 14	Hereford	On formation as 2 nd Line Bn
Dec 14	Aberystwyth	
Apr 15	Northampton	As part of 205 Bde, 68 Div
May 15	Billericay	North London Defences
Jul 15	Bedford	
Nov 15	Lowestoft	
May 17	Herringfleet	
10 Sep 17		Disbanded

A photograph of the officers of the 2nd Battalion is attached [29] and also a photo of soldiers of the Battalion in tents at Lowestoft [30].

3rd/1st Battalion

The movement of the 3rd Battalion are shown below:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Feb 15	Hereford	On formation as Depot & Training Bn
Feb 15	Abergavenny	
Sep 15	Oswestry	Park Hall Camp
8 Apr 16		Renamed 1 st Reserve Bn
24 Jul 17	Swansea	Merged with 4 Res Bn KSLI
	Prees Heath Camp	48 Trg Res Bn [31]

A photograph of the Officers of the 3rd Battalion is attached [32] and a group of soldiers waiting draft [33].

Supplementary Coy

Battalions could form Supplementary Companies and The Herefordshire Regiment did this in Autumn 1914. These companies were formed from men who had had previous military service either: Regular, Rifle Volunteers or Militia, who were deemed unfit for active service.

They undertook duties in the UK such as key point guards and prisoner of war camp guards.

It appears that these men enlisted into the Herefordshire Regiment, and were allocated a number in the main run and then detached to the Supplementary Coy.

It is not entirely clear where the Herefordshire Regiment Supplementary Coy served but soldiers served as POW and HQ guards in North Wales, Isle of Man and London.

Evidence shows soldiers initially wore the Herefordshire Regiment capbadge with RDC (Royal Defence Corps) shoulder titles [34].

The companies were absorbed into the Royal Defence Corps/Labour Corps and soldiers were transferred and issued with a new regimental number from the Labour Corps series.

Volunteer Training Corps (VTC) – Renamed Volunteer Bn in 1917

It is known that members of the VTC wore the Herefordshire Regimental Capbadge although a VTC capbadge existed. The Volunteer Bn wore the Herefordshire Regimental Capbadge.

The VTC had been formed soon after the outbreak of war in Aug 1914, at this stage it was not accepted as being part of the War Department and therefore was independent of WD control and funding. It was a popular means of service for those men who were over military age or those with business or family commitments which made it difficult for them to volunteer for the armed services.

In Apr 1916 the VTC was accepted by the WD and battalions became Reserve Battalions of their affiliated regiments. A photograph of the Officers on the formation of the Volunteer battalion is attached [35].

With the introduction of conscription (exemption) Tribunals could require those granted either temporary or permanent exemption to serve in the Reserve Battalion.

The basic aims of the Reserve Battalions were to act as Home Defence troops (rather like WW2 Home Guard), and to prepare civilians in advance of their conscription. Service was obligatory; by 1918 the Reserve Battalions had some 285,000 members.

In the manpower crisis of Spring/Summer 1918, they were called up for limited full time service and enabled regulars that they replaced to go to France.

Companies were formed across the county and weekly orders published in the local newspapers. Members were not allocated Regimental numbers and it is not known how many men served with the VTC/Volunteer Bn.

There was also a VTC Transport section, and one was formed in Herefordshire.

Other 'Military' Units

The following organisations wore Khaki uniforms and claimed an association to the County and in some cases The Herefordshire Regiment; often their instructors were ex members of the Regiment.

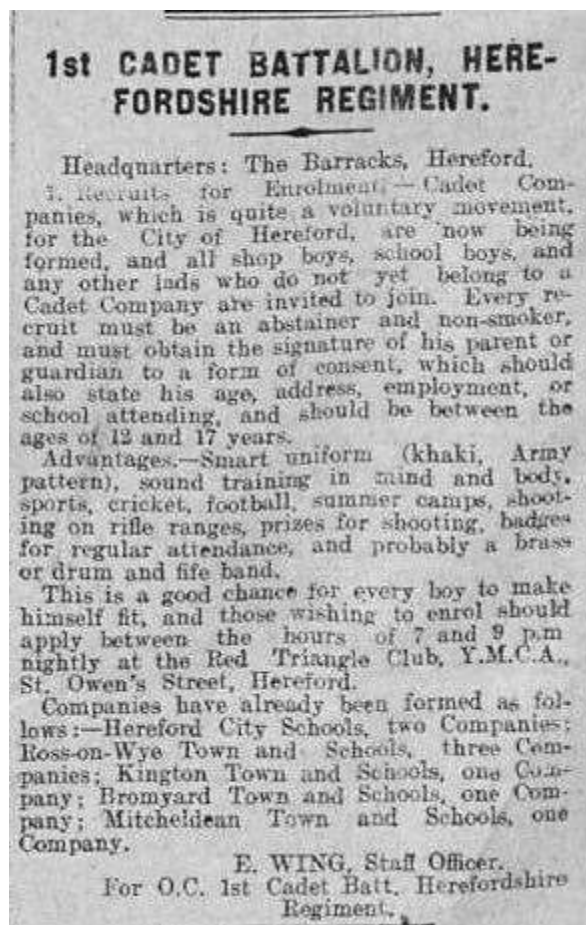
The Officer Training Corps (OTC) (now CCFs) had units in 3 county schools:

Hereford Cathedral School
Hereford High School
Lucton School

They wore their own unit cap badges.

Prior to 1914 member of the OTC were often Commissioned directly into Territorial and Special Reserve units. This continued in the early part of the war, but it was learnt, at great cost, that additional training was necessary.

The Herefordshire Cadet Battalion (now ACF) was formed in May 1918.



The cadet battalion wore the Herefordshire Regiment cap badge.

The Church Lads Brigade (CLB) was a Christian based youth club. It existed prior to 1914; it is not known how many 'detachments' there were throughout the county; one existed in Ledbury. The movement was enthused by the war declaration and mounted 'patrols' in the Ledbury area, probably to the Railway tunnel and viaduct. Later in the war they adopted a khaki uniform. [36]. They wore the CLB capbadge

List of Photographs

	<i>Description</i>
1	Battalion HQ Harold St Hereford
2	Recruiting March 1908
3	QM staff at Annual Camp
4	William Gagg & his 6 sons
5	Mobilisation notice – Pte E Perks
6	Troops parade outside the Drill Hall - Ledbury 5 Aug 1914
7	Troops parade awaiting the train to Hereford - Knighton 2 Aug 1914
8	Troops march through Hereford to Barrs Court Railway Station
9	Volunteers training on Castle Green
10	The Burnt records
11	MG Section
12	Soldiers in Billets
12	RAMC TF on parade Suvla Barracks
13	Papers of Pte J Williams RAMC later Herefordshire Regiment
14	The Regimental Colours deposited in Hereford Cathedral Aug 1914
15	HTS Euripedes
16	Hereford Landing at Suvla Bay
17	Advance at Suvla Bay
18	Romani Post 6
20	Khuwelfeh Graves
20	Khuwelfeh trenches
21	Return of Colours
22	Soldiers in billets
23	Training pl
24	Draft
25	Egypt
26	Comforts label
27	MEF Oasis
28	MEF
29	Army of occupation
30	2 nd Bn x 4
31	Prees Hall Camp
32	3 rd Bn
33	3 Bn Gp
34	Supp Coy
35	VB Offrs
36	CLB x2

Attachments

	<i>Description</i>
A	Casualties
B	Honours & Awards
C	PoWs