

We will remember them

To all whom we have lost this month. Our sincere condolences to family and friends. We remember David Clarke of Petersfield RBL branch and Norrie Bartlett of Yateley and Hawley RBL Branch who passed away recently.

Our mission is to safeguard the welfare, interests, and memory of those who are serving or who have served in the Armed Forces



Invitation to join the Hampshire County Annual Conference

The county annual conference is to be held at the Jubilee Hall, Little Shore Lane, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, SO 32 1 ED on the 17th January 2026. All members are invited to attend. To join the conference as a delegate or visitor please complete the form to notify us of the branch delegate/s and visitors names and lunch order (form a). All the forms mentioned on this page are to be sent directly to Branches from County.

Motions and Royal Charter amendments: proposed motions and amendments to the Royal Charter. Incorporation and schedules for inclusion in the annual county conference agenda must be approved by a branch general meeting, given in writing and signed by the branch secretary and chairman. A template for motions and charter motions (form b) will be sent to branches.

Nominations to County Committee. There are currently three positions on the county committee to be filled. Any member of a compliant Hampshire branch may be nominated for election to the county committee. Please note: elected county committee members will be required to agree and sign the "certificate of acknowledgement of responsibility" a nomination form is enclosed for all vacant positions and for conference venue 2028. (Form C). All county committee nominees are required to provide a CV - a template for CV's is on Form D.

County certificates of appreciation. Branches may apply for the award of a county certificate of appreciation for a branch member who has shown excellent performance at branch or county levels. These are awarded at the discretion of the county committee and are only presented at the county conference. Application forms are obtainable from the MEO. The number awarded by the county in any one year may be limited.

All branches are urged to take part in the county competitions. Application forms for the following awards are distributed with this notice. Shaw and Capper cups (for proficiency and endeavour) (Form E), Howard Memorial Cup (contributions outside the closed period) (Form F), county president's shield (for affiliate groups contributions to the Poppy Appeal) (Form G), business affiliation shield (for a company's contributions to the poppy appeal) (Form H), poppy appeal cup (for promoting the poppy appeal in their area) (Form I). Please note that the deadline to return

all forms for county conference is 30th november 2024. No application forms are required for Stockdale and Foley Cups (branch membership), the buckingham shield (poppy appeal),

Poppy appeal organiser's cup (for exceptional contribution to the Poppy Appeal), the Wells Rose Bowl (county welfare fund), Kendall Cup, 1st placed standard bearer, Kendall Cup 2nd placed standard bearer, Blackman cup 3rd placed standard bearer. Due to the age and fragility of the cups they will now be kept in storage. All winners and runners-up will receive a certificate. Applications will be judged by the Cups Sub-committee.

Conference will start at 10.30am and is anticipated to end no later than 4pm. All returns for inclusion in the annual county conference must reach us by 30th november 2025 unless otherwise stated. Photography, video and audio recording. Official photographers and our events team may capture images and audio during the event. We process this data under the lawful basis of legitimate interests to document the event, inform our wider membership, and promote RBL activities through internal and external media. Images may be published on the RBL website or in internal communications such as circulars, newsletters, and Legion magazine.

If you prefer not to be photographed or recorded, we recommend attending our events online where available. If your attendance raises privacy concerns that cannot be reasonably accommodated, you may wish to refrain from participating. For more information on how we handle personal data, including your rights and how to contact us, please see our privacy notice. Avril Mitchell County Secretary

25 October 1854 - Crimean War charge of the Light Brigade British cavalry attack the Russians at Balaclava.

2 October 1935 - Mussolini's Italian troops invade Abyssinia, beginning an occupation lasting until 1941.

23 October 1942 - General Bernard Montgomery launched major offensive against German forces at El Alamein, Egypt.



On the 11th November 1918 the First World War concluded when the Germans signed the Armistice Agreement at the railway siding in the forest of Compiègne at 05h30. The agreement was made that all hostilities were to stop at exactly 11h00. All forces were instructed to remain fast at their positions in the line and stop all fighting.

In Cape Town, South Africa the casualty lists of all those who were killed or wounded were announced in May 1918 and a local businessman, Mr JA Eagar, suggested to the minister of the church he attended that a period of silence was to be observed as a token of all South Africans who had been killed in the Great War. It was supported by Mr RR Brydon (another city councillor) who had lost his son, Major Walter Brydon who had been wounded three times and had been gassed in France and had been killed in action on 14 May 1918.

In the same month the Mayor of Cape Town, Councillor Harry Hinds wrote a letter to the local newspaper (The Cape Times) to initiate the period of three minutes silence as discussed by Mr Eagar, Mr Brydon and the church padre. This pause was to commemorate all those who had been killed during the war and was to be signalled by the firing of the Noon Gun (an old cannon that was fired daily to indicate the time at noon). It was done for the first time on the 14th May 1918 and signalled all activity in Cape Town to come to a halt where ever a person was, and for them to bow their heads in remembrance in silent prayer for those in the trenches in Flanders. When the city fell silent a trumpeter who was on the balcony of the Fletcher and Cartwright Building on the corner of Adderley and Darling Streets played the Last Post. At the end of the period of silence he then played Reveille.

One member of the congregation of the church where the original discussion took place was a local man by the name of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. His son was also a member of the same battery that Brydons' son served in was also killed in action in France. Fitzpatrick suggested that the period was shortened to two minutes. His reason for this was that the

one minute was to give thanks for all those soldiers who had survived and one minute for all those who died. This was adopted and the daily pause for two minutes continued to be made in Cape Town up to 17 January 1919.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, while on a visit to Great Britain, then wrote a letter to King George V suggesting that a moment of silence was implemented throughout the Empire to remember the fallen and that it should take place on the 11th November every year. On the 7th November 1919 King George V made a proclamation "that at the hour when the Armistice came into force, the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, there may be for the brief space of two minutes a complete suspension of all our normal activities ... so that in perfect stillness, the thoughts of everyone may

be concentrated on reverent remembrance of the glorious dead."

The King's Private Secretary, Lord Stamfordham wrote a letter to Fitzpatrick stating –

*Dear Sir Percy,
The King, who learns that you are shortly to leave for South Africa, desires me to assure you that he ever gratefully remembers that the idea of the Two Minute Pause*

*on Armistice Day was due to your initiation, a suggestion readily adopted and carried out with heartfelt sympathy throughout the Empire.
Signed Stamfordham*

On 7 November 1919 The Times of London carried this message from the King :

"Tuesday next November 11, is the first anniversary of the Armistice, which stayed the world carnage of the four preceding years...it is my desire and hope that at the hour when the Armistice came into force, the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, there may be, for the briefspace of two minutes, a complete suspension of all our normal activities. During that time, except in the rare cases where this may be impracticable, all work, all sound and all locomotion should cease, so that, in perfect silence, the thoughts of everyone may be concentrated on reverent remembrance of the Glorious Dead" DW



The Battle of Vimy Ridge - by Richard Jack





Battle of Waterloo The KDG men from Kingsclere North Hampshire

The King's Dragoon Guards suffered the heaviest losses in the battle on 18th June 1815. They lost 129 men which was 2,5 times the average for their brigade. Seven of the casualties were from Kingsclere, North Hampshire. They were Tp Sgt Maj David Benwell KIA, Pte Richard Hale KIA, Pte George Hill KIA, Pte Joseph Long KIA, Pte Henry White KIA, Pte John Waldron WIA and Pte Samuel Tucker WIA GSW to right thigh who was discharged from the army due to his wounds. The 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards was the largest mounted regiment deployed by the British on the battlefield and had a strength of 583 all ranks. They were under direct command of the Allied Union Brigade, which suffered terrible casualties when they were attacked by the French cavalry. Of these casualties the KDG suffered 279 killed and wounded, including the Kingsclere men.

The Battle of Waterloo took place near the town of Waterloo in Belgium. At the time this area was a part of the Netherlands. It was the final battle of the Napoleonic wars. The belligerents were Napoleon Bonaparte and the French army fighting against the Seventh Coalition (formed by several countries when Napoleon Bonaparte came to power as they believed that France was a threat to the region). It consisted of British forces under command of the Duke of Wellington and Prussian forces under the command of General Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher, Prince of Wahlstatt. Wellington and Blücher's armies were deployed on the north-east border of France at the time of the battle. Napoleon realised that the two forces posed a security threat to France and decided to attack each force separately in an effort to prevent them forming up together for a concerted invasion of France. Napoleon's split his force in two and the bigger force attacked the Prussians on the 16th June at Ligny and smaller force attacked the remainder of the British and Prussian forces at Quatre Bras. Wellington held his ground but the Prussian force were routed by Napoleon, forcing Wellington to withdraw to a position north of Waterloo. The remaining Prussian force formed a rear-guard and withdrew parallel to Wellington pursued by the French and were then engaged at the Battle of Wavre.

Wellington remained at Quatre Bras at this time and received news that the Prussians could render support to him. Wellington then ordered an attack at the Mont-Saint-Jean escarpment, across the main Brussels road. The French attacked him on a number of occasions on the afternoon of the 18th June. The French then committed their last reserves consisting of the French Imperial Guard in the evening. After fierce fighting the French were pushed back and the Prussians were able to break through on the French right flank. The combined Anglo Prussian force at Wellington's position then counter attacked in the centre and defeated the entire French army. This was Napoleons last battle and four days later he abdicated. The coalition forces then advanced on Paris entering the city on 7th July. We remember the men from Hampshire. DW



A Brief Look at PTSD

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is mental health condition and an anxiety disorder. It can develop in individual people who have experienced or witnessed a traumatic event that is physically or emotionally distressing, and often involves the threat of harm or death. The causes are multiple, and can happen to anybody who experiences or witnesses events such as violence, including combat in war time, on an individual level. Statistics show that approximately 4% of all individuals worldwide suffer from PTSD.

The symptoms can include a combination of intense persistent feelings of fear, anxiety, and helplessness and flashbacks, nightmares, and intrusive memories of the traumatic event. The effects are numerous and can disrupt every day life, whether at work, or in social relationships. Individuals with PTSD often try to avoid situations or people that remind them of the traumatic event. This has the effect of limiting their ability to engage in daily activities. PTSD is a complex condition that can have a wide range of symptoms, and each individual's experience with PTSD is unique. Some people may develop PTSD shortly after a traumatic event, while others may not experience symptoms for months or even years.

How Do You Treat PTSD?

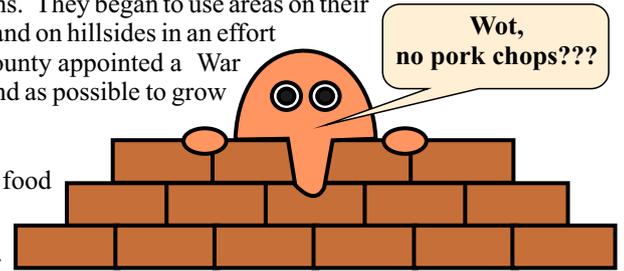
Treatment for PTSD typically involves a combination of medication and psychotherapy. Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is a type of psychotherapy that is often used to treat PTSD. CBT can help individuals identify and change negative thought patterns and behaviours related to their traumatic experiences. Other types of therapy that may be effective for individuals with PTSD include exposure therapy, which involves gradually facing feared situations or memories related to the traumatic event, and eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR), which uses rapid eye movements to process traumatic memories. PTSD can be a serious mental health condition that can significantly impact an individual's quality of life. With appropriate treatment, however, many people with PTSD are able to manage their symptoms and improve their overall well-being. However, there are many individuals around the world struggling with PTSD in areas where they don't have access to the medical care they need. This can cause their PTSD to go untreated and even worsen over time, negatively affecting their overall well-being. Ref Internet.

During World War Two there was always a shortage of food and other commodities. The government of the day encouraged people to “dig for victory”. Farmers were paid to cultivate more on their farms. They began to use areas on their farms that were poorer in soil growing capability and also cultivated land on hillsides in an effort to grow more food. A campaign to “Plough Now” was launched and each County appointed a War Agricultural Committee who were tasked to find as much spare and unused land as possible to grow vegetables and cereals.

The target set by the government was to have 1,700,000 acres of land ready for food production by 1940. This target was met before the due date required.

People in towns and villages were also encouraged to help. The Minister of Agriculture of the time, Rob Hudson, sent out a message to the nation to Dig for Victory in October 1939. Lawns and flower beds were converted into mini allotments to grow food. Seeds were sown and soon many people were providing their own food and some to spare in the effort to feed the nation at war.

Many places were used for this purpose including tennis courts, golf courses, parks and recreational grounds, railway embankments, seaside promenades and bomb sites. Even the moat at the Tower of London was used! Allotment holders and householders produced approximately 10% of the nations food requirement. Every Sunday people gathered around their radios to listen to C.H. Middleton who broadcast useful “growing, harvesting and storing” tips for the amateur agriculturalist of the day. He was the first “celebrity gardener”.



A cartoon character called Chad, popped up all over the country as a humorous protest about the shortages of food. He was always depicted peering over a brick wall and his comment always began with “Wot ___!”



Old Basing memorial

World War One

Pte George Baker 2nd Hants Regt Gallipoli
 Pte Ernest J Bennett 1st Hants Regt France
 Dvr Thomas Burton RFA Mesopotamia
 Pte Alfred J Clark 197 Labour Coy Abancourt
 A/B Albert S Cross HMS Birmingham
 Pte Henry W Cross 2nd Hants Regt Englebalmer
 Sgt John Dennis RFA East Africa
 Sgt John H. Dodd
 Pte Harry Ford 14th Wilts Regt Egypt
 William H. George
 Pte Samuel J. Harmsworth 8th DLI Havringcourt
 Dvr George Hayes RFA Mesopotamia
 Albert M Ilsley
 Sgt George King 2nd Royal Berks Regt Vimy Ridge
 Lt Col H.J. Maddocks 9th Royal Welsh Fusiliers Loos
 Pte Christian Moss 17th Middlesex Regt Somme
 Pte Cain Nash 2/5th Gloucestershire Regt France
 Sgt Percy Painter 36th AIF Passchendaele
 Lt A. Christopher N. Prance MC SW Borderers
 Pte William J. Smith 29th Canadian Infantry Hendecourt
 Pte Frederick R. Smith 11th Hants Regt Somme
 Pte William V. Soper 14th hants Regt
 Pte Frederick A Stopp 2/4th Hants Regt
 Pte George Tigwell 1/4th Hants Regt Mesopotamia
 Pte William Tigwell 1/4th Hants regt Mesopotamia
 Capt George W. Wellstead 11th Hants Regt Loos

World War Two

Leonard W. Cass
 Geoffrey A. Ridge
 Maurice J. Cowdray
 Raymond C Blake
 Leonard R. Fouracre
 Frederick Gunner
 Arthur W. Hedderley
 Frederick T. Tyler
 William Inkpen
 William Kemp
 Sidney J. Paris
 Leonard R. Paris
 Kenneth S. Crisfield
 David D Date
 Charles A. Hine
 Ernest D. Ticehurst

Malaya

Pte Donald Bone 1st Devon Regt (1950)



The Royal British Legion
Copythorne and District Branch
BR 1851 Founded in 1927

Ocean Brass

Presents

A FESTIVAL OF REMEMBRANCE

**Join us in honouring our heros
All proceeds to
The Royal British Legion Poppy Appeal**

**SUNDAY 2 NOVEMBER AT 6pm
COPYTHORNE PARISH HALL
So 40 2 PA**

TICKETS £10-00 (TEL 02380814732)

**Also available at the door.
Refreshments available.**



The Southampton Branch and Club are holding their annual Remembrance Day event on Sunday 8th November. After the service at the Cenotaph everybody is welcome to join us at the Eastgate Street premises for a memorable and enjoyable afternoon. Our ladies will provide a superb free buffet throughout the day.

Please come along and meet up with old and new comrades.
Archie Parsons

SOUTHAMPTON ROYAL BRITISH LEGION REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY 8TH NOVEMBER

Southampton RBL invites all serving personnel, ex-service, Merchant navy personnel to join us for a memorable and enjoyable afternoon after the service of remembrance at the cenotaph.

Buffet food will be provided by our wonderful ladies throughout the afternoon.

This is an annual event and everybody is welcome.

Please come along and meet old comrades, talk and laugh about all the good and bad times and remember those no longer with us.

Bar open from mid-day to 2030 hours.

*We will
remember
them*



Postal Address for Hampshire County Committee
Hampshire & IOW MEO (or Name), Royal British Legion, 199 Borough High St, London SE1 1AA
RBL Website: www.BritishLegion.org.uk, County Website: <http://counties.britishlegion.org.uk/counties/hampshire>
Facebook Page: www.facebook.com/groups/hantscountyrb/ Facebook Email - Hampshire.web@rbl.community
Poppy Appeal - www.facebook.com.poppy.HampshireRBL

Contact us

It's your newsletter!!!

If anyone has any articles that they would like published in the Newsletter then please contact the editor
Colonel (Retd) Dudley Wall MSM (Rhodesia), MMM (SA) with any information or articles by the 20th of the month at:
HampshireLinkDW@yahoo.com

ALL LEGION ENQUIRIES

(including Welfare requests) should be directed to the national call centre

0808 802 8080

County Patron. Lieutenant General Sir Mark Mans KCB CBE DL
County President. Colonel Andrew King. hampshire.president@rbl.community
County Vice President. Brian Soffe
County Chair. Richard Moore. hampshire.chair@rbl.community
County Vice Chair. Vacant
County Treasurer. Ges Brown. hampshire.treasurer@rbl.community
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Deputy Youth Officer. Melvyn Cole
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Conference Committee. Brian Mansi, Avril Mitchell, Melvyn Cole, Pat Prior, Nigel Thomas, Patti Cunningham
Conference Cups Sub-Committee: Brian Mansi, Avril Mitchell, Pat Prior
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Poppy Appeal Manager -
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County Youth Standard Bearer: Amelie Neal
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[Errors and Omissions Excepted](#)

