



1st Buffs (Regular Army)

This was a regular army battalion in existence before the war commenced. At the outbreak of war it was stationed in Fermoy Ireland with the 16th Brigade, 6th Division. On the 19th August 1914 the battalion moved to Cambridge and was billeted in the university grounds. On the 10th September 1914 it landed at St Nazaire, France and rushed to the aid of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) which at that time was in full retreat from fierce fighting at "Mons" in Belgium. Many soldiers in the senior battalion were at this time Boer war veterans. Once in France the battalion fought splendidly. At the end of the war 11th November 1918 the battalion was at Bohain in France. It was later moved to Germany (the only Buffs battalion to enter Germany) and then returned home to Canterbury in 1919. The battalions war losses were about 1,200 men killed.

1914

- 4 August 1914** - Fermoy, Ireland (16th Brigade, 6th Division)
- 12 August 1914** - Left Ireland for Cambridge
- 13 August 1914** - Arrived Cambridge - billeted Christ's College
- 7 September 1914** - To Southampton embarked SS Minneapolis
- 8 September 1914** - Landed St Nazaire, France (16th Brigade, 6th Division)
- 11 September 1914** - Mortcerf
- 12 September 1914** - Moved forward towards Crecy, Jourres, Rocourt, Buzancy, Mont Notre Dame
- 20 September 1914** - Arrived Courcelles (Aisne) relieved 1st Northumberland Fusiliers / 4th R. Fusiliers in frontline (attack repulsed)
- 12 October 1914** - Relieved by French Troops and to Bazoches
- 13 October 1914** - Entrained For Cassel
- 17 October 1914** - Divisional Reserve at Bois Grenier and Rue de Bois
- 18 October 1914** - Advanced to Radinghem with 2nd York & Lancaster Regiment
- 19 October 1914** - In action on the Radinghem Road
- 20 October 1914** - Fell back to wood south of Radinghem
- 23 October 1914** - 100 men killed in action, 57 men wounded at Radinghem (Col Hasler wounded)
- 25 October 1914** - Withdrew to line south of Le Touquet - La Boutillerie Road where C Coy came under attack.
- 24 November 1914** - Relieved by 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry in trenches at Flamengerie Farm.
- 9 December 1914** - To frontline at Flamengerie Farm

1915

- January 1915** - To Armentierres Sector
- 14 March 1915** - Moved by train to Vlamertinghe in support of 27th Division
- 15 March 1915** - Withdrew to Armentierres
- 31 May 1915** - Marched via Beilleul to billets at Wittenhoek
- 1 June 1915** - Started tour in Potijze Sector

1916

2 August 1916 - Arrived Ampier from Poperinghe
4 August 1916 - To Puchevillers
7 August 1916 - Acheux
9 August 1916 - Frontline Trenches south of Beaumont Hamel
14 August 1916 - Beaussart
20 August 1916 - Frontline Trenches
27 August 1916 - Bertrancourt
28 August 1916 - Ampier
29 August 1916 - Naours
9 September 1916 - Rainneville
7 September 1916 - Corbie
8 September 1916 - Bois des Tailles
11 September 1916 - German Wood and Wedge Wood
15 September 1916 - Attack on the Quadrilateral (Supporting 8th Bedford's). Battalion decimated!
19 September 1916 - To Morlancourt
21 September 1916 - Trenches West of Morval
24 September 1916 - German attack repulsed
25 September 1916 - In action between Morval and Lesboeuifs
26 September 1916 - To La Briqueterie
1 October 1916 - Meaulte
7 October 1916 - Trones Wood
8 October 1916 - Ginchy
21 October 1916 - Meaulte
22 October 1916 - Daours
23 October 1916 - Huppy (entrained at Pont-Remy for Bethune)

6th Division

HQ 6th Division

Divisional Headquarters Staff

16th Infantry Brigade

1st Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

1st Shropshire Light Infantry
2nd York & Lancs Regiment
16th T.M Battalion

18th Infantry Brigade

1st West Yorkshire Regiment
11th Essex Regiment
2nd Durham Light Infantry
18th T.M Battalion

71st Infantry Brigade

9th Norfolk Regiment
1st Leicestershire Regiment
2nd Notts & Derby Regiment
71st T.M Battalion

Divisional Troops

HQ Divisional Artillery

2nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (21,42,58, 87 Batteries)
24th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (43,110,111,112 Batteries)
X/6 Trench Mortar Battery, Royal Field Artillery
Y/6 Trench Mortar Battery, Royal Field Artillery
6th Division Ammunition Column

HQ Divisional Engineers

12th Field Company, Royal Engineers
459th (West Riding) Field Company, Royal Engineers
509th Field Company, Royal Engineers
6th Divisional Signal Company

Pioneers

11th Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment

Machine Guns

6th Company, Machine Gun Corps

6th Divisional Train

17th Company, Army Service Corps
19th Company, Army Service Corps
23rd Company, Army Service Corps
24th Company, Army Service Corps

Medical Units

16th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps
17th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps
18th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps





2nd Buffs (Regular Army)

4 August 1914 - Wellington, India (85th Brigade, 25th Division)

16 November 1914 - Sailed from Bombay, India

23 December 1914 - Landed Plymouth (85th Brigade, 28th Division at Winchester)

17 January 1915 - Sailed Southampton and Landed France

25 October 1915 - Sailed Marseilles for Egypt

30 October 1915 - Landed Alexandria, Egypt

November 1915 - To Salonika, Greece (85th Brigade, 28th Division)

This was a regular army battalion in existence before the outbreak of war. 4th August 1914 it was stationed at Wellington, Madras in India. On 16th November 1914 the battalion embarked on the Cunard ship "Ultonia" which was old slow and fearfully crowded owing to the 2nd battalion East Yorkshire Regiment being also on board. On 23rd December 1914 the battalion arrived in Southampton and went straight to Winchester in Hampshire. The battalion found itself in the 85th Infantry Brigade under Brigadier A.J Chapman. The 85th Infantry Brigade was part of the 28th Division under Major General Bulfin. On the 17th January 1915 the battalion embarked for Havre in France and landed there the next day. When the war ended in September 1918 the battalion was still in the 85th Brigade 28th Division in Macedonia north of Lake Doiran (Greece). It was the only Buffs battalion to serve in the Salonica campaign. The battalions entire war losses were 720 men killed (excluding officers).



3rd (Special Reserve) Buffs

Depot, Howe Barracks, Canterbury

Lieutenant Colonel H.D Hirst (Commanding Officer 1914)

Major W.A Eaton (Second in Command 1914)

8 August 1914 - Moved to The Citadel, Dover (Where it remained for the duration)

The 3rd Battalion was tasked with finding recruits, training them and providing drafts for field deployment with frontline battalions. The reserve battalion formed in Canterbury existed to train new recruits and to supply the other field battalions with reinforcements. For the duration of the war it remained in Dover as a training depot. The depot's war losses were 50 men killed. Most of these lost their lives in training related accidents.

When the war broke out Lieutenant Colonel H.D Hirst commanded the 3rd Battalion at Canterbury. On 8th August 1914 the battalion mobilised (about 500 strong) and marched overnight to the Citadel in Dover where it remained for the duration of the war. At Dover Colonel G.V Daughlish (late commanding officer of the 1st Buffs) was appointed as Commanding Officer of the 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). During the Great War these officers served in The Buffs Depot at Canterbury and Dover. They are listed in the Regimental History (Col R.S.H Moody) –

Major F Bradley Dyne

Major R.G.A Marriott DSO

Major G.A Porter

Major A.H Tylden-Pattenson DSO (Adjutant)

Captain H.H.C Baird DSO

Major W Tufnell MBE

Captain V.T Dampier-Palmer OBE (Recruiting Officer)

Captain Kelsey Burge (Agricultural Officer)

Major H Paine (Late Cheshire Regiment)

Major G Croft (Quartermaster) (Late Royal Sussex Regiment)

Regimental Sergeant Major (RSM) J.W Harris

Company Sergeant Major (CSM) G Holmes

Colour Sergeant F.H Wright

Colour Sergeant F.H Sheppard

Orderly Room Clerk F Freeman



4th Buffs (1st Line Territorial Force)

4 August 1914 - Canterbury (Kent Brigade, Home Counties Division)
30 October 1914 - Sailed from Southampton to India where Home Counties Division was broken up
26 July 1915 - Sailed for Aden (Arabian Peninsular) (44th Division)
February 1916 - Returned to India (Remained for the duration)

4th Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

HQ Company

The Buffs Drill Hall, St George's Place, Canterbury, Kent

A Company

Canterbury Platoon
Birchington Detachment
Broadstairs Platoon

B Company

Canterbury Platoon
Chartham Detachment
Ash Detachment
Wye College Detachment (provided 44 volunteers)

C Company

Canterbury Platoon
Littlebourne Detachment
Wingham Detachment
Nonnington Detachment

D Company

Folkestone Platoon
Hythe Detachment

E Company

Sittingbourne Platoon
Sheerness Platoon

F Company

Herne Bay Platoon
Whitstable Platoon

G Company

Margate Platoon
St Nicholas at Wade Detachment
Westgate Detachment

H Company

Dover Company

Sponsored Cadet Corps Units

Chatham House Cadet Corps (Ramsgate)
Depot Royal Marine Cadet Corps (RM Depot Deal)
Herne Bay Colege Cadet Corps (Herne Bay)
New College Cadet Corps (Herne Bay)

This was The Buffs first 1st line territorial battalion in existence before the outbreak of war. The battalion was formed at Canterbury in 1912 as part of the Kent Brigade Home Counties Division. It was moved to Dover for a short period before moving back to Canterbury in September 1914. On the 30th October 1914 the battalion sailed from Southampton for India. The battalion was sent to Kamptee where it took up garrison duty. This allowed regular army units to be released and sent home for deployment in France. On the 26th July 1915 the battalion sailed from India to Aden. In February 1916 the 4th battalion returned to India where it remained for the duration of the war. The battalion's war loss was about 100 men killed.





2/4th Buffs (2nd Line Territorial Force)

September 1914 - Formed Canterbury (202nd Brigade, 67th Division)

November 1914 - Ascot (202nd Brigade, 67th Division)

April 1915 - Provided 1 Company for [Kent Composite Battalion](#) (Gallipoli)

May 1915 - To Ashford

November 1917 - Disbanded (Personnel deployed to other Buffs battalions)

Formed in Ashford by Lieutenant Colonel Skey in September 1914. Moved to Sunninghill and Ascot briefly before being stationed at Rochester. Later moved to Sevenoaks. In May 1915 the 2/4th and the 2/5th battalions each furnished one company for a Kent composite battalion. This composite battalion was moved to the Gallipoli peninsular where it saw considerable action. Meanwhile Lieutenant Colonel Atkinson was in command of the 2/4th battalion about the middle of 1915 and a year later the battalion returned to Ashford. There were very numerous drafts found and sent overseas by the 2/4th. These drafts generally went to the 4th Battalion in India but there were some notable exceptions for instance, in August 1916 nearly four hundred men went to France to serve with the 18th and 19th battalions of The London Regiment and to the Kings Royal Rifle Corps (KRRC). The 2/4th Buffs was disbanded in August 1917 and its men were transferred to the other Buffs second and third line territorial battalions.





3/4th Buffs (3rd Line Territorial Force)

July 1915 - Formed Canterbury and Ashford ((Home Counties Reserve)

December 1915 - To Cambridge

8 April 1916 - Became a Reserve Battalion

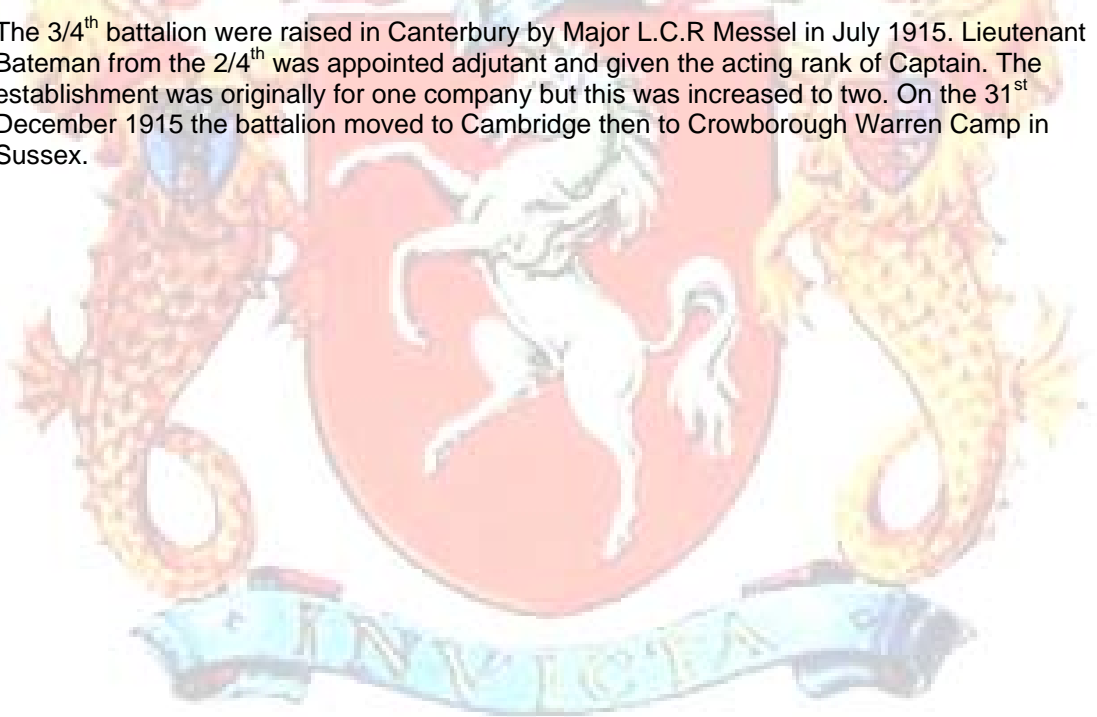
1 September 1916 - Absorbed 3/5th Battalion

November 1916 - To Tunbridge Wells

November 1917 - To Crowborough Warren Camp, Sussex

November 1918 - To Tunbridge Wells (Home Counties Reserve Brigade, Territorial Force)

The 3/4th battalion were raised in Canterbury by Major L.C.R Messel in July 1915. Lieutenant Bateman from the 2/4th was appointed adjutant and given the acting rank of Captain. The establishment was originally for one company but this was increased to two. On the 31st December 1915 the battalion moved to Cambridge then to Crowborough Warren Camp in Sussex.





1/5th (Weald of Kent) Buffs (1st Line Territorial Force)

- 4 August 1914** - Formed Drill Hall, Ashford (Kent Brigade, Home Counties Division)
August - September 1914 - to Canterbury then to Sandwich and back to Canterbury
30th October 1914 - Sailed from Southampton for India in S.S "Corsican" (Lt Col Munn-Mace)
3 December 1914 - Landed India placed in Jubbulpore Brigade at Kamptee
December 1915 - Landed Basra (Iraq) Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force (M.E.F)
December 1915 - Placed in 35th (Indian) Infantry Brigade, Tigris Corps under *Lieutenant-General Sir Fenton Aylmer*
February 1916 - 35th (Indian) Infantry Brigade became Corps Troops
12 May 1916 - 35th (Indian) Infantry Brigade placed in 14th Indian Division

Formed in 1912 at the Drill Hall, Newtown Road, Ashford (used for a number of years as the former Ashford Royal Mail sorting office demolished in 1986 to make way for the ugly International Rail Terminal). Known in the Ashford area as "Ashford's Own". This was the Buffs second 1st line territorial battalion. Many Ashford men passed through its ranks during the Great War and many sadly never returned home. Most of the casualties that never returned home still lie in shallow graves in Mesopotamia (Iraq) which is where the battalion saw most action. Ashford provided the Headquarters staff and two full companies of men drawn from the town of Ashford. In late October 1914 the 5th Buffs sailed from Southampton to India on the ship "Corsican". The battalion disembarked Bombay December 2nd December 1915. It then proceeded to Kamptee where it formed part of the Jubbulpore Brigade. Some elements of the 5th Buffs proceeded to Nagpur for guarding duties. In December 1915 the battalion landed in Mesopotamia (Iraq) and immediately proceeded to Basra with the 35th Indian Brigade. The enemy here was the Turkish Army which had aligned itself to the Central Powers lead by Germany. The battalion was engaged for the next couple of years in 7th Indian Division fighting in and around Kut, Amara, Baghdad and Basra. "Ashford's Own" remained in Iraq until December 1919. It finally returned home to Ashford in January 1920. At the end of hostilities the 5th battalion's war casualties were recorded as:

22 officers Killed
280 other ranks killed
26 officers seriously wounded
533 other ranks seriously wounded

44th (Home Counties) Division

Kent Brigade

5th Buffs (East Kent Regiment)
Headquarters
Drill Hall, Newtown Road, Ashford, Kent
Lieutenant Colonel Munn-Mace (Commanding Officer)
Major James Schofield Fraser (Second in Command)

A Company
2 Cranbrook Platoons
Benenden Detachment

B Company
2 Hawkhurst Platoons
Sandhurst Detachment

C Company
Headcorn Platoon
Staplehurst Detachment
Marden Detachment
Sutton Valence Detachment

D Company
Horsmonden Platoon
Goudhurst Detachment
Lamberhurst Detachment
Brenchley Detachment
Yalding Detachment
Paddock Wood Detachment

E Company
Ashford Platoon
Pluckley Detachment
Bethersden Detachment
Aldington Detachment
Hamstreet Detachment

F Company
Ashford Company

G Company
Tenterden Platoon (East Cross)
Lydd Detachment (Church Lane, Lydd)
Woodchurch Detachment
New Romney Detachment
Appledore Detachment
Wittersham Detachment
Rolvenden Detachment

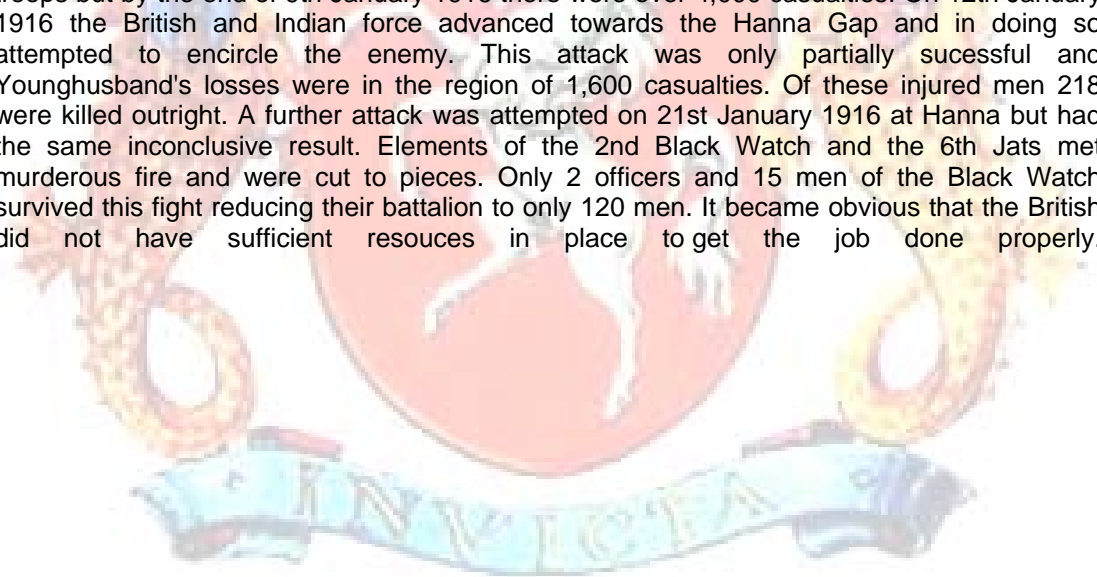
H Company
Ashford Company

Sponsored Cadet Corps Units
Ashford Grammar School Cadet Corps

"Tigris Corps"

Lieutenant-General Sir Fenton Aylmer

The remit of the "Tigris Corps" was the relief of Kut where Major General Charles Townshend's 6th (Indian) Division was under siege and trapped by superior numbers of Turkish troops. The first of Aylmer's re-inforcements the 28th (Indian) Brigade was sent straight upriver as soon as it disembarked at Basra. Rivercraft were scarce at first and Aylmer experienced great difficulty assembling enough boats to transport troops upriver towards Kut. When the 7th Division Royal Engineers eventually arrived they began constructing a rough makeshift road from Shatt-el-Arab to Amara. It took up to 10 days to travel this distance by road. Intelligence available to Aylmer told him that Nur-ud-Din had 5 Divisions totalling 22,500 men available to him supported by about 72 artillery pieces most of which were believed to be surrounding Kut. On 4th January 1916 the 7th Indian Division preceded by the 16th Indian Cavalry Brigade and supported by 3 gunboats, set off to advance on both sides of the River Tigris. After setting off Aylmer received a message from Townshend stating that 2 Turkish divisions had been seen moving past Kut towards Aylmer's position. By nightfall on the 4th January 1916 Youngusband's 7th Division was 5 miles from Sheikh Sa'ad where 10,000 Turkish troops lay in wait. Youngusband hoped to hold the enemy at Sheikh Sa'ad by attacking both sides of the River Tigris. Dawn on the 6th January 1916 found the area steeped in mist. At 0900 hours the 28th Brigade advanced 4 miles towards the enemy who had by now entrenched ready for an attack. The 28th Brigade found itself cut off from the main attacking force. The Turks had placed cavalry behind them cutting off their flank. They launched their attack at 14.30 hours and took the Turkish frontline, but at considerable cost - 1,000 casualties the 2nd Leicestershire's alone losing 16 officers and 298 men! On the other side of the river the main attacking force (including the 5th Buffs) advanced and engaged the enemy. By the end of the day (6th January 1916) the situation was stalemate and British troops entrenched consolidating their precarious positions both sides of the River Tigris. Medical arrangements were scandalously inadequate and were made worse by constant rain and mud. Wounded men were placed on open barges and transported down the river towards Basra without any medical attention whatsoever! Provision had been made for 250 wounded troops but by the end of 9th January 1916 there were over 4,000 casualties! On 12th January 1916 the British and Indian force advanced towards the Hanna Gap and in doing so attempted to encircle the enemy. This attack was only partially successful and Youngusband's losses were in the region of 1,600 casualties. Of these injured men 218 were killed outright. A further attack was attempted on 21st January 1916 at Hanna but had the same inconclusive result. Elements of the 2nd Black Watch and the 6th Jats met murderous fire and were cut to pieces. Only 2 officers and 15 men of the Black Watch survived this fight reducing their battalion to only 120 men. It became obvious that the British did not have sufficient resources in place to get the job done properly.



"Tigris Corps"

Commanding General: Lieutenant-General Sir Fenton Aylmer

28th Infantry Brigade

2nd Leicestershire Regiment
51st Sikhs
53rd Sikhs
56th Rifles

35th Infantry Brigade

Brigadier-General G.H.B Rice / W.M Thompson
5th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)
37th (Indian) Dogras
97th (Indian) Deccan Infantry
102nd (Indian) King Edward's Own Grenadiers

19th Infantry Brigade

Brigadier-General Denny
1st Seaforth Highlanders
92nd (Indian) Punjabis
125th (Indian) Napier Rifles

Additional Un-brigaded Units

128th (Indian) Pioneers
4th Hampshire Regiment
67th Punjabis (1 Company)
1st Provisional Battalion (drafts for Kut Garrison)

Engineers

13th Company, Miners and Sappers
3 x Brigade Signal Sections
1 x Brigade Section of a Signals Company
4 x Wireless Stations

Artillery

9th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (8lb Guns x 6)
20th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (18lb Guns x 6)
28th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (18lb Guns x 6)
1/1st Sussex Battery, Royal Field Artillery (15lb Guns x 4)

Heavy Artillery Brigade

72nd Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery (5 inch Howitzers x 4)
77th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery (5 inch Howitzers x 4)
A Section of 104th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery (4 inch Guns x 2)

Mountain Artillery

23rd Mountain Battery, Royal Field Artillery (4 Guns)

Cavalry

6th Indian Cavalry Brigade
"S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery (4 Guns)
14th Hussars
7th Lancers
33rd Cavalry
4th Cavalry
Cavalry Brigade Ammunition Column
Cavalry Brigade Signal Troop

Royal Flying Corps

2 Aircraft

Transport

1,353 Pack Mules

865 carts with draught Animals

Medical

No 20 Combined Field Ambulance

No 3 Combined Field Ambulance (Half of Company)

No 18 Cavalry Field Ambulance (1 x British Section, 1 x Indian Section)

No 131 Indian Cavalry Field Ambulance

No 1 Field Ambulance

No 5 Field Ambulance

No 6 Field Ambulance

Maritime Units

H.M Gunboat "Butterfly"

H.M Gunboat "Dragonfly"

H.M Gunboat "Cranefly"

H.M Gunboat "Gadfly"

Reinforcements 4th January 1916

21st Indian Infantry Brigade

Brigadier-General C.E de M Norie

2nd Black Watch

6th Jats

9th (Indian) Bhopal Light Infantry

2nd Rajputs

Unbrigaded Units

41st Dogras (joined 19th Infantry Brigade)

62nd Punjabis

7th Division HQ Staff

7th Division Ammunition Column

61st Howitzer Battery (4.5 inch Howitzers x 6)

On 12 May 1916 the 5th Buffs was moved from the Tigris Corps into the 14th Indian Division -

14th Indian Division

35th (Indian) Infantry Brigade

Brigadier-General G.H.B Rice / W.M Thompson

5th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

37th (Indian) Dogras

97th (Indian) Deccan Infantry

102nd (Indian) King Edward's Own Grenadiers

128th (Indian) Pioneers

36th (Indian) Infantry Brigade

37th (Indian) Infantry Brigade



2/5th Buffs (2nd Line Territorial Force)

September 1914 - Formed Ashford by Colonel The Vicount Goschen (from Hawkhurst)

November 1914 - To Ascot (202nd Brigade, 67th Division)

April 1915 - Provided 1 Company for [Kent Composite Battalion](#) (Gallipoli)

May 1915 - To Ashford

November 1917 - Disbanded (Personnel deployed to other Buffs battalions)

Formed at the Drill Hall Newtown Road, Ashford in September 1914. The battalion's first commanding officer was Colonel C Hawley-Williams late of the 4th Queens Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). His second in command was Major The 2nd Viscount George J Goschen (later made hon Colonel of the Battalion). The battalion belonged to the Second Line Kent Infantry Brigade and like its brother the 2/4th moved considerably around the country including Ashford, Ascot and Bracknell successively. In May 1915 one company of the battalion was amalgamated with a company of the 2/4th to form a Kent Composite Battalion which was moved overseas to Gallipoli. The 2/5th provided vast numbers of drafts to the overseas battalions and many Ashford men passed through its ranks during the war.





3/5th Buffs (3rd Line Territorial Force)

July 1915 - Formed Canterbury and Ashford ((Home Counties Reserve Brigade)

December 1915 - To Cambridge

8 April 1916 - Became Reserve a Battalion

1 September 1916 - Absorbed 3/5th Battalion

November 1916 - To Tunbridge Wells

November 1917 - To Crowborough Warren Camp, Sussex

November 1918 - To Tunbridge Wells (Home Counties Reserve Brigade, Territorial Force)

The 3/5th battalion were raised in Canterbury and Ashford by Major Charles P. Kingsland of the 2/5th battalion. In 1915 the battalion was moved to Cambridge and billeted at Trinity College. In 1916 it moved to Crowborough Sussex having sent a large draft to Mesopotamia. From this time onwards the battalion existed purely to provide drafts for the 1/5th Buffs in Mesopotamia. On 1st September the battalion was amalgamated with the 3/4th battalion and was eventually known as the 4th (Reserve) Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).





1/6th Buffs (New Army K1)

August 1914 - Formed Canterbury (New Army K1 Service Battalion)

August 1914 - To Colchester and Purfleet, Essex (37th Brigade, 12th Division)

November 1914 - To Shorncliffe, Folkestone

5 November 1914 - Sandling Camp (too muddy moved to private billets)

December 1914 - To billets at Lyminge and Elham

February 1915 - To Aldershot

June 1915 - Landed France (Boulogne) (37th Brigade - Brig Gen G.A Fowler) (12th Division - Major-General James Spens CB / F.D.V Wing CB)

Battle of Somme 1916

1 July 1916 - At Millencourt (12th Division)

2 July 1916 - To trenches facing Ovillers

3 July 1916 - In action attacking German line (casualties 274 men)!!

9 July 1916 - To Warloy

11 July 1916 - To Louvencourt

21 July 1916 - Bertrancourt

24 July 1916 - Louvencourt

25 July 1916 - Bertrancourt

3 August 1916 - Frontline Trenches Ovillers (attacked enemy) Ration Trench captured

7 August 1916 - Relieved to Martinsart Wood then back to frontline

10 August 1916 - Bouzincourt

13 August 1916 - Hedauville

14 August 1916 - Lealvillers

15 August 1916 - Bus-Les-Artois

17 August 1916 - Grand Rullecourt (Arras Sector)

30 September 1916 - Arrived Albert

3 October 1916 - Frontline Trenches at Guedecourt

7 October 1916 - Attacked Rainbow Trench (failed withdrew to Longueval at midnight)
battalion almost destroyed - only 40 men survived. 367 casualties!!!!

13 October 1916 - Residue of battalion (40 men) to Pommiers Redoubt

20 October 1916 - Ribemont

22 October 1916 - To Arras Sector

Formed at Colchester Essex in August 1914 as part of Kitchener's first army (K1). Moved to Colchester and Purfleet in 37th Brigade 12th Division. In November 1914 the battalion moved to Sandling Camp near Shorncliffe Folkestone then in February 1915 to Aldershot. The battalion was in 37th Infantry Brigade, 12th Division. In June 1915 the battalion landed at Boulogne in France.

[Lance Corporal 6707 W.R Cotter VC](#) of the 6th Battalion won the Buffs only Great War Victoria Cross whilst engaged in fighting near Bethune on the Somme. This award was made posthumously as Cpl Cotter later died of his wounds. The full citation and story for this award can be read in the Kent VC Register.

The 6th Battalion ended the war at Rumeleges east of Orchies. During the war the 6th battalion lost 702 men and 56 officers killed. Over 4,864 men were wounded. This loss represents the equivalent of nearly six full size battalions!

12th (Eastern) Division

Major General F.D.V Wing

35th Brigade

7th Norfolk Regiment
9th Essex Regiment
1st Cambridgeshire Regiment

36th Brigade

9th Royal Fusiliers
7th Royal Fusiliers
5th Royal Fusiliers

37th Brigade

6th Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)
7th East Surrey Regiment
6th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)
6th Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

Divisional Support

Artillery

66th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
67th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
68th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
69th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
55th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

Royal Engineers

71st Field Company, Royal Engineers
72nd Field Company, Royal Engineers
88th Field Company, Royal Engineers

Logistics

120th Company, Army Service Corps
121th Company, Army Service Corps
122th Company, Army Service Corps
123th Company, Army Service Corps

Medical

39th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Service Corps
40th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Service Corps
41st Field Ambulance, Royal Army Service Corps

Veterinary

24th Mobile Veterinary Section, Army Veterinary Corps



6th Buffs (New Army K1)

1915

Lieutenant Colonel W.A Eaton (Commanding Officer)
Major C.P Lloyd (Second in Command)
Captain T Wheeler (Adjutant)
Lieutenant N Linwood (Quatermaster)
Lieutenant A.D.R Terry (Transport Officer)
Lieutenant J.R Driberg (Royal Army Medical Corps)
Regimental Sergeant Major (RSM) W Jeffries
Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant (RQMS) A.J Scragg
Lieutenant D.K Anderson
A Company
Major B.E Furley
Lieutenant H.W Brodie
Lieutenant T.H Crowther
2nd Lieutenant J.C Page
2nd Lieutenant C.W.B Marsh
2nd Lieutenant D Lambert
B Company
Captain R.P Wedd
Captain Lord Teynham
Lieutenant C.D Gullick
2nd Lieutenant J.C.T Leigh
2nd Lieutenant S.A Erle-bach
C Company
Captain C.E.G Davidson
Lieutenant P.A.C Kelsey
Lieutenant R.O.C Ward
2nd Lieutenant C.E.H Druitt
2nd Lieutenant C Bainbridge
D Company (Cory's)
(250 men from Cory & Son Limited, Canterbury)
Captain G.B.T Friend
Major A Soames DSO
Lieutenant R Hodgson
Lieutenant A.L Gullick
2nd Lieutenant G.H Greig (Son of M.D of Cory's)
2nd Lieutenant R.H Williams



1/7th Buffs (New Army K2)

- September 1914** - Formed Canterbury (New Army, K2 Service Battalion)
September 1914 - To Purfleet, Essex (55th Brigade, 18th Division)
April 1915 - To Colchester, Essex
May 1915 - To Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire
July 1915 - Landed France (Boulogne) (55th Brigade, 18th Division) The birth place of the 7th Battalion was Purfleet in Essex with 55th Brigade 18th Division. **April 1915** - Moved to Colchester in Essex.
May 1915 - It was moved to Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.
July 1915 - Landed Boulogne France.
Battle of Somme 1916
1 July 1916 - Battalion moved forward to La Pree Wood. Then attacked at Montauban (all objectives taken)
4 July 1916 - Withdrew from Pommiers Line
5 July 1916 - Bronfay Farm
7 July 1916 - Celestines Wood
12 July 1916 - Maltz Horn Farm area
13 July 1916 - In action Trones Wood (B Coy heavy casualties with 7th Queen's, D Coy at Maltz Horn Trench)
18 July 1916 - Relieved to Grove Town Camp
21 July 1916 - Entrained Mericourt for Longpre
23 July 1916 - Racquinghem near St Omer
11 September 1916 - Arrived Puchevillers
25 September 1916 - Hedauville
27 September 1916 - Crucifix Corner
29 September 1916 - Thiepval Sector
30 September 1916 - In action Schwaben Redoubt (Thiepval)
6 October 1916 - Relieved to Hedauville
7 October 1916 - Candas
15 October 1916 - Gezaincourt
16 October 1916 - Herrisart
17 October 1916 - Albert
22 October 1916 - Frontline (Fabeck Trench)
26 October 1916 - Albert
3 November 1916 - Fabeck Trench
6 November 1916 - Frontline (Regina Trench)
8 November 1916 - Albert
9 November 1916 - Warloy
14 November 1916 - Ovillers
16 November 1916 - To frontline (Ovillers)
18 November 1916 - Attacked Desire Trench

The 7th Battalion ended the war at Pommereuil east of Le Cateau. The battalion's war losses were 1,062 men killed.

18th (Eastern) Division

53rd Infantry Brigade

10th Essex Regiment
8th Royal Berkshire Regiment
7th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)
53rd T.M Battalion

54th Infantry Brigade

11th Royal Fusiliers
2nd Bedfordshire Regiment
6th Northamptonshire Regiment
54th T.M Battalion

55th Infantry Brigade

7th Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)
7th Buffs (East Kent Regiment)
8th East Surrey Regiment
7th Queen's Own (Royal West Surrey Regiment)

Divisional Troops

Artillery

82nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
83rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
84th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
85th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

Royal Engineers

79th Field Company, Royal Engineers
80th Field Company, Royal Engineers
92nd Field Company, Royal Engineers

Logistics

150th Company, Army Service Corps
151st Company, Army Service Corps
152nd Company, Army Service Corps
153rd Company, Army Service Corps

Medical

54th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps
55th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps
56th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps

Veterinary

30th Mobile Veterinary Section, Army Veterinary Corps

Cavalry

C Squadron, Westmorland & Cumberland Yeomanry



1/8th Buffs (New Army K3)

- 12 September 1914** - Formed Canterbury (New Army, K3 Service Battalion)
- 12 September 1914** - To Shoreham, Sussex (72nd Brigade, 24th Division)
- June 1915** - To Blackdown, Aldershot, Hampshire
- 1 September 1915** - Landed France (Boulogne) (17th Brigade, 24th Division)
- Battle of Somme 1916**
- 25 July 1916** - Arrived on the Somme (Longueau)
- 25 July 1916** - Marched to Le Mesge
- 31 July 1916** - Bois de Tailles
- 1 August 1916** - Sandpit Camp
- 8 August 1916** - To Bernafay Wood
- 18 August 1916** - Attacked at Waterlot Farm (took Machine Gun House) casualties 358 men! Battalion Decimated!!!
- 21 August 1916** - Supported 3rd Rifle Bde in attack
- 23 August 1916** - Withdrew to Bray
- 25 August 1916** - Buire-sur-L'Ancre
- 31 August 1916** - Pommiers Redoubt
- 1 September 1916** - Deville Wood manned support line
- 2 September 1916** - Moved forward to attack Deville Wood (high casualties from shellfire with 9th East Surrey's)
- 3 September 1916** - In action at Wood Lane Trench at noon
- 5 September 1916** - withdrew from frontline at Delville Wood to Fricourt
- 6 September 1916** - Yaucourt-Bussus
- 19 September 1916** - To Vimy Sector
- 13 February 1918** - Disbanded at Hancourt, France (Personnel to 1st and 6th Buffs)

Formed at Canterbury 12th September 1914 and commanded by Lt Col Romer. Moved to Shoreham Sussex as part of 72nd Brigade 18th Division. December 1914 moved to billets in Worthing. Returned to Shoreham briefly then in June 1915 was moved to Blackdown near Aldershot. On 1st September 1915 the 8th battalion landed at Boulogne in France with 17th Brigade 24th Division. The 8th battalion was disbanded at Hancourt France on 13th February 1918 and all personnel transferred to the 1st and 6th Battalion's The Buffs. The battalion's entire war losses were 585 men killed (excluding officers).

8th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

Colonel F.C Romer CB CMG (Commanding Officer)
Major D.F Robnison (Second in Command)
Captain F.W Watson (Adjutant)
Lieutenant A Barton (Quartermaster)
Lieutenant E.T Smith (Machine Gun Officer)
Lieutenant J.R Spensley (Royal Army Medical Corps)

A Company

Major Guy Warden
Captain A.M.C Hollist
Lieutenant F.D Montgomerie
Lieutenant T.H Taylor
2nd Lieutenant E.F Corner
2nd Lieutenant E.C Wanstall

B Company

Captain W Howard
Captain A.G Hamilton
Lieutenant P.F.J Brine
2nd Lieutenant G.L Thorp
2nd Lieutenant Hon H.E.J Robnison
2nd Lieutenant R.B Carrow

C Company

Captain Shervington
Captain C.H Cardozo
Lieutenant G.A.P Jones
Lieutenant C.H Herepath
2nd Lieutenant J Vaughan
2nd Lieutenant G Lindley

D Company

Captain J Kekewich
Captain W.D Johnson
Lieutenant J.L Samuelson
Lieutenant V.S Daniell
Lieutenant S Vaughan
Lieutenant B.H Pickering

24th Division

71st Brigade

9th Norfolk Regiment
9th Suffolk Regiment
8th Bedfordshire Regiment
11th Essex Regiment

72nd Brigade

8th Royal West Surrey Regiment (sent to 17th Bde February 1918)

8th Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

8th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)
1st North Staffordshire Regiment

73rd Brigade

9th Royal Sussex Regiment
13th Middlesex Regiment
2nd Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)

Support Troops

Artillery

106th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
107th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
108th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
109th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

Royal Engineers

103rd Field Company, Royal Engineers
104th Field Company, Royal Engineers
129th Field Company, Royal Engineers

Logistics

194th Company, Army Service Corps
195th Company, Army Service Corps
196th Company, Army Service Corps
197th Company, Army Service Corps

Medical

72nd Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps
73rd Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps
74th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps

Veterinary

36th Mobile Veterinary Section, Army Veterinary Corps

Cavalry

A Squadron, 1/1st Glasgow Yeomanry





9th Buffs (Reserve)

October 1914 - Formed The Citadel, Dover as a K4 Service Battalion (95th Brigade, 32nd Division)

10 April 1915 - Became a 2nd Reserve Battalion (7th Reserve Brigade)

May 1915 - To Purfleet, Essex

September 1915 - To Shoreham, Sussex

April 1916 - Returned to the Citadel, Dover where it remained for the duration

The 9th Buffs was tasked with finding recruits, training them and providing drafts for field deployment with frontline battalions. Its purpose was identical to that of the 3rd Buffs although on the outbreak of war unlike the 3rd battalion, the 9th battalion did not exist. Formed at The Citadel Dover in October 1915 under the command of Major Layborn it was raised as a normal Service Battalion. Shortly after its inception the authorities decided that the 9th battalion was instead to be used as a Reserve battalion. In May 1915 the battalion moved to Purfleet in Essex. In September 1915 it moved to Shoreham in Sussex. On 8th April 1916 it returned to Dover as part of the 29th Training Reserve. The battalion remained in Dover as a training battalion supplying drafts to reinforce the operational battalions overseas. The Buffs Regimental History lists these officers and men belonging to the 9th Buffs in 1914 -

Lieutenant Colonel R.A Reith (Commanding Officer)

Captain Hickman

Lieutenant G Dunster (Quartermaster)

Captain Courtney-Hood (Adjutant)

Regimental Sergeant Major (RSM) Edwards

Quartermaster Sergeant Winstanley

95th Brigade

The Citadel, Dover, Kent

9th Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

10th East Surrey Regiment

14th Royal Fusiliers

15th Royal Fusiliers

Reference is made in Dover newspapers during the war that the Royal West Surrey Regiment also maintained a permanent presence in the Citadel, Dover.



10th (Kent Yeomanry) Buffs

(Almalgamation of the 2 Kent Yeomanry Regiments)

1 February 1917 - Formed Sollum, Egypt from combining dismounted Yeomanry troops from the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles and the Queen's Own (West Kent Yeomanry).

March 1918 - Attached to 230th Brigade, 74th (Yeomanry) Division (The "Broken Spur Division")

May 1918 - Sailed from Egypt

7 May 1918 - Landed Marseilles, France (230th Brigade, 74th (Yeomanry) Division)
The 10th battalion was formed on Egyptian soil on the 1st February 1917. The battalion drew its strength from soldiers from the dismounted yeomanry battalions which were at that time in Egypt. Most of the soldiers were from the Royal East Kent Yeomanry in Sollum and the Queen's Own (West Kent Yeomanry) who were quartered in Matruh near Alexandria. The 10th battalion The Buffs was born! The strength of the battalion was 46 officers and 875 other ranks. The battalion was given to 230th Brigade 74th (Yeomanry) Division. The 10th battalion saw action in Palestine and Gaza before fighting in the Battle of Nebi Samwil. In December 1917 the battalion was at Jerusalem fighting the Turkish army. On the 7th May 1918 the battalion landed in France and remained there until the war ended in November 1918. The 10th battalion ceased to exist on 21st June 1919. Its casualties numbered 8 officers and 152 men killed, and 24 officers and 486 men wounded.

"Yeoman Service"

Lt Col Franklin Lushington

(Published by The Medici Society Limited, London 1947)

[1/1st Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles](#)

The commanding officer in 1908 was [Colonel Lord Harris GCSI, GCIE, TD, ADC](#). In 1909 Colonel E Frewen took over command. The Adjutant was Captain F.J Dupre. The yeomanry battalions were originally formed to supplement the regular cavalry divisions but in most cases they were dismounted and served as infantry.

The REKMR which formed part of the **South East Mounted Brigade**, was commanded by [Lieutenant Colonel The Earl of Guildford](#) when orders to mobilize were received on 4 August 1914, and to concentrate in the Broad Oak area of Canterbury. **Vicount Milner** (the Secretary of State for War) resided at **Sturry Court, Broad Oak, near Canterbury, Kent**. Vicount Milner (1st Earl Milner) bought the house in 1906. Milner agreed to turn the house and grounds over to the 1/1st Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles for military purposes. In 1916 Earl Milner took over as Secretary of State for War from Lord Derby. In 1921 Earl Milner married Violet Maxe widow of Lord Edward Gascoyne-Cecil, and mother of George Cecil. After Milne's death in 1929 Sturry House was used extensively by King's School, Canterbury.

On the outbreak of war the sole equipment of the Mounted Rifles consisted saddles, rifles, and two machine guns. Horses started to arrive in the middle of August, but it was not until October 1914 that the Regiment was fully equipt with weapons and transport. By this time many men had left the 1/1st Regiment to form the Second Line 2/1st Regiment and to take up commissions. In the beginning of 1915 the Regiment moved from Sturry House to the **Polo Ground at nearby Canterbury**. It remained at the Polo Ground until 22 September 1915. On that date the Regiment (513 strong) entrained at Canterbury for Liverpool,

embarking on the "Olympic" on 23 September 1915, for an unknown destination. The secret destination turned out to be Lemnos via Alexandria, Egypt where the Regiment was to prepare for field deployment on the Gallipoli Peninsular. Three days after the Regiment arrived at Lemnos, it was trans-shipped and landed on the Gallipoli Peninsular at Cape Helles where it was continuously in action from October 1915 to January 1916 when the Regiment was evacuated (alongside all remaining British and Imperial forces). On 11 February 1916 the Regiment was at Sidi Bishr in Egypt. From the day the Regiment had left Canterbury it had been dismounted and was tasked with fighting as a traditional infantry Regiment. Once back in Egypt after the Gallipoli fiasco hopes were running high that the Regiment would be re-mounted. It was a very bitter disappointment therefore to all ranks to learn that the **South East Mounted Brigade** was to be amalgamated with the Eastern Mounted Brigade (Norfolk Yeomanry, Suffolk Yeomanry and Welsh Horse) to form a new dis-mounted Brigade - **3rd Dismounted Yeomanry Brigade!**

It was about this time that the Regiment suffered the loss of Lieutenant Colonel. The Earl Guildford who was evacuated to the UK suffering from disease. Command of the Regiment was given to **Lieutenant Colonel O. Moseley-Leigh**. After service in the Suez Canal Zone, the Regiment moved to Sollum on the Western border of Egypt in July 1916. Shortly after this move the three squadrons were formed into two companies of dis-mounted infantry -

1 Company

Chatham Troop (Formerly West Kent Yeomanry)
Dover Troop (Formerly REKMR)
Gillingham Troop (Formerly West Kent Yeomanry)
Rochester Troop (Formerly West Kent Yeomanry)
Thanet Troop (Formerly REKMR)
Waldershare Troop (Formerly REKMR)

2 Company

Ashford Troop ((Formerly REKMR)
Canterbury Troop (Formerly REKMR)
Faversham Troop (Formerly West Kent Yeomanry)
Folkestone Troop (Formerly REKMR)
London Troop (Formerly REKMR)

In the beginning of 1917 the REKMR with the **West Kent Yeomanry** was formed into the **10th (Yeomanry) Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)**. The Buffs unit became part of the **74th (Yeomanry) Division** on 21 March 1917. The new Buffs battalion left Sollum Egypt 23 March 1917 travelling by sea to Alexandria where it disembarked for Sidi Bishr. Early in April 1917, the Regiment left Egypt for Palestine, marching via Kantara, Sheik Zawieh, and Belah to the vicinity of Gaza. **The 74th (Yeomanry) Division** was placed in Reserve for the **Second Battle of Gaza**.

From April 1917 to October 1917, the Battalion had a strenuous time with little fighting, but much digging and even greater discomfort. Wadi Ghuzzi, Wadi Nukabir, Wadi Levi, Tel-el-Fara and Khan Yunis are names which the Yeoman of 1917 will never forget. They will always bring back memories of intense heat by day, extreme cold by night, shortage of clean water, and a superabundance of dust, flies and every form of torment!

At the end of October 1917 the Battalion took part in the **Battle of Beersheba**, after which it was withdrawn to Karem for rest and re-equipment. Then began the job of pushing "Jonny Turk" northward through the Plain of Sharon, Esdud, Hamsukerih, Kutrah, Latron and Beit Nuba. On 7 December 1917 the Battalion reached Kubeibeh and took part in the **Battle of Jerusalem** which was finally captured on 9 December 1917. Northwards again towards Beit Manana and onto Ramillah after which the Battalion was withdrawn to Moiya Wadi near Bethlehem where it spent Christmas 1917. Christmas parcels from home didn't arrive until the following February (1918)!

During the early part of 1918 the Battalion was employed on road making, a strenuous and back-breaking job in such intense heat. In March 1918 the Battalion went back into the line to relieve the **231st Brigade** in front of Yebrouk. The following day the Battalion attacked and captured the town of Yebrouk and advanced to a high ridge over-looking the Nablus Road. Pushing on, Et Tell was reached, after which the battalion was withdrawn to Reserve. This was the last action the 10th Buffs took part in in the Palastine theatre. On 13 April 1918 the Battalion marched to railhead at Ludd where it entrained for Kantarah via Gaza. From Gaza the Battalion marched to Alexandria, Egypt where it embarked on the P&O liner "SS Malwa" for France and the Western Front. They reached Marseilles France 6 May 1918.





1st (Home Service) Garrison Buffs

29 April 1916 - Formed Dover

1917 - Became 2nd Battalion Royal Defence Corps and remained at Dover.

Formed at Dover Citadel on 29th April 1916 and in August 1917 became the 2nd Battalion Royal Defence Corps. The battalion remained in the UK on garrison duty for the duration of the war. They wore the Buffs Cap badge. Not much is known of its movement but it was certainly at Dover and Rochester/Chatham during the Great War guarding the ports and naval bases there.





The Buffs Volunteers ("Kent Volunteer Fencibles")

The best way to describe the Volunteers is to compare them to the Second World War Home Guard (Local Defence Volunteers).

On 6 August 1914 a letter appeared in the Times Newspaper signed by Mr Percy A Harris advocating the forming of a **Kent Volunteer Training Corps** (V.T.C). At the end of the month the War Office vetoed the raising of volunteer military units, but gave sanction to organise "Civilian" Volunteer Training Corps. These "training" units quickly sprang up all over the country and began to recruit for the overseas armies. The Kent Volunteer Training Corps was created and a County Commandant appointed (Lord Harris). By the end of 1915 the **Volunteer Act 1915** was passed in parliament which awarded military status and rank to those who volunteered for service in the VTC's. Most volunteers were too old to serve overseas, others were from reserved occupations whose indispensable business or employment absolutely prevented them from joining the Territorial Force. Lord Harris the County Commandant from Throwley near Faversham took charge of the volunteers and called it the "**Kent Volunteer Fencibles**". Their capbadge was based upon the Invicta Prancing Horse with the letters K.V.F on the top. In August 1916 the War Office, taking the matter more decidedly in hand decided to absorb the Volunteer units into the formal County Infantry Regiment structure. Four "volunteer" Infantry battalions were formed from the **Kent Volunteer Fencibles** into volunteer Buffs infantry battalions -



1st Volunteer Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

70 Marine Parade, Hythe, Kent

Hon Commandant - Lieutenant Colonel Rt Hon Earl Beauchamp KCMG

Commanding Officer - Brigadier General W Tylden

Second in Command - Captain G.C Elliott

Captain F.B Whatley (Adjutant)

Captain C Twopeny (Assistant Adjutant)

Captain J.T Blount (Quartermaster)

Captain H.R.J Willis

Captain R.M Bourne

Captain I.P Hodgson

Captain F.B Hulke

Captain A.M Evanson

Captain C Dixon

Lieutenant W.R Richardson

Lieutenant A.R Bowles

Lieutenant E.D Fitzgerald

Lieutenant W.P Matthews

Lieutenant C.C Flashman

Lieutenant H Stainer

Lieutenant A.E.R Kennedy

Lieutenant W.R Mowll

Lieutenant A.K Mowll

Lieutenant L.B Watson

Lieutenant J Richardson (Medical Officer RAMC(V))

Second Lieutenant S.B Hulke

Second Lieutenant Lord W.H Northbourne (Hon Colonel 3rd Home Counties Brigade RFA)

Second Lieutenant E Lawrence

Second Lieutenant R.W.A Pryer

Second Lieutenant W.T Barron

Second Lieutenant G Wilson

Second Lieutenant C.G Molyneux

Second Lieutenant J.H Lewis

Second Lieutenant A.G Cook

Second Lieutenant E.M Birch

Second Lieutenant W.R Wood



2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

Drill Hall, St Peters Lane, Canterbury, Kent

Commanding Officer 1916 - Major J.C Tattershall

Captain C.H Aitkin (Second in Command)

Captain F.W Wacher

Captain C Terry

Captain H Kitto

Captain C.W.G.H Wheler (Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles) (Adjutant)

Captain W.H Hamilton (Quartermaster)

Captain H.O Preston (Medical Officer) (RAMC(V))

Lieutenant J Sanderson

Lieutenant F.M Carson

Lieutenant W Muggerridge

Lieutenant D Grant

Lieutenant J.E Riordan

Lieutenant P.A Ellis

Lieutenant A.H.W Ingram

Second Lieutenant E.C Harris

Second Lieutenant W.L Pickford

Second Lieutenant L Greensted

Second Lieutenant C Wacher

Second Lieutenant S.A Robertson

Second Lieutenant E.H Wix

Second Lieutenant C.G Neame

Second Lieutenant E Hardy





3rd (Volunteer) Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

The Banks, Broadstairs, Kent

Hon Colonel - Lt Col Vicount Northcliffe of St Peter's
Commanding Officer 1916 - Major General C.F Browne CB, DSO

Commanding Officer 1917 - Major H.T Guillick

Captain A.W Matthews (Second in Command)

Captain C.S Reed

Captain T Horne

Captain B.M Cushing

Captain E.K Rowe

Captain J.G Smith (Adjutant)

Captain S Shea (Quartermaster)

Captain A F Street M.D (Medical Officer) (RAMC(V))

Lieutenant A.H Cox

Lieutenant G.T Rogers

Lieutenant W.F.G Saull

Lieutenant G.M Norton

Lieutenant J.J Cornelious (Assistant Adjutant)

Lieutenant P.L Webster

Lieutenant J.H Robinson

Lieutenant J.A Forde

Second Lieutenant A.L.S Champion

Second Lieutenant H.E.E Jeston

Second Lieutenant W Coleman

Second Lieutenant G.E Venner

Second Lieutenant C.M Poole

Second Lieutenant C.R Beaumont

Second Lieutenant W.J Gardner

Second Lieutenant A.J Thyne

Second Lieutenant A.J.W Smith

Reverend C Moor (Chaplain)



4th Volunteer Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)

Drill Hall, Ashford, Kent

Hon Colonel - Lieutenant Colonel Vicount Goschen (From Hawkhurst)

Commanding Officer 1916 - Major H.E. Twisleton Wykeham- Fiennes

Commanding Officer 1917 - Major W.R. Fitzhugh

Captain L.H. Browning (Second in Command)

Captain J. Lintott (Adjutant) (Royal Sussex Regiment)

Lieutenant W.E. Sawbridge Earl-Drax (Assistant Adjutant)

Lieutenant F. Strouts

Lieutenant F.R.B. Hinde (Medical Officer) (RAMC(V))

Reverend G.L. Thorp (Chaplain) (Late Captain Glos V. Art)

Captain A.J. Burrows

Captain A. Morely

Lieutenant G.W. Perkins

Lieutenant H.E. Ward

Lieutenant W.L.C. Turner

Lieutenant H.S. Norton

Lieutenant S.C. Rogerson

Lieutenant A.J. Houghton

Lieutenant E. Cameron

Lieutenant F.G.J. Ford

Lieutenant F.D. Morford

Lieutenant E. Finn

Lieutenant T.B. Cheeseman

Lieutenant E.C.C. Holder

Second Lieutenant E.H. Humphries

Second Lieutenant J.M.A. Poncia

Second Lieutenant F.C. Giddy

Second Lieutenant C.W. Noakes

Second Lieutenant R.H. Rumens

