

ATHENA SOURCES IN THE HISTORY OF WORLD WAR I

THE GREAT WAR... I WAS THERE!

Undying Memories of 1914–1918



“第一次世界大戦の記憶を後世に伝え残すために!”

大戦終結から20年を経て、さまざまな階層の人々が綴ってきた戦争体験を大量の写真とともに掲載。
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The Great War ... I Was There! (1938-1939) について

The Great War ... I Was There! は、第一次世界大戦が終結して20年後の1938年に、「ありありとした記憶を、霞んでしまう前に」後世に伝え残しておくことを掲げて刊行されました。戦争に参加した人々、戦争を目にした人々の、それぞれの体験や記憶が時間を追って掲載されています。

版元はデイリー・メール傘下のアマルガメイトド・プレス、同社の著名な編集者 John Alexander Hammerton が担当。第一次世界大戦終結後しばらく間をおいて刊行されたこと、戦時下の体験が署名入りで掲載されているという点で、弊社の第一次世界大戦資料シリーズ既刊

3点とは性格の異なる独特の資料といえます。

具体的にこのアンソロジーは、その時までには本、雑誌や新聞にすでに発表されていた戦争体験談の引用や抜粋を主としながら新たに書き下ろされた文章が加えられたもので、またこれらの書き手もごく普通の兵士をはじめ、司令官、軍医や医療従事者、政治家、外交官、作家、ジャーナリストと幅広く、まさに多様な記憶が集められて構成されています。また数千枚もの写真が併せて用いられて非常にビジュアルな内容ですが、ここで初めて公開されたものも含まれていて大変貴重です。

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*109 April 1916

POET'S MEMORIES of TRENCH WAR

'A Dirty, Bloodthirsty, Wearisome Place'

by Edmund Blunden



AUTHOR: AT-4048
The blunder was one of the many great mistakes and even all literature who were selected at Oxford's Hospital which had had its home at Bournemouth since 1906 so that it is particularly appropriate that the author would have served in the Royal Sussex Regiment.

The author, who wrote what is universally accounted one of the greatest of all the war memoirs, "Undertones of War" named in the Royal Sussex Regiment in France and Flanders. For the war Mr. Blunden the Hawththornden, Tokyo University poet and soldier.

wakened value of almost to death, carried down at such times, perhaps contrary to human nature, this battalion, is enlisted together surely a calamity.

*111 April 24, 1916

I Saw DUBLIN in REVOLT

When Irish Rebels Fled from Flames

by Desmond Ryan



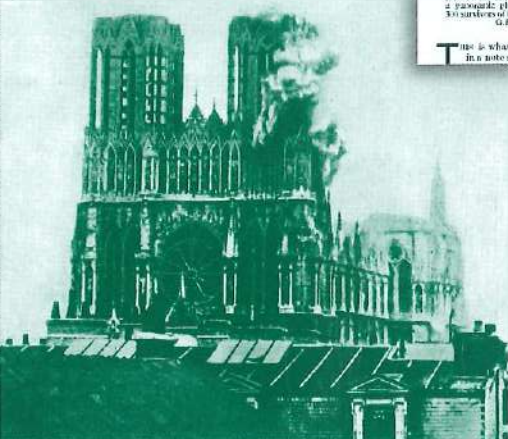
IRISH INSURGENT
Among the three General officers of the Irish Volunteers, who organized the rebellion, was Desmond Ryan. He is seen in the center of the group, part of a famous photograph showing some 30 members of the cabinet of the Dublin G.P.O. in 1916.

To add to the difficulties with which during the year 1916 Great Britain was surrounded on all sides, open revolt broke out in Dublin on Easter Monday, April 24. The rebel Sinn Feiners seized the principal public buildings and declared the Irish Republic. Anticipated help from Germany was not forthcoming, and the rising was suppressed after much bloodshed. Mr. Desmond Ryan, author of "Remembering Sinn" and "The Invisible Army," was a member of the Irish Volunteers. He was imprisoned and released at the end of July 1916.

of traffic has selected our curiosity as we marched through the average holiday crowds and soldiers who are strolling with their girls past College Green.

Admitted to Larkin's palace was our own special. The Volunteers are "out" and Ireland is rising. It is evident from the excited atmosphere to be seen 'a watch on the railway line' and 'fill all vessels with water.' Rifles and fluted

IT WAS ALL THE SAME TO TOMORROW
When the Irish rebels fired their first shot at the British in Dublin, they took the shot but the country was not yet a republic, and it was not until the signing of the Treaty of Commerce that the Republic of Ireland was established.



証言記事の書き手の大半がイギリス人ですが、ドイツ、ニュージーランド、オーストラリア、南アフリカ、カナダ、USA など他国の人が書いたものも含まれています。寄稿した著名人には、著述家では Arthur Machen、J. M. N. Jeffries、John McCrae、Max Pemberton、Philip Gibbs、H. W. Nevinson、William Beach Thomas、H. M. Tomlinson、Francis Brett Young、政治家では Lloyd George、Winston Churchill、Lord Beaverbrook、女性では May Sinclair、Viscountess Rhonda、Sylvia Pankhurst、Mrs C. S. Peel、H. Pearl Adam の名が見られます。本誌は、すべての人に手ごろで手に入れやすい価格とするために

分割して週刊とされ、1938年9月から1939年9月までの51週に渡って刊行されました。現存するほとんどが全3巻ないし全4巻に製本されていますが、例外的にすべての号の表紙と裏表紙が残されているものがあり、それを見ると、各号の内容で証言されている事柄に対し、編集部には続々と送られてきた読者である元兵士たちの反応が掲載されていて大変貴重です。弊社ではこの51号すべての表紙・裏表紙を含め、4巻に製本されたオリジナルを複製します。ちなみに最終号の刊行月が次なる大戦の開戦の時であったことはこの雑誌の性格を考察するうえで重要かもしれません。

439 October 15-16, 1917
Hopeless HEROISM Against FLAME and MUD
Passchendaele Pill Boxes Beat our Attacks
 by Guy Chapman

In Chapter 107, 129 and 131 Mr. Chapman gives a most vivid picture of his experiences with the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry during the battle of Passchendaele. The following is an account of a year of the life and an attack during one of the most crucial periods of the 1st Battalion of the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

It was a quiet day, when, near the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry, we were out with the general staff. I saw a man, who was a sergeant, looking at the sky. He said, "There's something coming, but I don't know what it is." We were all looking at the sky, and the sergeant said, "I don't know what it is, but I don't like the look of it."

Then the sergeant said, "I don't know what it is, but I don't like the look of it." We were all looking at the sky, and the sergeant said, "I don't know what it is, but I don't like the look of it."

and then there was a short and a moment was breathing through the night. "They got in, but we didn't see them," the captain bellowed. "They got in, but we didn't see them," the captain bellowed. "They got in, but we didn't see them," the captain bellowed.

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DESERT CAMPAIGNER
 In this photograph, taken in Cairo after the events narrated in the chapter, Mr. Kelly is wearing Arab dress. He is now Governing Director of Imperial Automobile Company, Ltd., and proprietor of Rolls

* 257 August 1917
I Was With LAWRENCE of ARABIA
When He Blew Up a Turkish Railway
 by S. C. R.

THE author, who was an armoured car driver with the Duke of Westminster's Lancers and with T. E. Lawrence in Arabia, was in close touch with that great Arab rebel against the Turks. In this highly dramatic chapter he describes his first meeting with Lawrence and a journey on which he accompanied the Lawrence-led, and himself ignited, the charges which blew up a vital railway system.

The gorge made it appear as though we were imprisoned between walls hundreds of feet high, and the explosions of the blasting charges echoed there like artillery fire.

When our day's work was finished we crawled under a taramin stretched between two of the cars at the cleared end of the pass, and there an ancient grampophone entertained us with a recording of some old music. Every three or four days we moved our camp a little farther into the gorge. Only when work was in progress was our



As his name alone I heard a soft, melodious voice, which sounded gleeful in those grim surroundings, say, "Is other Arabs. Instead of being a good there was laughter in those days."



COLLABORATED and CHECKMATED STRATEGY
 Here the men, who were sent with their machine guns to the front line, are seen in the trench. The machine gunners are in the foreground, and the machine gunners are in the background.



FROM HAVEL TO "DANGER ZONE"
 Miss Leithbridge began her war work at a hospital near Havel in February 1917, and later in the same year joined the "danger zone." After the capture of the war zone she was in the "danger zone."

The factory in which I worked at Havel was founded in 1910 at the instigation of Lord George (then Minister of Munitions) and was one of the largest factories in the world. It was a factory of 14 acres. The factory covered nearly 300 acres, and was bounded on three sides by a high brick wall. The boundary fence was about five miles. This permitted regular opening of the "shops," with a distance of at least 100 yards between the shops.

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In the morning we were surprised that nothing had come of our K.O., the artillery had maintained a deadly silence to the signal. We had not moved, and in our position, we had not moved, and in our position, we had not moved.

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4317 December 1917-January 1918
WAR Meant NO FOOD, DRESS or COAL for Us
German Girl's Story of Starvation in Berlin
 by Lilo Linke

THE author, who was a child in Germany during the days of starvation which that country suffered under the blockade, tells a heartbreaking story of her experiences. After the war Miss Linke became a member of a left-wing political organization and secretary of a Democrat member of the Reichstag, and in the establishment of the Nazi regime had to flee refuge in this country, where she now lives and writes.



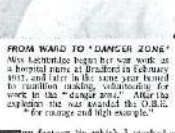
REFUGEE AUTHOR
 Miss Linke was at one time secretary to the Reichstag, and later became a member of the Reichstag, and in the establishment of the Nazi regime had to flee refuge in this country, where she now lives and writes.

We sat each for an hour or more, thousands of flags celebrating them were welcome, because they were exciting. It was fun to invent a holiday for us, and we could only say if one was "dressed." And there, there was no doubt about it, I had more than one opportunity to do so.

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*247 October 23, 1917
A SHELL Took Off MY LEG
Tragedy of a Brave Munition Girl
 by Mabel Leithbridge, O.B.E.

THE risks voluntarily run by girls and women in munition factories, the strenuous work undertaken far beyond their strength, have never been better exemplified than in this moving story by a worker who met a most tragic fate. Miss Leithbridge was mortally wounded in an explosion at Haves (Hindesheim) in October 1917, and tells her sad story with a fine sense of drama. She rose superior to her injuries, and after the war was the pioneer of the theatre camp-stool business.



FROM HAVEL TO "DANGER ZONE"
 Miss Leithbridge began her war work at a hospital near Havel in February 1917, and later in the same year joined the "danger zone." After the capture of the war zone she was in the "danger zone."

I liked my work and made many friends. I found them a jolly, good-natured crowd. Returning from my cotton lunch on the sixth day, I found the girls gathered round a large notice hanging on the wall of Bond Street.

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after the outbreak of the war and shortage began. In the end I had barely a penny without a card. No tea, no milk, no sugar, and I needed them so much, my room was very bare of food. I was covered with a greyish skin, my legs were like sticks, my hair was falling out, and my mind was hounded by a

I was detailed to No. 22 shell, and here an accident almost occurred. On a raised platform of the left-hand side were two large machines containing the "filling mixture." Each was fitted with an inoperative automatic trigger. Immediately below this platform was a long table, at which twelve girls were working. Four girls stood at the machines, holding the mixture into tongs. The contents of each cup were weighed, then tipped into an empty 18-pounder shell. Hot, dry smokes, soaked on the floor were hundreds of shells. I was appointed carrier, and had to carry the filled shells to the machines where they were "reamed."

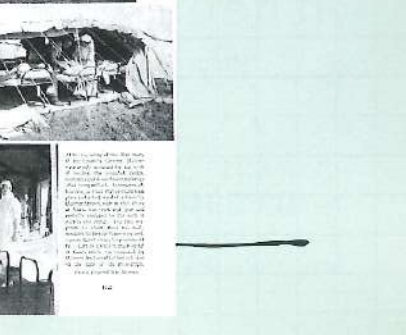
This was the ideal hour for pressing the smokes firmly down into the shell, and so making room for the fuse. Mr. Leithbridge, a girl named Louisa,



"WITERS OF HENRY" AND NEARBY TOO
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children in the street as soon as they were allowed outside, none of them better than ourselves.

Day after day we had to queue up for the longest necessities of life. When I came to London a few years ago and saw the waiting crowds outside the theatres, my mind was haunted by a



"WITERS OF HENRY" AND NEARBY TOO
 This was the ideal hour for pressing the smokes firmly down into the shell, and so making room for the fuse. Mr. Leithbridge, a girl named Louisa,

鮮やかに浮かび上がる大戦の諸相

木畑 洋一 ●成城大学教授

……*The Great War ... I Was There!* は、以上の三つ (*The Illustrated War News*, *The "Manchester Guardian" History of the War*, *The War Illustrated: Album de luxe*) とは異なり、大戦期ではなく、大戦が終わってから20年後に週刊誌として出された雑誌である。第1号の刊行日38年9月29日は、チェコスロヴァキアのズデーテン地方割譲をめぐる英仏などがヒトラーに譲歩したミュンヘン会議の日には他ならない。この雑誌は、次の戦争が迫っているのではないかという予感を抱きはじめていたイギリス人に、第一次世界大戦の一日一日についての人々の記録や回想によって (たとえば、14年の開戦の日については、外交官ハロルド・ニコルソンの文章が採られている)、「戦争についての人間的記録」を提示しようとしたのである。この雑誌の刊行終了が告げられたのは、39年9月19日号であり、9月初めに開始した次の戦争に人々の意識を動員するために新たな歯車が回り始めた時であった。

このように、四つの資料は、同じ大戦を対象としていても、それぞれ内容構成も戦争への視角も異なっており、対象となった読者層にもずれがあったと思われる。一つ一つの資料をひもといっていくことも興味深いが、戦争のさまざまな側面について各資料を比べながら読んでみることもまた有益である。この四つの資料を選んで刊行することを決断したアティーナ・プレスに、敬意を表したい。

2013年配本開始! イラストレイテッド・ロンドン・ニュースが刊行した第一次世界大戦特集。

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