

# Wilfrid Ewart:

## An Inventory of His Collection at the Harry Ransom Center

---

### Descriptive Summary

<b>Creator:</b>	Ewart, Wilfrid, 1892-1922
<b>Title:</b>	Wilfrid Ewart Collection
<b>Dates:</b>	1907-1967
<b>Extent:</b>	2 document boxes, 1 scrapbook, 1 oversize folder (OSF) (0.95 linear feet)
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>The Wilfrid Ewart Collection consists of materials accumulated by John Gawsworth (Terence Ian Fytton Armstrong) for his posthumous volumes of Ewart's writing. These materials include a small number of typescripts and manuscripts by Ewart, research notes, copies of Ewart's correspondence with his family, clippings and copies of Ewart's published articles (often with corrections in Gawsworth's hand), and Gawsworth's own emended drafts of writings by Ewart. Also present are clippings about Ewart and a scrapbook containing reviews of and articles about Gawsworth's volumes of Ewart's writing. The collection is arranged in three series: I. Works, 1907-1967; II. Correspondence and Works by Others, 1924-1967; and III. Scrapbook and Clippings, 1912-1937.</p>
<b>Call Number:</b>	Manuscript Collection MS-01347
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Access:</b>	Open for research

---

### Administrative Information

<b>Acquisition:</b>	Purchase, 1968 (R4350)
<b>Processed by:</b>	Elsbeth Healey, 2010
<b>Repository:</b>	<a href="#">Harry Ransom Center, The University of Texas at Austin</a>

---

## Biographical Sketch

### Wilfrid Ewart, 1892-1922

World War I novelist and essayist Wilfrid Herbert Gore Ewart (1892-1922) was born on May 19, 1892. His father, Herbert Brisbane Ewart, came from a noted military family and served as comptroller to the widow of a Russian nobleman. His mother, Lady Mary "Molly" Ewart, was of aristocratic birth, the youngest daughter of the third Earl of Arran. Despite growing up in the fashionable neighborhood of Belgravia in London, Ewart did not have an easy childhood. He was blind in one eye and had poor eyesight in the other. Moreover, though his father was supportive, his mother would at times fly into rages. For this reason, Ewart and his younger sisters, Angela and Betty, were often sent to stay at the home of their mother's cousin in Buckinghamshire. At nine, Ewart was sent to St. Aubyn's boarding school in Rottingdean, Sussex. There, he grew introverted and acutely sensitive to criticism. He was next educated by a private tutor in Bournemouth before, at the age of fourteen, going to learn of agriculture at a Bottisham farm in the Cambridge fens.

At Bottisham, Ewart began to write about the English rural life around him and developed a love for the writings of Thomas Hardy. While still in his teens, he became one of the country's leading experts on hens. He collaborated with John Stephen Hicks on a book titled *The Possibilities of Modern Poultry Farming* (1909), based on his previously serialized articles for *Farm Life*. He also began writing satirical pieces about the London society and manners he encountered on his visits back to the city.

Despite his bad eyesight and general poor health, Ewart joined the army in the summer of 1914. He obtained a commission, serving as a captain in the Scots Guards. During his wartime service, Ewart met writer Stephen Graham, then a soldier in Ewart's battalion. As an officer, Ewart would have not typically associated with Graham, a conscript who was ten years his senior. But, the two bonded over their mutual interest in literature and writing since, as Graham would recall, the Scots Guards was "not a literary regiment." During the war, Ewart wrote articles, sometimes pseudonymously, about the Scots Guards and combat. After the war, he published a novel, *The Way of Revelation; A Novel of Five Years* (1921), which drew on his wartime experiences. *The Way of Revelation* became a bestseller and was highly praised even at a time when readers were becoming weary of war memoirs and novels.

In 1921, Ewart travelled through Ireland, penning articles for the *Times* about the civil strife between the British and Irish nationalist forces. He then gathered and expanded these pieces for the volume *A Journey in Ireland, 1921* (1922). He also continued writing reviews and articles for periodicals and newspapers. In April of 1922, Ewart suffered a mental and physical collapse, which included the partial paralysis of his fingers. Historian Hugh Cecil suggests that Ewart's always fragile psychology might have been further unbalanced by a combination of the aftereffects of the war, his immersion in the London literary scene, overwork, and personal disappointments. At the urging of Stephen Graham and his wife, Ewart set out to visit the couple and recover with them in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Ewart embarked for the United States in September of 1922. He took with him notes for the history of the Scots Guards during the First World War that he was composing. In New Mexico, Ewart recovered the use of his fingers and began to write again. Though he had planned to spend the Christmas holidays in New Orleans, at the last minute he decided to delay his visit to Louisiana and travel to Mexico first. It was in Mexico City that, having survived the First World War, Ewart met his tragic early death. Near midnight on December 31, 1922, Ewart stepped out onto his hotel balcony to observe the New Year's festivities. He was killed by a stray bullet fired by a reveler celebrating below.

In spite of his death, Wilfrid Ewart's literary career continued. In 1924, Stephen Graham commemorated his friend and fellow writer in his volume *The Life and Last Words of Wilfrid Ewart* (1924). Ewart's own opening chapters on the Scots Guards were gathered alongside material by F. Loraine Petre and Major-General Cecil Lowther in a volume titled *The Scots Guards in the Great War, 1914-1918* (1925). In the early 1930s, John Gawsworth (the pen name of Terence Ian Fytton Armstrong) began editing and publishing posthumous volumes of Ewart's writing, first *When Armageddon Came: Studies in Peace and War* (1933) and then *Scots Guard* (1934), an autobiographical account of Ewart's war and post-war years based on Ewart's letters to his family and published articles. These were followed by two additional posthumous volumes, *Love and Strife* (1936), a novel Ewart had written before *Way of Revelation*, and *Aspects of England* (1937), a collection of Ewart's essays on English rural life.

#### John Gawsworth, 1912-1970

British editor, anthologist, and poet John Gawsworth (1912-1970) was a bohemian and bibliophile who worked assiduously to revive the reputations of writers he felt were unduly neglected. Gawsworth was born Terence Ian Fytton Armstrong on June 29, 1912. His parents, Frederick Percy and Ethel Jackson Armstrong, were divorced when Gawsworth was still a child, and he was raised in London where he attended Merchant Taylors' School.

Following his graduation in 1928, Armstrong began working at the bookstore of Andrew Block in the Soho region of London. Gawsworth was zealous about collecting books and manuscripts and soon met several writers through his various positions in the book trade. He fashioned himself as a "Man of Letters," adopting the nom-de-plume "John Gawsworth." He also wrote and published poetry, including his early volumes *Confession: Verses* (1931) and *Fifteen Poems, Three Friends* (1931). In 1929, he began corresponding with and eventually met writer Arthur Machen, about whom he wrote an unpublished biography. He next focused his attention on the horror and fantasy writer, M. P. Shiel, who was a friend of Machen's and whose reputation was then similarly in decline. When Shiel died in 1947, he bequeathed to Gawsworth the title of "King Juan I of Redonda." Shiel's father had staked a claim on the miniature Caribbean island and had fancifully crowned his son king. In this manner, the already multiply-named Gawsworth received another moniker, the King of Redonda.

In the early 1930s, Gawsworth began publishing horror, mystery, and fantasy anthologies, such as *Strange Assembly: New Stories* (1932), *Full Score: Twenty-five Stories* (1933) and *New Tales of Horror by Eminent Authors* (1934), which contained stories by Machen, Shiel, and others. The Gawsworth-edited anthology *Masterpiece of Thrills* (1936) is notable for being one of the earliest book appearances by writer Lawrence Durrell. Gawsworth's efforts on behalf of fantasy, mystery, and horror writing helped draw renewed attention to this genre.

In his editing, Gawsworth would at times undertake collaborations, revising and completing story fragments by authors such as E. H. Visiak, M. P. Shiel, and Edgar Jepson. During the 1930s, Gawsworth edited four posthumous volumes of Wilfrid Ewart's writing: *When Armageddon Came: Studies in Peace and War* (1933), *Scots Guard* (1934), *Love and Strife* (1936), and *Aspects of England* (1937). Gawsworth's editing of Ewart's work entailed revising previously published essays, and even, in the case of *Scots Guard*, drawing on Ewart's correspondence to produce a first person episodic narrative. Gawsworth also edited volumes of writing by M. P. Shiel, Theodore Wratislaw, E. H. W. Meyerstein, and others.

In the late 1930s, Gawsworth began receiving recognition for his literary and editorial efforts. He became first a member in 1933 and then a Fellow in 1938 of the Royal Society of Literature, before winning its Benson Silver Medal in 1939.

Gawsworth founded *The English Digest* in 1939 and served as its editor until 1941. Following his service in both the Royal Army and the Royal Air Force during World War II, he resumed his work on periodicals. He edited *Enquiry*, a journal of parapsychology and philosophy, *The Literary Digest*, and, most notably, from 1949 to 1952, *The Poetry Review*. The late 1940s also saw the publication of *The Collected Poems of John Gawsworth* (1948), a high point in his poetic career.

Gawsworth's personal life took a difficult turn in the late 1940s. In 1948, he divorced his first wife Barbara Kentish, whom he had married in 1933. He subsequently entered into unsuccessful marriages with Estelle Gilardeau and Doreen Emily Ada (Rowley) Downie, whom he called "Anna." This time period also saw a decline in his literary reputation and his health (he was diabetic and a heavy drinker). By 1969, with little money, he was living an itinerant lifestyle, staying with friends when he could, traveling some, and passing in and out of hospitals. In July of 1970, he was honored in a BBC tribute hosted by Lawrence Durrell, but died soon after of a pulmonary embolism at the Brompton Hospital in London on September 23, 1970.

---

## Sources:

Cecil, Hugh. "Noblesse Oblige: Wilfrid Ewart." *The Flower of Battle; British Fiction Writers of the First World War*. (London: Secker & Wargurg, 1995): 119-153.

Eng, Steve. "John Gawsworth." *Dictionary of Literary Biography, Volume 255: British Fantasy and Science-Fiction Writers, 1918-1960*. <http://www.galegroup.com> (accessed July 31, 2010).

Eng, Steve. "John Gawsworth—Pioneer 'Collaborator.'" *Shiel and His Collaborators: Three Essays on William Thomas Stead, Louis Tracy, and John Gawsworth*. John D. Squires and Steve Eng, eds. (Kettering, Ohio: The Vainglory Press, 2004): 37-42.

Graham, Stephen. *The Life and Last Words of Wilfrid Ewart*. (London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1924).

---

## Scope and Contents

The Wilfrid Ewart Collection consists of materials accumulated by John Gawsworth (Terence Ian Fytton Armstrong) for his posthumous volumes of Ewart's writing. These materials include a small number of typescripts and manuscripts by Ewart, research notes, copies of Ewart's correspondence with his family, clippings and copies of Ewart's published articles (often with corrections in Gawsworth's hand), and Gawsworth's own emended drafts of writings by Ewart. Also present are clippings about Ewart and a scrapbook containing reviews of and articles about Gawsworth's volumes of Ewart's writing. The collection does not include draft materials for the two books that Ewart published during his lifetime: his bestselling novel *The Way of Revelation* (1921) and *Journey in Ireland, 1921* (1922), although photocopies of some of the articles Ewart wrote on Ireland for the *Times* are among the research materials Gawsworth used in compiling *Scots Guard* (1934). The collection is arranged in three series: I. Works, 1907-1967; II. Correspondence and Works by Others, 1924-1967; and III. Scrapbook and Clippings, 1912-1937.

Series I. consists of works by Wilfrid Ewart, including manuscripts and typescripts (some produced by Gawsworth) with handwritten corrections by both Ewart and Gawsworth. Research notes and copies of Ewart's correspondence are also present. This series is organized alphabetically by the title of each work. The series' drafts and emended article clippings document the extent of John Gawsworth's editorial interventions. Of the four posthumous volumes of Ewart's writing edited by Gawsworth, only Ewart's novel *Love and Strife* (1936) is not represented here. Drafts for this novel do, however, appear in the Harry Ransom Center's Terence Ian Fytton Armstrong collection.

Materials for *Scots Guard* (1934), an autobiographical account of Ewart's experiences from the First World War up until his death, constitute the largest collection of documents in the Works series. Gawsworth drew on Ewart's correspondence and published articles to produce the book's first person narrative. Materials for this volume include Gawsworth's typescript and manuscript copies of over eighty letters from Ewart to his family, beginning during the war and dating up until a few days before his death. Other *Scots Guard* materials include article proofs with Ewart's emendations; clippings, photostats, and Gawsworth's manuscript and typescript copies of Ewart's published articles; an advance proof of the volume with minor corrections, and publicity materials. Articles interleaved in the advanced proof copy have been removed to box 1, folder 14, though their original positions are indicated with paper flags.

*When Armageddon Came* (1933) is represented by article clippings, manuscript fragments in Ewart's hand, and manuscript and proof versions of John Gawsworth's preface. *Aspects of England* (1937) is represented by proof, typescript, and manuscript fragments (in Gawsworth's hand). Additional materials in this series include Gawsworth's file of uncollected articles by Ewart, as well as additional individual article drafts and fragments, some of which contain corrections in Ewart's hand. Also present is a composite draft for an unpublished volume of Ewart's journalism titled *Impressions and Reactions*. Gawsworth abandoned this volume when a kit bag containing additional manuscripts was discovered by Ewart's father, Herbert. These newly-discovered materials formed the basis of *Love and Strife* (1936) and *Aspects of England* (1937).

The Works series also includes research notes, drafts, and correspondence from Ewart's fellow officers for the book on the Scots Guards in the First World War that Ewart was preparing at the time of his death. This work was later completed, incorporating chapters by Ewart, by F. Loraine Petre under the title *The Scots Guards in the Great War, 1914-1918* (1925).

Series II. Works by Others consists of letters from Ewart's father, Herbert, and sister, Angela, to John Gawsworth; a letter from Herbert Ewart to writer Stephen Graham, and a typescript for an unpublished article on Ewart by his friend Henry Williamson, titled *A Wild Goose Chase with Gawsworth*.

Series III. consists of clippings of published articles on Ewart and his writing. The folder of press clippings includes over forty-five articles and notices written about Ewart during his lifetime, five photographs of the countryside, a copy of *The White Wyandotte Club Year Book, 1912* containing Ewart's "The Minor Points of a White Wyandote," and Ewart's *Times* obituary notice. A scrapbook contains John Gawsworth's collection of press clippings for *When Armageddon Came* (1933), *Scots Guard* (1934), *Love and Strife* (1936), and *Aspects of England* (1937).

Materials in the collection are in English and are in good condition, with the exception of the clippings scrapbook, which is fragile. A digital copy of the scrapbook is available for access.

---

## Related Material

The Ransom Center's collection of Terence Ian Fytton Armstrong (John Gawsworth) contains a significant amount of Wilfrid Ewart material, including drafts of over seventy articles, seven chapters of *Scots Guard*, and a composite manuscript of *Love and Strife*. Additional Ewart materials are located in the Center's collections of Sir Compton Mackenzie and Alec Waugh.

An additional collection of Wilfrid Ewart's papers is located at the University of California, Los Angeles's Charles E. Young Library. A major collection of Gawsworth is held by the Special Collections & University Archives at the University of Iowa. Further collections of John Gawsworth materials are located at Reading University and the University at Buffalo, State University of New York Special Collections. Drafts of Gawsworth's unpublished biography of Arthur Machen reside at the University of

California, Los Angeles's Charles E. Young Library.

---

## **Index Terms**

### **People**

Gawsworth, John (Armstrong, Terence Ian Fytton), 1912-1970

Graham, Stephen (1884-1975)

Lowther, Hugh Cecil, 1857–1944

### **Subjects**

Authors, English 20th century

Great Britain. Army. Scots Guards--Officers

World War I--Great Britain--Personal Narratives

### **Document Types**

black-and-white photographs

scrapbooks

---

**Series I. Works, 1907-1967***Aspects of England* (1937)

- Manuscript (in John Gawsworth's hand) and typescript draft fragments, undated **Container**  
1.1
- Advanced proof fragment, with photograph of Jordan's Meeting House with  
graves of the Penn family, 20 November 1936, undated **Container**  
1.2
- 'Impressions and Reactions,' composite draft with article clippings and foreword in  
John Gawsworth's hand, undated **Container**  
1.3, OSF
- London, typescript fragment with two corrections in Wilfrid Ewart's hand, and  
printed versions under variant titles with notes in John Gawsworth's hand, undated **Container**  
1.4, OSF
- The Meaning of Christmas, carbon typescript with corrections in Wilfrid Ewart's  
hand, undated **Container**  
1.5

*Scots Guard* (1934)

## Correspondence

- Camphuis & Co. (Laredo, TX), typescript copy, 27 December [1922] **Container**  
1.6
- Dewar, George A. B. (George Albemarle Bertie) ("George"), handwritten  
original and typescript copy, 6 September 1920. **Container**  
1.7
- Ewart, Betty , typescript copies, 31 May 1916, 17 December 1917 **Container**  
1.8
- Ewart, Herbert Brisbane and Mary
- Copies in Herbert Brisbane Ewart's hand, February-March, 1915 **Container**  
1.9
- Typescript copies, 1915-1922 **Container** 1.10-11
- Waddington, Angela [Ewart] (Ginger), typescript and manuscript (in John  
Gawsworth's hand) copies, 22 February 1915, 1 August 1918 **Container**  
1.12
- Typescript correspondence copies, duplicates, 1915-1920 **Container**  
1.13
- Clippings of published articles (pseudonymous and credited), removed from  
advance proof copy, 1915-1921 **Container**  
1.14



Article galley proofs, with minor corrections in Wilfrid Ewart's hand, 1920	<b>Container</b> 1.15, OSF
Clippings of articles from the <i>Times</i> , (published anonymously and later expanded in <i>A Journey in Ireland</i> , 1921), Photostat copies, 17-22 May 1921	<b>Container</b> 2.1
Transcription in John Gawsworth's hand of <i>Country Life</i> article, I: The Coast, undated	<b>Container</b> 2.2
Typescript copies of passages from <i>Land and Water</i> and <i>Country Life</i> articles, with John Gawsworth's corrections and additions, undated	<b>Container</b> 2.3
Advance proof copy of first edition, with corrections and additions in John Gawsworth's hand, circa 1934	<b>Container</b> 2.4
Publicity materials, undated	<b>Container</b> 2.5
Note by John Gawsworth describing the present collection of <i>Scots Guard</i> manuscript materials, 24 February 1967	<b>Container</b> 2.6
<i>The Scots Guards in the Great War, 1914-1918</i> , research notes, with correspondence to Wilfrid Ewart from his fellow officers, 1922, undated	<b>Container</b> 2.7
Tale of Crimea, with John Gawsworth's handwritten corrections, undated	<b>Container</b> 2.8
True Story of a Wood, typescript with handwritten corrections in Wilfrid Ewart's and John Gawsworth's hands, circa 1916, undated	<b>Container</b> 2.9
'Uncollected Articles,' manuscript (in John Gawsworth's hand) and typescript copies and clippings, 1907-1923	<b>Container</b> 2.10-11, OSF
War, carbon typescript with Wilfrid Ewart's handwritten corrections, undated	<b>Container</b> 2.12
<i>When Armageddon Came</i> (1933)	
Article clippings, 1920-1922	<b>Container</b> 2.13
Manuscript fragments in Wilfrid Ewart's hand, undated	<b>Container</b> 2.14
'Note,' manuscript preface draft in John Gawsworth's hand and printed proofs with Gawsworth's handwritten corrections, undated	<b>Container</b> 2.15
'Fragments,' manuscript, typescript, and printed fragments, with corrections in Wilfrid Ewart's hand, undated	<b>Container</b> 2.16, OSF



**Series II. Correspondence and Works by Others, 1924-1967**

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| Ewart, Herbert Brisbane. Letters to John Gawsworth and Stephen Graham, 1924, 1931-1937   | <b>Container</b><br>2.17 |
| Waddington, Angela [Ewart]. Letter to John Gawsworth (Terence Ian Fytton Armstrong), 8 September 1934                                | <b>Container</b><br>2.18 |
| Williamson, Henry. A Wild Goose Chase with Gawsworth, carbon typescript, with corrections in John Gawsworth's hand, circa 1962, 1967 | <b>Container</b><br>2.19 |

**Series III. Scrapbook and Clippings, 1912-1937**

Clippings and photographs, including a copy of *The White Wyandotte Club Year Book*, 1912, containing Wilfrid Ewart's "The Minor Points of a White Wyandote," 1912-1923 **Container**  
2.20, OSF

Scrapbook Album, John Gawsworth's press clippings for *When Armageddon Came* (1933), *Scots Guard* (1934), *Love and Strife* (1936), and *Aspects of England* (1937), circa 1933-1937, undated [\* use digital copy for access] **Container**  
\*

## Index of Correspondents

Box and folder numbers are followed by parenthetical notations indicating the number of letters to or from a particular correspondent.

- Camphuis & Co.--1.6 (1 from Ewart), 1.13 (1 from Ewart [duplicate])
- Dewar, George A. B. (George Albemarle Bertie)--1.7 (1 from Ewart)
- Ewart, Betty--1.8 (2 from Ewart), 1.13 (1 from Ewart [duplicate])
- Ewart, Herbert Brisbane and Mary--1.9-1.11 (79 from Ewart), 1.13 (50 from Ewart [duplicates]), 2.17 (16 to John Gawsworth), 2.17 (1 to Stephen Graham)
- Gawsworth, John (Armstrong, Terence Ian Fytton), 1912-1970--2.17 (16 from Herbert Brisbane Ewart), 2.18 (1 from Angela [Ewart] Waddington)
- Gill, A. M.--2.13 (1 from Ewart)
- Graham, Stephen (1884-1975)--2.17 (1 from Herbert Brisbane Ewart)
- Lowther, Hugh Cecil, 1857-1944--2.7 (4 from Lowther)
- Mackenzie, Victor--2.7 (1 to Jack [J. A. Stirling])
- Stair, Lord--2.7 (1 to Ewart)
- Stirling, J. A. (Jack)--2.7(1 to Bill [Ewart])
- Waddington, Angela [Ewart] (Ginger)--1.12 (2 from Ewart), 1.13 (1 from Ewart [duplicate]), 2.18 (1 to John Gawsworth)
- War Office--1.10 (1 to Herbert Brisbane Ewart), 1.13 (1 to Herbert Brisbane Ewart [duplicate])
- [Unidentified]--2.7 (1 to Bill [Ewart]), (1 to Meat)

## Index of Works

- Always the Army!--2.10
- "Amiens in War Time"--1.14
- Apaches at Play--2.10
- "April"--2.10
- The Archives of London--1.3
- "Armistice Day, 1920. Epitome"--2.10
- Army of Ulster--2.10
- *Aspects of England*--1.1-2
- The Assassination of Sir Henry Wilson--see "An Episode in Belgravia"
- At a Police Court--1.1
- At Southampton Docks--2.10
- "Autumn on Old Battlefields"--1.3, 2.16
- "Autumn on the Somme Battlefield"--1.14, 2.3
- Autumn Sp[ur]--2.10
- "Backyard London"--1.3
- "Bygone Cricket"--2.10
- "British Foreign Policy" (Review of *Old Diplomacy and New: From Salisbury to Lloyd George* by A. L. Kennedy)--2.10
- "By-Paths of the Riviera"--1.3
- Children of the Slaves--1.3
- Christmas Mistletoe--2.10
- The Comedy of London--see At a Police Court
- The Compleat Cricketer--2.10
- Concerning Pins--2.10
- Country Racing in France--2.10
- Cricket Oddities--2.10
- Derby Day--1.1
- The Derby--see Some Memorable Races
- "Dinner in Soho"--1.4
- Downland--2.10
- Earrings--2.10
- East Anglia: A Voyage of Discovery. I. The Coast--2.2
- "East Anglia: A Voyage of Discovery--One. II. Wild Geese"--1.15
- "East Anglia: A Voyage of Discovery. III. Longshoremen"--1.14
- "East Anglia: A Voyage of Discovery. IV. Marsh and Mere"--1.14-15
- "An Episode in Belgravia"--1.3
- Europe – Wither Bound?--1.3
- Exmoor--2.10
- "Fox-Hunting and Poultry-Keeping"--1.3
- "Fox Ways"--2.10
- Granville--2.11
- "A Haphazard Parliament"--2.11
- "Housing in the Village"--1.3
- 'Impressions and Reactions'--1.3
- In Both Camps--2.11
- "In the Market Square"--1.3
- "In Rebel Hands. An English Officer's Impressions. Tullamore Road"--2.1
- In Staple Inn--1.1
- "Interrupted Lives. The Problem of the Ex-Officer"--2.11

- "Life in Cork. An English Officer's Impressions. Increasing Criminal Element"--2.1
- "Life in Dublin. An English Officer's Impressions. 'A. E.'s' Proposal"--2.1
- "Life in Mallow. An English Officer's Impressions. Put Under Arrest"--2.1
- London--1.4
- London Cameos--see At a Police Court
- "Londoners"--1.3, 1.4
- "Lure of London. Realms of Unknown to the Cockney. Saturday Afternoon Pilgrimage"--2.11
- The Marshes--2.11
- The Meaning of Christmas--1.5
- "The Men Who Are England"--2.11
- "The Minor Points of a White Wyandote"--2.20
- "The Night City"--2.11
- "A Night in the Salient"--1.14, 2.3
- The Old Bailey--1.1
- "On the Road to Ulster. The English Officer's Impressions. Suspicious Curiosity"--2.1
- "The Passing of a Victorian"--2.13
- The Passing Year. A Sketch--2.11
- The Past in Picardy--2.11
- "A Pilgrimage"--2.13
- "Return to Paris"--2.13
- "'The Return of the Native' at Dorchester"--1.3
- "The Royal Artillery War Commemoration Book" (Review)--1.3
- *Scots Guard*--1.6-2.6
- *The Scots Guards in the Great War, 1914-1918*--2.7
- A Second Lapse into Fiction--see "Londoners"
- "Seen at the Front. I. Night on the Hill"--1.14
- "Seen at the Front. II. London to the Firing Line"--1.14
- Some Memorable Races--2.10
- "Some Young Women of Modern England"--2.13
- Sport in Ireland--2.11
- Spring after Sunrise. An Early Morning Wandering--2.11
- Tale of the Crimea--2.8
- Tale of the West Country--see Tale of the Crimea
- "Tan Hill Fair"--1.3
- "Thomas Hardy and Our Own Time"--1.14
- "To the Dressing Station"--1.14
- "The Tragedy of London"--1.1
- Trench Life--1.3, 2.11
- True Story of a Wood--2.9
- "The Turkey and the Goose"--2.11
- Turkeys--2.11
- The Unsimple Life--1.3
- A Village Secret--2.11
- Wanted – A Leader!--1.3
- *When Armageddon Came*--2.13-15
- A Word on Mistletoe--2.11
- "Wounded on a Battlefield"--1.14