



# **COBBERS IN KHAKI**

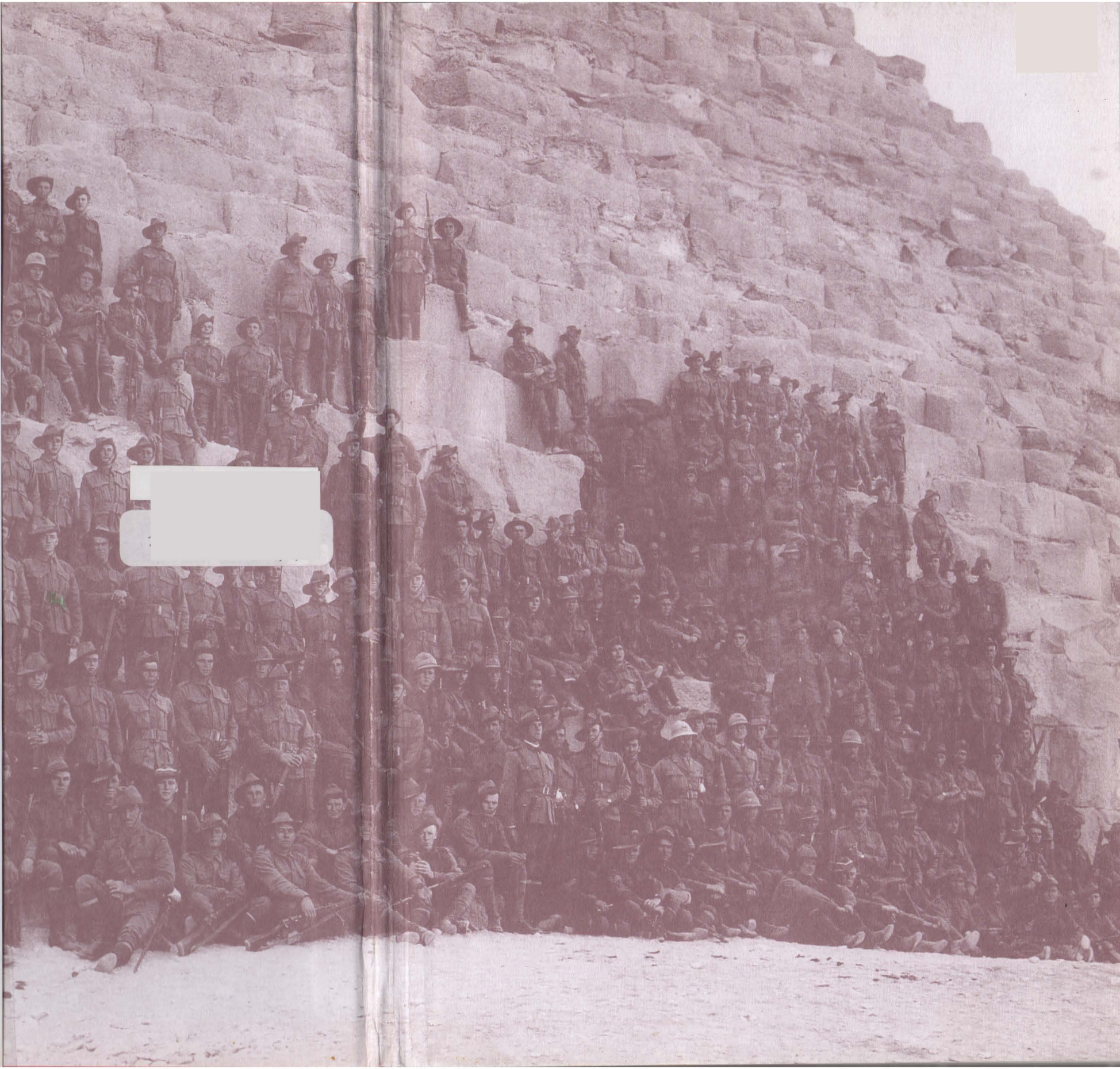
THE HISTORY OF THE 8TH BATTALION,  
1914 -1918

Ron Austin.



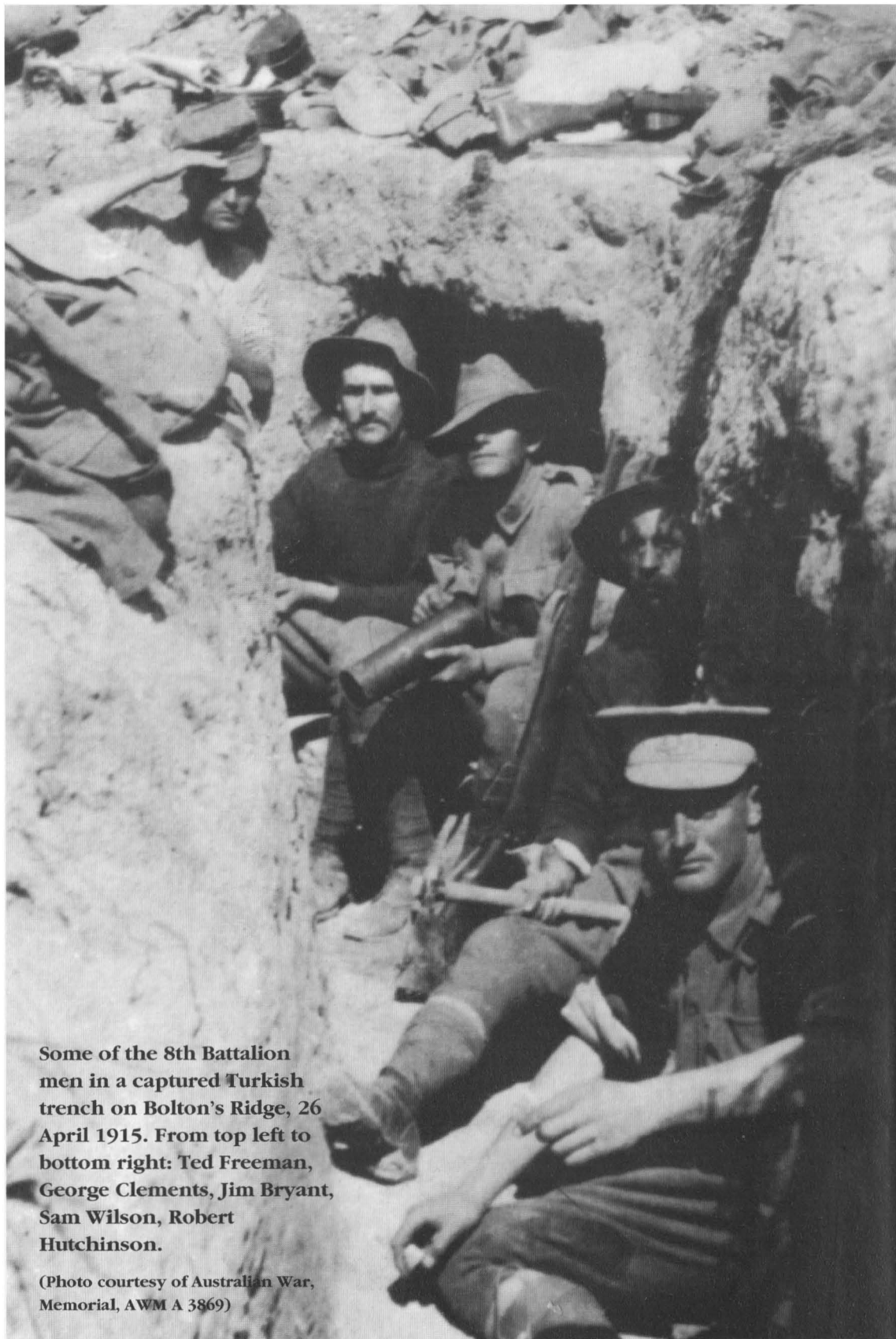
**COBBERS IN KHAKI** describes the formation and experiences undergone by the officers and men of the 8th Australian Infantry Battalion which was originally recruited from Ballarat and country Victoria in August 1914. After training at Broadmeadows, the battalion sailed to Egypt, and then to Gallipoli, where it received its baptism of fire on 25th April 1915. In April 1916, the 8th Battalion landed in France and participated in the heavy fighting at Pozieres, and later in the battles in Belgium. In April 1918, the 8th Battalion helped stop the German offensive, and in August participated in the fluid battles which led to Germany's surrender. During the course of the war, three members of the 8th Battalion were awarded the Victoria Cross, the ultimate award for gallantry.

**COBBERS IN KHAKI** reveals something of the 'soul' of a battalion at war, through the numerous letters and diary excerpts and many interesting photographs. **COBBERS IN KHAKI** details without embellishment, the elan which was the hallmark of Australian infantry battalions during the Great War of 1914-18.



Dust jacket photo, AWM AO 3869





Some of the 8th Battalion men in a captured Turkish trench on Bolton's Ridge, 26 April 1915. From top left to bottom right: Ted Freeman, George Clements, Jim Bryant, Sam Wilson, Robert Hutchinson.

(Photo courtesy of Australian War Memorial, AWM A 3869)



# **COBBERS IN KHAKI**

THE HISTORY OF  
THE 8th BATTALION  
1914-1919

**RONALD J. AUSTIN, RFD, ED.**

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**THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO  
THE MEMORY OF MY FATHER,  
PRIVATE FREDERICK AUSTIN,  
NO 970, OF D COMPANY,  
THE 8TH BATTALION, 1ST AIF.**



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# FOREWORD

The Australian Eighth Battalion of 1914-19 in so many ways epitomises the character and spirit of the entire 1st AIF. Throughout these pages the same theme echoes from men from all classes and trades in civilian life. There is a determination to do their duty honourably, to uphold the honour of their nation and to ensure that they did not let their cobbles in the battalion down, whatever the situation.

Ron Austin, a former Army Officer and an experienced and thorough researcher, has again found a wealth of unpublished material from the First World War. Contemporary letters from members of the battalion to their families and friends in Australia, describing their experiences and feelings as the now famous battles and engagements unfolded in front of their eyes. The letters are here in this book, bringing the Eighth to life.

The Eighth Battalion left Australia in November 1914 and did not return until 1919. In those four and a half years the Eighth participated in the campaign at Gallipoli, was selected as belonging to one of Birdwood's best Brigades to take part in the Second Battle of Krithia at Cape Helles and then fought in France and Belgium.

The unit's Battle Honours speak for themselves far more eloquently than I. They are listed at Appendix 1 to this book.

Within these pages is the story of young Australians fired with patriotism, who enlisted in a rush for the great adventure. The reader can sense and feel their enthusiasm and somewhat casual approach to training in those early days at Broadmeadows, Victoria. How different a battalion it was by the end of 1916! Those casual Victorians and their Officers were by then a physically and mentally hard, tough, tightly disciplined team, who approached their tasks on the Western Front with determination, professionalism, courage and skill.

This book is more than just a history as it follows the fortunes of the battalion through the horrors of ANZAC and Krithia to the misery of the Western Front. By identifying the characters in the battalion and through the selection of their letters and diaries, the author has brought the soul of the battalion to the reader. Ron Austin, a regular visitor to the battlefields, also vividly describes the appalling conditions under which they fought and where so many were killed or disabled.

The Army of 1914-19 fought almost continuously without relief from the horror of the trenches in conditions of warfare virtually unknown since, save perhaps Kokoda in World War Two. Yet throughout these pages you will find digger humour and incredible examples of bravery and a determination to see it through.

The accounts of their participation in some of the most famous, or infamous operations of the war make poignant reading.

Ron Austin's admiration for the Australians who served in the 1914-18 war, and his undoubted affection and respect for his father, who was one of the few 1914 enlistees to survive, shine through the pages of this book. But he recounts their story without embellishment, indeed it needs no embellishment.

COBBERS IN KHAKI should be read by all Australians, the fundamental keys to the formation of our national character are here. I have no doubt it will be a must for those interested in our military history and heritage. It should also be a source of pride to all Australians.

MAJOR PETER AINSIE, OAM



# AUTHOR'S NOTE

As a young boy, I often sat spellbound by my father's stories of the Great War; his stay in Egypt, the excursion to Ismailia, the landing at Anzac Cove, the advance at Krithia and life on Gallipoli. Little did I realise that some 30 years after his death in 1965, that I would be writing the history of his beloved 8th Battalion. It was perhaps his stories that kindled my interest in history, and in particular, military history. A frequent visitor to the family home was Ted Charleton, another member of the original 8th Battalion that landed at Anzac. Unlike some veterans who were loathe to speak of their wartime experiences, my father and Ted seemed to realise that I was an eager audience, willingly to sit quietly and listen spell-bound to their tales.

It is a pity that in 1996, few members of the 8th Battalion have survived the natural ravages of time. I can imagine how much more exciting COBBERS IN KHAKI would be, if I had the opportunity to interview many officers and men, as I did when I wrote the history of the 2/15th Battalion. Nonetheless, I have been able to draw on a wide range of primary material made available through the assistance of the Australian War Memorial, families of former members of the battalion, and friends who also have a keen interest in researching our military history.

Some people might ask, why bother writing about events that occurred some 80 years ago? The answer is simple; if we do not understand and remember the sacrifice that men willingly made, in many cases for ideas such as God, King and Country, then we as Australians will be bereft of our underlying identity as a nation. In today's society, some people would regard the notion of men enlisting out of patriotism and a sense of duty, as being anachronistic and politically incorrect. However, a reading of COBBERS IN KHAKI will show that over six thousand young and not so young men, mainly from Ballarat and country Victoria, enlisted to do their duty. An argument commonly advanced is that the soldiers enlisted because there were unemployed or were merely adventurers, and this could be applied to some members of the original unit. But, when the daily casualty lists appeared in the papers following the landing at Anzac, and the subsequent battles in France, men still enlisted, despite the very obvious risks. The Australian Army has had a proud tradition of voluntary enlistment in most of the wars it has fought. Unfortunately, these wars have consistently killed or maimed the nation's elite. Australia's losses in the Great War of 1914-1918, totalled about 60,000 officers and men. The hardships these losses created for their families and the fledgeling national economy are rarely considered. Yet, the 'spirit of Anzac' has endured in the decades following Gallipoli. It is this notion of sacrifice and enduring mateship under adverse conditions that helped build this country during subsequent decades. But, we usually tend to only focus on such issues on Anzac Day or during times of national crisis or anniversaries.

Australia has seen enormous changes since 1945, and it behoves us all to ensure that newcomers to this country are taught something of the magnificent heritage our forefathers left us. Unfortunately our modern 'heroes' are more likely to be TV/pop stars or sportsmen, and I doubt whether many Australians today know of the audacious heroism of Albert Jacka. COBBERS IN KHAKI features true heroes such as Lay, Traill, Mitchell, Goodwin, Robarts, Trevena and Scorer. Perhaps it is still not too late to give due recognition to such men, and the thousands of other men who served in the 8th Battalion, to their families and friends who waited, and in many cases wept when the fateful telegram arrived advising that a dear one had been killed.

The publication of COBBERS IN KHAKI will hopefully ensure that the story of the 8th Battalion and the 'spirit of Anzac', with all its connotations, will be remembered by current and forthcoming generations of Australians.

RON AUSTIN

# CHAPTER 1

## BALLARAT TO BROADMEADOWS

*If you can run, shoot and dig a hole,  
you've got the makings of a good  
infantryman: Pte Jim BRYANT*

When the war clouds of the impending European conflict finally reached Australia on 4th August 1914, the response from the fledgling nation was unequivocal. The outbreak of war was not unexpected as the deteriorating relationships between England, France and Germany made war almost inevitable. The subsequent call to arms in defence of the Mother Country met with an enthusiastic response from the newly formed Australian nation. Thousands of men from all walks of life and from all parts of the country responded to the call, and enlisted in the Expeditionary Force. To suggest that Australia would not enter the war in support of England would have been seen by the overwhelming majority of citizens as an act of extreme treachery.

Even before war was declared, military preparations were under way in the large Victorian town of Ballarat. On the cold Sunday evening of 2nd August, Lieutenant Colonel William Bolton, the Commanding Officer (CO) of the 70th Infantry, a Citizen Forces battalion, was at home reading by the fire, when at 10.30 pm he received a telephone call from Army Headquarters (HQ) at Victoria Barracks, Melbourne. Bolton was instructed to report to Victoria Barracks at 10 am on the following morning, as war was imminent and his battalion could be mobilised. During the train trip to Melbourne, Colonel Bolton engaged in conversation with a fellow passenger, Sir Alexander Peacock, the Chief Secretary, and later the Premier of Victoria, who offered the opinion, that if war was declared, it would only last six months because of the prohibitive cost.

Upon arrival at Victoria Barracks, Colonel Bolton received orders to mobilise the 70th Infantry, and proceed to Queenscliff with the role of defending the forts covering the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Having received his instructions, Bolton then made his way to the State Government Offices and made arrangements to hand over his civilian duties as from the next day. Once these arrangements were completed, Bolton returned to Ballarat by train. When he reported for full time duty at the orderly room of the 70th Infantry at 9 am on 4th August, Colonel Bolton's immediate task was to organise the mobilisation of his battalion. News of England's declaration of war reached Australia on the morning of 5th August, and later that day the Commonwealth Gazette formally proclaimed



the outbreak of war. Once the state of war was public knowledge, the citizens of Ballarat quickly responded to the situation. Colonel Bolton was surprised and delighted when Mr Jasper Coghlan came to the unit HQ and offered the use of his car and petrol to the unit, free of charge. With the aid of Coghlan's car, Bolton and his staff, had by that same evening, gathered all the transport wagons, horses, drays and water carts, and assembled them in Ballarat's Market Square.

By 6th August, pack animals had been purchased to carry the unit's machine guns, and later that day, the Senior Constable from the Police Station at nearby Kingston, arrived with a fine Police horse for Colonel Bolton, courtesy of Sir Alexander Peacock.

At 11 am on 7th August, the 70th Infantry boarded the troop train at Ballarat and journeyed to Queenscliff. The train stopped at Geelong to pick up other members of the battalion. The 70th (Ballarat) Infantry, had its HQ at Ballarat, but also had training depots at Ballan, Gordon, Sebastopol and Buninyong. When the train reached Queenscliff at 3 pm, the troops unloaded the stores and equipment from the train and marched to their camp site. On the next day, Bolton's force was augmented by the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel McVea and the 46th Infantry (Brighton Rifles).

The main task of the two battalions was to protect the Queenscliff Fort against any enemy attack, particularly from the direction of Barwon Heads. This required the posting of sentries and the digging of a 600 yards long trench across the main road to Geelong. All traffic had to be stopped and scrutinised by those on duty at the check point. This procedure led to one incident which could have had fatal consequences. A car load of civilians from Queenscliff failed to stop at the check point, whereupon the jittery sentries riddled the car's tyres with bullets. Fortunately, no other harm was done to the car or its lucky occupants.

An incident of some international significance occurred, involving the German cargo ship *Pfalz*, which had left Victoria Dock on the morning of 5th August, blissfully unaware that war was about to be proclaimed. The *Pfalz* was halted by a shot over her bows from a gun at Fort Nepean at about 11 am, and although it was not known at the time, that shot was probably the first shot fired in the Great War. Colonel Bolton was later requested to place a guard of 12 men on board the captured prize. The crew were taken off and escorted to the orderly room of the 70th Infantry at Geelong. Two days later, Colonel Bolton was ordered to check on the condition of the prisoners held at Geelong and report back to HQ in Melbourne.

Almost a week after the 70th Infantry commenced guard duties at Queenscliff, Colonel Bolton received orders to report to Army HQ at Victoria Barracks. Upon arrival he was somewhat surprised to find three of his contemporaries already at



**Lt Col William Bolton,  
VD. CO 1914-1915**

the office of Colonel JW McCay, the former Federal politician and prominent Citizen soldier. McCay had played a significant role in the development of the embryonic Australian army whilst he was Minister for Defence in the Australian Government in 1904-05. Apparently Lieutenant Colonels Wanliss, Semmens, Bolton and Elliott had been selected as the Commanding Officers of the four battalions of the Victorian 2nd Infantry Brigade under the command of Colonel McCay, which was part of the Expeditionary Force about to be formed. McCay told his officers that Wanliss was to command the 5th Battalion (to be recruited from Melbourne); Jim Semmens, the 6th (also from Melbourne); Harold 'Pompey' Elliott, a DCM winner from the Boer War, was to lead the 7th Battalion (to recruit from northern Victoria); and finally, Bolton was to command the 8th Battalion.

The fundamental unit of an infantry division is the battalion. Each infantry battalion was commanded by a lieutenant colonel and consisted of a Headquarters (HQ), a Machine Gun Section, and eight companies, designated from A to H Company. The companies were usually commanded by a major or a captain and had a strength of just over 100 men. Each company consisted of two platoons led by a lieutenant or second lieutenant. This gave the battalion an overall strength of just over a 1000 men. Each of the battalions were allocated to an infantry brigade on the basis of four battalions to each brigade, and the three brigades formed the fighting strength of the division. Although there were other essential units in the division such as artillery, medical, engineers and signals, the main manpower requirement within the division was for fit men for the fighting infantry battalions. Therefore the majority of men to be recruited would be allocated to one of the twelve infantry battalions that made up the 1st Australian Infantry Division of the Australian Imperial Force [AIF].

Bolton was directed by McCay to set up his main recruiting office in the 70th Infantry's HQ at Ballarat, with a view to obtaining his recruits from Ballarat and its nearby districts, and the Western District of Victoria. Other recruiting offices were established at the Surrey Hills drill depot, Geelong, Ararat and at local police stations in the less populated areas. As CO of the 8th Battalion, Bolton had the right to choose his officers, subject to approval from Victoria Barracks. As soon as the meeting with his Brigade Commander had ended, Bolton returned to Queenscliff and at the conclusion of the church parade, he addressed his battalion. He spoke to them regarding the formation of the Expeditionary Force and then invited them to join the 8th Battalion which would



be under his command. This invitation was accepted with alacrity by many of his officers and NCO's. Although some 32 members of the 70th Infantry enlisted as a result of his appeal, including Leo Haggar the popular regimental bugler, Colonel Bolton was not entirely happy with the response. "The very small percentage of existing Citizen Forces volunteering for service was disappointing." The officers from the 70th Infantry who volunteered and were appointed to the 8th Battalion included; Colonel Bolton, Captain Dale, and 2nd Lieutenants Paul, Catron, Close, Dalton and Findlay. Colonel Bolton selected his battalion officers from the Citizen Forces on the basis of his own "personal knowledge of their qualifications extending over a considerable period."

Later that day, Colonel Bolton handed over command of the Queenscliff force to Colonel McVea, and then returned to Ballarat, where he immediately appointed Lieutenant Norman Dalton as the unit Recruiting Officer. Major Julius Lazarus then assumed command of the 70th Regiment.

The call to arms for men to enlist and fight to save the Mother Country, had an immediate effect. Drove of men made their way to the nearest recruiting office, usually the local drill hall. One of the first men to enlist at Geelong was the 20 year old Bill Groves, who later recalled the event:

*We were having tea when I told my Mum "I'm going over." She pleaded with me not to go but I said, "Well I'm out of work and I'll get paid seven days a week." So she gave in.*

The diversity of the 8th Battalion is revealed when a closer examination is made of its origins. 165 volunteers from various Victorian Citizen Forces units were allocated to the 8th Battalion. While the HQ of the battalion included a goodly proportion of officers and men from Bolton's 70th, the eight rifle companies recruited from the following sources: A Company commanded by Honorary Lieutenant Colonel John Field, recruited from the Ballarat area which of course included a number of men from the 70th. Captain Frank Dale's B Company consisted of soldiers from the Geelong area and included some volunteers from the 70th and 71st Infantry. C Company consisted of men from the Creswick, Geelong and Ballarat districts, supplemented by a few men from the 71st and 73rd Infantry. D Company (Captain John Sergeant) was a very mixed company with men from Colac, Ararat, Hamilton, Melbourne, Maryborough and the Wimmera. Most of the Citizen soldiers in D Company came from the 71st, 72nd, 73rd and 81st Infantry. Lieutenant Gerald Cowper commanded E Company, which was raised from the Ararat, Stawell and Horsham areas, and included 22 men who had enlisted from the 73rd Infantry (Victorian Rangers). F Company, led by Captain Gus Eberling, also included a few Citizen soldiers from the 73rd, and was recruited mainly from the Mildura and Warracknabeal areas. In contrast to the other companies which were raised in country districts, Captain William Hodgson's G Company was a company recruited from the Canterbury, Surrey Hills and Box Hill suburbs of Melbourne, and included 22 members of the 48th Infantry. The eighth company of the battalion was H Company, commanded by Captain Graham Coulter. Although this company had 15



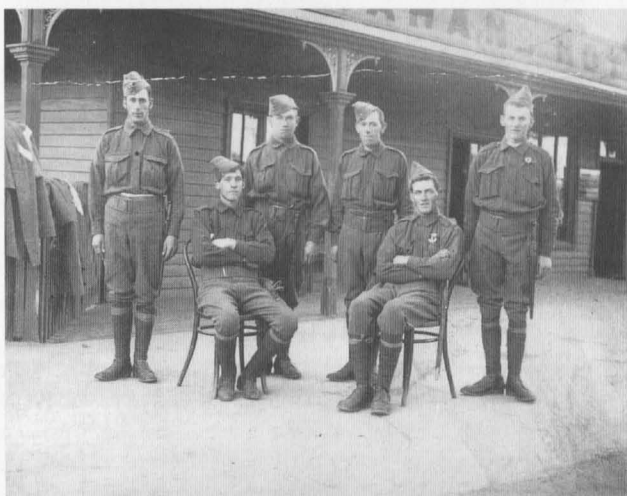
**Capt WF Hodgson,  
OC of G Coy.**

men from the metropolitan 48th Infantry, most of the recruits came from Gippsland towns such as Sale, Wonthaggi and Korumburra.

The composition of the original 8th Battalion was an interesting mix of country and city recruits. Although it is widely assumed that the 8th Battalion was a largely a Ballarat battalion, an examination of the embarkation rolls shows it included 159 men from Melbourne, and from areas as far apart as Mildura, Geelong and South Gippsland. The Ballarat component accounted for about a fifth of the unit's strength. The average age of the officers was 31.65 years; NCO's - 25.38 years; privates - 23.92 years. Almost 92% of the battalion were unmarried, while the percentage of officers and men who joined the AIF from the Citizen Forces was only 16%, a figure which was well below the Government's rather optimistic expectations of a force of which at least half the members would have had previous military service. The 8th

Battalion had the highest proportion of officers in the entire 2nd Brigade, who had served in the Boer War or other overseas campaigns. These included Lieutenant Colonel Gartside, Captains Sergeant and Coulter, Lieutenants Cowper, Eberling and Trickey. In addition, there were a number of NCO's and men who had also served in the Boer War, thus providing a very necessary leavening of experience within the unit.

The official outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany was announced by the Australian Prime Minister Mr Joseph Cook, on 5th August 1914. The Australian Government immediately offered to raise an expeditionary force of 20,000 men to assist Great Britain, and this offer was accepted with great alacrity on 6th August. Heeding the advice of Brigadier General William Bridges, the Inspector General of the Australian



**The 'Ballan Boys' 1914**  
**Back row L-R; Alf Anderson, William Lewis, Andy Ward, Ted Lay. Front row L-R; Alf Day, Perc Lay.**

Army, the Australian Government insisted that the expeditionary force consist of an infantry division, in order that the newly emergent national identity as Australians be maintained.

Recruiting for the Expeditionary Force, which was designated the Australian Imperial Force (AIF), officially opened on 14th August, and in those first few heady days, thousands of men throughout the nation came forward to enlist in the army. Three days later, Colonel Bolton reported to Victoria Barracks only to be confronted by an amazing scene:

*I found a large number of men assembled in the Barrack square who had been enlisted and posted to the various battalions. General Bridges [the commander of the 1st Australian Division] and Colonel McCay were present and the former officer addressed the neuclei of the Brigade and then handed over to their battalion commanders. I found in my command there were between 200-300 men; all had their few personal belongings in small suit cases, swag and even sugar bags and the look of a fine hardy looking crowd.*

Typical of the many recruits who enlisted in mid-August, was Jim Bryant, a farmer who worked on his father's property at Glenorchy. Bryant recalled the night that news of the outbreak of war reached the property.

*After we knocked off shearing one night a message came...that war had broken out between England and Germany. I immediately said "I'm going". I remember one chap said "Can't you wait until you get an iron plate riveted over your behind?" I think a lot of us loved England. I think we felt more affiliation towards Britain at that time than I did to Australia.*

Bryant's reaction was not unusual, as many Australians still thought of themselves as Victorians or Queenslanders, rather than Australians, particularly as Federation of the Colonies had only occurred in 1901. When Bryant was only a boy of 9 or 10, he watched in awe as the soldiers returning from the Boer War were welcomed at the small country railway station. "I thought they were Gods". It was this lasting childhood impression that prompted Bryant to immediately enlist. It has since been argued that the blooding of the Australians at Anzac Cove on 25 April 1915, was the catalyst that created a sense of nationhood, not only among the troops, but also back in Australia. Certainly the Gallipoli campaign cemented the bond of nationhood, and to a large extent dissipated the strong parochial State identification. By the time the troops finished training at Broadmeadows, the strong unit and personal bonds were well established.

With the help of several of his officers and some NCO's, the new recruits were formed into several company sized groups, and in conjunction with the other battalions, the motley hotchpotch of suit case-carrying civilians and uniformed men, commenced the 12 mile march to the new camp at Broadmeadows. From



Victoria Barracks, the columns crossed over Princes Bridge, left along Flinders Street and along Elizabeth Street, past Melbourne University and on to Broadmeadows. As his battalion marched along Elizabeth Street, cheered on by thousands of well-wishers, Colonel Bolton noticed a giant German sausage hanging from a pole outside a butcher's shop, and embedded in the sausage was a huge butcher's knife - a symbolic gesture of support for the Expeditionary Force. Captain Catron later observed that "Men who dined in expensive hotels the night before were now enjoying hot dogs."

Two of the early volunteers, both of whom lacked prior military training were Edward and Percy Lay from East Ballan. Percy was to go on to become the most decorated soldier in the 8th Battalion, but at this early stage they were off to Broadmeadows as Edward put it, "to learn soldiering."

As the rather tired, but enthusiastic 2nd Brigade, reached Broadmeadows, each unit was directed to its camp area. When the 8th Battalion arrived at its designated spot, the men were surprised to find that a large marquee, which was to serve as the Orderly Room and temporary QM Store, had been erected adjacent to the parade ground. This marquee had been erected by the RSM, Dan Weeks and his small advance party. Weeks had been RSM of the 70th Infantry, and his CO was delighted to have as his RSM, an experienced soldier who had seen 20 years service in India. Colonel Bolton acknowledged that Weeks was a key figure in the 8th Battalion; "His knowledge and experience and fine character were invaluable to me in the early stages of training."

Private Joseph Lugg described the march to Broadmeadows and his early days in camp:

*The streets of the city were lined with people. I never saw such a crowd of people since the American Fleet and Ballarat was cheered all the way along. We find the bed a bit hard, but I am in with some good chaps so it is alright. One of our chaps measures 6 ft 4" in his socks, and we call him Tiny.*

The rest of that first day was spent in erecting tents to accommodate not only the troops who had just marched in, but also the additional troops who were to be enlisted over the next few weeks in order to bring the battalions up to their full establishment of about 1000 men. Each man was issued with his blankets and sufficient straw to fill a palliasse. The 8th Battalion was located in the eastern part of the camp near the Broadmeadows Railway Station, which was furthest from the Divisional HQ and Q Store. The difficulties posed in transporting supplies and equipment to the battalion site led Colonel Bolton to suggest that "the camp site was totally unsuitable for a standing Military Camp."

The official historian, Charles Bean was to later enthuse over the natural military skills and the fine physique of the AIF, however, this view has recently been criticised by some revisionist historians. The composition of the 8th Battalion,

certainly fits Bean's stereotype. The majority of the original members of the battalion came from farming and country areas, most could shoot, many could ride a horse and were well used to the rigours and hardships of life in the bush. Unlike many AIF battalions, the 8th Battalion also had a significant number of men who were gold miners, having come from Ballarat and areas such as Daylesford. Even the metropolitan battalions, where one would expect a higher proportion of men from more sedentary occupations, many men had at some time indulged in the pursuit of rabbits and could shoot accurately. Colonel Bolton was to later comment that the 8th Battalion's shooting prowess was "largely due to having officers and NCO's who had been active members of the Ballarat Regimental Rifle Club, and this proficiency in musketry was to be a vital factor in the battalion's operations on Gallipoli." The obvious advantage of a country based battalion such as the Eighth, was that the men were tough and already possessed many of the required military skills. Unfortunately, these independent skills mitigated against a rapid acceptance of military discipline, and on several occasions provoked serious incidents. Private Jim Bryant later recalled:

*I had good training for Gallipoli. Seeing I was brought up in Stawell, I could run. I was a farmer and so I could shoot and because we had no bull-dozers then, we could also make holes and excavate. We could all shoot like snipers, we could dig like wombats - digging rabbits from their burrows was a bush kid's pastime.*



**Members of E Company enjoying a meal at Broadmeadows.  
Pte HG Taylor, second from R.**



**D Company photographed at Broadmeadows Camp.**

The Broadmeadows camp site which had been generously provided by the good offices of a Melbourne citizen, was certainly not the perfect camp site. The close proximity of Broadmeadows to Melbourne and its ability to house the entire 2nd Brigade was viewed with some favour, but on the debit side, the black clay soil created many sanitary and drainage problems in rainy weather. Nonetheless, the training of the several thousand recruits soon got under way and Colonel Bolton noted that:

*It was an inspiring sight to see the whole camp crowded with recruit squads and their drill instructors going through the elementary training. Training was also necessarily hurried, [but the] rank and file displayed remarkable aptitude.*

The 8th Battalion was chosen to provide the first guard at the camp entrance, but at this early stage, the men had not had drill or rifle training. Lieutenant Joe Catron as guard commander, resolved the dilemma by calling for volunteers with previous military service to form the guard. It did not take too long to find 20 volunteers, and Catron then had the men issued with rifles and bayonets. A number of British Army Reservists had already been training at Broadmeadows prior to the arrival of the 2nd Brigade, and were used to casually entering the main gate. That is, before Private Jack Kidney assumed the role of sentry. Jack took his duties very seriously and Catron was startled to hear a bellowed challenge "Halt! Who goes there?" He rushed out of the guard tent to find that Kidney had bailed up one of the Reservists at bayonet point. Kidney's enthusiastic lunge with his bayonet had pierced the Tommy's greatcoat, and a tirade of abuse was being freely exchanged between the two men. Catron noted that he "learnt more about their ancestors in five minutes than I thought could possibly be on a family tree." When the Reservist had cooled down and retracted his abuse about Australians and the 8th Battalion, Catron permitted the chas-



tened soldier to enter the camp.

The influx of additional recruits soon enabled the 8th Battalion to assume its organisational structure of a HQ and eight rifle companies (A to H). By mid September, Colonel Bolton received orders to close down his recruiting offices in Ballarat and in Melbourne. The closure of the Melbourne office was not achieved without the intervention of the CO. Apparently the officer in charge, Lieutenant DF Hardy, a recent Duntroon graduate just appointed to the 8th Battalion, rang Colonel Bolton and explained with some embarrassment that he could not report to the battalion as ordered, as the proprietor of the hotel would not permit him to remove his kit as the Army had failed to pay for his board and lodgings. Bolton then rang the hotel and soon reached an agreement with the proprietor which permitted Lieutenant Hardy to report to Broadmeadows Camp the next day.

On the same weekend, Colonel Bolton drove up to Ballarat to close down the recruiting office at the 70th Infantry HQ, and also spend some time with his family. He left Ballarat at 4 am on the Monday, with the intention of being present for the first parade. When he arrived at the 8th Battalion lines, he was shocked when greeted by his agitated second in command [2/IC], Honorary Lieutenant Colonel Robert Gartside, who explained that the battalion was in "a state of turmoil" following an inspection by a staff officer from Brigade HQ. Apparently the inspecting officer found some rubbish near two tents occupied by newly arrived recruits, and as punishment, the whole battalion was paraded before the Brigadier, who then had the unit marched down to the 5th Battalion lines. The men then underwent the humiliation of being marched up and down the tent lines of the 5th Battalion and publicly cautioned to keep their lines clean in future. By Monday morning, the men were in a mutinous mood, and the CO decided to parade each company in turn and address them. Colonel Bolton later paraded the entire battalion on the parade ground and as a consequence of this incident, the 8th Battalion became known throughout the 2nd Brigade as the 'dirty Eighth'.

The issue of how to impose discipline on the independent Australian soldier was to cause problems both in camp and several months later in Egypt. Shortly after the 'dirty lines' incident, a warrant officer of the 5th Battalion, returned to camp in an inebriated state. He was court martialled and sentenced to Field Punishment. The 5th Battalion was then marched past the warrant officer, who was spread-eagled on the ground with his hands and legs tied. This clumsy attempt at teaching the troops a salutary lesson created considerable anger in the ranks, and a potentially dangerous situation was only overcome by some prompt action by some officers and NCO's of the 5th Battalion. Colonel Bolton was particularly concerned at the implications of such an incident and later wrote:

*So much has been said and written about the lack of discipline in the Australian soldier and this incident provides a striking illustration of*



**Members of F Company undergoing PT.  
Pte RJ McPherson is in the second row, second from the R.**

*what NOT TO DO with a free born Australian whose discipline and obedience can only be secured by treating him as a man all the time, and having mutual consideration and respect throughout all ranks produces the very strongest and finest form of discipline under all conditions.*

The close links between the the 8th Battalion and Ballarat, its main recruiting area were particularly strong and remained so for the duration of the war. The battalion had been in camp for some weeks, when Colonel Bolton and his unit received an invitation from the Lord Mayor and Councillors of Ballarat to attend a civic function to honour the battalion. Following a request from Colonel Bolton, the Defence Department agreed to provide a special steam train to transport the battalion to Ballarat for the function. Upon arrival at the Town Hall, the troops found that it had been decorated, and when the men sat down at the tables, the young ladies of Ballarat came out and served dinner. Formal speech making was kept to a minimum, and the evening concluded with the Lord Mayor, Councillor Isaiah Pearce, wishing the 8th Battalion, "God speed and good luck" and requesting them to bring back the head of the Kaiser on a charger.

The departure of the battalion from the Ballarat Railway Station on the next morning led to some remarkable scenes as recalled by Colonel Bolton:

*All the city seemed to be there, the sweethearts and wives, mothers and fathers formed a vast throng. Crowded all the platforms and connecting bridges and even flowed on to the rail tracks to such an extent the driver of the engine refused to start and I remember well, I had to walk in front of the engine and beg the people to move to one side whilst the train slowly crept along until clear of the station when I jumped on the running board and got into a carriage. Many of those affecting good byes were the last thing they ever saw of their loved ones.*

Camp life was a reasonably leisurely affair, despite the drill and tactical training. Contact with family and the outside world was maintained due to a policy which permitted visitors to enter the camp each afternoon at 4.30 pm, and on Sundays after the conclusion of the Church Parade at 11.30 am. The close proximity of the camp to the Broadmeadows Railway Station, meant that on Sundays the site assumed a carnival atmosphere rather than a strict army camp. The thousands of visitors, including those who had come from country Victoria to see their sons and husbands, usually brought with them delectable food. In the words of one soldier:

*The visitors would bring enough fruit and cakes to last the following week; and how we looked forward to Sundays! - they were red-letter days for all of us.*

By early October, the troops were anxiously awaiting some news regarding their departure for foreign shores. Training had progressed from drill and rifle training to tactical exercises, and on 11th October, the 7th and 8th Battalions of Yellow Force, left the Broadmeadows Camp at 2 pm, and took up a defensive position around the Thomastown Railway Station. The opposing Pink Force consisted of the 5th and 6th Battalions, supported by the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade. Despite the bitterly cold conditions, the men of Yellow Force were up at 2 am, and later eagerly marched out to meet their attackers. One soldier from the 8th Battalion described the training:

*We manoeuvred and skirmished, day in day out; we charged hill after hill, held by imaginary Germans; we always managed to win, and strange to say, we never lost a man.*

The warmer weather of early October, introduced a minor public relations problem. Apparently, some soldiers had been bathing in the nearby Merri Creek, a practice which led the indignant local residents to complain that the soldiers were "walking about in a nude state". The outraged locals were soon placated when nude swimming in the Merri Creek was prohibited. Many of the supply problems that plagued the battalion's first two months at Broadmeadows, were not resolved until mid October. The wide range of sizes within the AIF made it



**Lt Col WK Bolton (L) and a junior officer  
on manoeuvres.**

difficult to immediately fit all soldiers with necessities such as greatcoats and boots, and the cold, wet weather only compounded the problems. In addition to the regulation slouch hat, all men were issued with the British Territorial Army pattern peaked cap, which was worn by many men in preference to the slouch hat. Joe Lugg wrote to his parents expressing his frustration at the delay in sailing for the front:

*I think we will be going very soon now and I will be glad as it is about time to go and get done with the job. I have promised nothing but to do my duty. I did not come here to talk, but to do and that is what I'm expected to do.*

## CHAPTER 2

# THE SANDS OF EGYPT

*I don't know where I'm going but wherever  
it is I will do my best for God, King and  
Country: Pte Joe LUGG, 16 Oct 1914.*

By mid-October, the 2nd Brigade had, like its sister brigades in the other States, completed its field training and manoeuvres, and was now ready for the great adventure. Stores and equipment were packed ready for transport to the waiting ships at Port Melbourne. Private Joe Lugg wrote to his parents on 16th October:

*When you get this we may be gone as all bags went this afternoon...I don't know where I am going but wherever it is I will do my best for God, King and Country.*

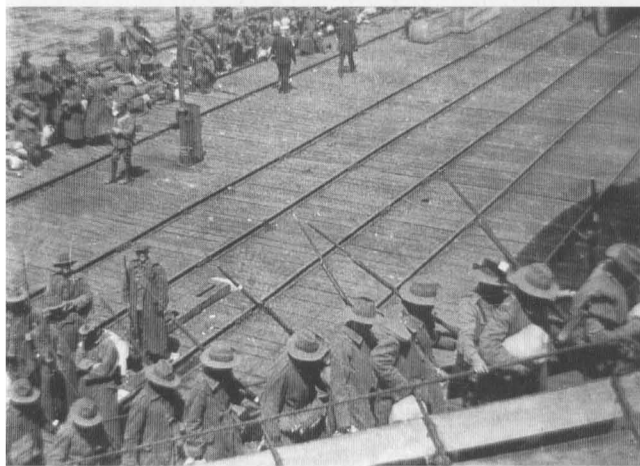


**The 8th Battalion waiting to board the *Benalla* [top left].  
The *Hororata* [A20] is in the right foreground.**

The battalion was awakened early on 18th October and after breakfast, marched to the Broadmeadows Railway Station and boarded the train that would take them to Port Melbourne. Upon arrival, the troops detrained and marched



along the pier to the waiting troopship A20 SS *Benalla*. An advance party under the command of Lieutenant Paul, had spent the previous week in preparing the



**The 8th Battalion boarding the *Benalla*.**

*Benalla* for the arrival of the battalion. At 9 am the 8th Battalion followed by some 200 members of the Army Service Corps, commenced boarding the 11,000 ton vessel. Meanwhile the 49 horses of the Battalion Transport Section, accompanied by Lance Corporal Freer and ten drivers, boarded the transport vessel A10 *Karoo*.

The *Benalla* left the pier and moved out to a bay anchorage, where it waited until 2:27 pm on 19th October, when it set sail in company with the other ships of the convoy. The six day journey to Albany was without incident apart from the inevitable sea-sickness which, combined with the after affects of the recent vaccinations, made a number of the troops who had never been on a sea voyage, particularly ill. The *Benalla* then remained in the Sound outside of Albany for several days, awaiting the arrival of the other convoy vessels.

It was not until 29th October, that the *Benalla* weighed anchor and steamed the two miles to the jetty at Albany. After the *Benalla* berthed, it was met by Colonel McCay, who provided the welcome news that the troops could go ashore and stretch their legs by going on a route march. The column led by the battalion band, marched out into the countryside, amidst fields of wild flowers. When a halt was called, many of the men picked flowers and made themselves garlands to hang around their necks. Unfortunately no photo exists which records the sight of the 8th Battalion bedecked with wild flowers as it arrived back at the pier. Private HG Taylor observed some recalcitrants in the battalion:

*In the morning our battalion went on a route march for about 6 miles; but were prevented from doing so in the afternoon through some of the men leaving the ranks, not to look at the scenery, but to taste the Albany beer. The deserters were brought back by an armed escort, amidst boots and jeers of both officers and men.*

Prior to sailing from Albany, all the unit CO's were instructed to disembark

any undesirables that may have identified in their units. Colonel Bolton had a cabin with a small window opening out onto the main deck, and he recounted how he identified two of the trouble makers in the battalion:

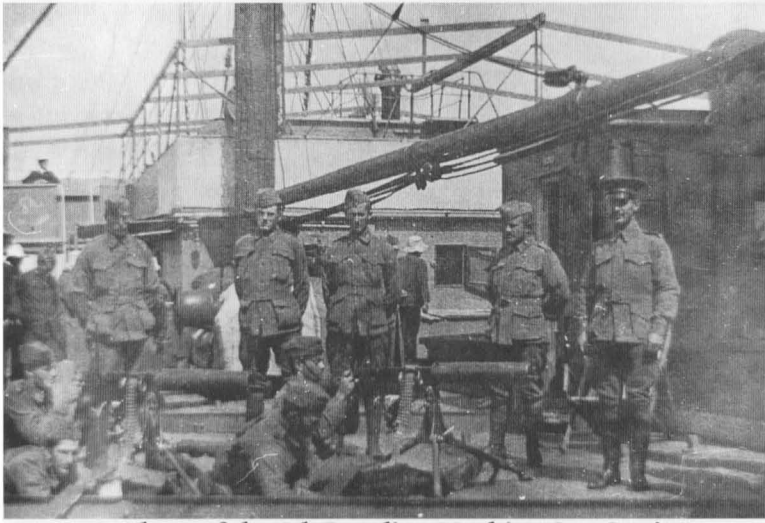
*One morning very early I heard some men scrubbing and sluicing the deck just outside the window and I could hear them in conversation quite plainly cursing their officers, and the old man (ie, myself) and saying what they proposed to do when they got a chance, so I opened the window and said Good morning to them and ascertained who they were, afterwards I had the Adjutant [Capt Possingham] look up their record and he agreed with me it would be desirable to get rid of them. After breakfast they were ordered to dress with full kit and packs (they did not know why), and when the patrol boat arrived they were taken down the gangway and handed over to the NCO in charge,...when the boat finally left us the elder one of the two (a very rough diamond) shook his clenched fist in my face and called me all the bad names he could think of, and said he would get over there in spite of me and to look out.*

On 1st November, the grand convoy of 36 troop ships and the escorting cruisers, *HMAS Melbourne*, *HMAS Sydney* and the Japanese *Ibuki*, moving in lines of three abreast, left the sanctuary of Albany Sound. Unfortunately the fleet struck bad weather when only a few days out from Albany. Private Taylor described the effect of the weather on the troops:

*Nov 3. Wind is blowing a hurricane and the sea is very rough. The port holes have to be kept closed. It's terribly stuffy down below. I feel as though a mouse were running round in my stomach and a little light headed. In consequence I have a bucket very near me.*

*Nov 4. There was no necessity for the bucket. Our hammocks moved with the ship last night, it was just like lying there with someone pushing you backwards and forward in an uplifting motion. Buckets and dishes promenaded from one mess to another.*

The voyage and the close confines of the troop ship provided the members of battalion with the opportunity to get to know each other and gradually the strong feeling of identity with the 8th Battalion was forged. During daylight hours the soldiers were practiced in squad drill, boat drill and rapid fire exercises using blank ammunition. Each evening the band usually played for an hour or so, and the men were also required to attend lectures given by the officers and NCO's. As the convoy sailed across the Indian Ocean towards the equator, the weather became hotter, and most men slept naked in their below-deck hammocks.



**Members of the 8th Battalion Machine Gun Section  
commanded by Lt Charles Findlay [right, KIA 23.8.1918],  
training on board the *Benalla*.**

The suggestion that the men should again be inoculated caused considerable anxiety in the battalion. The bad after-effects of the earlier typhoid injections prompted several hundred men to sign a petition against such an action and it was presented to the

CO on 9th November. Colonel Bolton immediately reacted to the petition and addressed the assembled troops, branding the petition as "mutiny". The RMO, Captain Harold Jackson, also spoke convincingly to the troops in an attempt to pacify their fears of the inoculations. Private Taylor observed that "it is hard to say where it will end." Later on that morning, there occurred an event of significance that temporarily diverted attention away from the inoculation issue.

At about 9 am there was a sudden buzz of excitement when one of the escort cruisers, *HMAS Sydney* suddenly left the convoy in a westerly direction and under full steam. For the thousands of men on the transport ships, such a sudden departure could only mean one thing. The *Sydney* had sailed off to do battle with an enemy ship. At 11.10 am, the famous message was received from the *Sydney*. "*Emden* beached and done for." The news of the naval engagement at the Cocos Islands soon spread around the fleet and Private Percy Lay, noted that the news brought "great rejoicing."

Several days later, as the convoy approached the Equator, Colonel Bolton was asked if the traditional ceremony of Crossing the Line could be held. Bolton unhesitatingly agreed to the request, although with the benefit of hindsight, it was unlikely that his approval would have been given to any future requests. The ship's crew soon erected a large canvas tank which was filled with water. Once the tank was full, the customary festivities of ducking those who had not crossed the Equator before, got under way with great gusto. Colonel Bolton declined to participate in the ceremony and settled down in his deck chair to read a book. His reading was soon disturbed by the sight of one of his officers being pursued by several soldiers. Bolton followed them, and in a scene remi-



**The 8th Battalion preparing to 'Cross the Line'.**

niscent of the Rum Corps and Captain Bligh incident, found them trying to pull the officer out from underneath his bed. After putting a sudden halt to this episode, Bolton then ascertained that the rest of the officers had locked themselves in the ship's hospital.

After a long delay the CO was admitted into the hospital, where he found most of his officers to be drenched to the skin. Although the officers had escaped to the hospital, they were forced to shelter out on the open verandah, from where some of the troops had formed a human chain and were passing up fire buckets to throw on the officers. Bolton then ordered the bugler to sound 'Attention', but as this had little effect, he decided to go down to the main deck where he confronted the men. He was then grabbed by a soldier who cried out "Let us duck the Colonel." Bolton was almost goaded into striking the man, when RSM Weeks intervened. Bolton then jumped into the tank and gave the order to the sailors to cut the ropes holding the water tank. The immediate rush of water across the deck soon quelled the uproar, but the incident was indicative of the thin line that existed between military discipline and anarchy, particularly in an exuberant unit comprised mainly of lads from the Australian bush. Colonel Bolton was later to remark:

*This really was the only anxious moment I ever had concerning the discipline of the 8th Battalion.*

Private Taylor's recollections of the ceremony were somewhat different:

*A judge and jury were kept busy through the zealous work of constables. Prisoners of all sorts were brought, some resisting...They were all tried and strange to say they were all guilty. Lieutenants and sergeants were grabbed and ducked. The Colonel came very near to it but he went too lemony and for the sake of the future they let him go.*

The *Ballarat* reached Colombo on 15th November, but as the troops were not allowed ashore, some of the men amused themselves by persaundering the local natives to dive for coins thrown into the water. After a short spell at Colombo, the ships set sail for Aden, reaching the port on 24th November. By this time all

the earlier concerns about the inoculations dissipated and almost all the troops on board had been re-inoculated against typhoid by Captain Jackson. Two soldiers who absolutely refused to submit to re-inoculation were subsequently court martialled. News of the final destination of the convoy was not announced until 28th November, and the announcement that the Australians were going to Egypt rather than England or France brought mixed reactions. One soldier recorded that "when this news was read out to us you could have heard a pin drop." Percy Lay wrote:

*Great excitement on board when it became known that we were to land in Egypt, instead of going to England as we all thought we were, as there was likely to be trouble there. Some of the boys are a bit disappointed as they thought they were going to England.*

Private Taylor responded to this "extraordinary news" by suggesting:

*The sooner we get into action the better I will like it. The fact of landing in Egypt does not seem to please our officers and a great many men were disappointed.*

By 2nd December, the *Benalla* was slowly steaming up the Suez Canal, a trip which provided the troops with a constant display of local village life, interspersed with the sight of Indian troops clad in their white turbans patrolling the canal. Several days later the *Benalla* was approaching Alexandria, when a motor launch containing some French girls passed alongside the ship. This prompted Percy Lay to record that "there were great cheers from the boys as it was the first bit of skirt we had seen for 8 weeks." The *Benalla* in company with other ships of the convoy, entered Alexandria Harbour on 6th December, and was welcomed by the many foreign ships already at anchor. The 8th Battalion band responded to the display of many coloured flags fluttering from the other ships, by playing 'God Save the King.' The next 24 hours was spent at anchor, and the ship was besieged by dozens of small native boats selling oranges and liquor. Some of the men dropped strings over the side of the boat to which the hawkers attached bottles of liquor. A boat was launched in an attempt to chase the hawkers away, but this proved a futile exercise. The Chief Officer of the *Benalla* then suggested to Colonel Bolton that he be given a free hand to remove the hawkers. Bolton willingly agreed, and within a few minutes the crew had run out a fire hose, connected it to a steam pump, and drenched the occupants of the native boats.

On 8th December, the *Benalla* berthed at the wharf, and the 8th Battalion disembarked and immediately boarded a special troop train which took them to Cairo. The 100 mile journey across the Nile Delta presented a fascinating kaleidoscope of village life to the Antipodean travellers. A small village of mud huts



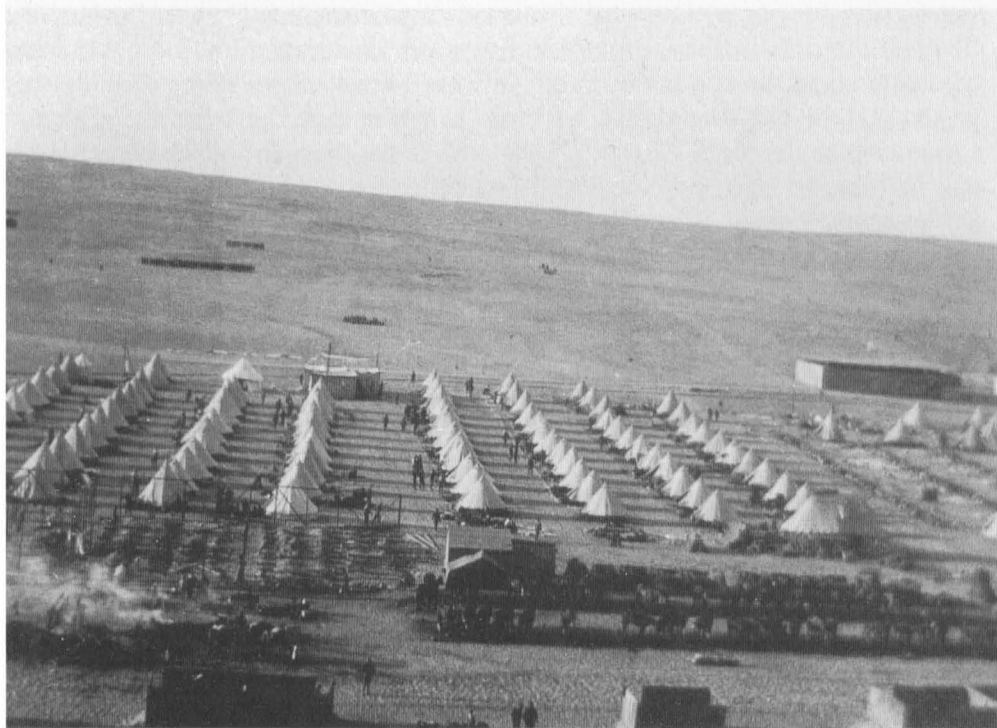
would appear every few miles, and the whole region was irrigated via open channels. The scenes prompted Colonel Bolton to remark:

*I saw a white gowned, long bearded native with a coloured turban round his head leading a donkey on which his wife was riding carrying two children on her lap and behind them another donkey carrying a load of clover hay which just about hid the donkey from sight. The general impression reminding me of the Biblical stories and pictures of our childhood.*

The train arrived in Cairo at about 8.30 pm midst heavy rain, and the troops were given a cup of cocoa and a cheese filled bun in lieu of an evening meal. Arrangements had already been made by the brigade staff for each of the units to take the tram out to Mena Camp, which was some 12 miles to the west of Cairo and nestled at the foot of the famous pyramids. However, the logistics of moving a brigade of some 4000 men overwhelmed the tramway system, and the 8th Battalion had to wait for some hours before being tightly packed into the trams and taking the journey to what was to be the battalion's new home for several months. The trams did not reach the outskirts of Mena camp until early morning, and the tired men were immediately surrounded by natives with donkeys and push carts offering to cart the mens' baggage the two miles into camp. Once the troops arrived at the sandy inhospitable camp site, the men rolled themselves up in their great coats as protection against the cold desert night and went to sleep on the sand.

When the sun arose a few hours later, the battalion was found spread over about four acres of barren sand. The men were awakened by the bugle call and quickly formed up into companies. Wagons arrived and the battalion was soon at work unloading stores and equipment. Tents for kitchens, orderly rooms and latrines were soon erected. The company lines were also laid out and tents for the troops were erected, though some platoons did not receive their tents until five days later. From the 8th Battalion lines could be seen a 100 feet high perpendicular cliff which arose about 200 yards to the east, and behind that could be seen the tops of the three pyramids. These ancient pyramids were over the next few weeks to be scaled by thousands of young Australians eager for a challenge. After work had been completed on the company lines that day, Percy Lay and his tent mates took a short stroll and climbed to the top of the nearby Great Pyramid of Cheops.

Within a couple of days, the battalion had settled down into a training routine which consisted of drill, musketry practice, and tactical training ranging from section to company level. In addition, a series of desert route marches were conducted in an attempt to harden the troops for the battles that lay ahead. The first route march was held on 12th December, and Percy Lay commented that he "found it rather hard marching in the sand." Drill was usually held in the morn-



**The 8th Battalion lines at Mena.**

ings and route marches and tactical training in the afternoons. From 14th December, 20% of the battalion was granted leave on a daily basis to go into Cairo. Even then, the numbers venturing into Cairo were too great for the public transport system to cope with, let alone the propensity of many of the soldiers to 'let their hair down' in one of the world's notorious flesh pots. Disciplinary problems arose with some men going into Cairo without leave, to partake of the readily available liquor and women. The scant respect shown for authority, whether it be in the form of British officers who the Australians usually refused to salute, or the Military Police who were universally detested, soon led to all Australians being labelled as trouble makers. On one occasion, Percy Lay was a member of the flying piquet led by Lieutenant Joe Catron, whose job it was to police the areas of Cairo likely to be the scene of any disturbance:

*We had the very best of times and seen some of the very worst places in Cairo. Our job was to clear all the troops out of all the hotels and other low places.*

Another problem that faced the battalion at Mena Camp was the rather unsatisfactory Canteen service. This service was run by Greek contractors who employed Egyptians to prepare and cook the food. There were rumblings of dis-

satisfaction for some days and the issue came to a head when Private Phil Bergess<sup>1</sup> the CO's batman, brought in hot water for a shave and made a pointed comment about the conditions in the Officers' Mess kitchen. Bergess boldly suggested that the CO should take a look at it, whereupon the pyjama-clad Bolton strode over to the Mess. Apparently the natives had slept in the kitchen all night and had dug an open hole next to the entrance for use as a toilet. The enraged CO instantly ejected the natives, and then arranged with his Quartermaster, Captain Campbell Dobbie, to immediately install cooks and waiters from the 8th Battalion. At breakfast time the Greek contractor entered the Mess and threatened the CO, but the contractor was quickly bundled out of the Mess by several of the officers who melodramatically threatened to kill him should he venture near the Mess again. The contractor subsequently complained to the brigadier, however, Colonel Bolton soon convinced Colonel McCay that he had taken the correct action.

The Officers' Mess was set up in a large marquee, and the Mess President, Captain Jackson, soon made it homely by putting in a wooden floor, hiring a piano and setting up the Mess with tables, easy chairs and pot-plants. Each officer was required to pay in 30 shillings per week towards food and the maintenance of the Mess. Captain Dobbie soon made satisfactory arrangements with a French firm in Cairo for the supply of food for the Officers' Mess. The supplementary rations such as jam and condiments for the OR's were provided by an additional allowance of six pence a day per man. The QM then purchased these



**Members of the 8th Battalion engaged in the boisterous pastime of 'blanketing'.**

rations from the Greek owned Contract Canteen. By the end of the first week at Mena, Captain Dobbie was so dissatisfied with the quality of the goods provided by the contractors that he went to the CO. He showed Bolton a tin of jam that consisted of sugar and water, and some bacon, which prompted Bolton to exclaim that it was "not fit to give to a dog." The two officers then agreed that the most satisfactory solution was to stop dealing with the contractor and to use the same suppliers that serviced the Officers' Mess. This new messing arrangement soon proved to be cheaper and totally satisfactory.

As the weeks passed, the training emphasis changed from drill to tactics, and each morning except Sundays, the various battalions camped at Mena

trudged off to their designated training areas. By this time, training maps had been prepared and issued, and the troops soon became familiar with local land marks bearing frightening names such as Tiger's Tooth, Hang-man's Rock and Murdering Gully. The battalion had a march of about five miles over soft sandy desert to reach the training area, followed by a similar return trip under the hot afternoon sun after training exercises had finished. Colonel McCay had already promised the brigade at a recent church parade that "I'll make you fit" and it was now obvious to the men of the 8th Battalion, what the brigadier meant. Corporal Clarence Roberts noted in his diary:

*No doubt the men thought the training too severe...It was no wonder that men were ill, after marching through heavy sand breathing in small particles of dust. It was the usual thing after such days for the men to return to camp with a mask of yellow dust and clothes saturated with perspiration... At times the food itself was permeated with sand, especially on such days when great clouds of it blew across the desert for several hours at a stretch.*

The march out to the training area was along a common road for about two miles before a branch was taken to the battalion area. Unfortunately with so many troops using the road it was constantly bathed in thick dust clouds. One morning the CO and his Adjutant, Captain Alf Possingham, decided to take a different route in order to avoid the dust. On this morning the troops instead of marching out in fours, were surprised to receive the order to 'left turn' and 'sling arms'. This soon brought them to the high cliff face on the eastern boundary of Mena Camp. The men were then ordered to climb up the cliff. Although it was a steep scramble, the irrepressible Australian sense of humour came through when one comedian started to 'Baa' like a sheep. Within moments the 'Baa-Baa' was taken up by the entire battalion as it struggled up the cliff face. When



**The 8th Battalion returning to Mena camp after a route march.**

the troops reached the top and saw the vast dust clouds blanketing their usual route, they realised that their CO had, as usual, acted in their welfare.

The troops usually returned to camp by 5 pm, then cleaned up and had their evening meal. Each man was only entitled to have leave in Cairo one night a week, the problem of how to keep the troops occupied for the rest of the week caused some concern. Concerts were often held and boxing tournaments proved popular, but increasing numbers of men went AWOL. The fact that the 8th Battalion lines were the furthestmost from the tram terminus often meant that those men going on leave were the last to leave camp. The situation within 2nd Brigade became serious just before Christmas, when it was found that in one battalion 900 men were AWOL. This problem was not resolved until leave was granted to the battalions on a weekly basis.

In a letter to his cousin Edith, four days before Christmas, Charlie Traill wrote of the general feeling among the Australians at being forced to bypass the fighting in France:

*We are of course all bitterly disappointed that we were not sent on to France, but we are playing the game quite as much by our being here in the capacity that we are...This is a splendid body of men that I am with and the physique of the troops has been greatly admired by the citizens of Cairo. I am sure they will give a good account of themselves...They are a rough devil may care lot.*

The 8th Battalion's first Christmas away from home was a most forgettable one, as the Christmas dinner left a lot to be desired. Although the menu consisted of "inevitable stew" and rice and raisins, some of the men augmented the stark meal with buns, jam and oranges. After lunch some of the men climbed the Cheops Pyramid and later had bread and jam for tea. Despite the paucity of the festivities, Private Taylor still described it as "a bonzer day". Cyril Bryant, a 24 year old motor trimmer from Ballarat, dutifully wrote to his mother on Christmas Day:



**Pte Cyril Bryant.**

*We have plenty of hard work to do, we go out in the morning at eight and come back at two, and then we have the rest of the day to ourselves, that is, if we do not have to go on guard. It is very trying marching over the sand.*



*Just fancy Mother, it is Christmas Day that I am writing this letter in Egypt, little did we know that I would be so far away from you this Xmas. We had a telegram from the people of Ballarat today, wishing us a merry Xmas. We get plenty of trench digging there...they think there may be trouble with the Turks and the only way they can come is across the desert. I think we will be here for some time and then to France.*



**The CO, Lt Col Bolton (R), leading the 8th Battalion on a route march, accompanied by the Adjutant, Capt Alf Possingham (L).**

Company, and sometimes battalion route marches had almost become part of the daily routine, but when E Company went on a march on 26th December, the men were surprised by the relaxed nature of the march. As was usually the case, the marching column was always followed by natives selling oranges and sweets, and when a stop was made on this occasion, the officers treated each man an orange and then to the delight of the men, organised races between the orange sellers.

An outbreak of small pox in some of the nearby villages led to a decree that the

ubiquitous native vendors were not to mix with the troops. The threat of a small pox outbreak led to the troops receiving a hated third inoculation. Each morning the vendors would assemble on the edge of the plateau and wait "like a line of white crows" for their battalion to march off to the training area. The usual order of movement from the camp was the 8th, 7th, 6th and 5th Battalions, and when the vendors rushed down the cliff to tail the units, Captain Possingham galloped over to tell them they could not follow the battalion. This brought a vociferous reaction from the vendors who were clearly disinclined to obey such an order. Colonel Bolton was at the head of his battalion and wheeled his horse around to confirm that the natives were not following and was confronted by an amazing spectacle:

*As I turned round he [Possingham] had just drawn his sword and waving it wildly round his head, he charged the little crowd at full*

*gallop and the picture I saw of fleeing yelling natives in flowing white robes and scattered oranges streaming out of their baskets is one not readily forgotten.*

The first of a series of reviews occurred on 30th December when the 2nd Brigade was inspected by Sir George Reid, the Australian High Commissioner to England. Corporal Roberts was an eager participant on the parade:

*It was a sight that many Australians would have given a great deal to*



**The 8th Battalion marching past Sir George Reid.**

*witness. Over 8,000 officers and men were drawn up in close column upon the side of a hill. The salute was like clockwork, the hedge of steel flashing in the sunlight. Sir George expressed himself as being amazed at the splendour and physique of the men. His words were "I have seen many others, but you are the limit." The cheers that went up from the throats of those men was stupendous and the echo from a neighbouring cliff had a wonderful effect.*

On the following day, the entire 1st Division was inspected by the Corps Commander, Lieutenant General Sir William Birdwood. The arrival of 1915 was quietly celebrated, and few members of the 8th Battalion would have guessed what an auspicious year it was to be. Some of the soldiers who possessed musical talent entertained the officers in the Officers' Mess on New Year's Eve. Lieutenant Charles Findlay, the OC of the Machine Gun Section, was one of a number of officers and men with musical ability who regularly performed in unit concerts. At about 10 pm, Colonel Bolton received a cablegram from Richard Pearse, the Mayor of Ballarat; 'Ballarat greets Australia's soldiers wishes them Merry Xmas Happy New Year.' This gesture was yet another indication of the strong links between Ballarat and its own 8th Battalion. Colonel Bolton replied in a like manner; 'Greetings much appreciated. Please express greetings to all

our folks. Our hearts are in Victoria. Bolton.'

A Church Parade was held every Sunday morning in the desert just beyond the battalion lines. The whole unit would form a three sided square, with the padre, the CO and the band at the open end of the square next to a bass drum covered with the Union Jack. The enthusiastic rendition of the popular Sankey and Moody hymns, led Colonel Bolton to proudly observe that:

*The strong hard faces of the men of my own battalion singing with a vigour and a will that left no doubt about their real enjoyment. Whatever you might think about their piety I felt it an honour to be a comrade and Captain amongst them.*

From late December onwards, the training focussed on trench digging, outpost duty and defensive exercises. A number of night bivouacs were held, but these were not particularly popular, as the men found it difficult to sleep in the desert without blankets. Private Cyril Bryant spoke of the hard training; 'I have been out all this week in the trenches at night, and it has been very cold, but it gets hot at day and it is very hard marching about 15 miles a day over sand.' Although the battalion had not yet seen action there had already been several fatalities. One man had fallen from the top of one of the pyramids, and the spread of influenza throughout the Camp took a steady toll including 'Possum' Davis who died on 30th December. That same afternoon saw the entire division assembled for an inspection and march past. Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for Australia, then addressed the troops and presented each soldier with a pocket knife. A spate of injuries arising from the many exuberant forays to the Sphinx and nearby pyramids, led to the authorities on 21st January, banning any climbing of the Sphinx.



**Lt AC Couve, DOW  
26.4.1915.**

One of the most popular subalterns in the 8th Battalion was Alan Couve, popularly known as 'Daddy' or 'Father'. Couve was a 21 year old pharmacy student, and a fine sportsman, being a member of the Dandenong Football Club, and reputedly the strongest man in the unit. During a training exercise Couve pierced his boot with the broken tip of his sword, forcing him to spend the next five weeks in Mena Hospital. Couve refused to have his two injured toes amputated, as this would cause him to be repatriated back to Australia.

An event of major significance occurred in January, when the rather clumsy eight-company battalion organisation was changed on orders from the War

Office in London, to a four company structure. The change meant that the battalions now consisted of four companies each of 227 men, with each company being divided into four platoons. The new companies were formed simply by combining the existing eight companies into four. The new company appointments were:

A Company (old A and E Companies). OC-Lieutenant Colonel Field;  
2/IC - Captain Cowper. CSM - Ailwood; CQMS -Fay.

B Company (old D and G Companies). OC-Captain Sergeant;  
2/IC - Captain Hodgson. CSM-Kirsch; CQMS Johnson.

C Company (old B and H Companies). OC- Captain Coulter;  
2/IC - Captain Dale. CSM-Taylor; CQMS-Pollock.

D Company (old C and F Companies). OC-Captain Trickey;  
2/IC - Captain Eberling, CSM-Leggo; CQMS-Peter.

In January, Colonel Bolton, who already had two sons serving in the battalion [2/Lt Jack Bolton & Private Hunter Bolton; the latter being commissioned in the 8th Battalion in May 1915], received news that Garfield, his other son, was sailing to England to enlist. This news prompted the CO to respond:

*I was very proud to think that you had lost no time in offering your services in this time of great National Emergency but I felt a pang of regret that I have now all my grown sons serving their country, as it does not seem right to those we are leaving behind that all the grown males of the family should run the risk of war ...we are having a good deal of hard training in Egypt, and it is thought we may see service on the canal against the Turks before the battalion goes to Europe.*



**Lt Jack Bolton.**

By the end of January, the troops had been well practiced in advance guard formations and attacks. Daily marches and exercises across the hot Egyptian sand led Colonel Bolton to remark that "the dull monotony of sun, sand and routine began to have its effect on everybody." Little did the CO know that events occurring to the east were soon to involve his battalion and break that monotony. In January, a large Turkish force consisting of three columns commenced its arduous march across the forbidding Sinai Desert with the aim of capturing the Suez Canal and threatening Cairo. Reconnaissance had already alerted the British to the presence of Turkish troops in the Sinai, and on the night

of 3rd February, small parties of Turks from the 25th Division, attempted to cross the Canal just to the north of Serapeum, but all were repulsed. A series of Turkish attacks further to the north, some supported by artillery, prompted the British commander, General Wilson to order up reinforcements to protect the Canal around Ismailia. The troops selected as reinforcements were the two country battalions of the 2nd Brigade, the 8th and 7th Battalions. Colonel Bolton provided an excellent account of the excitement generated by news of the move to the Suez Canal:

*I was roused out of bed about midnight to report to Brigade HQ and was thus informed that the 8th and 7th Battalions were ordered out on service for duty on the Suez Canal and to be ready to march out of camp in one hour with two days iron rations and 200 rounds of ammunition. Talk about excitement in the camp, in ten minutes the camp lines were just like a placid contented hive of bees that had suddenly been kicked over and swarmed out to learn what it was all about. Long before the hour was up these two battalions were out on parade and ready to move off. The men were delighted with prospect of change and when we marched through the camp to the tram terminus about 2 am, the whole camp seemed to have turned out of bed and lined the road to wish us luck and express their envy and regret at not going with us.*

The excitement generated by the news of the possibility that the 8th Battalion would soon go into action was expressed by one soldier thus:

*We were hoping that we would have the chance of a fight. Our luck was in... We had a glorious send-off; the other regiments had two days' holiday, and they accompanied us to Cairo. All the battalion bands played us out of camp and into Cairo.*

The troop train carrying the two Victorian battalions arrived at the town of Ismailia at about daybreak on 4th February. As the men assembled in the station yard they could hear the distant thunder of artillery and a couple of Turkish shells landed close to the railway station. The battalion was then marched out into the desert about 800 yards to the west of the station, and then bivouacked, albeit without tents and under constant rain. The troops were eager to join the fray, but as the day progressed and the distant firing became muted, it was obvious that they would not be immediately thrust into battle. In the afternoon, the CO and his Adjutant, rode out to the punt crossing at the Canal. Colonel Bolton gained permission to cross to the east bank of the Canal on the punt, and the two officers were just in time to meet up with a Sikh patrol bringing in two Turkish soldiers captured in the desert. Bolton observed that:

*A sorry sight they were, but seemed very pleased at being captured.*



*Starved and only half dressed, they had ragged pants and shirt and old military overcoat, a khaki helmet, no boots, their feet wrapped in rags and tied with string. Their equipment was a good rifle and what looked like a sugar bag leach containing 250 rounds of ammunition] hung round their shoulders with a piece of rope.*

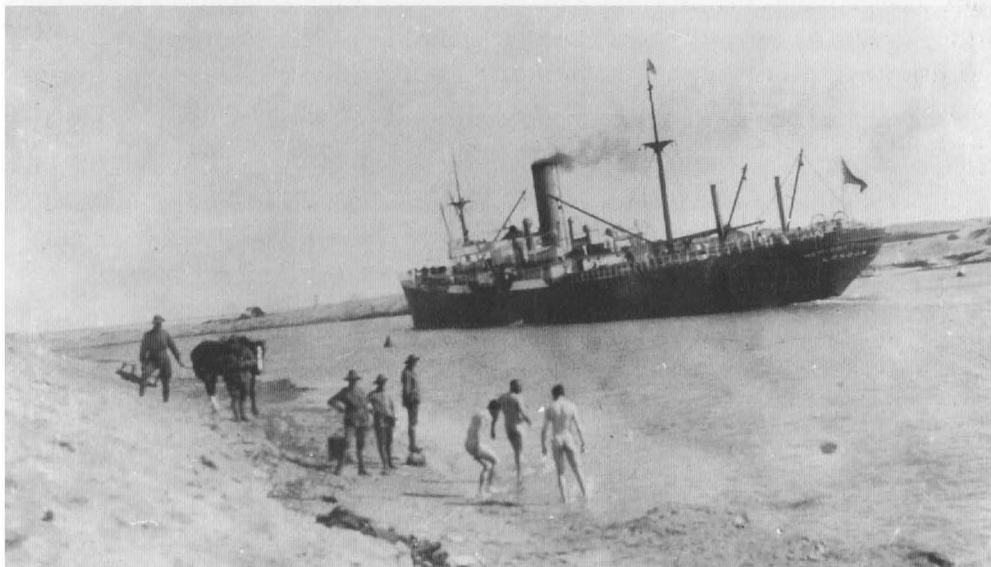
When Colonel Bolton returned to camp at about 4.30 pm, he was given an Operation Order directing him to detail half of his battalion to act as the advance guard for a flying column which would pursue the Turkish army across the western Sinai Desert. Bolton was to have 50 camels and 20 mules with which to carry the ammunition, machine guns, food and water for his battalion. Two companies were designated for the task, and the men were immediately given some practice in constructing cover from fire in the desert, by each man taking off his pack and placing them in line on the sand. The men then scooped sand up against the packs until there was a protective bank about one foot high and three feet wide. By late afternoon the camels and mules were loaded, and instructions were given to the troops to get some sleep prior to the column moving off at midnight. At about 11 pm, Colonel Bolton was woken by a Staff Officer bearing instructions cancelling the expedition. As it transpired the enemy advance had ground to a halt against the defences prepared by the Indian troops guarding the Canal, and it was decided by Lord Kitchener in London, not to risk lives in what might be a rather fruitless pursuit of the Turkish remnants across the desert. The companies that were to take part in the advance were then told that the enemy had retreated into the desert. Private Taylor responded to the news by noting in his diary; "Did not go last night, plenty of disappointed faces."



**No 9 Platoon in the trenches at Ismailia.**

The Turkish advance across the Sinai ended in disaster, with the Indian troops guarding the Canal inflicting about 3,000 casualties on the Turks, whilst their own losses only totalled about 160. The ease with which the enemy force was repulsed, unfortunately tended to reinforce the stereotype held by senior British commanders of the poor fighting value of the Turkish soldier. Such a view was to have dire consequences when next the two armies met at the Dardanelles, where the Turkish soldier would be fighting on his native soil and ably led by vigorous commanders.

On the next day, most of the battalion went on a route march that took them through the small town and public gardens. It was here that the men saw the enemy for the first time, as groups of Turkish prisoners were being escorted to the prison camp near the Ismailia Railway Station. The camp was of some interest, as it held about 1000 Turks who had recently been captured in the abortive attack on the Canal. While the rest of the battalion was enjoying a tour of Ismailia, and a swim in the Bitter Lakes, C and D Companies were sent to the Canal where they took over some of the trenches previously occupied by Indian troops. Meanwhile, C Company crossed over the Canal on 7th February and took up position in the trenches on the eastern bank, while D Company was railed north to El Ferdan for a similar task.



**Several members of the 8th Battalion take a dip in the Suez Canal.**

The two companies on Canal guard duty returned to Ismailia on 10th February, in time to participate in an entraining exercise concocted by higher authority, with a view to determining how long it would take to load a battalion with its horses, transport and machine guns onto a train. The entire battalion was lined up at a railway siding located several miles from Ismailia, and on a whistle blast

was required to board the waiting train. A Staff Officer recorded the time on his stop watch and subsequently informed Colonel Bolton that the whole exercise was completed in 19 minutes which "was very satisfactory."

Early on the next day, the 8th and 7th Battalions boarded the train which returned them to Cairo at noon. The two battalions then marched out to Mena Camp, and as a reward for their good work at Ismailia, were granted the following day as a holiday. The tired but happy troops were subjected to good humoured banter from men from the other battalions, who dutifully enquired as to "how we beat the Turk."

Corporal Traill described the adventure to Ismailia little knowing that his hopes for action against the Turks would soon be realised:

*I only hope if they [the Turks] come back again they will come in millions and let us have a decent go at them. Ismailia is a lovely little place and an ideal spot for a holiday. We only arrived back here [Mena] on the 12th as on the first of the month we were hurriedly sent off to Ismailia for the Turkish invasion. We were attached to two of the finest Indian regiments. Unfortunately where we were there was no attack. The main fighting force being about 1000 yards on our right flank. The Brigadier gave the regiment a full holiday into Cairo which was greatly appreciated by the men.*

Another version of the Ismailia adventure was provided by the exuberant Joe Lugg:

*The only cover at night is your blankets and the sky, but we all managed it and came out just the same as we came in. I had 2 days and nights in the trenches with the Indians, but the Turks went back and were afraid to come up to cross the Canal, and I think they showed their sense, as the trenches were lined with men and guns and barb wire entanglements that there would not have been any Turks left to tell their tale of woe. It is a wonderful sight to see but I wish we had a chance to have a few shots and a bit of scrapping, so that we could say we did something, but never mind our turn will come and then we shall show them what we can do if it is wanted of us.*

Now that the 2nd Brigade was once again at full strength, training resumed, and on 15th February, those members of the battalion that had not been successful at the earlier range practice, were marched five miles to the rifle range where they spent the day in live firing. On the next night, the entire division engaged in a night attack exercise, under the close scrutiny of Generals Bridges and Maxwell.

The rest of February was spent undergoing route marches, trench digging, attack and defence exercises. Leave was granted on several occasions, and on 24th February, the whole battalion was granted a holiday, which meant that the citizens of Cairo were subjected to an invasion by the 8th Battalion. Percy Lay simply noted that he "went into Cairo and had the best of times." Not every soldier participated in or approved of the 'pleasures' offered to the soldiers in Cairo. Cyril Bryant objected to the reports being published in the Australian newspapers regarding the behaviour of his fellow soldiers; "It is not right what they are putting in the papers there in Australia about the soldiers. It is not true, no doubt there are some that play up a little, but out of so many..." Joe Lugg was a Sunday School teacher from Ballarat, and was genuinely concerned at the evils of Cairo, and in particular the incidence of venereal disease:

*I might say there are other diseases quite as bad if not worse [than small pox] which has fallen to some of the Australians; perhaps you can guess which I mean. In Cairo alone, there are hundreds of prostitutes and women of low character, that you would be surprised at such badness, and of course some of those who indulge in these things, have a disease that brings on disgrace and in the end death. And young M \_\_\_\_ is one of the unfortunate and foolish to catch it and is at present in hospital. I have never in my life dreamt of such vileness.*

The range of skills and interests within the 8th Battalion was rather diverse, and several of the men took to writing poetry as a means of expressing their hopes and fears while so far away from home:

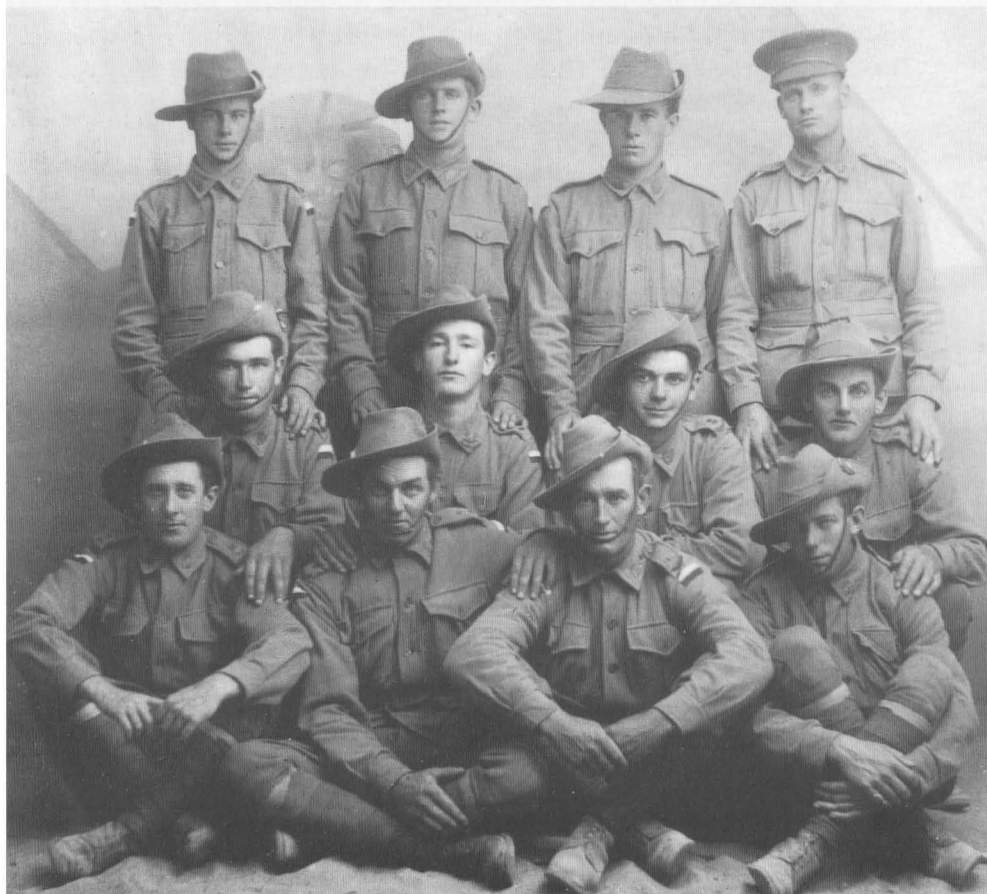
*When the summer sun is shining  
And your thoughts are far and free  
When of others you are thinking  
Will you sometimes think of me.*

Pte C E McConville, 28 Feb 1915

*One night while on guard  
I was dreaming of home.  
I saw again the faces  
That I loved so dear,  
And dreamt the end  
Of our parting was near.  
Then my visions were  
Broken, so cruel! O so hard,  
It was the voice of the sergeant  
Crying, "Fall out the Guard."*

Pte Percy Lay, 19 Feb 1915

It is generally thought that the term 'Digger' was not applied to Australian soldiers until they went to France, however, Colonel Bolton recalled a parade in Egypt at which he was questioned by General Sir Ian Hamilton, about the men of the 8th Battalion. "Ah", he said, "so they come from those mining centres. By Heaven, I should feel safe anywhere with them - and just think how they could carve out a line of deep trenches!" After being paid such a compliment, Colonel Bolton often referred to his men as "Digger soldiers" and the 8th Battalion cherished the belief that it had originated the famous nickname. When the Australians reached France, members of trenching parties were usually referred to as 'Digger'. The term soon achieved popular acceptance, as a very Australian alternative to the English 'Chum' or the more intimate Australian terms of 'Mate' or 'Cobber'.



Members of A Company. Top row L-R; W Butterworth, E Alsop, 'Curley', DH Jude.  
Centre L-R; W Lewis, W Raine, FG Stephens, EG Lay. Front row L-R; F Waldron,  
Percy Lay, W Hogg, T Dickson.

On 10th March, the battalion marched out to the zoo, on one of its many route marches, however, the heat, the soft sand and the accompanying dust storms made conditions extremely difficult for the troops. Percy Lay summed up the widely held view that "It was about the worst day we had spent in Egypt. The dust storms were terrible." It was some small consolation that a few days later, the men were permitted to indulge in the luxury of the swimming baths located at Mena House.

The extreme weather conditions persuaded the authorities to conduct some of the route marches at a different time, when it was relatively cooler. A series of late afternoon and night marches were held, after which the troops bivouacked in the desert, and marched back to camp on the following morning. On 17th March, an exercise was held in which the 1st Brigade played the role of the attackers. It was while the troops were engaged in trench digging on 22nd March, that word reached them that another member of the battalion, Private Leonard Walker, was killed in an unfortunate motor accident three days earlier.

The division was inspected on 29th March, by General Sir Ian Hamilton. He rode around the long columns of men accompanied by his aide, and then took the salute during the march past. General Birdwood later observed that General Hamilton "seemed to be most impressed with the 6th and 8th Battalions in the 2nd Brigade, and also seemed to think that either the 2nd or 8th Battalion marched past best." This praise pleased Colonel Bolton who had, since the unit was raised in August, taken an almost fatherly interest in the welfare of his men. In the first volume of the Official History, Charles Bean describes Bolton as being "a soft-hearted commander very solicitous for his men."<sup>2</sup> Bean's view was supported by one of the 8th Battalion corporals, Clarence Roberts:

*Colonel Bolton was highly esteemed by men and officers, and although he seldom expressed his thoughts, he showed in his actions, a great fondness for his charge.*

Perhaps one of the best insights into the question of 'just what was the 8th Battalion like?', is answered in a letter written in March 1915, by Charlie Traill, the recently appointed sergeant of the Machine Gun Section:

*Since Ismailia we have been more or less occupied in Divisional operations out in the desert and pretty hard work has been the order of the day. Besides this the heat is much felt out on the sand and one longs for the evening's cool to come so as to enjoy a rest from it all. We are daily expecting of orders to move from here and practically everything is ready whenever they come. I believe we are to go to the Dardanelles which if true should mean some good fighting for us. I often hear the remark passed "Won't it be lovely to be in between a pair of clean sheets once again after all this."*



*The majority however are all like myself pretty well used to it, being bushmen from 'out back', who led a pretty tough life at times. There are all kinds with us, bushmen, stockmen, boundary riders, sailors, Arctic explorers, doctors, lawyers, large station owners, in fact a bit of everything. In my own lot I have an ex captain and a lieutenant of the Australian forces, three sailors and the rest mostly bushmen. One was an engineer, and another a motor car works owner, so we are well supplied in engineers for anything don't you think.*



**Members of BHQ  
trading with the local natives.**

**Lt Col Bolton, second officer from right.**

*The happy go lucky way the Australians go in for this sort of sport would amuse you. Red tape is conspicuous by its absence and as long as we don't go too far we can practically do what we please. The officers are practically on the same level as the rank and file and in fact the rank and file are generally better than they are. One sees however officers sitting down amongst us having jokes and joining in our sport just as one of ourselves and this makes a*

*spirit of comradeship which one could not get otherwise.*

At the conclusion of a special Good Friday church parade, many of the men were granted leave to go into Cairo. It was this large influx of soldiers into the seedy brothel street of Haret el Wasser, only a short distance from the famous Shepherd's Hotel, that brought about the infamous 'First Battle of the Wozzer'. Relationships between the Australians and the Egyptians had been deteriorating for some months now, and on 2nd April, the festering bitterness regarding some of the unscrupulous activities of the local liquor traders, erupted in violence. One building was burnt down, property destroyed, and numerous fights broke out between the soldiers and the provosts who were sent to restore order. Percy Lay commented that "It ended up in a stoush between our chaps and the Red Caps. Things were pretty lively while they lasted."

Although it might be tempting to suggest that the 'Wozzer' incident prompted General Maxwell, the Commander in Chief in Egypt, to expedite the departure of the Australians from Cairo, it had already been decided on 20th February, that the AIF would proceed to Lemnos as part of the Mediterranean Expeditionary

Force, to be commanded by General Sir Ian Hamilton. The 'undisciplined' colonials were soon to be given a chance to prove themselves at the Dardenelles. Percy Lay noted on 3rd April:



**The 8th Battalion Transport Section at Mena Camp.**

*Got word to say that we were to leave for Alexandria and then embark for some unknown place where we were likely to have some fighting.*

On the following day, the 8th Battalion, along with its sister battalions of the 2nd Brigade, struck camp at Mena by 8 pm, having burned the mess halls and cook huts two days earlier, marched into Cairo, where the battalion boarded two trains which left at midnight and 3 am. On the march to Cairo, the troops were passed by the newly arrived 8th Light Horse Regiment en route to Mena and all leading their horses. This sight pleased the infantry of the Eighth, who gave the newcomers a noisy barracking as they passed by. The first troop train reached Alexandria at 8 am the next morning (5th April), and the troops were later on in the day, transferred to the troop ship *Clan Macgillivray*, which was, in the words of Private Mills, "a small dirty vessel." Some of the men were required to assist with the loading of stores onto the 8,000 ton ship, a drawn out process that took most of the next day. When at last the loading of stores and water was completed, the ship sailed from Alexandria at 5 pm on 8th April.

The three day journey to Lemnos Island was one that many of the soldiers would prefer to forget. The seas were rough for most of the trip, and the heavy rolling of the ship resulted in large numbers of the men being seasick. Land was sighted on the afternoon of 10th April, and the *Clan Macgillivray* anchored in Mudros harbour on the following day. The troops were still confined to their

ship when it anchored alongside the *Mashobra* on 12th April. Later that day, each man was issued with 200 rounds of ammunition and four days iron rations, consisting of bully beef, tea, sugar and biscuits. Private Turnbull was a Second Reinforcement who joined the unit on 12th March and was posted to D Company. Turnbull and some other men spent most of the day filling the machine gun belts with ammunition, in anticipation of the forthcoming landing. Although one attempt had been made to allow the men ashore to stretch their legs, the heavy seas prevented any such movement. It was not until 17th April, that the troops were allowed ashore to undergo a route march. The march did not bother the men as it provided an opportunity to see something of the island of Lemnos, and make comparisons with its beauty and cleanliness after their dusty sojourn in Egypt.

With a little imagination it is possible to picture the buzz of excitement that now engulfed the 8th Battalion as it prepared for its initiation into battle. By the time the men finally landed at Gallipoli, the 8th Battalion had been more or less confined to their ship for twenty days, although for several days the men had been practicing clambering down into the ship's life boats and rowing to shore, where they leaped out and vigorously attacked an imaginary enemy beyond the beach. Bill Groves recalled; "We still didn't know where we were going but we started to practice climbing up and down rope ladders so we got the idea that we were going to land somewhere." The men were by now, grateful for any opportunity to get off the crowded troop ship and stretch their legs. The frequent landing rehearsals sometimes provided a chance to explore the island. The delights of the local countryside captivated Private Turnbull:

*After landing and skirmishing over some hills, we had a spell. It was good to be amongst the clover, oats, sweet pea and poppies after the everlasting sands of Mena.*

Similar sentiments were also expressed by Private David Mills of No 8 Platoon, B Company, but his wish to return to Lemnos was soon thwarted when he was killed during the Landing at Anzac:

*We have begun to get a bit discontented with our lot, as we are packed uncomfortably tight, but the welcome break was made yesterday when our Company had their turn to go on shore...we made our way out to one of the picturesque villages. By jove it was really lovely, the soft green grass to walk on, all the fields thick with crops of all sorts, and best of all the whole country is a mass of wild flowers...I made a resolution that if I get the chance, I will come back to this little peaceful corner of the world.*

Colonel Bolton had been on a reconnaissance of the Gallipoli Peninsula coastline on board the *Queen Elizabeth* on 12th March, and he later spoke to the battalion,



**Pte Ted Lay.**

time to move off." Percy Lay's brother Ted, appeared frustrated by the conditions on board the ship, complaining that it was "just like being in jail, very crowded. Living on bully beef and biscuit, still playing snakes and ladders." Private Turnbull commented that "We are preparing for the greatest blow the enemy will receive" but then with some deep insight, added that it "was a most difficult military feat." Private Mills noted that "the eventful day is at hand, some of us will be missing at 'roll call' before long now." Corporal Roberts observed a similar eagerness among his comrades:

*The time spent on the Clan was long enough to allow our men to feel fit after being slightly overtrained in Egypt. The frequent enquiries as to the date we would move into action showed how eager for action the men were.*

Joe Catron had been given the task of organising the packing of stores and equipment for the embarkation. Among the non-essential items that should have been left behind in Egypt were the band instruments, but Catron overlooked

and warned them that they were likely to get a lively time when they landed. Bolton correctly predicted the the Turkish artillery consisted of well trained men, but also suggested that the Turkish infantry was heavily laden and were poor shots. One NCO later caustically noted that "we found it different."

It had earlier been decided to issue all the units with a distinctive colour patch to aid in identification and promote regimental morale. All the 2nd Brigade units wore a horizontal felt patch, the lower half coloured red, representing the 2nd Brigade. Each of the four battalions had a different colour on the upper half of the patch. The 5th Battalion had black, the 6th - purple, the 7th - brown, and the 8th Battalion had white. The combination of white over red, led to the unit being sometimes known as "Blood and Guts". On 14th March, each man was issued with the patches and required to sew them onto the upper sleeves of their tunics.<sup>3</sup>

Percy Lay commented that "Everyone is getting a bit restless, waiting for the

them. But whilst at Mudros, he found the instruments and handed them over to Sergeant Dickie Treherne, a music teacher from Ballarat, who was in charge of the Band. The entertainment provided by the Band helped to while away the time spent at anchor, but the sudden burst of music from the band whose instruments were supposed to be in storage in Egypt, led to a vigorous reaction from Colonel Bolton. Catron took the initial blast of the CO's admonishment. "What Colonel Bolton said to me when he first heard the band strike up is not worth printing, but he ended with a big wink and he 'shouted' typical of his great heart."

A call had gone out to the AIF for suitable men to transfer to the British Army with commissions. Two members of the 8th Battalion, Sergeant Major TP Cook and Private EW Baldwin were selected for Imperial commissions. Just one week before the Gallipoli landing, Baldwin transferred to the Royal Fusiliers, and Cook to the Imperial Army. Cook was later to be the first CO of the 2/5th Battalion in September 1939.

On the afternoon of 24th April, the invasion fleet set sail at 5.30 pm and anchored off Imbros Island that evening. Corporal Dave Muir of B Company later recalled the preparations:

*With a load to carry that would make a camel jib, we are going to land tomorrow - 200 rounds of ammunition, three days ration of bully beef and biscuits, a huge pack (which incidentally, we dumped on landing and have not seen since). One man carried a pick, the next a shovel, and so on.*

All was now ready for the landing on the beaches of Gallipoli on the next morning. Throughout the day, soldiers lined up at the grindstone to have their bayonets sharpened. During the night officers circulated around the decks checking and rechecking the equipment and stores being carried by the soldiers. Nourished by a hot meal of bully beef and biscuits, some men managed to glean a few hours of precious sleep. But many of the troops spent these hours writing letters to loved ones, some fully conscious of the importance of the coming day in terms of Australia's reputation as a new nation.

#### NOTES - CHAPTER 2.

1. Unable to identify this man from the records.
2. Bean. CEW, OFFICIAL HISTORY. Vol i, p133.
3. Because of the unit colour patch, the 8th Battalion is sometimes referred to as 'old Blood and Bandages'; although this nickname seemed to be common in World War 2, I have not yet found any reliable source to confirm that it was in common use in the 1st AIF.

## IMAGES OF EGYPT

Three sleeping angels at Ismailia.  
From left to right,  
Lts Eberling,  
Barrett [KIA  
25.4.1915] and  
Yates.



Members of  
C Company  
boarding  
open trucks  
at Ismailia.

Part of the 8th  
Battalion on  
desert manoeuvres.







No 9 Platoon, C Company, on parade at Mena Camp.



Lt Yates on upper right, controlling access to the water cart during desert training.



**Some of the officers; Front row L-R; Cpts Eberling and Trickey, Lt Pascoe  
Rear row; Lts Yates, Barrett and McLeod.**



**Negotiating a donkey ride. From L-R; Lts Couve, Jack Bolton, Yates.**

## CHAPTER 3

# GALLIPOLI - BAPTISM OF FIRE

*We ought to see some grand fighting:  
Sgt Charlie TRAILL, 3 April 1915*

Early expectations that Turkey would quickly capitulate before the might of the combined British and French navies, dissipated after the dismal failure of the combined fleets to force an entrance at the Dardanelles Narrows. The loss of several Allied ships to Turkish mines on 18th March, called for an urgent reappraisal of the original plan to force Turkey into submission by a naval expedition. The timidity of Admiral de Robeck, and his unwillingness to risk further ships, despite urgent prompting from Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, led to a meeting between de Robeck and Generals Sir Ian Hamilton and Birdwood on board *HMS Queen Elizabeth* on 22nd March.

Admiral de Robeck conceded that the navy was incapable, (or should it have been unwilling?) to force a passage through the Dardanelles. The prime aim of Hamilton's Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (MEF) was to assist the navy and garrison Constantinople after its capture. General Hamilton, as commander of the MEF, now found himself in an unenviable position. As the navy would not attempt to sail up the Dardanelles until the coastal forts had been subdued, Hamilton reluctantly agreed to the MEF undertaking a military operation on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Hamilton then devised a plan which entailed a series of simultaneous landings to be made on or near the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, by British, French, Australian and New Zealand troops. Unfortunately the implementation of such a plan could not be effected until the arrival of the British regular 29th Division. The subsequent delay in launching what was to be a massive operation, was to provide welcome succour to the enemy, now under the command of the German General, Liman von Sanders.

The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, under the command of Lieutenant General William Birdwood, had by early April, assembled at Lemnos Island, and commenced earnest preparations for their part in the impending landing. Hamilton's plan involved the 29th Division landing at five locations around the southernmost tip of the peninsula at Cape Helles. The Australians and New Zealanders to land further to the north at Gaba Tepe, in what was intended as a major diversion, whilst the French would undertake a temporary

landing at Kum Kale on the coast opposite Cape Helles.

The landing at Gabe Tepe was to be undertaken by the 1st Australian Division, with the 3rd Infantry Brigade landing around dawn, followed by the 2nd and 1st Brigades. The initial objectives which were soon shown to be demonstrably unattainable, were for the 1st Division to establish itself on the ridge line at Mal Tepe, which was some 5000 yards inland from the landing beach just north of Gabe Tepe. It now became a race against time for General Hamilton and his staff. Could the army be assembled and landed before the Turkish 5th Army, under von Sanders, reinforced and strengthened the defences along the peninsula? The futile naval foray up the Dardanelles on 18th March, had fully alerted von Sanders to the inevitability of a major Allied landing at Gallipoli, with the intention of clearing the way for the fleet to proceed through the Narrows and on to Constantinople.

The delays in equipping and assembling the invasion force, frustrated Hamilton, but gave his opponent six weeks grace in which to strengthen his fixed defences along the coast line and further reinforce the units already in the area.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dawn had not broken when at 4.30 am on 25th April, the 3rd Infantry Brigade, acting as the covering force, landed not at Gabe Tepe, but at Ari Burnu, almost a mile further to the north. Confusion was the inevitable result of a landing that occurred not only in darkness, but also at the wrong location! As soon as the first boats reached the shore just before dawn, the alerted enemy responded to their arrival with rifle and machine gun fire.

The original plan was for the 2nd Infantry Brigade to come ashore, immediately after the 3rd Brigade had safely landed. Colonel McCay's battalions were to quickly move into position on the left of the 3rd Brigade from Baby 700 feature to Hill 971, with the role of protecting the left flank as far north as Fisherman's Hut.

B Company of the 7th Battalion which landed from the boats of the *Galeka* at Fisherman's Hut at 5.30 am, had been given the task of protecting the extreme left flank of the division. Once the remaining companies were landed in the vicinity of Ari Burnu at what came to be known as Anzac Cove, the 6th Battalion came ashore. The 5th Battalion and Brigade HQ were on the *Novian*, and their landing was delayed as the ship was without tows. Half of the 2nd Brigade was now ashore while their brigadier was stranded on his ship. Lieutenant Colonel 'Pompey' Elliott, the CO of the 7th Battalion, was the first senior officer of the 2nd Brigade ashore, and he sought some direction from Colonel Maclagen, the commander of the 3rd Brigade. Maclagen ordered Elliott to forgo the original plan due to the error in the landing location, and immediately assemble his troops in a nearby gully [Shrapnel Gully], from where they would be guided for-

ward to the firing line. Instead of being the left or northern flank of the division, the 2nd Brigade was now to switch to the right or southern flank, and advance up to the dominant 400 Plateau.

Meanwhile, the 8th Battalion which was on board the *Clan Macgillivray*, had been aroused at about 3.30 am, and commenced their breakfast of hot bully beef stew a half an hour later. The order to "Fall in on deck" soon had soldiers scurrying everywhere, particularly as some of the men were still eating their stew. The companies quickly lined up on the deck and waited for further orders. The shelling from the accompanying battleships and the zing of stray enemy bullets passing overhead, reminded the men, now so strangely silent, that their war was about to begin in earnest. A British destroyer came alongside and the battalion climbed down the swaying rope ladders and filed onto her waiting decks. As the destroyer steamed closer to the shore, the men could see the scrubby hills in front of them. The destroyer stopped and the troops then climbed down into several barges being towed by a rowing boat commanded by a young Royal Navy midshipman. The tiny convoy was then towed over the glass-like water by a steam pinnace. The trip to Anzac Cove is vividly recorded by Private Turnbull:

*The Middy [in charge of the pinnace] was sitting with his legs hanging on the gunwale of the boat. He was holding his hand to his side. He called out to us "Go on Australians. You have them on the run." With that, blood rushed from his mouth. He was shot through the lungs. The water all round the boat was whipped by shrapnel fire. Some boats were half full of wounded. Our boat grounded some distance from the beach. We waited a few seconds until the boat was hit by shrapnel. Then Colonel Gartside told us to hop out. We needed no second order. I was in the stern. I hopped over the side into four feet of water and made for the beach. We crossed a narrow strip of sand to the prickly covered hills in front of us and we began to climb. You could hear the commands, "D Company here", "Fourteen Platoon here" or "Number One Section here" and so on.*

When Colonel McCay came ashore some time later, he established his HQ on a feature on the western edge of 400 Plateau, soon to be known as McCay's Hill. Upon surveying the ground before him, McCay quickly realised that the long ridge line leading up toward that part of the 400 Plateau, later known as Lone Pine, was ground of tactical importance, that had to be held at all costs. The 5th Battalion landed some time after 7 am, followed by about half of the 8th Battalion, which had come ashore by rowing boats and was assembling on the beach awaiting orders. With all of his brigade now ashore, McCay sent his Brigade Major, Major Cass down to the gullies at the western base of McCay's Hill, to collect the troops of the 8th Battalion, and lead them up to the ridge line [Bolton's Ridge] which ran up to 400 Plateau. Colonel McCay upon sighting the

high shoulder of Bolton's Ridge, decided that it was essential to hold the ridge to avoid having his flank rolled up by the enemy. McCay gave orders to dig in and hold Bolton's Ridge exclaiming, "That will be our right flank." By 9 am the rear companies of the 8th Battalion had landed, and by 10 am, the 8th Battalion

had dug a series of trenches along Bolton's Ridge and the adjacent Holly Ridge. Colonel Gartside [KIA 8 May 1915] was given responsibility for holding the position against any enemy counter attack, particularly any attack emanating from the south.

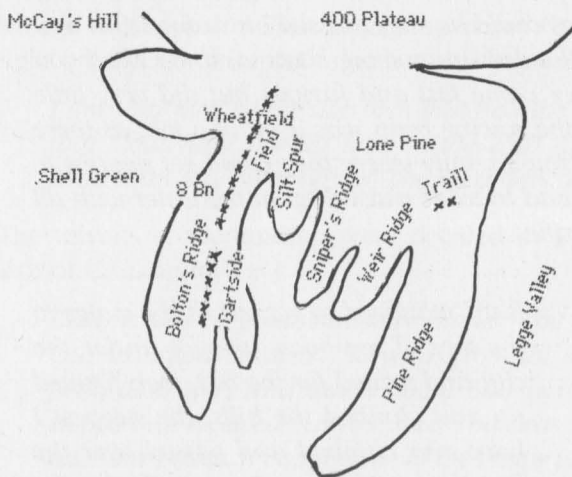
By the time the 8th Battalion commenced landing, the enemy was sweeping the shore with shrapnel fire, but an even greater problem was the depth of the water at the landing beach. Some boats unloaded their precious

cargo in deeper water, and this caused problems for the non-swimmers who were burdened with their packs, rifles, ammunition etc, weighing 70 lbs or more. Many years later, Private Jim Bryant recalled that fateful morning:

*The worst thing was the people who couldn't swim - everything we had in the world was on us... maybe at least a hundred pounds. Many of the chaps got out of the boat too soon and never came up again. They couldn't swim with all that equipment, they were never taught to swim loaded and clothed. I was lucky, I was up to my knees and everything was above water. It was just coming daylight.... there was a party of three of us and we got about 200 yards ahead down the slope and came onto two Turkish tents. There was no one there but we rummaged around and found a couple of loaves of bread and a couple of tins of something that may have been sauerkraut.*

A vivid description of the landing was provided in a letter written by Private Joe Lugg, to his brother Arthur:

*At about 3 o'clock in the morning we got out of bed and got ready to move off at dawn; our platoon was first in our company to leave under Lieutenant Barrett a man everyone liked, as fine a man as*



**Sketch map showing the position at noon,  
25 April 1915.**



*anyone could wish to have to lead. We climbed down the rope ladders into destroyers which took us as near the shore as they could. Just after we left the transport a shrapnel burst near and hit one of our chaps in the chest, and just missed his lung, he never murmured, but just said "I got it."*

*Everybody was as calm as could be, they dressed his wound and sent him back after we were loaded into rowing boats, and my word you should see the Shells they came fast and furious but did very little damage. Getting out of the rowing boats was a bit of a job, as there was no special place to row to, only where they could get nearest to the shore, some of them had to wade waist deep in the water with all their equipment on and rifles.*



**Lt RS Barrett, KIA**  
**25.4.1915**

*But I managed to get out in the water to the tops of my boots, we got under the cliff and waited for the rest, then formed up and climbed the hills, the steepest I have ever climbed and passed over the first three without seeing any Turks. On the third ridge rifle bullets and shrapnel was flying thick then we dropped our packs with our overcoats and underclothes, and other things and never saw them again, then we started for the next [ridge] and had a good deal of crawling to do. While lying on this ridge they were shelling thick, and a fuse landed in front of me and bounced like a cricket ball, I put my rifle across in front of my face and stopped it or perhaps my face would*

*have been pushed in. Then we crawled forward and down a gully and on to the next ridge and could see no Turks, but they seemed to be firing at us all the time. After trying here to find them, sending out Scouts, several were hit and here we lost our leader Mr Barrett. Bullets came like hailstones and he said "We must retire - follow me", and just started leading out when he was hit with a couple of bullets and was soon dead.*

*I happened to be the last to leave him - poor fellow, it was unfortunate to have to go on without him. We crossed the gully again and took up on the opposite bank. I gave a hand to carry a poor fellow who*

*stopped one in the back, then we waited and the first Turks appeared in sight. This was our chance and we soon dropped a few, then they fired the shrapnel on to the ridge behind us.*

Lieutenant Rupert Barrett had served in the Citizen Forces since 1901 and joined the 8th Battalion along with his brother-in-law, Captain Frank Dale, who had been an officer in the 70th Regiment under Colonel Bolton. Frank Dale later sought out details of Rupert's death and later wrote:

*I am informed by the two men that had the luck to get out of the row, that Lieutenant Barrett was on the 25th April, 1915, further out in front than any other officer, obeyed orders and died a soldier's death.*

The travails of the landing were detailed in a letter written by Private Frank Walsh of C Company:

*Dad, it was "a great stand we made". The boys fought like bulldogs. Our transports landed 750 yards from the shore. We were put in torpedo-destroyers and taken about 500 yards nearer. As soon as we stopped we received our first shot. That was shrapnel shell which burst over our heads. It caught one of the chaps just over the heart; I believe he is getting over it well now. We had to get into rowing boats to get ashore: there was not enough room for all of us, so I had to wait. They were putting shells all over us. They are terrible things. Anyway I missed - how, God only knows! Well I got ashore well up to the neck. I felt like a ton weight with only three days ration, and the pack on my back. While the Turks are putting these shells into us, our big Queen Elizabeth, was blowing the forts to pieces. I tell you Dad, it put a funny feeling around your heart, but we all seem to look at it the same way. Over three ridges we chased these Turks, and they got a more secure position.*

Sergeant Traill later reflected on the landing in a letter to his cousin Edith:

*Jumping out out of the boats into the water and*

*across the 40 odd yards of beach before*



**Major JE Sergeant, DOW**  
26.4.1915



**Major Gus Eberling, DSO.**

*being able to get cover. Was really a remarkable piece of work under the terrific fire we were under all the time, and now we are safe on top of the hills. I often sit and look back at our landing spot and wonder how on earth we did it, if you could only see the hills we are on - so steep, rugged, scrubby and with such false soil, you would say it was impossible but here we are and here we mean to stay... our casualties were heavy naturally but the fellows who died, died heroic deaths. My little band of men suffered severely only five of the original remaining. The greater number fortunately are only wounded. One really must have a charmed life to go through what we have. The noise and roar of guns, shells bursting, smoke, earth flying about. The day we landed beggars description.*

Meanwhile, the struggle continued to the south of Lone Pine, where part of the 6th Battalion under Gordon Bennett on Sniper's Ridge, and Major Wells [DOW 11 May 1915] on 400 Plateau, attempted to form a firing line linking the two positions. Bennett expected the 8th Battalion which had climbed up Bolton's Ridge, to advance on to Pine Ridge, from where an attack could be made on Third Ridge, the main Australian objective. When the first parties of the 8th reached Bolton's Ridge after 8 am, they could see Australians (possibly Bennett's men) in the distance. Colonel Gartside upon seeing them, ordered the two companies that were with him to advance towards Bennett's position. At this stage the remaining two companies of the 8th were still making their way up to Bolton's Ridge and did not arrive until about 9 am. Just as the companies commenced their move forward, an enemy shell landed amongst the men, mortally wounding Major John Sergeant who was directing the move, and wounding Lieutenant John Barrie. Major Sergeant was an experienced officer, having served in the Boer War as a lieutenant in the 5th Victorian Mounted Rifles Contingent. Earlier that morning, Sergeant had been shot through the hand. Sergeant and Captain Gus Eberling were subsequently Mentioned in Despatches by Sir Ian Hamilton for their leadership during the initial fighting, particularly for personally stopping an unauthorised retirement which occurred in part of the line that was leaderless, due to the loss of officers and NCO's, and then leading the line forward.

The chaos of that first day was long remembered by Bill Groves of C Company:

*We stopped just before a big olive grove and I was sent forward with another fellow to keep lookout. I'd had nothing to eat all day so I got out some cheese and a hard biscuit, and that's when we saw some movement in the olive grove and decided it was time to get back to our lines.*

*The shooting started and we got caught in the crossfire...[the battalion*



**Lt Col Robert Gartside, VD,  
KIA 8.5.1915.**

*was then given orders to dig in] I was on the shovel and a fellow named Fred Adams was on the pick. He got shot through the forehead and he died instantly. Well, the Turks attacked all through that night, they said they were going to drive us into the sea, but they never did.*

Corporal Roberts provided a description of the events of that confused morning:

*They pushed on again through the bush, taking advantage of the low cover as much as possible until a small cultivation patch was reached, afterwards called Shell Green. This was another death trap prepared for the advancing troops and as they ran across the open, shells burst around killing and wounding right and left. Those who still*

*remained unwounded, pushed on again with great pluck, until a summit of a ridge was reached...The order came to push on, and it was obeyed. Over the summit the 8th boys went, to be met by a withering fire of shot and shell. It was soon found impossible to advance further and an order came to entrench...Without support from our own artillery, advance was hopeless.*

Undeterred by the confusion of battle, the two companies of the 8th advanced and reached the shoulder to the south east of Lone Pine. The few Turks who infiltrated from the south were quickly pushed back, and these companies and the Machine Gun [MG] Section commanded by Sergeant Traill took up their position in an abandoned Turkish trench. It was not until late afternoon that Colonel Bolton sent his Adjutant, Captain Possingham, out to the position with orders to withdraw to the main firing line on Bolton's Ridge.

The difficulty of controlling the advance was heightened by the various units being forced to break up into small parties in order to negotiate the thorn and scrub-covered gullies and spurs. Some small parties of the 3rd Brigade, held vital positions on the south eastern end of 400 Plateau, but it would be an exaggeration to suggest that the Australians had by mid-morning, formed a cohesive defensive line. A party from the 9th Battalion held a position on the southern edge of Owen's Gully, which lay between Lone Pine and Johnston's Jolly. It was about 10 am when the leader of this party, Lieutenant Fortesque of the 9th Battalion, observed a group of Australians moving forward. This group was an isolated party of the 8th Battalion and led by a captain. The officer asked Fortesque what he was doing and as he had seen no evidence of a firing line,

ordered Fortesque to take his men forward. As Fortesque moved off the enemy fire intensified and the 400 Plateau was swept with bullets [Fortesque was later awarded the MC]. By this time more groups of 8th Battalion men now appeared on the south western end of the plateau as a consequence of the consolidation of the line at Bolton's Ridge by Colonel Bolton with the assistance of his two senior officers, Lieutenant Colonels John Field and Robert Gartside.

The 8th Battalion was unique in the AIF, as it was the only infantry battalion to have three lieutenant colonels serving in the one unit. Field was almost 51, having been commissioned in the Victorian Military Force in 1893, and had been awarded the Volunteer Decoration. Gartside turned 53 a week or so after the Gallipoli landing, and like Field had been commissioned in the Colonial army. Gartside served in the Boer War as a lieutenant in the 3rd Bushmen's Contingent and was badly wounded in February 1901, he also held the Volunteer Decoration. In recognition of their long and valuable militia service, both Field and Gartside were granted the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel upon their appointment to the AIF.

It was with a sense of fatalism that Private David Mills, briefly described the Hell that he had just entered:

*Landing under  
fire. Like some  
monster fireworks.*

*The Battleships sending their Jack Johnsons roaring into the enemy.  
Shells are screaming everywhere 'Lizzie' is tearing the very earth to  
shreds. I have kissed little Nan's photo goodbye. May God have mercy  
on my soul and care for them I have left behind. What a Sunday.*

Mills was subsequently wounded, and Private DH Campigli went forward under enemy fire to retrieve the wounded man and bring him back to the safety of the trench. The above diary entry was probably written after Mills had his wound dressed. Some time later, while Mills was being carried from the forward



**Lt WT Yates.**

trench back to the beach dressing station, Mills was again struck by a sniper's bullet and died instantly. Campigli also carried another wounded man to safety, and his bravery was acknowledged with the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal [DCM].

The men of B Company had "followed the Turk back inland for almost a mile over very hilly country - hills and dales covered with low prickly bushes." There was great confusion as the 8th Battalion tried to form a firing line while under enemy fire. Corporal Dave Muir received a leg wound at about 11.30 am, but did not get back to the beach dressing station until 6.30 pm. Muir was relieved to find among the hundreds of wounded who were lying on the beach, two of his B Company comrades, Corporals Les Crossley and Jack Vipond.

It was close to noon when Lieutenant Prisk, a young Duntroon graduate in the 6th Battalion, led his platoon around the southern spur line up to the firing line occupied by Colonel Field and his men, located some distance to the north of Gartside's position. Colonel Field directed Prisk to move his platoon up toward the summit of Bolton's Ridge upon which lay a small patch of open ground exposed to enemy fire, just above the junction of Bolton's Ridge and the subsidiary Holly Ridge, subsequently known as the Wheatfield. Field held grave concerns about the security of his position, particularly if the enemy attempted to sneak up via a small scrubby spur [Holly Ridge] immediately to the east of the Wheatfield, hence his order to Prisk. Due to its exposed position, the Wheatfield soon came under sustained shrapnel shell fire from the Third Ridge, but by early afternoon the 8th Battalion firing line was well established and with the addition of Prisk's platoon, quite ready to repel any counter attack.

\* \* \* \* \*



**Lt ML McLeod, KIA**  
**25.4.1915**

Meanwhile, the situation on 400 Plateau was becoming desperate. The thick scrub made movement difficult, and tactical formations almost impossible to control. The scrub also concealed enemy snipers, who throughout the day took a toll of the Australians as they moved forward. It was not until after midday that a rudimentary defensive line was established on 400 Plateau. Parties from the 3rd Brigade and some 5th Battalion groups held positions toward Johnston's Jolly, while part of the 6th Battalion was ensconced on the south of the plateau. The two major approaches up to the plateau were controlled by the 8th Battalion at Bolton's Ridge, and by two large parties of the 6th Battalion, led by Major Gordon Bennett and Major



Richard Wells. The confusion at Brigade and Battalion HQ's was compounded by reports of continuing losses, and lack of accurate information regarding the many isolated groups still holding off the enemy on 400 Plateau.

The two 6th Battalion lines led by Wells just to the south of Lone Pine, and Bennett on Sniper's Ridge, simultaneously advanced in the early afternoon, with Wells moving due east across 400 Plateau and Bennett moving south east to a position on Pine Ridge. It was after 1.30 pm, when Colonel McCay received news of the 6th Battalion advance and an urgent request for reinforcements. McCay immediately ordered a company of the 8th Battalion to move forward and take up a position on the right flank of the 6th Battalion. The need for reinforcements was now imperative, as all of the 2nd Brigade was fully committed. If the units holding onto 400 Plateau, especially around the Lone Pine position were not reinforced, it was likely that the whole brigade would be swept from the plateau if the enemy launched a major counter attack. McCay's request to HQ 1st Division, for reinforcements went unheeded because there were no other troops available. For some unknown reason, no fresh troops were landed between noon and 4 pm.

\* \* \* \* \*

Although the Wheatfield had come under shrapnel fire, the soft soil of the Wheatfield happily nullified the effect of the enemy shells. An hour or so later, Lieutenant Prisk gained permission from Colonel Field to move his men to a more useful position. Prisk then moved his platoon up to a position on Sniper's Ridge known as Knife Edge, where he found a firing line commanded by Lieutenant Bill Yates of the 8th Battalion. The men on Knife Edge were by that time of the day feeling somewhat depressed, but at Yates' urging they ate some of their emergency ration, and in the words of Charles Bean "their spirits rose like mercury on a fine day." Together Yates and Prisk set about deepening their trench line with renewed vigour.

The enemy in addition to the rifle and machine gun fire they poured onto the scattered Australian positions on 400 Plateau, made life even more difficult for the defenders by showering the area with shrapnel fire. By mid-afternoon the only Australian-held position immediately to the east of Lone Pine was The Cup. This was held by Lieutenant Thomas of the 9th Battalion, with the support of a number of men from the 7th and 8th Battalions. On several occasions throughout the afternoon this straggly line of Australians moved forward in a quick rush, only to be later forced to withdraw.

Robert Hutchinson who was brought up on a cattle station at Wail East, left school at 14 and earned a living erecting fences. His brief diary entry succinctly describes the landing:

*Arrived at landing place. Big battle going on. Landing under hot fire. Country very billy. Advanced about a mile. Saw several get shot. One bullet hit my puttee.*

At around 4 pm, McCay ordered the 8th Battalion to extend still further to its left and onto 400 Plateau itself, in an attempt to plug the gap that had further widened in the centre of the brigade's position. It was during this manoeuvre that Lieutenant Maurice McLeod, was killed whilst at the head of his men. The position was swiftly becoming untenable, when at 4.45 pm, McCay telephoned General Bridges, and persuaded him to release the only reserve that Bridges possessed. A short while later, the 4th Battalion started its move up from Shrapnel Gully, and reached the 400 Plateau just before dusk.

It was at about 5.30 pm that the 6th Battalion line on Pine Ridge came under sustained enemy attack. From their vantage point on Knife Edge, Yates and Prisk could observe the Turkish soldiers creeping through the stubby pine trees of Pine Ridge, and opened fire on the unsuspecting enemy as they crested the ridge to attack the Australians on the far slope. In his enthusiasm to direct the fire of his men Prisk stood up and was shot through the shoulder by a sniper. When his Company Sergeant Major [CSM] asked what should he do, Prisk replied, "Hang on till nightfall and give the 8th a chance of digging in. We can retire on them after dusk."<sup>2</sup> The men on Knife Ridge were now helpless to assist their comrades on Pine Ridge as the fighting was now taking place beyond their view. As nightfall approached, the sound of firing from Pine Ridge ceased, indicating that the men on Pine Ridge had been at last overwhelmed by the enemy. The wounded Prisk was carried back under the cover of darkness, and as his men struggled up the steep slope of Bolton's Ridge, it was only through the intervention of Captain Hartland of the 8th Battalion, who recalled that the wounded Prisk had still not come in, that prevented the defenders from opening fire on Prisk's party in the belief that they were Turks. Joe Lugg's party retired back to Bolton's Ridge that evening:



**Sgt Frank Pollock.**

*We stopped here until dark, then orders came to retire back to the trenches our supports had dug and took up a defensive position in support and had to dig ourselves in. It rained and my word it was cold, but by daylight we had some good holes and had breakfast, the first [food] we had since the day before, we went on all day too busy to eat.*

Although the initial Turkish reaction to the Allied landings had been fierce, it was expected by the late afternoon of 25th April, that a deliberate large scale counter attack against the tenuous Australian toe-hold on the peninsula would soon be launched by the Turks. The enemy opposition to the Australian encroachment increased during the afternoon, resulting in a number of isolated parties such as the 6th Battalion group on Pine Ridge being surrounded and annihilated, or forced to withdraw. The Australians' nemesis came in the form of the commander of the Turkish 9th Division, Colonel Mustafa Kemal, who was later to become Turkey's first President. This dynamic leader quickly infused his troops with a sense of purpose and urgency, and throughout the afternoon, a series of counter attacks were launched by the Turkish regiments and some ground previously won by the Australians was recovered. As the night progressed, it became clear to General Bridges that the situation had deteriorated to the extent that if the Turks instituted a major counter attack, it was likely that the Australians would be swept into the sea. Although there was some justification for a withdrawal on the basis that the initial objectives had not been taken and that the force could be overwhelmed by the enemy, when such a proposal was put to General Hamilton, he rejected the suggestion and enjoined the Australians to "Dig, dig, dig."



**Horrie Martyr, DCM**

\* \* \* \* \*

Many men had been hopelessly mixed up with men from other units, but as night emerged, some of the men found their way back to their proper unit. One member of the 8th Battalion describes how he returned that night:

*I thought I would never find it, for it was pitch dark, and very hard work forcing my way through the bushes and undergrowth. At last I managed to reach the rear of our position. It was almost midnight. I must have looked an awful wreck - no ammunition, pouches flapping open, my putties gone, also my water-bottle. I had had nothing to eat or drink the whole day, and I did not feel inclined for anything.*

A similar tale is told by Private Turnbull, who was wounded in the arm and returned to the beach dressing station to have the wound dressed, but found

"the sight of the killed and wounded was awful. They were lying everywhere...at the beach dead and wounded were in long rows on the strip of sand." After his arm had been bandaged, Turnbull again set out for the firing line, and came across two men from Geelong, Bill Butterworth and Ern Alsop, having lunch in a gully. At the conclusion of their scrappy lunch, the trio then made their way up to the 8th Battalion position.

It was during that first day that Private Horrie Martyr, crawled out to Sergeant Frank Pollock who had been wounded by a sniper. The bullet had entered behind his left ear and came out just under his right eye. Martyr dressed his wound, then helped him back toward the 8th Battalion firing line. Pollock soon collapsed from the effects of his wound and Martyr picked him up and carried him some 50 yards to safety whilst under heavy enemy fire. While carrying the wounded NCO to the rear, Martyr received a bullet wound to the back. He was later awarded the DCM for his bravery. The sequel to the story is that Pollock lay on the deck of a hospital ship for a couple of days with the dead and dying. It was only when an orderly spotted some life in Pollock, that he was taken below and operated on. Although he was discharged from the AIF, Pollock was commissioned after his recovery and served out the remainder of the war as Area Officer for Warrnambool. His intrepid rescuer served with the 6th Battalion, The Royal Melbourne Regiment in between wars, and later with the 6th Battalion, 2nd AIF. When the Citizen Forces were reformed in 1948, Horrie Martyr returned to military life as RSM of the Royal Melbourne Regiment.

A stirring account of Martyr's deed was provided by Lieutenant Hunter Bolton, a son of the CO:<sup>3</sup>

*On the Sunday afternoon, we were out a distance of 2 1/2 or three miles, when we had the order to retire and take up a position on the right, as we were being shelled badly. Just about this time I was hit on the chin with a piece of shrapnel. I had five men with me at this time. I sent four of them to a trench...and followed. You could not lift a finger about the trench without being in danger of having it shot off. We lay in this trench for 20 minutes or half an hour, when things began to get a bit quieter, and on looking out I saw a man about 150 yards away carrying a wounded officer on his back. Shells were falling all round and when the man was near our trench with his burden he got a bullet right through the back. We in the trench pulled them both inside and gave them temporary relief; after which we sent them to the boat en route to the hospital. I subsequently learnt that the man who was carrying the officer on his back was Private Martyr. The officer he was carrying was Sergeant Pollock. I recommended Private Martyr to the commanding officer for recognition of his bravery. I have since had the pleasure of finding out that both men are doing well.*

Few of the battalion commanders were aware of the strategic deliberations, and like their troops, would have been horrified at the prospect of slinking away from Gallipoli. So throughout the night of 25th April, work continued on the defensive line that went from Walker's Ridge in the north which was held by the New Zealanders, to Bolton's Ridge in the south. Isolated Turkish attacks were made against portions of the Australian line, but were repulsed on each occasion. The western part of 400 Plateau was still held by the Australians, and the extreme right of the line stretching from the rear edge of the Wheatfield back to the sea was held by the 8th Battalion. The Australians could hear the Turks moving around in the nearby valleys to the south of Lone Pine, and whistle and bugle blasts could also be heard. In order to pinpoint the enemy whereabouts and to provide early warning of any Turkish attack, two scouts had been stationed out in front of the 8th Battalion position. It was close to 10 pm when the clamour from the enemy camp suddenly increased, accompanied by shouts of praise to "Allah". In the dim night light hundreds of figures could be seen moving up the ridge line leading to the Wheatfield.

The initial attack was quickly subdued by the rifle fire of the 8th Battalion and the 4th Battalion on its left, supported by the two machine guns operated under the command of Sergeant Traill. The Wheatfield became a killing ground as Traill's fire swept across the open ground using many belts of ammunition throughout the course of the night. A later attack was made from the southern side of the Wheatfield where the steep sided valley provided the assembling enemy cover from both view and fire. When some of the enemy came within 50 yards of the firing line, part of the 8th Battalion leaped out of their trenches and charged the enemy with the bayonet. This impromptu charge quickly scattered the enemy and the Victorians were recalled to their position. Another Turkish attack materialised just before dawn, but it soon wilted under the ferocious fire from the Wheatfield defences. By morning, the threat of being thrown into the sea had almost vanished. The Australians had resisted all the attacks mounted against their line, and had now consolidated their hold on the peninsula. The anticipated large scale Turkish attack failed to eventuate, largely because the Turks, like the Australians, were exhausted, having lost almost 2,000 men during the Sunday battle.

The Turkish attacks were detailed in Robert Hutchinson's diary:

*Turks made night attack last night. Firing at intervals all night. This morning I counted 8 dead about 80 yards in front of our trench. Dug trench all night. Was relieved about 11 and was put in trench on extreme right. Another battle going on about a mile down. Did well today. Gun artillery arrived. Big guns nearly deafen me.*

It was at about 1.30 am on 26th April, that Lieutenant Alan 'Father' Couve, who was well liked by his men, was struck in the head by an enemy sniper's bullet

as he was peering over the parapet of his trench. Couve was quickly carried down to the beach dressing station, but died on board a hospital ship later that day. Couve is reported to have encouraged his men during the initial fighting by shouting, "Don't worry about the shells, boys; while you can hear them they won't do you any harm; it's the shells you don't hear that will do the damage."

Many years after the landing Jim Bryant recalled the fighting of that night:

*The first night of the landing was the only time I personally got into hand to hand fighting. Most of Anzac Cove was just scrub and hills and gullies, but there was one little crop of wheat, maybe only a couple of acres of it. We were on one side of it, and the Turks were on the other. You'd feel one of them in the dark and you'd stick your bayonet in. I got my rifle shot out of my hands. I found it in the dark and the bullet had bent the bayonet around in a half circle. Well it wasn't very good for lunging any more, but I realised that it was like a huge baling hook that you lump wheat bags with, so I used it like that and it seemed to do the job just as well. A few of us got into a Turkish gun pit on the southern flank. It was the furthest anyone ever got in that direction.[Lt Prisk of the 6 Bn had gone even further to the south] The Turks made it so hot for us that we pulled back. There was no one to back us up. That part became No Mans' land during the campaign.*

Another version of that frightening first night at Anzac was provided by Corporal Clarence Roberts of D Company:

*Instinctively we knew that the enemy were attacking. It was not possible to see them in the darkness, but without waiting for any command a fairly hot rifle fire commenced. This must have been heard on the water for the [ship's] searchlight was again turned on, revealing the advancing foe. The rifle fire had been heavy, but it now opened out in volume and force until it became almost deafening. One could look along the trench for several hundred yards, and see a continuous stream of red and orange flame burst from the hundreds of rifles. The Turks beat a hasty retreat, leaving many dead and wounded.*



**Capt Gerald Cowper.**

On Monday, 26th April, the weary Australians were rejuvenated when at 6 am the mighty battleship *Queen Elizabeth* sent its giant



shells crashing onto the Turkish positions. Apart from constant sniping and occasional shelling, the 8th Battalion was permitted to continue its consolidation of the firing line. The only fighting in the area occurred when the 4th Battalion which occupied the northern end of Bolton's Ridge which led across 400 Plateau not far from Lone Pine, responded to a message from Divisional HQ which ordered the battalion to advance. Although General Bridges' intention was to effect a straightening of the firing line, the CO of the 4th Battalion reacted spontaneously by ordering his troops forward, ignoring the usual preliminaries such as reconnaissance and the issue of an operation order. In what was a magnificent but wasteful exercise,

most of the 4th Battalion, led by Colonel Onslow Thompson on the left and Major Macnaghten on the right sallied forth in the direction of the enemy at Lone Pine. The extreme right flank of the 4th Battalion obviously failed to receive Thompson's verbal order, and continued to hold its position with the 8th Battalion on its right. Quickly capturing Lone Pine, the 4th Battalion then came under intense enemy fire and in what is a perfect example of the so called 'fog of war', the remnants of the 4th Battalion, withdrew from Lone Pine. The irony of the attack was that neither General Bridges or Colonel McCay were even

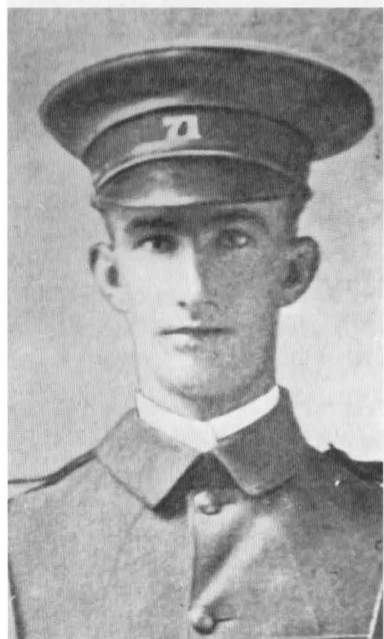
aware of it having taken place, until the badly wounded Macnaghten wrote a note whilst on his stretcher. The loss of Colonel Thompson and many of his officers and men, was yet another of the many cruel twists to the Gallipoli campaign.

The lack of artillery support during the landing had contributed to the heavy casualty toll, but on Monday, an 18 pounder gun from 7th Battery was landed and men from the 8th Battalion dragged it across Shell Green to a gun site just behind the battalion trenches. Private Turnbull tells the story of Private Monty Miller of the 2nd Reinforcements, who vowed he would never lift a rifle, and was always in strife for one reason or another:

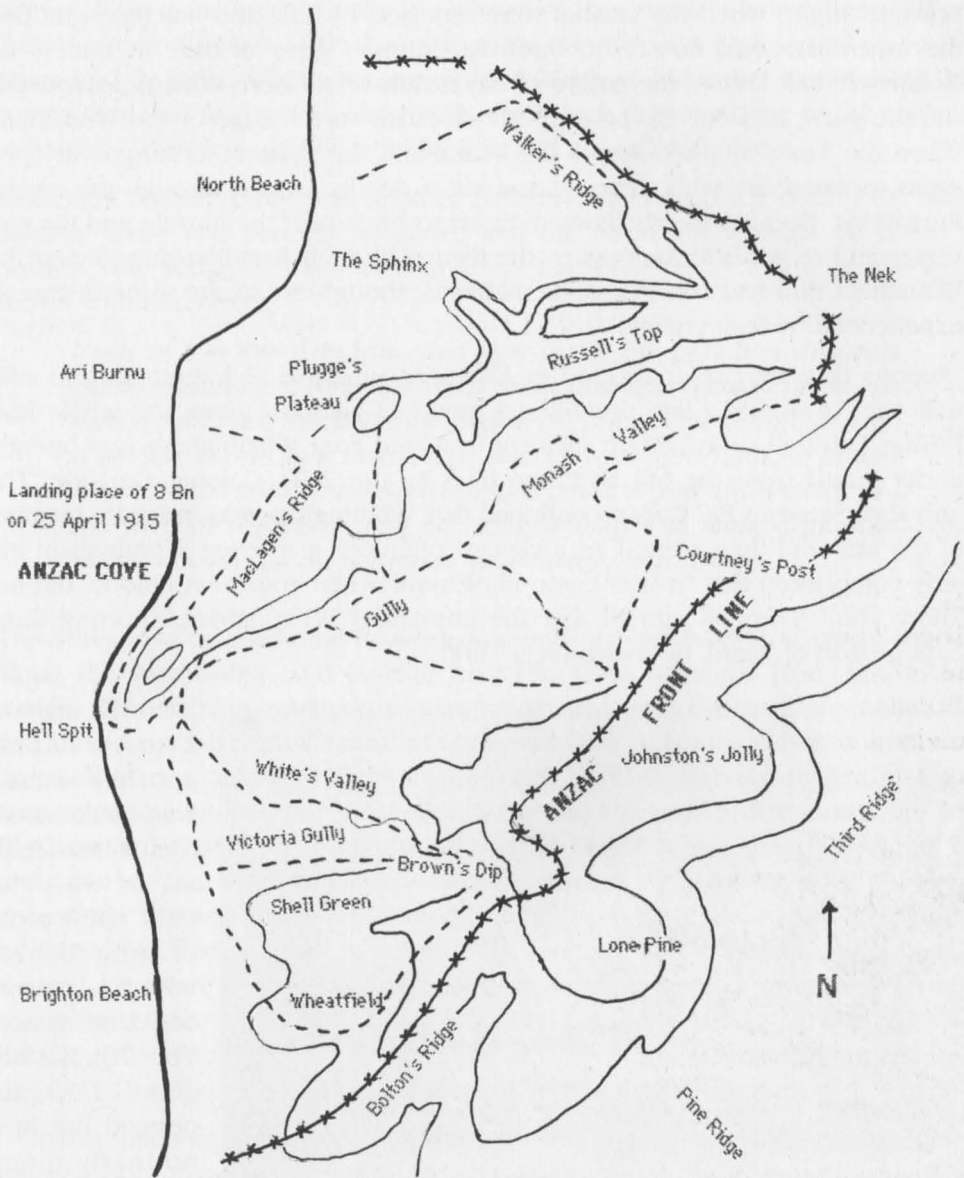
*I was surprised to see him. He was toiling up and down these awful*



**Lt SR Close, DOW 27.4. 1915**



**CQMS Campbell Peter,  
DOW 6.5.1915.**

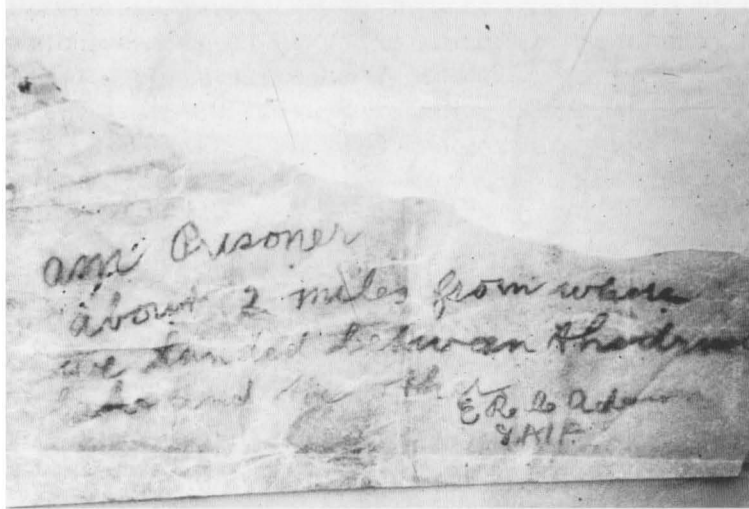


*bills with kerosene tins of water and .303 ammo to the trenches always under shell fire. He had no sleep since he landed. "As long as you bastards are in the trenches I will try and keep water and ammo up to you." Yet he would not lift a rifle. He had a far more dangerous job.*

During the night of 26th April, the enemy again attacked across the Wheatfield in an attempt to capture Bolton's Ridge and turn the Australian line. Unlike the

previous night, when the attacks were repulsed by rifle and machine gun fire, the Australians had now sited three 18 pounder guns of the 7th Battery on Bolton's Ridge. Due to the nature of the terrain it had been difficult to correctly site the guns, and one of the guns was located on the edge of the Wheatfield. When the Turks attacked across the Wheatfield the gunners looking over open sights, opened fire with shrapnel and cut a deadly swathe through the enemy formations. Because the shells were timed to burst near the muzzle and the gun was aimed to enfilade the enemy, the men of the 8th Battalion dug in near the Wheatfield gun had some anxious moments, though not to the same degree as experienced by their enemy.

Reports of enemy spies dressed in Australian uniforms and attempting to infiltrate the Anzac firing line provoked a mood of paranoia along the whole line. Private Turnbull described an incident in which Fred Whittingham was brought under guard from the 6th Battalion lines to the 2/IC, Colonel Gartside. The arrival of Sergeant Bill Colvin confirmed that Whittingham was indeed a member of the unit and thus averted an awkward situation. A relieved Whittingham bitterly complained that "it was damn unpleasant when your own colonel did not know you." Turnbull agreed that the unwashed Whittingham, sporting three days growth of beard, did resemble a Turk.



**The message from Pte ERC Adams.**  
AWM H2397

On the night of 27th April, another attack was made across the Wheatfield, as it was the only open piece of ground over which troops could be rushed. The 7th Battery gun again opened fire in a northerly direction along the 8th Battalion firing line, and the first four rounds

broke up the initial onslaught. The determined Turks at one stage got to within 25 yards of the gun's muzzle before being killed. The guns of the 7th Battery expended 677 rounds of ammunition in repulsing the ferocious enemy attacks across the Wheatfield that night. A platoon of the 8th under the command of Captain Gerald Cowper was detailed to protect one of the guns. Perhaps the

term platoon is incorrect as only 12 men out of the original 50 men were still on duty. Captain Cowper bore the nick name 'Gertie' and had served in South Africa and in India. While chatting to his soldiers of his earlier experiences, he commented that war was a hobby with him, which provoked one of the soldiers to remark "What a bugger of a hobby it is, and we call you Gertie."

Lieutenant Stanley Close was another Ballarat officer who fell during the later fighting. Close was severely wounded and died from his wounds on board a hospital ship some 12 hours later, and was buried at sea. A fellow officer who served with him wrote:

*I was in the 70th with him, and later in the 8th Battalion. His men speak splendidly of him. He was a great favourite with all of us. His men would have followed him anywhere. They followed him through a terrible test on that awful day, and they all agree that he proved himself a splendid, brave soldier and a credit to you all. He was, as I say in both regiments with me, and he helped to make a glorious name, not only for his regiment, but for dear old Australia.*

The Turks now needed time to reorganise and recover from their costly attacks along the Anzac line, and for the next few days refrained from any major attacks. This respite permitted the many Australian units that had been scattered and mixed up with other units on 25th and 26th April, to withdraw and sort themselves out. Accordingly on 29th April, British Marines from the Deal Battalion came into the line and relieved the 5th, 6th and 7th Battalions. The 8th Battalion had retained its organisation to a far better degree than had the other units of the 2nd Brigade, largely because almost all of its fighting occurred around the Bolton's Ridge area. Another factor was the tireless work performed by the RQMS, Tom Burnett, who since the landing, had ensured that his battalion was kept well supplied with food, water and ammunition. After each trip up to the firing line, Burnett and his staff helped to remove any wounded. Among the casualties resulting from the resupply to the forward companies was the loss of CQMS Campbell Peter of D Company, who was mortally wounded.

On the following day, (30th April) the 8th and 4th Battalions were temporarily relieved from their task of guarding the southern flank of the Anzac Corps. The 8th Battalion was relieved by the 11th Battalion at 9.30 am, and made its way down to the beach where the battalion was reorganised prior to moving into a reserve position above the beach. The subsequent muster parades and roll calls showed that the casualties sustained by the 8th Battalion during the five days since the landing amounted to:

Killed -3 officers, 21 OR's; Wounded - 8 officers, 136 OR's; Missing -1 officer, 50 OR's.

The actual losses during that last week of April amounted to 48 men killed or

died of wounds, 35 of whom were killed on that first historic Anzac Day. Percy Lay wrote of his anguish following these roll calls, "it was sad to see how many of our chaps from A Company were killed, missing or wounded."

A lengthy description of the battle was provided in a letter written by Private Tom Clements, a stock and station agent, to his mother in Dimboola:

*On Sunday 25th April, Australia lost a lot of her sons. We landed on the Peninsula about day-break under shell fire, and marched straight into the firing line. Shortly after we landed and went a few hundred yards inland our men began to drop over, and the bullets whisked about us. Still we pressed on. Then the shrapnel began to burst about us, and things were busy. We got into the firing line at last, but could see nothing to fire at, so just lay under shrapnel and rifle fire till dark. It is a marvel how any of us came out alive; the fire was terrible, but we hung on.*

*When darkness came we dug ourselves in (of course, we dug as much as possible during the day). The Turks did not give us any peace that night, but kept attacking us all night. They would come up and try to get us to go after them, but that was not good enough. We would give them very heavy rifle fire every time they advanced, but expected every minute to have to give them the bayonet, but they didn't come close enough, although at times they were not more than 50 yards from our trenches.*

*I will never forget that night. We were very tired after the day's battle, but never for one minute did we think of ourselves, until 12 o'clock that night. When we suddenly remembered that hunger was troubling us. I had only had a biscuit since four o'clock that morning. At last morning came and we shifted from our trenches farther right into more trenches, where we stayed for the next four days, coming out on Friday and going down to the beach for a spell.*

One of the mysteries which remains unresolved to this day, is the disappearance of Private Edgar Adams. This soldier was posted missing after the initial landing, as no member of the unit could shed any light on his fate. However, on 1st November, a member of the 9th Battalion found a bottle washed up on the beach near Alexandria. The message stated that Adams was held as a prisoner, but as he did not appear on any POW lists provided by the Turks, it was assumed that he had not been captured. Nonetheless, if the message was genuine, Adams was the only member of the 8th Battalion captured by the enemy during the Gallipoli campaign.

The battalion's respite from the fighting was brief, but there was an opportunity for a good feed followed by a swim. Unfortunately even swimming was haz-

ardous, as the enemy periodically shelled the beach with shrapnel. Two of the casualties from this shelling were Private Leonard 'Gus' Waldron who was killed whilst swimming, [Official records state he was killed 25-29 April, but a comrade's diary records he was killed on 30th] and Tom Surgey who was killed while down at the beach collecting water. On the evening of 30th April, the battalion provided working parties to dig out a trench to enable signallers from the 2nd Brigade HQ to have a safe passage up to the firing line. The trench was completed by midnight and after a few hours sleep, followed by a swim, the 8th Battalion returned to a new position somewhat to the left of the line held on the night of 26th April.

#### NOTES - CHAPTER 3.

1. Bean. CEW, OFFICIAL HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA IN THE WAR, vol i, p 417.
2. Ibid, p422.
3. Melbourne HERALD, 1915.



## CHAPTER 4

# CAPE HELLES & KRITHIA

*The bullets were like hail and I expected every moment to feel one: Cpl Alf BRAY*

The British landings around Cape Helles, located at the southern tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, had, like the Anzac landing, failed to reach the objectives set for them on 25th April. The chaos and carnage that followed the dawn landing at Anzac Cove, was duplicated by the fearful losses suffered by the British at two of the landing beaches [V Beach and Lancashire Landing], while the other landings, particularly the landing at Y Beach, were ironically characterised by total apathy and lack of action. Despite Cape Helles being held by only a small number of determined Turkish troops, the advance by the British Regular 29th Division, commanded by Major General Hunter-Weston, was slow, and it soon became apparent that the objectives that had been set, ie, the capture of the village of Krithia and the nearby dominant ridge line of Achi Baba, would not be readily achieved. After much fighting and unbelievable gallantry, the British troops had by the afternoon of 26th April, captured the fort and village of Sedd el Bahr. The remaining enemy soldiers retreated north to the village of Krithia where they were subsequently reinforced by more Turkish troops. The 29th Division was by this time in an exhausted state, having suffered heavy casualties in what became known as the First Battle of Krithia, and was unable to resume its advance toward Krithia village.

Although General Hamilton was fully aware of the need to press home the attack before the situation became a stalemate, he lacked two essential ingredients, namely manpower and artillery. In an attempt to remedy the lack of troops, he ordered General Birdwood on 3rd May, to release two of his brigades from the now stabilised Anzac front, for use at Cape Helles. Birdwood in turn contacted his two divisional commanders, Generals Godley and Bridges, to each choose a brigade to be sent to Cape Helles. Godley chose the New Zealand Infantry Brigade, and Birdwood selected McCay's 2nd Brigade. Birdwood then telegraphed General Hamilton, "I am sending my best two brigades." The apparent inability of the British artillery to destroy or subdue the Turkish defences during the preceding fortnight, was partially due to a general lack of shells, and to the ineffectiveness of the the shrapnel shells which comprised the bulk of the British ammunition stocks. This situation contrasted dramatically with that of the French on the right flank of Cape Helles, who not only possessed the effective

75mm light artillery piece, often referred to by the French as “the Father, Son and Holy Ghost”, but also an abundant supply of high explosive [HE] ammunition. An acute awareness of his limited stocks of ammunition and the lack of high explosive shells, prompted Hamilton to note just before the commencement of the Second Battle of Krithia:

*The War Office urge me to throw my brave troops yet once more against machine guns in redoubts; to do it on the cheap; to do it without asking for the shell that gives the attack a sporting chance.<sup>1</sup>*

Since its reorganisation at the end of April, the 8th Battalion had been in the reserve trenches undertaking the onerous, but relatively safe task of unloading stores and improving the defence works. On the afternoon of 3rd May, a battalion work party commenced clearing away the scrub around their position, but almost as soon as the men started cutting the scrub away, the Turkish snipers opened fire. This response from the enemy prompted a rapid cancellation of the scrub clearing task, which certainly pleased the men on the working party. Privates Ayres, Gibson and Lindsey were killed, and Private Robert McPherson, who was one of the men wounded during this operation, sustained wounds to the right shoulder and arm, which caused his repatriation back to Australia in August 1916.



**Pte Robert McPherson.**

When the unit received hurried orders during the mid afternoon of 5th May, to prepare for a move by sea, few of the soldiers could guess their destination. The troops were hurriedly issued with iron rations, picks and shovels, and after dusk, the battalion in full marching order, moved slowly down to its assembly point at Brighton Beach. By nightfall, the entire 2nd Infantry Brigade had assembled along the pebble strewn beach. As the night progressed and the men were enveloped by the cold night air and the steady rain, the men yearned in vain for the comfort of a fire, but such a luxury could warn the enemy of their impending departure. One of the few casualties from occasional enemy fire that night was the RSM, Dan Weeks, who received head wounds. When the naval vessels finally arrived off Ari Burnu at 3 am, the men were ferried out to the ships on lighters.

Once they were aboard the torpedo-boat destroyer *Bulldog*, the soldiers were welcomed by the crews who soon provided hot drinks for all. The men were now aware that they were being sent down to Cape Helles, some 12 miles to the south, to assist the British in the impending offensive. After an otherwise uneventful trip, the vessels reached Cape Helles at about 7am. The troops came

ashore via landing barges moored next to the *River Clyde* at V Beach. The fact that this area had been the scene of unparalleled bravery by the Dublin and Munster Regiments on the morning of 25th April, would have passed unnoticed by the disembarking Australians. Despite the occasional shell burst, all the members of the 8th Battalion came safely ashore and then marched up past the old fort of Sedd el Bahr, to a somewhat marshy bivouac area. Responding to hurried urging from their officers, the men commenced to dig-in. As fast as the men dug, the pits filled with water, prompting the men to build up earthworks above the ground as protection from any enemy fire. Although the men realised that they were now at the British sector, they were still unaware of what role they were to play. Any such doubts were soon removed when at 10.30 am, the Allied artillery bombardment that heralded the Second Battle of Krithia, commenced.

General Hamilton's plan was for the British 29th Division to attack on the left flank, while the French would attack on the right. The newly arrived Australian and New Zealand brigades together with the Naval Brigade, were to form a rather nebulous formation called the Composite Division, under the command of Major General A Paris. Having been frustrated by the intransigence of the commander of the 29th Division (Major General Hunter-Weston) during the initial landings, Hamilton decided to enter the battle with a substantial reserve that would remain under his direct control. The Composite Division, consisting of the Australian, New Zealand and Naval Brigades, was to be held in reserve at Hamilton's discretion. The initial British attack by the 88th Brigade was hindered by the paucity of artillery support, and the difficulties were compounded by the 125th Brigade leaving the Start Line 30 minutes late. Effective enemy machine gun fire soon halted the British advance, while on the right flank, the French had some limited success, advancing 400 yards.

To the Victorians watching from their vantage point, the whole scene seemed quite remarkable. Unlike the scrubby thorn covered ridges and gullies of Anzac, the landscape at Cape Helles reminded them of home. The lush rolling fields, dotted with colourful wildflowers, and enhanced by the nearby presence of French African troops clad in their blue and red uniforms prompted one soldier [Turnbull] to comment:

*We passed a camp of French Artillerymen with their red trousers and blue tunics and helmets. We saw the wounded coming back [from the French advance] mostly Black troops. Big ugly French Native Troops from Senegal Africa...The country around here is mostly orchard land. Vineyards, poppies, walnut trees, fig, olive, wild mint and sage.*

The contrast between the very obvious military activity at Cape Helles and the everyday scenes at Ari Burnu, prompted Percy Lay to observe that "Helles looked more like a battlefield than Anzac." The failure of the initial attacks led to Hamilton issuing fresh orders for an attack on the following day. General

Hunter-Weston's orders aptly reflected his reputation as a dogged, enthusiastic but unimaginative commander. His orders were for the 29th Division to attack at 10 am on 7th May, preceded by a brief 15 minute artillery bombardment. Hamilton's campaign against the Turks, who were by now very well entrenched around Krithia, was to founder due to the lack of artillery shells, and the meagre British stocks were already at critical levels. Despite the avaricious enemy machine guns, some ground was gained despite heavy losses. This persuaded Hunter-Weston to order another attack at 4.45 pm, in conjunction with a French assault on Kereves Spur. Once again the attacks failed to make any significant progress.

Ignoring Hamilton's suggestion that a night attack be undertaken, Hunter-Weston ordered a fresh attack be made on the next day [8th May]. This time the attack would be made by the New Zealand Brigade, with the support of a paltry 15 minute bombardment. The attack once again followed Hunter-Weston's entrenched and unimaginative pattern, by commencing at 10 am, which prompted CEW Bean to remark that 'It was almost like a circus.'<sup>2</sup> Needless to say, the New Zealand attack on Krithia failed, as did the complementary French attack.

On the early morning of 8th May, the bivouac area was ringing with activity and anticipation after Colonel McCay received orders for the Victorian 2nd Brigade to be ready to move at 9 am. Having been fascinated observers to the great battles of the preceding two days, the men of the 8th Battalion who had by now been issued with extra ammunition, were soon to be eager participants. New orders arrived from General Paris at 11.15 am, and the entire brigade was assembled and on the move within 15 minutes. The battalion adopted 'artillery formation' of small scattered parties of men to minimise the effects of enemy artillery. Moving in an almost leisurely fashion across the bright red poppy fields, the units of the brigade took up position in the shelter of the banks of the dry creek bed of Krithia Nullah. The 8th Battalion and the stretcher bearers of the 2nd Field Ambulance took up position in the rear of the brigade, on the west bank, with the 5th Battalion occupying the opposite bank. The battalion's immediate task was to dig-in from possible enemy fire, and this task occupied the energies of the troops for the next hour or so.

Meanwhile, General Hamilton, fearing that time was running out for the Allies, and aware that the persistent attacks of the past three days had been to no avail and that his stocks of HE shells were at a critical level, determined to have one final attempt at victory. In his diary, Hamilton agonised over his predicament that day:

*Every gunshot fired gives me a pain in my heart and adds to the deadly anxiety I feel about our ammunition...There was an opinion in some quarters that we had done all we could, but I resolved to make one more attempt.<sup>3</sup>*

Following the fruitless morning attack by the New Zealanders, Hunter-Weston's preparations for another attack by the Kiwis that afternoon, were overtaken by his commander-in-chief's decision to make a massive attack along the entire Allied front line at 5.30 pm. The force for this attack would be boosted by the use of his last precious reserve - the Australian 2nd Infantry Brigade! The objectives set out by Hamilton were that the British on the extreme left flank, the New Zealanders, the Australians, and the French on the right flank, would advance in line at 5.30 pm, and attack and capture the Turkish positions at Krithia and Achi Baba. Unfortunately this plan suffered from the same defects as earlier efforts. Insufficient artillery shells would only allow a brief 15 minute bombardment of the enemy trenches, which would undoubtedly alert the enemy to the imminent attack. The complexities of co-ordinating the advance by a multi-national force across the entire front, precisely at 5.30 pm, were ambitiously overlooked.



**A Company of the 8th Battalion digging in during the late afternoon of 8th May.  
The two officers pictured are Captains Catron and Cowper.**

The Australians had by late afternoon, completed their digging, and due to the apparent lull in the fighting, were starting to cook their evening meal. It was then that Lieutenants Gregg and Granger and 183 reinforcements [3rd Reinforcements] arrived in the camp just before 5 pm. Due to their proximity to the enemy, the men were hurriedly allotted to platoons. The influx of so many relatively untrained reinforcements was shortly to cause considerable confusion within the battalion. From their sanctuary around Krithia Nullah, the Australians were unaware of the location of the enemy positions, other than realising that they were to their north. At 4.55 pm, a messenger from General Paris arrived at Colonel McCay's HQ, with the following orders:

*You will be required to attack at 5.30 pm...Move forward at once until you are in line with the N.Z. brigade on your left and your right on the valley S E. of Krithia road...The Composite [Royal Naval] Brigade under Colonel Casson will support you. Your objective is the ridge beyond Krithia...*

Although General Paris had signed the order at 4.20 pm, it took another half hour to reach McCay. These delays highlight the communication difficulties when orders have to pass through several levels of the chain of command. By the time the orders reached McCay, he had 35 minutes to make a plan, write his own orders and communicate his intentions in time for the brigade to move out at 5.30 pm. McCay had no time to carry out the necessary reconnaissance to determine the exact location of the enemy, and his own battalion commanders were also quite unaware of the whereabouts of the Turkish trenches. The compounding effect of these ill-fated circumstances, in what was to be the first formal brigade size attack undertaken by the AIF over open ground, was soon to exact a heavy price in casualties.

The four battalion commanders each received their orders at about 5.15 pm, and in the few, frantic remaining minutes, had to brief their company commanders and ready their troops for the advance. McCay's orders stipulated that the attack would commence at 5.30 pm, and be led by the 6th Battalion (McNicol) on the left, and the 7th Battalion (now temporarily under the command of Colonel Gartside, the 2/IC of the 8th) on the right flank. The 8th and 5th Battalions were to form the reserve and follow behind the leading battalions. Concurrent with these frenzied preparations was the Allied artillery bombardment, which although minute compared to those of the Western Front, sounded frightening compared to the puny fusillades commonly heard at Anzac.

Nonetheless, at 5.30 pm, the 2nd Brigade emerged from the creek bed and commenced to advance along the long wide spur known as Central Spur, toward the Turkish entrenchments to the south of Krithia village. Major Gordon Bennett of the Sixth, aptly described Central Spur as being "as bald as a billiard table with a gradual slope to the enemy trench - in full view in front of the village of Krithia." As soon as the forward elements of the 6th and 7th Battalions appeared, the Turkish artillery opened up, followed by machine gun and rifle fire. The Allied artillery bombardment ceased at 5.30 pm, and the unprotected Australians moved forward under an ever increasing hail of enemy bullets and shells. Although the advance had just commenced, the 6th and 7th Battalions were already suffering casualties. Then, to the amazement of the advancing Sixth, who had by-passed a trench of Indian soldiers by moving along the creek bed before swinging to the east in artillery formation, there suddenly appeared before them a trench line occupied by British soldiers. If adequate time had been provided to carry out a reconnaissance, then the presence of the Indians, and the British trench a further 100 yards beyond, would at least have been expected. For a brief moment, some of the advancing troops thought they had already reached the Turkish lines, but on finding that this was not so, they quickly dubbed the trench 'Tommies Trench'. This trench now provided some temporary shelter from the fierce fire now sweeping across Central Spur.



Corporal Roberts vividly described the advance by the 8th Battalion across the open fields of Krithia:

*It was not a pleasant thing to contemplate, working our way through the curtain of fire, seeing the men falling at every shell. Someone must go down, and it appeared that few could pass. Death followed every man, at every step it appeared. On every hand the men were literally mown down but still the remainder pushed on.*

Upon reaching 'Tommies Trench', Colonel McCay, who had advanced with the leading company of the 6th Battalion, quickly assessed the situation and realised that the whole attack could falter if the troops remained in the shelter of the British trench. The brigadier then ordered the troops to get out of the trench and continue the advance. Major Gordon Bennett of the Sixth had paused briefly in 'Tommies Trench' when he was urged on by his brigadier, "Don't stop here. The Eighth Battalion will get there before you." To lend emphasis to his exhortations, the rather portly brigadier clambered out of the trench onto the parapet, and waving his wooden periscope box in one hand, cried out: "Now then Australians. Which of you men are Australians? Come on Australians."

Having had a brief rest, the Australians then climbed out of the trench and continued their advance with fixed bayonets, walking rapidly into the 'jaws of hell'. The leading battalions suffered heavily, with Colonel McNicoll of the Sixth being severely wounded, and Colonel Robert Gartside, now temporarily in command of the 7th Battalion, falling mortally wounded. Charles Bean was the Official War Historian, and accompanied Brigade HQ in the advance on Krithia. He later provided a vivid picture of the Australian advance:

*Here and there a man, half unconsciously, carried his shovel, blade upwards, to his left or right front as if to ward off the hail which was whistling past, coming mainly, it seemed from the left. The British artillery, which for a space had slackened, was now answering the Turkish guns, and through the uproar could be distinguished the almost continuous rustle of shells overhead. Covered by this fire, loaded with full marching kit, heads down as if into a tempest, hurried the Australian brigade.<sup>4</sup>*

Meanwhile, as the 6th and 7th Battalions continued on from 'Tommies Trench', the two support battalions commenced their move forward. The 5th Battalion was to move behind the 7th, and the 8th Battalion behind the 6th on the left flank. The Battle of Krithia is an excellent example of the intervention of the 'fog of war'. Hurried initial orders and the lack of reconnaissance, now combined with the reality of a battlefield dominated by enemy fire, led to great confusion. One 8th Battalion soldier noted that it was "a case of follow the leader." Verbal and scrappy written orders emanated from Brigade HQ, as the brigadier tried to

reassert control over the advance. A written message from Brigade HQ, confirmed the original intention, but also warned of the hitherto unseen Allied trenches:

*Move to support 6th Bn at once do not stop at trenches move in fighting column.*

Shortly after 5.30 pm, A Company of the Eighth moved along the creek line, and then while under enemy shell fire, about half the company crossed eastwards in single file. It was during the very early stage of the advance that the Adjutant, Captain Alf Possingham was killed by a stray bullet. Another officer casualty was the new Battalion 2/IC, Lieutenant Colonel Field who was shot through the jaw. Portion of A Company found itself now attached to the left of the 5th Battalion, but pressed on and reached 'Tommies' Trench'. On finding it full of British soldiers and some men from the Seventh, Captain Cowper moved on to support the 6th Battalion. Once this part of A Company reached the firing line formed by about 100 men of the Sixth, each man commenced to dig-in to escape the deadly Turkish fusillade.

During the early part of the confused hour of the Victorian's advance, the other part of A Company and B Company of the Eighth, now found themselves in the centre, rather than on the left flank of the brigade's advance. These two companies upon reaching the Indians' trench, found it also occupied by the 5th Battalion. At 5.40 pm, a verbal message was delivered by Captain Hogan, the Brigade Machine Gun Officer; "Move into trenches just vacated by Sixth and await further orders." Hogan then led some of the Eighth over to the right flank where the 7th Battalion had suffered heavily during first ten minutes of the advance.

This move caused some consternation, as the two companies had by now become mixed up with the 5th Battalion. At 6.15 pm, a further order was received from Brigade HQ, directing the 8th Battalion to "Move up at once in fighting columns to place being vacated by 6th [probably 'Tommies' Trench']". C Company was the reserve company, and acting upon a verbal order received from the brigadier's orderly officer, moved out of the dry creek bed and set off in the direction of the cultivated fields. As the men were moving under fire from the enemy, they saw the CO, Colonel Bolton, getting into a trench [Indian] on his left front. Battalion HQ had accompanied D Company from its bivouac, and Colonel Bolton waved C Company up to the trench. Bolton then ordered C Company to reinforce the 6th Battalion on the right of the Sedd el Bahr road. But at this stage of the battle it was the 7th Battalion that should have been digging-in on the left of the road. The remainder of D Company, reached the road at 7 pm, and took up a position across the road, having sent a platoon over to the left flank held by C Company.

After he had received orders to move up his unit, Bolton then had to reform his scattered battalion:

*By degrees [I] extricated my command from the trenches before mentioned and moved up as directed there, A, B and C Companies forming the firing line and supports of the 6th which were somewhat crowded. D Company being in reserve.*

As Bill Groves and his mates moved past the entrenched British soldiers, he heard them cry out, "Go on Aussies, go on!", but Groves later bitterly observed, "We didn't get very far."

The main charge by the 2nd Brigade, had by 6.30 pm, ended in magnificent failure. Although the brigade had successfully advanced the Allied firing line some 600 yards, the greatest gain by any of the Allied forces that afternoon, it was nonetheless, a failure. General Hamilton's last attempt to break through to Krithia, had merely seen the loss of many more lives. The casualties within the 2nd Brigade totalled 1,056, out of a force of less than 3,000. Bean lists the losses of the 8th Battalion as - 26 killed, 133 wounded and 59 missing<sup>5</sup>, however, investigation shows that the deaths within the 8th Battalion arising from the Second Battle of Krithia totalled 38. The reputation of the Australians in British eyes was immeasurably enhanced by the magnificent performance of the Victorians, who only reluctantly abandoned their attack when it was obvious that even if the entire brigade was sacrificed, they could not achieve their objective. The British war correspondent, Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett observed the Australian advance and later admiringly wrote:

*They were met by a tornado of bullets and were enfiladed by machine guns from the east of the Krithia road. The manner in which these Dominion troops went forward will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The lines of infantry were enveloped in dust from the patter of countless bullets in the sandy soil, and from the hail of shrapnel poured on them...The lines advanced steadily as if on parade, sometimes doubling, sometimes walking. I watched them melt away under this terrible fusillade, only to be renewed again as the reserves and supports moved forward to replace those who had fallen.<sup>6</sup>*

By 7 pm, the 8th Battalion had taken up its place in the firing line, now commanded by Major Gordon Bennett, the 2/IC of the Sixth. Bolton and Captain Gerald Cowper then carried out a reconnaissance of the firing line, after which Bolton ordered the building of a dug-out for Battalion Headquarters [BHQ], between the firing and support lines. Trenches were deepened in anticipation of a Turkish counter-attack which never eventuated, mainly because the Turks had also suffered casualties during the late afternoon battle. As telephone communications had still not been established from the firing line back to Brigade HQ,

Colonel Bolton decided to confer with his brigadier. At 2 am, Bolton temporarily handed over command of the 8th Battalion position to Captain Coulter, and on reaching Brigade HQ, found that Colonel McCay had just been wounded in the leg by a stray bullet. As he was the most senior unwounded Australian officer, Colonel Bolton then assumed command of the 2nd Brigade.

Although the brigade was now safely dug-in, there were still many wounded men lying in front of the Australian trenches in No Man's Land. The cold night and the lack of water caused many a plaintive cry for water to be heard throughout the night. The stretcher bearers of the 2nd Field Ambulance were faced with the task of a long strenuous carry of some 6,000 yards back to the ADS and then onto the British CCS at Cape Helles. The task of recovering both the living and the dead was made all the more difficult, when the French on the 2nd Brigade's right flank, swept their searchlights over the battlefield, an action which immediately evoked a fiery response from the Turkish trenches. There were a number of spontaneous acts of bravery that night, as the cries of the wounded could not be denied. On two separate occasions, Corporal Bert Coulsen ignoring the enemy fire sweeping the brigade's firing line, jumped from the safety of his trench and brought in two wounded men. After his men had made substantial progress with digging-in, Coulsen obtained permission from an officer to take the two wounded men back to the dressing station located to the rear.

Another more bizarre incident occurred when Lance Corporal Bill Elliott was slightly wounded whilst carrying water up to the firing line. Ignoring his wound, Elliott and two other soldiers started burying two of their dead comrades. When his two assistants were wounded, Elliott tended to their wounds, and then, as though oblivious to the enemy fire, finished burying the earlier casualties. One of the ironies of the advance was that a number of men fell victim to enemy fire as they halted to disentangle their accursed puttees. Private Fred Austin now of B Company, recalled that he saw two of his mates fall victims to enemy fire while they paused to adjust the cloth leg puttees that had become loose during the charge.

Some weeks after the battle, the CO received a letter written by Lance Corporal Doug Brodie, who was a patient in the Military Hospital in Malta, having been wounded at Krithia. Brodie's unsolicited letter led to Fred Tubbs receiving the Military Medal:

*I feel I must bring under your notice the action of 832 Private FE Tubbs of No 7 Platoon who on the night of 8/9 May 1915, although wounded through the arm, carried me the greater part of the way from the firing line to the dressing station. I was shot through both my feet and although I managed to crawl part of the way I lost too much blood to enable me to move further.*

The heavy casualties of the 2nd Brigade at Krithia prompted many expressions of sympathy to loved ones in Australia. A typical letter was that written to his fiancée by Private Tom Corbett, a signaller in the battalion, regarding the recent death of his mate, Corporal Dale Smith:

*I am sure that you & all at home will accept the deepest sympathy from one who feels with you in your sad bereavement, for he was as true a brother to me as one would wish to find... bear in mind that Dale died for his country a true & brave soldier.*

Corporal Alfred Bray was one of a number of older men serving in the battalion. By the time he arrived at Gallipoli with the 3rd Reinforcements, Bray was 43, but not without some knowledge of military matters, having been wounded while serving in the Boer War. The men of the 3rd Reinforcements were rushed down to Cape Helles to join their respective battalions only an hour or so before the 2nd Brigade launched its attack, and Bray vividly described C Company's charge at Krithia in this letter:

*Just before 5 pm we got the order to charge, and the whole brigade moved forward. The country was a bare slope up towards the village of Krithia; no cover of any kind; the bullets were like hail, and I expected every moment to feel one. We rushed over the Indian trenches, then over the English Tommies, and then up the slope towards Achi Baba for about a 1000 yards. Our losses were fearful; men fell at every step, but nobody thought of stopping until we were absolutely*

*exhausted, when we lay down and started to dig ourselves in; all this time under a fearful fire from machine guns, rifles and shrapnel. We worked all night, for every man knew that his chance of life depended on it. All we had was the little entrenching tool... Well those little tools saved our lives that night. I worked till my arms were numbed, and I couldn't lift them up. By the morning we were down four feet and quite safe from fire. It was warm the next morning, and we had no water. We had plenty of biscuits, but nothing to drink.*



**Sgt Alfred Bray.**

The frenzied progress of the last battalion of the brigade to enter the battle, is well described by Private John Turnbull:

*Hell was let loose. It was simply a storm of rifle, machine gun and shell fire let loose on us. We advanced in short rushes through a hail of lead. Men were falling all around me...Each time we made our rush forward many a man who had laid down or fell never got up again. There was a continual whistle and cracking of bullets overhead. The shrapnel bursting and cries of wounded was awful.*

One of the many casualties of the advance was George Clements, who retained vivid memories of the attack:

*We were ordered to advance, and then we got it properly. Shrapnel burst all around and amongst us, but we went forward, men dropping every yard...I shall never forget it...I got a bullet through the point of my shoulder and it was hurting terribly. Word came from the firing line for ammunition, so they called for volunteers to go back. Jim Bryant and I went, and it is marvellous we ever got back. The fire was terrible; bullets landed at our feet and whistled all round us. The trip back from the firing line I shall never forget. We passed wounded men crying for help and mercy, but we could not stop. I never want such a trip again. It was awful. I think it is the worst of war to see a wounded man and not be able to help him.*

*We got to HQ at last and were telling that the firing line wanted ammunition when all of a sudden my rifle was knocked out of my hand and I felt a shock, like a severe electric shock in my right arm. Jim bandaged up both of my wounds and insisted on my going back to the dressing station. [Where he met] Gordon Brown from Nhill, had a wound through the thigh*

The popular military axiom that 'fortune favours the brave', is well illustrated in Sergeant Traill's letter, written to his cousin Edith:

*We had an advance under an avalanche of shells and bullets and men were going fast everywhere. One of my fellows got hit badly and in such a pathetic voice called out "Oh Charlie, do come and help me." Well, I crawled back and got his field dressing out and did what I could for him, before I had to leave him and advance further on, well while bandaging him up, no fewer than six men were knocked out alongside of me and I remained unscathed - really it is marvellous considering that I had to kneel up and dress him thereby making a conspicuous target.*

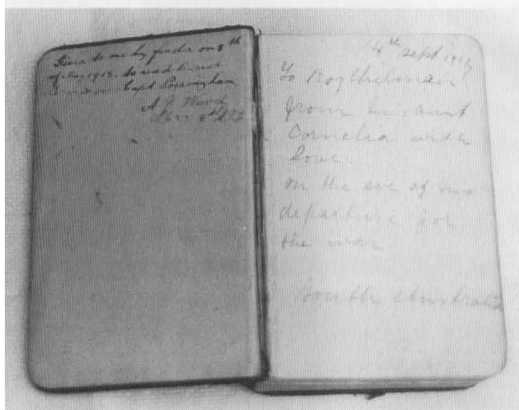
The aftermath of the Australian charge at Krithia left dozens of wounded men exposed not only to the elements, but also to the searching fire of the Turkish defenders. Percy Lay's diary provides a fascinating insight of the struggle for Krithia:

*Just after digging in we got the oil to say that we were to make an advance and for the next couple of hours we caught particular hell, first with shrapnel and then with machine gun fire and our men were simply mowed down on all sides. In fact it is a wonder how many reached as far as we did. Lieutenant Colonel Gartside, Captain Possingham and pretty near all our officers were either killed or wounded, and our Platoon officer Lieutenant Catron got severely wounded.*

*The cries of the wounded and dying was something awful that night and hundreds of men died from exposure alone. The same evening I was one of a party that volunteered to go back for ammunition and we had the most exciting as well as risky time of our lives.*

The lack of drinking water not only affected the troops digging their trenches, but also the scores of wounded men who lay beyond the main trench line exposed to the cold of the night and the pitiless heat of the sun during the day as well as to any Turkish marksman who observed movement among the bodies. The cries of the wounded men seeking water could not be answered due to the enemy fire, and many were left to suffer and die north of the area now known as Redoubt Cemetery. Once night fell, the stretcher bearers were out in No Man's Land searching for the few remaining survivors. The exertion of trench digging left many of the men exhausted and parched with thirst, and it was at this time that Alf Bray observed that the bottom of the trench was a little moist. As a prospector in Western Australia, Bray was used to such conditions and suggested to his mate that if they could dig their trench another two feet deeper they would probably find

water. Fortunately for Bray and his mate, water soon began to ooze out of the soil, and after some time they were both able to sample the clear water. Bray's little well soon became the main source of water for the 8th Battalion, and the bearers were able to take freshly filled water bottles out to the wounded. When some of the officers visited Bray's well on the next morning, they quickly issued orders to their men to likewise dig for water. It could be argued that Bray's bush sense probably saved the lives of a number of his comrades at Krithia.



**This New Testament was found on the Krithia battlefield and given to Pte Albert Wood to use at the burial service of Capt Alf Possingham.**



On the morning of 9th May, Colonel Bolton was visited by Major Sketchly, a staff officer from the Composite Division. Bolton briefed Sketchly on the situation and concerned at the disorganised state of his brigade, urged that it be relieved as soon as possible. A head count showed that the decimated brigade now had only 720 men in the firing line, 450 in the support trenches, and another 200 men employed in carrying parties. Percy Lay recorded that a burial party had buried 57 men in one grave during the previous night "and next morning you could not see where we had taken them from." During the day, Bolton in his capacity as acting brigadier, arranged for telephone lines to be connected from Brigade HQ to the positions commanded by Major Bennett of the 6th, and Lieutenant Colonel Wanliss of the 5th Battalion. Lieutenant James of the 8th Battalion, organised the replenishment of ammunition up to the battalion, while the provision of other stores was in the hands of Captain Comins, the Quartermaster of the 6th Battalion.

General Paris, the commander of the Composite Division, inspected the Australian trenches on 10th May, and reassured Colonel Bolton that the brigade would soon be relieved. Although there was still some occasional shelling and the usual sniper fire from the Turkish positions at Krithia, it seemed as though the enemy was content to harass rather than counter-attack the Australians. This respite enabled the Australians to further improve their firing line, and also recover some of the wounded. Each night small parties risked their lives as they scoured No Man's Land for wounded and dead, while the burial parties carried out their morbid task at the rear of the support trenches. Cyril Bryant wrote of the loss of one of his friends:

*We have had a lot to do and what we have done, we have done well. We have lost a few Ballarat boys, I do not know how I got through it like I did. Poor old Joe Grose did not last long. I was right alongside him when he got killed. Then I was sent away to another part, so I could not get anything he had, but he never said a word, he was killed right out. I will never forget that day.*

On 11th May, Colonel Bolton was informed that the promised relief by the 7th and 8th Battalions, Lancashire Fusiliers, would commence at 8 pm that night. The relief went on throughout the cold, wet night, until such time as the Australians finally left their trenches in the hands of the incoming British troops at 5 am on 12th May. Although the Australians did not suffer any casualties during the long drawn out operation, the relief was not without incident. As the troops slithered across the wet ground, the only illumination in the inky darkness was an uninvited Turkish shell bursting in the distance. When the thoroughly soaked brigade arrived at its designated bivouac site, the muddy ground was under several inches of water. The abysmal bivouac conditions and the sight of his bedraggled men, persuaded Colonel Bolton to obtain permission

from General Paris to take up a fresh position about half a mile north of V Beach. Once the troops arrived they immediately dug-in, were issued with bully beef and rum, after which they settled in for a well earned rest, blissfully ignoring any enemy shell fire. On the following morning, the 8th Battalion moved back to a position nearer the beach, and a battalion roll call was held, an event described by Percy Lay as being "a very sad one."

On 14th May, about 100 stray men reported into the camp, thus boosting the strength of the brigade, and enabling the ailing Bolton to reorganise his battalions. Over the next few days, the troops were free to roam around Cape Helles almost as tourists, unperturbed by the occasional Turkish shelling. Some men swam, others visited the fort at Sedd el Bahr, while others walked out to the aerodrome to see the British biplane that periodically flew over the Turkish trenches taking aerial photographs. Colonel Bolton as temporary commander of the brigade, wired the commander of the 1st Division regarding the fitness of the 2nd Brigade which he described as:

*Shattered and disorganised...considered it inadvisable it should be sent to the front again until properly organised and reinforced to give it a chance to maintain its reputation and that of the country it represents.*

The period of recuperation ended on 16th May, when the brigade was ordered to return to Anzac. The 8th Battalion, now led by Captain Coulter, along with Brigade HQ and the 7th Battalion, embarked on *HMAT Ionian* at 11.30 am. The small convoy arrived off Anzac at about 6.30 pm, but the troops did not embark until 7 am on the following morning, when they boarded the *Ribble*, a torpedo boat destroyer that had landed the 12th Battalion and the 3rd Field Ambulance opposite the Sphinx during the first Anzac dawn.

Their brief stay at Cape Helles had earned for the Australians, the title 'The White Gurkhas', in recognition of their bravery at Krithia. However, it should be acknowledged that the performance of the 8th Battalion during the advance on Krithia was less than brilliant. There was great confusion as to where the companies would go, and this confusion was exacerbated by a series of vague orders issued during the battle. A quarter-master sergeant of a sister battalion in the 2nd Brigade observed about 100 men of the Eighth who remained under shelter during the entire battle, an action which badly tarnished the reputation of the 8th Battalion within the 2nd Brigade. In a sagacious comment, Corporal Roberts observed that the attack at Krithia 'was perhaps the most important day in the history of the 2nd Brigade, if not the most important, then surely the most disastrous.'

NOTES - CHAPTER 4.

1. Hamilton. I, GALLIPOLI DIARY, vol i, p198.
2. Bean. CEW, diary (AWM).
3. Hamilton, op cit, p210-211.
4. Bean, op cit, vol ii, p26-27.
5. Ibid, p41
6. Ashmead-Bartlett. E, THE UNCENSORED DARDANELLES, p91.
7. See THE WHITE GURKHAS, by Ron Austin.



**L/Cpl Joe Grose**  
**KIA 8.5.1915**

## CHAPTER 5

# THE TRENCHES OF ANZAC

*You have got no idea what war is like -  
It is a terrible thing: Pte Cyril BRYANT.*

The return of the 8th Battalion to the deadly hills of Anzac, provided little opportunity for a rest. As soon as the men disembarked they were directed to a bivouac in White's Gully. That evening the threatened Turkish attack required the entire battalion to 'stand to' several times during the night, following a heavy artillery bombardment by the Turks at 5 pm. The Turkish attack along much of the Australian firing line commenced at 3 am on 19th May, but the only successful incursion was at Courtney's Post. It was here that Lance Corporal Albert Jacka repelled the intruders, thereby gaining for himself the distinction of being the first Australian to be awarded the Victoria Cross at Gallipoli. The sound of continuous rifle fire which had the men on edge, abated after an hour or so, and by 5 am it was clear that the enemy attack had failed, and that the 8th Battalion would not be required for any counter-attack.

Later that morning, the 8th Battalion received its first mail from home since the landing. Over the next two days part of the unit was required to help unload stores from the barges on the beach, while other men were involved in digging trenches and roads under the direction of Captain Sturdee. On the next night the battalion returned to the firing line for a night when it briefly relieved the 1st Battalion at Steele's Post, and the 3rd Battalion. The slaughter of the previous night was now all too obvious, and this prompted Percy Lay to note that "there were a lot of Turks lying dead in front of our trenches." Corporal Clarence Roberts also observed that "Turkish bodies were thickly strewn in front of the firing line."

The hard campaign was telling on some of the older officers, and in particular the 54 year-old Colonel Bolton, who requested that he be relieved of command because of his poor health. On the morning of 21st May, Bolton met with General Birdwood for about 30 minutes, and without fanfare or fuss, quietly boarded a vessel and departed the shores of Gallipoli. After his return to Australia, Bolton became first President of the Ballarat branch of the RSL, and successfully stood for election as first Federal President of the RSL in September 1916, a position he held until July 1919. He successfully contested a seat in the Australian Senate in 1917, and was a Senator until 1923. In 1918, he was awarded the CBE for his work on behalf of the returned Diggers. As the first CO of the 8th Battalion, Bolton not only established the standards which were to carry the

battalion through the later campaigns, he also achieved the enduring reputation of being a CO forever solicitous of his troops' welfare.

The stench of the several thousand Turkish dead lying in between the Australian and Turkish firing lines soon became unbearable in the warm conditions, and the risk of disease mounted daily. On 21st May, a Turkish envoy was led blindfolded along the beach and through the 8th Battalion lines much to the interest of the watching troops, on to Corps HQ, where a truce was negotiated. A sudden calm came over that part of the peninsula at 7.30 am on 24th May, when both sides stopped firing as the Turkish burial parties came out to collect and bury their dead. Clarence Roberts had attended a church service conducted by Chaplain Dexter on the previous morning and commented that "all hearts were thankful for the many deliverances from death." He later described the scene that led to the armistice:

*The bodies had been exposed for five days and a very offensive smell drifted over our lines. The only preventative was to smoke furiously and continually.*

The truce provided an opportunity for many of the Australians to venture out into No Man's Land, and again meet up with old friends from other battalions and also mingle with the Turks. Several of the Turks spoke English, and Captain Walter Ham started a conversation with a Turkish officer who mentioned his puzzlement at the Australians being "a civilised white race." The admiration many of the troops held for the fighting prowess of 'Johnny Turk' was not diminished as the Australians helped to collect the Turkish dead, as well as finding some of their own dead who had been there since 25th April. Private Fred Austin of B Company recalled that the Australians freely mixed with the Turks, and that cigarettes, badges and other souvenirs were happily exchanged. Percy Lay who had walked up to Quinn's Post to observe the eerie proceedings of the Turks burying their dead, undisturbed by rifle fire, commented that "they seemed like a decent lot of men." However, the camaraderie was ephemeral and far too quickly replaced with the brutal normality of war, for at 4.30 pm, the armistice ended, and hostilities resumed soon after. In the month that had passed since the 8th Battalion landed at Gallipoli, the roll calls showed that it had lost 58 men killed, 251 wounded, with a further 79 missing. Revised figures reveal that for the period of April to May, the battalion had suffered 109 deaths.

An interlude occurred on 22nd May, when several thousand troops from the Light Horse Brigades, minus their horses, landed and made their way up Shrapnel Gully. The Light Horsemen who were now to fight as infantry were subjected to a great deal of good-natured banter by the men of the Eighth and other battalions. Three days later, disaster struck the Allies when the British battleship *HMS Triumph* was torpedoed by a German submarine just off shore from Gaba Tepe. For a short while, the shooting again stopped, as the men of the 8th

Battalion who were just having their lunch, watched in silent dismay as the battleship turned over within 15 minutes and sank a half hour later.

Of great consequence to the morale of the 8th Battalion after the Krithia battle was the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Brand as CO on 22nd May, replacing Colonel Bolton. 'Digger' Brand as he was later affectionately known by his men, had held a commission in the Queensland Volunteer Infantry, prior to serving in the Boer War as a sergeant in the 3rd Queensland Mounted Infantry. After the war he joined the Permanent Forces as an instructor, and by the time the AIF was raised, he had spent two years on secondment to the Indian Army with the rank of major. Brand had been brigade major of the 3rd Brigade at the Anzac Landing and was subsequently awarded the DSO for his 'conspicuous gallantry and ability in organising stragglers under heavy fire.'

On the following day Major Vernon Whitehead and Lieutenant Matthew Smyth and 114 men of the 4th Reinforcements arrived to augment the battalion. Having the battalion at full strength lifted the troops' morale, and this was further heightened when more mail soon arrived from Australia. Each night working parties moved up to Shrapnel Gully to construct a trench that would provide immunity from sniper fire and allow safe passage down to the beach. The battalion moved up to the 2nd Battalion trenches in a support role every second night. In addition, the Machine Gun Section was sent up to the 4th Battalion trenches to support that battalion for several days in late May. On 27th May, the new CO appointed Lieutenant John Mitchell as Adjutant, to replace 2nd Lieutenant Weekes who had been wounded since taking over from Captain Possingham who was killed at Krithia. Other changes included the appointment of Captain Gus Eberling to command C Company, Captain Dale as OC of D Company, and Major Whitehead as OC of B Company.

The exposed nature of many of the positions at Anzac meant that almost every day, Turkish snipers and artillery took their toll of the Australian soldiers. On 28th May, eight men were wounded while waiting near the battalion cookhouse. The battalion had by this time got used to relieving other battalions in the firing line. These reliefs usually occurred at night and usually only lasted for two or three days. Typical of such reliefs was the move up to Braund's Hill on 29th May, where the battalion stayed until relieved on the 1st June by the 7th Battalion. The 8th Battalion then returned to a bivouac in White's Gully. The battalion spent the next week in digging new trenches and building a road along the beach front. Eight men were allocated to well-sinking work, while one small group of 21 men was sent down to the beach to set up a bomb factory. At this stage of the war, hand grenades were not yet available in Gallipoli, so rudimentary bombs were made for use in trench fighting. Private John Turnbull was a worker at the 'bomb factory', which by 6th June was turning out 600 bombs each day:

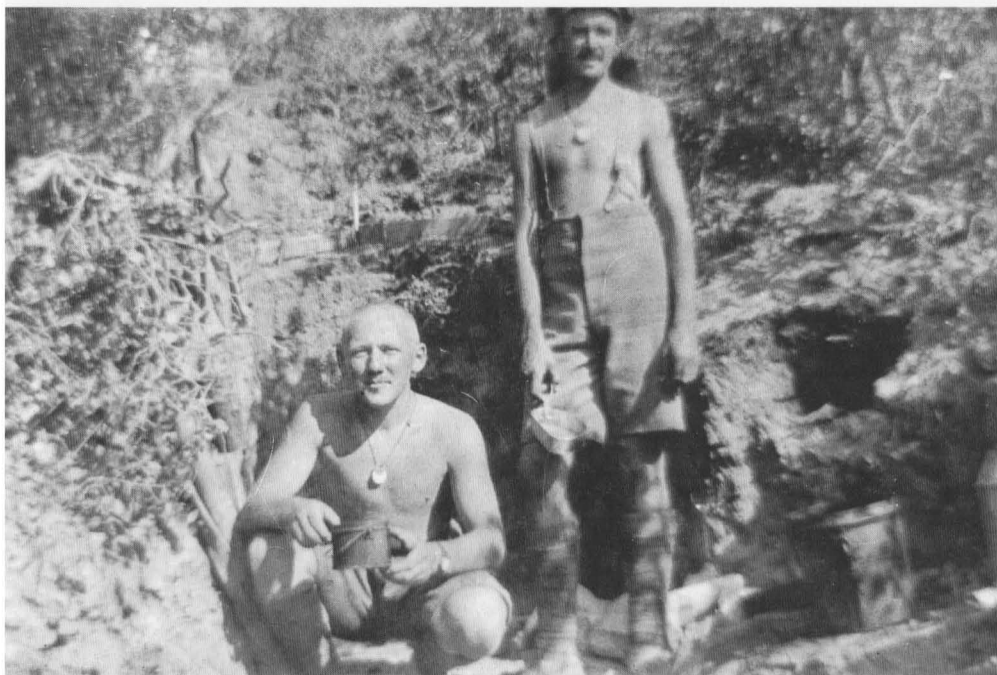
*Our bomb factory is in full working order now. The explosive used is guncotton and ammonal. The hand grenades are made out of empty 18 pounder fuse boxes and jam tins. The ammonal (1 oz) is tied up in a small rag bag with detonator and 5 second fuse and placed in the centre of the tin and carefully packed round with shrapnel which is made out of old .303 cartridges with the bullets clipped out, Turkish shrapnel bullets and driving bands cut up to suit. A lid is then wired on and the bomb is ready. A murderous one it is too.*

The King's Birthday on 3rd June, was celebrated with the news that Colonel Brand had been awarded the DSO, Captain Coulter was promoted to major and Honorary Captain Ham was confirmed as captain. A reminder from home arrived four days later, in the form of a congratulatory cable from the Mayor of Ballarat, which was read out to the unit. On the evening of June 10th, the battalion trudged up to Steele's Post where it took over from the 1st Battalion. To relieve the boredom of trench life, marksmen of both sides would 'mark' their opponents shots, as though they were carrying out a friendly shoot on a rifle range. When one of the Turkish snipers managed to put three bullets through the periscope glass as a reminder that the game was real, Percy Lay readily conceded that "It was certain death to put your head over the parapet." Sergeant Bill Elliott, who was later awarded a Military Medal for his heroism at Cape Helles, fell victim to an enemy sniper and lost the sight of his right eye.

The trenches were agog with excitement on June 15th, when Generals Birdwood and Walker inspected Steele's Post, and took the opportunity to chat with many of the soldiers. A few days later, a group of Royal Naval officers, including the son of Lord Tenant, visited Steele's Post, and made themselves particularly welcome by bringing with them some "good tucker" for the men who by now were thoroughly sick of the limited diet of bully beef and biscuits, occasionally supplemented with jam. Bread was a luxury rarely seen by the men in the firing line.

The heavy shelling of the 8th Battalion trenches on 16th and 17th June resulted in the deaths of Sergeant David Anderson, Privates Albert McCann, Robert Scrivener and Francis Warren, nine men wounded and considerable damage to the trench parapets. The accuracy of the enemy snipers meant that great care had to be taken at all times a watch was being kept on the opposing lines. On 19th June, Sergeant Phillip Moon of A Company was observing the enemy trenches through a loophole when an alert Turkish sharpshooter observed the slight movement, and with one shot killed Moon and wounded Private Alf Homer who was standing directly behind Moon. Eight days later George Stokoe, a miner from Scarsdale and one of A Company's crack shots, fell victim to an enemy sniper and sustained a bad leg wound.





**CSM John Shallberg [DOW 7.8.1915] and Cpl William Brotherton in the trenches.**

By the end of June, the battalion had been reinforced by 26 men of the 5th Reinforcements under Captain Dickenson, and 2nd Lieutenants Granger, Gregg and Jennings had joined the unit from the 7th Battalion. One of the reinforcements was Reg Johanesen, a 17 year old house painter born at Coal Creek and living in Northcote at the outbreak of war. Reg wrote of his expectations as the ship approached Gallipoli:

*The boys are all getting ready for the fray, sharpening bayonets and oiling rifles. I have got my bayonet as sharp as a pin and my rifle working like an automatic machine. I suppose they will be our best friends soon, when we get in the trenches. I hope to get through it safe and be able to come back to old Australia again.*

At 10 pm on the night of 24th June, all the weapons of the battalion opened fire on the opposing trenches in a futile attempt to draw the enemy's fire and thus disclose his strength. The perils of life in the trenches were usually two-fold. The Turks frequently shelled the trenches with artillery, causing casualties and often caving in the trenches and burying the occupants. On 24th June, Percy Lay was on a work party, and had a lucky escape when a shell landed close by:

*I got knocked unconscious by a bursting shell and buried. My mates thought I was done for and put me in a sap to bury me in the morning, but I came round after a couple of hours.*

The constant proximity to death while occupying the firing line is vividly described by Corporal Clarence Roberts:

*The horrors of war. Almost daily the trenches were shelled, until at last they were reduced to a dust heap, which had to be continually built up with sand bags. The daily sights of men being blown to pieces by bombs, mines and large HE shells, had a demoralising effect upon the men.*

Any soldier, be he Australian or Turk, foolish enough to expose his head above the parapet was fair game for the alert snipers. Corporal William Butterworth, from Chilwell, was on such duty in June, and wrote a reassuring letter to his mother:

*Son [Pte EA Alsop] & I are snipers & it is great sniping at any heads that show in the enemy line. We are getting crack shots. I see they are issuing lists of killed & wounded. You must be all anxious at home but of course we can't get to Constant without losing some lives, & you bet those of us that are left take good care of ourselves as much as possible.*

By the end of June, Colonel Brand, had been in his job for a month or so, when he was confronted by some angry soldiers who were decidedly unhappy about their midday meal of stew. John Turnbull later recounted the story:

*There was loud complaining and more hard swearing. During which Colonel Brand came on the scene and wanted to know what was the matter. One chap held his dixie out to him and invited him to have a drink. The colonel tasted it and said it was not bad soup. The man looked at the Colonel and said, "Soup be damned, its tea." The Colonel bolted out of the trench down to Shrapnel Gully and sacked all the cooks and ordered them into the front line. They had made tea in the stew dixie hence the very strong flavour of onions. The cooks reckoned the Colonel's language was sulphuric, something frightful. He is strict but very fair and a good soldier.*

The close proximity of the Australian and Turkish firing lines invited the underground mining of the opposing trenches. The 8th Battalion, because of its quite significant proportion of miners in the unit, was ideally suited for this type of warfare.<sup>1</sup> Accepting that it was going to be difficult to achieve victory by an open assault, both sides embarked on a programme of systematic mining underneath the opposing trenches with the aim of planting and detonating large explosive charges prior to any assault. Both sides would anxiously listen for any noise that might indicate that the enemy was mining close by, and if noise was detected, attempts would be made to blow in the other sap or tunnel. In mid-June, sounds were heard which indicated that the Turks were tunnelling toward the 8th

Battalion trenches, so an explosive charge was detonated, with unknown results. One of the battalion's well known professional miners was Private Tom Lewis. For four days in mid-June, Lewis, despite his extreme exhaustion, remained in the tunnels tracking the mining works being undertaken by the Turks, a feat which earned him the Military Medal. Private Fred Austin described the mining operations thus:

*It was just like going off to work. Each morning we would go down to the tunnels carrying our lunch, and knock off work at the end of the day.*

A violent thunderstorm on the night of June 30th, was accompanied by an attack by the Turkish infantry against Quinn's Post. This attack was easily repulsed, and a large number of enemy dead were piled up near Courtney's and Steele's Posts. The stench and flies were so bad, that when some men from the Eighth climbed up to the observation post, their immediate reaction was to vomit.

The battalion was relieved by the 7th Battalion on 3rd July, and three days later the battalion shifted its location a little further down Shrapnel Gully, but the movement was observed by the enemy and three of the unit's cookhouses were destroyed by shellfire. On the following day, the Turks who had successfully sapped underneath a disused trench, blew up it up, fortunately without causing any loss. Almost 300 men of the 8th Battalion were now allocated to the mining parties. It is difficult to imagine the strain on these mining parties, particularly when there were detected by the enemy. Percy Lay dramatically described an incident that occurred on 7th July:

*The sap we were working on broke through to the Turkish sap and then it was a race to see who would get their mine in first, but we won and sent the whole box and dice into the air.*

By July, it was at last realised that the Australians who had been holding the Anzac perimeter for the past ten weeks, needed some respite. The 8th Battalion was included in this programme and after completion of their shift of underground sapping on the evening of 11th July, the troops packed their gear and marched down to the beach, where they impatiently waited for some hours until the arrival of their vessels at 2 am. The island of Imbros was only 15 miles due west of Anzac Cove, and each day it could be seen beckoning in the distance like some enchantress promising safety from the hazards of Gallipoli. The ships arrived at Imbros at about 8 am, and to their delight, the men found that their camp was only about ten minutes walk from the harbour. On the next day, the 14th Battalion arrived and set up camp next to the 8th Battalion. Among the many men who took the opportunity of exploring the island was Percy Lay, who observed that "it was quite a treat to be away from the shell and rifle fire."

For the first time since their brief and frustrating foray to the Suez Canal in February, the men saw large numbers of Turkish prisoners who were apparently contented in their captivity on Imbros. Corporal Butterworth wrote that "It was a very welcome rest for us you can bet, and it gave us an opportunity to see how the Greek peasants live."

Their sojourn on Imbros was unfortunately very brief, but the troops were quite delighted when Colonel Brand jubilantly announced on July 15th, that he had obtained permission from the Commandant for the battalion to stay for an extra day. This decision was perhaps prompted by the morning sick parade which was attended by almost every man in the battalion. One soldier suggested that the idea that the entire unit go on sick parade emanated from none other than the CO! Apart from an hour per day on camp fatigues, there was little else to do except go swimming and walking around the island, which in itself meant that the troops were having a sound and much needed rest. On the final night of their stay at Imbros, the officers and men put on a most enjoyable concert. The RMO carried out inoculations against cholera which prompted John Turnbull's comment; "The Doctor was pretty rough. He used the needle like a bayonet, spearing us in the chest." The brief stay at Imbros had a lyrical effect on Corporal Roberts, who was to die within a month:

*A great peace rests on this little haven, and it is rest indeed to sleep under heaven's canopy without the consciousness of flying shells. It makes one long for peace with all mankind.*



**The 8th Battalion's bivouac, July 1915.**

Alas, all good things must come to an end, and at 5 pm on July 16th, the 8th Battalion packed its stores and equipment and marched down to the pier. After the usual wait, they boarded their vessels and returned to Anzac at about 5 am on the following morning. As

soon as they disembarked, the troops scurried along to the comparative safety of the mouth of Shrapnel Gully. The necessity for cover was re-emphasised when the beach area was subsequently bombed by an enemy Taube airplane. On July 18th, the battalion assembled under the hot sun at Rest Gully, for one of its rare church parades, following which there was a distribution of the eagerly awaited mail from home.

Meanwhile, back in Australia, public reaction to the daily casualty lists from Gallipoli, rather than spurning the war, resulted in an enthusiastic, patriotic surge of enlistments all over the nation. An interesting phenomenon was that of the number of brothers who enlisted. At least thirty one sets of brothers enlisted in the 8th Battalion during the last five months of 1915, and it is of interest to record their names and localities to show just how widespread was the battalion's recruiting area;

Privates A & E Baker (Albert Park), H & J Colwell (Staghorn Flat, Wodonga), E & W Corin (Surrey Hills), A & R Dale (Ballarat), D & J Douglas (Shepparton), E & J Down (Tyrendarra), F & H Fincher (Malmsbury), I & H Foote (Ballarat North), C & L French (Bridgenorth, Tasmania), G & G Jeffs (Won Wron, South Gippsland), A & R Lepp (Ballarat East), R & W McGarvie (Pormborneit), H & R McIlroy (Red Hill), A & A Nelson (Kensington), J & T O'Dea (Ballarat), E & J O'Keefe (Sebastapol), L & S Rowe (Adelaide, South Australia), E & J Ryan (Rosebery East), H & R Saxon (East Brunswick), A & S Seymour (North Fitzroy), M & P Starr (Comely Bank, Healesville), J Stedwell/R Stone (Paynesville), J & L



**Pte Robert Dale**

Sutherland (Thologolong, Wodonga), R & W Thatcher (Auburn), A & V Todd (Ballarat East), A & G Wythe (Hawkesdale). In addition, Adam Wilson, aged 44 of Richmond, enlisted with his 18 year old son Harrie. The Devenport family of St Kilda, responded to the call to arms with Sydney Augustus (aged 43) enlisting with his two sons, Cyril (aged 21) and Sydney (aged 18), whilst the Holland family from Shepparton sent three brothers to the 8th Battalion - Charles (aged 23), George (aged 21) and John (aged 26). The three Whiston brothers enlisted from the West Gippsland farming area of Garfield - Fred (23), John (26) and Julian (aged 18).

On the night of July 19th, the 8th Battalion made its way up Monash Valley and slowly climbed the steep slopes up to Steele's Post, where it relieved the 6th and 7th Battalions. Steele's Post was adjacent to Courtney's Post and was a vital link in the string of defensive posts along the Second Ridge. Should any of these



**L/Cpl Alfred Dale,  
KIA 20.9.1917**

posts be over-run by the Turks, it could quite possibly result in the entire Allied line being rolled up and the Australians pushed back into the sea from whence they came. The import of holding such a key position was not lost on the new CO, and he soon took steps to ensure that his battalion would successfully hold Steele's Post. Rumours had been circulating for some days regarding a possible Turkish attack, and on each night of the last week of July, the 8th Battalion was reinforced in the trenches by another 200 men from the 6th Battalion.

It was ironic that a bombardment of 20 shells on the battalion position on 20th July, failed to produce a casualty, yet on the next day, a solitary enemy shell struck with deadly effect, killing Private George Gascoyne and wounding eight others.

The sapping party digging under German Officer's Trench, which was opposite Steele's Post, had been working on the basis of six hours on, twelve hours off, preparing a chamber into which the charges of gun cotton and ammonal would be loaded. On the night of 20th July, a Turkish patrol came by and sustained three casualties due to the alert response of the 8th Battalion sentry. Another mining party was busily engaged in sapping a tunnel parallel with the Turkish trench and was constantly striking dead bodies that had been buried between the Australian and Turkish trenches, a task described by one experienced miner as "a sickening job."

Tales of unrewarded and exceptional bravery are a feature of any war, and the story of Sergeant John Duffy, a school teacher from Outtrim in South Gippsland, deserves special mention. Observers regarded Duffy's actions as being worthy of a Victoria Cross, but any awards were difficult to come by in Gallipoli. However, Duffy was commissioned in August and later served in the 8th Battalion as a captain. A bystander to the incident wrote this account:<sup>2</sup>

*A party of three men were going out in front of our lines to have a shot at some snipers that were concealed in the bushes between our line and the Turks. They managed to jump the parapet safely, but before they had gone 20 yards two were badly wounded, and the*



**8th Battalion dugouts at the rear of Courtney's Post, July 1915.**

*third managed to get back into the trench safely. The wounded men could be plainly heard from the trench. They were too badly wounded to crawl in by themselves, so a rope was brought and thrown out to them. One of the men caught hold, but the rope snapped. By this time our Colonel had arrived on the spot, shortly followed by the Brigadier. The order was given that no man was to attempt a rescue, as it looked like certain death...without any warning, Sergeant Duffy leapt over the parapet, and amidst a hail of lead reached the first man in safety. He called for a rope, and linking several rifle-slings together, they quickly had a stout line, which they threw to him. Throwing one end to the men in the trench, he worked his way with the other end back to the man. This man was shot through the arm, having his arm badly broken. He was unable to move, so Duffy tied the rope round the man's ankles, and covering him up with bits of brushwood, to hide him from the Turks, he called to the men in the trench to start pulling; then working the man inch by inch, he got him to within a yard from the parapet, and shouting to the men to pull hard, the men quickly had the first man in the trench. But Duffy was not coming in yet: so calling for another rope, he went back again. He found the second man. This man was shot in the back, so Duffy put the rope under his arms, piled some bush on top, and worked him along, giving the order to pull as before. This man was quickly pulled into the trench, but Duffy seemed to be taking his time, when all of a sudden he came flying over the parapet. What do you think he said? -"Here you are Tom, here's your pipe and glasses. I wouldn't leave those behind."*

Two NCO's who provided leadership during the battalion's long spell in the trenches at Steele's Post were Sergeants John Carson and Frank Goodwin. Both men seemed to have the ability to put on a cheerful face and provide inspirational leadership whenever the trenches were shelled by the Turks. Colonel Brand commented that Carson's "devotion to duty and soldierly example I cannot too highly praise." Goodwin later became RSM of the battalion and was commissioned after the first action at Pozieres. Private Bill Hayes was attached to Captain Jackson's RAP, and during the periodic shelling of the 8th Battalion's trenches during June, Hayes time and time again showed himself to be solicitous and skilful in tending to the wounded brought into the RAP. Other soldiers who showed strong leadership qualities during this period in the firing line were Corporal George McKnockiter and Private Ian Matthew. McKnockiter often volunteered to lead night patrols across to German Officer's Trench and Wire Gully, and was badly wounded in the right shoulder during one of these patrols.

The constant threat of a Turkish attack led to an understandable feeling of paranoia, especially whenever the enemy heavily shelled the trenches. A series



of bombardments occurred from 26th to 31st July, and inflicted a number of fatal casualties on the 8th Battalion, including the popular Captain Leslie Hartland, who was buried during the shelling, Corporal Arthur Webster, Privates Ern Brown, Bill Chiverton and Ern Place. Another casualty of the shelling was the popular Sergeant Gordon Crocker, who was sleeping near the main tunnel entrance. Crocker died from his wounds two days later, and Dave Muir who had just returned from a hospital in Malta after recovering from his wounds, wrote of Crocker:

*What a great fellow he was! At 8.30 that night [28th July] his burial took place at the Beach Cemetery in Shrapnel Gully, conducted by the Dean of Sydney. All his friends were there - Allan Payne, Jason Coulter, Dick Simpson, Jack Vipond, Fred Gribble, Bill O'Berne, Alan Fallow and myself. Major Coulter is having a cross made for us to erect on the grave.*



**The C Company trenches, July 1915.  
Note the extensive use of sand-bags.**

After the early battles, Crocker wrote to his father, Cr George Crocker, saying that the men of the 8th Battalion had 'performed what they were set to do, and that they had done it better and in much quicker time than was expected' and that he had passed through the Krithia action 'scathless. All of them were in good form, and were hopefully looking forward to doing still better in the future.'

However, despite the severe bombardment, the enemy declined the opportunity to attack the Australian trenches. Listening tunnels were dug and periodically manned to provide early warning of the tunnelling Turks. The cat and mouse game played between the Australian and Turkish tunnelling parties



**Capt Leslie Hartland,**  
**KIA 26.7.1915**

led to the Eighth tunnellers blowing a mine in their sap on the night of 27th July. John Turnbull recalls that "we heard the Turks groaning for two hours." At the end of July, the entire battalion received inoculations against cholera, as the heat, the fly plague and the dirty confined conditions in the trenches presented an ever increasing health risk to the troops. By late July,



**Sgt Gordon Crocker,**  
**DOW 28.7.1915**

dysentery affected a substantial proportion of the unit, largely due to the unhealthy conditions, lack of proper rest and the monotonous diet. Cyril Bryant replied to his mother's request for news regarding Corporal Clarence Roberts; 'Yes, I did know him and [the] poor boy he has had his leg taken off with a shell, it is a terrible thing.' Bryant then poured out his pent up emotions:

*We have lost young Crocker the draper's son, he got killed here in the trenches...I do not know how I got through up till now, we have had a hard time of it. I will be glad when it is all over, and I am not the only one...There is a lot of men getting sick, we have not got many of the old 8th Battalion left - you have got no idea what war is like - it is a terrible thing.*

The apparent stalemate at Gallipoli prompted General Sir Ian Hamilton to request a further four divisions to enable him to undertake a major offensive against the Turks. After some weeks of fighting, the situation was unresolved. This left three options for consideration; evacuate the entire army, remain on the defensive, undertake a new offensive. The first option was politically and publicly unacceptable, the second merely continued the existing stalemate. The third option held some promise, if, and only if, sufficient fresh troops were made available. After much discussion, the War Council, which had now been re-titled the Dardanelles Committee, agreed on 7th June, to Hamilton's request. Undoubtedly this decision was aided by the persuasive rhetoric of Winston Churchill, the original architect of the Dardanelles campaign. Although he had been dismissed as First Lord of the Admiralty after the disastrous first weeks of the campaign, Churchill still remained a member of the Dardanelles Committee. He was able to convince Lord Kitchener and other members of the Committee, that a quick, decisive victory at Gallipoli would enable the British divisions to be returned to the Western Front to deal with the main enemy. The British historian C. Cruttwell<sup>3</sup> suggests that because Hamilton's forces were forced into trench-

warfare, on ground which greatly advantaged the enemy, Hamilton "had to break out of his prison." On 28th June, General Hamilton was informed that the original offer of four fresh divisions had been increased to five.

The promise of substantial reinforcements prompted Hamilton to reject the idea of a new offensive at Cape Helles, and adopt General Birdwood's suggestion for an offensive to the area north of Anzac, which was only lightly held by the enemy. Accordingly Hamilton opted for a massive landing at Suvla Bay, whilst Birdwood's Anzacs would create a major diversion at Lone Pine and several lesser diversions, all designed to draw the Turkish reserves away from the British landings at Suvla Bay. The 1st Australian Brigade was selected to carry out the major attack against the fortified Turkish defences at Lone Pine, which meant that the 8th Battalion only had a minor role to play in the offensive. During the Lone Pine offensive, a force of British, Australians (4th Brigade) and New Zealanders would advance through the ravines to the north and capture the high ground of Chunak Bair.

By 3rd August, large numbers of British troops had been landed at Anzac in readiness for the offensive. As the gullies above Anzac Cove filled with fresh troops each night, it became very obvious to the men of the 8th Battalion that a major attack was soon to occur. In preparation for the attack, the 8th Battalion extended its perimeter from Courtney's Post up to Brown's Dip. In order to find sufficient men to hold the 'thin red line' the battalion cooks were brought into the line as riflemen. On 6th August, all members of the 8th Battalion were issued with



**8th Battalion HQ at Anzac, July 1915.**

white calico patches which they sewed onto the back and arm of their tunics. This precaution was taken in case of a general advance, as it would assist those providing supporting fire to determine friend from foe. In order to rest 100 men in preparation for the imminent offensive, the size of sentry groups was greatly reduced.

The attack by the 1st Brigade at 5.30 pm on 6th August, was one of the great events in Australian military history. Seven Victoria Crosses were awarded for a bitter battle that lasted until 9th August. The 8th Battalion, although not directly involved in the Lone Pine battle, spent most of the time 'standing to' in support



Pte Joe Lugg, KIA  
6.8.1915



Pte Joe Lugg's grave at Gallipoli.

of the 6th Battalion raid, and suffered many casualties due to enemy retaliatory shelling. On the 8th August, 300 shells landed on the firing line, particularly on the sector held by C Company. This resulted in 18 men of C Company being killed and 53 wounded. Among the fatal casualties was Lieutenant Alf Glasson, who was described by one of his fellow officers as "an excellent officer." Sleep was impossible over the next few nights due to the shell and rifle fire brought upon the battalion position. The shell-damaged trench parapets were being constantly rebuilt, which led to the comment that it "was not safe anywhere." Another of the casualties was Private Joe Lugg, whose grave at Ari Burnu Cemetery is pictured here.

E.T. No. 10.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA.

This message has been received subject to the Post and Telegraph Act and Regulations.  
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REMARKS.



Melbne 524 4/8 11 Dec 95 R 2.12 228

Mrs Watford

Parsonage Ballt

Officially reported that Private J. Lugg died of wounds  
21st August kindly inform Mr Lugg little  
bendigo of sad news and convey regret and  
sympathy of King and Queen & Commonwealth  
is loss sustained kindly wire me when you do this  
replied Colonel Barker to son a Barracks Melbourne

The telegram received by Pte Joe Lugg's family.

NOTE.—The figures at the bottom represent the time lodged at  
Sending Station and time received at this office respectively.

The only 8th Battalion sub-unit involved in the Lone Pine battle was Traill's machine guns, which provided covering fire to the attack. Traill later described his role in the battle which earned him a Military Cross and a Mention in Despatches:

*To try and keep the Turks' heads down when our mates went over. They got mown down like chaff going across No Man's Land, but when parties got down into the trenches, they went through the Turks like ferrets down a rabbit burrow. There would be parties of Turks that would get trapped and they'd leap out and try to run back to their reserve trenches across open ground. Then it was our turn...It was like potting bunnies in a rabbit plague. I don't think I missed too often.*



**Lt Traill and his machine gunners, August 1915.**

One of a series of minor diversions along the front was the raid by the 6th Battalion from the underground tunnels leading from Steele's Post against German Officer's Trench on the morning of 7th August. At dawn John Turnbull observed the pitiful results of the attack:

*We saw one of our wounded lying against the Turkish parapets and we were watching him. We saw a rifle barrel come up over the parapet. With the telescope we saw a water bottle hanging from the bayonet, which our man reached. We did not fire on that loophole today. Another of the 6th laid out there all that day in the scorching heat, awful flies and dead and made his way back to our trench at night fall.*

Throughout the Lone Pine battle, the 8th Battalion held the trench line at the rate of one man to every few yards,<sup>4</sup> and without recourse to any supports. The men were ordered to ignore any wounded and let them die, which prompted one soldier to mutter "not likely." The casualties sustained by the battalion during the Lone Pine attack totalled 25 men killed and 101 wounded, but revised figures show the total deaths to be at least 50. After the capture and consolidation of Lone Pine, the 8th Battalion remained at Courtney's Post, but received a welcome addition to its depleted strength, when an officer and 114 men of the Royal Irish Rifles were attached to the battalion. However, the strain of being in the trenches for some weeks, and the poor diet, resulted in Colonel Brand and four of his officers being evacuated due to illness. On 18th August, 419 men reported sick with diarrhoea and 118 with Barcoo Rot [similar to trench foot], providing further proof of the run-down condition of the 8th Battalion. To compound matters even more, 40 men were evacuated to hospital on 22nd August, and Lieutenant Granger and one man were badly injured in an accident involving a trench mortar.

By the 15th August, the Pioneers had almost completed their unenviable task of burying the dead from the Lone Pine battle. John Turnbull noted that the officers resorted to frequent issues of rum to keep the men working. During the night of 17th August, volunteers were called for in A Company to sneak out and check a crater held by the enemy. On the return to the A Company trenches, Private Fred Hicks got entangled in the barbed wire, and the alerted Turks opened fire, hitting Hicks three times. He died a short while after, but his companion Private Green, managed to return unharmed. Three days later the Australian 5th Brigade and more of the Royal Irish Rifles landed at Anzac. Another member of the battalion, Corporal E Hickie, took up the offer of an overseas commission, and transferred to the Indian Mule Corps on 13th August.

The daily sick parades were but a reflection of the poor and unsanitary living conditions, as more and more men were struck down with dysentery. When Colonel Brand fell sick on 26th August, Major Coulter temporarily took over command of the battalion. Some welcome supplies arrived at the end of the month, including cans of jam [usually plum and apple] and tobacco. Simple commodities were now very scarce and men often resorted to using the paper out of biscuit tins as writing paper. The troops were given a weekly ration of cigarettes and tobacco, and every few days received a small, but welcome ration of rum or lime juice. The living conditions in the trenches at Anzac, led Bill Groves to comment; "The conditions were shocking, the water came from Egypt in fuel tins and it was tainted with petrol. The upshot was we were all hit with dysentery... My mate George [Killingbeck] and I were covered with lice, they used to crawl up the sides of the tent and drop onto you." Although Percy Lay was particularly pleased to have some variation from the endless diet of bully beef and biscuits, all was not well:



*Very hot and the flies worse than ever and to make matters worse they gave us an issue of Golden syrup. The flies were something awful. Got our first issue of bread but it was only one loaf to 8 men and soaked in sea water at that.*

Lieutenant Traill was particularly scathing in his observations about conditions in the trenches at Anzac:

*There were flies everywhere. If you tried to eat something it was covered in flies before you could get it to your mouth. The food was monotonous. It was mostly bully beef & biscuits & jam. I had dysentery for most of the time. Our provisions were mostly Huntly & Palmer biscuits. They were like paving stones. You couldn't crack them. They were practically bullet proof. We put them in the shell-case & pounded them with the trenching tool handle, then we had porridge. If you were lucky enough to have a little fire, you heated it, otherwise you ate it like a dry breakfast food. If you put them in the back of your mouth like a monkey, after a while they would dissolve - if you were lucky. Eventually we got some meat. It was bully beef. Some had been sent to the Boer War, the tins were dated 1901. But you were never short of food, you could always get food [iron rations] from the dead.*

Life in the trenches provided few leisure opportunities, apart from endless games of cards. Dave Muir later described these activities:

*All the men could do was to spend any leisure time killing the vermin and eggs in the seams of their clothing - a pastime known as 'delousing'. Owing to the shortage of water, washing was impossible, and only on a few occasions was it possible to run down to the beach for a swim. When this did happen, it was a wonderful experience.*

A prolific letter writer who arrived with the 5th Reinforcements, was Private Reg Johanesen. After the Lone Pine offensive finished he wrote to his parents about life in the front line:

*Well I am in the thick of it now. We have been giving "Allah" a bit of a bad time for a week or more, but things have quietened down a bit now...I will wonder when I will get into a soft bed again. All the bed a man gets here is in the bottom of a trench or in a sap with everybody walking over him. Oh it is a great life, you can go along the trenches in the daytime when they are not shelling and see the chaps rounding up the herd [of lice] and branding them. It is great branding them when they kick and struggle. You get them between your two thumb nails and squeeze hard...I lost my mate the other day. He was sitting*



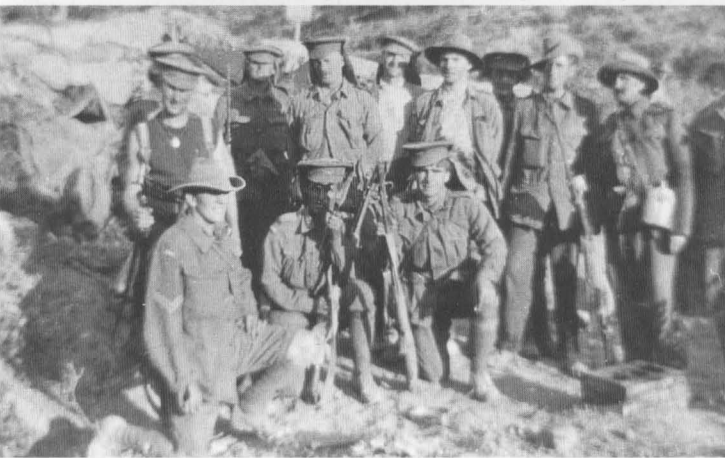
*in the trench talking when a shell lobbed right in the trench, killed one and wounded two. My mate got such a shock that he lost his speech, he couldn't even say goodbye when the stretcher bearers were taking him out. I have not had a wash for just on four weeks, that's nice ain't it.*

Private Ralph Adams arrived on Gallipoli with the 6th Reinforcements on 5th August, and on the next night was sent into the firing line, in August he wrote two letters to his mother describing the conditions at Anzac:

*Well Mother, this is news actually from the firing line, we have been in the trenches for some time now and I am as well as possible and feel confident of our success. I can't say that living in trenches is very pleasant as room is scarce and I have not had a wash since I landed nor a shave either. There was a call for bomb throwers the other afternoon and I volunteered. This is considered more than ordinarily dangerous and trying work, however I came through it successfully and about 20 of us had our names taken for gallantry.*

*The change of food and water and living day and night in the trenches had its effect on me. The principle disadvantage of this game is the possibility of getting a clean change and a wash. I have a shave every fourth day and then sponge my face and hands with my shaving brush.*

On the last night of August, the sentries were alerted to the sound of heavy rifle fire on their far left flank, and some time later a keen-eyed sentry who was lying beyond the firing line in a shell crater, spotted a Turkish soldier moving across No Man's Land and shot him. The 8th Battalion had reached a woeful state due to casualties and illness. By the end of August, only 307 officers and men of the



original battalion of 1,000 remained on Anzac. The end of the month was celebrated by the arrival of an issue of fresh meat which prompted Edward Lay to remark that "it was quite a change from Bully Beef and biscuits."

**Members of No 9 Platoon at Anzac.**

It was thought that the Turks might make an attack on the night of 3rd September, but although the 8th Battalion 'stood to' in readiness throughout the night, nothing eventuated. However, the fear of a fresh enemy attack prompted an issue of extra rifle ammunition and bombs. The arrival of the replacement 2nd Australian Division was spread over some days, and on 6th September, the 24th Battalion under Major Fethers, spent the day with the 8th, receiving instruction in trench defences. During the day the battalion accepted the surrender of a lone Turk who came into Courtney's Post. On 7th September, the unit was officially relieved by the 21st Battalion, but about half of the 8th Battalion remained on in the trenches for a couple of more days, to enable the newcomers to settle into their duties. The relief at coming out of the trenches was well expressed by Percy Lay who reacted to the news that the battalion was going to Lemnos for a rest, by observing that:

*It was about time. Had the best sleep that night and it was the first time we slept with our boots off for the last five weeks.*

At 8 pm on the night of 9th September, 8 officers and 278 men of the 8th Battalion under the command of Major Eberling [Major Coulter remained to act as an adviser to the 21st Battalion], boarded the minesweeper *Sarnia* which safely transported them the 60 miles to the Greek island of Lemnos. It is not hard to imagine the feelings of the men as their vessel steamed into Mudros Harbour on the following morning. As the harbour was crowded with warships and other vessels, it was not until 9.30 am that the troops clambered down onto the launch *Water Witch* for the quick trip across the harbour. Once disembarkation was complete, the battalion set out on the five mile march to the camp at Sarpi. Unfortunately, most men were now physically weak from the lack of regular exercise, sickness and poor diet, and this meant that the long march caused severe distress to men who had not marched or carried a pack in four months. Upon arrival the troops found they had been allocated 17 marquees as sleeping accommodation, unfortunately this comfortable state of affairs did not last for long, as two days later, half of the marquees were reallocated to another unit, which meant that many of the men had to sleep out in the open. For the first few days of their rest at Sarpi, the men were free to roam around the island, visiting the small villages and quietly robbing the local inhabitants of their produce. Although Lemnos lacked the temptations of Cairo, nonetheless once the men were paid 'they made things lively while it lasted.'

Cyril Bryant was wounded in early September, and wrote to his mother from the comfort of his hospital bed in Malta:

*I am now laying in hospital - been wounded in the leg with a shell...I have had enough, what I have gone through no one knows. I will be glad when it is all over. It is terrible what the boys have gone through and what they have to go through yet.*

It was not until 14th September, that the 8th Battalion commenced a training programme which concentrated on drill, much to the displeasure of many of the men. Over the next two days the island was drenched by heavy rain, which turned the camp into a sea of mud. On 15th September, Major Coulter and his team returned from Anzac, and Coulter resumed temporary command of the battalion. Despite the unpleasant conditions, the battalion was inspected by a French officer, Rear Admiral Guepratte on 16th September. The pattern of training and sport was to continue for the next few weeks as the battalion was gradually restored to health. Colonel Brand returned from hospital on 11th October, and resumed command. Each of the companies held sports days so that teams could be chosen for the battalion competition to be held on 23rd October. In addition to the sporting competitions which had the dual result of having great fun while improving fitness, the battalion ventured out on a series of daily route marches. Most members of the unit attended a farewell concert put on by the crew of the British warship *Argamemnon* on the night of 26th October. On the following day the 1st Australian Division was inspected by General Sir Charles Monro, the replacement for General Hamilton, who had been dismissed on 16th October, following the ineffectual British performance at Suvla Bay. The battalion was now ready to return to Gallipoli, but fate temporarily intervened, and the embarkation scheduled for the 29th October was cancelled due to the bad weather and rough seas. The 2nd Brigade had yet another reprieve when a case of diphtheria forced the quarantining of the entire brigade. Apart from the distraction of the daily route marches, the troops became very involved in tug-of-war contests. Company contests involved wagers of half a sovereign per member of each company, a considerable amount for the times. On 9th November, B Company defeated the A Company team, and on the next day the Brigade sports were held. As expected the 8th Battalion won the brigade championship and the tug-of-war event. The 7th Battalion tug-of-war team still favoured its chances and challenged the 8th Battalion team to another contest at half a sovereign per man, however, the contest was one sided with the 8th Battalion team winning quite easily.

The lengthy rest at Lemnos now generated a certain degree of restlessness as the men itched to return to Anzac. Ralph Adams aired his views in a letter to his mother:

*I am glad that we are going back to have another shot at 'Joe Turk' as I am anxious to have this business finished up and I feel that our going back means a move in that direction. I hope they let us out to hunt the Turk right back to Constanti.*

Reg Johanesen who had 'celebrated' his 18th birthday earlier in the month, described life on Lemnos in letters written to his family:

*We are at Lemnos Island for a holiday. It is a very slow place, there*

*are no trees or anything. The villages are very queer places, you seem to be walking in somebody's back yard all the time. You see the old women sitting outside spinning cotton, they have not got much to sell at these places, only eggs, grapes and sickly Turkish delight... Things are very slow here, nothing to do in the afternoons, but read and smoke and delouse ourselves (we are still pretty lousy).*

By this time the quarantine was lifted, and the 2nd Brigade placed on 24 hours notice to move. The 5th and 6th Battalions embarked on 13th November, but high seas again forced the postponement of the sailing of the 7th and 8th Battalions. It was not until 7 am on 17th November, that the troops marched out from Sarpi Camp and boarded the *Abbassia*. The men had been on board for two hours and were beginning to get restless, as they had still not left the harbour, when they received orders to disembark and return to camp, as the piers at Anzac Cove had been badly damaged in a storm. Upon finding that all their tents had been struck, the entire battalion was forced to camp in the YMCA hut overnight, but on the following night were able to move into tents vacated by the departed 3rd Brigade. The only activity that the unit engaged in prior to their belated final departure was a route march. On the evening of 21st November the battalion, less its baggage which was not loaded, boarded the *Princess Ena*, and despite the rough seas arrived at Anzac Cove at about 1 am on the next morning. The 8th Battalion quickly disembarked and camped in White's Gully for the few remaining hours of darkness. On the next night the battalion climbed up to Bolton's Ridge and occupied the support trenches just vacated by the 10th Battalion.

Once again the 8th Battalion was put to work on sapping tasks, with work parties operating for four hour periods. Drinking water was restricted to half a pint per man each day, and the advent of severe frosts prevented the men from salvaging any water. The contrast between the July heat and the November cold was complete, when on 24th November, there was a blizzard that left over a half a metre of snow on the ground. The ground was covered with frost for the next few days, and the men were issued with waterproof coats which were of more use than the heavy great coats which became sodden and sometimes frozen. It was during this bitter weather that Sergeant Anstee was killed by enemy fire, one of the last members of the battalion to be killed in action on Gallipoli. Unaware of the possibility of an evacuation of the peninsula, Ralph Adams requested his mother to send him winter clothing:

*Well Mother, this is going to be a very cold place. This is only November and already we have had a fall of snow. I will ask you to send along anything in the way of mittens and socks that you can. Also... please include anything eatable in the way of lollies, biscuits or cigarettes. Don't think I'm cadging Mother, but we can't get things on*

*these shores... If you should send a pipe I will smoke it in preference to cigarettes. Heavy bombardment this morning.*

The extreme weather conditions along the peninsula caused the deaths of hundreds of British soldiers, frozen or drowned, and provided further justification for an evacuation of Gallipoli. General Monro had earlier made such a recommendation, and Lord Kitchener's visit to Gallipoli supported the medical reports on the health of the army, and merely confirmed the inevitable. The army probably would not survive a winter at Gallipoli! On 7th December, the British War Cabinet met and agreed to the early evacuation of Suvla and Anzac, any decision to evacuate Cape Helles would be made at a later date.<sup>5</sup> All of these machinations were of course not known to the 8th Battalion as it, like the other Anzac units, continued to carry out their duty. It was however, known as early as 25th November, that the Turks suspected a possible evacuation, for the unit War Diary noted; 'Information received that Turks think Anzac to be evacuated.' On 1st December, the Turks heavily shelled the positions held by the Eighth, and Private William Simpson was killed as a result of the bombardment. Later that day, Signaller Cliff Mole, who had been a merchant marine officer prior to hostilities, farewelled his mates as he left to accept a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve. The Turks again shelled the battalion's positions on 6th December, causing a number of casualties. Corporal Butterworth observed that one shell "does damage enough for an all night job to cart the dirt away out of the trenches to say nothing of the jagged lumps of steel that fly about when she bursts." On the next day, the unit received its draft of the 8th and 9th Reinforcements, totalling 245 men. On the night of 11th December, the 6th Battalion left the peninsula, leaving an incredulous Percy Lay to ponder "where and why they were going was a bit of a mystery."

The extreme weather conditions saw a reduction in the daily water ration, and the allocation of the entire battalion on water carrying duties from North Beach, a distance of about two miles. The conditions at Anzac were not the only matters of concern to Dave Muir:

*We are now occupying quite a different position, right on the south end of the line. The dugouts are quite comfortable, but the weather has been getting steadily worse - plenty of snow and rain. We feel the cold very much, although we have had some extra clothing issued. Recently there have been plenty of 'Furphies' abroad and we have been ordered to do all sorts of silly things. For instance, not firing a shot on any account for 24 hours. Then, a couple of nights later, every man on Anzac has to fire as many shots as possible in five minutes, up in the air, along the ground, anywhere - provided the shots are directed at the enemy.*

The troops were delighted to hear on 11th December, that the popular Major Gus Eberling had been awarded the DSO for his work on the Peninsula.<sup>6</sup> On the

next day rumours regarding an evacuation spread like wildfire around Anzac. But it was not until 14th December, after Colonel Brand was officially informed of the evacuation plan, that the mystery of why the 6th Battalion had left Gallipoli was revealed and the troops were told of the evacuation. Lay, like so many of his comrades, was flabbergasted and retorted that he "would not believe it." From 14th December, the troops spent the next four days in shifting and destroying vast quantities of stores and ammunition, including gallons of rum. To guard against soldiers getting lost on the night of the evacuation, some men from the Eighth were given the task on the night of 16th December, of laying down a visible trail of rice from the trenches and all the way down to the beach. At 5.15 pm on 18th December, the men silently filed from their trenches, their boots encased in old sandbags, and made their way down to the beach. Having done their job, and destroyed or damaged much of the equipment they were forced to leave behind, many men felt a strong sense of guilt at leaving behind so many comrades buried in foreign soil. As the 8th Battalion embarked on the *Abbassia* one man remarked that it was:

*A bit hard on us old chaps sneaking away like rats, having to leave so many of our old mates buried there, and then finding that our efforts were no good...In fact we were like criminals sneaking away.*

Corporal Dave Muir observed that as the vessel sailed from Gallipoli, it contained "a grim silent crowd of old-young men, each with his own thoughts."

#### NOTES - CHAPTER 5

1. Up to and including the arrival of the 4th Reinforcements, there were 44 professional miners in the battalion.
2. 'An Anzac'. TWELVE MONTHS WITH THE AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. p45-48.
3. Crutwell, C. A HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. p220.
4. Various sources quote figures ranging from 1 man per yard, to 1 man per 20 yards.
5. The decision to evacuate Helles was not communicated to the British commander until 28th December, despite statements as late as 20th December, that Helles would NOT be evacuated.
6. General Hamilton's final despatch of 11 December, recognised the work of the following members of the 8th Battalion: 2/Lt JCM Traill, 17 Sgt Frank Goodwin, 323 Cpl Andrew McKinnon, Privates 1856 Thomas Green, 1749 Fred Hicks [KIA 18.8.1915], 2257 Percy Young [KIA 7.8.1915].

## CHAPTER 6

# OFF TO THE WESTERN FRONT

*How anyone survived the hell fury of Pozieres  
is a wonder: Lt Col Graham COULTER.*

The 8th Battalion reached Lemnos and immediately marched out to the all too familiar camp at Sarpi. As usual, there were insufficient tents to house the entire battalion and many men slept in the open air, only to be soon enveloped by a fierce dust storm. By 21st December, the weather had reverted to rain and cold, and is if to celebrate the return to winter, the battalion went on a less than popular route march. Mr Budden of the Australian Comforts Fund produced 300 pairs of socks and 200 shirts to replace existing issues. In addition the battalion was given 440 plum puddings and 864 Christmas billies [tin billies filled with gifts] in readiness for the festive celebrations.

Although they had reluctantly abandoned Anzac, many men still pondered on what might have been. Most Australian soldiers regarded their former enemy as a ferocious, but fair fighter. Corporal Butterworth conceded that "to give them their due they [the Turk] are not bad scrappers & fight pretty fairly." On 23rd December, the battalion was placed on notice to move, but this order was cancelled on Christmas eve. When the men were issued with their Christmas billies they were amused to find that each package had a label featuring a map of Gallipoli and the ironic message, 'This bit of land belongs to us.' Christmas Day was celebrated by a Church Parade, and a march past General Chauvel. Although the troops were granted the rest of the day as a holiday, the second Christmas away from loved ones in Australia merely reminded the soldiers that the job that they had enlisted for was far from over.

On New Year's Eve, the GOC of 2nd Brigade, Brigadier General Forsyth, inspected each man in the brigade. That night there were noisy celebrations, and Percy Lay observed "We all saw the new year in real good style." By the start of 1916, the 8th Battalion had reached a strength of 23 officers and 846 men. On 2nd January, the battalion boarded the *Empress of Britain* which sailed from Lemnos two days later. The threat of enemy submarines in the area, caused the lights of the vessel to be covered, and smoking on deck after sunset was forbidden. The machine guns of the various units were mounted around the sides of the ship as an added safeguard against submarine attack. Fortunately, the passage was peaceful and the ship reached Alexandria at 10 am on 6th January, with the 8th Battalion disembarking at midnight. An hour later the troops board-



ed the train which arrived at Tel el Kebir at 7 am. When they marched into camp, the originals of the battalion were surprised to be greeted by Lieutenant Colonel Field, their former 2/IC, who had been wounded at Gallipoli many months earlier.

The next two days were spent in establishing the camp, and changes to the officer postings occurred when Lieutenant Biggsley was appointed Brigade Quartermaster, with Lieutenant Catron being his replacement as unit QM. Apart from inspecting the old battlefield of Lord Wolsely's 1882 campaign, there was little to do in the village of Tel el Kebir, so 36 hours leave passes were granted to 1% of the battalion, which effectively meant that few men had leave. The main training emphasis was on rifle shooting, and following successive inspections by Generals Murray and Chauvel, all leave was cancelled as the battalion was placed on stand by to move to the Suez Canal. The 5th and 6th Battalions moved out to the Canal on 24th January, but the 8th was still not required. A call for volunteers to transfer to the Camel Corps resulted in 17 men moving to their new unit on 29th January. With the departure of the battalion now imminent, Colonel Brand was concerned that 19 men of the battalion had still not returned from leave.

The 8th Battalion (less C Company which caught a 5 pm train) boarded a train at 11.20 am, reaching Serapeum at 2 pm. The battalion then crossed the Suez Canal and took up a position on the east bank. On the next morning, C Company rejoined the battalion, and Major Coulter and General Forsyth rode out some eight miles east of Serapeum to reconnoitre a battalion position. On 8th February Colonel Brand returned to the battalion, but found that the heavy rain over the previous couple of days had severely curtailed the training. The issue of absenteeism remained unresolved as 13 men were still AWOL.

Sergeant Ralph Adams had been on duty at one of the Canal outposts and described conditions in a letter to his father:

*Have had a few cold nights in the open but are none the worse for them. I have been for a swim in the famous Suez Canal but there is not much honour and glory attached to that. Our principal trouble is tucker. But then we are always growling about that and I don't think we would know ourselves if we were not.*

The reorganisation of the AIF into two corps was now possible due to the return of the troops from Gallipoli. By early February there were about 40,000 reinforcements awaiting allocation to units. General Birdwood took the opportunity to carry out an extensive reorganisation of his force. This was to be achieved by halving each of the veteran battalions which had served on Gallipoli. One half would remain with the original battalion, whilst the other half would form a new battalion. All of the battalions would then be augmented

from the large pool of reinforcements already in Egypt. The end result would be the formation of the First and Second Corps.



**Pte Bob Barger dressed in 'battle order'.**

Each battalion had the problem of how to choose who remained and who went to the new battalion. The reorganisation would see the 15th Brigade formed from the cadres provided by the 2nd Brigade in the following fashion; 5th Battalion to 57th, 6th Battalion to 58th, 7th Battalion to 59th and 8th Battalion to 60th Battalion. Each CO tackled this problem in his own way. Some CO's held a ballot to determine who would be transferred, others took the opportunity to dispose of men who were viewed as trouble makers. Colonel Brand's approach was to give all the remaining original members of the battalion the option of remaining with the battalion. The whole issue of selection was an emotional one, for very few existing members of the battalions were happy about being forced to transfer to a new battalion.

On 17th February, the 6th Battalion draft bound for the new 58th Battalion, was accommodated in the 8th Battalion lines, prior to entraining for Tel el Kebir. Many of the 6th Battalion men were discontented and bitter about the transfer, and were temporarily located with the 8th to avoid trouble.

The placing of B and C Companies on 30 minutes notice to move helped to divert any concerns within the 8th Battalion, and on 19th February, D Company relieved a company of the 29th Battalion at the Serapeum bridge head. Several days later, D Company took over the main post at Serapeum from 31st Battalion, while A Company went to Gabel Miriam, B Company to the Deversoir post on the Canal, and C Company to Toussum.

The first stage of the reorganisation occurred on 24th February, when 8 officers and 401 men left the 8th Battalion for Tel el Kebir. It is of interest to note that the first CO of the 60th Battalion was none other than the well liked Colonel Field, the 2/IC of the Eighth. Later in the day, the incoming draft of 7 officers and 478 reinforcements



**Lt Col JWB Field**

arrived from Cairo and were then allotted to their companies. Just over 200 of these men were from the 7th and 8th Reinforcements for the 24th Battalion. Private Turnbull was one of those men selected to transfer to the 60th Battalion, and when the half battalion was marching to Tel el Kebir station, the men were counted out by the incoming reinforcements. This was too much for the veterans who immediately dropped their packs and withdrew their entrenching tool handles with the intention of setting the new lads right. It was only the timely intervention of the officers that prevented a riot developing. Turnbull described Colonel Brand's farewell to the men going to the 60th Battalion:

*Colonel Brand was a rough old bird. When half the battalion left to form the 60th Battalion, he gave us a farewell address. He said he would always be pleased to see us again anytime in the lines on a visit. "As long as you did not thieve anything...If you want to thieve go into some other battalion's lines...I know what all you men think of me - you know that I am the Old Bastard and proud of it too. That is a good recommendation."*

Private Reg Johanesen was very concerned about the new reinforcements:

*Well the old Battalion has been split up...Some of the reinforcements are characters, we were out on patrol in the desert the other night and one of them fired at his own shadow...There is a lot of talk of us going to France and I don't think it will be too long before we are there, although we will have to do a lot more training to get the reinforcements into shape. There is a lot of difference between those who are coming now and those who came before, some of them don't even know how to load and use a rifle.*

On 1st March, the companies on Canal duties were relieved by the 1st Battalion, and marched back to camp where they met the reinforcements. An unfortunate accident occurred on 3rd March, when Private Herbert Butterworth drowned whilst swimming in the Canal. The first Church Parade of the reconstituted battalion was conducted on 5th March by the unit's new padre, Chaplain Tubman. Training now resumed with the inescapable route marches across the soft sand, and each of the companies spending two days on the newly constructed rifle range. Despite this emphasis on musketry training, one of the officers held the view that the troops still required much more practice in rapid loading. Lance Corporal Williams described B Company's final shoot:

*On arrival at the range, clouds of sand were sweeping across the mound and targets...despite the Colonel's mutterings that it ought not be possible to miss the targets, the targets were missed, and missed badly at that. In the rapid firing it was no better, either to use oil and*

*have a stiff and sandy bolt or not to use oil and have a stiff bolt. Things got so bad that at last, after the targets had all blown down at least a dozen times, the shooting had to be discontinued and the shootists returned to camp.*

The final phase of the reorganisation took place on 7th March, when 43 men marched out to the 60th Battalion, along with the new battalion's share of £183.6.8 from the 8th Battalion Regimental Funds. On 11th March, the battalion received the news that it had been eagerly awaiting. The 8th Battalion was going to France! Preparations were now made to have the unit ready for the new test on the Western Front. Typhoid inoculations were given, and 23 men were classified as 'undesirables' and sent back to Australia. The unit advance party led by Lieutenant Wallis, left for Marseilles on 18th March, and at the 1st Division muster parade held two days later, the battalion strength was 30 officers and 1,113 men. The new Mark iv .303 rifles were issued in lieu of those originally brought from Australia, as well as Mark vii high velocity ammunition.

The Transport Section left for Alexandria on 22nd March, and was followed by the main body of the battalion on 26th March. The 8th and 7th Battalions commenced boarding *HMT Megantic* at 8 am, which later anchored off shore until 10 am on the following morning when the convoy set sail for France. The confusion prior to boarding the vessel provided ample opportunity for some of the men to get into mischief; "our little lads amused themselves by pinching oranges, etc from the natives and paying hurried visits to Sisters Street [Alexandria's notorious brothel street]." The trip to France was uneventful, with the ships closely hugging the North African coastline in an attempt to avoid contact with any German submarines operating in the Mediterranean. Lance Corporal AR Williams volunteered to produce a special souvenir newspaper of the sea voyage for B Company. This single issue contained items such as 'We want to know how Capt James expects 20 men without rifles to slope arms.' The relatively smooth seas made for a comfortable voyage, and at 6 pm on 31st March, the 8th Battalion disembarked at Marseilles. BHQ, A Company and the MG Section boarded a train at 9 pm, while the rest of the unit went into a French camp for the night.

The slow, 65 hour train journey across France was remarkable not only for the scenery of the French countryside, but also for the discomfort of having to travel in carriages designed to carry horses. The first train reached Godewarede at 2 pm on 3rd April, and as the officers and men gathered themselves together they could hear the distant 'thunder of the guns'. The companies then marched some eight miles to billets located between Steenwerck and Bailleul. The remainder of the battalion arrived at noon on the following day, and by 6th April, training was under way. The fighting on the Western Front had resulted in a number of changes to the structure of infantry battalions operating in France, and also

introduced new tactics, weapons such as gas and the Mills Bomb or hand grenade. 2nd Lieutenant Mummery was chosen by Colonel Brand to lead the newly formed Scout Platoon, which had the role of undertaking special trench fighting tasks.

The men were introduced to what was to be the bane of their lives in France - gas. The entire battalion was issued with gas masks and each man was sent through a trench filled with gas. The gas masks at this stage of the war were rather rudimentary articles consisting of a cloth mask with two eye pieces. In order to absorb the poisonous substances in the gas, the masks were soaked in a chemical. Unfortunately the eye pieces used to quickly cloud up, and the propensity for reinforcements to remove the mask and thus expose themselves to the gas, continued throughout the war. Another new weapon was the Lewis gun, and the initial range practice carried out by the Lewis Gun Section was so indifferent as to suggest that the gunners would be better suited to a different role. However, as time passed the gunners mastered their weapons with a vengeance. After the battalion had wallowed in the luxury of hot baths and been issued new clothing, it marched out on 15th April to Jesus Farm, near Equingham. Colonel Brand and a party of officers and NCO's attended a demonstration of the Mills Bomb, and on their return a Bombing Platoon was formed in the unit. All the members of this new platoon were billeted together to enhance their sense of team work, and within a week were throwing live grenades. The battalion sports were held on 25th April, with A Company winning the tug-of-war event.

The attractions of France were such that some members of the unit went AWOL, including the RQMS, who was placed under arrest after he returned from eight days unauthorised absence. On 27th April, the 2nd Brigade was inspected by General Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander in Chief in France. The lack of a large parade ground forced the march past to be performed on two separate parade grounds, with the 5th and 6th Battalions on one ground, and the 7th and 8th on the other. As the 8th Battalion was marching past, General Haig remarked to Colonel Brand, "You have a fine battalion. I congratulate you. Their handling of arms, steadiness and marching is equal to anything I've seen."

During the last days of April, much time was spent on bayonet fighting, with the aim of getting the troops to a peak of fitness. The last night before the unit moved up to the forward area, was celebrated by a concert held in the A Company barn. On the evening of 30th April, the 8th Battalion moved into billets at Fleurbaix, and the men of D Company had a unexpected introduction to life on the Western Front when the Germans shelled their billets, which resulted in a somewhat undignified exit by the entire company to the nearby trenches. At around noon on 5th May, and again during the evening, the trenches occupied by the 6th Battalion were heavily shelled, and A Company moved up in support. It was during the evening bombardment that Private Clarence Neville was at



**The 8th Battalion trenches  
at Fleurbaix.**

Hudson's Post on the left of the brigade line. At the height of the shelling, Neville carried messages from his company commander to the firing line some 400 yards away, and also to the flanking positions at Jay Post and Brewery Post. Neville was subsequently awarded the DCM for this act of courage.

On the following day, the 8th Battalion supplied working parties to help the Sixth repair the damage to their battered trenches. At 10 pm on 11th May, the 8th Battalion took over these trenches and was responsible for a frontage of about 1,500 yards. Although the Fleurbaix sector was regarded as the quiet or 'nursery' sector, compared to some of the more volatile sectors of the Western Front, the forward areas still came under periodic artillery or mortar fire from the enemy. The battalion suf-

fered its first fatal casualties in France when on 15th May, Privates Daly, Powell and Rawle were killed and three wounded as a result of six trench mortar rounds falling on the trenches, another brief flurry of shells on a subsequent night, resulted in the death of Sergeant Hooks and two men wounded. On 19th May, Privates Levy and McPherson died, followed by Private Richards and six men wounded on 20th May. Sergeant Adams provided his mother with his early impressions of the Western Front:

*The big drawback about the place is water - there is too much of it. Unfortunately the water here is not fit for drinking until after it has been boiled.*

The first patrols ventured out into No Man's Land on 22nd May, in what was the start of a long standing 8th Battalion policy to always maintain the battalion's ascendancy over No Man's Land. When a lone German soldier came over to the A Company trenches and surrendered, Corporal Percy Lay was given the task of escorting the prisoner back to Brigade HQ. On the night of 29th May, the battalion, less D Company which remained at Hudson, Brewery and Jay Posts, was relieved by the 6th Battalion, and returned to their old billets at Fleurbaix. This first stint in the front line had cost the battalion casualties totalling 12 dead and 16 wounded, but during that time they had captured one German soldier and were gaining the upper-hand in the nightly duels for control of No Man's Land.

On 7th June, Colonel Brand took over temporary command of the 6th Brigade, and Major A Jackson of the 22nd Battalion replaced him as acting CO during the absence of Major Coulter who was on leave. When news of Colonel Brand's

imminent departure became known, Percy Lay commented 'we were very sorry to lose him.' After the battalion was relieved by the 4th Battalion on 10th June, it marched out to new billets located at Sailly. It was here that a raiding party consisting of three officers and 60 men, began special training for a raid against the enemy trenches, and within a few days shifted quarters to the Divisional Bomb School. It was during this time that news of Lord Kitchener's death reached the AIF, and the 8th Battalion attended a memorial service on 13th June. Two days later, Major Coulter returned from leave and resumed temporary command of the battalion.



**Lt Col Brand, DSO  
CO 1915-1916**

Sergeant Jack Scholes had been an original member of the 8th Battalion, but on being commissioned on Gallipoli in August 1915, was transferred to the 7th Battalion. On 7th June, he wrote to his mate Harry, who had been in A Company, before moving to the Light Horse. In his letter, Scholes makes



**Lt Col Graham Coulter, DSO  
CO 1916-1917**

an interesting comparison between conditions in France and Gallipoli, and also comments on the departure of Colonel Brand:

*Things over this side are not too bad Harry, the general condition of things being about a hundred times better than Gallipoli. We have no trouble about water and rations. The weather also has been pretty right, except for a drop of rain occasionally. The shelling of course is pretty solid in these parts, if you can imagine a machine gun firing shells that will give you a pretty good idea of how thick they come over once they start, but it is surprising what little damage they do, by getting right up against the front parapet we find ourselves fairly safe.*

*Our old CO left us today Harry, he has gone to take command of the 6th Brigade, of course we are all very sorry to lose such a good man, but there is no doubt he has well earned his promotion.*

The battalion again moved, when on 19th June the unit, accompanied by its



transport, marched to Neuve Eglise, arriving at 6.30 pm 'rather tired after the march but all in good spirits.' For the next few days, the unit provided working parties which spent their time digging trenches and burying cables. Percy Lay unhappily noted that it was 'a pretty rotten place.' On the night of 24th June, the 8th Battalion returned to the firing line when it relieved the 12th Battalion Royal Fusiliers in the Messines sector. Although the enemy laid down artillery fire, there were no casualties during the relief. Unfortunately, on the next night, the Allied artillery shelled the enemy positions with the aim of cutting the wire defences. The Germans retaliated and one shell scored a direct hit on a dugout, killing three men and wounding another four.

The position occupied by Coulter's men was overlooked by the enemy who occupied the high ground at Messines. This meant that any movement or trench work was restricted to the hours of darkness. During the early hours of the morning of 25th June, a small patrol sighted a large enemy patrol approaching, and alerted the nearby listening posts. When the enemy reached the wire, the forward posts opened fire, killing two Germans, one of whom was carried back to the battalion lines for identification. The shelling of the trenches now occurred every night, with casualties from 27th June to 1st July, totalling 11 killed and 38 wounded. The worst shelling being by *minenwerfers* on the night of 29th June, which resulted in 5 deaths and 24 men wounded. The wind had changed to the right direction by the following night and the Allied gas attack on the enemy lines provoked another deadly artillery response by the Germans. One of the Australian casualties was Private Herbert Steane, a 21 year old boot-maker from Horsham. After his death, his mother wrote; "But the best of all in my idea is he volunteered for his country at once and was in the first landing on Gallipoli and I think that is a very great honour."

Reg Johanesen was now a stretcher bearer and found his new duties particularly arduous:

*I can tell you our job is not the easiest in the army. The last place we were in we could not get the wounded out in daytime, as we had to carry them over open country under fire all the way. We were up to our waist in mud and slush and with a heavy man on the stretcher it was no light work*

A patrol operating beyond the 8th Battalion front line on the night of 2nd July, found a cache of eight grenades and a Mauser rifle that may have been left by the German party which was ambushed on the 25th June. Although the summer weather had been quite warm, on 4th July, the weather changed and the deluge left the trenches and roads in a particularly muddy condition for the relief of the battalion by the West Kent Regiment. After being relieved, the 8th Battalion marched to Bulford Camp. After a two day stay which included hot baths, the battalion marched on to billets in Bailleul. Arising early on the next morning, the

troops boarded two trains at Bailleul West Railway Station, arriving at Doullens at 1.15 am on the following day. After a few hours sleep, the battalion resumed its march, and over the next two days marched to Berteaucourt and Flesselles, arriving at Talmas in the late afternoon of 12th July. About 30 men were treated by the RAP for badly blistered feet, but when the march resumed on the next day, only seven men required transport. The battalion's destination was Rainneville, which was reached at 5.30 pm on 14th July. Training resumed in earnest on the following day. The departure of Colonel Brand from the battalion on 15th July, to take up his appointment as commander of the 4th Brigade, meant that the battalion was now in the safe hands of Lieutenant Colonel John Coulter.<sup>1</sup>

During the battalion's tour at Fleurbaix and Messines, a number of members were commended by the CO for their good work. These included Sergeants Albert Edmonds, Len Prentice, Percy Lay, George Errey and David Sanson; Corporal Henry Cohen; Lance Corporals Fred McVicar, Donald Kennedy and Edward Gunn; Privates Ralph Adams, George and Patrick Brown, Robert Beatham, Clyde Walker, George Jeffreys, Raymond Keogh, Hubert Jenkins, Reg Johanesen, Les Tormey, Alf Curtis and George Sell.

While the 1st Division had been accustoming itself to the peculiar needs of the Western Front, the huge Somme offensive had commenced on 1st July, with the loss of over 20,000 British soldiers on the first day. The offensive had been undertaken partly to take some pressure off the besieged French at Verdun. Although some gains had been made, albeit at a fearful cost, it was now the turn of the Australians to participate in the campaign. The CO assembled his battalion on 14th July, and spoke to them of the forthcoming battles. He spoke of the tactics that would be used and in what turned out to be an understatement, warned them that there would probably be hard fighting. On the following day all the 2nd Brigade officers were assembled and lectured by General Forsyth on the need for march discipline and the battle tactics to be employed.

The battalion marched on to Varennes where the troops were placed in comfortable billets and given a hot meal. The prospect of soon coming to grips with the enemy had given the battalion a lift and a cheerful mood pervaded the unit. The next three days were spent in training for the company in attack. The quota of Lewis guns which had been increased to six guns only a week earlier, was again increased, this time to eight guns, each with 3,000 rounds of ammunition. Each of the companies were required to provide four members as runners, and eight scouts from the Scout Platoon were attached to BHQ Signals in a similar capacity.

On 20th July, the unit's packs and blankets were packed and left under guard at Varennes, while the battalion marched into Albert, only to find that there were not enough billets available for the 8th Battalion. Nonetheless, the troops ate a

hot lunch, and rested until required to march out to the Brickfields area outside Albert, where they bivouacked in the open with the 7th Battalion. Allen Trevena had only joined the battalion as a reinforcement six days earlier and wrote of the night being 'very cold. No sleep.' On the following day, Coulter received his orders for the attack on Pozieres. The 1st Australian Division was to attack the German positions with the 1st Brigade on the left, the 3rd Brigade on the right, and the 2nd Brigade in reserve. During the day, the battalion officers visited the trenches that they would be occupying during the opening stages of the attack. Once darkness descended on the night of 22nd July, the 8th Battalion left Brickfields and marched out to Sausage Valley where the men camped in some old German trenches for the rest of the night. On the next day, the battalion moved into some trenches located south west of the ruined village of Pozieres. The battalion was then placed under the command of Brigadier General Neville Smyth, the commander of the 1st Brigade. Smyth retained three companies in the support line, and gave D Company the task of carrying up the water, ammunitions and rations for the forward battalions. Throughout the 23rd July, the 8th Battalion was pounded by German artillery, but the most torrid time was had by D Company which provided the carrying parties up to the firing line.

Later on that evening, Colonel Coulter received a verbal order from General Smyth to move A and B Companies up to and through the village, and occupy a position to the north of the main Bapaume-Albert Road, whilst C Company would be in reserve on the main road. The forward move by the 8th Battalion was in response to the attacks by the 1st Brigade on the Gibraltar strong point, and the subsequent attempts by the Germans to wrest the blockhouse from the Australians. Just as C Company was passing by the Chalk Pit, an enemy bombardment fell on the area, causing a number of casualties in that company. As A and B Companies cautiously made their way forward in single file from the Chalk Pit and up the main road, they were confronted by some soldiers of the 3rd Battalion who were unaware of any advance and feared that the troops might be Germans. It was now 11 pm on 23rd July, and the orders given to the 8th Battalion were lacking in detail, other than the attacking companies had to do a left turn once they had reached the ruins of Pozieres, sweep northwards and construct two strongpoints some 300 yards north of the main road.

The vagueness of General Smyth's orders, was then reflected in the CO's orders. Coulter directed his attacking company commanders, Captains Traill and James- "to go as far as they could." Traill demurred at the vagueness of these orders, particularly as they had no maps, but was then told to form a line 300 yards to the north of the main road. With fixed bayonets, the men made their way through the shattered village and past the one window of the church that was still standing. His company moved out of the village and had reached the cemetery before Traill realised that he had gone too far, and withdrew his men to a position north of the church. The right flank was secured by Captain James

when his company took up a position near the orchard on the northern edge of Pozieres. Unfortunately James was mortally wounded by an Australian machine gun firing from the rear, and died on the next day. Some time after this post was established, Sergeant Frank Alberry followed suit by bringing up his Lewis gun which he manned for the next two days, until the battalion was relieved. It was during the relief that Alberry was badly wounded and subsequently had his leg amputated. The capture of the ground to the north of Pozieres had been achieved at little cost, and no Germans were sighted until several hours after the 8th Battalion's successful occupation of the area. The succinct account of the night's fighting provided by Allen Trevena reveals the horror facing the Australians:

*Left the Huns' first line of trenches and moved up into supports. Heavy shelling. Dead, dead all round. Heaps of bodies blown to atoms.*



**Capt GE James, DOW 24.7.1916.**

That well known phenomenon, the 'fog of war' made its confusing presence felt at Pozieres. Having been informed of the successful operation carried out by the 8th Battalion, an artillery barrage onto the area just to the north of the A and B Company positions was scheduled for 3.30 am on 24th July. However, as the orders to the attacking battalions did not reach the CO's until 4 am, the attack was postponed. 1st Division HQ was troubled by a lack of accurate information regarding the Australian and enemy dispositions. The untimely postponement of the attack gave the Germans the opportunity to prepare further counter-attacks. In retaliation for the ground lost at Pozieres, the Germans reacted by placing those areas under fearful artillery barrages. Although the 8th Battalion had meanwhile been placed on five minutes

notice to move, it was not required to move from its several locations. The support companies had come under such shelling during the day as to prompt Colonel Coulter to comment that the shelling had "made the men anxious to get to close quarters." At one stage the enemy bombardment fell upon one of the companies of the Eighth moving up to a support position from the rear, resulting in 25 casualties, 17 of the casualties arising from a single shell. Coulter had gone to Brigade HQ at 8.20 pm and had been informed that an attack was to take place at 3.20 am, but at 10.50 received a message cancelling the operation. The confusion apparently arose from the wrong date being placed on the Divisional

Operation Order. Coulter was recalled to Brigade HQ at midnight, where he was informed that the attack would now be undertaken at 3.30 am on 25th July. His orders stated that "1st Bde plus 8 Battalion is to seize and occupy Pozieres as far north as the cemetery." At 2.20 am, C and D Companies moved out to the strong points constructed by the other companies on the previous night, in readiness for the attack. The commanders of the attacking companies were each instructed to pass on to the other company commanders, full details of the attack and the role they were to play in support of the assault.

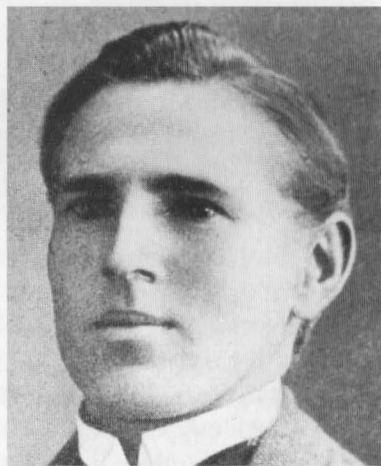


**This photograph of the Pozieres Cemetery was taken in November 1916, and clearly shows the devastation of the earlier battles.**

**AWM E1**

11th Battalion were at this stage of the operation, unaware of the scheduled advance by the 8th Battalion, but firing quickly ceased, and the trench containing artillery dugouts which formed the brigade boundary was taken over by the 8th Battalion, while the 11th withdrew to a different trench. The attack proceeded quickly as A Company, commanded by Lieutenant Luke Fay, progressively cleared the trenches and strong posts in the north end of Pozieres. When Fay became a serious casualty, having been wounded a second time within the past 24 hours, his place was taken by the Adjutant, Captain Gus Lodge, who had earlier brought the companies up to the assembly area. Lodge soon cleared the trenches but he in turn became a casualty when shot through the shoulder. Another officer casualty was 2nd Lieutenant William Colvin, who was

A heavy artillery bombardment preceded the attack, and at 3.30 am, D Company on the left and C Company on the right, with B Company in support, advanced. A Company's main task was to clear a trench that ran at right angles to the line of the Australian advance from Pozieres. As the troops moved forward they fired on what they thought were enemy parties, who in turn responded likewise. But the advancing troops soon learned that their opponents were the 11th Battalion operating from trenches further to the north east of the village. The forward troops of the



**2nd Lt William Colvin, KIA  
25.7.1916.**

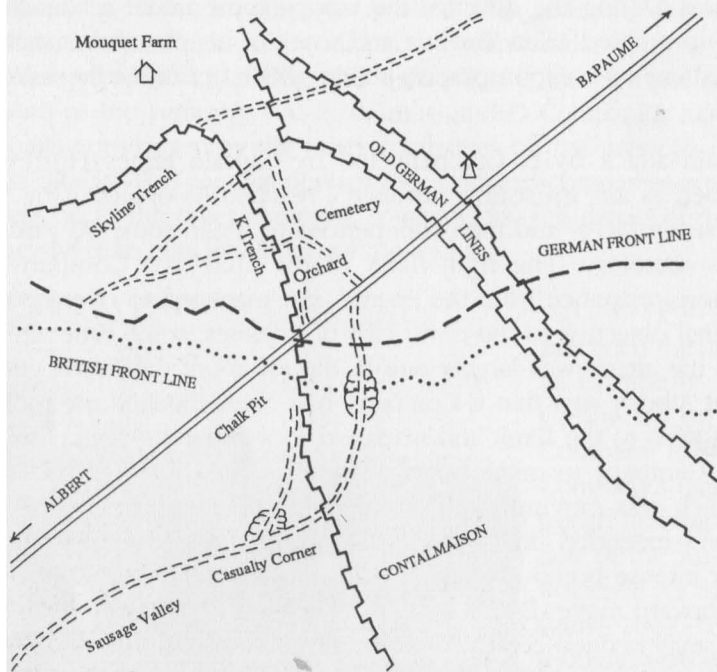
killed during the attack. During the advance the troops came under a 'deadly bombardment' which prompted Allen Trevena and some of his platoon to shelter in some abandoned enemy weapon pits, an action which undoubtedly saved their lives.

Meanwhile, the main attack by D Company led by Captain James Hurrey, which Coulter described as an "irresistible advance", reached its objective by 5 am, having captured seven MG's, and then commenced to dig-in some 50 yards beyond the Pozieres cemetery. The right flank of the attack (C Company) encountered much more resistance from the enemy, but managed to overcome this and reach their final objective to the north east of Pozieres, some time after 5 am. The success of the attack was largely due to the efforts of the Lewis gun teams. When Sergeant Alberry saw that C Company had been checked, he took one of his four Lewis guns to the flank and managed to subdue the enemy fire sufficient to permit C Company to move forward. Coordination of the attack by the 4th Battalion, which was moving along K trench to the west and parallel with the 8th Battalion's extended line attack, was almost impossible. The 4th Battalion came under intense bomb attack from the enemy, which temporarily frustrated any rapid forward move. D Company now moved to a position some 50 yards beyond the small hedged cemetery, and was now on the right flank of the enemy fleeing from the the 4th Battalion bombers and Lewis gunners, who had by now thrown caution to the winds and were advancing against the enemy by running along the trench parapets. The 8th Battalion Lewis gunners who were now ahead of the Germans, entered the fray by firing at the retreating enemy bombers who were now scampering back along K Trench, and each time the enemy passed through wrecked trenches, they came under a deadly enfilading Lewis Gun fire. Soon the plaintive surrender cry of "Kamerad" could be clearly hear over the noise of battle. As the bombing parties from the 4th Battalion worked their way up the German K Trench, they forced the occupants to flee to the north where they were either killed or captured by the waiting D Company. This success came at a cost, as can be seen from Allen Trevena's diary entries over the next two days:

*26th July; C & D Companies charged. We followed and went 300 yards ahead of them and dug in. Dead and dying all around. Poor old Dave Payne was killed. No water; no food. Carried a lot of wounded back.*

*27th July; All day again in No Man's Land. Terrific bombardment all the time. I went out to it and was unconscious for several hours. Strained my stomach carrying the wounded, but I hung on.*

Not content with this success, a D Company patrol led by RSM Frank Goodwin moved further along the muddy K Trench for almost a mile. Finding the trench unoccupied, Goodwin and his men finally approached to within 100 yards of



### Pozieres - 23 July 1916

down a barrage upon the enemy trenches. In addition to this patrol, Goodwin in his capacity as RSM supervised the the supply of ammunition, rations and water to the front line, and went without sleep for the three days and nights of the battle. This dedication to duty prompted Colonel Coulter to write after Goodwin had been promoted to 2nd Lieutenant:

*It is hard to express in words what this man did, but it was valuable heroic and self sacrificing and I'm sure no honour is too great for him. It would almost be impossible for any man not to rise to great height with such an example as Warrant Officer Goodwin to follow.*

It was during the heavy fighting just described, that Private Thomas Cooke was recommended for the award of the Victoria Cross. Cooke was a 35 year old builder who had been born in New Zealand and had migrated to Australia in 1912, where he lived with his family in Richmond. Cooke was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his outstanding gallantry at Pozieres. The citation is as follows:

*For most conspicuous bravery. After a Lewis gun had been disabled, he was ordered to take his gun and gun-team to a dangerous part of the line. Here he did fine work, but came under very heavy fire, with the result that he was the only man left. He still stuck to his post and*

the ruined walls of Mouquet Farm. Although Goodwin's patrol only encountered one German soldier, who was immediately shot, the Australians observed many enemy soldiers moving along the trenches towards the Wind-mill, in what appeared to be the preparation for a counter-attack. News of this important sighting was transmitted to the artillery, who quickly brought





**Private Thomas Cooke, VC.**

*continued to fire his gun. When assistance was sent he was found dead besides his gun. He set a splendid example of determination and devotion to duty.*

The positions occupied by the 8th Battalion were consolidated during the morning by the 3rd Battalion, and in the afternoon by the arrival of the 6th Battalion, which quickly linked up with both flanks. The enemy bombardment seemed to be unceasing, and had the effect of slowing any attempts to deepen the trenches, but the men, motivated by the necessity to achieve some cover from the unending shelling, frantically dug deeper, and soon developed a position capable of withstanding any enemy counter-attack. Percy Lay remarked that "Fritz's shell fire was something hellish and shells were that thick you could see the shells coming." During the night, Coulter was ordered to send out a party to seize some outlying enemy posts. A platoon with Lewis Guns and bombers crawled out of the shell pocked ground at about 3 am, only stopping when a flare was fired. When the platoon reached a section of the enemy communication trench, the men started extending the trench to both flanks. By dawn on 26th July, this post which was only 300 yards from the OG1 Line, was soon being converted into a strong post. The post soon came under heavy enemy fire, and the lack of water on what was a hot day, prompted Private John Bourke, to crawl back to the main position, collect water bottles and rum, and safely return to the isolated post some two hours later. Unfortunately, the other post suffered the indignity of having to withdraw after their post had been mistakenly bombed by a party from the Warwickshire Regiment. However, this post at Tom's Cut was reoccupied by the Eighth after nightfall. The onset of daylight forced the postponement of any further work on the first post until that evening.

The continuing German bombardment which had destroyed so many of the 8th Battalion's trenches prompted Coulter to note that "it was a great strain on all ranks but they stood it unflinchingly." The German barrage of heavy 5.9 inch shells was falling on the Australian positions at the rate 20 per minute. The trenches became so unsafe, that officers led their men out into the shell holes in No Man's Land to avoid the bombardment. In desperation Captain Hurrey

took his men out of the trenches and sought shelter in the nearby orchard. The HQ of the 7th and 8th Battalions was sited in the Gibraltar strong point, but even that concrete structure succumbed to the shelling, and two signallers were killed when part of the roof caved in. The constant shelling which was now seriously affecting the fighting capacity of the troops in the forward trenches, caused Colonel Jess of the 7th Battalion to send a message to 2nd Brigade HQ, stating that he considered "relief imperative."

Private John Bourke was among the first to enter the Gibraltar strong point, and he described his emotional find in a letter to his mother :

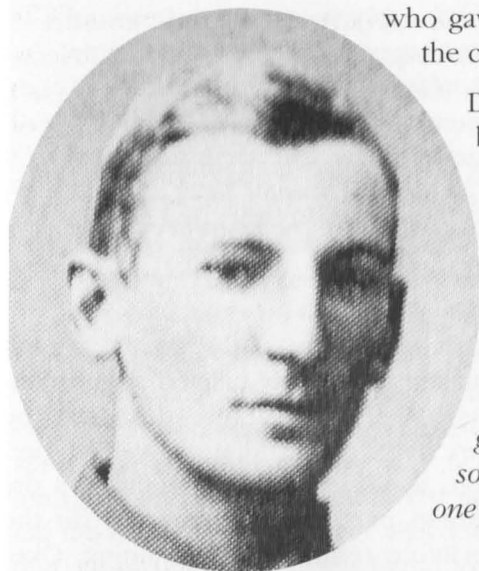
*A heap of cake boxes...of cardboard and sewn in with calico, just as the parcels come to us from Australia. The addresses were in a child's writing as were also one or two letters. In another corner was a coat rolled up. I opened it out, and found it stained with blood, and there, right between the shoulders, was a burnt shrapnel hole - shrapnel is very hot...The owner of the coat was a German, and, some might say, not entitled to much sympathy. Perhaps not, but I couldn't help thinking sadly of the little girl or boy who sent the cakes.<sup>2</sup>*

The terror of Pozieres is dramatically captured in a letter written to his parents by Reg Johanesen:

*We lay in shell holes all night and as soon as dawn came they started to shell, and all hell broke loose. They shelled us all day without a break and men were getting skittled everywhere. I shall never forget the cries of the wounded for Stretcher Bearers. We never had a moment's spell from then till the time we were relieved. I could hear the cries for Stretcher Bearers in my sleep for weeks after. We were four days in that hell.*

The officers and men of the 8th Battalion emerged with flying colours from what was their first real experience of war on the Western Front. The continual pounding of artillery was a far cry from the pitiful bombardments that had been the norm at Gallipoli. Some of the battalion members who distinguished themselves during the first attack on Pozieres included; the Quartermaster Captain John Biggsley, Lieutenants John Blackman, William Cook, David 'Gerry' Evans and Clarence Mummery; Sergeants John Foott and Arthur Schleon. The casualty lists emerging from Pozieres were to cast a pall of gloom over the Australian community, as the home front at last fully realised the high price that victory demanded. An example of such a loss was the death of Sergeant Jack Walker, who was killed on 27th July. Walker was educated at Melbourne Grammar School, and was undertaking his articles for law. He was also a fine sportsman, having played cricket for the Victorian Colts team, won the batting average for the 1912-13 season with East Melbourne, and played League football for St Kilda. Walker was typical of the many young men who were top class sportsmen and

who gave up promising civilian careers to follow the call for 'King and Country':



**Sgt JP Walker, KIA 27.7.1916.**

During the early morning of 27th July, the battalion was reprieved from the Hell it had endured over the past few days, when it was relieved by the 22nd Battalion. The strain of the relief shows in Allen Trevena's comments:

*On coming out, Bill Peters was killed and I carried young Bond (wounded) to dressing station. The ground in the forward area stinks something damnable, and the sights one sees are not to be explained.'*

The unit marched south west to Sausage Valley and then on to Brickfields where it bivouacked and licked its wounds. The battalion had indeed paid a terrible price! 81 killed, 266 wounded and a further 23 missing during its operations with the 1st Brigade. Almost all of the men posted as missing were later assumed to have been killed in action, thus taking the total of the July deaths at Pozieres to 105. The battalion's store of blankets was brought up from Varennes, and the men took the opportunity to rest after their ordeal. Percy Lay provided his view of the effects of Pozieres, "it was awful to see how many of our old mates were missing...our boys were in a pitiable state." Unbeknown to the 8th Battalion, this was only the opening phase of the nightmare, because in another fortnight, the battalion would again be engaged at Pozieres. On the morning of 28th July, Generals Walker and Forsyth visited the battalion and passed on their congratulations for a job well done. Brigadier General Smyth, the commander of the 1st Brigade noted that Coulter "handled his battalion with dash and ability under heavy barrage fire and in the dark." The survivors of Pozieres would no doubt have agreed with Coulter's assertion, "How any survived the hell fury of Pozieres is a wonder."

One of the new subalterns who arrived at Pozieres during the battle was 2nd Lieutenant Donovan Joynt. He recounted how he was given temporary command of A Company as all the company officers were casualties:

*There were only fifteen men in the company, strung out along a line of shell holes making do for a trench. These men were all that remained of three platoons of fifty men - the fourth platoon in the company had been detached at the commencement of the attack to be a 'carrying party'. Shells were falling constantly - one landed and*

*exploded on our line of trenches about fifty yards away. Sergeant Maguire left me and went along to investigate. He came back and, in a sort of chuckling, highly strung, half laughing, half serious tone of voice announced to me - "Three more gone - only twelve of us left now!" We just sat in there for the next two days, with shells falling all round continuously, anticipating an enemy counter attack which never came. The surviving men of the company were magnificent.<sup>3</sup>*



**2nd Lt Arthur Coles.**

By the last day of the month, the 8th Battalion was snugly billeted at Canaples, where General Walker addressed the entire battalion regarding the earlier operations at Pozieres. The opening of a dry canteen partially compensated for the inevitable resumption of training. Over the next few days, the length of the company route marches was greatly increased as Colonel Coulter laboured to get the battalion into fighting shape once more. The casualties of Pozieres meant that three of the companies had new commanders, and a string of 10 new second lieutenants were appointed. One of the new subalterns was Arthur Coles, who had been serving with the 6th Battalion prior to being commissioned. After the war, Coles went on to make his mark as head of the famous variety store chain of

GJ Coles. On 10th August, HM King George V, motored past the 2nd Brigade, and General Birdwood addressed the Brigade and presented medals to his troops. A succinct view of the battalion's activities at Pozieres was provided by Edward Lay:

*23 July - Moved up to Sausage Valley to the trenches and got a hot welcome. 24 July - Having a rough time. 25 July - A terrific bombardment, nothing could live in it. 26 July - Our boys just about wiped out.*

The pain brought about by the loss of a loved one, had been commonplace back in Australia, since the Gallipoli landing, but the heavy casualties suffered at Pozieres introduced a new dimension to grief. Among those who were killed at Pozieres, was CSM Eric Norman, who was killed on 27th July. His mother Mrs

Norman of Ararat, after receiving the news of her son's death, wrote an impassioned letter to a friend, and raised the emotional issue that was to later divide the nation during the two Referenda, about the able bodied men who chose not to enlist - Mrs Norman's 'shirkers':

*We have received sad news of Eric, he was killed in France on July 27th. I know you will be sorry to hear it but it is God's Will and he died a noble death. I feel proud to think he was there and not here among the shirkers. This is a very short note for there are so many people calling and I don't feel in writing trim.*

Four days later, the 8th Battalion returned to Brickfields, and on the following evening, moved up to Sausage Valley, where for the next two days, the troops spent their time digging 'hopping out' trenches. Throughout this time the battalion was under periodic shell fire, which inflicted a number of casualties, including the RMO, Captain George Heydon, who was buried in a trench, and when dug out two hours later, was found to be alive, but barely conscious. It was said of Heydon that "his one thought was to help the wounded." Trench digging parties from the Eighth, under the command of Lieutenant John Barrie, worked throughout 17th August improving Dot Trench. When A Company was called up to the firing line that day, Allen Trevena observed "shell holes full of bodies, heads and parts all over the place." On 18th August, the battalion was relieved by working parties from the 5th Battalion. The front line now stretched from Munster Alley to Tramline, but the enemy shell fire was so horrendous that it prevented the 5th Battalion from continuing the work now handed over to them by the 8th Battalion. However, Brigade insisted that the work proceed, which it did at the cost of four officers and many men of the Fifth. The relieved troops had just returned when Coulter was ordered to undertake an attack against the enemy positions to the east beyond the Windmill on Pozieres heights, which would coincide with an attack to the north against the Fabeck Graben trench system by the 1st Brigade. The latter attack was designed to invest the strong German position located at Mouquet Farm.

The plan was for a two-company-up attack by the 8th Battalion, with the 6th and 7th Battalions advancing on its left flank; A Company on the right and C Company on the left, with both companies advancing in two lines of half companies. The supporting artillery barrage in what was a radical innovation, was to lift with each stage of the attack, which would allow the following infantry to occupy the enemy trenches before the Saxon troops had time to react to the lifting of the barrage. The barrage was to last for one minute at each stage, and then move on 150 yards to the next stage, and so on. This was to be the first occasion in which Australian troops advanced under the creeping barrage, that was soon to become so common-place.

As was too often the case when complicated fire plans had been prepared,

there was insufficient time allowed to communicate the details and timings of the creeping barrage to the participating infantry. When the barrage lifted at 8.45 pm, the right flank of A Company left the jumping off trench that they had earlier dug, but after advancing about 100 yards, came under enemy MG fire supplemented with bombs. Within minutes, the left flank of the attack started taking casualties from the heavy enemy fire. The leader of No 11 and 12 Platoons of C Company was Lieutenant Leo O'Kelly, who, realising that he had to reach the German positions before the initial barrage lifted, rushed ahead to the enemy position, but was wounded in two places and captured. His men who had been somewhat slower in crossing the ground, came under heavy fire. Although some of them reached the concrete strong point and its adjacent trenches, few survived the deadly fire. One of the platoon sergeants shouted to his men, "Come back, lads, it's no good." The faltering of the attack forced the officers to pull their men back and reform them for a second assault on the enemy positions, which took the men up to the untenable enemy position. Upon his repatriation, O'Kelly spoke of his capture:

*I was in charge of two platoons in an attack on an advanced German trench. After the attacking party left our front line it went 300 yards before the enemy opened fire. In the hope of rushing the enemy trench before [he] could get all his machine guns and trench mortars into play, I quickened the pace of the men. Shortly afterwards, when close to the hostile trench we were severely attacked with hand grenades which the enemy threw from his trench. Locating either a machine gun or a trench mortar with its crew I attempted to rush it. I was the only man to reach this trench, the remainder being hung up a short distance back. I was wounded before reaching the trench, and again when I reached it. The second wound rendered me unconscious. I then remember trying to crawl back, but could not get along and about eight Germans rushed out and brought me in.*



**Lt Leo O'Kelly**

O'Kelly was not the only member of the battalion captured during this battle. Private Edward Wilson was also captured on 19th August, and Private Patrick O'Donnell was captured four days later. Wilson was in No 3 Platoon of A Company which was the right flank of the attack. His story illustrated the confusion that arises during battle:

*We reached to about 200 yards from the German front line when the order came to retire. I don't know who gave the order. Lieutenant Johansen was in charge of my platoon. We retired and then an order was*

*given to advance. My platoon reached the German front line. Later I was buried by a shell, I do not know how long I was buried but at last I got out and tried to find my way back to my own lines. I lost my direction and strayed into a German trench and was taken prisoner.*

The story of Patrick O'Donnell's amazing survival and capture is worth recounting. O'Donnell along with some other members of C Company, managed to reach the comparative safety of a few shell holes in No Man's Land during the attack of 18th August:

*When we attempted to advance from the shell holes the Germans opened a very heavy fire on us. We made for the German trench but only a very few of us actually reached there. As I reached the enemy trench I heard a sergeant shout out, "Come back lads! It's no good!" I don't know who the sergeant was, we were all mixed up so. The party I was with retired a few yards, mainly for the purpose of getting fresh supplies of bombs. We got back a few from the boys who were wounded, and from the dead. Then we went back to the trench which we found to be full of Germans. We pased them with bombs, but did not succeed in driving them out of the trench. It was on the enemy parapet that I saw a German rifleman fire at me. He fired in a hurry, and didn't raise his head much to do so. It was a 'chance shot' but it got me in the left leg about three inches above the ankle. I distinctly felt the hump of the bullet as it struck me. I heard someone call out "Paddy, come back here."*

*The voice was not far away and I went toward the sound. I came upon a dozen or more of our chaps sheltering in a shell hole. For the most part they were wounded, some badly. We all remained there for about a quarter of an hour not knowing what else to do. Then the sergeant suggested that accompanied by a few of us, he'd hop out of the shell hole and go back for stretcher bearers. The sergeant went over the top and I think he must have been killed. I crawled back to a shell hole and lay there. I lay there all day. For a wonder it was not raining. I was wishing that it was, as I was nearly perishing from thirst, my water bottle having been smashed. I lay out in the open for three nights. The Germans must have seen me during the day time, for when evening came they threw bombs at me and though the bombs burst near me I was not wounded. Eventually one morning a German crawled out to me and asked if I could walk. I told him I could not and he left me. About an hour later two Germans crawled out and pulled me into their trench. I was kept in the trench during the whole of the day, but at night the Germans carried me to an ambulance waggon.*



Although the artillery had been pounding the German trenches for some time, it appeared that any damage done to the enemy defences was insufficient to prevent them from bringing a deadly fire on the advancing Victorians. Having been beaten back in both attempts to advance, Colonel Coulter ordered B Company forward to reinforce the battered A Company. This fresh attempt saw the right flank of the 8th get close to the enemy strong points, but the ferocity of the fire soon forced the men back to Dot Trench. One of the leaders in this third valiant but vain attack, was Lieutenant Dabb, who fell badly wounded near the enemy trench. He was later recovered by the enemy, but five weeks later, died of his wounds whilst a prisoner of war. Another casualty of the attack was Corporal Richard Waltham who was shot through the head while he was attempting to retrieve a casualty from No Man's Land.

Meanwhile, the left flank of the attack had just as little success as the right flank, as the thick MG fire soon forced C Company back to its jumping-off trench. The paucity of communications during the height of the battle led the brigade commander, Brigadier General Forsyth to presume at about 10.30 pm, that the attack in the centre of the line by the right flank of the 7th Battalion, and the left flank of C Company had possibly succeeded. Forsyth contacted Coulter to urge another attack, but by this time, the 8th Battalion had already reformed and undertaken several attempts, all without success and at the cost of many casualties. On realising this, Forsyth then despatched his reserve battalion [the 5th] to undertake bombing attacks from Munster Alley to the east of the 8th Battalion trenches, but on receiving word at 3 am, that a bombing attack by the 7th Battalion had been repulsed, Forsyth cancelled the attack by the 5th



**Lt Errol Rodda, KIA**  
**18.8.1916.**

Battalion. The attacks by the Australian 1st and 2nd Brigades were inconclusive, the final objective of Mouquet Farm, was to remain elusive until finally captured and held by the Canadian 1st Division several weeks later. In his report on the operation, Colonel Coulter attributed the failure of the attack to the inability of the artillery to subdue the enemy trenches; the attack being conducted at night instead of early evening; and the early warning given of an attack by the digging of the jumping-off trench. The attack resulted in the 8th Battalion officially losing 25 killed, 154 wounded, and 32 men reported missing. A closer perusal of the casualties shows that 51 men were killed on 18th August, the highest casualty rate the battalion had encountered on any single day during the war.

The officers who were killed or subsequently died from wounds included, Captain Dudley Hardy, Lieutenants Reginald Dabb and Errol Rodda, 2nd Lieutenant William Doolan. When daylight dawned on the 19th August, it saw the 8th Battalion consolidating Dot Trench, and building fresh saps toward

the enemy trenches. The frequency of enemy shelling inevitably led to a number of casualties, which continued until the battalion was relieved from Pozieres by the 19th Battalion during the night of 21st August.

During the battalion's final day in the trenches, an enemy bombardment buried one of the unit Vickers guns which were attached to the 2nd MG Company. Private George Radnall extracted himself from the rubble and then dug out his mates, two of whom were wounded. Radnall then dug a fresh gun position which was soon blown in by an enemy shell. He again dug out the men and carried one of the wounded to the dressing station. The tenacious gunner then went back and dug another gun position in which he remained until relieved. Among the casualties of the attack on 18th August was Private Horace Potter. At the end of the war, Potter's anguished but proud daughter, wrote to General William Birdwood, who forwarded the following reply:

*Thank you very much for your nice letter and for the little mementoes which you have kindly forwarded to me, and which I value coming as they do from the daughter of one of my old comrades who have so gallantly given their lives in the cause of justice and freedom.*

*I realise what proud memories you must rightly have of your father, and though your loss is such a great one I hope you are consoled in knowing that he was prepared to make the greatest sacrifice for his country and his home.*

It is always interesting to contrast the wider view of a battle against the view seen by one of the participants. In this case, Private Reg Johanesen's view:

*About 9 o'clock at night the word was passed along to number, and then word came along that all even numbers were in the first line of attack, and odd numbers in the second line. Then about a quarter of an hour later all our Artillery opened up with a crash, and then went over the top with the best of luck. Well, old Fritz was waiting and we didn't get half way. We hopped the bags three times and got beaten back each time. Again there was a continuous call for Stretcher Bearers. We worked there for two days, getting our wounded away from No Man's Land, but I will say this for the Germans, they never fired on us when we were carrying a stretcher.*



**Pte Horace Potter, KIA  
18.8.1916.**

The second recommendation for the award of the Victoria Cross involved the indomitable 2nd Lieutenant Goodwin, who was in civilian life, a farmer from Chilwell. After the failure of the final attack on the enemy trench near Munster Alley, Goodwin brought in a wounded man from No Man's Land<sup>1</sup> and then returned to where other wounded were waiting attention. Goodwin was dressing the wounds of one soldier when a shell burst nearby, knocking Goodwin unconscious for about a half an hour. When he came to, Goodwin resumed his task as a Good Samaritan and despite the enemy fire, brought in two more wounded men. On the next night (19th), Goodwin and Lieutenant Clarence Mummery, ventured into No Man's Land to look for more wounded. They found a badly wounded Private George Grove lying about eight yards from the enemy parapet. The two officers then took turns in piggy-backing Grove back to the 8th Battalion trenches. Goodwin was not awarded the VC, but both officers were awarded the Military Cross for their bravery.

Percy Lay's diary provides a dramatic description of the 8th Battalion's attack:

*Hopped over at 9 pm...My party on the right did good work and had the Germans beaten. We met a very heavy force and after pretty severe fighting we had to fall back to our old line. That is, when all our left retired and after all our bombs had been thrown we had to go back. Also, but not before, I had the satisfaction of getting four Huns with one bomb...On the first attack, a party of us had got into their trenches on the right. After a few minutes spell Captain Lodge came along and said we would have another go at them. After getting our platoons together a bit we had another go at it. No Man's Land was absolute hell. Captain Lodge got wounded alongside of me, as we were going back for a third time and it was hotter than ever as Fritz had got his supports up. We fell back and I started to organise our Company as we had lost most of our officers and a terrible lot of men and we expected Fritz to attack us. Hard work all night getting in our wounded and trying to find our Captain Hardy. But a shell must have blown him to pieces after he was wounded, or taken prisoner. Sgt MacGuire helped me look for our Company Commander.*

*AUG 19. We had dug in 200 yards ahead of our old front line and this saved our lives as they shelled just behind us unmercifully...A lot of our chaps went out with shell shock on account of their nerves giving way after the strenuous fighting.*

Lay's reticence in discussing his own actions during this action is typical of the man. The citation that accompanied his award of the French Croix de Guerre reveals something of Lay's bravery:

*This NCO with three men succeeded in getting a footing in the German trench. As his wave had suffered severely, Sergeant Lay's*

*action in rushing the trench with only three men in hopes of the second wave getting up was very gallant. He was attacked with bombs, but fought back and held on until his supply of bombs was exhausted. Only then did he leave the German trench and carrying one of his own men who was wounded made his way back to the 'bopping out' trench under heavy fire.*

After bivouacking overnight at Brickfields, the battalion marched out to billets at Warloy, and then over the next two days marched to Rubempre and Amplies. The unit rested and reorganised for a couple of days at Amplies, before entraining to Gaudesveldte on the afternoon of 26th August. After marching from the railway station to new quarters at Ontario Camp, the battalion was disgusted to find that the camp had been stripped of all its furniture, and that some of the

huts were in a disgusting condition, having been used as open toilets by a previous unit. The next day was spent in cleaning up the filthy camp and restoring it to a state fit for human habitation. However, the battalion's stay and their work at restoring the camp was in vain, as the battalion moved on to new billets at Poperinghe on 29th August.

Space precludes anything more than a listing of the many heroes who emerged within the 8th Battalion during the two stints at Pozieres - Captain Robert Wallis, Corporal John Inger, battalion and company runners like Corporals Patrick Delima and Frank Hickson; Privates Bert Aubrey, Andrew Boyd, George and Patrick Brown, Henry Cohen, George Douglas,



**Some of the 8th Battalion stretcher bearers with a French lad and his dog.**

**Rear row L-R; Reg Johanesen, Bob Blackford, Stan Harris. Front row L-R; Jimmy Salter, Alf 'Nip' Curtis, Will McDiarmid.**

Tom Duncombe, George Firman, Roland Glanville, John Riley, Archibald and Peter Smith, Fred Starling, Laurence Walker and Robert Williamson; stretcher bearers - Privates Alf Curtis, Stan Harris, Reg Johanesen, Hubert Jenkins, Leslie Kennett, Alf Lucas, William Moyle, Leslie Tormey, George Sell, Hugh Slattery and William Smith.

Thankful that he had survived Pozieres, Ralph Adams wrote to his mother, unaware that he had been awarded the Military Medal for his actions at Pozieres:

*I have managed to get through an issue of the 'big push' without a scratch...It is good to feel that it is over for I assure you our stunts were very hot as we were bombarded constantly...When the [gas] shell explodes it liberates gas that smells like mustard plaster and it gets in one's eyes and makes them smart and water and makes you feel very miserable and sorry for yourself.*

*I was mentioned in despatches for conspicuous bravery and recommended for a DCM in both our two big advances. In the first case I did not get anything and as the second has only just gone in something may come of it, but I do not expect anything as what I did was only what hundreds of others were doing and after all it is nothing more than our duty.*

The stay at Poperinghe was yet another two-day stay, for on the evening of 31st August, the battalion boarded the train to Ypres, for what was euphemistically described as a 'rest', and shortly after midnight, relieved the King's Own Regiment in the front line trenches. Both sides were actively engaged each night in repairing the wire that was damaged by the fire from the trench mortars. On 3rd September, the enemy laid down a heavy bombardment of the trenches using *minenwerfers* and pineapple bombs, but the only fatal casualty was Private John Tucker. Six nights later, an 8th Battalion patrol crept up on an enemy wiring party, and drove them back to the lines with Lewis gun fire. On 11th September, the parapets of some of the trenches were badly damaged by a sudden bombardment of 77mm and 5.9 inch guns. In addition to the material damage, the shelling killed Privates John Fielding and Tom McKinley, and wounded a further six. This then was the normal pattern of life for both sides in the forward trenches. Shelling and counter-shelling every night, patrolling and repairing the parapets and wire damaged by the shells. On the night of 13th September, the enemy again heavily shelled the trenches. Allen Trevena wrote that "I was nearly hit by a 'rum jar' (a bomb nearly as big as an oil drum). It flattened my parapet. Showers of 'minnes' rum jars, pineapples, torpedoes and grenades came over." The early part of the night was spent repairing the damaged parapets, and several hours later, the unit was relieved by the 5th Battalion, and moved back to the rear area, where for the next week or so, the battalion

provided working parties for the 2nd Brigade. Sergeant Percy Lay was granted ten days leave in England and upon his return he noted in his diary; "It was a real bastard coming back to this life. Found life very hard after a glorious time in London."

While most of the troops were involved on fatigues, Captain Hurrey, Lieutenants Evans, Joynt and Maguire together with 60 men, were training for a raid that was soon to be carried out by the battalion. On 26th September, the whole unit moved into billets at Scottish Lines, and on the last night of the month, the raiding party, with faces blackened and wearing balaclavas, crawled across No Man's Land at 10 pm and after covering the 50 yards at the agonisingly slow rate of only two yards a minute, attacked a sector of the enemy trenches north east of the Bluff, held by the 73rd Landwehr Regiment. The raiders scrambled across the extensive wire entanglements using ladders and mats, and totally surprised the enemy. The raid resulted in several Germans being killed or wounded in their dugouts. A solitary wounded prisoner brought back by the raiders, later died from his wounds at a casualty clearing station before he had divulged his unit identity. The need to identify the enemy facing the 1st Division prompted an order being given for the exhumation of the body, which revealed the tell-tale identity disc. Lieutenant Donovan Joynt and one other man received minor injuries, but unfortunately, Private Robert Smith, a member of the original battalion, succumbed to his wounds.

The raid leaders, namely Lieutenants Evans, Goodwin, Joynt, Maguire and CSM George Harris, were delighted to receive congratulatory messages on the success of the raid from their commanders at Corps, Division and Brigade level. Men who participated in the raid with distinction included; Corporal Edward Gunn, Privates David Etherton and Archibald Smith. The dominance of No Man's Land that commenced prior to the battalion entering the mincing machine that was Pozieres, was being maintained and the unit's morale was at a new high. Private Smith who was the only fatality from the raid, was buried with full military honours on 4th October. On the following night, the 8th Battalion held a 'splendid' dinner and concert in the local YMCA to honour the raiders. Colonel Gordon Bennett, CO of the 6th Battalion, had been loaned to the 8th Battalion to assist with the training for the raid, spoke highly of Evan's leadership during the raid; "He trained his men so well they did the work with calm regularity and precision in very great danger. He controlled his party with great coolness."

The raid was Lieutenant Joynt's first direct contact with the enemy, and he described his anxiety as his men clambered over the high barbed wire:

*I jumped into the darkness of the enemy trench, anticipating that the trench would be full of Germans lining the wall...It was a horrible feeling, thinking as I jumped that I might be impaled on one of the bayonets, but I landed safely. As I got clear I stopped and fumbled for*

*my torch; in my right hand I held a waddy, and in my left a revolver. I had some difficulty in handling my torch with my right hand holding the revolver, but eventually it flashed on and there right against me only a foot away, was the German sentry, standing with his hands up and trembling with fright. Easy game! we'd got our prisoner at the very start.<sup>5</sup>*

As a consequence of the enemy reaction to the attack, Joynt was wounded in the right shoulder by a grenade blast. During the withdrawal of the raiding party from the enemy trench, one of Joynt's puttees came undone and he soon became hopelessly entangled in the wire, and provided an inviting target for the enemy. Joynt's timely rescue was due entirely to Colonel Gordon Bennett and his runner, who ventured out into No Man's Land to free the wounded officer. Apparently, Bennett asked the returning raiding party for news of their officer, and when it was obvious that Joynt was probably still out in No Man's Land, Bennett immediately set off to find him. Joynt later wrote, "How I admired Colonel Bennett for this act of his! He had no obligation to go out to No Man's Land. I probably owe my life to him."<sup>6</sup>

With the arrival of October and the autumn rains, the camp area became so muddy that the scheduled brigade sports were cancelled. The rain did not however, prevent the football match between the officers and the sergeants being played. The prospect of the prize - a case of beer, no doubt accounted for an enthusiastic three goal win by the sergeants. The heavy casualties from the two battles at Pozieres had left the battalion well understrength, but on 1st October, the unit was reinforced by the arrival of almost 100 men from the 39th Battalion. On the late afternoon of 9th October, the unit boarded a train at Brandhoek, and on arrival at the Ypres Asylum Railway Station, immediately marched off to the front line and relieved the 12th Battalion. The unit was scattered along the front, with A and B Companies in the vicinity of Glasgow Post, C Company in close support at Larch Wood, and D Company located at Battersea Farm. A large number of men were withdrawn from the trenches on the next day, as evidence of considerable enemy mining activity had been detected. During the night of 14th October, the battalion was reluctantly relieved by the 21st Battalion, only a couple of hours after the trenches had been bombarded by the enemy, resulting in 11 men being wounded. After occupying an overnight billet in Scottish Lines, the battalion marched out to Eperleclue. The inclement weather continued, making life most uncomfortable for the men. One man who did escape the terrible conditions was the newly commissioned Lieutenant Foden, who decided that the war in the sky was more appealing, and transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. On 21st October, the troops marched to Arques and boarded a train bound for St Requier. It was during the unit's brief stay at St Requier, that a fire broke out in a building that adjoined one of the billets, but the men soon doused the flames and avoided any loss of life or further damage. By the begin-



ning of November, the battalion was in the Pommiers Camp located about six miles from the front line at Gueudecourt. The cold, wet winter had now set in, and on 2nd November, the battalion moved up to Switch Trench with 'mud up to our knees' and relieved the 6th Battalion for several days before relieving the 5th Battalion in Biscuit, Pioneer's, Bull's Run and Grease Trenches. Allen Trevena vividly described the relief; "Mud up to the waist. Absolutely done up walking through it. No sleep." The combination of bitter cold, constant rain and heavy shelling every half hour, made life very difficult for the men in the trenches, many of whom were suffering from exposure. A heavy bombardment of the trenches on 6th November, resulting in the deaths of Privates Cook, Hanlon, Moore and White, and 14 wounded, again reminded everybody of the deadly nature of war. Percy Lay wrote a fascinating account of this incident:

*C Company got the worst of this [shelling]. Lieutenant Hickson had his platoon out in a forward position when he got wounded and I was sent out to take charge. I was in about as tough a little corner as any would wish to be. I was to get the men back. They were a party of 15 digging in No Man's Land when a sniper got on to them and wounded the Lieutenant and three men. But they were only 15 yards from Fritz's trenches and the clouds cleared away leaving it as bright as*

*day. I had a hell of a job getting them back. I got the officer and the wounded men into their trench alright and also six of the other men but the other five had to stay out in shell holes. The sniper got onto the second lot and did some pretty good shooting wounding the two men in front of me and killing the man behind me. He managed to get three holes through my coat. He got three more of the remainder and that left me in a nice pickle. I had to gather all the wounded in a shell hole and then go and see if I could get some help but as all the rest had gone except Bert Hall it was up to me.*



**Capt Percy Lay, MC, DCM,  
MM, Croix de Guerre.**

*I had to go out and carry them in on my shoulders and just managed to get them safely in the trench when they spotted me and opened up on us again. I'd got the first three in alright but he'd got on to us when I was fetching the second party in, killing one and wounding the other two. I don't know how he missed me as he was only 30 yards away. Out of the 15 of us 13 got killed or wounded. The next question was how to get them all back. I decided to take another risk. I got them all back and luck was with me as he did not fire until I had got the last man in.*

Despite the abysmal conditions, Brigade HQ ordered the 8th Battalion to dig assembly area trenches in preparation for an attack on Hilt and Lard Trenches. Sergeant Lay remarked that "the boys were in a terrible mess after their job of the night before; mud up to their waist and wet to the skin." Aerial reconnaissance alerted the Germans to the obvious attack preparations and on the following night the enemy heavily shelled the area, killing Privates Garland and Kirwan, and wounding five others. Some of the trenches were now impassable, which led to a belated cancellation of the attack on 10th November, just before the battalion was relieved by the 6th Battalion. After a series of marches over the next two days, the 8th Battalion reached Fricourt in an exhausted condition. The troops remained here until 14th November, and then moved on to Ribemont, where they had the luxury of comfortable billets and the opportunity to replace worn clothing and equipment. During the absence of the CO on leave in London, Major Mitchell assumed temporary command of the battalion. It was during a heavy snow storm that the battalion boarded a fleet of buses and drove out to the training area at St Vaast. During the stay at St Vaast, the battalion held a sports meeting, the prizes for which were presented after the battalion entrained for Buire at the end of the month. Colonel Coulter returned from London on 5th December, and on the next day the battalion returned to Bernafay Camp. During this time news was received of the death in captivity of 2nd Lieutenant Dabb on 26 September.



**Lt AD Temple (with binoculars) at Biscuit Trench, near Gueudecourt, 19 December 1916. Behind him is Private JA Hawkins, [DOW 10.8.1918] wearing sheepskin vest, gas mask and sandbags tied around his legs. AWM E 104**

From time to time, individual members of the battalion were granted leave to England, often in recognition of their service or bravery. In December Reg Johanesen visited 'Blighty' for ten days:

*It is a great place over here...The hardest part was leaving there again, but I can't grumble. Plenty of nice girls and good beer and stout and at least five meals a day...I came a gutzer when I came back though, I had to go straight back into the line, it was lovely, mud up to the knees. The day after I got back it snowed and the mud froze as hard as a rock.*

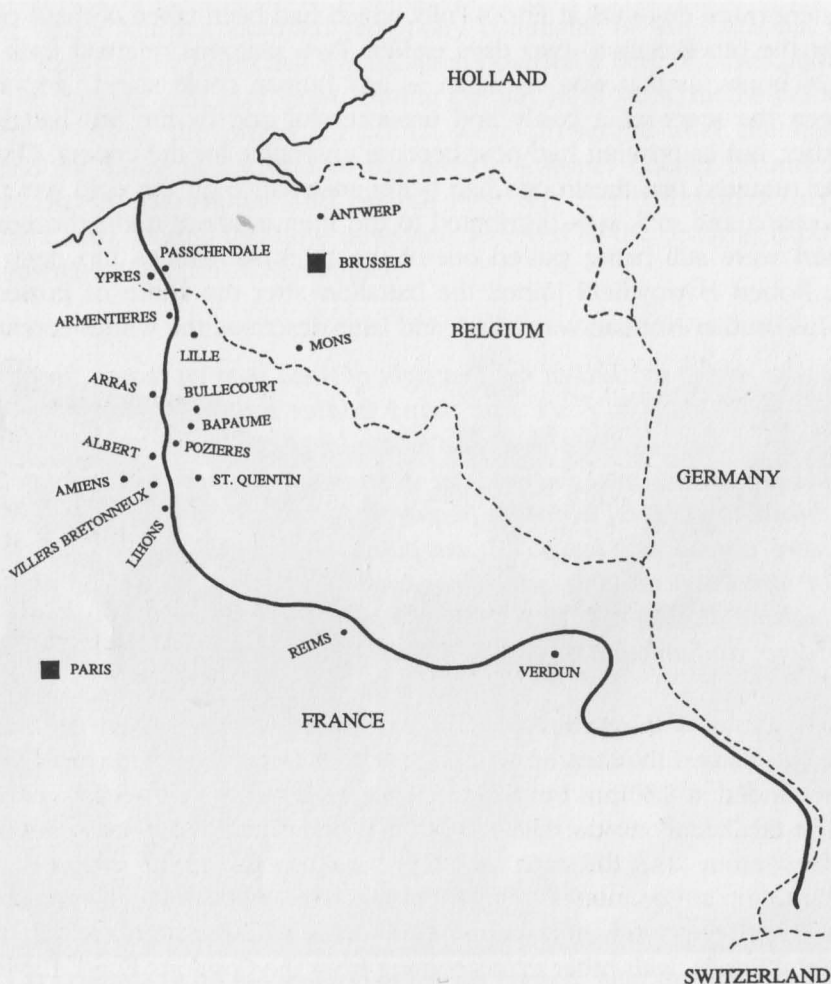
The battalion again moved up to the front line, when on 14th December, it relieved the 6th Battalion. It was here that the men spent some days connecting the underground dug-outs at Fritz's Folly which had been taken without opposition, by the 6th Battalion, two days earlier. Two platoons relieved each other every 24 hours, as that was 'as much as any human could stand.' Fritz's Folly had been the scene of a costly and unsuccessful raid by the 6th Battalion in November, but its position had now become untenable for the enemy. The poor weather required that the troops had better sustenance on the cold wet nights, so hot cocoa and milk was distributed to the men at about midnight, nonetheless men were still being pulled out of the thick sometimes hip deep mud. Private Robert Harrowfield joined the battalion after the battle of Pozieres, in which his brother Norman was killed, and later described the winter conditions:

*I was deeply shocked at my first sight of dead men en masse...In the bitter 1916 winter, we saw many bodies well preserved by the snow...In winter every man's feet took a lot of punishment despite our foot-wear and sox, but most of us escaped 'Trench Feet' disease, thanks to whale oil which we frequently applied. A few neglectful ones were 'crimed' and lost pay. It was pitiful to see a real victim. Because of abnormal swelling, sand bags took the place of boots. Toe nails became discoloured. In advanced stages, feet gave off a putrefying odour, and amputation was sometimes necessary.*

Our diarist, now Corporal Allen Trevena, was wounded when the Germans heavily bombarded the area on the night of 16th December; "Fritz did sink it in. I was wounded at 8.30 pm but did not leave until others had been carried at 11 pm." The 8th Battalion was relieved by the 3rd Battalion in the early evening of 22nd December, and after an overnight stay at Bazentin, moved back to Adelaide Camp at Pommieres in time for Christmas. The festive celebrations saw a good meal provided, which included plum puddings purchased out of Regimental Funds, with other extras coming from the Comforts Fund. Having the freedom to celebrate Christmas out of the firing line and in comfortable surroundings ensured that the men were in good spirits.

NOTES.

1. 'Digger' Brand went to Command the 4th Bde, and was also awarded the CB and CMG. He became a member of the Military Board in 1926, and retired from the Army in 1933 as a Major General. He then went on to serve as a Senator in the Federal Parliament from 1934-1947, and died in 1961.
2. Bean, op cit, vol iii, p249.
3. Joynt, D. BREAKING THE ROAD FOR THE REST. p86.
4. Private James Dodd had earlier crawled out some 80 yards to a wounded man, dressed his wounds, but just as he was lifting him onto his shoulders, Dodd was shot through the jaw. Dodd struggled back to the trench, and the wounded man was then brought in by Goodwin.
5. Joynt, op cit, p101.
6. Ibid, p104.
7. Trevena was evacuated to England where he spent his Christmas at the Cliveden Hospital, which was mainly staffed by Canadian nursing sisters. His final diary entry for 1916 expresses the relief at being out of the front line: *Xmas Day. Had good tuck in. I remained in bed until after the New Year. Which I can say was great after the lively time I had been having.*



The Western Front - 1916

# CHAPTER 7

## 1917

*It was some stunt I can tell you:  
Pte Reg JOHANESEN - 20 Sep 1917.*

The 8th Battalion was granted a respite from the seemingly endless working parties in order to celebrate the New Year at Mametz. As was the custom, plum puddings were issued on the scale of one pudding between two men. On the next day the unit received with some pride, the news that their CO, Colonel Coulter, had been awarded the DSO. A day or so before the battalion handed over the camp site to the 16th Battalion, a small group of musically inclined members of the unit formed a drum and fife band. By 7th January, the 8th Battalion was billeted at Buire, where the new band commenced practice in earnest. The links between the battalion and the City of Ballarat were reinforced when on 9th January, the HQ received New Year greetings from the Ballarat City Council, the Ballarat East Town Council and the 8th Battalion Comforts Fund Society. The latter group played an important role in maintaining the links between the serving soldiers and families and friends back in Australia. The provision of extra amenities by the women of the Comforts Fund was an important factor in maintaining the morale of the fighting troops in France. Evening concerts were a major source of entertainment, and Robert Harrowfield, who often gave recitations, recalled a concert held at Maricourt on 11th January. The highlight of the concert was a hypnotist who "convinced a volunteer that he was 'chatty'. Off came tunic, shirt and flannel, and we roared with laughter as the victim dispatched many imaginary lice. At the height of the operation he was brought out of the trance, and after embarrassment joined in the fun."

On 14 January 1917, the unit moved to Warloy-Baillon, where at a Church parade a week later, General Birdwood presented the DSO to Colonel Coulter, and Military Medals to Privates Kennett, Starling and Riley. Following the departure of Major Mitchell to the CO's school, Captain Traill took over as 2/IC of the battalion. By this time, the battalion had completed its training exercises which emphasised 'the battalion in attack', and marched back to Albert on 23rd January, from where the unit moved into the front line two days later, taking over from the 5th Battalion, the Border Regiment. The relief was effected without any casualties, and the CO of the British battalion commented that it was one of the best reliefs he had seen.

Conditions in the trenches around the Gueudecourt sector were extremely harsh due to the bitterly cold weather. The ground in front of the trenches at Factory Corner was frozen hard, the snow being two feet thick. When out of the line, the men often had snow fights, but the only men who enjoyed their stay in the frozen trenches were the snipers who managed to account for several Germans who were foolish enough to expose themselves above the vivid white parapets. The vulnerability to snipers was not confined to the enemy. Robert Harrowfield described an incident that occurred whilst he was on outpost duty beyond Factory Corner:

*A quick glance through my periscope revealed a German sniper about 200 yards away. As we were only armed with .303 rifles and a few Mills grenades, I warned my mates Bill and George [George Lewis, a newly arrived reinforcement] to leave the telescopic sighted enemy to our snipers, but George's over confidence proved his undoing. When he mounted the firestep to take a shot at the German sniper, he fell dead between us with a bullet wound through his forehead.*

CEW Bean drew on the diary of Lieutenant Donovan Joynt for this detailed description of the routine in the trenches:

*The ground was covered with frozen snow, and the ice-coating on the duckboards made walking difficult. They found that the front line was held by a series of posts, fifty yards apart. Each post consisted of an NCO and six men. Two platoons thus spaced out, with a Lewis gun on each flank, held the front line, a third platoon was in close support, and another in remoter support was sheltered in two deep dugouts. A third deep dugout was occupied by company HQ and also by the company cooks. The coke of the cooks' braziers rendered the atmosphere of this dugout highly poisonous, but the arrangement enabled a hot meal to be sent at least once daily to the men in the posts. The only time when the posts could be visited was at night; the only approach was over open ground under the eyes of the enemy post about 280 yards farther on.*

*Being placed by the company commander [Joe Catron] in charge of the line for 18 hours, Joynt's duty was to move all night along the out-post-line. The night was bitterly cold - his breath froze on his muffler - but the position was rather tense and intersecting by reason of the fact that the line was quite unprotected by wire (except for a single strand stretched to prevent men from walking by mistake to the enemy's line). The enemy could therefore have attacked at any moment...The policy of the Australian troops was to send up no light, but to allow the enemy to illuminate No Man's Land. At night each post had two sentries, one observing over the front of the post, the*



**Soldiers of the 8th Battalion in the line  
at Guedecourt, December 1916. AWM E 103**

*other keeping watch to the rear; and the men were not allowed to sleep; their officer, walking between the posts, would occasionally climb out of the bitter wind and have a talk to them. By day only one sentry in each post observed, and the other men slept. The 8th (which in spite of having absorbed large drafts of reinforcements, appeared to Joynt, to be then soaring in spirits and morale) was perfectly confident that it could beat off any attack.<sup>1</sup>*

Although the enemy shelled the trenches on several occasions, only three casualties [Corporal Mehegan and Private Lewis being killed] were sustained



prior to the battalion being relieved by the 6th Battalion on 3rd February. The unit then moved to the support line at Flers, where it spent the next ten days improving the old German defence lines at an area known as Cough Drop. This work entailed draining the water logged trenches, fitting new duckboards and digging several new dugouts. That same night Robert Harrowfield described the distressing working conditions:

*Aerial activity & shelled with shrapnel. On ration fatigue to Cough Drop. Many falls whilst pushing trucks along the light railway. Heavy bombardment all night. Lose another tooth through eating dog biscuits. Frozen fountain & water bottle bursts.*

On the night of 11th February, a raiding party from the 5th Battalion attacked a section of the enemy line, which in turn led to a heavy retaliatory bombardment by the enemy. In response to a plea for assistance, the RMO and eight of the regimental stretcher bearers were sent to the Yarra Bank dressing station to assist with the wounded. Four days later the CO informed Sergeant Percy Lay that he had been awarded the French Croix de Guerre for his bravery in carrying in the wounded. Lay recorded that Coulter said "he was sorry that it was not the VC." Although the food was a great improvement on that provided at Gallipoli, there were always the occasional problems. On 15th February, Robert Harrowfield reported one change to the daily diet. "First experience of chesnuts as a substitute for potatoes in stew. Reception of same rather unfavourable."

The 8th Battalion was issued with extra Lewis guns before it returned to the trenches and relieved the 50th Battalion on 23rd February. The German retirement to shorten their defensive line had now been under way for some days. This wholesale contraction of the German line was designed to consolidate the new defence line (known to the Germans as the Seigfreid Line, and to the Allies as the Hindenberg Line) and thus make more troops available to man the straightened line. On the next night, although flares had been fired from the German held Bayonet Trench, patrols pushed out 700 yards and found the trench to be deserted. Once the trench had been occupied, the battalion signallers ran a line out to Bayonet Trench, whereupon the patrols advanced towards Barley Trench and Luisenof Farm. The patrol that had to carry out a reconnaissance of Bayonet and Pork trenches on the dark night of 24th February, encountered thick enemy wire. Corporal Frank Dwyer found a sally port through the wire and entered the enemy trench. The enemy fired flares which assisted Dwyer and his patrol to occupy the trench. Later on at Bailey Trench, Dwyer's section was first into the entrance, and when fired upon by an enemy strong post, Dwyer led his men in a courageous attack which quickly captured the enemy post.

The Australians regarded the German withdrawal with some incredulousness, bearing in mind the bitter fighting that had occurred in the same area in late

1916. However, strategic necessity persuaded Ludendorff to adopt Plan Alberich, which saw the Germans deliberately turn the area over which the army withdrew, into a wasteland. Over 100,000 civilians were relocated to German held territory, which led Ludendorff to remark, "It was desirable not to make a present of too much fresh strength in the form of recruits and labourers...the fact that much property belonging to the inhabitants was destroyed was to be deployed, but it could not be helped."<sup>2</sup> In military terms, the withdrawal released thirteen German divisions for redeployment along the Western Front, but its immediate significance was lost on Haig who observed that the enemy withdrawal "seems to have greater disadvantages than advantages for the enemy." Haig subsequently conceded that the unexpected withdrawal did save the German army from the impending Allied attacks and "reduced the results which might have been obtained."<sup>3</sup>



**Cpl Frank Dwyer, MM.**

A sense of urgency now seized the Allied command, as the Germans appeared to be successfully slipping away. On 25th February, two large parties from the 8th Battalion converged on the now empty Luisenof Farm, and occupied it. Chaplain Joseph Booth accompanied the CO into the farmhouse and found a polished steel helmet adorned with a Foot Guards badge lying on a table. Fearing that it might be booby trapped, the CO called for an engineer officer to remove any wires, which he did, but gave the helmet to his batman, much to the disgust of Colonel Coulter. On the next day, an attack was made on Barley Trench, which was still defended by some isolated parties of the German rear-guard. Three Germans were killed and one wounded soldier was made a prisoner. Robert Harrowfield made the following entry in his diary:

*Battalion makes another advance of about 800 yards. Enemy rear-guard flies in all directions. Our bombers have a duel with enemy bombers & get a win. Few prisoners. Lads get souvenirs.*

Over the next couple of days, the battalion worked hand in hand with the 6th Battalion, and on 2nd March relieved that battalion which was holding the recently captured Barley and Bayonet Trenches. On 3rd March, an unfortunate incident occurred in the dugout occupied by A Company HQ. An explosion occurred when the company commander Lieutenant Bill Catron, tried to remove a dagger embedded in the wall of the dugout. Unfortunately, the dagger was booby trapped to a German mine which exploded when pulled from the wall, killing Catron and Privates Dillon, Edwards, Wheeler and Ryan, all members of

Catron's HQ. Chaplain Booth who had only recently joined the unit, performed the burial ceremony, but this was interrupted by enemy shell fire, leaving Booth to hurriedly pronounce the benediction and disperse the mourners.

Two nights later, the battalion was relieved by the 58th Battalion and returned to Mametz, where the battalion was greeted by General Walker, the commander of the 1st Australian Division, who congratulated the CO on the recent splendid work performed by the battalion. Some days were spent at Mametz which allowed some reorganisation of the unit, and provided time for such necessities as foot inspections and the disinfection of lice ridden blankets. Unfortunately for the men, they were required to perform drill which they found to be 'pretty tiresome as most of the lads were out of condition.' On 14th March, the unit moved to Dernancourt, where Captain Kirsch was appointed OC of A Company, and Captain Joe Catron [the brother of the officer killed on 3rd March] as OC of C Company. A dangerous situation arose in the main street of Dernancourt, when on 20th March, the pair of horses pulling a loaded wagon, bolted. Sergeant Albert Rice reacted by jumping at the horses and catching the reins. After being pulled along the street for about 30 yards, Rice and Private Marks halted the wagon. Rice was subsequently commended by General Birdwood for his prompt action. After a stay of one week, the 8th moved to Buire, where all the officers were lectured by Lieutenant Colonel Tom Blamey from Divisional HQ, on the innovative 'tanks', whilst the troops continued with their training. A popular camp highlight was the boxing tournament, but many of the punters lost their money when the well backed Dave Mitchell lost his second bout of the tournament.

As the weather had improved dramatically by early April, it was now apparent that an offensive would soon take place against the rapidly improving defences of the Hindenberg Line. The Allies were about to test the new German strategy of 'fluid' rather than the traditional 'static' defences. The strategy adopted by Hindenberg and Ludendorff rejected traditional rigid single lines of trenches in favour of "a network of lines and groups of strong points...distributed in breadth and depth."<sup>1</sup> The German defence system now relied on an interlocking network of strong points, but with sufficient flexibility and mobility to avoid artillery bombardments, and yet be able to counter-attack any areas designated as being vital to the overall defence.

On 5th April, the 8th Battalion moved to a tented camp at Bapaume, where for the next four days it was engaged on railway construction under the command of Captain Greenless of the 2nd Canadian Battalion. During this time, Major Mitchell returned from the CO's school in England, and was immediately followed by Captain Traill who, like Mitchell, had been singled out as a potential battalion commander. The battalion again moved, and on 11th April, settled into another tented camp at Villers Au Flos, where instead of building railways, the unit was repairing roads.



**Officers of the 8th Battalion in France, c 1917.**

With the return of Major Mitchell to the unit, it was only a matter of time before he assumed command. On 14th April, Colonel Graham Coulter was appointed CO of the 1st Australian Training Battalion, and Major Mitchell took over command of the 8th. Both men were original officers of the 8th Battalion and each in his own way demonstrated the powers of leadership that helped make the 8th Battalion such a magnificent fighting unit in France. On the following day, Mitchell made his first appearance as CO, when he attended a conference held at 3rd Brigade HQ. The brigadier was the fiery, fearless Gordon Bennett, who instructed Mitchell to move his battalion to a reserve position in a sunken road in front of the enemy flank at Morchies. By this time the First Battle of Bullecourt had been fought and lost, with the 4th Australian Division suffering heavy casualties, including over 1100 captured. The failure of the accompanying British tanks led to recriminations that were to retard the employment of tanks with Australian infantry for many months to come.

When the battalion moved up to relieve four companies from the 12th and 20th Battalions on 16th April, it was clear to all ranks that much hard fighting lay ahead. The lack of prepared defences led the battalion and BHQ spending the night in the open opposite Lagnicourt, resulting in the deaths of Privates Haley, Slattery and Woollard, and another 11 wounded by enemy shell fire. The enemy shelling continued through the next day, causing further casualties. The country over which the battalion now advanced had been laid waste by the withdrawing Germans. Nothing was left standing that might be of use to the Allies. Cross roads had been blown up, houses wrecked and even fruit trees cut down. Over the next two nights D Company was relieved by the 17th Battalion, while half of B Company took over a position on the right flank held by the 7th Battalion. On the night of 19th April, a patrol led by 2nd Lieutenant George Errey came upon a German patrol of about 30 men. The two patrols engaged each other with rifle fire, and within a few minutes the Germans withdrew from the encounter leaving behind four dead comrades. Another 8th Battalion patrol that ventured out

that night was less fortunate. As it crossed No Man's Land, the patrol came across an alert enemy strong post that immediately opened fire forcing the 8th Battalion patrol to withdraw having lost Private James Paton killed, and another three men wounded.

At about midnight on 20th April, the Germans bombarded the trenches held by the 8th with gas shells, but without causing any losses. A reconnaissance patrol which was sent out to observe an enemy strong point at D14c Central, came under enemy fire and three men were wounded, including one who was seen to fall close to the enemy wire. As a later search failed to locate Lance Corporal Jack Riley, MM [described by Percy Lay as being 'one of the best men in the battalion']. It was assumed that Riley had been captured by the enemy, and a year later it was confirmed that Riley died as a POW on 25 February 1918. Although the patrol proved to be costly, nonetheless sufficient information was obtained regarding the enemy strong point to facilitate a larger scale operation, particularly as it was deemed advisable by Division HQ to maintain some offensive activity opposite Queant. It was now known that the post was well defended by perhaps as many as 70 men, supported by two MG's, and at 4 am on 22nd April, Captain Bill Yates of D Company led a successful two-platoon attack against the strong point. The attacking group consisted of Yates, Lieutenants Miles, Bennett, Dillow, Campbell and Temple and 72 OR's.



**Chaplain JJ Booth, MC.**

One platoon attacked from the front, while the other platoon worked its way round to the rear of the post. Once they reached the strong point, the Australians with Lieutenant Robert Miles leading them, quickly overcame a spirited enemy resistance, and forced their way into the three deep dugouts using grenades and bayonet. The enemy casualties included 19 killed and three prisoners taken, but a few of the wounded managed to escape. Some survivors managed to flee carrying the two machine guns, but were forced to leave behind a stand for one gun and a tripod for the other. The German response to the loss of their post was to almost blow it away with an artillery and *minenwerfer* bombardment. The successful operation and the brief garrisoning of the post proved costly for the 8th Battalion, as already one member of the party had

were killed and 14 others wounded, including Lieutenant Miles. Joseph Booth had been the battalion chaplain since February 1917, and during any attack he provided hot drinks for the men and helped the RMO, Captain Herbert Maher, in caring for the wounded. When he realised that there were so many casualties, Booth walked back to the rear area oblivious to the bombardment, recruited several squads of stretcher bearers and guided them back to the wounded. Booth's journey was not without incident; "My fears proved correct, for by the time we reached the top of the hill, they began to shell us and laden though we were we ran for a quarter of a mile being shelled intermittently all the way."

The destruction of the cover over the post forced Yates to send most of his men back to the road, while he and two volunteers, Privates Fred Starling and David Boyd, remained in the post to observe the enemy and give early warning of any counter-attack. A short while later Yates was badly wounded by an exploding shell. Desperate situations often bring out the best in men, and the action at Queant was no exception. Finding that his platoon officers were wounded, Sergeant Harold Ross took over command of his platoon until relieved. During the bombardment Private George Weatheritt established telephone communications between the post and the front line, and when the enemy shells completely destroyed the lines, he volunteered to take a message back through the bombardment, thus enabling the CO to make a decision as to whether or not to hold on to the post. This message and the prospect of further casualties from enemy shelling, persuaded Major Mitchell to withdraw the small garrison from the battered post in order to avoid even heavier casualties. Major Mitchell later commended Captain Yates and his officers on the fine exhibition of leadership and the splendid example they had set to their men.



**3242 Sgt Harold Ross, MM.**

**KIA as 2nd Lt, 4.10.1917. AWM H 5513**

Mitchell's battalion was relieved by the 5th Battalion just after dusk that night, and after only two days rest, it returned to the line and took over a sector from the 28th Battalion. The usual nightly patrols located two enemy strong posts, while the men remaining in the trenches were engaged in digging more trench-

es in an attempt to deceive the Germans into believing that the next major attack might come from the Lagnicourt area. Gas attacks from both sides occurred over the next few days, with neither side appearing to be overly troubled by same. On the night of 28th April, the battalion was relieved by the 6th Battalion, but just before the relief took place, orders were received to locate a suitable area for the firing of Banagalore torpedoes, Lieutenant Errey and Sergeant Lay carried out this reconnaissance before rejoining the battalion at Morchies.

Once the battalion reached Morchies it was given a new task. Seven platoons were detailed to act as escorts for the Australian field artillery, while another two platoons were sent over to dig in the cookers belonging to the 2nd Brigade HQ. The Second Battle of Bullecourt commenced on 3rd May, and the 5.9 inch German guns used high explosive shells to plaster any roads and areas likely to hold troops for the offensive. The RSM, John Taylor was later commended for his work in bringing the ration and ammunition parties through the heavy artillery barrages. On the night of 4th May, the 8th Battalion suffered two casualties during its relief by the 2nd Battalion, 11th London Regiment, prior to marching to Vauxcourt where it took up a position in the Corps Reserve Line. On the night of 7th May, the 8th Battalion moved up to the front line where it relieved the 2nd Battalion and a company of the 9th Battalion in the Hindenberg Line to the east of Bullecourt. The relief was particularly slow, not being completed until 1 am, due to enemy shell fire and one of the communication trenches leading up to the front line, became very congested. The tardy relief was reflected in the casualty figures - 15 men wounded. The battalion had barely settled into their posts when a group of four wounded men from the 6th Brigade were located in No Man's Land. Private Don Sinclair was one of the regimental stretcher bearers, and on hearing of the plight of the men, he quickly organised a bearer party and brought the men to safety. These men had been trapped behind the enemy lines since the opening of the battle five days earlier and after some medical treatment and a meal, were able to provide some useful information regarding the enemy dispositions.

The 2nd Brigade's role was to divert the enemy's attention from a limited British attack being made near Bullecourt, but events soon took a dramatic turn. At about 9.15 on the following night, what was reported as a large German raiding party from the 9th Grenadier Guards Regiment armed with rifle and hand grenades, attacked a post held by the 8th Battalion. After a savage fight the enemy withdrew having suffered an unknown number of casualties plus five men captured. The action of Corporal Fred Rattle typified the great spirit that existed within the 8th Battalion. Rattle was in charge of a Lewis gun section when an enemy shell blew in his post killing or wounding the rest of his team. Despite being badly shaken by the explosion, Rattle carried out some minor repairs to his gun, and then moved out to a shell hole from where he opened





**Men of the 8th Battalion in the trenches at Bullecourt, 8.5.1917. AWM E 439**

fire on the left flank of the Germans. He was again blown out of his shelter, but this time the Lewis gun was damaged beyond repair. Rattle then moved to the rear, found another gun and accompanied by a couple of volunteers, resumed his fire on the enemy. Although both of Rattle's companions were killed, he continued to operate his gun single handed until the Eighth was relieved.

Some of the enemy reached a length of trench on the left flank just beyond that portion occupied by Lieutenant Gerry Evans and his platoon. Evans quickly organised a bomb attack against the enemy and captured about 200 yards of trench from the Germans. Despite three enemy counter-attacks, Evans and his men were able to retain the captured trench. Evans was awarded the Military Cross and the citation reads in part; 'His courage and able leadership set a splendid example to his men and placed an almost impossible position on a sound tactical basis.' Other instances of bravery included the maintenance of the telephone lines by Private Bill Cummings; Lance Corporal Bill Williams' capture of two Germans who were sheltering in a shell hole; stretcher bearer Private George Sell; Lance Corporal Charles Loy who although twice buried by shells, held off repeated bombing attacks; Lance Corporal Studley Mackey who although badly wounded in the lungs, repelled a German bombing attack on his post; also Sergeant Joe Cantwell and Private Ernest Stone who likewise drove back numerous enemy bombing attacks.



**Stretcher bearers carrying in wounded to the 8th Battalion HQ, 8/9 May 1917.**

The battalion's losses in this action were substantial, with 13 men killed, and about 60 wounded. The interesting twist to this incident was that the German 'raiding party' was merely a large enemy party that had blundered upon the Australian post, unaware that it was now in the hands of the 8th Battalion. When the Australians first saw the Germans advancing toward their post, they fired their SOS signal, which brought down a protective barrage which was immediately responded to by the enemy guns. Mitchell noted that 'The enemy seem very windy, putting up a barrage for the slightest excuse...When the enemy fired a flare it was carried right along his line.'<sup>5</sup> After the Germans had withdrawn, Sergeant Percy Lay heard someone groaning near the trench. Lay went out unarmed to the wounded German, but then spotted another soldier nearby. Lay then scouted around the second man and confronted him. The youthful German NCO pointed his rifle at the unperturbed Lay, who went up to the German disarmed him and claimed him as his prisoner. Donovan Joynt was Lay's platoon commander, and when asked by an incredulous Joynt, how he knew the Germans would surrender, Lay replied, "I heard them shouting out and guessed they wanted to come in."<sup>6</sup> Lay described the other events of that day in his diary:

*About 8 am the Company commander came along and told us that*

*my platoon had to take about 100 yards of the Hindenberg Line. We organised four bombing sections and trench mortars that were to give us covering fire. The trench mortars started by dropping their shells short. In fact they were falling amongst my own men. We had to stop and get this righted and this delay gave Fritz a chance to get out of his dug outs. When we got the mortars right we soon got the length of the trench...that night, we had some fun as Fritz counter-attacked us and tried to bomb us out, no less than eight times. The first time he nearly succeeded but we soon got going and gave him hell and after about three hours fighting he retired, leaving a lot of dead and wounded.*



**The devastation of the Bullecourt battlefield.**

The battalion was relieved on the night of 9th May, by four companies from the 57th and 58th Battalions, but the single communication trench again hampered the relief, and enemy shelling resulted in 25 men being wounded. After a hot meal, the battalion marched on to a tented camp at Biefuilliers. Some officer changes occurred at this time with Major JHP Eller arriving from the 6th Battalion to become 2/IC, and Captain Kirsch commanding D Company. After a well deserved rest the battalion moved to Bresle on 22nd May, where news came through of Major Mitchell's promotion to lieutenant colonel, back dated to 14th April. Mitchell's skilful leadership of the 8th Battalion over the previous month, was later recognised by the award of the DSO. The training emphasis was on small arms practice, though A Company participated in the Brigade Road Race and B Company won the competition for the best cooks and cooker in the

8th Battalion. In a ceremony held at Henencourt Wood on 6th June, General Birdwood presented decorations to a number of members of the 8th Battalion. The arrival of pleasant summer weather saw the battalion's issue of winter clothing being withdrawn on 9th June, and a relaxing of the normal training routine. All units of the 1st Division engaged in different inter-unit competitions. The driving force behind the battalion's success in sport was the popular Sergeant Harry Davis, who managed to generate immense interest in the many sporting competitions conducted at all levels. The 2nd Brigade Recreational and Training Competition extended over a 10 day period, and was finally won by A Company of the 8th. The Brigade Sports competition which was held at Henencourt Wood on 11th June, saw the 8th Battalion win the Squad Drill event and the Best

Turned Out Cooker. The battalion also farewelled one of its fine original officers, when Captain Gerald Cowper, lured by the opportunity of a different kind of fighting, transferred to the Australian Flying Corps.



**Lt Col JW Mitchell, DSO.  
CO 1917-1918**

Normal training resumed on 18th June, when the battalion moved to Mailly Maillet for a spell of field training, encompassing wood fighting and night operations. A spell of bad weather forced the cancellation of some training, but by 28th June, the battalion had moved into new billets at Bresle. Here the whole unit attended a lecture given by Archdeacon Ward and Lieutenant Colonel AG Butler, DSO [CO of 3rd Field Ambulance], on the intriguing topic, 'The national, moral and physical aspects of VD'. Whether or not the lecture curbed the behaviour of some of the men is unknown,

however, the problem of venereal disease remained to plague the AIF throughout its stay in France.

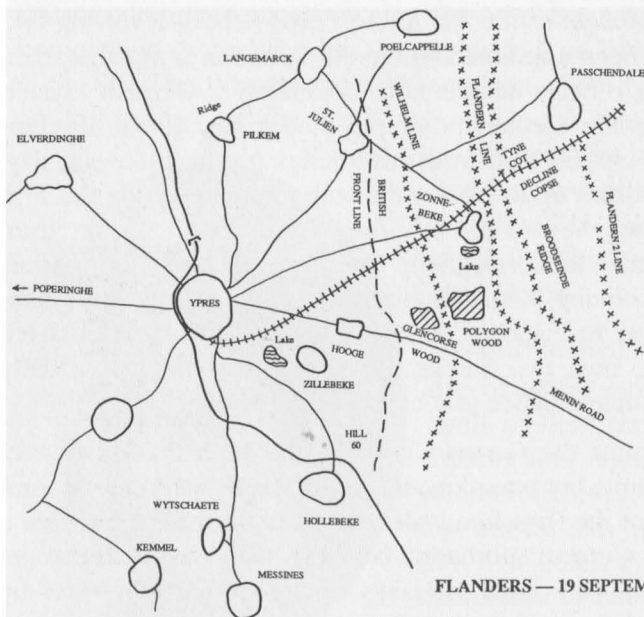
During early July, the battalion continued with the occasional route march as well as participating in special demonstrations of gas and the German *flammenwerfer* or flame-thrower. Some more officer postings occurred including the appointment of Major Tommy Ulrich [ex 6th Battalion] as 2/IC during the absence of Major Eller on leave in England, Captain Traill as OC of B Company, and Lieutenant D Scott, who was well known for the mass of flaming red hair sticking out from his cap, as 2/IC of D Company. Almost a year had passed since the terrible fighting at Pozieres, and on 8th July, Lieutenant Tas Mummery and a party of 60 veterans from the battle marched 18 miles to Pozieres for the unveiling of the memorial. Percy Lay commented that "it was a splendid turnout."

Along with other units of the 1st Division, the 8th Battalion assembled along the Amiens-Albert road on 12th July, to cheer King George V as his entourage passed by. The holiday like atmosphere of the Royal visit set the scene for a competition to find the best trained platoon in the 1st Division. The competition was won by the 3rd Battalion, whose team just eased the 8th Battalion entry into second place. Five days were spent in the Bray Sur Somme training area before the battalion moved to hutted accommodation at Meaulte. It was here that news was received of a bomb accident at the 1st Anzac Corps School involving two young subalterns who had been appointed to the 8th Battalion a month earlier. Apparently the two young officers accidentally detonated a German 'oyster' bomb they were examining. 2nd Lieutenant Grapes died instantly, but his companion, 2nd Lieutenant O Schache died from his injuries on the following day. The battalion sent funeral parties up to Aveluy for both funerals and on the 27th July, the entire battalion marched to Aveluy, then entrained to Castre, from where it marched on to a camp at Hondeghem. Over the next week the soldiers attended courses such as cooking, aerial photography and gas apparatus handling. The unit moved closer to Flanders on 8th August, where the men were billeted in Doulieu for the next five weeks. Route marches became a daily occurrence, in addition to range practice and exercises in the attack.

The British offensive against the German hold on the high ground east of Ypres commenced on 31st July, but was slowed by bad weather and the accompanying mud. The capture of the Passchendaele area would hopefully provide a stepping stone towards the German submarine bases on the coast at Zeebrugge. The First Anzac Corps was to participate in Haig's second offensive at Ypres by attacking with the 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions through Polygon and Glencorse Woods and breaking through the German Flandern Line. On 1st September, Colonel Mitchell briefed his officers on the forthcoming operations in the Ypres salient. On the next day the area occupied by the battalion was unsuccessfully bombed by an enemy aeroplane. Preparations for the offensive were now in full swing, with equipment being checked and replaced where necessary. Eight of the officers had been to the 23rd British Division to inspect a model of Glencorse Wood, which was to be the objective of the 2nd Brigade. On 15th September, the battalion reached Chateau Segard after having camped at Berthien and Renninghelst on the preceding nights.

The proposed offensive against the Germans at Ypres would be undertaken by General Plumer's Second Army, consisting the First and Second Anzac Corps, on 20th September. Contrary to popular belief, lessons had been learned from the earlier battles, and new tactics were to be employed. It was now acknowledged that 1,500 yards was an acceptable day's advance, albeit done by stages, and that the attacks must be on a wide front. The infantry would advance behind a creeping artillery barrage. The initial barrage would fall only 150 yards beyond the start line, and as the troops moved off, the barrage would advance at the

rate of 100 yards in four minutes. Once the advance had gone 200 yards, the barrage would slow to 100 yards in six minutes until the battalions reached their objectives. After waiting for the infantry to consolidate on their objectives, the barrage would again move on. The objectives for the 1st Division included Nonne Bosschen and Glencorse Wood. The latter being the objective of the 2nd Brigade. The objectives had been allocated in the following manner; the first objective would be taken by the 6th Battalion, the second objective by the 5th Battalion, and the third objective by the 7th



and 8th Battalions. The need to rapidly move the follow-up battalions closely behind the leading battalion was prompted by General Walker's concern at the prospect of the usual swift enemy retaliation by its artillery on the front line trenches.

By 8.30 pm on the evening of 19th September, the 8th Battalion had assembled on Zillebeke

Bund in preparation for the advance along tapes to be laid by Sergeant Fred McVicar during the night. The men had been resting for almost two months and were now eager to resume the fight with the Hun. However, the heavy rain quickly churned the ground into mud and slowed the move to the assembly point at Clapham Junction. The front companies of the Eighth soon overtook the rear companies of the 7th Battalion, resulting in some delay, but this was of little consequence to the Eighth as it was not required for the first two phases of the battle. At 5.15 am most of the battalion was well clear of Clapham Junction and following behind the 7th Battalion, but Captain Gerry Evans' rear company was hit by the enemy SOS bombardment just as it arrived at Clapham Junction. Evans was badly wounded, but gallantly refused any assistance as it would still further delay the move to the start line. The CSM, George Harris, then took charge of the company, and with the assistance of Corporal Owen Carroll, led it through the barrage and into position. When the bearers returned they found the mortally wounded Evans, who later died in the 10th Casualty Clearing Station. Percy Lay noted that 'we had lost the best Captain in the AIF.' A fellow officer was even more eloquent in his praise of Evans:

*Gerry was a grand man...I cannot speak highly enough of Jerry's courage and behaviour...The test of a man is to know what his men*



*think of him and Jerry was, to use the boy's own phrase betokening the hall-mark 'A Dinkum Bloke'. Believe me, that is the highest tribute a man can be paid.*



**Capt DG Evans, MC, DOW 20.9.1917.**

One of Evans' platoon commanders provided an emotional tribute to this popular officer:

*At present quite a gloom hangs over the A Company and the Battalion and Brigade over Gerald's death. On the morning of the 20th Gerald was just assembling his company prior to the great attack and was hit by a piece of shell, and he died the same day. When his Military Cross*

*came through the men cheered, and when his captaincy came we were more proud of him than ever. The boys worshipped him...Though he has made the greatest sacrifice, in that he laid down his life for his King, his country and his God, the life he led, the example he set us, will never be forgotten...We have lost our leader, our friend, our brother in arms, but when the men went over the top last Thursday morning they knew what was required of them and they answered the call.*

Casualties from the enemy shelling caused further delays and it became so hard to keep direction that contact was lost with the British battalion on the right. The programme called for the infantry to advance at the rate of 100 yards every four minutes, but the eager Victorians rapidly advanced at a rate that was probably more like 100 yards every minute, rather than the prescribed rate. When the Eighth reached the first objective at Red Line, some of the troops were forced to pull back from Red Line in order to avoid being hit by shells from a rogue 18 pounder which consistently fired short. It was during the initial advance that Lieutenant Rintel was killed.

By the time the second objective had been



**Major JHP Eller, DSO.**



reached contact on the right had been re-established. While waiting for the 5th Battalion to consolidate on Blue Line, the 8th Battalion adopted its attack formation and sheltered in muddy shell holes while the Lewis gunners attempted to keep the enemy's heads down. The battalion was grateful for the two hour pause at Blue Line, as it enabled it to sort itself out following the disastrous start at Clapham Junction. It was not until 9.53 am that the 8th Battalion pushed on to Green Line, the third objective. At Carlisle Farm the attackers came under MG fire from an enemy post, which they quickly captured, largely due to the efforts of Sergeants Charles Stewart and Edward Jones. The Carlisle Farm post yielded a booty of 4 officers, 60 men and 3 MG's. The advance to Green Line was achieved by 10.15 am, due to token resistance and the widespread willingness of the enemy to surrender. During the advance to the third objective, the right hand company, led by Major Eller, came under fire from a pill box that had previously been by-passed. Taking two men with him, Eller attacked the post with grenades and disabled the gun, thus allowing the advance to continue without further threat from the rear. The ferocious Allied barrage was described by Percy Lay as "Hell's own barrage and you would not think a sparrow could have lived through it." When Green Line was reached, a large number of enemy, perhaps totalling 100 or more, were spotted sheltering behind some concrete blockhouses north of Reutelbeek. Just as the forward platoons quickly moved into skirmishing order to attack the blockhouse, the enemy appeared and ran toward the advancing 8th, indicating their desire to surrender. Lay later ruminated on the battle:

*We gained all we were asked to and a little more. It was very amusing to see the way our chaps went into battle. It looked more like a race meeting than a battle... We lost a few slashing good NCO's amongst the gamest and the best was Corporal Hayes who died like a true Briton; also Sergeants Brown and Arnott.*

One enemy MG did provide some resistance, so Lieutenant Leonard Errey with four of his men crept toward the pillbox under intense fire from the enemy. When he got within ten yards of the pill box, the enemy gunner could not depress his gun any further, so Errey shot him. Whereupon the entire garrison of the post surrendered - the CO of the 15th Bavarian Regiment, his adjutant, 30 men and 2 MG's. The sheer audacity of Errey's action, led Colonel Mitchell to recommend Errey for the award of the Victoria Cross. Errey was subsequently awarded the DSO. Many men distinguished themselves during the advance, with the typically courageous actions that distinguish a great battalion from a good battalion. Such men include CSM James Breeze; Sergeants Harold Elliot and Percy Lay; Corporals Albert Battye, Ern Gilmour and Albert Nickel; Lance Corporals Garnet Earles, Bert Ferry, Reuben Hooley, Aubrey Southwell, Alick Teggerth; Privates Albert Baddon, Peter Callinan, John Eva, Albert Greene, David

Mitchell, Charles Morris, James Ryan, Les Scouller and Victor Windsor. A number of the officers also acted with great valour during the attack; Captain Joe Catron (company commander); Lieutenants John Blackburn, Gilbert Lovett (Intelligence Officer), Arthur Finlayson (Signals Officer), Roland Glanville, John Maguire, Clarence Mummery (Adjutant); 2nd Lieutenant Reg Brinsmead (this officer took command when his Company Commander was wounded and successfully led his men onto the objective).

Allen Trevena had returned to the 8th Battalion in July, after spending the previous seven months convalescing from his wounds. He was soon promoted to sergeant, and played a gallant role in the September attack. Although he was wounded in the face whilst his platoon was still in the Assembly Area, once the assault got underway, he led his men against a series of strong points, during which time he was twice wounded, the third wound being to the chest. He was subsequently evacuated as a result of this serious chest wound, and survived to receive the DCM for his courageous leadership.

It is not that often that a soldier gets recommended for the award of the Victoria Cross, but higher authority decided that the actions of Private Melville Grinham, a 20 year old horse groom from Merino, were only worthy of a DCM. The original recommendation read:

*Whilst his Company was held up by machine gun fire Grinham as a scout ahead of his Company advanced alone 200 yards under heavy machine gun fire and shelling captured the machine gun and killed four and captured four of the crew. His action in a critical situation enabled his Company to continue its advance. Later in the day he was reconnoitring in advance of the final objective, where he was severely wounded.*

Some of the particular examples of bravery that deserve a detailed mention include; the stalking and killing of three enemy snipers by Private Richard Robarts; the capture of an enemy pill-box at Black Watch Corner by Sergeant George Peatey who was reputed to have one of the best fighting records in the battalion. The recovery and treatment of casualties was temporarily disrupted when the RMO, Captain Heydon was wounded just before 10 am. However, when Major Willis of the 3rd Field Ambulance realised that Heydon was wound-



**Sgt Allen Trevena, DCM.**



**Troops of the 2nd Brigade advancing through enemy shell fire on 20.9.1917.**

**AWM E 737**

ed, he moved up to the RAP and assumed control of the evacuation process. Willis was assisted by a wounded 8th Battalion stretcher bearer, Private Les Tormey, who refused to be evacuated and assisted with the dressing of the mens' wounds.

The attacks on the enemy pill boxes conjured up visions for Donovan Joynt, of cowboys being attacked by Red Indians, in this case, the Indians being the Australians:

*Around each blockhouse was a party of Australians, firing at the loop holes in the blockhouses from which the Huns were firing out. Disdaining to take cover, some men were standing up full length and firing at the standing position. Soon the marksmen got direct hits through the loop holes and the Hun rifles and machine guns, one by one, ceased firing. The concrete blockhouses were then rushed. The Huns, seeing the rush coming on, in some cases rushed out first with their hands up to surrender. This would not do for some of our fellows - this bad sporting spirit of shooting as long as they were safe and then rushing out expecting mercy. Distracted and mad with fear, the enemy ran here and there, shouting for mercy.<sup>7</sup>*

The opening of the new Ypres offensive was off to a grand start. Most of the work had been done by the Allied artillery, leaving the advancing infantry to

mop up and consolidate. The enemy on this occasion generally appeared to have little stomach for bitter fighting. The lack of resistance prompted Colonel Mitchell to suggest that if the artillery had continued beyond Blue Line, they could have captured the next ridge as it was there "practically for the asking." Another feature of this successful battle was the intensity of the aerial operations. At 1 pm an enemy aircraft was shot down by an Allied fighter, and a half hour later, another enemy 'plane was shot down by MG from the ground. By this time Colonel Mitchell had established his HQ and had also linked up with the units on his flanks. The immediate counter-attack, which was the normal German battle drill, did not eventuate largely due to the overwhelming success of the initial attack, but at 2 pm, parties of enemy soldiers were seen massing in the distance, and it was thought that a belated counter-attack might soon be made. This gave Mitchell some cause for alarm as his troops were still awaiting the replenishment of their stocks of ammunition and bombs. Another problem was the absence of communications between BHQ and the 2nd Brigade. Linesmen had been sent out to repair what were thought to be broken lines, but found all the lines intact. Subsequent investigation showed the fault was with the brigade staff who had failed to correctly attach the telephone terminals. Two linesmen who were conspicuous in their efforts to repair the damaged lines during the battle were Sergeant Ralph Adams and Lance Corporal Patrick Brown. The uncertainty of line communication meant that senior officers relied heavily on the work of runners such as; Privates Harry Eccles and Leslie Locke.



**Major George Heydon (with arm in sling) arriving at the 3rd Field Ambulance's Culvert Relay Post on 20th September. AWM E 711**

The rogue gun which had been firing short throughout the morning claimed another life, when at 2.05 pm, a shell landed at the rear of the concrete bunker occupied by BHQ, killing John Taylor the RSM, who was standing outside the bunker. The enemy parties who had been sighted earlier were soon dispersed by some accurate shooting from the Stokes mortars, and at 6.35 pm the enemy lines were subjected to a heavy bombardment which appeared to deter any counter-attack. By nightfall the front was relatively quiet and Mitchell ordered out protective patrols in front of C and D Companies. One of these patrols led by Corporal Albert Hall, who had earlier been involved in the capture of Fitzclarence Farm, returned just after midnight with the papers taken from a German officer killed by the patrol. Hall had spotted some Germans moving and had challenged them in German, a curious officer came over to investigate, but on finding Hall's Australians, tried to flee and was shot. An hour later, the other patrol brought back a wounded German officer who confirmed that the counter-attack force had been badly hurt by the earlier artillery bombardment.

At 4.30 am, a one hour barrage was laid onto the enemy positions to thwart any notion of a counter-attack. Just after the battalion stood down, BHQ came under MG fire from an enemy pill box sited far on the right flank. This position was then plastered with artillery fire, and some soldiers were seen running away from the pill box. By mid-morning, rations for the battalion had been brought up, and the consolidation of the position continued. An observation post operated by the battalion spotted two enemy batteries firing, and counter-battery fire was soon brought down on to the enemy locations. The relief of the battalion commenced at 8.35 pm, but it was two and a half hours before the 3rd Battalion, which had been shot up during the move up, finally took over the line. The battalion's rapid victory and their short stay in the line prompted one 8th Battalion officer to remark; "Had a good march out. If only every attack could be carried out so cleanly and [followed by] relief so quick, the men would be well content."<sup>8</sup>

On 23rd September, the 8th Battalion arrived in Dickebusch, where the tired troops were greeted with a hot meal and the comfort of tents. The War Diary noted that 'all troops are in excellent spirits.' Reg Johannesen reassured his parents after the battle, "Just a line to let you know that I am alright...It was some stunt I can tell you." Sergeant Ralph Adams wrote a calming letter to his mother on the following day, unaware that he was to lose his life in the next phase of the Allied advance:

*Just a note to let you know all is well - we have just been through an advance and are out resting again. Our stunt was of a very interesting nature and carried us a little over a mile further into the German lines. We encountered several of his sentry posts [pill boxes] but they did not give us much trouble. Starting at 5 o'clock in the morning we reached our final objective by 11 o'clock. We captured a number of*

*prisoners also several MG's. The advance was full of interest all the way and we never experienced anything like serious opposition. Excepting for the light drizzling rain the night we went in, the weather was perfect though perhaps a trifle cold.*

The somewhat easy victory was not achieved without fearful cost, 4 officers and 40 men had been killed, 6 men died of wounds, 166 were wounded and 13 were missing. The battalion's revised list of 59 men killed in action, was the highest single days loss during the entire Great War, eclipsing the casualties of Pozieres. Major Eller, the battalion 2/IC later reviewed the operations and listed a number of observations including: 'There was a tendency for some of the troops to crowd too closely together; the pace of the barrage between the second and third objectives was too slow as it permitted some of the enemy field guns to escape; coloured smoke shells were required on each objective.' Eller also held strong views on the wayward gun which had caused so much trouble during the advance:

*One 18 pounder fired short on an angle throughout the action and was short of all guns by 500 yards and despite all messages, could not be located and was still firing when we were relieved. No one would claim it. Surely some liaison Officer should know every gun which fires on our front, instead of one gun causing endless casualties by apparently shooting without direction.*

The first two days of October were given over as rest days, but on the evening of 2nd October, the 8th Battalion moved from Chateau Segard back to a support position on Anzac Ridge, ready to embark on the next phase of the Allied offensive, which unbeknown to the battalion would produce a casualty list similar to the battle just won.

#### NOTES - CHAPTER 7

1. Bean, op cit, vol iv, p20.
2. Asprey, R. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AT WAR. p305.
3. Haig, D. DESPATCHES. p84.
4. Asprey, op cit, p305.
5. Bean, op cit, vol iv, p526.
6. Joynt, BREAKING THE GROUND FOR THE REST. p117.
7. Ibid, p128-129.
8. Bean, op cit, p790.



**Capt Joe Catron, MC.**

## SONNET TO ONE DEPARTING

*You who will leave tomorrow for the Somme  
To fight the cursed Teutons of the Kaiser;  
You who are captain, brave, a chief, a man  
(I know the story - I was at the Yser!):  
Through you, the Germans will be captured - how,  
God knows! - three winters have we seen -  
Finish them off, these bandits, crush the Boche,  
Till their last downfall in our meadows green.  
Sanctify England's glorious hour of pride -  
Throughout the world resounding far and wide -  
Australia sends her far-renowned contingent!  
One can survive the Somme; remember, friend,  
A dear heart waits, there in the far-off land  
For to the bravest, Fortune is indulgent!*

*This poem was written by a Frenchman, Pierre Kol,  
and dedicated to his friend Captain Traill.*



## CHAPTER 8

# BROODSEINDE

*All who were left surrendered to us:  
2/Lt Percy LAY.*

Following the successful, but costly operations by the 4th and 5th Divisions which led to the capture of Polygon Wood and breached the Flanders Line on 26th -28th September, the next stage of the Allied offensive was to capture the high ground of Broodseinde Ridge to the south of Passchendaele. The German positions along Broodseinde Ridge had dominated the Allied salient at Ypres since 1915, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was determined to pry Broodseinde Ridge from enemy hands at almost any price. The two earlier victories were but precursors to the main event -the capture of Broodseinde Ridge. The attack would be made by a total of 12 divisions on a front of 13 kilometres, with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Australian Divisions together with the New Zealand Division in the centre of the attacking line. The fickle Belgian spring rains had not interfered with the operations to date, and it was hoped that any substantial rain would hold off for some weeks.

On the eve of the attack (3rd October) the Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant Len Errey, DSO, MC, and his men laid out the white marker tape on the ground. All the officers and NCO's were taken over the first part of the marked route to ensure that they were well prepared for the impending attack. The battalion moved off from its trenches on Anzac Ridge at 1 am, and had reached the assembly area by 2.26 am, by which time a light drizzle of rain had commenced. During the move up, Lieutenant John Maguire and two men were killed during a brief enemy bombardment. Zero hour was designated as 6 am, and the troops had to quietly wait in the dark, knowing full well that they were sitting targets if the enemy bombarded the area. This fear became a reality, when at 5.30 am, the enemy shelled the rear trenches, causing some consternation among the waiting infantry. Despite the heavy shelling, the troops had to remain quiet, in order not to alert the enemy to the imminent attack. The shelling took a heavy toll, with three of the officers being killed - Captains Rudolph Kirsch and John Davidson, and the Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant Errey, who had earlier laid out the tapes. The War Diary notes with some pride that 'this was one of the severest tests of the operation...but the troops stood their ground with great fortitude anxiously awaiting zero hour.'

The Australian objective, code-named Red Line, lay a brief 150 yards below the crest of the low ridge line of Broodseinde, and was to be attacked by the 2nd Brigade on the left and the 1st Brigade on the right. At 6 am the 8th Battalion moved forward under the cover of the Australian artillery barrage, but soon ran into enfilading fire from an enemy MG located on the right flank. The going was very difficult as the ground was marshy, also the Germans had spent two years thoroughly wiring the area. The supporting barrage behind which the 8th Battalion advanced was significantly less than was expected which prompted one officer to remark that it was "hard to say if it was our barrage or odd shells falling short."<sup>1</sup>

As the battalions moved across the Start Line, the Australians were surprised to be confronted by a German infantry attack commencing at the same time. The German attack was promptly broken up by the quick thinking Australians who soon put the 212th Regiment to flight. Percy Lay noted, "We had some great fighting and beat him badly." With the momentum of the advance barely faltering, the leading companies, A on the left and B on the right, were forced to swing round both flanks of Romulus and Remus Woods, and then reform their line after by-passing the woods now bereft of trees due to the shelling. Whenever a cluster of pill boxes and nearby shell holes provided opposition, they were outflanked and then charged. The wet, marshy ground around Remus



**L/Cpl John Swain, DCM, KIA  
25.8.1918**

Wood so impeded the attack, that Private Arthur Roberts decided to outflank the wood. After siting his section, he made a single handed assault on the front of Remus Wood, while his section successfully skirted around the flank and attacked the enemy from the rear. All members of the small garrison were then either shot or bayoneted. In a similar instance on the right flank, Lance Corporal John Swain moved through the artillery barrage, outflanked an enemy post and then silenced two MG's, thus allowing his men to advance and overcome the enemy pill boxes.

As the first wave of the 8th Battalion advanced, it was accompanied by the MG Officer, Lieutenant Arthur 'Sammy' Temple. When the attack was slowed by fire from a pill box, Temple successfully attacked the gun with grenades. When A Company became temporarily leaderless, Temple led the rest of the company toward the objec-

tive. Once A Company was stabilised, Temple then assumed a certain ubiquity by taking messages through an enemy barrage, and then acting as Adjutant.

The tremendous exhilaration of the morning's attack was described by Donovan Joynt:

*Coming to a wood in very wet and marshy ground, we skirted it and made towards a line of trenches on the ridge...gradually we worked our way forward until on the right we noticed some of our men already on the top. This was the signal for a general rush and the ridge was overrun by our chaps. Our barrage had hardly lifted, but our men had now got their blood up and nothing could withstand them. With bayonets down, our men charged ahead. No need to lead them now. Up the slope towards the top of the ridge they charged. My sergeant [Sergeant Ira Gunn, DCM] was shouting something to me - the noise of the battle was terrific. "What is it you want, sergeant?" I yelled, "What is it?" He yelled back at me. "One minute of this is worth a lifetime of ordinary life, isn't it, sir!"<sup>2</sup>*

The tactics used by the 8th in dealing with the pill boxes were to outflank and surround the posts, while leaving sufficient room for the two support companies, C and D to pass through. Once the pill boxes were captured with the free use of bomb and bayonet, the advance was resumed by A and B Companies. During the advance two of the A Company officers, Lieutenant George Johansen and Harold Ross, MM, were killed by shells, and all the other A Company officers wounded. The first elements of the 8th Battalion crossed Red Line at 6.30 am, but elsewhere along the attacking front, stubborn enemy resistance meant that the objective was not reached until 7.20 am. Early in the advance, Lieutenant Frank Tickle came under fire from Remus Wood on the right flank. Tickle halted his men in some shell holes, moved around to the flank and silenced the enemy MG. When his men again came under fire from another MG, Tickle fearlessly charged forward at the head of his men, and stormed the enemy post killing all the occupants.



**Lt FWT Tickle, MC.**

As the battalion paused to reorganise, a number of enemy shells fell in the midst of the battalion causing a number of casualties. Three officers were wounded [Lieutenants Daly, Poynton and Stubbs] and Captain Traill placed Lieutenant Glanville in charge of the now officerless company. Glanville was

1ST ANZAC CORPS, B.E.F.,

FRANCE,

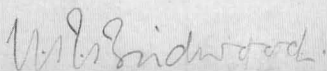
28th October, 1917.

Dear Traill,

This is a line to congratulate you most heartily upon the D.S.O., which has been awarded to you for your conspicuous gallantry and good service during the operations at Broodseinde on the 4th October. I know that at an early stage of the advance, in which you commanded the right company, the senior company commander became a casualty, when you immediately took command of the whole line, which was later held up by the direct fire of a 77 c.m. gun. You then worked your way under heavy machine gun fire to a flank, and single-handed attacked the gun crew, killing five with your revolver, and capturing the gun. Your splendid action not only saved many lives, but allowed the line to advance, and thus obviated a very critical situation. I know, too, that you displayed great ability and resource in the consolidation of the final objective, and throughout set a fine example to your men by your coolness and courage under heavy fire.

Thank you so much for your fine soldierly conduct, which has well merited the distinction you have gained, and with good wishes.

Yours sincerely,



**The letter of congratulations sent by  
General Birdwood to Major Traill following  
the award of the DSO.**

soon killed by a shell, so Traill then placed Lieutenant Percy Lay in command. It was at first thought that the shells were from the Australian guns, until Traill shrewdly observed the flash of an enemy 77mm gun on the Becelaere-Wervicq road. Deducing that the gun was firing over open sights, Traill immediately warned the adjacent 24th Battalion of the situation, and decided to attack the battery. Accompanied by Lieutenants Frank Hickson, Percy Lay and Percy Waters, Captain Traill and his men approached the two field guns which, having seen the approaching Australians, stopped firing. The German pill boxes then opened with MG fire on Traill's party, supported by other defenders occupying nearby trenches and a large crater. Whilst his Lewis gunners kept the enemy ducking for cover, Traill, Waters and

three other men crept along a trench leading to the most southern gun, while Hickson, Lay and a few men including Private John Tehan, approached the second gun. The two parties managed to get so close to the guns that when they were spotted by the defenders as they charged, the grenades were thrown way over their heads and exploded harmlessly behind them. The occupants of the pill box, which was found to be the artillery command post, showed a white flag through a trap door, but little mercy was shown to the hapless enemy. Between them, Traill and Hickson accounted for nine enemy with their revolvers, while Lay used both bomb and bayonet with deadly results.

Percy Waters, who had already been blown up and buried earlier in the advance, now found his revolver to be empty so he resorted to a bayonet to subdue the gun crew. Some of the Germans made a run for cover and the Victorians standing upright, fired from the shoulder as though at a shooting gallery. One stout German officer managed to run some distance before being finally brought down. A leather satchel bulging with papers, was retrieved from the HQ bunker and immediately sent back to brigade HQ for inspection. Percy Lay was awarded the Military Cross for this action, which Lay described as "a great fight for a field gun but after about three quarters of an hour we beat them. This was at close quarters. It was a fierce bomb fight. All who were left surrendered to us." Lay's MC citation concluded that; 'The splendid example of this gallant officer saved many a critical situation.'

At 7.10 am, a large group of enemy soldiers were seen assembling and moving south from Broodseinde, and the 8th Battalion signallers, commanded by Lieutenant Arthur Finlayson, using their Lucas lamps were able to transmit this information to the rear. Two of the signallers who particularly distinguished themselves during the battle were Lance Corporals Tom Belfield and Lance Kaye. Within a short time an artillery bombardment of the area soon caused the enemy to disperse. Once the first objective had been captured, BHQ moved to Retaliation Farm, from where telephone communications were soon established to each of the companies. The consolidation of Red Line was completed by 7.30 am, at a cost to the 8th Battalion of 201 casualties, including 56 men killed in action. The captured booty included four 77mm field guns, five HMG's, six LMG's, one trench mortar, two bomb machines, a large quantity of ammunition and 300 prisoners, including 11 officers, mostly from the 5th Guard Grenadier Regiment. Meanwhile, the 6th and 7th Battalions had successfully captured the second objective at Celtic Wood. With Blue Line now in Australian hands. The entire Australian line was now ordered to dig-in under the cover of a protective artillery barrage as any spontaneous advances could not be adequately supported.

When Chaplain Booth arrived at the RAP to assist the RMO, the first man that he saw was the Orderly Room Sergeant, "poor old Bill Scorer". Lying next to Scorer was Lieutenant Bill Goodwin, who was described by Booth as "one of the most courageous officers" of the 8th Battalion. "Bill Scorer seemed cheerful but we hold very little hope for him, while poor old Goodwin has no chance. We looked him over, he was quite unconscious." [Goodwin died that day, Scorer died two weeks later] With the assistance of Private Eric Baglin, Booth dispensed cups of hot cocoa to the wounded men, but when the waiting patients totalled about 50 men, the RMO asked Booth if he would assist by applying field dressings, splints or bandages. Booth entered into his new role with enthusiasm, even to the extent of completing the documentation by forging the RMO's signature. [Booth was subsequently awarded the Military Cross, and in 1942 was appointed Archbishop of Melbourne].

The step by step eradication of the enemy pill boxes, required unflinching soldiers prepared to face death, and in this respect the 8th Battalion was not found wanting. The battle for Broodseinde saw countless acts of heroism performed by men such as: Sergeants Tom Anderson, Ira Gunn, Bill Scorer and Robert Thompson; Corporal Harold Dyer; Lance Corporal Fred Goodland, John Swain and Stan Young; Privates Frank Asker, Vincent Geard, Les Haddon, Les Kettle, Francis Murcott, James Murray, Charles Ryan and Henry Tyrell. The indispensable and heroic teams of battalion runners who maintained communication within the battalion during the battle, were organised by Lance Corporal AGH Woods, and one of the outstanding company runners was Private Ern Smith.

The fruits of the morning attacks along the entire British line meant that the Germans had been evicted from one of their key defensive positions at Ypres. The loss of their front line trenches at Broodseinde Ridge came at a heavy cost to the Germans, mainly due to the improved combination of the Allied artillery creeping barrages and sensible, staged infantry advances. Regained mastery of the air by the RFC, denied the enemy the necessary battlefield intelligence with which to direct counter-attacks. Charles Bean rightly claims, that by noon on 4th October, the British forces on the Western Front 'stood face to face with the possibility of decisive success.'<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately, the advent of heavy rain precluded any further quick British victories due to the unbelievably muddy conditions. The battle for Passchendaele dragged on for almost five weeks, before the position was finally captured by the Canadians on 10th November. Rather than being in a position of strength from the autumn victories, Haig was now faced with the prospect of a German attack on the enlarged and vulnerable Ypres salient, an event which finally took place in April 1918. Nonetheless, although Haig conceded that the Third Battle of Ypres had taken 'almost superhuman exertions' by his troops, he remained 'satisfied with the results which have been achieved...and the ultimate destruction of the enemy's field forces has been brought appreciably nearer.'<sup>4</sup>

By the night of 4th October, the strongly held Australian line was well able to resist the expected enemy counter-attacks, but these failed to materialise due to the heavy losses sustained by the enemy defenders earlier that day. Shortly after midnight, the 8th Battalion was deluged by an enemy artillery barrage, and sustained a number of casualties, all of whom were evacuated before dawn. Captain Patrick O'Shea<sup>5</sup> had established his RAP in a captured pill box, but when the RAP became congested with casualties, O'Shea moved forward and dressed the men's wounds out in the open. Along with some bearers including Privates John Pearce, Henry Todd and Arthur Wilson, O'Shea searched the shell holes for more casualties. Once their wounds were dressed, the men were carried back to the RAP. Among the fatal casualties of that day, was acting CSM Fred Ballerum, an engineer from New South Wales, who was by nature, a military adventurer. In 1900, Ballerum served as a bugler during the Boxer Rebellion in China. When

war broke out in 1914, he joined the Australian Naval & Military Expeditionary Force to German New Guinea. Shortly after his return to Australia, Ballerum again volunteered for active service and was posted to the 8th Battalion as a reinforcement.



**A/CSM FCW Ballerum**  
**KIA 4.10.1917**

Fresh rations, water and ammunition were brought up to the trenches during the night, largely due to the efforts of RSM Milton Littlewood, Lance Corporal George Scott and Private Albert Attwood. Scott was the driver of a pair of horses bringing up rations, when the team bolted during a barrage. Scott raced after his team, and on finding them, he again brought them up to the firing line and delivered his stores. Welcome reinforcements to the unit were two teams of Lewis gunners from the 1st Pioneer Battalion. The Australian domination of the battlefield permitted the 8th Battalion to be relieved by the 9th Battalion on the afternoon of 5th October. The unit then marched to a series of dugouts located at China Wall, where the troops relieved the 6th Battalion. Over the next few days, most members of the battalion were engaged on working parties at Westhoek Crossroads, or as carrying parties for the 3rd Brigade. Relief from the labouring tasks finally arrived when the battalion was

relieved by the 58th Battalion on 9th October, and moved out to Renninghelst.

The emotional impact of the war on Australian society is hard to imagine, but just think for a moment what the reaction would have been in the Marling family home in Port Fairy, when official news arrived advising that their two sons, Farnell, aged 29, and James, aged 25, had both been killed in action on 4th October. Such losses within one family were not uncommon in the AIF, as brothers often enlisted, and in some cases, fathers and sons enlisted.

Reg Johanesen had by this time returned to B Company and was wounded during the consolidation phase. He wrote to his parents from the 26th General Hospital at Etaples:

*I got a letter from you a few hours before we hopped out. It was the funniest place I have ever received a letter, we were in a little bit of trench getting shelled like hell and it was passed to me. A couple of*



*hours later we got our rum issue and rations and moved up to the front line...After about a quarter of an hour of [the enemy barrage] our barrage came down and over we went with the best of luck...as soon as they saw us they dropped their rifles and bombs and gave themselves up. The brutals were running out of their Pill Boxes and giving themselves up. One Hun came out of a dugout with his hands up and when one of our chaps got near, the Hun threw a bomb and then yelled for mercy but! \_\_\_\_ I got a nice souvenir from one of the prisoners, it was a silver watch, they will give anything away, they are so pleased to be taken prisoner.*

On 17th October, the battalion moved up to Halifax Camp located near Dickebusch. Three days later, Lieutenant Tas Mummery was killed while moving about in the forward area. His death prompted Percy Lay to comment that Mummery was "about the finest officer in the AIF. His death caused quite a gloom over the whole battalion."

Harry May wrote to his sister a few days after the Broodseinde battle:

*Doug's death [DG May, brother of Harry May, DOW 21.9.1917] would come as a shock to you Bess. I hope all his letters and pocket book get home safely. They will send them from the CCS. We ought to be thankful for small mercies. Some of the chaps that went that day were not found. So could not be buried in that wild of No Man's Land. Arch [a brother in 14th Battalion] was getting a fine cross made and later on we may arrange about a stone. Perhaps this is rough comfort Bess, but in this blood stained country we are continually hardened against these things, it's part of a soldiers life.*

After a brief spell in the infantry barracks at Ypres, the 8th Battalion, marched out to Westhoek Ridge on the morning of 23rd October, where it took over from the 15th Battalion. After waiting for a hot meal to be brought up by transport, the unit then entered the front line, finally taking over from the 14th Battalion. The enemy shelled the trenches during the relief causing eight casualties, but by 7.50 pm, C and D Companies occupied the left and right of the battalion line. The loss of the main defensive line provoked frequent intense and violent artillery bombardments from the Germans, and on the night of 24th October, a German patrol was surprised by one of the battalion's forward posts, and one member of the patrol captured. The prisoner who was from the 607th Regiment, was later escorted back to the Prisoner of War cage. This enemy activity led to the patrolling of No Man's Land by several officer led patrols during the night. Although one of the patrols came under fire from an enemy post located at Decline Copse, no casualties were suffered. The weather was now so bad, that the most important things to the soldiers of both sides were to stay out of the

mud and keep dry. As most of the men in the forward companies were without overhead cover, any attempts to stay dry and warm were rather futile, particularly as the mud was often knee deep.



**Officers and men of the 8th Battalion sheltering near a pill box during a barrage on Railway Wood, 26.10.1917. The four officers are seated at the left of the photo. L-R; \_\_, Lt Donovan Joynt, Capt Alex Campbell, 2nd Lt Percy Lay.**

**AWM E1073**

The members of the battalion Transport Section had a particularly harrowing task as they drove their supply wagons along the muddy tracks, often under shell fire. Sometimes the impassable tracks required stores to be brought up by a pack-train of horses. One of these pack-trains was caught in a barrage of shells, Driver Patrick Suhan was wounded, the horse that he was riding was killed and the remainder of the pack-train stampeded. The wounded driver then chased one of his horses across the shell holes until he caught it and led it to the stores dump, where he collapsed from loss of blood. Sergeant Tom Birch was involved in a similar incident. His horses also stampeded, and two of his drivers were wounded. Birch got his two casualties to the safety of a nearby pill-box, then set out to find his horses. He was forced to shoot two of the badly injured animals, but then collected the balance of the pack-train and continued on to the rations dump.

The trying weather conditions meant that the stretcher bearers had to struggle through the mud with heavy loads, usually while under fire. Four bearers who distinguished themselves during this period in the trenches were Corporal Alex Ferguson, Lance Corporal Tom Potter, Privates Martin Knudsen and Herbert



**Pte Herbert Bennett,  
KIA 25.10.1917**

Jenkins. The exemplary work performed by the stretcher bearers can be illustrated by the story of Private Hugh Slattery. A group of nine men came under heavy shell fire, resulting in three men being killed and six wounded. Slattery then led his stretcher bearers out to assist the wounded, but all of his bearers soon became casualties. Slattery then continued alone, dressed the wounds of the six men, and then without any assistance, carried each casualty back to safety. A less fortunate bearer was Private Herbert Bennett, who, after carrying in wounded throughout the night of 25th October, was killed by a HE shell while waiting at the C Company HQ located at the sunken road where it crossed the Ypres railway line.

On the following night a patrol captured a soldier from the 49th Regiment, who claimed that he was lost. The Canadian Corps now took over the Second Anzac Corps sector in preparation for a three stage attack on Passchendaele. The first attack was to be launched by the 4th Canadian Division, assisted by a company of the 6th Battalion on the right flank. By about 7 am on 26th October, the Victorians captured the Keiberg railway cutting, taking about 70 prisoners and six MG's. The 6th Battalion party then dug in just beyond Decline Copse, while an advanced post of the 8th Battalion brought in two prisoners from the 13th Regiment. Later in the afternoon the enemy brought down heavy fire upon the Canadians, who abandoned their gains and retreated to their original trenches, forcing the 6th Battalion to also pull back from what was now an utterly untenable position. The commander of the Canadian 4th Division was at this time unaware that his troops had withdrawn, and unjustly blamed the 6th Battalion for the abandonment of its gains. The situation was finally clarified when Lieutenant Percy Lay led a patrol out to Decline Copse and confirmed that the Germans had re-established themselves in that area. The War Diarist noted that 'the Canadians on our left seemed to be disorganised, a number of men wandering into our lines.' Percy Lay was even more forthright in his comments following his visit to the Canadian HQ:

*They were in a hopeless muddle. There were no officers and they did not even know where their front was. Their HQ was sending all sorts of false reports back. They did not like it when I asked them to come out and have a look at their position.*

The unit was relieved by the 6th Battalion during the night of 27th October, and returned to Anzac Ridge, with one company occupying a position on Westhoek Ridge. The bad weather continued unabated, resulting in numerous cases of 'trench foot'. Heavy enemy shelling with HE and gas resulted in seven casualties. When it was relieved on the 31st October by the 9th Battalion, the battalion had during its short stint suffered 22 men killed, 62 wounded, 7 gassed, and had 78 men sick. During the past six weeks, the battalion had suffered 168 fatal casualties, or almost a quarter of the battalion's strength. Although the casualties of late October were not as heavy as the two preceding battles, the situation brought out the latent courage that existed in so many members of the 8th Battalion. The enemy shelling constantly blew in or damaged the front line posts, and on two separate occasions Lance Corporal John Pinchen and Private Jim Kittson were buried while repairing the damaged posts, yet both men immediately resumed their hazardous, but essential work of repairing their posts. In another instance Private Jim Pollock was in charge of a Lewis gun post. These posts were usually very exposed and vulnerable to enemy fire, and when his post was blown in and the other members of the post wounded, Pollock repaired his Lewis gun and continued firing. Although suffering from a minor wound and the effects of gas, Pollock chose to remain at his post until the battalion was relieved. Mention should also be made of the fine work done by the runners, and in particular Privates Clem Henry and Francis Philp, who both delivered their despatches after being buried by enemy shells.



**T/Sgt R Keogh,  
KIA 28.10.1917. AWM H6359**

The battalion once again settled in at Chateau Segard, where it was reorganised following the arrival of 165 reinforcements. After several days rest, the 8th Battalion undertook a series of foot-blistering marches, arriving at Desvres on 17th November. Opportunity was provided to take hot baths, blankets were disinfected, and a canteen established for the troops. The officers even held a dance which was attended by the nursing sisters from the 2nd Australian General Hospital, and described 'as a very enjoyable evening.' At the end of



**Men of the 8th and 6th Battalions near Railway Wood, Ypres sector, 28.10.1917.  
AWM E1071**

November, Major Ulrich returned to the 6th Battalion, and Major Eller assumed temporary command of the battalion during the absence of Colonel Mitchell on leave. Frequent competitions between the battalions fostered intense unit rivalry, and the 8th Battalion team was victorious in the Brigade Cross-Country Run. By 11th December, the unit was once again on the move, arriving at Kemmel Huts on 13th December, and moving into the line on the next day, where it took over from the 58th Battalion in the Wyschaete area. There was little enemy activity, but Private Patrick Hoare was shot in the chest and killed by MG fire on 14th December, as he was bringing up rations from the rear trenches. On the following night there was a light fall of snow, and the daring Lieutenant Percy Lay took out a patrol into No Man's Land, where he captured two Germans, who claimed that they had escaped from Boulougne and were attempting to reach their own lines.

Just before dawn on the morning of 17th December, a German fighting patrol of 16 men from the 153rd IR and the 4th Pioneer Battalion, which had been sent to reconnoitre the 8th Battalion's No 13 post, decided to immediately attack the B Company post rather than waiting until the following morning. The enemy quickly overwhelmed the post, capturing five men from No 7 Platoon, and a Lewis gun. As the Germans and their prisoners were returning to the enemy lines, the party came under MG fire from two parties from the 7th and 8th Battalions, and in the melee, several of the Australians escaped, taking with them the Lewis gun and five prisoners, including two officers, while seven mem-

bers of the enemy patrol were killed and the remainder wounded. After the Australians returned to their lines just before 6 am, Lieutenant Reg Brinsmead led out a patrol to search for two missing Australians - Lance Corporal Les Armstrong and Private James Bell. While scouring No Man's Land for their missing coppers, Brinsmead and Lance Corporal Harold Gray were both killed by an enemy sniper. Les Armstrong recalled the enemy raid. "We were surprised and retaliated with bombs. They quickly overpowered us and took us prisoners." The other man captured was Private Bell, who had just joined B Company and did not even know the name of his Platoon Sergeant:

*I was on outpost duty during the day. There were five men on the post and our instructions were to keep our heads low. We did not see the enemy approach and were taken prisoners at about 8.30 am. The enemy patrol numbered about 20 and we did not have a chance to defend ourselves.*

One incident worthy of mention, involved a mule team with an engineers' pontoon wagon which was carting material to the front line. At one stage the mules stampeded and headed straight for the enemy lines. This provoked enemy shell and MG fire which in turn knocked the driver out of his saddle. Sergeant Allan McColl was in charge of a working party, and when he saw the runaway wagon, he at once gave chase. After being dragged for many yards, he stopped the runaway team, but was hit in the body by a bullet. Despite his serious wound, McColl hung on to the traces until help arrived.

Christmas Day 1917, was spent in the trenches, with the only sign of festivity being the issue of plum puddings. Three nights later a white clad German patrol of the 153rd IR, reached an outlying post where it met an 8th Battalion patrol similarly clad in white overalls. The enemy party was scattered by MG fire from another of the battalion posts and suffered some casualties, but managed to capture Lance Corporal Robert Weekes. The bright moonlight seriously inhibited a search for Weekes or any German casualties. The 8th Battalion was relieved by the 2nd Battalion at the end of December, with B and C Companies being billeted at Lindenhoeck, A and D Companies at Irish House and BHQ at Kemmel. 1917 had seen the 8th Battalion engage in a series of major and minor actions culminating in the two major advances at the Ypres Salient, and although the men were still in high spirits, the rain, cold and mud had left the men 'very stale', particularly after their last sixteen days in the trenches.

#### NOTES - CHAPTER 8

1. Bean, op cit, vol iv, p845.
2. Joynt, BREAKING THE ROAD FOR THE REST. p 139-140.
3. Bean, op cit. p877.
4. Haig, D. DESPATCHES. p135.
5. Captain O'Shea temporarily replaced Captain Heydon who was wounded on 20.9.1917.

## CHAPTER 9

# THE RACE FOR THE CHANNEL PORTS

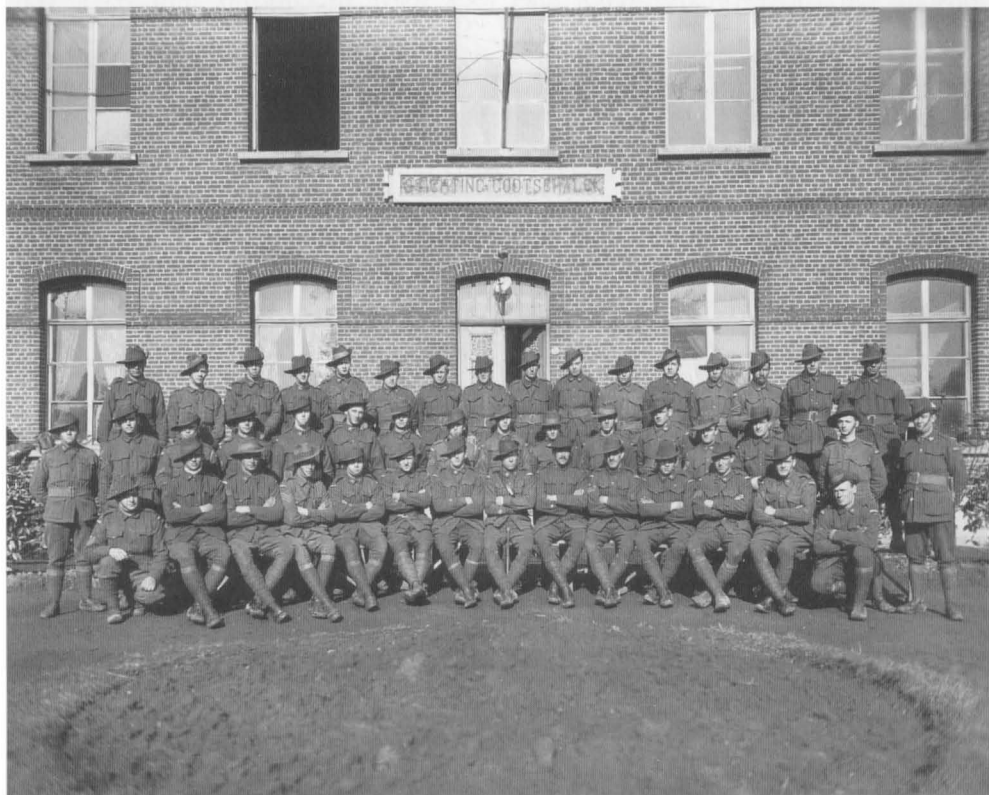
*Every position must be held to the last man:  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas HAIG.*

As the members of the 8th Battalion marched out on New Year's Day 1918, to work on the reconstruction of Prince Rupert's old dugouts, few men would have predicted that 1918 would subject the battalion to more crises than at any time since the fearful battle of Pozieres. It now appeared that the war was not likely to go much beyond 1918, as the Allies were having difficulties in replacing losses, the French were still recovering from the army mutinies, and the reduced flow of reinforcements from Australia meant that the proud AIF battalions were now operating at a significantly reduced strength. By mid 1918, some of the AIF battalions were disbanded, in an effort to at least maintain the remaining battalions at an acceptable strength. On the enemy side, the German army had suffered heavy losses throughout 1917, while the home front was reeling from severe rationing and threat of revolution. The prospect of an enormous fresh army arriving from America during 1918, meant that unless a successful offensive could be launched before the arrival of the Americans, Germany was doomed to defeat. Although they had an army of five million men, the Germans were now outnumbered by the Allies in the key areas of artillery, aircraft and tanks. Both the Germans and the British had been forced to reduce the number of battalions in their divisions from 12 down to 9. The one bright prospect for the Germans was the release of 61 divisions from the Eastern Front, following the collapse of Russia and the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on 15th December 1917. The movement of these divisions to the Western Front would give Hindenberg and Ludendorff a temporary advantage, albeit only until the arrival of the Americans. Therefore, any German offensive must take place in the early part of 1918.

Meanwhile, the entire battalion was engaged on construction duties under the supervision of the 1st Pioneer Battalion, until relieved by the 7th Battalion on 8th January. For the next week the battalion was housed in Nissen huts at Rossignol camp, from where large work parties from three companies ventured out into the severe cold to work under the guidance of the Pioneers. In January, each Australian Division was asked to provide a small quota of officers and senior NCO's to proceed to Mesopotamia as part of 'Dunsterforce'. Two men



were chosen from the 8th Battalion; Percy Lay and Sergeant William Carson, a member of the original battalion, who had on many occasions demonstrated his ability as a patrol leader. CEW Bean described the men selected as being the 'cream of the cream of Australian regimental leaders.'<sup>1</sup> On 13th January, Lay transferred to 'Dunsterforce'; "Said goodbye to the old Battalion. I was very sorry to leave after having such a good run with it. Also left behind some of the best pals a chap could ever have."



**NCO'S of the 8th Battalion at Locre, 21 February 1918. AWM E 1823**

On 16th January, the battalion moved up to the front, relieving the 10th Battalion at Wulverghem, and then the 12th Battalion in the line. The route was taken via wet, swampy trenches and Private John Maxwell was killed during the move. Little action occurred during this tour, and on 23rd January, the unit returned to Wulverghem huts after being relieved by the 12th Battalion. The extremely light casualties led Chaplain Joseph Booth to surmise that this was due to an unspoken agreement between both sides of the trenches, "if you fire we fire, if you don't fire we don't fire." The seemingly endless days of working parties did not cease until the 8th Battalion marched to new billets at Doncaster Camp at Locre on the morning of 29th January. The cold weather demanded additional rations to sustain the men, but the QM noted that so much of the

unit's bread ration was broken on arrival, that he had been forced to reduce the daily issue by 43%. The vegetable issue was 75%, but the fresh meat issue was only 55% of quota, which meant that the difference had to be made up by issuing bully beef. Despite the shortfall in rations, the period spent at Locre was a happy one, with the battalion football team beating each of its sister battalions and the 2nd Artillery Brigade in football. The football successes were capped off when the team defeated the 2nd Brigade HQ team to win the brigade championship. On 2nd February, Major Eller took leave to England, and Major Traill took over as 2/IC of the 8th Battalion.



**The officers of the 8th Battalion, photographed 20.2.1918. Front row, L-R; Capt Campbell, Capt Blackman, Lt Fenton, Major Eller, Lt Col JW Mitchell, Major Traill, Lt Temple, Capt Freeman. Centre row; Lts Andrewarthur, Bourke, Wales, Perkins, Foote, Joynt, Hudson, \_\_, Young, \_\_, Claridge. Rear row; Lts Finlayson, S Young, Pitt, Tickell, Dowling, Woodhouse, Evans, Anderson. AWM E 1811**

The impact of the extremely cold weather was reduced by the use of coal fires in the huts, but this commodity was too often in short supply. At one stage, an unsuspecting British colonel ordered the 8th Battalion to mount a guard over a coal dump. Chaplain Booth later provided a forthright view of the prevailing ethos of the 8th Battalion:

*There is no sense of property rights in the Australian Army and the result is that the men have a blind eye and we have as much coal as*

*we want. They deserve to lose the the lot when they trust the 8th Battalion to mind anything that has any personal value, because the motto of the battalion runs 'what we have we hold.' I believe it is the boast of the battalion that it has never lost an inch of territory which it once held.*

Locre provided a restful break for the battalion, with the major events being the provision of 373 pairs of socks by the 2nd Brigade Comforts Fund, and a series of group photos taken at the Locre Hospice in late February. Two days later, 6 officers and 152 men were sent to Tilques to attend a special musketry course. The battalion band was supplemented by two bagpipers just in time to lead the entire battalion on a route march to the Divisional football ground, where the 8th Battalion secured the Divisional title by defeating the 1st Pioneer Battalion. On 28th February, the battalion marched to La Clytte to relieve the 1st Battalion, but at 6.30 pm, Colonel Mitchell received word for the battalion to remain on a moments notice to move, as it was feared that the enemy may attack. As it turned out, nothing further eventuated, and the unit spent an uneventful night at La Clytte, before moving to Dezon Camp on 1st March. Most of the men were engaged each day on the construction of the Second Line defences in anticipation of a German offensive. A popular appointment during this time was that of CQMS William F Brotherton to Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant [RQMS]. The threat of renewed enemy air activity resulted in the battalion being issued with two additional Lewis guns for use as anti-aircraft weapons. Colonel Mitchell attended a Senior Officer conference held at Norbecourt, but the deteriorating military situation caused all leave to Paris to be cancelled on 8th March. While the battalion continued to provide daily working parties in which seven men were wounded, a raiding party under the command of Lieutenant Tickle commenced training for an unspecified mission. On 17th March, there was a medal presentation ceremony at which seven members of the battalion received medals. One of the men wounded in an early morning enemy bombardment of 19th March, was Private Percy Beaton, a farmer from Coleraine. Beaton was carrying his enamel mess tin when a shell exploded in the trench causing fearful wounds to both legs, resulting in the amputation of his right leg whilst hospitalised in England.



**Pte Percy Beaton (seated) and one of his two cousins (either Arthur or Herbert Beaton) also serving in the 8th Battalion.**

The Officers' Mess was a lively spot on the night of 23rd March, as the officers farewelled Major Eller who was returning to Australia, after serving at Gallipoli as a subaltern with the 6th Battalion and later on in France as 2/IC of the 8th Battalion. By 25th March, the battalion sent out a number of patrols, as rumours of the German offensive circulated throughout the unit. On the next day, a large number of enemy aircraft flew over the Australian trenches in a show of force. Battalion patrols reported that many enemy troops were seen moving in the distance, but no contact had yet been made with the advancing enemy. On 28th March, Lieutenant Witherden led a patrol of 13 men to the nearby Green Farm, but on finding it unoccupied, he returned to the front line at 4 am. An earlier patrol led by Lieutenant Murdoch confirmed that Whiz Farm was occupied, but could not confirm the strength of the garrison.

The German offensive, code-named Operation 'Michael', commenced with a massive artillery bombardment, followed by a thrust aimed at splitting the French and British armies at Amiens. Ludendorff's final gamble almost succeeded as the Allied divisions reeled before the German blows. However, despite capturing thousands of prisoners, guns and equipment, and regaining much territory, Ludendorff merely achieved a massive tactical victory. The necessary strategic victory eluded the Germans, and although the April offensive of Operation 'George' also started off with great promise, the Germans were unable to maintain their momentum, as the advancing units rapidly outpaced the slow moving, but essential supplies. The German offensives of March and April, represented the enemy's last hope for victory. The reasons for the strategic failure of the offensives can be attributed to several factors; the lack of strategic mobility and the inability to quickly exploit any gaps in the Allied line; the absence of logistical mobility meant that the supplies could not be quickly brought forward over ground churned up by several years of bitter fighting; finally, despite their ability to launch massive artillery bombardments, once the advance was under way, the German field guns could not keep up with the advancing infantry, hence opportunities for exploiting the Allied retreat quickly dissipated.

By 29th March, the 8th Battalion, by the use of fighting and recce patrols, had achieved its domination of No Man's Land. Typical of the patrols that ventured out that night was one led by Lieutenant S Young, who with ten soldiers made his way across No Man's Land until he reached the enemy wire. Young's men were then fired upon and responded by tossing bombs into the enemy posts, they then safely recrossed the open ground back to the battalion lines without incurring any casualties. At midnight, a recce patrol led by Lieutenants Blackman and Murdoch ventured out to ascertain the strength of the enemy garrison at Whiz Farm. Despite some enemy MG fire, the patrol reached the advanced enemy posts and quickly concluded that Whiz Farm was held by a substantial force. On their return across No Man's Land, the Australians noticed that they

were being followed by an enemy patrol. Lieutenant Blackman sent Murdoch and half of the patrol back to the lines, and then set an ambush in some shell holes for the approaching Germans. When the enemy party came nearer, Blackman's small group opened fire wounding several of the enemy. It was the leadership of officers like Blackman, that allowed the 8th Battalion to claim No Man's Land as its own territory.

During the night of 30th March, Lieutenant Evans took a patrol up to the enemy wire, and when he was fired upon, Evans responded by bombing an enemy listening post located just inside the wire. Another recon patrol commanded by Lieutenant Gray, made its way to Whiz Farm and observed a number of enemy passing from the forward pill boxes back to the farm. On the following night, two fighting patrols led by Lieutenants Young and Gray, ventured out to clear the area in anticipation of the raid which would take place on the next night. A raiding party had been training for the Whiz Farm attack, and Chaplain Booth expressed his admiration for the men; "It is surprising how willing the men are to take the great risks entailed. One is lost in admiration for their courage and endurance." At midnight on 1st April, a large raiding party led by Lieutenant Blackman, with Lieutenants Tickle, Murdoch, Davis and 54 men left the lines and attacked Whiz Farm. The raid achieved total surprise and resulted in six enemy who were captured, and the death of about 40 Germans. Blackman's party attacked a pill box containing 23 enemy, of whom 20 were killed and three captured. Private Tom Russell was the first man to reach the pill box entrance, and after he had thrown in two grenades, he entered the bunker and dragged out two prisoners. The patrol's casualties were not light, with five men wounded, three of whom died of their wounds and the Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant Davis, missing. Once Blackman ascertained that Davis was missing, he immediately took out another patrol across No Man's Land to the enemy position, in a fruitless search for his fellow officer. Blackman searched along the wire until close to daybreak when he was forced to return to the battalion positions. Chaplain Booth later wrote of the raid:

*Sure enough we lost poor old Bill Davis. He could be very ill spared. The raid is said to have been successful and I suppose it was. It seemed as though hell was let loose for about a quarter of an hour.*

Other men who contributed to the success of the raid included: Corporal John Campbell who took over from the wounded Sergeant Humphreys and single handed brought back in another wounded soldier; Sergeant Allen Dashwood was in charge of a party that attacked on the left of Whiz Farm and jumped into an enemy post shooting the two occupants; Private Clifford Green rushed at two enemy firing from a shell hole, shot one and killed the other with his knobkerry; Lance Corporal John Lawton shot an escaping prisoner with his revolver. Once the raid was over Dashwood counted off his men, and when it was found that

someone had been wounded in the right flank party, Dashwood returned and assisted the wounded man to safety; Lance Corporal John Lawton covered the attack with his Lewis gun, and when a prisoner made a break for safety, Lawton followed him back to the enemy post and shot him with his revolver; Private Clifford Green was in the right flank party and when he saw three Germans dash into a shell hole, he rushed at them, shooting two and killing the third man with his club. He later went out with Blackman to search for the missing officer; Private Thomas Russell was a member of the centre party, and he rushed a pill box firing his rifle and throwing in grenades. He then entered the pill box and brought out two prisoners.

Corporal Harry May was a member of the raiding party and provided a graphic outline of the raid in a letter written to his parents:

*We crawled 200 yards on our tummies over shell holes & under barbed wire out to the assembly point, which was a point 50 yards in front of Fritz's listening posts. We laid at the assembly point about 5 minutes & the barrage opened and we hopped straight into the astonished Huns. They were paralysed with fright. 6 prisoners were all the Intelligence Officer wanted & they were all he got needless to say. I did not carry a rifle & only the automatic in my right hand & a knob kerrie in my left. The knob kerries are cog wheels slipped on a handle about 2 feet long...murderous weapons they are too. We were in Fritz's front line 12 minutes doing all the damage we could to his pill boxes and men. The recall signal to get back to our own lines was the*

*regimental call blown on a bugle...The hardest part of the job was getting back to our lines, but we tricked Fritz, he dropped his barrage in front of our front line, so the party laid out in No Man's Land till he stopped shelling & then went in. While we were lying out, the machine guns kept us down pretty low, once I went into a shell hole up to my waist in water, to get out of the way of the bullets. Plenty of others did the same thing, better to get wet than shot every time, after his barrage eased we just crawled into our lines.*



**Cpl Harry May (seated) and  
Sgt Walter Ching.**

Although it was thought that the Germans may retaliate for the raid, nothing untoward occurred

apart from a *minenwerfer* barrage at 9 pm that night. As would be expected from such an audacious raid, congratulations soon arrived from Brigade and Division HQ's, and many of the officers and men mentioned above, were subsequently decorated.

The battalion was relieved by the 12/13th Northumberland Fusiliers during the afternoon and evening of 4th April. Lieutenant Joynt was very scathing in his observations about the relief:

*The Relief by the Northumberland Fusiliers was the most unsatisfactory one ever carried out by our Battalion. The Englishmen were terribly new at the game and very frightened, many of them were new men sent over from England, some of them were actually crying when ordered to their places in the outpost line. To add to this, the Forward company had not brought their Lewis guns with them.*<sup>2</sup>

The 8th Battalion returned to Doncaster Huts at Locre, but at 8 am on 5th April, the battalion boarded trucks and reached Strazelle at about lunch time. The troops had only been in their billets for a few hours when the whole battalion was hurriedly reformed and marched to the railway station, where the men boarded a train bound for the Somme, arriving at Hangest at 10.30 am the next morning. From there the troops, led by their pipe band, marched to billets at St Ouen, where they were given a rousing reception from the local residents. Colonel Mitchell held an officers' conference on 8th April, during which he outlined the tactical situation as he knew it. The battalion was already on a moment's notice to move, due to the proximity of the Germans now only some ten miles south of Amiens. Mitchell's conference was rudely interrupted by the arrival of a runner from Brigade HQ, who brought orders for an immediate move to Vignacourt, about four miles away. On the next morning the battalion, led by its pipers, marched to Querrieu, where the battalion was drawn up by companies in the town square. The Australians received the usual welcome from the citizens who clearly regarded the Australians as their deliverers from the horrid Hun. Chaplain Booth probably summed up the prevailing feeling within the battalion when he wrote, "We are setting off, weary in limb, confident that the German will never get another inch of territory once we get back to our old haunts. I am scared stiff but, like the rest I do not show it."

After resting at Querrieu for several days, the battalion at last received orders to move. Heavy rain during the three hour march to St Roche Railway Station at Amiens, did little to dampen the spirits of the battalion. The enemy shelling of the station earlier in the day had delayed the entraining arrangements to such an extent, that the 8th Battalion had to camp by the roadside until it could board a train at 7 am. Even then, there was insufficient room on the train for A Company, which was forced to travel on a later train with the 5th Battalion. When the train finally arrived at Hazebrouck at 7.45 pm on 12th April, it was



soon clear to the Australians who spent the bitterly cold night camped in open fields on the edge of town, that they had arrived in a battle zone. Houses could be seen burning in the distance and there was a steady stream of refugees and wounded soldiers passing by. Reg Johanesen commented that; "We never thought about that side of the war and it brought lumps to our throats to see those poor miserable, homeless women, children and old men trudging hopelessly along dragging or carrying a few pitiful belongings." Upon arrival at the station, each man was given a mug of hot cocoa, which turned out to be the only meal the troops would have for the 24 hours. The sudden switch from the Somme back to the north of France was necessitated by the German breakthrough on April 9th, when General Quast's Sixth Army, preceded by a huge artillery and mustard gas bombardment, quickly blasted aside the unfortunate 2nd Portuguese Division. The critical situation led Field Marshal Haig to produce his famous Order of the Day on 11th April:<sup>3</sup>

*There is no other course open to us but to fight it out! Every position must be held to the last man: There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall...each one of us must fight on to the end.*

If the 'St George' operation was successful and Hazebrouck captured, it would provide the Germans with access to the Channel Ports of Le Havre, Boulogne and Calais, cut off the British forces in Flanders and Belgium, and would probably ensure an extension of the war beyond 1918. The impetus of the German advance had in some places pushed the British troops back some 12 miles, and it was only the timely arrival of the 1st Australian Division that averted probable disaster in what became known as the Battle of the Lys.

Donovan Joynt recalled the dramatic briefing conducted by Colonel Mitchell in a nearby farmhouse on the night of 12th April:<sup>4</sup>

*The CO, Adjutant and other Company Commanders were pouring over a map with the aid of a candle stuck in a bottle. The CO's demeanour was serious and calm, but the atmosphere was dramatic and tense as he informed us of the position. He pointed out that our efforts for the next few days were in the nature of a forlorn hope...The role of the 1st Australian Division was to fill the breach, stop the rot and hold the line.*

Mitchell then gave orders to his company commanders to take up positions covering the approach roads to the village of Vieux Berquin in the following order - C Company on the left, B Company in the centre, D Company on the left, and A Company (less the two platoons still coming by train) as reserve. Each of the three companies was to dig in and occupy a defensive line of 1000 yards. The CO instructed Joynt who now commanded D Company, to "take ade-

quate precautions as you move through the forest [Nieppe Forest] as you do not know when you may run into the Hun's advancing patrols, or even their main forces." As Joynt's men marched by platoons through the forest, the orders for silence were ignored and the men started singing popular songs like 'Tipperary' such was their exuberance for battle. Joynt wrote, "Never have I been so proud of Australians as I was that night. They were irrepressible." Colonel Mitchell however, was displeased with the singing and sent messages back to Joynt ordering the noise to stop, but to no avail. Once the battalion reached its position on the edge of the Nieppe Forest, it started to dig in, a task that occupied the men until the afternoon of 13th April. By mid afternoon, small parties of the 4th Guards Brigade and the 87th Brigade started withdrawing through the 8th Battalion's line, some of whom were allotted to the 8th's posts. In addition, some elderly French villagers, now fleeing from the advancing Germans, slowly made their way from the village of Vieux Berquin, which was immediately in front of Joynt's company. At 5 pm, the last two platoons of A Company arrived from Hazebrouck, followed by a company of the 7th Battalion at 7 pm, the latter being withdrawn at 9.20 pm.

Some of the British Guardsmen remained with the 8th Battalion, and Lieutenant Charles Kerr sited one such group behind a hedge at Seclin Farm, where they remained until withdrawn on 15th April. Kerr reported that; "The men of my company and battalion are full of admiration for the manner in which the Guards fought. We watched the fighting in the village and farms whilst consolidating our line. The moral effect...was excellent."<sup>6</sup> When Lieutenant Keith Stevenson, the 2/IC of D Company reported that an ammunition dump had been located a half a mile away, Joynt sent Private Hocking [a company signaller] and another man, to bring back two boxes of rifle and hand grenades. Hocking had quite a trip! His comrade was wounded, and on the way back he encountered a stretcher party that had just had a bearer killed, so Hocking acted as a substitute bearer before bringing in the much needed ammunition.

The gravity of the situation was obvious to Reg Johanesen:

*It was very quiet for a while, but that was only the calm before the storm. First the Tommies started to straggle back to us, then the Guards came through and we could hear the rattle of musketry gradually getting nearer. At last we sighted the Germans sneaking through the hedges in front of us, then the main body of them. They got to within a few hundred yards of us and we opened up on them, with all we had. We could see their supply wagons and cookers in the distance following up. All that day it was touch and go, everybody was pressed into service. Our trench was a mixture of Guards, Australians and Tommies...The whole countryside was lit up at night by burning farmhouses.*

At about 1 am on 14th April, a large group of enemy from the 141st Regiment, numbering perhaps 100, was sighted approaching the 8th Battalion line via a country lane. Captain Charles Fox's company held the line at this point, and Lieutenant Murdoch allowed the enemy to come almost up to his position, before giving the order to fire. The fire from a Lewis gun hidden in a hedge, together with fire from Murdoch's platoon, soon had the Germans in retreat. There were no Australian casualties, and a later search of the ground by Murdoch's men found 21 dead Germans and six MG's. The probing for weak spots by the Germans ceased at 4.30 am when the enemy laid down a fierce bombardment upon the battalion's positions. One of the casualties was Lieutenant Jack Foott, who ironically had his foot blown off. Before being commissioned, Foott had been a CSM in the battalion and had been awarded the Italian Bronze Medal for Valour. Chaplain Booth was working in the RAP when Foott was brought in and commented that "it is very sickening to be continually encouraging these [wounded] chaps to bear bravely." Booth also provides a vivid description of the routine at the RAP:<sup>7</sup>

*One of us holds the light, for most of our dressing is done at night time. The Doctor examines the wound, fiddles around for an artery, binds it up, gives him an injection of morphia, a drink of hot coffee for him and the bearers. The unfortunate lad is made as comfortable as possible and carried by the bearers to a point where a motor ambulance can carry him away. The Doctor with stained and dirty hands, lights a cigarette and begins to wash the blood stains clear, puts away his dressings.*

One patrol led by Corporal Whitton had already ventured out from Lieutenant Fenton's post to contact the retreating British troops and also report on the advancing enemy. Much of the action against the 8th Battalion was concentrated on the D Company front, but lack of telephone communication forced Joynt to use runners to take messages between the posts. At one stage, Joynt called for volunteers to carry messages. One of his company stretcher bearers, Private William Parfrey, volunteered to take an urgent message to Lieutenant Bourke at No 3 Post. Joynt recounts how he watched Parfrey cover the 500 yards to the other post and then start on his return journey:<sup>8</sup>

*I saw Parfrey returning and could see he had something to tell me as he signalled me. I made towards him, he stopped running and opened his mouth to speak and then suddenly collapsed with the words on his lips unspoken. I dropped alongside him to find the blood gushing from a bullet hole in his neck. I tried to stop the flow of blood but found the bullet had made a hole the size of an apple in his throat. [Parfrey died moments later]*

Another runner who volunteered to run messages from BHQ to the companies was Private John Smith. On three occasions Smith ran the gauntlet of the enemy artillery barrages to take messages, and then braved MG fire to take orders out to one of the isolated posts. His brother George, who was one of a number of brothers serving together in the 8th Battalion, was not so fortunate and was killed that same day. The battalion Lewis guns together with some of the captured MG's, took a heavy toll of any enemy who appeared. Lance Corporal John Schmidt was in charge of a Lewis gun section in one of the vulnerable, isolated posts. Some men respond to the presence of danger with great coolness, and when Schmidt saw about 40 Germans approaching his post, he remained calm until the enemy got to within ten yards before opening fire. The enemy panicked and fled leaving behind 21 of their party dead. Six MG's were captured and later put to good use by Schmidt against the enemy.

During the early stage of the advance, the Germans made little effort to conceal themselves, acting on the assumption that the British defenders would immediately flee as soon as a large scale attack was initiated. The realisation that the Australians were now in action forced a change in tactics, and the Germans were now attacking in a wedge-like formation which enabled them to enfilade any posts with MG and trench mortar fire. The mortars and the fearsome *minenwerfers* were usually brought forward by light vehicles drawn by mules. On 15th April, the Germans attacked the battalion posts on the left, the centre and right centre. All attacks were repulsed, although Fenton's post was demolished. The right flank post of D Company held by Lieutenant Fenton's platoon and some British soldiers, had



**Sgt George Short, MM**

been enfiladed by fire from the roof of a nearby building, then attacked and bombed by the enemy. It was only through the efforts of Sergeant Allan Robertson who manned a captured German MG, that Fenton and two British privates escaped, just before the enemy overwhelmed the post. Robertson was allotted to the left out of battle group, but when he realised that his platoon was soon to go into action, Robertson absconded and rejoined his platoon. He remained at his gun and willingly sacrificed his life for the few unwounded men to escape. Although the survivors felt very strongly that Robertson should have received a posthumous Victoria Cross, no award was made.

Elsewhere on Joynt's centre front, the situation was becoming desperate; Fox's men had moved from their positions due to the heavy shelling and Lieutenant Murdoch had been badly wounded. Lieutenant McGinn who now occupied No 2 Post, sent Sergeant George Short and Private Dehn out to ascertain what was happening at Fenton's post. Despite being wounded by an enemy sniper, Short, who was described by Joynt as 'one of the best sergeants in the Battalion', confirmed the loss of Fenton's post and returned to McGinn. Fearing that he may be outflanked, McGinn sent Short and a few other men to dig a new post. It was while digging this post that Short, who was in severe pain from his earlier wound, had his elbow shattered by a MG bullet. The attack against the post was driven back with heavy losses and the enemy sniper screen was also pushed back. This attack was largely repulsed by the courageous efforts of Lance Corporals Charles Stewart and Redmayne and eight signallers. When the enemy attacked a second time, Redmayne beat back the attack with his Lewis gun. Despite the loss and relocation of some of his posts, Mitchell was by now so confident of holding the line, that he moved BHQ further forward. Never was the ubiquitous 'fog of war' more confusing. Few of the posts knew what was occurring at other posts, and the arrival of reinforcements in response to perceived crises often confounded the junior officers whose posts had not been attacked by the enemy. That night, one of the battalion patrols found an abandoned MG in No Man's Land, presumably dropped during the hapless attack of the previous morning.

Early on the morning of 15th April, a sentry on guard at an 8th Battalion post near the Rue du Bois, was startled to hear a bicycle rattling its way along the road. Upon being ordered to halt, the rider accelerated and crashed into a barricade of farm waggons erected by the 8th Battalion. When the post opened fire with a Lewis gun, the cyclist vaulted over the wagons with his bicycle and sped unharmed, into the distance. It was later thought that the mystery cyclist was an escaped German prisoner who had used his initiative and stolen a bicycle.

Just after dawn on 16th April, a flight of enemy planes flew up and down the battalion positions for a half an hour before flying away after deciding that the ground fire from the Lewis guns was getting too uncomfortable. Indications that the German advance had collapsed were confirmed later that morning when enemy troops were observed to be digging in. During the afternoon the men watched with ghoulissh fascination the fall to earth of an Allied aircraft shot down by the Germans. That evening a patrol was sent out to retrieve unit identification from one of a number of enemy dead still out in No Man's Land. An exceptionally heavy barrage including gas shells fell upon the lines at 4.30am on 17th April, and seeing the barrage as a precursor to an enemy attack, the entire battalion stood to until 7 am, but nothing eventuated. Although an enemy observation balloon was sighted behind Vieux Berquin, the battlefield was now relatively quiet. At 5 pm on the following day, one of the battalion snipers shot and



Battle Map showing the location of the 2nd Brigade during the German offensive.

wounded a German officer, and when a patrol went out that night to get prisoners it found the dead officer, and retrieved all papers from his body. The shelling was taking its toll of officers, as Captain Lovett and Lieutenant Murdoch had been wounded in earlier bombardments, and Lieutenant FL Gray died of shell wounds at the battalion RAP on 18th April. The men awoke on the next morning to a landscape covered in snow, and after another quiet day, the 8th Battalion pulled out of the line and was replaced by a British battalion from the 92nd Brigade. The battalion's casualties during the German offensive amounted to 34 killed or died from wounds, and 102 wounded.

Some of the buildings in the village of Vieux Berquin were used as artillery observation posts, and at one stage of the battle, the scouts of A Company were located in one of these buildings. Willie Butterworth posted home an old post card to his mother, which showed the building as it was pre-war:

*This is a photo of Observation Point for 'A' Company Scouts, and N Zealand artillery. Occupied by us in the defence of Strazeele during the German advance in April 1918. Enemy successfully repulsed. The maison when we held it was just a heap of bricks. This P.C. was found in the office safe.*



**The building occupied by Willie Butterworth and his comrades as an observation post.**

Among the many officers and men who played a significant role in stemming what seemed to be an unstoppable advance by the Germans, were officers such as Lieutenants Fenton and McGinn, and a brace of NCO's and soldiers including,



Sergeants Patrick Brown, William Sheppard and George Short; Corporals John Rainbow and White; Lance Corporals Albert Hill, Charles Stewart and John Schmidt; Private John Smith. Privates Hubert Jenkins, Hugh Murphy, John Richardson and Frances Philp all came under notice for their bravery while tending to the wounded under fire.

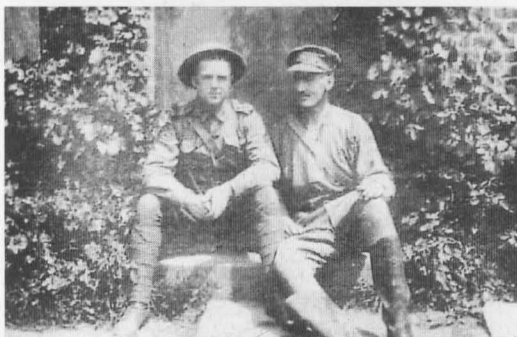
On 20th April, Harry May wrote a reassuring letter to his sister Bess:

*You will be imagining all sorts of things about Fritz's latest moves. Don't worry...Fritz will come a terrible gutser if the English troops pull themselves together. The only dependable troops now are the colonials and a few Scotch, Irish and Welsh regiments. The Australians stopped the rush on the Somme and the First Australian Division performed one of the most marvellous feats of the war and saved Northern France...Well I am pretty busy now I've got a Lewis Gun to look after again so will ring off. I never felt fitter and am fit for a dozen Huns.*

The race to save Hazebrouck and the Channel Ports had been won, but in racing parlance it certainly was a close run thing. It could well be argued that but for the tenacity of the few Australian battalions who steadied the line for those few days from 13th April, the German 'St George' operation may have changed the face of the war. Haig claims that the British troops put up 'heroic resistance', though it seemed to some Australian participants in the battle that the British resistance had often been less than 'heroic'.

#### NOTES - CHAPTER 9

1. Bean, op cit, vol v, p730.
2. Joynt, D, SAVING THE CHANNEL PORTS. p60
3. Bean, op cit, p437.
4. Joynt, ibid, p67.
5. Ibid, p70-71.
6. Bean, op cit, p462.
7. Chaplain Joseph Booth summarised his duties as chaplain of the 8th Battalion thus; 'I have three missions in particular. Firstly, to try to exercise my ministry under the strange conditions of modern war fare, secondly, to try to help the Doctor to get the wounded men away as quickly as can be, and thirdly, always to look after the feeding of my own crowd out of the line and the feeding of anybody else when we are in the line.' quoted in Robin, MAKING MANY RICH, p29.
8. Joynt, op cit, p87.



**Lt Col Mitchell (L) and Capt Luke Fay.**

## CHAPTER 10

# GERMANY'S 'BLACK DAYS'

*[Libons] was a great feat to the credit of the First Australian Division, and ranks among its best performances during the war: General Sir John MONASH.*<sup>1</sup>

Having stemmed the onslaught of the German offensive, the 8th Battalion rested up for a few days and was augmented by the welcome arrival of 130 reinforcements under the command of 2nd Lieutenants Sorrell and Edmonds. Using their notorious initiative, a small group of men raided the nearby brewery, and for the next two days much of the battalion was incapacitated. This situation got so out of hand, that the camp was raided and any remaining bottles of beer were destroyed. It was rather ironic that 'Snowy' Turner, a battalion cook, was hospitalised in Blighty, when a beer barrel rolled off a wagon, and broke his leg. On the night of 22nd April, the unit was relieved by the 3rd Battalion, and set to work. For the next six nights, wiring parties worked under the supervision of the 2nd Field Company, erecting barbed wire and digging new trenches. The spirit of Anzac forged three years earlier, was not forgotten, for on 25th April, Divisional HQ sent a congratulatory message to all the veterans of the Gallipoli landing.



**Cpl Andrew Boyd,  
KIA 30.4.1918**

The battalion returned to the front line at midnight on 29th April, when the 8th Battalion relieved the 6th in the trenches at Strazeele. On the second night of the battalion's return to the front, a patrol of four men led by 2nd Lieutenant Robert Dowling, crawled up to and attacked an enemy strong post on Mont de Merris, killing two German soldiers including an officer, and triumphantly returning with four prisoners. One casualty from the enemy shelling was Corporal Andrew Boyd, who had been a bank teller at Chiltern, but immediately enlisted when war broke out. His father later wrote of his son in patriotic terms; "As you know he did the only thing he could have done. I am quite sure he is happier today than he ever could be in this world."

On 2nd May, Private Francis Porter was carrying messages from BHQ to the front line when his right arm was broken by a shell fragment. Despite his injury, Porter continued with his task until he was again blown up, sustaining very serious wounds to the lung, head and foot. Patrols on subsequent nights did not encounter any enemy troops, and on the 4th May, the battalion was relieved by the 12th Battalion after what was a unusually quiet spell in the line. After moving into reserve at Le Pouplier, the unit was required to provide a daily working party of 6 officers and 200 men for trench digging, so few men had the chance to rest. It was not until the unit moved well clear of the front and on to Hondeghem on 9th May, that the battalion felt able to unwind and relax. Several footballs were procured for a unit very proud of its football prowess, and the arrival of the band instruments and pipes back from the brigade dump at Ebblinghem soon had the men 'good spirits'. However, the rest was short lived as on 13th May, the battalion returned to the front. Conditions in the trenches had now improved compared to earlier stages of the war, and clean socks were provided for everyone. The ration situation was now good, with the men receiving tea, porridge and bacon for breakfast and hot stew for the evening meal. Chaplain Booth's description of relief in line, reveals the feelings of trepidation that commonly accompanied such a move up to the trenches:

*Suddenly perhaps and seemingly from nowhere a terrific explosion scares the wits out of one, the roar of the shell is like an express train...further over the faint rattling of machine guns, the whining of gas shells which come over and fall, making a noise like a drawn out pouf pouf. Talking is still allowed, perhaps some man, by putting a blanket over his head, manages to light a cigarette and tries to hide the glowing tip in his hand, but, as he is generally laden like a mule, it is not long before a Sergeant bellows out like a bull "Put out that cigarette."*

*Now we are quieter still. No one even talks. Flares ahead reveal the front line and all movement is held in suspicion close to the line. If a flair is just above we stand like statues until the light dies down. With a rat tat atat and the whine of whistling bullets men seek cover, for the psychology of peace is unreasoning.*

On the night of 16th May, three patrols were operating in No Man's Land. The right patrol under the command of Lieutenant James Kennedy, saw an enemy soldier leave his post, so Kennedy's men lay in wait, but as the returning man got within 20 yards of the ambush, the patrol was seen. The soldier ran off, but was shot and killed, and a hail of bullets soon swept over the patrol. One of the members of the patrol scurried over to the dead man and removed his papers which showed him to be a member of the 53rd Infantry Regiment. The old say-

ing that 'fortune favours the brave' was confirmed when a shell landed on top of BHQ without inflicting a single casualty! Uneventful patrolling occurred each night until the battalion was relieved by the 3rd Battalion on 19th May. Unlike some earlier tours in the front line trenches, the only casualty was one man wounded.

The occasional disciplinary breaches that occurred were no doubt a source of frustration to the CO. On one such occasion, Mitchell reprimanded Private Joe Bozeat for not having the brim of his slouch hat turned up at the side. Bozeat responded that "he would rather go to the Guard Tent!" The situation soon escalated and Bozeat was sent to the 1st Division Compound to await his court martial. On 8th June, Bozeat escaped from the compound and was apprehended by the military police in Rouen, fifteen days later. He was subsequently sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour, but subsequently had his sentence commuted to two years hard labour.

Life in an AIF infantry battalion was by definition hard, yet the strong bonds of mateship that prevailed throughout the 8th Battalion held it together, when a lesser unit would have suffered enormous disciplinary problems. Whilst there were the usual instances of men going AWOL and overstaying leave for a few hours, desertion was not a problem for the 8th Battalion. One of the very few cases of a soldier deserting, was that of William Pitt, who had gone AWOL during the move from Etaples in February 1917. Pitt was not captured until four months later, when he was found not guilty of desertion and given an 18 months suspended sentence. This sentence failed to have any salutary effect on Pitt, as he again deserted. Upon his recapture he was tried and sentenced to 15 years penal servitude.

The 8th Battalion now settled into a period of refresher training supplemented with large doses of sport. The unit cricket team defeated the 101st Howitzer Battery, whilst the football team defeated the 5th Battalion by over seven goals. The smooth running of the unit at this time was due in no small part to the fine efforts of Captain Lodge as Adjutant, and Milton Littlewood as RSM. A typical day saw the morning devoted to musketry instruction, gas drill, company drill, bayonet fighting and PT, while the afternoons were devoted to firing practices on the rifle range and sport. Each of the specialist platoons such as Lewis gunners, signallers, scouts, bombers and stretcher bearers, had its own separate syllabus. The unit's popular padre Chaplain Booth was seconded to a Casualty Clearing Station, and the Gallipoli veteran, Chaplain Dexter temporarily took his place. A recent innovation was the introduction of a unit nucleus, or Left Out of Battle Group. This small group, usually commanded by the battalion 2/IC, contained sufficient experienced officers and NCO's to enable the unit to be reconstituted if the main body was wiped out in battle. On 4th June, the LOB group commanded by Major Traill left for La Houte Loge, while the main part of the 8th Battalion moved out to relieve the 10th Battalion in the support line. Over

the next few days, the battalion provided working parties as large as 14 officers and 350 OR's to undertake trench construction under engineer supervision. Unfortunately, the engineer guides taking the working parties forward, became lost on two occasions, and an unexpected detour into an area shelled by the enemy resulted in five casualties. It almost came as a relief when the battalion took over from the 6th Battalion in the front line on 12th June. On the following night, the neighbouring 7th Battalion carried out a minor advance into enemy territory which yielded 48 prisoners, 6 MG's and a trench mortar.

The pattern of intense patrolling, which was the Australian method of controlling No Man's Land, continued on a nightly basis. On the night of 14th June, Lieutenant Pitt was out with a small reconnaissance patrol when he was wounded by an alert enemy sniper. In accordance with the German tactical doctrine of trying to recover any lost ground by a vigorous counter-attack, the enemy attacked the 7th Battalion position, now held by the 5th Battalion. The attack ended in abject failure with nine prisoners being taken and two MG's lost. Patrols over the next few nights yielded little information, except when two men crawled across to an enemy trench thought to be unoccupied. The patrol members found a number of letters which were then passed onto Divisional HQ for analysis. This latest tour in the trenches confirmed at little cost, that enemy morale was low and any previous enthusiasm for contesting control of No Man's Land had vanished. The battalion was relieved by the 11th Battalion in the early



**The 8th Battalion Band. AWM H 172**

hours of 17th June, and after a days rest, marched to the camp at Sercus. An irony that seemed to periodically plague the 8th Battalion, was the propensity of Australian artillery to 'drop short' on the battalion inflicting casualties, as later that day, a battalion work party was hit by several rounds of 18 pounder fire, resulting in two casualties.

Although the battalion was required to provide daily cable burying parties, tasked with completing 750 yards per night, the men were often treated to concerts by the unit band and the Divisional Concert Party. The warm weather, good food, clean clothes and hot showers made Sercus appear almost like a holiday camp. On 22nd June, one of the unit stalwarts was reposted to the 2nd Field Ambulance, the new RMO being Captain Patrick O'Shea. Major Heydon, MC, had been with the battalion through much of the travails in France and Belgium. He was highly regarded by the officers and men of the 8th Battalion, so much so, that Colonel Mitchell took the unusual step of issuing an order of the day in which he:

*Desired to place on record his appreciation of the splendid service and courageous devotion to duty of Major Heydon during his long period he had been with the Battalion and wished him every success in his new sphere.*



**Major GAM Heydon, MC**

Although this was a pleasant period for the battalion, there was one drawback - the 'Dog's Disease' epidemic which swept through the camp like wild-fire. The disease which resembled trench fever, but was in reality a strain of the virulent influenza virus sweeping Europe, resulted in 55 men being evacuated on 23rd June, followed by more cases on the next day. This led to the battalion being relocated to a new camp two days later, just in case the camp conditions in some way contributed to the disease. By 27th June, the dreaded 'Dog's Disease' had resulted in over 170 cases being sent to hospital. Despite this problem, life went on as normal, with the unit participating in the brigade sports, as well as enjoying a concert given by the Divisional Concert Party - 'The Sentimental Blokes'. However, on 27th June, the battalion returned to the front line at Merris, where it relieved the 3rd Battalion. The

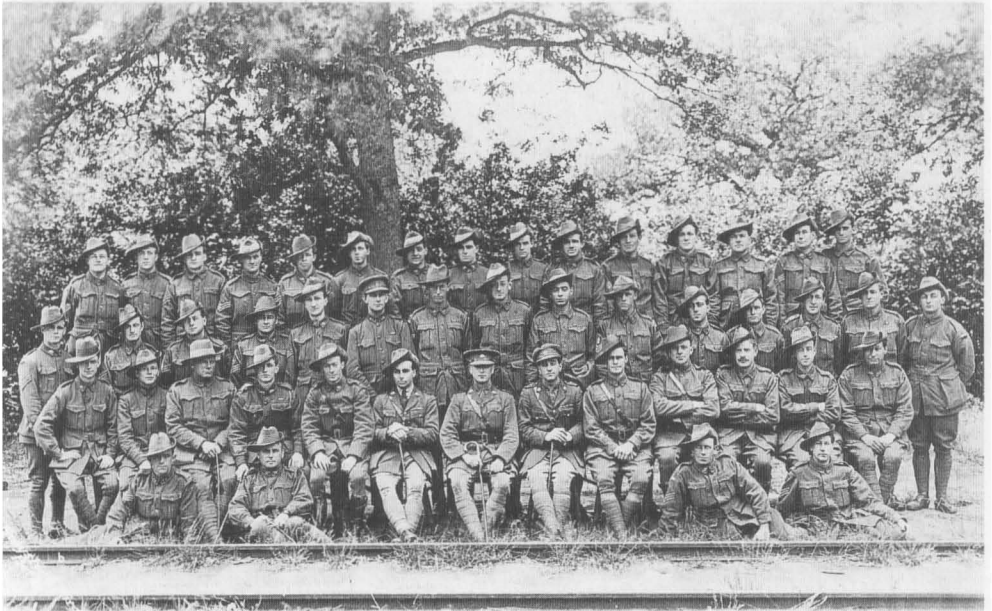
long promised arrival of American troops was at last occurring, and when the battalion returned to the front, it had attached to it as observers, an officer and 10 soldiers of the American Army.

On 28th June, Lieutenant Hall took out a reconnaissance patrol to check the



condition of the enemy wire but was intercepted by an enemy MG post which opened fire, wounding two of Hall's men. On the following afternoon at about 4.30 pm, there occurred an amazing episode of audacity. Sergeant William Sheppard had crawled out alone through a farm crop to an enemy listening post which contained two men. One of the men was on watch whilst the other was asleep. On reaching the post undetected, Sheppard tried to quietly persuade the sentry to surrender and come back with him. When the German refused Sheppard's kind offer, Sheppard shot him, and when the sleeping partner suddenly awoke, Sheppard shot him and then crawled back to his own lines.

A patrol led by Lieutenant Hall located an enemy trench which he believed to hold about 30 men supported by three MG's. Again on 30th June, another small patrol, this time led by Lieutenant Joynt was sniped, but still located a large enemy working party. Joynt and his men returned to the lines, collected a Lewis gun and quickly scattered the working party by firing three magazines at them. Any patrol activity was made doubly hazardous due to the presence of the full moon, and enemy snipers inhibited the battalion's usual patrol programme. The senior officers of the battalion were not exempt from the virulent 'Dog's Disease', and by the end of June, both Colonel Mitchell and his Adjutant, Captain Wallis were evacuated to hospital. Captain Gus Lodge was one of the most popular officers in the unit, and like his fellow officer Captain Joe Catron, decided to exploit the better career prospects offered and transfer to the Indian Army.



**Senior NCO's of the 8th Battalion.**



The first batch of Americans who had been attached to the battalion for experience, were replaced by another group of Americans on 1st July, who were described as being "very keen and intelligent." It was during this period, which was later referred to as 'peaceful penetration', that the 8th Battalion and its sister units again asserted their superiority over the opposing Germans. Pressure was kept on the enemy with constant patrolling and raids, an example of the latter being the raid on the night of 2nd July.

The raiding party led by Captain Gilbert Lovett, left the lines at 11.30 pm and returned home in 'good spirits' at 1 am. The enemy trenches were softened up by artillery and trench mortar fire as the raiders moved in but, as was so often the case, two guns kept firing on the enemy trenches instead of lifting on to the enemy's reserve trenches to thwart any counter-attack. Although the battalion signallers ran out telephone lines, the lines only survived the retaliatory fire for about five minutes. Sergeant Masters and another man then rushed one of the posts, killing six Germans and capturing the position. One of the first men into the enemy lines was Lance Corporal James Sullivan, who although wounded just before the raid commenced, continued on and rushed an enemy MG post. Sullivan killed the crew and returned to the 8th Battalion lines with the captured gun. Perhaps one of the most fascinating aspects of the raid were the efforts of Lieutenant Stan Young and Sergeant Jim Humphreys. Young killed five of the enemy and destroyed a MG, while Humphreys managed to kill three Germans before they had time to react to the raid and operate their MG. Humphreys then picked up the heavy weapon and started back to the lines with it. But, as he was making his way across No Man's Land, a shell exploded nearby, fracturing his leg. The indomitable sergeant then commenced to crawl back, still dragging the MG with him. When Young found his sergeant to be missing, he returned to No Man's Land and searched the area until he found the wounded man. Young then hoisted Humphreys upon his back and returned to the trenches under a hail of enemy fire.

The raid yielded two light and five heavy MG's, and inflicted perhaps as many as 100 enemy casualties, at a cost of eight men wounded. Seven Germans from the 5th Bavarian Regiment were taken prisoner, but the raiders had difficulty in bringing them back across No Man's Land. The War Diary succinctly sums up the exigencies of war in noting; 'it was found necessary to kill them.' When Lieutenant Lowdray took out a fighting patrol later on in the night, he found that the Germans had re-occupied the raided positions. Immediately after what was an extremely successful raid, Lovett wrote:

*The spirit and dash of the men can only be spoken of in the highest terms of praise. Both in training and during the actual operation the men, and also the officers, showed the greatest keenness and spirit. Every man did his job and did it well.*

The Germans heavily bombarded the battalion positions with HE and gas shells on the night of 4th July, and although five men were wounded, the only death was Corporal Osborne, an American attached from the 312th Regiment for battle experience. Two days later, the battalion was relieved by the 6th Battalion, and resumed its role as a provider of work details for the next week. The 12th Battalion took over the Eighth's tasks on 13th July and the battalion moved to a camp at Weke Meulin, before marching on to billets at Racquingham on the next day. The next fortnight was a period of relaxation for the troops. The weather was now more like that experienced in Australia - hot, sunny days with the men attending concerts, films in the YMCA tent each night, and participating in the Brigade swimming carnival.

All good things come to an end, and on 30th July, the battalion relieved the 10th Battalion in the front line in the Merris/Strazeele area, with Major Traill being designated OC of the Brigade nucleus battalion, to which each of the battalions contributed their quota. The battalion layout saw B and C Companies occupying the front line, with the remaining companies in support and reserve. The reduced flow of reinforcements from Australia was now severely hampering the AIF, and was reflected in recent changes made to the organisation of an infantry division. The problem of diminishing manpower resources had forced both the German and British armies to reduce the size of their brigades from four down to three battalions. The AIF, when confronted with the dilemma of how to maintain an army of 60 infantry battalions in the field, was reluctantly forced to reduce the 9th, 12th and 13th Brigades down to three battalions each. Accordingly the 36th, 47th and 52nd Battalions were disbanded in May 1918, and their companies allotted to the sister battalions in the brigades. A similar process also occurred later in the year, when a further eight battalions were broken up. Although much of the heavy fighting had concluded by that time, the disbandment of these battalions caused considerable heartache to their officers and men.

At 10.30 pm on 1st August, Captain Gilbert Lovett went out with one of his subalterns to inspect some of his company posts. While doing his rounds, Lovett spotted the flash of an enemy MG in the distance. The two men then moved up to a small hillock to locate the gun, when two shots went through the gas mask suspended on Lovett's chest, killing him instantly. Chaplain Booth who was about to be replaced by Chaplain Bill Irwin, noted that "sadly one of my last duties was to bury Captain Lovett, an old Melbourne Grammar School master. He was the salt of the earth." At about midnight, the enemy shelled the trenches with HE and gas for two hours, causing the deaths of three men and wounding five others. A fighting patrol from A Company brought in nine prisoners from the 14th Regiment, while another patrol led by Lieutenant Murdoch encountered some Germans who on being sighted, fled back to their trenches. The battalion's spell in the trenches was short lived as on the night of 2nd August, it was

relieved by the 4th Battalion, Worcester Regiment. The relief was rather prolonged as the night was very dark, and heavy rain made the area very muddy for the relieving troops. Over the next few days, the battalion made its way through Hazebrouck, Sercus, Wizernes, Pont Remy, Noyelles, finally reaching Ailly Le Hout Clocher on 6th August. On the following evening the 6th and 8th Battalions were taken in buses to an old camp located at Querrieu. It was now obvious that the battalion was to participate in the Allied offensive which had commenced on 8th August, and was now pushing the Germans east from Amiens. In just one day, the whole nature of the war had changed. Gone were the long trench lines, gone were the gains too often measured in hundreds of yards. Mobile warfare had replaced the war of attrition, and the enemy was reeling before a series of blows from which they never recovered. The offensive by General Monash's Australian Corps caused Ludendorff to reluctantly claim that 8th August was "the black day of the German army."<sup>2</sup>

The battalion nucleus of Major Traill, six officers and 78 OR's, left Querrieu, whilst the main body of the 8th Battalion marched out to Aubigny at 4.30 pm on 8th August, where an overnight bivouac was established, and each man was issued with 220 rounds of SAA and two hand grenades. Colonel Mitchell's HQ was now only about three miles away from the HQ of the 1st Australian Division which had established itself at Villers Brettoneux. The 1st Division was now to play an active role in the pursuit of the enemy, and to this end, each of Brigadier General Heane's battalions received orders to rendezvous south-west of Harbonnieres. At 8.45 am on 9th August, the 8th Battalion, along with its sister units, independently began a 10 mile march across country to the rendezvous. The plan for the attack on the village of Rosieres was for the 8th Battalion (on the right) and the 7th Battalion (on the left) to attack the high ground, and if that objective was easily attained, to capture Lihons. If the opposition was too strong, the attack on Rosieres village would be left to the 5th and 6th Battalions which were following behind. During the long tiring march to the rendezvous, each of the CO's was met by Lieutenant Colonel Ulrich, the CO of the 6th Battalion, who gave them a marked map showing the objectives. At 11 am, the CO's were requested to confer with the brigadier who had set up his HQ near Guillaucourt. Before departing for the conference, Mitchell ordered his battalion to continue marching to Harbonnieres. The change to open warfare provided Mitchell with close support in the form of two field guns from an attached British battery, and seven tanks. The initial phase of the Lihons battle had taken place during the morning, and the 15th Brigade had captured the first objective. The subsequent phases due to commence at 1 pm, were up to the 2nd Brigade. After receiving his orders, Mitchell caught up with his battalion and called his company commanders together for an orders group on the march. As the 8th Battalion moved forward, it encountered bodies of the German dead from the morning's fighting, and was bombed by about six enemy aircraft and also shelled by German artillery, although the guns' main target was the accompanying tanks.



**Men of the 2nd Brigade on the approach march, 9th August. AWM E 2847**

The long approach march of 11 miles under the bright warm sun, meant that it was impossible to attack at 1 pm as originally ordered. It was not until 1.45 pm that the 8th Battalion caught up with, and passed through the 60th Battalion (15th Brigade), then changed into battle formation of section columns. The enemy artillery was taking a heavy toll of the tanks, and as the right flank of the 8th Battalion approached the Rosieres railway station it came under intense enemy MG fire. The infantry had now adopted skirmishing lines and just as some scouts were indicating the direction of the enemy fire to the nearest tank, a direct hit killed the entire crew of the tank. By the time the 8th Battalion had reached a light railway at the foot of the hill, it was well beyond the 7th Battalion on its left, and the 6th Canadian Brigade which had earlier taken Rosieres, on its right. All but one of the accompanying tanks had been destroyed by some very effective shooting by the German gunners, and the two field guns that were supposed to accompany the advance failed to appear on time. When a solitary tank appeared on the right flank, Private George Shell made his way across the open ground under heavy fire, intercepted the tank and directed its fire onto the enemy guns. The battalion had now come about two miles, and still faced a steady climb of another mile to reach the summit of the high ground. The left flank company [D] under the command of Captain Alex Campbell, a Scot who wore the nickname of 'Wear Wanks', now worked its way around so that they enfiladed the main enemy MG position. The battle now developed into a purely infantry operation of a series of section rushes using fire and movement. Campbell earned the admiration of his troops when he person-

ally led a platoon in a bayonet charge against the enemy which prompted the Germans to flee. Robert Harrowfield recalled how Captain Campbell earned his strange nick name:

*Owing to a speech defect, however, his "R's" were "W's". Campbell had been our Bombing Officer with a former school mate of mine, Fred McVicar as his sergeant - an ideal pair. Behind the line, bomb throwing was a must. Each man took his turn hurling a Mills grenade from the trench towards an imaginary enemy. If anyone muffed his throw, Campbell would turn to McVicar and yell, "Oh Mac, wot a wotten foe."*

The stubborn enemy defence caused Brigadier General Heane to telephone Colonel Mitchell and ask if the 8th Battalion could capture the hill. Mitchell



**Capt Lyle Blackman, MC.**

replied, "Yes I can, if you allow me to make my own dispositions and the time of the assault."<sup>3</sup> Heane agreed to this proposal, so Mitchell then arranged for an attack to be launched against the enemy posts, using extended line formation, without artillery support. This was done with a maximum of noise from the attackers and resulted in the battalion securing the high ground just on dark.

The right flank of the attack was confronted with some isolated enemy posts; which were quickly and methodically removed by the efforts of the company commander, Lieutenant Lyle Blackman and one of his platoon commanders, Thomas Anderson. Most of Blackman's officers became casualties, and when Blackman was wounded in both legs, the shoulder and arm, he could have been excused from any further participation in the action. But this was not Blackman's style, and

he continued to fight his company, even leading it in a bayonet charge, before he was finally ordered to report to the RAP by his CO. Other officers and men who distinguished themselves at various stages of the Rosieres battle included Lieutenants Robert Dowling, Albert Hall, Don Graham and Tom Johnstone; Temporary RSM James Gordon, Sergeant Louis White, Corporal Cyril Kenyon, Lance Corporal Les Arnott, Lance Corporal George Bransden; Privates Alf Bryant, Vincent Bourke, James Braithwaite, John Duffy, John Fitzsimmons, John Grant, Leslie Kenealy, John Miller, Leo Mondon, David Morgan, James Percival and Rupert Wrigley.

The tide was turned in the battalion's favour by the bravery of two of its soldiers, Private Robert Beatham and Lance Corporal William Nottingham. The main enemy position was rushed and overwhelmed by the two men in a spectacular show of courage. Beatham had migrated from England to Australia as a young teenager, and after war broke out, he left his job as a labourer at Geelong and volunteered to join the AIF. By the time of the Allied offensive, Beatham had already been twice wounded, once in August 1916, and again in October 1917. Colonel Mitchell was heard to ask, "was that Decoration ever better earned?"<sup>4</sup> The following citation shows why Beatham's heroism earned the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross:

*For most conspicuous bravery and self sacrifice during the attack north of Rosieres, east of Amiens, on 9th August 1918. When the advance was held up by heavy machine-gun fire, Private Beatham dashed forward and, assisted by one man [Lance Corporal Nottingham], bombed and fought the crews of four enemy machine-guns, killing ten of them and capturing ten others, thus facilitating the advance and saving many casualties. When the final objective was reached, although previously wounded, he again dashed forward and bombed a machine-gun, being riddled with bullets and killed in doing so. The valour displayed by this gallant soldier inspired all ranks in a wonderful manner.*



**Private RM Beatham, VC.**



**The original grave marker for Pte RM Beatham, VC.**

One of Beatham's A Company officers, Lieutenant Robert Dowling, wrote a letter on the following day, in which he described how the Australians and Germans were in the same trench:

*[When the enemy] jumped out of the trench and began shooting at us from the top, Beatham jumped out and killed them, but as he was getting back in the trench he was sniped through the head. Death was instantaneous. We have recommended him strongly from here and if these decorations are fairly awarded, he is certain to get the VC.*

Unfortunately, the battle for Rosieres hill exacted a heavy toll, brought on in part by a lack of clear orders and liaison at higher levels. Nonetheless, the Victorians had given a good account of themselves in what was largely an infantry battle, during which time the enemy rear guard was despatched with celerity, despite the tanks again proving to be so vulnerable to good gunnery as to be almost useless. Further to the north, the belated advance of the 2nd Division left the 7th and 8th Battalions in an exposed position. Despite this, the 2nd Brigade continued to mop up enemy MG posts despite suffering high casualties from artillery and MG fire. A company of the 7th, together with D Company commanded by Captain Campbell, worked their way around the south of the hill, and supported by the fire of a Lewis gun operated by Corporal John Rigby and Lance Corporal Grattidge, suddenly attacked the German 77 mm battery putting the crews to flight. One gun was retrieved, but Campbell was forced to leave the remaining three guns behind. Captain Campbell remarked "We outflanked old Fritz, and got behind him."<sup>5</sup> It was about 8 pm when some of Campbell's men spotted about 100 enemy, who had sneaked along a communication trench intent on hitching horse teams to the field guns that had earlier done so much damage to the tanks. Although one team was hitched and made their escape, any attempt to remove the other guns was halted by the simple expedient of shooting their horses, forcing the enemy party to withdraw. The saving of the guns was largely due to the efforts of Lance Corporal John McAvoy, who after placing a Lewis gunner on his right to give covering fire, crept around the left, and when only 20 yards from the enemy, charged at them with five men. Faced with this ferocious onslaught, most of the enemy fled, but about 20 surrendered. Another fruitless attempt by the enemy to retrieve the guns prompted Campbell to bring the remaining guns into the safety of his own position. The siting of Lieutenant Ivan Murdoch's platoon on the edge of Crepey Wood now made it virtually impossible for the enemy to reach their former battery location. By this time, the men were so tired from the long approach march and the subsequent battle, that they were unable to pursue the fleeing enemy. One of the platoon commanders, Lieutenant Vial, had been killed during the advance, and Captain Charles Fox had been badly wounded. Two other junior officers, Lieutenants Dyer and Larkin were also killed while moving up from the rear of the battalion.

By early evening, the 8th Battalion had advanced a half a mile beyond the exhausted Canadians on the right flank, and was in a dangerously exposed posi-



tion. However, this predicament was solved by the appearance of two half companies of the 6th Battalion, which passed through the Eighth's positions and charged up the crest of the hill. Unfortunately, the enemy MG fire was so fierce, that one of the 6th's platoons that did reach a German trench was forced to withdraw. What was then not known was that timely reinforcements from the 7th Bavarian Infantry Regiment had reached the German positions. Conflicting reports regarding the attainment of the objective persuaded Colonel Mitchell and his ubiquitous Intelligence Officer [Lieutenant Thomas Johnston] to make a reconnaissance of the area, which led Mitchell to claim at 9.30 pm that the 8th had reached its objective. This claim was only partially correct. While the 8th Battalion had reached its objective on the left flank, the other flank was still short by about a half mile. After a counter-attack launched against the right flank was beaten off, the enemy made no further attempt to counter-attack during the night. This respite provided an opportunity for the stretcher bearers to bring in the wounded, who had to be dressed in the open at the RAP now established in the C Company position. The bearers worked throughout the night, and by dawn it was possible for the ambulances to approach the RAP and clear the many casualties. The troops consolidated their position during the night, with each company adopting a line which had three platoons forward and one in reserve. The booty captured by the 8th Battalion at Rosieres included a six inch gun, 4 field guns, 30 trench mortars and 80 MG's. In addition, a total of 200 Germans were made prisoner, at a cost to the battalion of 30 killed and 184 wounded. Colonel Mitchell later summarised the battle:

*The whole advance had taken place over a long flat plain ending with a pronounced rise - ideal ground for defence and very difficult for attack since the movement of every individual could be observed. In addition to this there was no artillery support. The mobile 18 pounder brought up to cope with the battery on the ridge was completely put out of action after firing three shots. Therefore the fight was purely an infantry one against great odds in the shape of well concealed machine guns and splendidly placed field guns.*

Reg Johanesen was a Lewis gunner during the advance at Rosieres:

*We had no artillery support and as we closed in the machine gun fire got murderous. We just went over the German posts and left prisoners to find their own way back. We advanced past Rosieres and could see their guns. The Canadians on our right got held up and we had to retire about 300 yards. On the way back a sniper hit the butt of my gun and split it in half. I was thrown on my face with the force of the bullet. We ran in behind a big dugout and they plastered us with shells. They dropped two behind us and the next landed almost on us. It killed four outright and Jack Hussey got his arm blown off. [Pte John*

*Hussey DOW 10.8.1918] I took his gear off and bound him up and sent another man out with him. I had my Lewis gun standing near my leg and it got smashed beyond repair. If it hadn't been there my leg would have gone, as it was I escaped with a small piece of shrapnel in the back of my knee.*

The advance was set to continue on the morning of 10th August, with the 5th and 6th Battalions advancing through the line held by the 8th Battalion, in conjunction with an advance on the left flank by Gordon Bennett's 3rd Brigade. The 8th Battalion was in a support role, and at 6 pm, the CO received orders to move up and reinforce the 6th Battalion with two companies. But as the companies were moving forward, this order was suddenly cancelled. The slow progress of the advance led Brigadier General Heane to decide on a formal attack against Lihons on 11th August, using the 8th Battalion reinforced by a company from the 7th Battalion. The plan was for the four companies to advance in extended line on a front of 2000 yards, with the support of four additional MG's from the 1st MG Battalion, six tanks and a creeping artillery barrage. Revitalised by a hot meal, the 8th Battalion commenced its advance at 3 am, and in less than an hour had reached the forward companies of the 5th and 6th Battalions, from where the attack would start. At precisely 4 am, the artillery barrage fell on the enemy positions strongly defended by men of the 94th Infantry Regiment and the 7th and 19th Bavarian Infantry Regiments. Although the German MG's responded to the barrage, good fortune in the form of a thick ground fog favoured the attackers. Although it made the keeping of direction very difficult, the fog enabled the 8th Battalion to outflank the enemy posts who blindly fired over the heads of the invisible attackers, inflicting fewer casualties than would normally have been the case. During the advance Captain Campbell was wounded, at the same time Lieutenant Kennedy was unsuccessfully trying to make contact with the 3rd Brigade on the left flank. When Kennedy appraised the new commander of C Company, of the situation, Lieutenant Stevenson halted the advance on the left flank, to permit Kennedy to search for the 3rd Brigade. In due course Kennedy contacted the 10th Battalion, and the 8th Battalion left flank, in conjunction with the 10th Battalion moved on toward the objective which lay some 500 yards beyond and to the north of the village of Lihons. Kennedy's men soon came under counter-attack, and it was only through some quick thinking on Kennedy's part that the attackers were enfiladed and scattered by fire from a captured German MG. Elsewhere the advance continued, but when a gap appeared in the centre it was quickly filled by a company of the 7th Battalion.

Small groups of German prisoners were found walking aimlessly around in the fog, and because the strength of his battalion was at a low ebb, Colonel Mitchell ordered that any prisoners be immediately disarmed then sent to the rear. The

tanks that were to support the 8th Battalion, as was the custom, failed to appear, so Johnston the Intelligence Officer, moved forward to assess and report on the tactical situation to his CO. The heavy fog meant that some enemy posts had been bypassed during the advance. Accordingly, some men from the 7th and 8th Battalions were sent back to search the ruined village of Lihons. It was still only about 6 am, when Lieutenant Stevenson linked up two platoons of the 10th Battalion who were unable to help Stevenson push further to the south due to a gap on the northern front of the 10th Battalion. It was at this time that Mitchell, somewhat dismayed by rumours that suggested that his left company had been cut off, set off to verify the situation. As he passed through Lihons at 7 am, he disarmed several Germans still in the village, and then came upon two of his company commanders searching for their own companies. Following the noise of a Lewis gun, Mitchell located a company of the 7th Battalion, then his two southern most companies near the railway line. At last convinced that the 8th Battalion had reached their Blue Line objective, Mitchell informed 2nd Brigade

HQ of this fact. By 8 am, the fog had cleared and all the high ground around Lihons was safely in the hands of the Australians. But it was not until 10.30 am, that Mitchell was finally convinced that the situation was under control. When enemy troops were observed moving around some distance away, Mitchell immediately arranged for a protective barrage to be fired.

The 8th Battalion was fortunate in that it always seemed to have individuals who would step in and fill the gap when crisis threatened. During the advance, No 2 Platoon had lost all of its officers and senior NCO's as casualties, so the Company Sergeant Major, Edwin Jones took charge of the platoon and led the men up to their objective. Earlier in the advance, Jones had rushed an enemy post that had been bypassed, killing three enemy with grenades and persuading another three to surrender. A similar tale can



**Lt Col JW Mitchell  
wearing gas mask.**

be told of Sergeant Albert Brewster, who was acting as CSM due to the heavy casualties incurred by his company, and on two separate occasions led successful rushes against enemy MG posts. When the advance of his company was held up, CSM Albert Rice, unaided worked his way around the enemy post, killed the entire crew and captured the MG.

Sergeant Albert Chan had joined the original unit in 1914 as a 19 year old lad from Ballarat. During the battle for Lihons, Chan was in command of the isolated platoon on the extreme right flank of the battalion, and faced a critical situation

as the enemy prepared to launch a counter-attack. As his men were almost out of grenades, Chan quietly withdrew his decimated platoon to the rear and waited as the enemy attacked and occupied the now empty trench. Once the enemy were in the trench Chan threw in his last grenade and with his men, charged with blood curdling yells into the trench using the bayonet. The enemy was so confused by Chan's sudden attack that they offered little resistance to the impetuous charge.



**Stretcher bearer, Pte Jack Lee, MM, is seated, his cobber is not identified.**

Many soldiers of the 8th Battalion made a significant contribution to the victory at Lihons including; Lieutenant Tom Anderson, Sergeants Harry Davis, George Peatey, Lance Corporals Reg Maitland, Joseph Prime, Arch Smith, Private Lawrence Coates, Alex Collard, William Jones, Jack Lee and Edward Nielson. The Quartermaster, Captain Edward Freeman, was subsequently awarded the Military Cross, for reconnoitring the supply routes up to the front line, while under heavy MG and artillery fire. On each night of the battle, Freeman personally led the ration parties up to the trenches which resulted in his men being fed a hot meal.

Although some minor attempts were made by the enemy to recover lost ground, it was not until late afternoon that the Germans launched any serious counter-attack via the maze of old trenches in the railway area. This attack by the 96th Reserve Regiment, was repulsed without too much difficulty, but the 8th Battalion, by this time had run out of grenades and was also running low in rifle ammunition. Colonel Mitchell had earlier observed that:

*During a lull in the fighting at a time when the heat of the sun was greatest, a reaction had set in and signs of intense drowsiness and fatigue were very apparent. The poor lads dozed as they stood at their posts.*

Lance Corporal Harrowfield described his battle as a Lewis gunner at Lihons:

*On August 11th, our task was to 'take' Lihons Ridge, though we eventually succeeded, the enemy's intense fire took a heavy toll, especially of our Lewis gunners. When an exploding shell put our gun out of action, one of my men was killed, and I was shot through the face about one inch below the left temple. As all our stretcher bearers were*

*engaged, I ran back to the hop-out trench from which four soldiers, including two German prisoners, conveyed me to an underground first-aid post for medical treatment*



**L/Cpl Robert Harrowfield**



**Pte Norman Harrowfield,  
KIA 28.7.1916**

Although the enemy had been soundly beaten during the three days of the battle, and was forced to withdraw, many unnecessary casualties had been inflicted upon the Australian units due to the lack of co-ordination between the various senior commanders. Perhaps, it was as Bean claims, a battle 'marked by extremely hasty planning' and 'a classic example of how not to follow up a great attack.' The relatively easy success of the attack of 8th August, may have caught the three commanders, Rawlinson, Currie [Canadian Corps] and Monash, somewhat unprepared for the rapid advance on a battlefield during open warfare. In support of his criticism, Bean quotes the views of an officer of the 8th Battalion:

*You know its a pity that there's such a want of co-ordination in these shows. We should have liked to attack at dawn...when there is a fine mist, instead of that we wait till 8, when the mist has cleared and attack then. Then we moved off at 8 o'clock, without the Canadians on our [right] flank, and get it in the neck from their flank. Then they move at 10 and go a long way beyond us and probably get it from our flank.<sup>6</sup>*

The heavy fighting and the casualties from the three day battle for Rosieres

and Lihons, which totalled 66 men killed or died of wounds and 233 wounded, had left the battalion exhausted, but not dispirited. Two members of the 8th Battalion were captured during the fighting - Lance Corporal Hector Harris and Private James Buttery. Harris was a member of No 2 Platoon of A Company, when captured on the 11th August:

*We were consolidating our new position when I was detailed with a company runner to take a message back to BHQ. On the way back we met two more scouts going back to BHQ and thinking they knew the way we went with them. Instead of finding our HQ we were surprised to find ourselves right in Jerry's line. The Germans fired at us wounding the four of us. The Germans came out and immediately took us to their field dressing station.*

At 9 pm on 12th August, the relief by the 3rd Battalion commenced, but due to enemy shelling and the broken nature of the ground, was not completed until 7.10 am on the following morning. The entire unit was marched back three and a half miles to rest at Rosieres, the scene of the battalion's recent victory. This march left the weakened men in an utterly exhausted state, and on reaching their tents at Rosieres, most men just fell to the ground and slept. The spoils from the Lihons attack of 11th August included about 100 MG's, two 77 mm field guns and five 5.9" howitzers. Mitchell in commenting on the small number of prisoners taken, observed that this was due to the 'temper of our men' and the fact that too many prisoners were 'an encumbrance'. The cost to the battalion of the final phase of the battle was relatively light, with 19 killed and 49 wounded.

#### NOTES - CHAPTER 10

1. Monash, J. THE AUSTRALIAN VICTORIES IN FRANCE. p153.
2. Asprey, op cit, p448.
3. Joynt, op cit, p 137.
4. Ibid, p134. The Victoria Cross was presented by King George V to Beatham's mother, at Buckingham Palace in May 1919. Mrs Beatham lost four sons in the Great War. Private Beatham is buried in Heath Cemetery, France.
5. Bean, op cit, vol vi, p638
6. Ibid, p682-684.

# CHAPTER 11

## HERLEVILLE WOOD

*"Morgan [Pte David Morgan] I want you  
to go out and catch a live Hun and bring  
him in:" Lt Donovan JOYNT.'*

The rest at Rosieres did not last for too long, as the 8th Battalion was assembled and marched out to Cerisy-Hamel during the late afternoon of 15th August. The battalion bivouacked in a deep gully at dusk, and all the men had to dig some rudimentary cover in the sides of the gully before going to sleep. On the next day Major Traill and the nucleus rejoined the battalion in time to participate in swimming in the Somme River. Several days later, the unit moved to Hamelet and set up what was to be a most popular camp site on the banks of the Somme. On 20th August, the battalion after attending a demonstration of tank tactics, was officially placed on short notice to move. Two days later the nucleus left for Corbie, and the battalion, bathed in brilliant moonlight, marched in a jovial mood, singing and whistling, up to the forward area in preparation for the continuation of the advance on Herleville, which lay about four miles to the north-west of Lihons. Donovan Joynt noted that despite the heavy casualties sustained during the Rosieres/Lihons attacks, "the men showed no lack of fighting spirit." The initial attack by the 6th Brigade on Herleville had taken place on 18th August, and the next attack was to be undertaken by the 2nd Brigade, in conjunction with the 3rd Brigade which would attack north from Proyart towards Chuignes.

The plan for the attack was for the 5th Battalion to attack on the left through St Martin's Wood, while the 6th Battalion would attack just to the north of Herleville village through Herleville and Plateau Woods. Twelve tanks had been allotted to the attack, with the 7th and 8th Battalions in support about a mile behind the attacking battalions. When the attack commenced at dawn, the German artillery opened fire in response to flares fired from the outposts beyond St Martin's Wood who had probably been alerted by the noise of the approaching tanks. This barrage caught the rear of the 6th Battalion and also the 8th Battalion as it moved forward, resulting in the deaths of Captain GE Johnston, the commander of A Company, and 2nd Lieutenant LC White, and wounding about 30 men of the 8th. When the intense Australian barrage fell upon the enemy outposts, the stunned occupants put up little resistance to the advancing 6th and 7th Battalions. However, there were a number of MG posts sited in the nearby woods, which put up a spirited fight. A and D Companies



followed behind the 6th Battalion, and were soon into action against the 52nd Reserve Infantry Regiment. As D Company advanced toward the enemy, its commander, Lieutenant Findlay, and Private Heweston were both killed in the vicinity of the 6th Battalion HQ. As he was the next senior officer in the company, Lieutenant Donovan Joynt at once assumed command.



**Capt W Donovan Joynt, VC.**

from Plateau Wood. Joynt immediately decided to attack and capture Plateau Wood. He arranged with Lieutenant Darby of the 6th Battalion to fire "like blazes" on Plateau Wood, and was pleased by the unexpected arrival of Lieutenant Les McGinn and his platoon who provided some welcome reinforcements. Joynt's party consisting of 30 of Darby's men and McGinn's group, now made their way around the north of the wood. On their way they captured an enemy first-aid post and took 50 prisoners. Meanwhile, McGinn's men worked their way along the enemy trenches and surrounded Plateau Wood, and after a brief bayonet charge, captured 40 prisoners and several MG's. As Joynt was leading his men, he heard a noise and soon came upon 20 armed Germans proceeding along a trench. The sight of Joynt aiming his revolver at the leading man who immediately dropped his rifle, persuaded the remainder of the party to surrender. Joynt now lined up his men along the trench which was some 50 yards from the enemy held wood. One of his diggers urged "let's rush the bloody thing",<sup>4</sup> but Joynt searched for a safer approach. On finding a trench which led up to the machine gun, Joynt's men charged at the post, causing the Germans to run, a dozen of whom were soon captured in a nearby dugout. The

Lieutenant Joynt and his batman Private Tom Newman came across a party of the 6th Battalion sheltering in a sunken road from enemy fire. Joynt urged the men forward, suggesting that they go in rushes of 25 yards, but the group stopped before the next crest. This prompted Joynt to remark to Newman, "I think we had better go and ginger them up again, Newman!"<sup>2</sup> By this time the German field guns had shortened their range, and shells were now landing nearby. When he spotted a dead German officer, Joynt told Newman to "go and rat him."<sup>3</sup> As Private Newman was bending over the inert body, a shell burst nearby causing a bad wound to the batman's throat. After bandaging his wound, Joynt moved up to where Lieutenant Darby's company of the 6th Battalion was coming under intense fire from an enemy MG firing

capture of the woods cleared the way for the unhindered advance by the 5th Battalion immediately to the north. Although the area around St Denis Wood had been captured by A Company supported by a tank, there were still snipers hidden in the woods who were proving to be a nuisance. In addition the Germans had shortened their barrage to fall upon the Australian positions, causing many casualties. Lieutenant Joynt was subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross, the third such award made to a member of the 8th Battalion, and his citation reads:

*For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the attack on Herleville Wood, near Chuignes, Peronne, on 23rd August 1918. His company commander having been killed early in the advance, he immediately took charge of the company, which he led with courage and skill. On approaching Herleville Wood the troops of the leading battalion [6th Battalion], which his battalion was supporting, suffered very heavy casualties and were much shaken. Lieutenant Joynt, grasping the situation, rushed forward under very heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, collected and re-organised the remnant of the battalion, and kept them under cover pending the arrival of his own company. He then made a personal reconnaissance, and found that the fire from the Wood was checking the whole advance and causing heavy casualties to troops on his flanks. Dashing out in front of his men, he inspired and led a magnificent frontal bayonet attack on the Wood. The enemy were staggered by this sudden onslaught, and a very critical situation was saved. Later, at Plateau Wood, this very gallant officer again with a small party of volunteers rendered invaluable service and after severe hand-to-hand fighting turned a stubborn defence into an abject surrender. His valour and determination was conspicuous throughout, and he continued to do magnificent work until badly wounded by a shell.*

The advance soon lost its impetus and became a bitter struggle between small parties of Australian infantrymen seeking out their opposite numbers in the green woods to the north of Herleville village. The RMO, Captain Patrick 'Paddy' O'Shea, quickly realised that he would be unable to establish a conventional RAP in such a fluid battle, so he decided to follow the advance and treat the casualties where they fell. As enemy prisoners were sent back, O'Shea commanded them to carry the wounded on stretchers to the rear, and on several occasions he braved the enemy fire to rescue men who lay wounded beyond the fluctuating front line.

When one of the advancing companies came under heavy MG fire from very close range, Private Alex Collard, a young broom maker from Hawthorn, rushed unhesitatingly at the enemy post, killing two Germans and wounding another

three. The remainder of the crews fled leaving Collard in possession of two MG's, one of which he turned on to the adjacent enemy post. This caused the occupants to hurriedly depart. A short while later, his platoon was held up by some enemy who occupied a communication trench. Apparently imbued with a sense of immortality, Collard climbed up and ran along the parapet throwing bombs at the enemy crouching below. The sheer audacity of his action persuaded the enemy who were not wounded, to surrender to Collard. The recommendation for his DCM conjures up an amazing picture; 'His clothes shot to ribbons, but he bore a charmed life.'

Among a number of men who came under notice for their bravery at Herleville, was Lance Corporal James Murray. This 20 year old from Oakleigh received a Bar to his Military Medal when he led a rush on a stubborn German post, and when he was later in charge of a ration party that was caught in a barrage of gas shells, he retained firm command of his party and brought the rations up to the front line. Although gassed, Murray continued on duty, until he collapsed from the effects of the gas. Another NCO who attacked and destroyed three MG posts was Lance Corporal William Nottingham, who had been Beatham's companion when he won the Victoria Cross at Rosieres a fortnight earlier. The junior NCO who had earlier silenced the enemy guns at Rosieres was Lance Corporal John McAvoy, the battalion's Lewis gun 'king'. McAvoy's skilful shooting eliminated three enemy MG's that had been holding up the advance at Herleville, then he and his gun team rushed a German HQ and emerged with many prisoners, including the enemy battalion commander. At Plateau Wood, McAvoy outflanked the enemy and inflicted many casualties, before later being seriously wounded in the head and arms by a shell burst.

McAvoy is an interesting example of the level of bravery required to earn a high bravery decoration. He was recommended for a Victoria Cross by Colonel Mitchell, but once the recommendation reached the higher HQ's, the award was downgraded to a Distinguished Conduct Medal, and later to a Bar to his Military Medal.

The Lewis gun soon showed itself to be the dominant weapon in the battle for the woods at Herleville, and many of the battalion's Lewis gunners covered themselves with glory on 23rd August, including; Lance Corporals James Baulch, Harry Carruthers, Percy Wilkin and Private George Montgomery.



**L/Cpl Percy Wilkin, MM.**

It took until noon for A Company to link up with a Scottish unit from the 32nd Division on the right flank, largely due to hostile fire emanating from the neighbouring valley, and the fact that it had to overcome many pockets of resistance. The insatiable demands for grenades meant that B and C Companies spent most of their time carrying ammunition up to the forward companies. At about 3 pm, there was an air drop of ammunition into the support lines. Such a method of resupply was still uncommon, but the presence of enemy aircraft flying low over the lines throughout the afternoon, raking the lines with MG fire and dropping small bombs, probably precluded any subsequent drops. Although the enemy continued to shell the positions held by the 8th Battalion throughout the night, no counter-attacks were launched. This hiatus permitted A Company to extend its line by another 300 yards. At 3 am on 24th August, the Germans fired a large number of gas shells into the woods, which resulted in about 80 casualties, mainly from men who had been asleep during the bombardment. After dawn, A Company again pushed forward, mopping up several MG posts and snipers. The remainder of the day was unusually quiet, but at 5 pm, the battalion moved forward and took over the defences dug by the 6th Battalion. During the night, the Germans again drenched the area with Yellow Cross gas shells, a tactic which would have resulted in even more casualties, but for the prompt action taken by Captain 'Paddy' O'Shea in leading his patients out of the gas effected area.

Throughout the course of the battle it was difficult for the CO to obtain an accurate picture of the situation due to the fluid nature of the battle. Shell fire often cut the telephone lines, which meant that communication between the companies and BHQ was usually by the use of runners. As in any battle, the task of a runner requires bravery and a lot of luck. Private Reg Allen was carrying messages with another runner when they were caught by an enemy barrage. When his mate was wounded, Allen carried him back to safety on his shoulders, and then returned through the shells to deliver his despatch. Other runners who kept the battalion communications open included Lance Corporal John Sullivan, Private John Smith, Richard Robarts. The latter two runners were both gassed during the enemy shelling, but continued on with their vital tasks. Private John Grant carried messages throughout the battle, and after the Germans had drenched the area with gas, Grant helped carry a severely wounded soldier through the gassed area to safety. While he was doing this, his gas respirator became dislodged and Grant inhaled a quantity of gas. Nonetheless, once he had brought the man to safety, Grant continued to deliver his messages despite suffering from the effects of the gas.

If anything demonstrated the change in the 8th Battalion from the enthusiastic, amateur battalion that fought at Gallipoli, to that of a battle hardened professional fighting unit, it was the battles of August 1918. Despite being under strength, the battalion fought with a ruthless efficiency that completely overwhelmed their

adversary. The consistent standard of courage and leadership displayed by NCO's and private soldiers made Colonel Mitchell's task so much easier, particularly when men like Nottingham, Grant and McAvoy did so on several occasions during the campaign. Although space precludes printing the full details of such exploits, the following soldiers deserve a mention for their contribution to the success at Herleville: Sergeants Gilbert Arnott, Tom Duncombe, John Eaves, Robert Jones, Charles Masters and Alf Williams; Lance Corporals Walter Dunn, Fred Langdon, Privates James Dehn, James Kittyea and Richard Smith.

The exemplary leadership provided by the officers at Herleville probably contributed to the success of the 8th Battalion's third battle in two weeks. One bayonet charge led by the unit Adjutant, Lieutenant Alf Temple, resulted in the surrender of about 40 Germans and the capture of a couple of MG's. Lieutenant Stan Young was another officer who demonstrated the qualities of a true leader of men, by personally leading the bayonet charges against three MG posts. Later when the advance of his company was slowed by a hidden MG, Young went forward by himself and located the weapon. When the Germans spotted Young, they trained their MG on him and ordered him to surrender. Young was hardly fazed by such a ridiculous order and threw a grenade which destroyed both the gun and the crew. When the battalion's advance came under heavy fire from the enemy hidden in one of the small woods, the Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant John Evans moved up to the front line collecting Lewis guns and small parties of men to operate them. At one stage, Evans took charge of a captured German MG and opened fire on some enemy posts that were bothering the advancing troops. The raging battle took its toll of other sub-units in the battalion, particularly the Signals Section, which had only two of its members unwounded. The Signals Officer, Arthur Finlayson, had to carry out the task of signaller and linesman, as well as leading a couple of attacks against enemy posts. Finlayson had been wounded in the shoulder early in the advance, and whilst he was running out new lines with his remaining two signallers, Lance Corporal James Cain and Private Fred Searle, he was wounded in the back, but continued to lay his lines through the severely gas drenched area.

At 4.15 pm on 25th August, the advance was resumed by all four companies in the direction of Foucaucourt. D Company encountered little opposition, and the leading platoon commanded by CSM Rice, had ventured well beyond the other companies, who had been slowed by MG posts and trench mortar fire. In an effort to slow the Australians advance, the Germans had placed coils of barbed wire in their old trenches, and had built bomb stops in their existing trenches. Having advanced the line up to the Green Line objective, the 8th Battalion now had to endure a continual bombardment from the enemy. The courageous Joynt was carrying out a reconnaissance when he was severely wounded in the left thigh. Joynt recalled that his "gallant diggers who had been watching me, immediately rushed toward me and carried me to a sheltered spot under a bank."<sup>5</sup> It

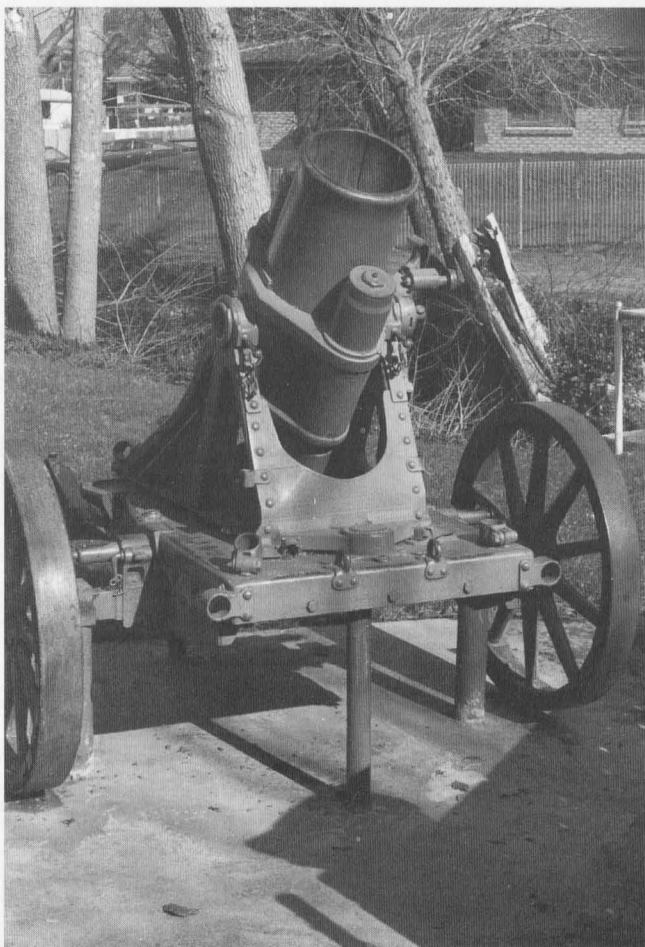
was not until the shelling subsided at night fall, that Joynt was carried back to the RAP. Telephone lines to brigade HQ were cut, and the only communication for nine hours was by runner. The battalion's front line strength was now reduced to 120 men. Just before dawn on 26th August, the men were issued with a tot of rum, and a short time later, the enemy again bombarded the positions with gas, causing further casualties. The use of gas shells meant that gas respirators were constantly worn. The only other event of significance during the day was the shooting down of a British balloon by a German aircraft. That night the battalion was relieved by the 30th Battalion, and after marching to Proyart, the men boarded buses and were taken to a bivouac at Hamel.

The bodies of 24 members of the 8th Battalion are buried in the small Heath Cemetery located on the main Villers Bretonneux- Peronne road near Harbonnieres. These burials from the Rosieres/Lihons and Herleville battles exceed the burials at the Pozieres Cemetery, and represent the largest 8th Battalion burial ground in France. It is here that one of the two posthumous Victoria Cross winners of the 8th Battalion - Private Robert Beatham, is buried.

One feature of the Herleville battle that contrasted strongly with earlier battles was the relative effectiveness of the supporting tanks. Mitchell claimed that the assistance given by the tanks was invaluable, and that "their action aroused the greatest possible enthusiasm among all ranks." No accurate figures of prisoners taken were kept but it was believed that between them, the 6th and 8th Battalions captured about 900 prisoners, including two battalion commanders. As well as the usual haul of MG's and trench mortars, one 77cm tank gun was also captured. The battalion's casualties were much lighter than during the struggle a fortnight earlier, with only 20 men being killed or died from wounds. By the end of the two major battles of the August campaign, the battalion had reached the end of its tether. Colonel Mitchell who later received a bar to his DSO and a Belgian Croix de Guerre for his handling of the battalion during this period, recognised that his beloved battalion had undergone enormous stress in the past few days:

*The condition of the men upon going into action was good. They were cheerful and confident. The long fight, heat and excitement entailed a great strain upon them, and when on Green Line, on the morning of the 25th, they were exhausted to a degree, all more or less suffering from gas effects, and could not possibly hope to beat off any determined enemy attack. Want of sleep was the most prevalent factor and they were rapidly becoming nervy under the continuous storms of enemy shell fire.*

*The men towards the close of the tour forward were weary and tired, mentally and physically to the point of exhaustion. Our depleted strength and large fronts held, entailed a great strain on all ranks.*



*A 25cm minenwerfer captured by the 8th Battalion during the August battles.*

NOTES - CHAPTER 11.

1. Joynt, op cit, p99
2. Ibid, p149.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid, p151.
5. Ibid, p157.



## CHAPTER 12

# THE FINAL MONTHS

*Their gallant deeds should  
not be lost sight of.  
Lt Col JW MITCHELL.*

It was not until dusk on the evening of 27th August, that the triumphant, but exhausted 8th Battalion was finally relieved and moved to Gailly. By this time the Germans were retreating towards the Somme, and by the end of August, the Australian 5th Brigade was preparing to attack the German stronghold on Mont St Quentin. However, thoughts of a fresh advance were furthest from the minds of the men of the 2nd Brigade as they enjoyed a well earned rest. Two concerts were given by 'The Sentimental Blokes' concert party, and one of the recently captured 77mm guns was put on display in the battalion lines. Colonel Mitchell expressed some concern at the endemic souvenir hunting that had occurred, due to the hundreds of helpless prisoners who had passed through the battalion's hands. By now there were very few men who did not 'own' a German watch, and many had more lethal souvenirs such as pistols. Although Mitchell stressed to the battalion that souvenir hunting was causing dangerous delays during the attack, there was little he could do to stop that innate Australian trait of 'scrounging'. On 5th September, Chaplain Irwin explained to the assembled battalion, details of the new educational scheme and its role of assisting soldiers to return to civilian life with some additional employment skills. Many of the soldiers at last caught up with their letter writing, and Private Alf Hunter in an unpunctuated letter to his sister Florrie, underplayed the recent dramatic events:

*Just a few lines to let you know that I am still in the land of the living but  
have had a few squeaks one way and another the war is looking tray  
Bon for our side now winning all along the line.*

On the morning of 8th September, the battalion's tents were struck and at 11 am, the unit boarded buses for the journey to Peronne. By 5th September, the Australians had not only captured Mont St Quentin and Peronne, but were also pushing the enemy eastwards to a new defensive line that had been dug at Tincourt. The 8th Battalion's task was to assist in burying the dead that still lay on the wide battlefield, and also salvage weapons, ammunition and equipment left by the retreating enemy. Salvaging continued until 11th September, when the unit, now reinforced by the transfer of Lieutenant Hooper and 25 OR's from the 1st Pioneer Battalion, moved to Tincourt. Attempts by the enemy to establish a series of buffer-

like out-post lines had been hindered by the dogged advance by Monash's Australian Corps. The main prize of the Hindenburg Line lay still further to the east of Hargicourt, and shielded the town of St Quentin [not to be confused with Mont St Quentin], but it was agreed that frontal attacks on the out-post line would be wasteful of life. It was decided to again adopt the hitherto successful policy of 'peaceful penetration' to deny the enemy any time to recover from the succession of near fatal blows that had befallen him.

The stay at Tincourt was a relatively easy one for the 8th Battalion. Despite being within range of the enemy's guns, a canteen opened which sold beer, and 800 packets of cigarettes were distributed through the Comforts Fund. On 14th September, the Germans fired a number of mustard gas shells in the vicinity of BHQ and D Company, fortunately without causing any casualties. That night, Lieutenants Dowling and McGinn took out reconnaissance patrols, but failed to encounter any enemy. At 8.30 on the night of 16th September, Lieutenant T Anderson established an A Company post in a nearby quarry with little opposition. On the following night the 49th Battalion moved up and took over the A Company quarry post. Elsewhere that night, Lieutenant Brewster led a small raiding party against an enemy post. On this occasion the enemy was prepared to stand and fight, and after a rapid exchange of fire and the throwing of 15 grenades, Brewster withdrew his men. The after effects of the raid were obvious when nine enemy wounded were observed being evacuated from the post.

Lieutenant Dowling was given the task of attacking an enemy post located in a wood and in the early hours of the morning of 18th September, he and his platoon set off for the objective. Military operations often stumble due to factors beyond human control. In this instance, a violent thunderstorm struck the area 15 minutes before H Hour. Dowling attempted to postpone the scheduled artillery barrage, but it was now too late to make such a change. By now the enemy was alerted by the barrage and gave Dowling's platoon a hot reception as it approached the wood. The opposition was so strong that Dowling was forced to withdraw his men, but later in the morning had the satisfaction of observing that several of the enemy had been wounded. Sergeant Leslie Veal took out a D Company patrol at dawn and on finding an enemy post, rushed it, only to find that the enemy had departed leaving behind an anti-tank rifle.<sup>1</sup>

The Australian advance resumed at 5.20 am on 18th September to the accompaniment of an artillery barrage and the supporting fire of 200 MG's. The 1st and 3rd Brigades advanced towards their first objective against minimal opposition and soon captured the village of Hargicourt. The first German prisoners started arriving at the battalion at 6.10 am, and were formed into stretcher teams to carry back the Australian wounded who were being treated at the 8th Battalion RAP. On the occasions when there were insufficient prisoners, men of the 8th Battalion also acted as bearers. Later on in the day, the battalion stretcher bearers under the command of Sergeant Eric Grant, moved out to comb the ground

for any casualties that may have been overlooked in the advance. The distribution of rations and stores to the scattered forward posts, during what was now a rather fluid advance, was left to the jovial RQMS, Stan Allen. Other HQ staff who constantly contributed to the efficient running of the battalion at this time included Lieutenant Reg Woodhouse, the Pay and sports Sergeant, Edward Daley and the Orderly Room Sergeant, Percy Wilson. Throughout the fiery August battles, it was Wilson who, despite being extremely ill, remained on duty and maintained the essential unit documentation.

At noon on 20th September, the second group of men who had enlisted in 1914, marched out of the battalion en route to Australia. The decision to grant the long serving veterans furlough to Australia, sounded the death knell for the AIF. This compassionate decision merely reflected the obvious - Germany was almost defeated. But such a decision was to decimate the senior NCO strength of the original battalions and lead to more unpopular disbandment and amalgamation of battalions. The first party of fifteen 1914 enlistees, led by RSM Littlewood, had gone a week earlier, and Colonel Mitchell held very strong views on how the veterans' departure was handled, especially when he faced with the loss of his RSM, all the CSM's and CQMS', the RQMS, the Lewis Gun Sergeant, the Provost Sergeant and most of the Transport Section:

*The sudden departure of the 1914 men made it decidedly awkward for the smooth running of the battalion. They were brought out of the line one night, and away next morning to the Composite Reinforcement Camp to await their transportation, men who had been with us from the beginning, holding responsible positions, who had been through four years of fighting, were, without opportunity of saying farewell to their comrades, hustled away without warning. I had no chance of speaking to them, of saying goodbye, and their going so suddenly caused much discussion not only amongst the men but with the officers too.*

It is interesting to note that only four of the 16 officers eligible for furlough accepted the chance of leaving their unit at this time. The only other military action that occurred before the 8th Battalion finished the task for which it had been formed, was to bury two German airmen whose aircraft had been shot down on 20th September. On the following evening the battalion relieved the 2nd Battalion, and two days later was in turn relieved by the 118th American Regiment. The battalion then moved to Hamel, but Captains Wallis and Freeman, Lieutenant Johnstone and four soldiers remained behind to advise the incoming Americans. The next couple of days were spent travelling on a tediously slow train to Longpre Les Corps Saints, with the only excitement occurring when a German plane attempted to bomb the train. From here the battalion, led by the pipes, marched some six miles to Villers Sous Ailly, arriving on the morning of 27th September.

During the later stages of the war, it became customary to recognise the essential work done by officers and senior NCO's in the administration of the battalion. Among those who were recommended for honours were; RQMS Stan Allen and Sergeant Percy Wilson for the Meritorious Service Medal. In addition, acknowledgement was given to Sergeant George Bransden, Lance Sergeant Roy Upham, Private John Corfield and Temporary Corporal Jim Siddall, for their devotion to duty during the two preceding months.



**The officers of the 8th Battalion. AWM H 518**

The winding down of the war resulted in 10% of the battalion receiving leave each day to go into nearby Abbeville. Access to the towns of France also had health implications, and venereal disease prophylactic huts were established in the two nearest towns, but VD did not seem to be a problem for the 8th Battalion. Colonel Mitchell remarked that "the behaviour of the men has been excellent" and the "appearance has undergone a most marked change. They are healthy and well turned out."

On 27th October, news was received of the well deserved promotion and appointment of Major Traill to command the 5th Battalion with the rank of temporary lieutenant colonel. On 29th October, news was received that the popular Captain Campbell had been awarded the DSO for his actions a month or so earlier.



**Lt Col JCM Traill, DSO, MC.**  
**As CO of the 5th Battalion, 1918-19.**

render reached the battalion on 1st November, and on the next day, all leave was cancelled while the military police scoured the countryside looking for absentees. On 9th November, the battalion boarded a train which took them past their old battleground at Lihons before arriving at Tincourt. A series of marches over the coming month seemed to take the battalion in a circle. The news of the armistice of 11th November, apparently raised little interest in the battalion. By 15th November the battalion was at Bohain, and on the next day, Major CB Story and about 50 men from the 37th Battalion marched into the unit. The 37th Battalion was the battalion that mutinied in response to their unit being broken up. Story had been the CO of the 37th Battalion and had been demoted and appointed as 2/IC of the 8th because of his embar-

The departure of the 1914 men, led to the battalion being restructured into three companies; A Company led by Lieutenant Anderson, B Company - Lieutenant Perkin, C Company - Lieutenant McGinn. Route marches became more of a festive occasion, as whenever the battalion marched off it was always accompanied by the band. The battalion also benefited from the the arrival of Comfort Fund stores including, fruit, cocoa, custard powder, six footballs, cricket sets and 444 pocket wallets. Football matches were played between the units with the 8th Battalion maintaining its excellent record. The unit rifle competition was won by A Company, but in the 1st Division's Rifle meeting, the best the battalion could do was 4th place. News of the Turkish sur-

"A" Form MESSAGES AND SIGNALS.				Army Form C. 528 (in two parts)
Sender's Number			No. of Message	
From	Code	Message	This message is an A of:	
Office to Origin and Service Instructions			Need at	
Detail			Date	
At			From	
To			Signature of "Forwarding Officer"	
By			R/P	
TO: 8th Battalion.				
Sender's Number		Day of Month		In reply to Number
228,850		29-11-18.		AAA
His Majesty the KING approves of award of VICTORIA CROSS to Lieut. W. G. JOYNT, 8th Battalion AAA Convey Army, Corps, Divisional and Brigade Commanders congratulations to recipient.				
From 2nd Aust. Infantry Bde.				
Place				
Time				
The above may be for use only as a message				
Signature of Addressee of the message				
A/Staff Captain				
* This line should be checked if not required				
22819 Wt. Supply Coy. 1st Aust. Div. and C. & Co. 1.188				

**The message advising of the award of the Victoria Cross to Lt Joynt.**

rassing loyalty to his old battalion. Realising that he could easily have a serious problem on his hands, Mitchell assembled all the 37th Battalion men and offered to arrange a transfer to a 3rd Division unit if they so wished. About half of the men subsequently accepted Mitchell's gracious offer.

Later in the month the battalion had a series of moves to Mazinghein, Beaurepaire and Sars Poteries. When the battalion arrived at the latter site, Colonel Mitchell immediately condemned the billets as a fire hazard. By the end of the month, the unit proudly received word of the award of the Victoria Cross to Donovan Joynt. Educational classes in arithmetic, book-keeping, carpentry, French, German and short-hand had been organised by Lieutenant

Fenton, who, because of his background as a teacher at Warrnambool State School, had been appointed Educational Officer. In addition, the unfortunate

Major Story marched out of the unit, thus ending one of the most unfortunate episodes in the history of the AIF<sup>2</sup>

Although the war was over, reinforcements from England were still reaching the unit. One of those soldiers was young Angus Clark, who had spent the final months of the war, isolated with other reinforcements, because of the ravages of the Spanish influenza epidemic then sweeping Europe. He recalled that it was with difficulty that he persuaded his reluctant father to sign his enlistment papers. The trip to England took ten weeks, as the convoy had to sail via the Panama Canal and New York, to avoid any lurking German submarines. When it was at last decided to permit the reinforcements to join their units, Clark travelled to Sars Poteries and joined the 8th Battalion, which by this time, was "only pottering around". As the emphasis was now on preparing the soldiers for their return to



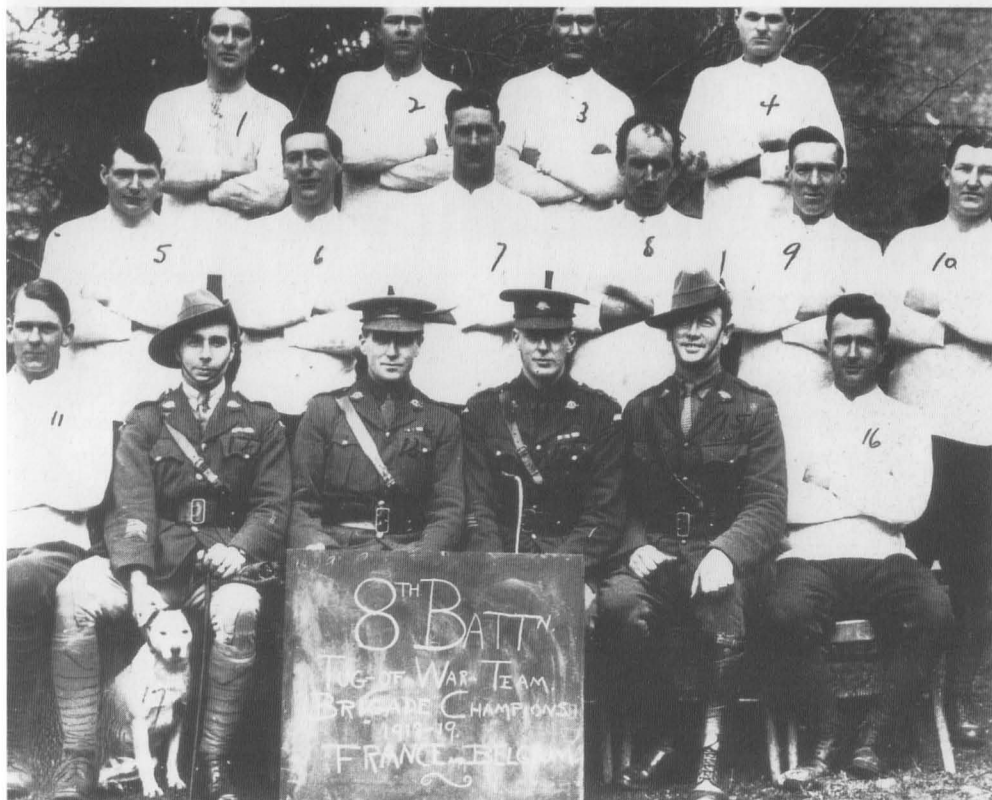
**Lt H Fenton.**



**Pte Angus Clark.**

civilian life, Angus Clark, enrolled in the unit Accountancy class. [In 1935, he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister]. His period of service with the Eighth, prompted Clark to hold the view "of nothing but admiration for the 8th Battalion, whose members usually referred to their battalion as 'Blood and Guts' after the red and white of the unit colour patch."

A series of long marches averaging about 12 miles a day for three days, took the battalion into Belgium and to new billets at a factory in Bouffoulx, only four miles from Charleroi. The easy access to the pleasures of a large town certainly compensated for the long march. Now that the war was over, it was disappointing to have several soldiers die of sickness since the German surrender, including Privates Hutchins, Perks and Montgomery, MM.



**The 8th Battalion Tug of War team. AWM H 517**

The Christmas dinner of 1918 was especially enjoyable as the entire unit would be returning home over the next few months. Lieutenant Woodhouse as Catering Officer had made a special effort to decorate the billets with flags, holly and ribbons. The War Diarist noted that, it was 'very pretty and the boys enjoyed themselves.' The New Year celebrations were enhanced by news of the award of a



posthumous Victoria Cross to Private Beatham, but as most members of the regimental band were on leave in England, the band lacked the numbers to participate musically in the festivities. The vacant post of 2/IC was filled by Major Wallis, who had just returned from a course at Aldershot.

The necessity for recording the history of the 8th Battalion before the now vivid recollections faded with the passing of time, troubled Colonel Mitchell. On 7th January, he wrote:

*It is suggested that for the good of the battalion, to keep its hardly earned and costly success in a prominent correct position in history that a Syndicate be formed of all men, officers or other ranks who can assist in any small way whatever either with general or personal experiences.*

Unfortunately, the idea lapsed, and 78 years hence, very few members of the 8th Battalion are alive to read this history of their battalion. Colonel Mitchell had been with the battalion since its formation in August 1914, and had been awarded the DSO and Bar, the Croix de Guerre and Mentioned in Despatches five times. During this time he had served with distinction as a platoon commander, adjutant, company commander, battalion 2/IC and CO. Angus Clark recalls that the men of the Eighth held Mitchell "in great respect." On 19th January, Mitchell sent this farewell message to the men who were returning to Australia:

*On the occasion of your departure from the Regiment in which you have served for a long period during the War with great success, I am desirous of taking the opportunity of thanking you one and all for your splendid service and for the loyal support you have given me and my predecessors in Command during many trying and strenuous times. In the future, I am confident that we will all feel the benefit of the great lessons in comradeship we have learnt during the war with our Battalion, and I am confident that one and all in the future, whether in civil or military life, will do your utmost to continue to 'Play the Game' as you have done on Active Service and to uphold the honour of your old Regiment.*

*In conclusion boys, I can only assure you that you carry my very best wishes with you into all spheres of life and that you have a speedy and safe return to your own dear land.*

*Cheerio and Good Luck.*

Although it was now February 1919, the battalion still carried out drill training each morning and sport in the afternoons, subject to the now common snow falls. The appointment of Sergeant Gordon was confirmed as RSM, and he was

promoted to WO1. The highlight of the battalion's social calendar was the ball held in the cinema hall on 4th February. The working bee which had been formed under the leadership of Lieutenant Cook and Lance Corporal R Smith produced a spectacular transformation to the hall. Invitations had been given to 150 local citizens and dancing continued until the early hours of the morning. The event was so successful that another ball was organised for later in the month.



**The 8th Battalion football team, 1st Division Premiers 1917, 1918. Rear row L-R; Pte JE Baker, Pte HR Parsons, Lt AE Mackay, L/Sgt A Hill, Sgt AH Hill, Pte WJ Carden. Centre row; Pte GF Jones, L/Cpl TG Spriggs, Pte LG Mallett (vice capt), Sgt LG Kittle, Pte G Girdwood, Pte JK Duffy, Pte JM Corfield, Pte C Winchcomb. Front row; Pte RW Kent, Pte GH King, Major RJ Wallis (Bn 2/IC), Lt Col JW Mitchell (CO), Lt DW Kennedy (Bn Sports Officer), L/Cpl EF Reynolds (team captain), Pte DO Morgan. AWM H 562**

The emphasis was now very much on education, and classes were now available in fruit growing and carpentry. A lecture programme also covered such diverse topics as Anti-Bolshevism, social evils, metallurgy, drawing and commercial egg farming. Other events which involved the rapidly shrinking battalion

included attending a Divisional parade for the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. WM Hughes. A boxing tournament was held at Coullet and Privates Grant and Robertson both won their bouts. The erosion of the unit's strength was reflected in the battalion football team losing the final of the Divisional championship to the 10th Battalion. The only compensation was that Privates Baker, Kent, Mallett and Winchcombe were selected in the Divisional team to play the 2nd Division team.

One of the major tasks confronting the British Government, was to consolidate the many burial sites around France and Belgium. This task involved the exhumation of thousands of bodies, identifying them where possible, and re-burying them in new cemeteries. Small parties of men from the 8th and 12th Battalions were detached for duty with No 5 Company of the Australian Graves Detachment in early 1919. Angus Clark was one of a number of men from the 8th Battalion, including Norm Allardyce, Leith Crow, Jack Holderhead and Tommy Duncombe, who were to spend some months on this ghoulis task:

*Sergeant Tommy Duncombe [DCM] was appointed RSM of the Grave Detachment. He was a very thoughtful sort of fellow - he got me playing soccer which I did before I joined up, and because I had a clerical background I was put in the office. Tommy always had a common sense approach to things.*

During this period, Sergeant Duncombe was supervising bomb throwing practice, when one of the men threw the bomb against the throwing bay wall. Angus Clark vividly recalls the incident:

*The pin was out and the bomb was rolling around. Tommy Duncombe came from behind us, pounced on the bomb and threw it over, and it exploded before it hit the ground. it was a pretty close thing.*

Clark fell foul of the OC, and much to his relief, was sent out to work with the grave diggers. The method used by the grave diggers as they searched for buried bodies, was to line up in extended line touching fingers, and cover the entire battlefield. When ever the men came across a mound, even if there was no cross on the mound, Clark and his fellow diggers would dig, until they found a body.



**Members of No 5 Company, Australian Graves Detachment working at the Villers Bretonneux battlefield, 1919. Note the piles of lime for use on the graves.**

The inevitable conclusion to the saga of the 8th Battalion commenced when on 28th February, the 5th and 8th Battalions were amalgamated under the command of Colonel Mitchell and known as B Battalion. On 23rd March, Major General Glasgow met and farewelled the senior officers of the 2nd Brigade, and on 2nd April, all the battalions of the 2nd Brigade were amalgamated under Mitchell's leadership. One of the few members of the 8th Battalion whose war was not yet over, was Private James Didsbury, who in 1919, volunteered for service with the British Army fighting in Russia. On 14th April, the truncated brigade marched past Brigadier General Gordon Bennett, himself a former CO of the 6th Battalion. The final entry in the War Diary was made on 30th April 1919, and dismally records that 'rain continued all day.'

During the 8th Battalion's four and a half years existence, it had served in Egypt, Gallipoli, France and Belgium, with great distinction. Its casualties over the long period of the Great War totalled 50 officers and 827 men killed or died of wounds etc, with a further 91 officers and 2319 men being wounded or gassed. The good citizens of Ballarat were determined to provide a substantial living memorial to all the men who enlisted from the Ballarat area, and particularly to those who made the Supreme Sacrifice. A magnificent Avenue of Honour, was established on the western outskirts of Ballarat and completed in 1919. Over 3,000 names are recorded in the Avenue, including the names of 480 soldiers from the 8th Battalion.<sup>3</sup>

The fine reputation and traditions that were built up during the Great War, were carried by the 2/8th Battalion in World War 2, especially as the first CO of the 2/8th Battalion was none other than Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell. These traditions are currently in the safe keeping of the General Reserve unit, the 8/7th Battalion of the Royal Victoria Regiment, with its Headquarters fittingly located at Ballarat. The unbreakable spirit of comradeship that held the members of the 8th Battalion together through the ferocious battles at Pozieres and elsewhere in France and Belgium, was complemented by the self sacrificing leadership displayed by officers, NCO's and private soldiers. The awarding of three Victoria Crosses to members of the battalion, two posthumously, is indicative of the unit's fierce determination not to give an inch of ground once won. A universal pride in the battalion resulted in a magnificent battalion spirit that is encapsulated in the words of Chaplain Booth, who, on being posted to the 8th Battalion wrote:

*At last I have joined my unit, a novice amongst seasoned veterans, for one is not allowed to forget that this battalion landed at Anzac Beach on 25th April 1915, and although scarcely 10% of the original landing force survived, yet their pride extends to a great degree. At a glance I should say that it was an excellent thing, for it means that a tradition has been established which I, as a newcomer, must in no degree defame.*

## THE BATTALION LIVES AGAIN.

*They are not as spry as they used to be  
And their hair is mostly grey,  
But the spirit's therez, and they joke (and swear),  
When they meet on Anzac Day.*

*They gather around the Battalion flag  
Which time is beginning to wear,  
A band near by plays "Madamosielle"  
And "Australia will be there".*

*They speak of the Cobbers no longer here,  
"Snowy", and Bill and "Blue",  
And the yarns they spin raise many a grin  
Though they may not all be true.*

*Then, its "fall in boys and form a line, "  
And, as Troopers' horses prance,  
A flag's held high, that used to fly  
In Gallipoli, Egypt, France.*

*More hands strike up as they move away  
To the sound of an old refrain.  
Then, with heads held high, the "boys' go by,  
And the Battalion LIVES again.*

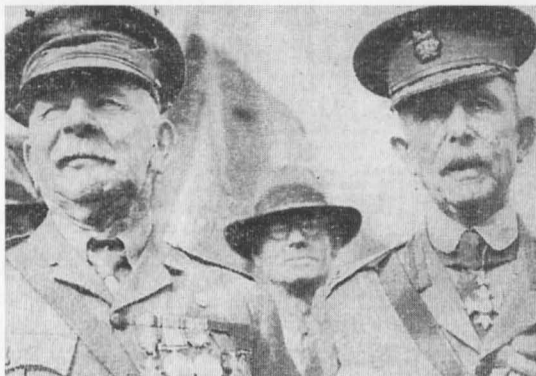
Pte Len Silver's impression of the 8th Battalion meeting at the  
assembly point on Anzac day.

### NOTES

1. L/Cpl W Nottingham attacked and bombed an enemy post that was interfering with the laying of the Start Line tapes. When heavy rain made it difficult for the attacking troops to locate the tapes, Nottingham personally led the men up to the Start Line.
2. Bean, op cit, vol vi p937-940.
3. The Avenue of Honour is 14 miles long, and originally included 3700 trees. Work commenced on 4th June 1917, and was completed on 9 June 1919. The majority of the trees were planted by the female employees of E Lucas & Co. The first tree planted was that of Lt Col W Bolton, the original CO of the 8th Battalion, and was planted by his good friend Sir Alexander Peacock. It is interesting to note that the members of the original 8th Battalion accounted for a quarter of all the losses suffered by the battalion during the war.



**The Ballarat Avenue of Honour plaque for L/Cpl Alf Dale, KIA 20.9.1917.**



**Two former colonels of the 8th Battalion meet on Anzac Day, 1938. Colonel JWB Field (L), and Brigadier General WK Bolton (R).**



**Veterans from the 8th Battalion, led by Lt Col Bolton, marching along Swanston St Melbourne, during the first post-war Anzac Day March, 1919.**

**APPENDIX 1**  
**BATTLE HONOURS**  
**AWARDED TO THE 8th BATTALION, 1st AIF**

ANZAC  
LANDING AT ANZAC  
DEFENCE OF ANZAC

HELLES  
KRITHIA

SUVLA

SARI BAIR  
GALLIPOLI 1915

SUEZ CANAL  
EGYPT 1915-1916

SOMME 1916-1918

POZIERES  
BULLECOURT  
YPRES 1917

MENIN ROAD  
POLYGON WOOD  
BROODSEINDE  
POELCAPPELLE  
PASSCHENDAELE

LYS  
HAZEBROUCK

AMIENS  
ALBERT 1918  
HINDENBURG LINE

EPEHY  
FRANCE & FLANDERS 1916-1918



## APPENDIX 2

# HONOUR ROLL - 8th BATTALION, 1st AIF

### Listing burial locations

ADAMS. AJ, Pte 573, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
ADAMS. ERC, Pte 1127, DOAS as POW date unknown, Turkey, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
ADAMS. FJ, Pte 868, KIA 25.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
ADAMS. JH, Pte 1903, DOAS 2.3.1916, (Ismailia War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)  
ADAMS. RH, Sgt 2207, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
AITCHISON. JEG, Pte 4132, KIA 28.6.1916, (Berks Cemetery Extension, Ploegstreet, Belgium)  
ALFORD. EJ, Pte 6456, KIA 14.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
ALLAN. CR, Pte 6646, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
ALLEN. AE, Pte 2551, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
ALLEN. GH, Pte 3006, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
ALLEN. SP, Pte 4134, KIA 11.8.1918, (Fouquescourt British Cemetery, France)  
AMOS. BJ, Pte 6464, KIA 8.5.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
ANDERSON. A, Pte 639, DOW 11.7.1915 (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
ANDERSON. AMcL, L/Cpl 3004, KIA 2.5.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
ANDERSON. DJ, Sgt 1175/, KIA 16.6.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
ANDERSON. J, Pte 6952, KIA 12.8.1918, (Outtersteene Communal Cem Ext'n, Bailleul, France)  
ANDERSON. TDL, Cpl 517, KIA 27.7.1916, (Pozieres Cemetery, France)  
ANGUS. AE, Pte, 476, DOD 9.2.1915 (Ismailia War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)  
ANSTEE. W, Sgt 186, KIA, 24.11.1915, (Ari Burnu Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
ARCHBELL. WW, Pte 3005A, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
ARCHIBALD. EO, Pte 271, DOW 10.5.1915 (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
ARET. E, Pte 6211, KIA 9.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
ARMYTAGE. SF, Pte 5326, Died 6.1.1917, (Geelong Western Public Cemetery)  
ARTHUR. EJ, Pte 375, Died 25.10.1914, prior to embarkation (Geelong Westn Public Cemetery)  
ASHTON. RO, Cpl 4131, DOW 4.10.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium)  
ATKINS. T, Pte 994, DOW 29.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
AYRES. AH, Pte 637, KIA 3.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
AYRES. SR, Pte 3452, DOW 10.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)

BAILEY. HE, Cpl 480, KIA 18.8. 1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BAILEY. LA, L/Cpl 5030, KIA 18.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BAKER. CT, Pte 269, DOW 20.8.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
BAKER. JW, Died 13.8.1916 at Ballarat, prior to embarkation.  
BALDOCK. RV, Sgt 520, KIA 20.9.1917, (Birr Cross Roads Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium)  
BALE. H, Pte 1237, KIA 27.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
BALLERUM. FCW, Pte 6837, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BANNAN. JJE, Pte 2233, DOW 4.9.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
BANNISTER. G, Pte 1101, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
BARBER. H, Pte 139, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BARCLAY. JE, Pte 1709, KIA 21.6.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
BARLOW. FC, Pte 2938, KIA 23.8.1918 (Heath Cemetery, France)  
BARNARD. CAJ, Pte 1213, KIA 25.4.1915 (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
BARNES. J, Died prior to embarkation.  
BARNETT. JW, Pte 4135, KIA 24.7.1916, (Gordon Dump Cem, Ovillers-La Boisselle, France)  
BARRETT. RS, Lt, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
BASTOW. HC, Pte 373, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BATES. J, Pte 195, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
BATTYE. AW, L/Cpl 3020, DOW 5.10.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium)

BAULCH. LSD, Pte 6473, KIA 14.4.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BAWDEN. FPL, L/Cpl 5031, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BEAMES. DL, Pte 5038, KIA 4.10.1917, (Buttes New British Cemetery, Polygon Wood, Belgium)  
BEARD. LCE, Pte 1717, KIA 20.9.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
BEATHAM. RM, VC, Pte 2742, KIA 11.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France)  
BEATON. HD, Pte 6224, KIA 22.4.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BENNETT. CS, Pte 1909, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BENNETT. GB, Pte 1517, KIA 20.5.1915, (Lone Pine Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
BENNETT. H, Pte 5037, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BENNETT. R, Pte 1645, KIA 7.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
BENNIE. AA, Pte 2791, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BENTLEY. WJ, Pte 1162, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BERGIN. FJ, Sgt 15, KIA 16.4.1918, (Nieppe-Bois British Cemetery, Vieux Berquin, France)  
BERKELEY. WH, Pte 3014, DOW 12.11.1916, (Heilly Station Cem, Mericourt-L'Abbe, France)  
BETTS. FJ, Pte 5336, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BETTS. H, Pte 1319, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
BIGGIN. JT, Pte 5969, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BINGHAM. J, Pte 1914, DOD 8.2.1917, (Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt L'Abbe, France)  
BIRCH. IT, Sgt 369, KIA 9.8.1918 (Heath Cemetery, France)  
BIRCHENOUGH. RA, Pte 2152, DOW 15.4.1918, (Hazebrouck Communal Cemetery, France)  
BIRD. EJ, Pte 4151, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BISHOP. GGH, Pte 6227, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BLACK. NJ, Pte 3348, DOW 26.4.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, France)  
BLACKETT. W, Pte 5041, DOW 27.10.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium)  
BLACKWOOD. LS, Pte 5337, DOW 7.10.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium)  
BLAIR. DK, Pte 1910, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnell Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
BOLITHO. CW, Pte 3019, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BOND. AB, Pte 3015, Died 24.3.1921, (Coburg Cemetery, Victoria)  
BOND. JH, Pte 524, KIA 25-27.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
BONNOR. R, Pte 3026, DOW 17.4.1918, (Ebblinghem Cemetery, France)  
BORRADALE. MW, Dvr 112, DOW 18.5.1917, (Estaples Military Cemetery, France)  
BOWDEN. AH, Pte 2034, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BOWDLER. AW, Pte 4142, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BOWER. AJ, Pte 4740, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BOYD. A, Pte 3032, KIA 30.4.1918, (Nieppe-Bois, (Rue du Bois) British Cemetery, France)  
BOYD. GW, Pte 5044, KIA 1.10.1916, (White House Cemetery, St Jean-Les-Ypres, Belgium)  
BOYLE. AR, Pte 5046, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BRADY. C, Pte 1085, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
BRAME. CH, Sgt 201, KIA 28.7.1916, (Gordon Dump Cemetery, Ovillers La Boiselle, France)  
BRILLIANT. W, Pte 6633, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BRINSMEAD. RW, Lt, KIA 17.12.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BROOKS. AE, Pte 7449, DOW 7.6.1918, (Ebblinghem Military Cemetery, France)  
BROWN. AC, Pte 3014, KIA 11.8.1918, (Fouquescourt British Cemetery, France)  
BROWN. E, Pte 1518, DOW 26.7.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
BROWN. JA, Sgt 5048, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
BROWN. V, Pte 5349, DOW 27.10.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cem'y, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
BROWN. WB, Pte 3456, died 13.12.1919, (Geelong Western Public Cemetery, Victoria)  
BRUNI. A, Pte 6961, DOD 15.7.1917, (Tideworth Mil Cemetery, N Tideworth, Wiltshire, UK)  
BUNWORTH. M, Pte 5982, KIA 1.8.1918, (Outtersteene Communal Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
BURKITT. G, Pte 1709, DOW 25.6.1916, (Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
BUTCHER. GH, Pte 1344, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Military Cemetery, France)  
BUTLER. A, Pte 6623, KIA 22.4.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
BUTLER. HG, Pte 6718, DOW 11.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)  
BUTTERS. CRA, Pte 528, KIA 24.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
BUTTERWORTH. HC, Pte 2463, Acc drowned 3.1.1916, (Melcombe Regis Cemetery, Dorset, UK)  
BYRNE. TL, Cpl 3262, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)

CADDY. JC, Pte 6726, DOW 20.9.1917, (Lijssesthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
 CALLINAN. P, Pte 5978, KIA 4.10.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
 CAMERON. GW, Pte 4172, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 CAMPBELL. AE, Pte 7350, DOI 2.8.1917, (Tideworth Mil Cem, N Tideworth, Wiltshire, UK)  
 CAMPBELL. GG, Pte 7466, DOW 13.9.1918, (St Sever Extension Cemetery, Rouen, France)  
 CAMPBELL. HH, Sgt 3058, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 CAMPBELL. J, Pte 2566, DOW 31.5.1916, (Farm Military Cemetery, Bois Grenier, France)  
 CAMPBELL. R, Pte 4165, DOW 1.8.1916, (St Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France)  
 CAMPBELL. RAT, L/Cpl 6719, KIA 23.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France)  
 CAMPION. GM, Pte 6243, KIA 26.2.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 CANTWELL. JJ, Sgt 368, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 CARPENTER. FT, Pte 1833, KIA 7.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 CARRINGTON. WP, Pte 5355, DOW 23.4.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 CARROLL. LV, Pte 159, KIA 17.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 CARSTAIRS. WC, Pte 1724, DOD 18.10.1915, (Portianos Military Cemetery, Lemnos)  
 CARTER. W, Pte 1156, KIA 25.4.1915 (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 CASS. JE, Pte 6489, DOW 5.10.1917, (Lijssesthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
 CATHIE. HL, Pte 3061, KIA 29.5.1916, (Y Farm Military Cemetery, Bois Grenier, France)  
 CATRON. WGJ, Lt, KIA 3.3.1917, (Bulls Road Cemetery, Flers, France)  
 CAUFIELD. JW, Pte 3060, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 CHADBURN. K, Cpl 3994, KIA 24.2.1918, (Godewaersvelde British Cemetery, France)  
 CHADDERTON. G, Sgt 492, DOW at sea 7.7.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 CHAMBERS. AWC, Pte 3270, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 CHANDLER. SA, Pte 2905, DOW 27.7.1916, (St Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France)  
 CHAPMAN. G, Pte 1528, DOW at sea 1.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 CHARLTON. AT, Pte 2110, KIA 7.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 CHAUVIN. WJ, Pte 3044, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 CHESTERS. J, Pte 3476, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 CHITTY. SB, Pte 2341, KIA 25.10.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
 CHIVERTON. WH, Pte 531, DOW at sea 27.7.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 CHRISTIE. SR, Pte 7464, KIA 11.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 CHURCH. CF, Pte 4752, KIA 18.8.1916 (Pozieres Cemetery, France)  
 CHURCH. J, Died 4.9.1915 at Melbourne prior to embarkation.  
 CLACK. FJ, Pte 2567, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 CLARK. DB, Pte 2041, DOD 19.12.1915, (Woolwich Cemetery, UK)  
 CLARK. GL, Pte 3062, DOD 25.3.1917, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)  
 CLARK. HR, Lt, KIA 16.9.1917, (The Huts Cemetery, Dickebusch, Belgium)  
 CLEMENTS. EG, Pte 6969, DOW 27.10.1917, (Lijssesthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
 CLERY. W, Pte 3056, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery, France)  
 CLOSE. SR, 2/Lt, DOW at sea 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 COADY. VG, Pte 3051, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 COCKERALL. WJ, Pte 1719, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 COE. CJ, Pte 4176, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 COLESTON. SG, Pte 3039, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 COLLINS. HE, Pte 767, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 COLLINS. JJ, Sgt 4170, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 COLLINSON. WR, Pte 1160, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 COLVIN. W, 2/Lt, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 CONDON. LB, Pte 3477, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 CONDRON. H, Pte 3046, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 CONNELLY. PM, Pte 3276, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 COOK. F, Pte 5361, KIA 6.11.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 COOKE. T, VC, Pte 3055, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 COOPER. JT, L/Cpl 4753, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 COOPER. L, Pte 6640, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)

COPTON. W, Pte 1440, DOD 19.8.1918, (Cowley (St Lawrence) churchyard, Middelsex, UK)  
COUCHER. G, Sgt 1935, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
COULSTOCK. WG, Pte 481, DOW at sea 3.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
COULTER. JLB(Boyd), Sgt 1333, DOW 10.8.1915, (Chatby War Mem'l Cem'y, Alexandria, Egypt)  
COUSINS. WW, Cpl 3468, KIA 25.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
COUVE. AC, Lt, DOW 26.4.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
COUVE. HTL, 2/Lt, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
COX. W, Pte 535, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
COYNE. T (Maguire), Pte 1576, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
CRAINE. WH, Pte 7093, KIA 4.10.1917, (Ypres Reservoir Cemetery, Belgium)  
CRAVEN. N, Cpl 16, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
CREED. HF, Pte 4169, DOW 24.7.1916, (Becourt Military Cemetery, Becordel-Becourt, France)  
CRICK. JT, Pte 6390, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
CROCKER. G, Sgt 83, DOW 28.7.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
CROCKER. GE, Cpl 1927, DOW at sea 28.7.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
CROLE. VJ, Pte 3035, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
CRONIN. JL, Pte 55122, DOD 7.4.1919, (Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, UK)  
CROWE. AC, Pte 4168, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
CROWL. CT, Pte 337, KIA 25/26.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
CROWTHER. H, Pte 327, DOW 24.9.1916, (Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta)  
CULLINAN. HM, Pte 1939, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
CULPIN. JH, Pte 6241, Died 18.4.1919, (Gordon Cemetery, NSW)  
CUMMINGS. WG, Pte 4763, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
CUNNINGHAM L, L/Cpl 1090, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
CURTAIN. WA, Pte 4765, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
CUTLER. C, Pte 6729, DOW 11.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)

DABB. RH, 2/Lt, DOW as POW 26.9.1916, (Cologne Southern Cemetery, Germany)  
DALE. AG, L/Cpl 4767, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
DALE. EJ, Pte 1332, KIA 25/29.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
D'ALTON. CE, L/Cpl 769, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
D'ALTON. HSE, Pte 538, DOW 3.7.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
DALY. PV, Pte 2848, KIA 15.5.1916, (Y Camp Military Cemetery, Bois Grenier, France)  
DANIEL. GH, Pte 6730, DOW 5.10.1917, (Goderwaersvelde British Cemetery, France)  
DAVIDSON. AMcK, Pte 1039, DOW 15.8.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
DAVIDSON. EG, Pte 1449, DOW 10.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, France)  
DAVIDSON. JR, Capt, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
DAVIDSON. MJ, L/Cpl 861, DOW 6.5.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
DAVIES. FC, Pte 774, KIA 14.4.1918, (Nieppe Bois, British Cemetery, Vieux-Berquin, France)  
DAVIES. L, Pte 7075, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
DAVIS. W, Pte 118, DOD 30.12.1914, (Cairo War Cemetery, Egypt)  
DAVIS. WRB, Lt, KIA 2.4.1918, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
DAVISON. G, L/Cpl 3073, KIA 29.6.1916, (Berks Cemetery Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
DAVISON. SC, Pte 2850, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
DAVY. JE, Pte 770, KIA 4.5.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
DAW. LE, Pte 4773, KIA 1.8.1918, (Outtersteene Communal Cemetery Ext, Bailleul, France)  
DAWES. G, Cpl 344, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
DAY. NF, Lt, DOW 21.9.1918, (Outtersteene Communal Cemetery Extension, Bailleul, France)  
DEAN. WK, Pte 326, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
DENMEAD. AA, Pte 203, KIA 24.6.1916, (Berks Communal Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
DEWS. W, Pte 258, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
DEWSNP. C, Pte 3071, DOW 28.10.1917, (Lijssesthoek Mil Cemetery, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
DICKIE. RJ, Pte 659, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
DICKSON. WE, L/Cpl 6980, KIA 25.10.1917, (Passchendaele New British Cemetery, Belgium)  
DILLON. H, Pte 1220, KIA 3.3.1917, (Bulls Road Cemetery, Flers, France)  
DONNELLY. AH, Cpl 771, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)

DOOLAN. WR, 2/Lt, KIA 18.8.1916, (Poizieres British Cemetery, France)  
 DOWSING. AH, Pte 244, DOW 21.5.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
 DOYLE. C, Pte 5366, KIA 9.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 DREVER. WA, Pte 959, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 DRURY. FG, Pte 6500, DOW 2.5.1917, (Boisguillaume Communal Extension, Rouen, France)  
 DUNCAN. EA, Pte 2473, DOW 30.10.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
 DUSTING. LA, Pte 3072, KIA 25.7.1916, (Gordon Dump Cemetery, Ovillers La Boisselle, France)  
 DYBALL. EF, Pte 5367, DOD 22.1.1917, (Allonville Communal Cemetery, France)  
 DYER. CBB, Pte 2570, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 DYER. HC, Lt, KIA 9.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)

EAGLAND. HB, Pte 5370, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 EDMUNDS. W, Pte 3085, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 EDWARDS. AJ, Pte 7478, KIA 26.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
 EDWARDS. E, Pte 3081, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 EDWARDS. RJ, Pte 6393, KIA 3.3.1917, (Bulls Road Cemetery, Flers, France)  
 EDWARDS. RJ, L/Cpl 3088, DOW 24.10.1917, (Bedford House Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium)  
 EGAN. JL, Pte 4779, KIA 18.8.1916, (Poizieres British Cemetery, France)  
 ELLIOT. HR, Sgt 3480, KIA 19.4.1918, (Nieppe Bois British Cemetery, Vieux-Berquin, France)  
 ELLIOTT. AB, Pte 3741, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 ELLIS. CM, Pte 1541, DOW 22.4.1917, (Red Cross Corner Cemetery, Beugny, France)  
 ELLISON. JL, Pte 665, KIA 25/26.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 EMMETT. AM, Pte 3079, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 ERREY. LGP, Lt, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Road South Military Cemetery, Belgium)  
 EVANS. A, Pte 3489, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 EVANS. DG, Lt, DOW 20.9.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium)  
 EVANS. H, Pte 3030, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

FARR. CB, Pte 3491, KIA 28.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 FARRIES. LH, Pte 449, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 FAULKNER. R, Pte 4781, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 FEENEY. DV, Pte 7100, KIA 4.10.1917, (Dochy Farm New Brit Cemetery, Langemarck, Belgium)  
 FENTON. AG, Pte 6505, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 FENWICK. FG, L/Cpl 668, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 FERGUSON. AA, Pte 3985, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 FIELDING. JW, Pte 2857, KIA 11.9.1916, (Woods Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium)  
 FINDLAY. CM, Lt, KIA 23.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Haronnières, France)  
 FINLAYSON. TC, Pte 6264, DOW 5.10.1917, (Lijssenthoek Mil Cemetery, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
 FIRMIN. GW, Pte 1147, KIA 11.4.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 FITZGERALD. TV, Died 8.8.1915 at Melbourne, prior to embarkation  
 FLETCHER. H, Pte 2355, DOW 26.12.1917, (Trois Arbres Cemetery, Steenwerck, France)  
 FLOATE. HJ, Pte 5088, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 FLOOD. W, Pte 2213, KIA 25.7.1916, (Gordon Dump Cemetery, Ovillers La Boisselle)  
 FLYNN. JP, Pte 194, DOD 7.3.1915, (Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)  
 FORD. H, Pte 7076, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 FORSTER. V, Pte 984, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 FOWLER. FJ, Pte 886, KIA 10.11.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 FRANCE. AG, Pte 7229, DOW 15.8.1918, (Terlinthun British Cemetery, Wimille, France)  
 FRANCIS. R, Pte 3989, DOW 20.9.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cem, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
 FRASER. WJ, Pte 2357, DOW at sea 17.10.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 FREEMAN. WJ, Pte 313, KIA 15.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 FRIBERG. VC, Pte 3095, DOW 11.9.1916, (Lijssenthoek Military Cem, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
 FRITH. AH, Pte 333, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 FULTON. AR, 2/Lt, KIA 21.9.1917, (New Irish Farm Cemetery, St Jean Le Ypres, Belgium)  
 FURNESS. JM, Pte 2069, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

GARDNER. AM, Pte 5091, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
GARDNER. WA, Pte 6817, KIA 9.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, France)  
GARLAND. C, Pte 2363, KIA 8.11.1916, (AIF Burial Ground, Grass Lane, Flers, France)  
GARLICK. CE, Pte 2231, DOW 20.12.1916, (Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt-l'Abbe, France)  
GARTSIDE. R, Lt Col, KIA 8.5.1915, (Redoubt Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
GASCOYNE. GFJ, Pte 1942, KIA 21.7.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
GATES. SC, Cpl 82, DOD 12.3.1917, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)  
GEHAN. HJ, Pte 2364, KIA 18.8.1916, (Poizieres Cemetery, France)  
GIBLETT. FT, Pte 5683, KIA 14.4.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
GIBSON. SW, Pte 1176, DOW at sea 3.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
GILCHRIST. AV, Pte 3317, KIA 24.6.1916, (Berkas Cemetery Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
GIOTTI. JS, Pte 154, DOW at sea 29.6.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
GLADMAN. CF, Sgt 3111, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
GLADSTONE. WA, Pte 5383, DOW 8.11.1916, (Bernafay Wood Brit Cem, Montauban, France)  
GLANVILLE. RB, Lt, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
GLASSON. AB, Lt, KIA 8.8.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
GLASSPOOL. WM, Pte 1024, KIA 14.4.1918, (Aval Wood Mil Cem, Vieux-Berquin, France)  
GLEDHILL. H, L/Cpl 3498, DOW 24.8.1916, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)  
GLUTH. LL, Sgt 7500, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
GOODALL. J, Pte 1461, DOW 15.4.1918, (Ebblesham Military Cemetery, France)  
GOODALL. TH, Pte 3112, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
GOODINGHAM. CH, Pte 3777, DOW 22.9.1917, (Lijssenthoek Mil Cem, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
GOODLAND. G, Pte 3116, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
GOODSELL. ACV, Pte 6516, KIA 2.5.1918, (Outtersteene Comm Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
GOODSON. HF, Pte 6397, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
GOODWIN. FW, Lt, KIA 4.10.1917, (Hooze Crater Cemetery, Belgium)  
GORDON. A McG, Pte 4218, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
GOSBELL. WF, Pte 3681, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
GOSNEY. AJ, Cpl 560, DOW 9.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
GOULDING. CV, Pte 6752, KIA 29.6.1918, (Outtersteene Comm Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
GRAHAM. J, Pte 2919, KIA 22.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
GRAHAM. PG, Pte 372, KIA 2.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial)  
GRANGER. WB, Lt, DOW 22.8.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
GRAPES. JW, 2/Lt, Accid K 24.7.1917, (Aveluy Communal Cemetery, France)  
GRATTON. GL, L/Cpl 6753, DOAS 15.9.1918, (Terlinthun Cemetery, France)  
GRAY. F, Pte 1028, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
GRAY. FL, Lt, DOW 18.4.1918, (Aval Wood Military Cemetery, Vieux-Berquin, France)  
GRAY. HJ, L/Cpl 7150, KIA 17.12.1917, (Somer Farm Cemetery, Wytschaete, Belgium)  
GREEN. HA (Prince), Pte 589, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
GREENWOOD. GH, L/Sgt 287, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
GRENNESS. TC, Pte 3543, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
GRENVILLE. AH, Pte 6989, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
GRIFFITHS. AP, Pte 3787, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
GROSE. JD, Cpl 68, KIA 8.5.1915?, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
GROTH. CS, Pte 6273, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
GUNDY. HJ, Pte 6518, KIA 8.5.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
GUNN. IW, Sgt 408, KIA 16.4.1918, (Nieppe Bois British Cemetery, Vieux-Berquin, France)  
GUNNELSON. PO, Pte 893, KIA 8.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
  
HALEY. WH, Pte 6281, KIA 16.4.1917, (Queant Road Cemetery, France)  
HALLAM. HL, Sgt 895, DOW at sea 6.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
HALLETT. A, Pte 1753, DOW at sea 29.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
HALSE. HE, Pte 2605, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
HAMILTON. A, Pte 1859/222, DOW 18.8.1916, (St Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France)  
HAMILTON. JG, Pte 4227, died 17.3.1921, (Warringal, Heidelberg Cemetery, Victoria)  
HAMMOND. AJ, Pte 7513, DOW 10.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)

HAMMOND. JG, Pte 1951, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 HANLON. HMcD, Pte 1662, KIA 6.11.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 HANNAN. EC, Pte 6532, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 HANSEN. WL, Pte 3335, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 HARDY. DF, Capt, KIA 18.8.1916, (Pozières Cemetery, France)  
 HARDY. LG, Pte 720, DOW 14.4.1918, (Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France)  
 HARLEY. TMcED, Cpl 678, KIA 20.9.1917, (Buttes New Brit Cemetery, Polygon Wood, Belgium)  
 HARPER. EJ, Pte 6533, KIA 8.5.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HARPER WT, Pte 7358, KIA 3.5.1918, (Outtersteene Comm Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
 HARRIS. JP, Pte 3990, DOW 25.7.1916, (Puchevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 HARROWFIELD. NA, Pte 1740, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HART. HA, Cpl 71, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 HARTLAND. LR, Lt, KIA 26.7.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 HARVEY. JH, Pte 789, KIA 25.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 HAWKEY. WJ, Pte 3796, KIA 25.7.1916, (Pozières Cemetery, France)  
 HAWKINS. JA, Pte 4796, DOW 10.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)  
 HAYES. HE, Cpl 138, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 HAYES. RJ, Pte 787, KIA 30.4.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 HAYSOM. EW, Pte 3128, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HAYWARD. FC, Pte 6528, DOW 9.5.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 HEATHER. CA, Pte 850, KIA 4.7.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 HEMPEL. WA, Pte 2481, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 HENDERSON. AL, Sgt 3126, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 HENDERSON. JR, Pte 4226, DOW 28.10.1917, (St Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France)  
 HENDERSON. JS, Pte 567, DOW 30.6.1918, (Borre British Cemetery, France)  
 HENNESSY. ET, Pte 7505, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 HERRICKS. P, Pte 6038, KIA 9.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
 HEWESTON. WW, Pte 3801, KIA 23.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
 HEWITT. FS, Pte 1755, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HICKS. FA, Pte 1749, KIA 18.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 HICKS. HR, Pte 2178, DOD 20.8.1915, (Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta)  
 HILL. CJ, Pte 6769, DOD 1.3.1917, (Durrington Cemetery, Wiltshire, UK)  
 HILL. F, Pte 6398, KIA 9.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HILL. GR, Pte 292, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HILL. H, Pte 4238, DOW 23.4.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 HILL. JL, Pte 675, KIA 25/26.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 HILL. WE, Pte 6770, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 HINDS. WS, Pte 622, KIA 4.10.1917, (Dochy Farm New Brit Cem, Langemarck, Belgium)  
 HOARE. FH, Pte 2726, KIA 25.2.1917, (Bulls Road Cemetery, Flers, France)  
 HOARE. PW, Pte 3141, KIA 14.12.1917, (Somer Farm Cemetery, Wyttschaete, Belgium)  
 HOCKEY. EP, L/Cpl 898, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 HODGSON. WF, Capt, DOW at sea 29.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 HOLLEY. J, Pte 1311, KIA 16.4.1918, (Outtersteene Comm Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
 HOLLANDS. FH, Pte 2373, DOW 26.5.1917, (Brighton Bay Borough Cemetery, UK)  
 HOLMES. WJ, Pte 2478, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HOOD. JL, Pte 3355, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HOOKS. FT, A/Sgt 3505, DOW 17.5.1916, (Merville Communal Cemetery, France)  
 HOPE. PV, Pte 6995, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 HOPPER. LG, L/Cpl 439, DOW 20.9.1917, (Lijssenthoek Mil Cem, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
 HORGAN. JWG, Pte 152, KIA 11.8.1918 (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HORN. GA, Pte 3991, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HORSNELL. AC, L/Cpl 3508, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 HORWOOD. RW, Pte 1033, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HOWARD. GE, Pte 2721, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 HOWES. G, Pte 2140, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 HUDSON. CF, Pte 1179, KIA 9.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)



## *COBBERS IN KHAKI*

HUGGETT. H, Pte 2443, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
HUGGINS. R, Pte 6522, DOW 12.2.1917, (Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
HUGHES. EM, Pte 131, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
HULL. G, Pte 3815, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
HUNT. AE, Pte 4235, KIA 8.8.1916, (Pozieres British Cemetery, Ovillers la Boisselle, France)  
HUNT. G, Pte 3138, KIA 17.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
HUSSEY. J, Pte 1671, DOW 10.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)  
HUTCHINS. LD, Pte 4239, DOW 28.11.1918, (Tidworth Mil Cem, N Tidworth, Wiltshire, UK)  
HUTCHINSON. J, Pte 238, KIA 27.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
HUTCHINSON. L, Pte 674, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
HUTCHINSON. PD, Pte 2589, DOW 25.4.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, UK)

ILETT. EC, Pte 454, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
INNES. P, Pte 1757, KIA 6.5.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
IRBY. W, Pte 3143, KIA 4.5.1918, (Le Grand Hasard Military Cemetery, Morbeque, France)  
IRONS. GC, Pte 7002, KIA 14.4.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
IRVING. GHM, Pte 6777, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)

JACKSON. HK, Cpl 3671, KIA 27.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
JAMES. GE, Capt, DOW 24.7.1916, (Becourt Military Cemetery, Becordel-Becourt, France)  
JAMES. WJ, Pte 3516, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
JAMIESON. JE, Pte 1366, KIA 24.5.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
JEFFREY. AE, Pte 487, KIA 20.9.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
JENKINS. PK, Cpl 7155, DOW 23.8.1918, (Daours Military Cemetery, France)  
JENKINS. RW, Pte 7080, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
JENNINGS. H, Pte 143, DOW 7.9.1918, (Boisguillaume Com Cem Ext, Rouen, France)  
JEWELL. P, Pte 2612, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
JOHANNSEN. PN, Cpl 4807, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
JOHANSEN. GF, Lt, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
JOHNSON. AR, Pte 572, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
JOHNSON. FT, Pte 51, KIA 25-26 4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
JOHNSON. P, Pte 857, KIA 1.10.1916, (White House Cemetery, St Jean-Les-Ypres, Belgium)  
JOHNSTONE. FW, Pte 5130, DOW 20.4.1918, (Ebblinghem Military Cemetery, France)  
JOHNSTON. GE, Capt, KIA 23.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France)  
JONES. ER, Pte 7526, KIA 9.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
JONES. H, Pte 2485, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
JONES. RM, Pte 2272, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
JONES. SG, L/Cpl 799, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
JONES. W, Cpl 905, KIA 9.8.1918, (Fouquescourt British Cemetery, France)  
JONES. WN, Pte 6883, DOW 23.8.1918, (Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
JOSE. WG, Pte 3146, KIA 17.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
JUDE. DH, Pte 124, KIA 1-3.5.1915, (Lone Pine Cemetery, Gallipoli)

KAY. H, Pte 5705, KIA 2.2.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
KELLY. MJ, Pte 1657, DOW at sea 18.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
KENLY. WT, (Mitchell), Pte 3538, DOW 13.4.1918, (Ebblinghem Military Cemetery, France)  
KENNEDY. E (Bateman), Pte 6879, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
KENNEDY. RC, L/Cpl 5401, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
KEOGH. R, Sgt 3827, KIA 28.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
KEWLEY. AE, Pte 6053, died 22.4.1917, (Ballarat New Cemetery, Victoria)  
KIMBER. WG, Pte 3828, KIA 22.4.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
KINCADE. RF, Pte 2413, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
KIRKLAND. SD, Pte 6542, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
KIRSCH. RNC, Capt, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
KIRWAN. M, Pte 5121, KIA 8.11.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
KNIGHT. W, Pte 7528, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

KNIGHT. W, Pte 6882, DOW 12.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)

LAHERTY. W, Pte 6551, KIA 9.5.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 LAMBERT. FA, Pte 1271, DOW 17.5.1915, (Chathy War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
 LANDY. GH, Pte 3532, DOW 29.7.1916, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)  
 LANG. H, PTE 6827, KIA 20.9.1917, (Hooge Crater Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium)  
 LANGFORD. E, Pte 1510, KIA 16.5.1916, (Y Farm Military Cemetery, Bois Grenier, France)  
 LARKIN. JV, 2/LT, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 LARSON. SO, Pte 6789, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 LAWLESS. RL, L/Cpl 103, KIA 22.4.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 LAZER. L, Pte 7531, KIA 11.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
 LEE. AL, Pte 805, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 LEHENY. JF, Pte 3530, KIA 1.7.1916, (Berkas Cemetery Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
 LENTHALL. R, Pte 2126, DOW 29.6.1916, (Bailleul Communal Cemetery Ext, France)  
 LEONARD. WA, Pte 3839, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 LESLIE. V, Pte 577, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 LEVERETT. GE, Pte 6555, KIA 9.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
 LEVY. HM, Pte 3531, DOW 19.5.1916, (Estaires Communal Cemetery, France)  
 LEWIN. RJ, Pte 6057, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 LEWIS. G, Pte 5710, KIA 29.1.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 LEWIS. H, Pte 3842, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 LEWIS. L, Sgt 314, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 LIGHTBODY. BR, Pte 6371, KIA 11.8.1918, (Fouquescourt British Cemetery, France)  
 LINDSEY. RJ, Pte 1128, KIA 3.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 LITTLECHILD. LW, Pte 378, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 LODGE. TS, Pte 7081, KIA 9.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
 LONG. JG, Pte 6877, DOW 25.8.1918, (Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 LONG. SV, Pte 5715, KIA 25.10.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
 LONG. WH, Pte 1677, DOD 28.8.1915, (Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta)  
 LONSDALE. HR, Pte 6550, DOW 10.5.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 LOVETT. GT, Capt, KIA 1.8.1918, (La Kreule Military Cemetery, Hazebrouck, France)  
 LUCAS. CE, Pte 1161, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 LUGG. JJ, Pte 302, KIA 6.8.1915, (Ari Burnu Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 LUKEY. LJ, Pte 6552, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)

McALIECE. GF, L/Cpl 5421, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 McCAGUE. JT, Pte 7624, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 McCALL. DG, Pte 979, KIA 3.7.1918, (Le Grand Hasard Military Cemetery, Mobecque, France)  
 McCALLUM. A, Pte 311, KIA, 8.5.1915, (Redoubt Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 McCALLUM. CW, Cpl 156, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 McCANN. A, Pte 436, KIA 17.6.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 MCCARTHY. EJ, Pte 5422, DOW 22.4.1917, (Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France)  
 McCONECHY. LB, Pte 1328, 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 McCONVILLE. CE, 2/Lt, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 MCCOOKE. D, Pte 6407, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 McCRAE. A, Pte 5721, DOW 25.9.1917, (St Sever Extension Cemetery, Rouen, France)  
 MCCRICKARD. F, Pte 5170, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 McCULLOCH. C, Pte 6374, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery, France)  
 McDONALD. AMcI, Pte 6073, Died 4.8.1919, (Bleak House Cemetery, Nhill, Victoria)  
 McDONALD. J, L/Cpl 164, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 McDONALD. J, Pte 3122, Died 2.11.1919, (Wonthaggi, Victoria)  
 McDOWALL. GFE, Pte 3205, KIA 25.7.1916, (Gordon Dump Cem, Ovillers-La-Boisselle, France)  
 McGRATH. E, Pte 2631, DOW 2.9.1918, (Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 MCGREGOR. EM, Pte 2880, DOD 11.10.1915, (Suez War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)  
 MCGREGOR. WA, Pte 5175, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 McHUTCHINSON. C, Pte 2881, DOD 18.10.1915, (Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)

McILWAINE. JH, Pte 1145, DOW 13.5.1915 (Chatby War Mem'l Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
McINTOSH. JG, Pte 4265, DOW 29.8.1916, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)  
McINTYRE. RE, Pte 586, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
McKEAN. R, Pte 1050, DOW at sea 16.9.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
McKELLAR. JC, Pte 6569, DOW 26.10.1917, (Bedford House Cemetery Enclosure, France)  
MACKENZIE. HMcK, Pte 468, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
McKENZIE. LK, Pte 1778, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
McKENZIE. W, Pte 813, KIA 28.7.1916, (Tincourt New British Cemetery, France)  
McKENZIE. WL, Pte 3199, DOW 2.8.1916, (St Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France)  
McKENZIE-McHARG. W, Pte 859, KIA 8.5.1915, (Lone Pine Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
MACKIN. CH, Pte 3846, DOW 4.5.1918, (Ebbingham Military Cemetery, France)  
McKINLEY. TJ, Pte 2256, KIA 11.9.1916, (Woods Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium)  
McKINNON. P, Pte 3196, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
McKNOCKITER. G, Cpl 455, DOW at sea 31.5.1916, (Chatby War Memorial, Alexandria, Egypt)  
McLAREN. AJ, Pte 3867, DOW 13.10.1916, (Lijssenthoek Military Cem, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
McLAREN. LN, Pte 2642, KIA 23.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
McLEAN. AL, Pte 3202, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
McLEAN. EF, Pte 281, KIA 29.5.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
McLEAN. RK, Pte 351, DOW 25.5.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
McLEOD. ML, 2/Lt, KIA 25.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
McLEOD W, Pte 3570, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
McMANUS. S, Pte 694, DOW 30.5.1916, (Estaires Communal Cemetery, France)  
McNAIR. AEH, Pte 7025, KIA 25.10.1917 (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
McOUAT. WE, Pte 1558/1780, DOW 9.11.1916, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)  
McPHEE. ND, Pte 3878, KIA 29.6.1916, (Berks Cemetery Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
MACPHERSON. AW, Pte 848, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
McPHERSON. J, Pte 3200, KIA 19.5.1916, (Y Farm Military Cemetery, Bois-Grenier, France)  
McWATERS. WR, Pte 7280, DOD 25.2.1918, (Trois Arbres Cemetery, Steenwerck, France)  
McWATT. MJ, Pte 1093, DOW 10.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
MADDEN. FWE, L/Cpl 6380, KIA 2.5.1918, (Outtersteene Comm Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
MADDOCK. STG, Pte 1784, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
MAGUIRE. JT, Lt, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
MAHER. G, Pte 5151, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
MAINARD. TJ, 2/Lt, KIA 26.10.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
MALONE. JG, Pte 3178, died 6.9.1919 (Footscray Cemetery, Victoria)  
MARC. CF, Pte 3539, DOW 5.10.1917, (Godewaersvelde British Cemetery, France)  
MARDLING. FG, Pte 3848, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
MARDLING. JW, L/Cpl 4834, KIA 4.10.1917, (Oxford Road Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium)  
MARKIN. AW, Cpl 2393, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
MARSDEN. P, Pte 1466, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
MARTIN. CRG, Pte 6299, DOW 3.2.1917, (Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
MARTIN. ED, Pte 914, DOW 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
MARTIN. JA, Pte 945, DOW 9.11.1916, (Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt l'Abbe, France)  
MASON. AH, Pte 3676, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
MATHESON. DS, Cpl 7626, DOW 10.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
MATTHEWS. SR, Cpl 3549, KIA 9.10.1917, (Hooe Crater Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium)  
MATTSON. J, Pte 3687, KIA 29.6.1916, (Berks Cemetery Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
MAUND. GW, Pte 7537, KIA 9.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
MAXWELL. JJ, Pte 6797, KIA 16.1.1918, (La Plus Douve Farm Cemetery, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
MAY. A, Cpl 496, DOW 10.9. 1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
MAY. DG, Pte 6558, DOW 21.9.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
MAY. FC, Pte 2722, KIA 4.5.1918, (Outtersteene Comm Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
MEDHURST. DJ, Pte 3190, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
MEDWIN. LL, Pte 5160, DOD 28.11.1916, (St Pierre Cemetery, Amiens, France)  
MEHEGAN. TWJ, Cpl 3176, KIA 25.1.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
MELLINGTON. VC, Pte 6565, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)

MELLOR. W, Pte 1842, KIA 2.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 MERRIMAN. AEJ, Pte 5157, KIA 30.6.1918, (Outtersteene Comm Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
 MERRITT. HAF, Pte 441, KIA 27.5.1916, (Y Farm Military Cemetery, Bois-Grenier, France)  
 METCALFE. AJV, Pte 3186, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 MILES. RS, Lt, DOW 22.4.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 MILLER. AH, Pte 1319, DOW 6.8.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 MILLER. W, Pte 5410, KIA 30.6.1918, (Le Grand Hasard Mil Cem, Morbecque, France)  
 MILLS. DG, Pte 1148, KIA 25/26.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 MILLS. GA, Cpl 416, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 MILTON. GA, Pte 4445, DOW 26.10.1917, (Bedford House Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium)  
 MINGAYE. AJM, Pte 6143, 14.4.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 MITCHELL. CG, Pte 5730. DOD 14.2.1917, (Bazentin-le-Petit Military Cemetery, France)  
 MITCHELL. FS, Pte 3541, DOW 1.7.1916, (Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 MITCHELL. MH, Cpl 3542, DOW 1.9.1918, (Abbeville Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 MOAD. HF, Pte 4262, DOW 8.7.1916, (Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 MONTGOMERY. GH, L/Cpl 6305, DOD 19.12.1918, (Brookwood Mil Cem, Surrey, UK)  
 MOON. PWGE, Sgt 63, KIA 19.6.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 MOORE. AN, Pte 880, KIA 6.11.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 MOORE. RP, Pte 446, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 MOORE. WT, Pte 7539, Drowned 22.2.1919, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 MOOREHEAD. FMCC, Pte 691, KIA 25-28.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 MORGAN. W, Pte 981, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 MORGAN. WT, Pte 1204, KIA Pte 1204, KIA (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 MORISON. J, Pte 1102, DOW 12.6.1915, (Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta)  
 MORLAND. TC, Pte 7547, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 MORRIS. WA, Pte 7126, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 MORTON. T, Pte 3177, KIA 18.8.1916, (Pozieres Cemetery, France)  
 MOSS. H, Pte 126, KIA 25-26.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 MOUNSEY. W, Pte 1680, DOW 23.8.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
 MOYLAN. F, Pte 3536, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 MUIR. LCJ, Pte 4267, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 MULLER. JC, Pte 32, DOW 25.7.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 MUMMERY. CT, Lt, KIA 20.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 MUNDY. PRR, Pte 7019, KIA 4.10.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
 MUNRO. A, Pte 4342, KIA 23.7.1916, (Pozieres Cemetery, France)  
 MUNRO. AJR, Pte 3544, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 MURPHY. J, L/Cpl 744, KIA 5.7.1916, (Berks Cemetery Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
 MURRAY. JB, L/Cpl 3192, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 MURRAY. JT, Pte 7270, KIA 15.4.1918, (Outtersteene Comm Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
 MURRIE. AD, Pte 1675, DOW 27.4.1918, (Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, UK)  
 NASH. F, Pte 5432, KIA 31.7.1916, (Outtersteene Comm Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
 NAYLOR. RJW, Pte 6573, KIA 9.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
 NEILD. C, Pte 3209, KIA 27.3.1917, (Bapaume Australian Cemetery, France)  
 NEILSON. J, Pte 6831, KIA 10.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 NELSON. JP, Pte 2906, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 NEWAY. NC, Pte 2422, KIA 3.7.1918, (Le Grand Hasard Militray Cemetery, Mobeque, France)  
 NIBLOCK. RD, Pte 421, DOW 10.5.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
 NICHOLAS. F, Pte 5435, KIA 11.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery, France)  
 NICHOLS. EL, Pte 6855, DOW 10.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)  
 NICHOLS. NL, Pte 1227, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 NICHOLSON. AE, Pte 6575, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 NICHOLSON. TG, Pte 7028, KIA 3.7.1918, (Le Grand Hasard Mil Cem, Mobeque, France)  
 NODEN. RM, Pte 3208, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 NOLAN. JB, Pte 1308, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 NORMAN. EW, CSM 512, KIA 27.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

NOTT. LN, Pte 381, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)

NYEMAN. C, Pte 3882, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

O'BRIEN. BM, Pte 1195, DOW 14.9.1915, (Port Said War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)

O'BRIEN. RE, Pte 2367, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Road South Military Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium)

O'BRIEN. W, Pte 1624, DOW 7.10.1917, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)

OLLEY. A, Pte 6321, DOW 7.10.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinghe, Belgium)

O'REILLY. EJ, Pte 197, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)

ORROCK. HAA, Pte 552, KIA 22.4.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

OSBORNE. GE, Pte 329, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)

OSBORNE. PB, L/Sgt 6079, DOD 2.2.1917, (Tidworth Mil Cem, Nth Tidworth, Wiltshire, UK)

O'SHANNESSY. A, Pte 3215, KIA 24.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

O'SHANNESSY. SC, Pte 6576, KIA 9.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

PADGETT. WGH, Pte 588, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

PAGE. RS, Sgt 701, KIA 8.5.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

PALMER. RA, Pte 1212, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)

PARFRAY. WT, Pte 554, KIA 14.4.1918, (Nieppe Bois British Cemetery, Vieux-Berquin, France)

PARK. WW, Pte 1109, KIA 8.5.1918, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)

PARKER. L, (served as Sims) Pte 2280, DOD 26.3.1915, (Streatham Park Cem, Surrey, UK)

PARKES. WG, Pte 6080, DOW 13.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)

PATON. JC, Pte 3890, KIA 19.4.1917, (Queant Road Cemetery, Buissy, France)

PATTERSON. G, Pte 3577, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)

PATTERSON. O, Pte 3221, KIA 21.4.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

PATTERSON. WA, L/Cpl 4463, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)

PAUL. JC, Lt, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)

PAULIG. AJ, Sgt 64, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)

PAULIG. HJ, Pte 246, DOW 15.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)

PAYNE. D, Pte 3892, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

PEARCE. E, Pte 3589, DOW 6.7.1916, (Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France)

PEARSON. (Pearsin) FWH, Pte 5742, KIA 16.1.1918, (La Plus Douve Farm Cem, Ploegsteert, B)

PERINONI. WL, Pte 3427, DOW 7.9.1916, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)

PERKS. WD, Dvr 12627, DOD 4.12.1918, Villers Bretonneux Military Cemetery, France)

PERNONIE. CS, Pte 1794, KIA 6.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)

PERRATON. WH, Sgt 5191, KIA 18.8.1916, (Pozières Cemetery, France)

PETER. CMcD, CQMS 855, DOW 6.5.1915, (Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)

PETERS. CW, Sgt 1168, DOW 21.9.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cem, Poperinghe, Belgium)

PETERS. WF, Pte 3996, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

PETERSON. LJ, Pte 2146, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)

PHILIPS. DA, Pte 1144, DOW 25.7.1916, (Puchevillers British Cemetery, France)

PHILLIPS. SI, Pte 4959, DOD 2.6.1916, (Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)

PICKERING. J, Pte 3226, KIA 8.5.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

PIERPOINT. CE, Pte 6840, KIA 16.4.1918, Nieppe-Bois British Cem, Vieux-Berquin, France)

PILKINGTON. T, Pte 1506, KIA 6.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)

PLACE. EW, Pte 1793, DOW 27.7.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)

POLKINGHORNE. C, Pte 1283, KIA 25-26.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)

PONSFORD. LC, Pte 4286, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

POSSINGHAM. AH, Capt, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)

POST. EC, Pte 5440, KIA 23.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

POTTER. H, Pte 5199, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

POTTS. HS, Pte 3227, KIA 19.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

POWELL. D, Pte 978, DOW 3.10.1917, (Wimereux Communal Cemetery, France)

POWELL. JB, Pte 2910, KIA 15.5.1916, (Y Farm Military Cemetery, Bois-Grenier, France)

PRESTON. AC, Pte 4299, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

PRESTON. R, Pte 1065, KIA 25-26.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)

PRICE. JO, Pte 631, DOW 27.4.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)

PRICE. WGN, Pte 2884, KIA 4.6.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 PRIOR H, Pte 1303, KIA 27.6.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 PURCELL. W, Pte 2884, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 PYERS. SMcl, Pte 3585, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 PYKE. JF, Pte 1792, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 PYNE. WM, Pte 2737, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

QUINLAN. DA, Pte 4870, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 QUINLAN. WK, Pte 3434, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)

RAFFERTY. P, Cpl 707, KIA 26.7.1916, (Pozieres Cemetery, France)  
 RALPH. AHT, Pte 7040, DOW 27.10.1917, (Lijssenthoek Military Cem, Poperinghe, Belgium)  
 RALPH. RA, Pte 7577, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 RAMAGE. NM, Pte 2760, KIA 25.10.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
 RANCIE.. V, Pte 4305, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 RAPSEY AA, Pte 3900, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 RAWLE. BN, Pte 2765, KIA 15.5.1916, (Y Farm Military Cemetery, Bois-Grenier, France)  
 REDDING. J, Pte 7636, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 REEDY. J, Pte 6886, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 REID. GD, Pte 2762, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 REYNOLDS. JW, Pte 710, KIA 25/26.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 RICHARDS. LL, L/Cpl 460, KIA 16.6.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 RICHARDS. RH, Pte 3603, KIA 20.5.1916, (Y Farm Military Cemetery, Bois-Grenier, Belgium)  
 RICKARD. J, L/Cpl 3247, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 RIDGEWELL. RH, Pte 1679, KIA 18.8.1916, (Pozieres Cemetery, France)  
 RILEY. J, Pte 1154, Died while POW 20.4.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 RINTEL. HL, Lt, KIA 20.9.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
 RISELEY. EW, Pte 3594, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 ROBERTS. CR, Pte 289, DOW 12/13.8.1915, (Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta)  
 ROBERTS. GMacF, Pte 1155, DOW at sea 7.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 ROBERTSON. AC, Sgt 354, KIA 14.4.1918, (Nieppe Bois Military Cem, Vieux-Berquin, France)  
 ROBIN. R, Pte 5446, KIA 31.7.1918, (Outtersteern Comm Cem Ext, Bailleul, France)  
 ROBINS. PTJ, L/Cpl 711, DOW 4.11.1917, (St Sever Extension Cemetery, Rouen, France)  
 ROBINSON. E, Pte 986, DOW 11.9.1918, (Shorncliffe Military Cemetery, Kent, UK)  
 ROBINSON. J, Pte 6845, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 ROBINSON. SA, Pte 132, KIA 16.4.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 ROBINSON. TJ, Pte 6584, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 ROBSON (Hardie) E, Pte 1562, DOW 31.7.1915, (Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta)  
 ROBSON. WS, Cpl 3245, DOW 24.8.1918, (Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 RODDA. EE, Lt, KIA 18.8.1916, (Adanac Military Cemetery, Miraumont-Pys, France)  
 ROE. E, Pte 708, DOW 12.5.1915, (Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 ROOK. FW, Pte 3596, KIA 28.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 ROSE. A, Pte 1062, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 ROSS. H, 2/Lt, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 ROWLAND. HH, Pte 1131, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 ROWSELL. AJ, Pte 5213, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 ROY. E, Pte 816, DOD 16.3.1919, (Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)  
 ROY. EG, Pte 2192, KIA 7.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 RUNDLE. CJ, Pte 3241, KIA 26.6.1916, (Berks Cemetery Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
 RYAN. JJP, Pte 5448, KIA 3.3.1917, (Bulls Road Cemetery, Flers, France)

SACK. J, L/Cpl 2734, KIA 9.11.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 SADLER. H, Cpl 23, DOW, 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 SAGE. TR, L/Cpl 956, KIA, 25/26.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 SALWAY. W, Pte 195, KIA 25.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 SANSON. D, Cpl 719, DOW 31.7.1916, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)

SAUNDERS. CF, Pte 6340, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 SAXON. R, Pte 3915, KIA 18.8.1916, (Pozières Cemetery, France)  
 SCHACHE. OB, 2/Lt, DOW Acc 24.7.1917, (Aveluy Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 SCHULZ. HPR, Pte 718, KIA 22.4.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 SHUNKE. EE, Cpl 7174, KIA 25.10.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
 SCORER. WD, Sgt 2779, DOW 24.10.1917, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)  
 SCOTT. A, Pte 3257, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
 SCOTT W, Pte 2008, KIA 5.9.1915, (Shrapnel Valley, Gallipoli)  
 SCOTT. WD, Pte 7112, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 SCOULLER. LA, L/Cpl 2778, KIA 26.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France)  
 SCRIVENER. RH, Pte 825, KIA 16.5.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 SELLS. JB, Pte 2777, KIA 23.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France)  
 SERGEANT. JE, Major, KIA, 25.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 SERJEANT. RM, Cpl 1238, DOW at sea 10.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 SEWELL. CH, Pte 3919, DOD 24.1.1916, (Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)  
 SHALLBERG. JR, 2/Lt, DOW at sea 7.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 SHANAHAN. JE, Pte 2788A, DOW 15.4.1918, (Ebbingham Military Cemetery, France)  
 SHAPLAND. PE, Pte 359, DOW 4.5.1918, (Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)  
 SHARP. WG, Pte 3147, DOW 23.11.1915, (Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt)  
 SHARPE. T, Pte 1236, DOW 24.5.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
 SHEEHAN. P, Pte 2423, KIA 18.8.1916, (Adanac Military Cemetery, Miraumont-Pys, France)  
 SHELLY. WPJ, Pte 2009, DOD 5.9.1915, (Gibraltar (North Front) Cemetery, Gibraltar)  
 SHEPPARD. B, Cpl 2010, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 SHEPPARD. WH, Sgt 598, KIA 9.8.1916, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France)  
 SHERLOCK. SW, Pte 7085, KIA 16.4.1918, (Oustersteene Communal Cemetery, Bailleul, France)  
 SHERREN. SS, Pte 3618, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 SILENCE. WP (Nolan), Pte 6130, DOAS 31.1.1917, (Bazentin Le Petit Mil Cemetery, France)  
 SIM. WY, Pte 3606, DOW 27.7.1916, (Puchevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 SIMMONS. E, Pte 1229, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 SIMPKINS. JW, Pte 6591, DOW 12.2.1917, (Dernancourt Communal Cem Extension, France)  
 SIMPSON. L, Pte 3448, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 SIMPSON. WH, Pte 2420, DOW, 1.12.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 SINGLETON. J, Pte 1172, KIA 9.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 SKEWES. JH, Pte 3988, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 SLATTERY. LVD'A, Pte 3265, DOW 24.7.1916, (Puchevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 SLATTERY. WJ, Pte 6345, KIA 16.4.1917, (Queant Road Cemetery, Buissy, France)  
 SLESSAR. WC, Pte 2223, KIA 24.6.1916, (Berks Cemetery Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
 SMITH. CP, Pte 6347, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 SMITH. D, Cpl 828, DOW 9.5.1915, (Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 SMITH. GF, Pte 3428, KIA 14.4.1918, (Nieppe Bois British Cemetery, Vieux Berquin, France)  
 SMITH. GH, Pte 932, KIA 27.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 SMITH. HG, Pte 820, DOW 15.5.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
 SMITH. HM, Pte 3268, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 SMITH. J, Pte 1077, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 SMITH. JP, Pte 280, KIA 2.11.1917, (Wimereux Communal Cemetery, France)  
 SMITH. MG, Pte 3928, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 SMITH. RF, Pte 747, KIA 2.10.1916, (Military Cemetery, Lijssesthoek, Belgium)  
 SMITH. RL, Pte 3264, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 SMITH WGT, Pte 5226, DOW 13.8.1918, (Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, England)  
 SMITH. WJ, Sgt 715, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 SNEDDON. A, Pte 5231, KIA 20.9.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
 SOAWYER. RJ, Pte 5208, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 SPARKS. J, Pte 935, KIA 18.8.1916, (Sunken Road Cemetery, Contalmaison, France)  
 SPARKS. R, Pte 1806, DOW 8.8. 1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 SPEED. HP, Cpl 1078, KIA 14.4.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 SPENCE. HW, Pte 3933, KIA 25.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)



SPENCER. EG, Sgt 7579, DOW 8.6.1918, (Ebblesham Military Cemetery, France)  
 SPERLING. JJ, Pte 1143, DOAS 8.7.1915, (East Mudros Military Cemetery, Lemnos, Greece)  
 SPINKS. JD, Pte 3935, DOW 5.8.1916, (Etaples Military Cemetery, France)  
 STANDFIELD. E, Pte 7043, DOW 23.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France)  
 STANFORD. LG, L/Cpl 6337, KIA 4.5.1918, (Outtersteene Comm Cem'y Extn, Bailleul, France)  
 STANLEY. AG, Pte, DOAS, 23.7.1916, (Brighton Cemetery, Victoria, Australia)  
 STANLEY. LF, Sgt 7369, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 STAPLETON. WJ, Pte 3938, KIA 26.7.1916, (Courcellette British Cemetery, France)  
 STEANE. HH, Pte 1274, DOW 29.6.1916, (Berks Cemetery Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
 STEDMAN. A, Pte 3262, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 STEELE. WH, Cpl 4889, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 STENT. RG, Pte 4320, KIA 25.10.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
 STEPHENS. FG, Sgt 143, KIA, 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 STEPHENS. GE, Pte 6600, DOW 23.4.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 STEPHENSON. KR, 2/Lt, DOW 30.7.1916, (Puchevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 STEWART. HW, Pte 7345, DOW 10.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)  
 STILES. SJ, Pte 4322, KIA 21.5.1916, (Y Farm Military Cemetery, Bois Grenier, France)  
 STONE. ER, Pte 6346, KIA 20.9.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
 STRATFORD. HC, Pte 2238, DOW at sea 8.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 STRINGER. JE, Pte 1638, DOW at sea 15.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 STROUD. AK, Pte 2864, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 STUART. AW, Pte 7306, KIA 14.4.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 STUCHBERRY. AT, Pte 2214, KIA 2.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 SULLIVAN. W, Pte 998, DOW, 15.4.1918, (Ebblesham Military Cemetery, France)  
 SURGEY. TE, Pte 722, DOW at sea 29.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 SUTCH. CA, Cpl 3258, DOW 1.8.1916, (St Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France)  
 SUTCLIFFE. VB, Pte 1301, DOW at sea 27.6.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 SUTHERLAND. JJ, Pte 3474, DOW 11.8.1918, (Vignacourt British Cemetery, France)  
 SUTTON. JR, Pte 479, KIA 25-26.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 SWAIN. JT, Sgt 3943, KIA 25.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France)  
 SWIFT. RN, Pte 5458, DOW 19.4.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, France)  
 SYKES. HH, Pte 2006, KIA 20.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 SYMMONDS. H, Pte 4897, KIA 29.4.1918, (Le Grand Hasard Mil Cemetery, Morbecque, France)  
 TAIT. CV, Pte 2699, KIA 17.4.1918, (Le Grand Hasard Military Cemetery, Morbecque, France)  
 TANIAN. EF, Pte 1810, DOW 10.7.1915, (Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt)  
 TANNER. HH, Sgt 3281, DOW 9.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 TARR. HG, Pte 3632, DOAS, 3.8.1916, (Stoke On Trent (Hartshill) Cemetery, Staffordshire, UK)  
 TATHAM. GH, Pte 7598, KIA 2.5.1918, (Outtersteene Comm Cemetery Extn, Bailleul, France)  
 TATLOW. A, Cpl 1552, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 TATTI. F, Pte 6146, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 TAYLOR. HGL, L/Cpl 833, DOW 10.5.1915, (Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 TAYLOR. JJ, Pte 605, KIA 22.3.1918, (Spoilbank Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium)  
 TAYLOR. JR, RSM 284, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 TAYLOR. RR, Pte 6354, DOW 20.9.1917, (Lijsenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium)  
 TAYLOR. WA, 2/Lt, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 TEMPLE. TJ, Pte 4326, DOW 31.12.1917, (Dranoutre Military Cemetery, Belgium)  
 THISTLETHWAITE. MA, Cpl 458, DOW 2.4.1918, (Irish House Cemetery, Kemmel, Belgium)  
 THOMAS. CW, Pte 3288, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 THOMAS. SG, Pte 3635, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 THOMAS. TH, L/Cpl 628, DOW 23.8.1915, (East Mudros Military Cemetery, Lemnos, Greece)  
 THOMPSON. HDW, Pte 2503, KIA 25.7.1916, (Gordon Dump Cem'y, Ovillers La Boisselle, France)  
 THOMPSON. P, Cpl 5781, DOW 24.8.1918, (Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 THOMPSON. RH, Pte 7311, KIA 28.4.1918, (Le Grand Hasard Mil Cemetery, Morbecque, France)  
 THOMSON. AB, Pte 6605, DOW 7.3.1917, (Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 THORBURN. LH, Cpl 3285, DOW 9.11.1916, (Heilly Station Cem'y, Mericourt L'Abbe, France)

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

THORLEY. L, Pte 189, DOW 25-30.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
THORNE. WM, Pte 2801, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
THORNING. GF, Pte 187, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
TIBBS. W, Pte 946, KIA 25.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
TISSEAR. RJ, Pte 3284, KIA 26.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
TODD. RJ, L/Cpl 72, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
TOEBELMANN. A, Pte 613, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
TOMPKINS. E, Pte 54, DOW 16.8.1915, (Dallington Cemetery, Northamptonshire, England)  
TONKIN. WJ, 5241, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
TOOLE. AC, Cpl 3948, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
TOOMEY. VH, Pte 1517, Died 31.5.1916 at Caulfield, Victoria  
TRELOAR. L, Pte 5242, KIA 26.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
TRENWITH. CA, Pte 2379, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
TRESIDDER. AG, Pte 2803, KIA 5.11.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
TUCKER. JF, Pte 2795, KIA 3.9.1916, (Woods Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium)  
TURBAYNE. TT, L/Cpl 482, KIA 8.5.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
TURNER. CF Pte 5471, KIA 9.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
TURPIN. H, Pte 6357, DOW 17.4.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, France)  
TURVEY. GN, Pte 1195, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
TYRES. HS, Pte 7118, KIA 14.4.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
TYRRELL. H, Pte 2797, KIA 10.4.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
  
VANCE. C, Pte 7062, KIA 25.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
VIAL. LJ, Lt, KIA 9.8.1918, (Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France)  
VON STEIGLITZ. TB, Pte 1025, KIA 8.5.1915, (Helles Memorial, Gallipoli)  
  
WADHAM. AB, Pte 953, DOAS 23.1.1916, (Bridport Cemetery, Dorset, England)  
WAKEFIELD. JR, Pte 5474, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Belgium)  
WALDRON. LJ, Pte 149, KIA 25-29.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
WALKER. AE, L/Cpl 842, KIA 29.4.1915, (Shell Green Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
WALKER. JP, Sgt 1825, DOAS 27.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Memorial, France)  
WALKER. M, Pte 4330, DOAS 9.10.1916, (Longuenesse (St Omer) Souvenir Cemetery, France)  
WALLACE. WB, Pte 3309, DOW 29.3.1918, (Godewaersvelde British Cemetery, France)  
WALLER. JH, Pte 1307, KIA 27.4.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
WALLIN. OW, Pte 2317, KIA 20.9.1917, (Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium)  
WALLIS. LG, Pte 614, KIA 6.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
WALSH. JT, Pte 1181, DOW 4.5.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
WALTERS. JJ, Pte 5237, DOW 9.5.1917, (Grevillers British Cemetery, France)  
WALTHAM. R, Pte 3983, KIA 18.8.1916, (Poizieres British Cemetery, France)  
WARNE. CFP, Pte 245, DOAS 22.6.1918, (Melbourne General Cemetery, Carlton)  
WARREN. FE, Pte 616, DOW at sea 17.6.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
WATERS. LS, Pte 1610, DOW 13.8.1915, (Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
WATSON. GC, Pte 5787, DOW 9.6.1917, (St Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France)  
WEBSTER. AE, Cpl 835, KIA 31.7.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
WEEDON. A, Pte 7323, KIA 16.4.1918, (Outtersteene Comm'l Cemetery Extn, Bailleul, France)  
WEILANT. WA, Pte 3306, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
WESTAWAY. F, Pte 1200, DOAS, 9.9.1915, (Hampstead Cemetery, London, England)  
WESTWOOD. LH, Pte 1044, DOW 30.8.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
WHEELER. JR, Pte 5478, KIA 3.3.1917, (Bulls Road Cemetery, Flers, France)  
WHELAN. FR, Cpl 3960, KIA 14.4.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
WHITE. JM, Pte 5257, KIA 6.11.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
WHITE. LC, 2/Lt, KIA 23.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
WHITE. TB, Pte 7611, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
WHITECHURCH. WA, Pte 2254, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
WHITELEY. JR, Pte 3959, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
WHITFIELD. FC, Sgt 2811, DOW 20.8.1916, (Puchevillers British Cemetery, France)

WICKENS. AL, Pte 1624, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 WILDMAN. WH, Pte 7122, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 WILKINSON. CL, Pte 3303, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 WILKINSON. RR, Pte 6118, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 WILLCOX. CF, Pte 3294, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 WILLIAMS. AL, Pte 5237, KIA 23.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 WILLIAMS. LN, L/Cpl 729, KIA 20.9.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 WILLIAMSON. SS, Pte 6361, KIA 4.10.1917, (Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium)  
 WILSON. J, Pte 836, KIA 3.6.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 WILSON. RMcl, Pte 216, KIA 25.4.1915, (Lone Pine Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 WILSON. S, L/Cpl 617, KIA 29.6.1916, (Berks Cemetery Extension, Ploegsteert, Belgium)  
 WINDSOR. VR, L/Cpl 1905, KIA 9.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 WIRAK. A, Pte 5482, KIA 8.5.1917, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 WOOD. AG, Pte 7063, KIA 11.8.1918, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 WOOD. C, Pte 6227, KIA 14.4.1918, (Nieppe Bois British Cemetery, Vieux Berquin, France)  
 WOOLF. VL, Pte 3984, KIA 9.8.1918, (Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
 WOOLLARD. AH, L/Cpl 1245, KIA 16.4.1917, (Vaulx Hill Cemetery, France)  
 WRIGHT. HR, Cpl 419, KIA 18.8.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 WRIGHT. J, Pte 1625, KIA 8.5.1915, (Redoubt Cemetery, Gallipoli)  
 WRIGHT. VJ, Pte 2809, DOW 10.8.1918, (Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, France)  
  
 YATES. LR, Pte 2198, KIA 26.7.1916, (Poizieres British Cemetery, France)  
 YOUDAN. ECG, Pte 167, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 YOUNG. CE, Pte 4340, KIA 28.7.1916, (Villers Bretonneux Cemetery, France)  
 YOUNG. I, Pte 1157, KIA 28.6.1915, (Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli)  
 YOUNG. PJ, Pte 2257, KIA 7.8.1915, (Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Gallipoli)

## APPENDIX 3

# HONOURS AND AWARDS TO OFFICERS & MEN OF THE 8th BATTALION, 1st AIF

### VICTORIA CROSS (VC)

Beatham, Pte RM 2742 (Posthumous)  
Cooke, Pte T 3055 (Posthumous)  
Joynt, Lt WD

### DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (DSO)

Campbell, Capt AG  
Coulter, Maj G  
Eberling, Maj G  
Eller, Maj JH  
Errey, Lt GP  
Lodge, Capt AB  
Mitchell, Lt Col JW  
O'Shea, Capt PJF, AAMC  
Traill, Capt JCM  
Yates, Capt WT

### BAR TO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Mitchell, Lt Col JW

### MILITARY CROSS (MC)

Anderson, Lt T  
Andrewartha, Lt RV  
Brinsmead, 2/Lt RW  
Blackman, Lt JR  
Blackman, Lt LA  
Bolton, Capt JG  
Booth, Chap JJ  
Catron, Capt JET  
Dowling, Lt RW  
Errey, 2/Lt LGP  
Evans, Lt DG  
Fay, Lt LK  
Finlayson, Lt AW  
Freeman, Capt E  
Glanville, Lt RB  
Goodwin, 2/Lt F  
Graham, Lt DMCC  
Hall, Lt AC  
Heydon, Maj GAM  
Hickson, Lt F  
Johnston, Lt TW  
Lay, 2/Lt P  
Maguire, Lt JT  
McGinn, Lt LC

Miles, Lt RS  
Muir, Lt DM  
Mummery, 2/Lt CT  
Murdoch, Lt IG  
Temple, Lt AD  
Tickle, Lt FW  
Young, Lt SW  
Wallis, Capt RJ  
Waters, Lt PA

### BAR TO MILITARY CROSS

Goodwin, 2/Lt FW  
Mummery, Lt CT  
Murdock, Lt IG  
O'Shea, Capt JF AAMC  
Temple, Lt AD  
Young, Lt SW

### DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL (DCM)

Anderson, Sgt T 1644  
Arnott, Sgt G 518  
Alberry, Sgt F 867  
Baddon Pte AM 6836  
Breeze, WO2 J 1345  
Brewster, Sgt A 2802  
Campigli, Pte DH 1250  
Chan, Sgt AV 165  
Collard, Pte AC 3712  
Davis, Sgt HR 542  
Duncombe, Sgt T 3068  
Eales L/Cpl GE 1720  
Eccles, Pte H 3084  
Etherton, Pte DC 4206  
Ferguson, Cpl A 183  
Goodland, L/Cpl FW 3323  
Grinham, Pte MR 2588  
Gunn, Sgt IW 408  
Harris, WO2 G 507  
Humphreys, Sgt JT 7499  
Jones, Sgt EE 575  
Laidlaw, Pte JW 3834  
Lay, Sgt P 137  
Littlewood, RSM M 806  
Martyr, Pte HC 852  
Masters, Sgt CH 2893  
Morgan, Pte DO 958  
Neville, Pte CR 2647

Nottingham, L/Cpl WG 3674  
 Radnall, Pte GA 112  
 Rattle, Cpl FB 2761  
 Rice, CSM AJ 457  
 Robarts, Pte AR 5211  
 Schleon, Sgt A 218  
 Scorer, Sgt WD 2779  
 Sinclair, Pte DE 608  
 Slattery, Pte H 2422  
 Smith, Pte EJ 5488  
 Smith, Pte WT 600  
 Starling, Pte FG 2789  
 Swain, L/Cpl JT 3943  
 Tehan, Pte J 2427  
 Trevena, Sgt WA 3949

### MILITARY MEDAL (MM)

Adams, Sgt RH 1804  
 Allen, Pte RC 4126  
 Arnott, L/Cpl L 239  
 Asker, Pte FD 6383  
 Attwood, Pte A 5330  
 Aubrey, Pte B 1287  
 Battye, Cpl AW 3020  
 Baulch, Pte JG 6472  
 Belfield, L/Cpl TW 1135  
 Birch, Sgt TI 369  
 Booth, L/Cpl V 748  
 Boyd, Pte D 2800  
 Bourke, Pte VL 2567  
 Braithwaite, Pte J 7454  
 Brown, Pte P 1908  
 Bryant, Pte A 4746  
 Buttery, Cpl JAS 4155  
 Cain, L/Cpl J 3052  
 Callinan, Pte P 5978  
 Campbell, Cpl JF 301  
 Cantwell, Sgt JJ 368  
 Carroll, Cpl OW 1217  
 Carruthers, L/Cpl HD 3971  
 Carson, Sgt J 1069  
 Clucas, Pte SJ 1321  
 Coates, Pte LO 7214  
 Collard, Pte AC 3712  
 Coulson, Cpl B 175  
 Cummings, Pte WG 4763  
 Dashwood, Sgt AG 256  
 Duffy, Pte JK 6012  
 Dunn, Pte WG 7335  
 Dwyer, L/Cpl FL 192  
 Dyer, Cpl HC 775  
 Eaves, Sgt JW 1247  
 Elliot, Sgt HR 3490  
 Elliott, Sgt WE 1036  
 Etherton, Pte DC 4206  
 Eva, Pte JR 212

Ferri, L/Cpl B 3097  
 Fitzsimmons, Pte JW 1006  
 Geard, Pte V 228  
 Gilmore Cpl EL 3105  
 Gordon, Sgt/Temp RSM JS 399  
 Grant, Sgt EG 2354  
 Grant, Pte JO 6395  
 Grattidge, L/Cpl S 3061  
 Greene, Pte AC 891  
 Green, Pte CC 5388  
 Haddon, L/Cpl LH 6526  
 Hall, Cpl AC 1700  
 Hayes, Pte W 289  
 Healey, Pte F 6402  
 Hooley, L/Cpl RH 307  
 Jenkins, Pte HL 1706  
 Jones, Sgt EE 575  
 Jones, Sgt R 1318  
 Jones, Pte WN 6883  
 Kaye, L/Cpl JH 3314  
 Kenealy, Pte L 5400  
 Kennett, Pte L 2614  
 Kenyon, Cpl CG 5135  
 Kittle, Pte LG 3831  
 Kittson, Cpl JF 5137  
 Knudsen, Pte MI 7006  
 Langdon, L/Cpl F 687  
 Lawton, L/Cpl J 4249  
 Lay, P Sgt 137  
 Lee, Pte JH 512  
 Locke, Pte L 130  
 Loy, L/Cpl CJ 5499  
 Lucas, Pte AV 2877  
 Mackey, L/Cpl SC 3543  
 Maitland, L/Cpl RR 6862  
 Masters, Sgt CH 2893  
 McAvoy, L/Cpl J 6071  
 McColl, Sgt A 3555  
 McKnockiter, Cpl G 455  
 McVicar Sgt FNG 3562  
 Miller, Pte JP 5162  
 Mitchell, Pte DM 4273  
 Mondon, Pte LJ 7157  
 Montgomery, L/Cpl GH 6305  
 Morris, Pte C 107  
 Moyle, Pte WO 3175  
 Murcutt, Pte FP 3412  
 Murphy, Pte H 1495  
 Murray, Pte JR 4269  
 Neilson, Pte E 3207  
 Newey, Pte CH 1697  
 Nickel Cpl A 1504  
 Nielson, Pte ET 3707  
 Nottingham, WG 3674  
 Peatey, Sgt G 1173  
 Percival, Pte JH 6839

## *COBBERS IN KHAKI*

Philip, Pte FJ 1165  
Pinchen, L/Cpl JT 2936  
Pierce, Pte J 3582  
Pollock, Pte JR 6626  
Porter, Pte F 5188  
Potter, L/Cpl TA 6691  
Prime, L/Cpl JH 5205  
Richardson, Pte JE 2756  
Rigby, Cpl JA 3135  
Riley, Pte J 1154  
Robarts, Pte RJ 3904  
Robertson, Cpl JM 979  
Ross, Sgt H 3242  
Russell, Pte TWH 1429  
Ryan, Pte C 1201  
Ryan, Pte JM 1047  
Schmidt, L/Cpl J 6142  
Scott, L/Cpl GH 256  
Scouller, Pte LA  
Searle, Pte FW 3254  
Sell, Pte GH 3621  
Shell, Pte GS 4883  
Sheppard, Sgt WH 598  
Short, Sgt GR 2783  
Slattery, Pte HJ 2422  
Smith, Pte AB 3454  
Smith, Pte JT 6343  
Starling, Pte F 2789  
Stewart, Sgt C 601  
Stewart, L/Cpl CL 1617  
Stone, Pte ER 6346  
Suhan, Dvr J 1184  
Sullivan, L/Cpl JL 3608  
Teggerth, L/Cpl AG 2867  
Thomas, Pte LT 299  
Thompson, Sgt RW 56  
Todd, Pte H 7061  
Tormey, Pte LC 3488  
Tubbs, Pte FE 832  
Tyrell, Pte H 2797  
Weatheritt, Pte GT 3957  
White, Sgt LC 2823  
Wilkin, L/Cpl PF 7324  
Williams, Sgt AS 1714  
Williams, L/Cpl WH 352  
Wilson, Pte AF 6362  
Windsor, Pte VR 1905  
Wrigley, Pte RB 7129  
Young, L/Cpl SW 1249

## **BAR TO MILITARY MEDAL**

Arnott, L/Cpl L 239  
Brown, Sgt P 1908  
Grant, Pte JO 6395  
Jenkins, Pte HL 1706  
McAvoy, L/Cpl J 6071

Murray, L/Cpl JR 4269  
Philp, Pte FJ 1165  
Robarts, Pte RJ 3904  
Smith, Pte JT 6343

## **MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (MSM)**

Allen, RQMS SG 5027  
Daly, Sgt EJ 4770  
Davis, Sgt HR 542  
Wilson, Sgt PJ 2812  
Woods, L/Cpl AGH 4635

## **CROIX DE GUERRE (French)**

Lay, Sgt P 137

## **CROIX DE GUERRE (Belgian)**

Mitchell, Lt Col JW  
Nottingham, L/Cpl WG 3674

## **MEDAL MILITAIRE (French)**

Peatey, Sgt G 1173

## **BRONZE MEDAL FOR VALOUR (Italian)**

Foott, Sgt JL 666

## **SILVER MEDAL (Serbian)**

Mathew, Pte IBS 915

## **SILVER MEDAL FOR BRAVERY (Montenegro)**

Blackman, Lt JR  
Cook, Lt WB

## **MEDAILLE D'HONNEUR AVEC GLAIEVES EN BRONZE (French)**

Sullivan, L/Cpl JG 3921

## **MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES (MID)**

Andrewartha, Lt HV (2)  
Biggsley, Capt JCL  
Blackman, Capt JR  
Bult, Cpl AW 1827  
Campbell, Capt AG  
Carson, Sgt WE 45  
Corfield, Pte JM 5362  
Coulter, Lt Col G  
Day, Sgt MF 2944  
Eberling, Maj G  
Errey, Lt GP  
Evans, Lt DG (2)  
Finlayson, Lt AW  
Goodwin, Sgt FW 17  
Gordon, Sgt JS 399  
Green, Pte T 1856

Hicks, Pte FA 1749  
Hurrey, Capt JS  
Inger, Cpl J 797  
Kennedy, Lt DW  
Lodge, Capt AB  
Lovett, Lt GT  
McKinnon, Cpl  
Mitchell, Maj JW (5)  
Muir, Lt DM  
Sergeant, Capt JE

Siddall, L/Cpl JA 7300  
Smith, Pte AB 3454  
Traill, Lt JCM  
Taylor, RSM JT 284  
Tormey, Pte 3448  
Upham, Cpl RH 6612  
Wilson, Sgt PJ 2812  
Yates, Capt WT  
Young, Pte PJ 2257



**Corporal Alexander Ferguson, DCM**



## NOMINAL ROLL OF THE ORIGINAL 8th BATTALION

which embarked from Melbourne on the A24, Benalla, on 19 October 1914.

ABBOTT. AW, 127 Dvr, HQ  
ADAMS. A, 864 Pte, H Coy  
ADAMS. FJ, 868 Pte, H Coy  
AILWOOD. F, 491 Col/Sgt, F Coy  
ALBERRY. F, 867 Pte, H Coy  
ALEXANDER. CM, 49 Pte, F Coy  
ALEXANDER. T, 340 Pte, C Coy  
ALIENDI. H, 641 Pte, F Coy  
ALLAN. JG, 121 Pte, A Coy  
ALLEN. A, 865 Pte, H Coy  
ALLEN. WE, 296 Pte, C Coy  
ANDERSON. A, 639 L/Cpl, F Coy  
ANDERSON. AG, 701 Sgt, A Coy  
ANDERSON. AW, 134 Pte, A Coy  
ANDERSON. J, 638 Pte, F Coy  
ANDERSON. KF, 516 Pte, F Coy  
ANDERSON. LF, 342 Pte, C Coy  
ANDERSON. TDL, 517 Pte, E Coy  
ANDREWS. A, 320 Pte, C Coy  
ANDREWS. FL, 866 Pte, H Coy  
ANGUS. A, 476 Pte, D Coy  
ARCHIBALD. FO, 271 Pte, B Coy  
ARNOLD. FW, 747 Pte, G Coy  
ARNOTT. G, 518 Pte, F Coy  
ARNOTT. L, 239 Pte, B Coy  
ARTHUR. FJ, 375 Pte, C Coy  
ASH. ATJ, 640 Pte, F Coy  
ATKINS. T, 994 Pte, F Coy  
ATKINSON. AE, 270 Pte, B Coy  
ATKINSON. CA, 1000 Pte, D Coy  
ATKINSON. VB, 869 Pte, H Coy  
AUSTEE. W, 186 Pte, HQ  
AUSTIN. FE, 970 Pte, D Coy  
AYERS. AH, 637 Pte, F Coy  
AYERS. FW, 57 Pte, HQ

BABB. WH, 1027 Pte, B Coy  
BAENSCH. HE, 519 Pte, E Coy  
BAILEY. HE, 480 Pte, D Coy  
BAILEY. HIR, 440 Pte, D Coy  
BAIR. H, 756 Pte, G Coy  
BAKER. CT, 269 Pte, B Coy  
BALDOCK. RV, 520 Pte, E Coy  
BALDWIN. FW, 489 Pte, D Coy  
BARBER. H, 139 Pte, A Coy  
BARBER. RH, 755 Pte, G Coy  
BARKELL. HL, 50 Pte, G Coy  
BARNARD. CC, 1026 Pte, B Coy  
BARNES. TC, 40 Pte, D Coy  
BARRETT. RS, Lt, C Coy  
BARRIE. JC, Lt, E Coy

BARRY. EF, 1088 Pte, F Coy  
BARRY. J, 646 Pte, F Coy  
BARRY. PJ, 522 Pte, E Coy  
BARTON. FW, 983 Cpl, F Coy  
BASSETT. RA, 412 Pte, D Coy  
BATES. H, 521 Pte, E Coy  
BATES. J, 195 Pte, B Coy  
BAXTER. BJ, 392 Cpl, D Coy  
BAYLISS. RE, 105 Pte, A Coy  
BEALE. GW, 751 Pte, G Coy  
BEALE. J, 750 Pte, G Coy  
BEAMES. WLT, 461 Pte, D Coy  
BEARDON. RCG, 80 Pte, A Coy  
BEATTIE RF, 962 Dvr, HQ  
BELL. W, 478 Pte, D Coy  
BENCE. RH, 1072 Pte, H Coy  
BENNETT. P, 651 Pte, F Coy  
BENNETT. RG, 2nd/Lt, H Coy  
BENTLEY. FT, 395 Cpl, D Coy  
BERGIN. JF, 15 Pte, HQ  
BETHUNE. WP, 644 Pte, F Coy  
BIGGSLEY JCL, 2 WO2, HQ  
BINDSEY. NH, 371 Pte, C Coy  
BINGHAM. GD, 754 Pte, G Coy  
BIRCH. TI, 369 Dvr, HQ  
BJURSTROM. GC, 503 Pte, C Coy  
BLACK. AP, 12 Pte, A Coy  
BLACKMAN. JR, 523 L/Cpl, F Coy  
BLACKMAN. LA, 2nd/Lt, D Coy  
BLOMLEY. JB, 204 Pte, B Coy  
BOLITHO. HS, 290 Pte, C Coy  
BOLTON. H, 1098 Pte, HQ  
BOLTON. JG, 2nd/Lt, HQ  
BOLTON. WK, Lt Col, HQ  
BOND. JH, 524 Pte, E Coy  
BOORN. AH, 525 Pte, E Coy  
BOOTH. VW, 748 Pte, G Coy  
BORDER. GA, 742 Cpl, G Coy  
BORRADALE. MW, 112 Pte, A Coy  
BORRADALE. RC, 648 Pte, F Coy  
BOWES. WL, 411 Pte, D Coy  
BOWLES. E, 963 Pte, H Coy  
BOX. A, 642 Pte, A Coy  
BOXALL. GF, 1051 Pte, H Coy  
BOYCE. ED, 140 Pte, A Coy  
BOYES. CW, 191 Pte, B Coy  
BRADY. C, 1085 Pte, E Coy  
BRAME. C, 201 Pte, B Coy  
BRAND. HL, 749 Pte, G Coy  
BRENT. HL, 10 Pte, H Coy  
BRIDGEMAN. WT, 871 Pte, HQ

BROADBENT. H, 650 Dvr, HQ  
 BRODIE. DA, 753 Pte, G Coy  
 BROOKLAND. C, 873 Pte, H Coy  
 BROTHERTON. WF, 647 Pte, F Coy  
 BROWN. A, 649 Pte, F Coy  
 BROWN. GT, 526 Pte, E Coy  
 BROWN. RC, 1021 Pte, H Coy  
 BROWN. T, 1011 Pte, G Coy  
 BROWN. VC, 643 Pte, F Coy  
 BRUDENHALL. B, 875 Pte, HQ  
 BRUNTON. RW, 511 Cpl, E Coy  
 BRYANT. C, 148 Pte, A Coy  
 BRYANT. J, 527 Pte, E Coy  
 BUCHANAN. CR, 170 Sgt, B Coy  
 BUCHECKER. H, 615 Sgt, F Coy  
 BULLOCK. HJ, 752 Pte, G Coy  
 BURDETT. S, 160 Pte, A Coy  
 BURNETT. TV, 5 Sgt, HQ  
 BURNS. TR, 870 Pte, H Coy  
 BURROW. AA, 62 Sgt, A Coy  
 BURROWS. WH, 739 Sgt, G Coy  
 BUTCHER. GLF, 262 Pte, B Coy  
 BUTCHER. WE, 872 Pte, H Coy  
 BUTLER. H, 874 Pte, H Coy  
 BUTTERS. CRA, 528 Pte, E Coy

CADDY. JC, 335 Pte, C Coy  
 CAIRD. W, 38 Pte, B Coy  
 CALIGARI. A, 652 Pte, F Coy  
 CALLAGHAN. EW, 88 Pte, A Coy  
 CAMERON. D, 529 Pte, E Coy  
 CAMERON. J, 306 Pte, C Coy  
 CAMP. AEA, 761 Pte, G Coy  
 CAMPBELL. A, 334 Pte, C Coy  
 CAMPBELL. JF, 301 Pte, C Coy  
 CAMPBELL. JN, 493 Pte, A Coy  
 CANNARD. HE, 403 Pte, D Coy  
 CANTWELL. JJ, 368 Pte, C Coy  
 CANTWELL. JM, 655 Pte, F Coy  
 CARGILL. A, 967 Pte, D Coy  
 CARRISON. FW, 530 Pte, E Coy  
 CARSON. J, 1069 Pte, B Coy  
 CARSON. WE, 45 Pte, D Coy  
 CARTER. AP, 277 Pte, HQ  
 CARTER. L, 876 Pte, H Coy  
 CASEY. JF, 401 Pte, D Coy  
 CATRON. JE, 2nd/Lt, A Coy  
 CATRON. WGJ, 1058 Sgt, A Coy  
 CATTANACH. H, 881 Pte, H Coy  
 CHADDERTON. G, 492 Cpl, A Coy  
 CHAN. AV, 165 Pte, A Coy  
 CHANDLER. WR, 656 Pte, F Coy  
 CHAPPELL. SJ, 1094 Pte, F Coy  
 CHARLETON. EB, 1042 Pte, E Coy  
 CHILLER. JT, 483 Pte, D Coy  
 CHIVERTON. WH, 531 Pte, E Coy  
 CHRISTENSEN. N, 766 Pte, G Coy  
 CLAPHAM. WEL, 319 Pte, C Coy  
 CLARIDGE. GW, 532 Pte, E Coy  
 CLARK. AE, 379 Pte, C Coy  
 CLARK. JFN, 758 Pte, G Coy  
 CLARKE. GT, 764 Pte, G Coy

CLARKE. H, 462 Pte, D Coy  
 CLARKE. WE, 765 Pte, G Coy  
 CLEARY. J, 877 Pte, H Coy  
 CLEMENTS. TG, 533 Pte, E Coy  
 CLOSE. SR, 2/Lt, H Coy  
 COATES. RN, 757 Pte, G Coy  
 COGHLAN. FJ, 463 Pte, D Coy  
 COLES. A, 879 Pte, H Coy  
 COLLATZ. H, 464 Pte, D Coy  
 COLLINGS. AV, 762 Pte, G Coy  
 COLLINS. HE, 767 Pte, G Coy  
 COLLINS. LJ, 367 Pte, C Coy  
 COLSON. HW, 1066 Pte, E Coy  
 COLVIN. W, 860 Cpl, H Coy  
 CONWAY. J, 988 Pte, D Coy/15 R  
 COOK. JF, 658 Pte, F Coy  
 COOK. JT, 28 Pte, HQ  
 COOK. TP, 1084 SSM, HQ  
 COOK. WB, 741 Sgt, G Coy  
 CORBETT. TL, 53 Pte, HQ  
 CORNELIUS. AL, 880 Pte, H Coy  
 COULSON. B, 175 L/Cpl B Coy  
 COULSTOCK. WG, 481 Pte, D Coy  
 COULTER. G, Capt, H Coy  
 COUTTS. LW, 534 Pte, E Coy  
 COUVE. AC, 2nd/Lt, G Coy  
 COUVE. HTL, 285 Sgt, C Coy  
 COWDELL. H, 199 Pte, B Coy  
 COWLEY. TW, 18 Pte, HQ  
 COWPER. GAC, Lt, E Coy  
 COX. W, 535 Pte, E Coy  
 CRAVEN. N, 16 Cpl, H Coy  
 CRAWFORD. A, 763 Pte, G Coy  
 CRAWFORD. W, 536 Pte, E Coy  
 CROACH. J, 432 Pte, D Coy  
 CROCKER. G, 83 Cpl, G Coy  
 CROCKETT. JA, 348 Pte, C Coy  
 CROFT. EJ, 1114 Pte, A Coy  
 CROSSLEY. LJ, 266 Cpl, B Coy  
 CROWE. CT, 337 Pte, C Coy  
 CROWTHER. H, 327 Pte, C Coy  
 CUNNINGHAM. L, 1090 Pte, HQ  
 CUPPER. JP, 653 Pte, F Coy  
 CUPPER. T, 654 Pte, F Coy  
 CURNOW. PJ, 233 Pte, B Coy  
 CURTIS. AJ, 430 Pte, D Coy  
 CURTIS. FH, 1054 Pte, H Coy  
 CUTTER. PFC, 1081 Pte, A Coy

D'ALTON. CE, 769 Pte, E Coy  
 D'ALTON. CW, 537 Pte, E Coy  
 D'ALTON. HStE, 538 Pte, E Coy  
 D'ARCY. JP, 660 L/Cpl, F Coy  
 DABB. RH, 393 Cpl, D Coy  
 DAFFY. RM, 773 Pte, G Coy  
 DAGGETT. WHJ, 540 Pte, E Coy  
 DALE. FJ, Capt, B Coy  
 DALTON. NA, 2nd/Lt, D Coy  
 DALTON. VM, 539 Pte, E Coy  
 DALY WR, 114 Pte, A Coy  
 DANCE. F, 1104 Pte, A Coy  
 DAVEY. E, 100 Pte, A Coy

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

DAVID. AM, 184 Sgt, HQ  
DAVIDSON. AMcK, 1039 Pte, D Coy  
DAVIDSON. JR, 389 Sgt, D Coy  
DAVIDSON. MJ, 861 Pte, H Coy  
DAVIDSON. S, 541 Bugler, E Coy  
DAVIES. FC, 774 Pte, G Coy  
DAVIS. HR, 542 Pte, E Coy  
DAVIS. HW, 484 Pte, D Coy  
DAVIS. W, 118 Pte, A Coy  
DAVY. JE, 770 Pte, G Coy  
DAWES. G, 344 Pte, C Coy  
DAWSON. FE, 163 Pte, A Coy  
DAY. AJ, 135 Pte, A Coy  
DE MELKER. H, 485 Pte, D Coy  
DE-LIMA. PM, 365 Pte, C Coy  
DEADY. HN, 661Pte, F Coy  
DEAN. SEA, 33 Pte, HQ  
DEAN. WK, 326 Pte, C Coy  
DECKER. JE, 882 Pte, H Coy  
DELL. AG, 196 Pte, B Coy  
DELLER. HA, 1082 Pte, A Coy  
DENMEAD. AA, 203 Pte, B Coy  
DERMODY. W, 853 Pte, G Coy  
DEWS. W, 258 Pte, B Coy  
DICKENSON. AJ, 44 Pte, D Coy  
DICKIE. RJ, 659 Pte, F Coy  
DICKSON. TP, 162 Pte, A Coy  
DISNEY. J, 1040 Pte, D Coy  
DOBBIE. CC, Capt, HQ  
DOLDER. HJ, 768 Pte, G Coy  
DONNELLY. A, 771 Pte, G Coy  
DOWSING. AH, 244 Pte, B Coy  
DOYLE. FJ, 543 Pte, E Coy  
DOYLE. TH, 263 Pte, B Coy  
DRAYTON. J, 980 Dvr, HQ  
DUFF. A, 459 Pte, D Coy  
DUFFY. JS, 740 Sgt, G Coy  
DUGDALE. BR, 465 Pte, D Coy  
DUNCAN. KD, 81 Pte, A Coy  
DUNKELD. AW, 883 Pte, H Coy  
DUNLOP. AR, 474 Pte, D Coy  
DUNN. F, 545 Pte, E Coy  
DUNN. G, 772 Pte, G Coy  
DUNSTAN. HJ, 255 Pte, B Coy  
DWYER. F, 192 Pte, B Coy  
DWYER. G, 544 Pte, E Coy  
DWYER. R, 325 Pte, C Coy  
DYER. HC, 775 Dvr, HQ  
DYER. RL, 746 Cpl, G Coy

EAGER. ABW, 863 Cpl, H Coy  
EASTGATE. CFJ, 547 Pte, E Coy  
EASTON. RE, 884 Pte, H Coy  
EBERLING. G, Lt, F Coy  
EBSARY. F, 776 Pte, G Coy  
EDGINGTON. HW, 551 Pte, E Coy  
EDMONDS. AE, 242 Pte, B Coy  
EDWARD. GS, 99 Pte, A Coy  
EDWARDS. HW, 67 Cpl, A Coy  
ELLIOTT. WE, 1036 Pte, C Coy  
ELLIOTT. WR, 663 Pte, F Coy  
ELLIS. EW, 549 Pte, E Coy

ELLIS. S, 501 Pte, C Coy  
ELLISON. JL, 665 Pte, F Coy  
EMSLIE. RJ, 777 Pte, G Coy  
ERRINGTON. LR, 550 Pte, E Coy  
ERRY. G, 1030 Pte, B Coy  
ESNOUF. HDJ, 190 L/Cpl, B Coy  
EVA. JR, 212 Pte, B Coy  
EVANS. CJ, 778 Dve, G Coy  
EVANS. EA, 286 Pte, C Coy  
EVERETT. AE, 206 Pte, B Coy  
EVERETT. WC, 1018 Pte, C Coy  
EWIN. AP, 661 Pte, F Coy  
EYEKENS. W, 120 Pte, A Coy  
EZARD. WJ, 662 Pte, F Coy

FALLICK. CH, 429 Pte, D Coy  
FARKINS. RV, 667 Pte, F Coy  
FAY. LP, 506 Col/Sgt, E Coy  
FEARON. WHM, 130 Pte, A Coy  
FELTHAM. W, 486 Pte, D Coy  
FENTON. JS, 1112 Pte, D Coy  
FENWICK. GF, 668 Pte, F Coy  
FERGUSON. AC, 183 Pte, B Coy  
FERGUSON. AJ, 782 Pte, G Coy  
FIELD. JWB, Maj/Hon Lt Col, A Coy  
FINDLAY. C, 2/Lt, HQ  
FINLAYSON. AW, 37 Pte, HQ  
FISHER. EN, 552 Pte, E Coy  
FISHWICK. D, 781 Pte, G Coy  
FLEMING. LJ, 125 Pte, A Coy  
FLEMING. WH, 780 Pte, G Coy  
FLOOD. F, 79 Pte, A Coy  
FLYNN. JP, 194 Pte, B Coy  
FOOT. JL, 666 Pte, F Coy  
FOOTE. A, 227 Pte, B Coy  
FORAN. DT, 553 Dvr, E Coy  
FORRESTER. KC, 426 Pte, HQ  
FORSTER. AE, 985 Pte, A Coy  
FORSTER. V, 984 Pte, A Coy  
FOSTER. AA, 466 Pte, D Coy  
FOWLER. FJ, 886 Pte, H Coy  
FOWLER. WD, 554 Pte, E Coy  
FOX. CL, 885 Cpl, H Coy  
FRASER. J, 172 L/Cpl, B Coy  
FREEMAN. E, 556 Pte, E Coy  
FREEMAN. GA, 231 Pte, B Coy  
FREEMAN. L, 315 Pte, C Coy  
FREEMAN. WJ, 313 Pte, C Coy  
FREER. GB, 978 L/Cpl, HQ  
FRENCH. WH, 670 L/Cpl, F Coy  
FREWIN. FL, 209 Pte, B Coy  
FREWIN. JTP, 210 Pte, B Coy  
FRITH. AH, 333 Pte, C Coy  
FROST. CW, 77 Pte, A Coy  
FROST. JT, 966 Pte, D Coy

GAMBLES. WD, 887 Pte, H Coy  
GAME. M, 888 Pte, H Coy  
GANGELL. WHH, 557 Pte, F Coy  
GARDNER. G, 889 Pte, H Coy  
GARDNER. JMcB, 188 Pte, B Coy  
GARRETT. JD, 407 Pte, D Coy

GARTSIDE. R, Maj/Hon Lt Col, HQ  
 GATES. SC, 82 Pte, A Coy  
 GATES. WH, 34 Cpl, HQ  
 GATLIFF. MP, 784 Pte, G Coy  
 GEARD. V, 228 Pte, B Coy  
 GEDYE. EA, 975 Dvr, HQ  
 GEEHAN. CF, 558 Pte, E Coy  
 GEORGE. FR, 1059 Pte, H Coy  
 GEORGE. TM, 673 Pte, F Coy  
 GIOTTI. JS, 154 Pte, A Coy  
 GLADMANN. CA, 1083 Pte, G Coy  
 GLANVILLE. RB, 240 Pte, B Coy  
 GLASSON. AB, 671 L/Cpl, F Coy  
 GLASSPOOL. WM, 1024 Pte, D Coy  
 GLEESON. HWB, 338 Cpl, C Coy  
 GOBLE. NF, 379 Cpl, HQ  
 GODFREY. GW, 559/2236 Pte, E Coy  
 GOLDER. AC, 42 Pte, HQ  
 GOLDIE. AS, 150 Pte, A Coy  
 GOODWIN. F, 17 L/Cpl, HQ  
 GOODWIN. S, 785 Pte, G Coy  
 GORDON D, 979 Dvr, HQ  
 GORDON. JS, 399 Pte, D Coy  
 GOSNEY. AJ, 560 Pte, E Coy  
 GOTTS. RS, 174 Cpl, B Coy  
 GOWER. F, 890 Pte, H Coy  
 GOWERS. NB, 633 Pte, F Coy  
 GRAHAM. KGJ, 783 Pte, G Coy  
 GRAHAM. PG, 372 Pte, C Coy  
 GRAINGER. L, 562 Pte, E Coy  
 GRANO. TJ, 563 Pte, E Coy  
 GRANT. JMcP, 65 L/Sgt, A Coy  
 GRANT. WR, 185 Pte, B Coy  
 GRAY. F, 1028 Pte, B Coy  
 GREEN. T, 450 Pte, D Coy  
 GREENE. AC, 891 Pte, H Coy  
 GREENWOOD. GH, 287 L/ Sgt, C Coy  
 GREENWOOD. G, 417 Pte, D Coy  
 GREGSON. C, 561 Pte, E Coy  
 GRIBBLE. FW, 74 Cpl, C Coy  
 GRIFFITHS. CR, 229 Pte, B Coy  
 GRIFFITHS. G, 892 Pte, H Coy  
 GRIMSHAW. J, 443 Dvr, D Coy  
 GROSE. J, 68 L/Cpl, A Coy  
 GROVES. WH, 180 Bugler, B Coy  
 GUILD. W, 672 Pte, F Coy  
 GUNN. E, 1100 Pte, C Coy  
 GUNN. IW, 408 Pte, D Coy  
 GUNNELSON. PO, 893 Pte, H Coy  
 GUSTAFSON. CH, 208 Pte, B Coy  
 GUYE. EF, 497 Pte, B Coy

HAGGER. LA, 494 Bugler, B Coy  
 HALL. CA, 894 Pte, H Coy  
 HALLAM. HL, 895 Pte, H Coy  
 HAM. WS, Lt/Hon Capt, A Coy  
 HAMBLETT. WT, 1035 Pte, C Coy  
 HAMBLING. GC, 182 Pte, B Coy  
 HAMILTON. H, 1107 Pte, A Coy  
 HANCY. J, 347 Pte, C Coy  
 HAND. GJ, 794 L/Cpl, G Coy  
 HARDY. DF, Lt, B Coy

HARGREAVES. AH, 564 Pte, E Coy  
 HARLEY. TMcED, 678 Pte, F Coy  
 HARRIS. E, 565 Pte, E Coy  
 HARRIS. G, 507 Sgt, E Coy  
 HARRIS. JE, 7 Sgt, HQ  
 HARRIS. TA, 245 Pte, B Coy  
 HARRISON. F, 207 Pte, B Coy  
 HARRISON. GR, 999 Pte, A Coy  
 HARRISON. J, 328 Pte, C Coy  
 HARRISON. SJ, 36 Pte, HQ  
 HART. HR, 71 L/Cpl, F Coy  
 HART. TJ, 851 Pte, G Coy  
 HARTLAND. LR, Lt/Hon Capt, G Coy  
 HARVEY. AE, 566 Pte, E Coy  
 HARVEY. JH, 789 Pte, G Coy  
 HAUGH. CG, 490 Pte, D Coy  
 HAVEY. V, 1108 Pte, A Coy  
 HAWKESWORTH. HE, 252 Pte, B Coy  
 HAWKINS. SH, 896 Pte, H Coy  
 HAYES. A, 282 Sgt, C Coy  
 HAYES. HE, 138 Pte, A Coy  
 HAYES. RB, 427 Pte, D Coy  
 HAYES. RJ, 787 Pte, G Coy  
 HAYES. W, 788 L/Cpl, G Coy  
 HAYES. WH, 796 Pte, G Coy  
 HAZEL. FG, 4 Sgt, A Coy  
 HEAD. WC, 488 Pte, D Coy  
 HEADLAM. JS, 147 Bugler, C Coy  
 HEALEY. NE, 428 Pte, HQ  
 HEATHER. CA, 850 Pte, G Coy  
 HEBB. GF, 102 Pte, A Coy  
 HENDERSON. EC, 1038 Pte, D Coy  
 HENDERSON. JS, 567 Pte, E Coy  
 HENNESSY. J, 1067 Pte, B Coy  
 HENRY. HN, 232 Pte, B Coy  
 HERMANN. AE, 568 Pte, E Coy  
 HEWETT. GW, 1071 Pte, B Coy  
 HEWITT. LA, 151 Pte, A Coy  
 HICKIE. EH, 990 Pte, C Coy  
 HICKSON. F, 1049 Pte, H Coy  
 HILL. GR, 292 Pte, C Coy  
 HILL. HJ, 899 Pte, H Coy  
 HILL. JL, 675 Pte, F Coy  
 HILL. R, 433 Pte, D Coy  
 HILL. RA, 1022 Pte, H Coy  
 HILLMAN. J, 1097 Pte, E Coy  
 HILLS. HJ, 499 Pte, C Coy  
 HIRST. H, 502 Pte, C Coy  
 HOCKEY. EP, 898 Pte, H Coy  
 HODGSON. JB, 902 Pte, H Coy  
 HODGSON. WF, Capt, G Coy  
 HOGG. WD, 986 Pte, A Coy  
 HOLBROOK. SH, 790 Pte, G Coy  
 HOLMES. JF, 900 Pte, H Coy  
 HOLWELL. G, 569 Bugler, E Coy  
 HOLY. J, 903 Pte, H Coy  
 HOMER. AH, 110 Pte, A Coy  
 HONYBUN. A, 793 Pte, G Coy  
 HOOK. WW, 26 Pte, HQ  
 HOOLEY. J, 1056 Pte, F Coy  
 HOOLEY. RH, 307 Pte, C Coy  
 HOOPER. S, 676 Pte, F Coy

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

HOPKINS. J, 901 Pte, H Coy  
HOPKINS. LW, 397 Pte, D Coy  
HOPPER. LG, 439 Pte, D Coy  
HORGAN. JWG, 152 Pte, A Coy  
HORWOOD. RW, 1033 Pte, C Coy  
HOSKING. CJ, 570 Pte, E Coy  
HOWAT. IJ, 451 Pte, D Coy  
HOWELL. CW, 350 Pte, C Coy  
HOWELL. HHH, 155 Pte, A Coy  
HOWLETT. E, 89 Pte, A Coy  
HUGHES. GAC, 448 Pte, D Coy  
HUGHES. TR, 303 L/Cpl, C Coy  
HUNT. CS, 791 Pte, G Coy  
HUNTER. F, 250 Pte, B Coy  
HUNTER. T, 795 Pte, G Coy  
HUTCHINSON. J, 238 Pte, B Coy  
HUTCHINSON. L, 674 Pte, F Coy  
HUTCHINSON. R, 571 Pte, E Coy  
HUTCHINSON. V, 1073 Pte, D Coy

ILETT. EC, 454 Pte, D Coy  
INCLEDON. EG, 35 Cpl, C Coy  
INGER. J, 797 Pte, G Coy  
IRVINE. CJ, 91 Pte, A Coy  
IRWIN. AH, 906 Pte, H Coy

JACK. HR, 46 Pte, F Coy  
JACKSON. HEA, Capt, HQ  
JAENSCH. RH, 680 Pte, F Coy  
JAMES. FL, 743 L/Sgt, G Coy  
JEFFRIES. A, 1023 Pte, HQ  
JERRAM. HJ, 247 Pte, B Coy  
JESSUP. CJ, 467 Pte, D Coy  
JOHNSON. AR, 572 Pte, E Coy  
JOHNSON. FT, 51 Pte, G Coy  
JOHNSON. GC, 573 Pte, E Coy  
JOHNSON. P, 857 Pte, H Coy  
JOHNSON. PE, 418 Pte, C Coy  
JOHNSON. RC, 679 Pte, F Coy  
JOHNSON. WHC, 681 Dvr, HQ  
JOHNSTON. GE, 387 Col/Sgt, D Coy  
JOHNSTONE. TW, 847 Pte, G Coy  
JONES. A, 345 Pte, C Coy  
JONES. EE, 575 Pte, E Coy  
JONES. EH, 968 Pte, D Coy  
JONES. GE, 798 L/Cpl, C Coy  
JONES. JT, 904 Pte, H Coy  
JONES. SG, 799 Pte, G Coy  
JONES. W, 574 Pte, E Coy  
JONES. W, 905 Pte, H Coy  
JORGENSEN. JJ, 1111 Pte, A Coy  
JOSEPH. CH, 2/Lt, HQ  
JUDE. DH, 124 Pte, A Coy

KAKEL. TG, 801 Pte, G Coy  
KEDDIE. T, 856 Sgt, H Coy  
KEEN. W, 1095 L/Cpl, F Coy  
KELLY. HL, 374 Pte, C Coy  
KELLY. RJ, 322 Pte, C Coy  
KELLY. T, 13 Pte, D Coy  
KEMP. AL, 70 Pte, A Coy  
KENNEDY. AE, 25 Pte, HQ

KENNEDY. J, 800 Pte, G Coy  
KERNICK. JM, 445 Pte, D Coy  
KERR. J, 341 Pte, C Coy  
KIDNEY. J, 29 Pte, HQ  
KILLINGBECK. GE, 253 Pte, B Coy  
KINCHIN. TSC, 909 Pte, H Coy  
KING. A, 907 Pte, H Coy  
KING. HH, 630 Cpl, F Coy  
KINGSTON. GF, 908 Pte, H Coy  
KINNANE. JH, 144 Pte, A Coy  
KINNIBURGH. JR, 447 Pte, D Coy  
KINNIBURGH. DH, 683 Pte, F Coy  
KIRKHAM. JJ, 685 Pte, F Coy  
KIRSCH. RNC, 737 Col/Sgt, G Coy  
KNOWLES. EA, 684 Pte, F Coy  
KRAUSE. OJJ, 682 Pte, F Coy  
KURING. HA, 626 Sgt, F Coy

LANGDON. F, 687 Pte, F Coy  
LANGTON. AE, 964 Pte, H Coy  
LAWLESS. RL, 103 Pte, A Coy  
LAWTON. A, 803 Pte, G Coy  
LAY. EG, 136 Pte, A Coy  
LAY. P, 137 Pte, A Coy  
LEAN. J, 688 Pte, HQ  
LEE. AL, 805 Sgt, HQ  
LEE. JE, 94 Pte, A Coy  
LEE. GW, 910 L/Cpl, H Coy  
LEEKE. TG, 686 Pte, F Coy  
LEGGETT. WH, 576 Pte, E Coy  
LEGGO. CJ, 169 Col/Sgt, B Coy  
LEITH. F, 52 Pte, G Coy  
LENNOX. RT, 997 Pte, A Coy  
LESLIE. V, 577 Pte, E Coy  
LESTER. J, 802 Pte, G Coy  
LETCHER. JG, 158 Pte, A Coy  
LEVITT. S, 807 Pte, G Coy  
LEWIS. L, 314 Pte, C Coy  
LEWIS. T, 299 Pte, C Coy  
LEWIS WJ, 133 Pte, A Coy  
LINDSEY. G, 316 Pte, C Coy  
LISTER. THW, 1060 Pte, H Coy  
LITTLECHILD. LW, 378 Pte, C Coy  
LITTLEWOOD. M, 806 Pte, G Coy  
LOBB. AJ, 804 Pte, G Coy  
LODGE. AB, 390 Sgt, D Coy  
LOGAN. J, 356 Pte, C Coy  
LOWDAY. RE, 237 Pte, B Coy  
LUGG. JJ, 302 Pte, C Coy

MacKAY. D, 415 Pte, D Coy  
MacKAY. T, 808 Pte, G Coy  
MADDEN. W, 122 Pte, A Coy  
MADDERN. J, 475 Pte, D Coy  
MAHER. JJ, 405 Pte, D Coy  
MAINARD. TJ, 811 Pte, G Coy  
MALADY. J, 961 Pte, H Coy  
MALCOLM. JR, 243 Pte, B Coy  
MALONE. VH, 336 Pte, C Coy  
MALONEY. L, 78 Pte A Coy  
MARRYAT. FA, 176 Pte, B Coy  
MARTIN. DE, 914 Pte, H Coy

MARTYR. HC, 852 Pte, G Coy  
 MATHESON. J, 692 Pte, F Coy  
 MATHEWS. G, 1045 L/Cpl, H Coy  
 MATHEWS. L, 360 Pte, C Coy  
 MATHEWS. WM, 173 Cpl, B Coy  
 MATTHEW. IBS, 915 Pte, H Coy  
 MATTHEWS. HJ, 973 Pte, D Coy  
 MAXWELL. H, 982 Pte, A Coy  
 MAXWELL. JG, 1014 Pte, C Coy  
 MAY. A, 496 Pte, B Coy  
 McADAM. W, 20 Pte, HQ  
 McARTHUR. A, 39 Pte, A Coy  
 McAULEY. E, 213 Pte, B Coy  
 McCALLUM. A, 311 Pte, C Coy  
 McCALLUM. CW, 156 Pte, A Coy  
 McCANN. A, 436 Pte, D Coy  
 McCOLL. WS, 912 Pte, H Coy  
 McCONVILLE. CE, 508 Sgt, E Coy  
 McCULLAGH. W, 974 Pte, D Coy  
 McCULLOCH. J, 911 Pte, H Coy  
 McDIARMID. J, 317 Pte, C Coy  
 McDIARMID. WC, 297 Pte, C Coy  
 McDONALD. J, 164 Pte, A Coy  
 McFADYEN. RW, 696 Pte, F Coy  
 McFARLANE. R, 168 Pte, A Coy  
 McFARLANE. W, 324 Pte, C Coy  
 McGARVIE. K, 420 Pte, D Coy  
 McGUIN. LC, 584 Pte, E Coy  
 McGUIN. T, 585 Pte, E Coy  
 McIntOSH. JD, 913 L/Cpl, H Coy  
 McIntYRE. A, 1020 Pte, A Coy  
 McIntYRE. RE, 586 Pte, E Coy  
 McKAY. AJ, 689 Pte, F Coy  
 McKEAN. R, 1050 Pte, H Coy  
 McKENNA. H, 987 Pte, D Coy  
 McKENNA. RJ, 414 L/Cpl, D Coy  
 McKENZIE. A, 1080 Pte, H Coy  
 McKENZIE. AFM, 438 Pte, D Coy  
 McKENZIE. H, 86 Pte, A Coy  
 McKENZIE. HMcK, 468 Pte, D Coy  
 McKENZIE. J, 690 Pte, F Coy  
 McKENZIE. McHW, 859 Sgt, H Coy  
 McKENZIE. W, 813 Pte, G Coy  
 McKINNLEY. J, 220 Pte, B Coy/12 R  
 McKINNON. AC, 323 Pte, C Coy  
 McKINNON. JA, 495 Sgt, B Coy  
 McKNOCKITER. G, 455 Pte, D Coy  
 McLAUGHLIN. J, 221 Pte, HQ  
 McLEAN. E, 281 Pte, B Coy  
 McLEAN. RA, 442 Pte, D Coy  
 McLEAN. RK, 351 Pte, C Coy  
 McLENNAN. R, 309 Dvr, C Coy  
 McLEOD. ML, 2/Lt, F Coy  
 McMANUS. S, 694 Pte, F Coy  
 McNICOL. W, 472 Pte, D Coy  
 McPHAIL. D, 1041 Pte, D Coy  
 McPHERSON. AS, 69 Cpl, A Coy  
 McPHERSON. AG, 587 Pte, E Coy  
 McPHERSON. AW, 848 Pte, G Coy  
 McPHERSON. RJ, 1061 Pte, F Coy  
 McQUADE. JP, 862 Pte, H Coy  
 McRAE. JH, 178 L/Sgt, B Coy

McTAGGART. D, 1103 Pte, F Coy  
 McWATT. MJ, 1093 Pte, F Coy  
 MEADE. E, 809 Pte, G Coy  
 MEADE. H, 810 Pte, G Coy  
 MEADOWS. JT, 634 Cpl, F Coy  
 MERRETT. F, 291 Sgt, C Coy  
 MERRITT. H, 441 Pte, D Coy  
 METHWIN. C, 381 Pte, HQ  
 MILES. J, 234 Pte, B Coy  
 MILLAR. G, 223 Pte, B Coy  
 MILLER. GW, 812 Pte, G Coy  
 MILLER. T, 248 Pte, B Coy  
 MILLER. WA, 1019 Pte, C Coy  
 MILLS. GA, 416 Pte, F Coy  
 MILLS. OT, 504 Pte, C Coy  
 MILLS. SG, 695 Pte, F Coy  
 MINIFIE. HHV, 259 Pte, B Coy  
 MINIFIE. PC, 27 Pte, HQ  
 MITCHELL. F, 916 Pte, H Coy  
 MITCHELL. JW, 2nd/Lt, E Coy  
 MITCHELL. RS, 583 Pte, E Coy  
 MOLE. CG, 226 Pte, B Coy  
 MOON. PWGE, 63 Sgt, A Coy  
 MOORE. GT, 579 Pte, E Coy  
 MOORE. R, 446 Pte, D Coy  
 MOOREHEAD. FMcG, 691 Pte, F Coy  
 MORGAN. CJAM, 917 Pte, H Coy  
 MORGAN. LM, 343 Pte, C Coy  
 MORGAN. W, 981 Pte, A Coy  
 MORISON. J, 1102 Pte, E Coy  
 MORRIS. C, 107 Pte, A Coy  
 MORRISON. G, 581 Pte, E Coy  
 MORRISON. J, 582 Pte, A Coy  
 MORRISON. JNMcf, 580 Pte, E Coy  
 MORRISON. WS, 693 Pte, F Coy  
 MOSS. H, 126 Pte, A Coy  
 MOSS. HG, 1099 Pte, C Coy  
 MUIR. DM, 265 Cpl, B Coy  
 MULLER. JC, 32 Pte, HQ  
 MUMMERY. CT, 59 Pte, H Coy  
 MUNDAY. NJ, 225 Pte, B Coy  
 MURPHY. A, 339 Pte, C Coy  
 MURPHY. AE, 376 Pte, C Coy  
 MURPHY. J, 744 Pte, G Coy  
 MURPHY. JL, 1096 Pte, C Coy  
 MURRAY. W, 171 L/Cpl, B Coy  
 NANKERVIS. H, 394 Cpl, D Coy  
 NEAL. HC, 698 Cpl, F Coy  
 NELSON. JA, 113 Pte, A Coy  
 NEWELL. ER, 41 Pte, HQ  
 NEWSOME. FC, 919 Pte, H Coy  
 NIBLOCK. RD, 421 Pte, D Coy  
 NICHOLAS. AW, 145 Dvr, HQ  
 NIMON. J, 55 Pte, G Coy  
 NITCHIE. HM, 235 Pte, B Coy  
 NITCHIE. JL, 146 Pte, A Coy  
 NOBLE. C, 205 Pte, B Coy  
 NORMAN. EW, 512 Cpl, E Coy  
 NORMAN. WJ, 1106 Pte, B Coy  
 NOTT. LN, 381 Pte, C Coy  
 NOWATNA. WE, 697 Pte, F Coy

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

NUNN. ECI, 1068 Pte, E Coy  
NUNN. R, 260 Pte, B Coy

O'BRIEN. CW, 960 Pte, H Coy  
O'CONNELL. J, 700 Pte, F Coy  
O'LOUGHLIN. JJ, 920 Pte, H Coy  
O'REILLY. EJ, 197 Pte, B Coy  
OATES. A, 8 Sgt, HQ  
OGDEN. CW, 814 Pte, G Coy  
OLSEN. AH, 435 Pte, D Coy  
ORR. CW, 699 Pte, F Coy  
ORR. RP, 330 Pte, C Coy  
OSBORNE. GE, 329 Pte, C Coy

PADGETT. WGH, 588 Pte, E Coy  
PAGE. RS, 701 Pte, F Coy  
PALMER. A, 279 Pte, B Coy  
PALMER. CF, 922 Pte, H Coy  
PALMER. G, 1008 Pte, F Coy  
PALMER. PJ, 636 Bugler, F Coy  
PARISH. SJ, 703 Pte, F Coy  
PARK. WW, 1109 Pte, A Coy  
PARKER. FH, 1079 Pte, C Coy  
PARKER. IR, 9 Sgt, HQ  
PARKINSON. HE, 93 Pte, A Coy/ 4936 15 R  
PARMENTER. CF, 815 Pte, G Coy  
PARNALL. S, 473 Pte, D Coy  
PARSONS. F, 500 Pte, C Coy  
PASCOE. VA, 2nd/Lt C Coy  
PASSMORE. AA, 470 Pte, D Coy  
PATTERSON. WA, 591 Pte, E Coy  
PAUL. JC, 2nd/Lt, B Coy  
PAULIG. AJ, 64 Sgt, A Coy  
PAULIG. IJ, 246 Pte, B Coy  
PAYNE. A, 268 Pte, B Coy  
PAYNE. J, 921 Pte, H Coy  
PEARCE. J, 386 Pte, C Coy  
PEARSE. GT, 704 Pte, F Coy  
PEARSON. JG, 923 Pte, H Coy  
PEART. RP, 592 Pte, E Coy  
PERCY. F, 318 Pte, C Coy  
PERRY. WMcD, 593 Pte, HQ  
PETER. C McD, 855 Col/Sgt, H Coy  
PHILLIPS. FJ, 131 Pte, A Coy  
PHILLIPS. TW, 310 Pte, C Coy  
PIKE. G, 989 Pte, C Coy  
PILLEY. HW, 219 Pte, B Coy  
PITT. JG, 924 Pte, H Coy  
POLKINGHORNE. R, 1001 Pte, B Coy  
POLLOCK. FR, 61 Col/Sgt, A Coy  
PORTER. W, 456 Pte, D Coy  
POSSINGHAM. AH, Lt, HQ  
POTTER. FTC, 261 Pte, B Coy  
POTTER. TA, 702 Pte, F Coy  
POTTER. TE, 959 Pte, H Coy  
POWELL. PH, 413 Pte, D Coy  
POWER. D, 1057 Pte, IIQ  
POWER. G, 43 Pte, HQ  
POWER. G, 236 Pte, B Coy  
POWIS. H, 996 Pte, G Coy  
PRESTON. R, 1065 Pte, F Coy  
PRICE. H, 47 Pte, E Coy

PRICE. JO, 631 Pte, F Coy  
PRINCE. A, 589 Pte, E Coy  
PUMPA. E, 705 Pte, F Coy  
PURCELL. W, 423 Pte, D Coy

QUARRELL. LE, 594 Pte, A Coy  
QUINLAN. J, 273 Pte, B Coy

RAFFERTY. M, 706 L/Cpl, F Coy  
RAFFERTY. P, 707 Dve, F Coy  
RAINE. WJ, 128 Pte, A Coy  
RAMSAY. AA, 119 Pte, A Coy  
RANAS. LF, 817 Pte, G Coy  
RAND. WA, 22 Dvr, HQ  
RANSOM. A, 976 Dvr, HQ  
RAY. E, 816 Pte, G Coy  
REED. GD, 404 Pte, D Coy  
REID. RKJ, 380 Pte, HQ  
RENFREE. PJ, 449 Pte, D Coy  
REYNOLDS. CE, 109 Pte, A Coy  
REYNOLDS. JW, 710 Pte, F Coy  
RICE. AJ, 457 Pte, D Coy  
RICE. JH, 925 Pte, H Coy  
RICH. H, 384 Pte, C Coy  
RICHARDS. GJ, 132 Pte, A Coy  
RICHARDS. HN, 513 Cpl, E Coy  
RICHARDS. LL, 460 Pte, D Coy  
RICHARDSON. CG, 846 Pte, G Coy  
RICHARDSON. RF, 90 Pte, A Coy  
RICKARD. JJ, 1012 Pte, C Coy  
RIORDAN. EJ, 712 Pte, F Coy  
ROACH. GT, 215 Dvr, HQ  
ROADKNIGHT. J, 858 Cpl, H Coy  
ROBERTS. CR, 289 Pte, C Coy  
ROBERTS. P, 1089 Pte, F Coy  
ROBERTSON. AC, 354 Pte, C Coy  
ROBERTSON. AH, 818 Pte, G Coy  
ROBERTSON. J, 157 Pte, A Coy  
ROBERTSON. RJ, 595 Pte, E Coy  
ROBINS. PTJ, 711 Pte, F Coy  
ROBINSON. R, 926 L/Cpl, H Coy  
ROBINSON. WH, 254 Pte, B Coy  
ROE. E, 708 Pte, F Coy  
ROSE. A, 1062 Pte, H Coy  
ROSENDALE. JT, 84 Pte, A Coy  
ROSS. AV, 927 Pte, H Coy  
ROSS. B, 321 Pte, C Coy  
ROSS. JA, 928 Pte, H Coy  
ROSS. L, 222 Pte, B Coy  
ROSTRON. L, 294 L/Cpl, C Coy  
ROUHAN. P, 1010 Pte, A Coy  
ROWE. LR, 958 Pte, H Coy  
ROWE. WG, 929 L/Cpl, H Coy  
RYAN. JM, 1047 Pte, H Coy  
RYAN. JP, 991 Pte, F Coy  
RYAN. TJ, 98 Pte, A Coy

SADLER. H, 23 Pte, HQ  
SAGE. TR, 956 Pte, H Coy  
SAMSON. D, 719 Pte, F Coy  
SANDLANDT. GA, 434 Pte, D Coy  
SANSON. A, 453 Pte, D Coy



SAYERS. T, 937 Pte, H Coy  
 SCHLEON. A, 218 Pte, B Coy  
 SCHOLES. JE, 514 L/Sgt, E Coy  
 SCHUBERT. FA, 596 Pte, E Coy  
 SCHULTZ. HPR, 718 Pte, F Coy  
 SCHUNKE. EE, 717 Pte, F Coy  
 SCOLLARY. AW, 437 Pte, D Coy  
 SCOTT. GH, 256 Pte, B Coy  
 SCOTT. JA, 431 Dvr, D Coy  
 SCOTT. LW, 396 Cpl, D Coy  
 SCOTT. R, 1076 Pte, B Coy  
 SCRIVENER. R, 825 Pte, G Coy  
 SERGEANT. JE, Capt, D Coy  
 SHALLBERG. J, 357 Cpl, C Coy  
 SHAPLAND. PE, 359 Pte, C Coy  
 SHEFFIELD. WH, 597 Pte, E Coy  
 SHELDRAKE. E, 1086, Pte, A Coy  
 SHEPHERD. J, 382 Pte, HQ  
 SHEPPARD. WH, 598 Pte, E Coy  
 SHERIDAN. HC, 1110 Pte, C Coy  
 SHERIFF. GE, 1113 Pte, A Coy  
 SHERIFF. JW, 1064 Pte, F Coy  
 SHERRIN. PC, 76 Pte, A Coy  
 SIEMENS. H, 714 Pte, F Coy  
 SIMMONS. E, 824 Pte, G Coy  
 SIMPSON. AJ, 721 Pte, F Coy  
 SIMPSON. JL, 75 Pte, A Coy  
 SIMS. WA, 298 Pte, C Coy  
 SINGEY. TE, 722 Pte, F Coy  
 SITTLINGTON. AF, 452 Pte, D Coy  
 SLEDGE. FW, 821 Pte, G Coy  
 SLOAN. HE, 822 Pte, G Coy  
 SMITH. AG, 1101 Pte, F Coy  
 SMITH. D, 828 L/Cpl, G Coy  
 SMITH. GS, 932 Pte, H Coy  
 SMITH. H, 1034 Pte, C Coy  
 SMITH. H, 934 L/Sgt, H Coy  
 SMITH. HG, 820 Pte, G Coy  
 SMITH. J, 1077 Pte, D Coy  
 SMITH. JC, 933 Pte, H Coy  
 SMITH. JP, 280 Pte, B Coy  
 SMITH. JW, 276 Pte, B Coy  
 SMITH. KA, 819 Pte, G Coy  
 SMITH. RH, 73 Sgt, A Coy  
 SMITH. RK, 826 Pte, G Coy  
 SMITH. WJ, 715 Pte, F Coy  
 SMITH. WT, 600 Pte, E Coy  
 SNOWDEN. TE, 349 Pte, C Coy  
 SPARKS. J, 935 Pte, H Coy  
 SPEED. HP, 1078 Pte, H Coy  
 SQUIRES. EH, 995 Pte, F Coy  
 STANDRING. A, 827 Pte, G Coy  
 STANLEY. LF, 1032/7369 Pte, C Coy/24 R  
 STANLEY. V, 1092 Pte, B Coy  
 STEPHENS. FG, 143 Pte, A Coy  
 STERN. CFW, 713 Pte, F Coy  
 STEVENS. WC, 58 Pte, E Coy  
 STEWART. C, 601 Pte, E Coy  
 STOKOE. GW, 153 Pte, A Coy  
 STUART. C, 936 Pte, H Coy  
 STUART. W, 96 Pte, A Coy  
 STUART-MURRAY. SH, 823 Pte, G Coy

SULLIVAN. M, 400 Pte, D Coy  
 SUMMERFIELD. AJ, 723 Pte, F Coy  
 SUMMERS. D, 635 Bugler, F Coy  
 SUMNER. RH, 391 Sgt, D Coy  
 SURMAN. GE, 129 Pte, A Coy  
 SURTEES. A, 241 Pte, B Coy  
 SUTHERLAND. F, 362 Pte, C Coy  
 SUTTON. HW, 957 Pte, H Coy  
 SUTTON. J, 479 Pte, D Coy  
 SWEENEY. CJ, 998 Pte, C Coy  
 SWIFT. CEL, 977 Dvr, HQ  
 SWINDELLS. HT, 602 Pte, E Coy  
 SYKES. R, 31 Pte, HQ  
  
 TACK. TEC, 358 Pte, C Coy  
 TAITE. OC, 272 Pte, B Coy  
 TAYLOR. AH, 603 Pte, E Coy  
 TAYLOR. G, 106 Pte, A Coy  
 TAYLOR. G, 402 Pte, D Coy  
 TAYLOR. R, 293 Cpl, C Coy  
 TAYLOR. HG, 604 Pte, E Coy  
 TAYLOR. HGL, 833 L/Cpl, G Coy  
 TAYLOR. J, 284 Col/Sgt, C Coy  
 TAYLOR. JJ, 605 Pte, E Coy  
 TAYLOR. RGL, 509 Sgt, E Coy  
 TAYLOR. RH, 726 Pte, F Coy  
 TAYLOR. S, 380 Pte, C Coy  
 TAYLOR. VG, 179 L/Cpl, B Coy  
 TAYLOR. WL, 831 Pte, G Coy  
 TELFER. RG, 85 Pte, HQ  
 TEMPLE. AD, 938 Pte, H Coy  
 THICKENS. WH, 993 Pte, F Coy  
 THISTLETHWAITE. MA, 458 Pte, D Coy  
 THOMAS. HT, 628 Pte, B Coy  
 THOMAS. LP, 388 Sgt, D Coy  
 THOMAS. W, 829 L/Cpl, G Coy  
 THOMPSON. AD, 971 Pte, D Coy  
 THOMPSON. NS, 952 Pte, A Coy  
 THOMPSON. RW, 56 Pte, H Coy  
 THOMSON. AG, 198 Pte, B Coy  
 THOMSON. FG, 724 Pte, F Coy  
 THORLEY. L, 189 Pte, B Coy  
 THORLEY. PR, 217 Pte, B Coy  
 THORNBURGH. WJ, 1063 Pte, F Coy  
 THORNING. GF, 187 Pte, B Coy  
 THORNLEY. HMCA, 939 Pte, H Coy  
 THORNTON. MD, 940 Pte, H Coy  
 TIBBS. W, 946 Pte, H Coy  
 TICKLE. FW, 1087 Pte, E Coy  
 TIERNEY. A, 941 Pte, H Coy  
 TILLEY. AJ, 725 Pte, F Coy  
 TODD. RJ, 72 L/Cpl, A Coy  
 TOLLIDAY. MS, 1070 Pte, G Coy  
 TOMPKINS. E, 54 Pte, A Coy  
 TONKIN. HW, 1055 Pte, G Coy  
 TOTMAN. W, 385 L/Cpl, C Coy  
 TRAILL. JCM, 608 Cpl, HQ  
 TRAYNOR. AE, 606 Pte, E Coy  
 TREGEA. WP, 410 Pte, D Coy  
 TRIGEA. GT, 944 Pte, H Coy  
 TREHERNE. R, 66 L/Sgt, A Coy  
 TRENGROVE. RH, 97 Pte, A Coy

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

TREW. E, 942 Pte, H Coy  
TRICKEY. FV, Lt, C Coy  
TROTTER. RA, 943 Dvr, H Coy  
TROWBRIDGE. GS, 945 Pte, H Coy  
TUBBS. FE, 832 Pte, G Coy  
TULLOCK. HE, 745 Cpl, G Coy  
TUOHILL. HJ, 607 Pte, E Coy  
TURBAYNE. TT, 482 Pte, D Coy  
TURNER. FL, 830 Pte, G Coy

USHER. W, 14 Pte, HQ

VALE. AJ, 283 Pte, G Coy  
VANHEE. G, 609 Pte, E Coy  
VARLEY. AA, 611 Pte, E Coy  
VARLEY. EA, 610 Pte, E Coy  
VEAL. LWR, 625 Pte, A Coy  
VINCENT. W, 854 Pte, G Coy  
VIPOND. JH, 267 L/Cpl, B Coy  
Von STEIGLITZ. TB, 1025 Pte, A Coy

WADE. CH, 95 Pte, A Coy  
WADHAM. AB, 953 Pte, H Coy  
WALDER. AC, 735 Pte, F Coy  
WALDRON. L, 149 Pte, A Coy  
WALKER. AE, 842 L/Cpl, G Coy  
WALKER. DS, 736 Pte, B Coy  
WALKER. LB, 612 Dvr, E Coy  
WALL. G, 947 Pte, H Coy  
WALLACE. EA, 383 Pte, C Coy  
WALLIS. GS, 613 Pte, E Coy  
WALLIS. LG, 614 Pte, E Coy  
WALLIS. RJ, 738 Sgt, G Coy  
WALPOLE. AH, 515 Cpl, E Coy  
WARD. A, 123 Pte, A Coy  
WARDLEY. G, 48 Pte, C Coy  
WARMSLEY. CD, 843 Pte, G Coy  
WARREN. A, 200 Pte, B Coy  
WARREN. FE, 616 Pte, E Coy  
WARREN. LP, 615 Pte, E Coy  
WARWICK. NH, 469 Pte, D Coy  
WATERS. PA, 409 Pte, D Coy  
WATERTON. SG, 305 Pte, C Coy  
WATMUFF. EL, 730 Pte, F Coy  
WATSON. J, 331 Pte, C Coy  
WEBSTER. AE, 835 L/Cpl, G Coy  
WEEKES. RJ, 838 Pte, G Coy  
WEEKS. DR, 1 RSM, HQ  
WELLER. R, 278 Pte, B Coy  
WELLS. G, 312 Pte, C Coy  
WEMYSS. GH, 834 Pte, G Coy  
WESTWOOD. LH, 1044 Pte, E Coy  
WHARLTON. W, 948 Pte, H Coy  
WHITBOURN. GF, 1105 Pte, B Coy  
WHITE. W, 621 Pte, E Coy  
WHITNEY. JAJ, 141 Pte, A Coy  
WHITTINGHAM. FAC, 950 Pte, H Coy  
WILKINS. F, 193 Pte, B Coy  
WILKINS. T, 295 L/Cpl, C Coy  
WILLIAMS. A, 734 Pte, F Coy  
WILLIAMS. AR, 837 Pte, G Coy  
WILLIAMS. EJ, 618 Dvr, HQ

WILLIAMS. FR, 840 Pte, G Coy  
WILLIAMS. J, 92 Pte, A Coy  
WILLIAMS. LN, 729 Pte, F Coy  
WILLIAMS. RS, 406 Pte, D Coy  
WILLIAMS. SFA, 733 Pte, F Coy  
WILLIAMS. TR, 731 Pte, F Coy  
WILLIAMS. WH, 352 Pte, C Coy  
WILLIAMSON. D, 304 Pte, C Coy  
WILLIAMSON. EMcl, 424 Pte, D Coy  
WILLIAMSON. HGM, 619 Pte, E Coy  
WILLOX. JS, 727 Pte, F Coy  
WILSON. J, 836 Pte, G Coy  
WILSON. LC, 30 Pte, HQ  
WILSON. LW, 1031 Pte, B Coy  
WILSON. R McL, 216 Pte, B Coy  
WILSON. S, 617 Pte, E Coy  
WILSON. W, 366 Pte, C Coy  
WINDMILL. J, 382 Dvr, C Coy  
WITTAKER. JP, 732 L/Cpl, F Coy  
WOOD. AJ, 622 Pte, E Coy  
WOOD. EH, 945 Pte, H Coy  
WOODBURN. HW, 1075 Pte, H Coy  
WOODHEAD. LHB, 728 Pte, HQ  
WOODS. CGB, 841 Pte, G Coy  
WORRALL. PT, 623 Pte, E Coy  
WRIGHT. HR, 419 Pte, D Coy  
WRIGHT. SJK, 624 Pte, E Coy

YATES. WT, Lt, F Coy  
YAUDEN. ECG, 167 Pte, A Coy  
YOULDEN. RM, 629 Pte, H Coy  
YOUNG. G, 166 Pte, A Coy  
YOUNG. HH, 627 Sgt, F Coy

ZELMAN. A, 845 Pte, G Coy

## APPENDIX 5

# NOMINAL ROLL - REINFORCEMENTS TO THE 8th BATTALION

Note: This Nominal Roll has been prepared from several official sources, but it is possible that a few members of the battalion are not listed, particularly if they came to the battalion from another unit. In some cases men were allotted two sets of regimental numbers, and where these are identified in the official records, both numbers have been listed. Where known, the Reinforcement number, eg '2nd R' (Reinforcements) or the soldier's previous unit, eg 'ex 6 Bn' is listed. Ranks shown are usually those held when joining the unit.

ABBEEY. E, 1472 Pte, 2nd R  
ABBOTT. AW, 127 Dvr, 21st R  
ABBOTT. JJ, 6461 Pte, 21st R  
ABBOTT. JJ, 6460 Pte, 21st R  
ABRAHAM. EL, 5646 Pte, 18th R  
ACOCKS. CH, 3226 Pte, 11th R  
ACTON. WE, 4726 Pte, 15th R  
ADAIR. AA, 2450 Pte, 7th R  
ADAIR. JG, 3676 Pte, 12th R  
ADAMS. AJ, 573 Pte, ex 2 Anzac Mtd Regt  
ADAMS. ERC, 1127 Pte  
ADAMS. ERP, 1108 Pte, 1st R  
ADAMS. J, 2555 Pte, 8th R  
ADAMS. JH, 1903 Pte, 5th R  
ADAMS. JT, 3677 Pte, 12th R  
ADAMS. RH, 2207 Pte, 6th R  
ADAMS. SR, 3227 Pte, 11th R  
ADAMS. TM, 2451 Pte, 7th R  
ADAMTHWAITE. GB, 6216 Pte, 20th R  
ADCOCK. TH, 5966 Pte, 19th R  
ADDIS. HH, 4129 Pte, 13th R  
ADENEY. EN, 1701 Pte, 4th R  
AGER. TW, 4128 Pte, 13th R  
AGNEW. SW, 4727 Pte, 15th R  
AIKMAN. ANS, 6458 Pte, 21st R  
AIRD. JT, 4630 Pte, 14th R  
AITCHISON. JEG, 4132 Pte, 13th R  
AITKEN. AB, 4728 Pte, 15th R  
AITKEN. JA, 2862 Pte, 9th R  
AITKEN. TW, 2953 Pte, 9th R  
ALDRED. E, 2457 Pte, 7th R  
ALDRIDGE. CW, 6382 Pte, 20th R  
ALEXANDER. AC, 4428 Pte, 14th R  
ALEXANDER. GR, 3678 Pte, 12th R  
ALEXANDER. HDeV, 1502 Pte, 3rd R  
ALEXANDER. TE, 6798 Pte, 22nd R  
ALEXEJEW. AA, 2938 Pte, 9th R  
ALFORD. EJ, 6456 Pte, 21st R  
ALFORD. WF, 6457 Pte, 21st R  
ALKER. S, 1309 Pte, 2nd R  
ALLAN. CR, 6646 Pte, 21st R  
ALLAN. W, 1509 Pte, 3rd R  
ALLARDYCE. J, 2776 Pte, 9th R  
ALLEN. ACR, 1785 Sgt, ex 37 Bn  
ALLEN. AE, 758 Pte, ex 9 Bn

ALLEN. AE, 2551 Pte, 8th R  
ALLEN. AW, 3453 Sgt, ex 24 Bn  
ALLEN. GE, 4729 Pte, 15th R  
ALLEN. GH, 3006 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
ALLEN. GO, 3228 Pte, 11th R  
ALLEN. L, 3679 Pte, 12th R  
ALLEN. PA, 2552 Pte, 8th R  
ALLEN. RC, 4126 Pte, 13th R  
ALLEN. SG, 5027 Pte, 16th R  
ALLEN. SP, 4134 Pte, 13th R  
ALLEN. T, 7196 Pte, 24th R  
ALLIS. WG, 7197 Pte, 24th R  
ALLISON. HR, 1307 Pte, 2nd R  
ALLISON. K, 3347 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
ALLISON. W, 5967 Pte, 19th R  
ALSOP. EAG, 1234 Pte, 2nd R  
ALSTON. FP, 4427 Pte, 14th R  
ALTHAM. W, 3229 Pte, 11th R  
AMOR. LH, 6459 Pte, 21st R  
AMOS. BJ, 6464 Pte, 21st R  
ANDERSON. A, 2453 Pte, 7th R  
ANDERSON. AE, 1707 Pte, 4th R  
ANDERSON. AM, 1301 Pte, 2nd R  
ANDERSON. AMcL, 3004 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
ANDERSON. DJ, 1102/1175 Sgt, 1st R  
ANDERSON. EH, 3231 Pte, 11th R  
ANDERSON. EJ, 4127 Pte, 13th R  
ANDERSON. F, 5028 Pte, 16th R  
ANDERSON. GH, 4426 Pte, 14th R  
ANDERSON. H, 6463 Pte, 21st R  
ANDERSON. HL, 3967 Pte, 12th R  
ANDERSON. J, 3003 Pte, 10th R  
ANDERSON. J, 6952 Pte, 23rd R  
ANDERSON. JW, 3231 Pte, 11th R  
ANDERSON. L, 3451 L/Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
ANDERSON. RD, 2452 Pte, 7th R  
ANDERSON. S, 3233 Pte, 11th R  
ANDERSON. T, Lt  
ANDERSON. T, 1703 Pte, 4th R  
ANDERSON. WS, 1702 Pte, 4th R  
ANDOE. HJ, 3680 Pte, 12th R  
ANDREW. TF, 4730 Pte, 15th R  
ANDREWARTHA. RV, 5328 Pte, 17th R  
ANDREWS. FL, 866 Pte, 18th R  
ANDREWS. GH, 7436 Pte, 25th R

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

ANDREWS. H, 4650 Pte, 14th R  
ANDREWS. SJ, 6215 Pte, 20th R  
ANGWIN. JH, 2554 Pte, 8th R  
ANGWIN. JH, 5968 Pte, 19th R  
ANGWIN. JLP, 2/Lt, ex AFC  
ANSTEE. EH, 2777 Pte, 9th R  
ARCHBELL. WW, 3005 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
ARDLEY. AH, 6951 Pte, 23rd R  
ARET. E, 6211 Pte, 20th R  
ARGALL. AJ, 6949 Pte, 23rd R  
ARGALL. E, 2456 Pte, 7th R  
ARMSTRONG. HM, 5647 Pte, 18th R  
ARMSTRONG. JH, 3681 Pte, 12th R  
ARMSTRONG. LP, 4130 Pte, 13th R  
ARMSTRONG. OO, 6835 Pte, 22nd R  
ARMYTAGE. SF, 5326 Pte, 17th R  
ARNEL. GS, 1904 Pte, 5th R  
ARNOLD. E, 1901 Pte, 5th R  
ARNOLD. W, 1905 Pte, 5th R  
ARNOTT. HJ, 1106 Pte, 1st R  
ARNOTT. L, 1851 Pte, 4th R  
ARNOTT. L, 239 Pte  
ARTHUR. CT, 3235 Pte, 11th R  
ARTHUR. GA, 3682 Pte, 12th R  
ASHDOWN. G, 1308 Pte, 2nd R  
ASHLEY. H, 3236 Pte, 11th R  
ASHTON. CF, 1510 Pte, 3rd R  
ASHTON. H, 6465 Pte, 21st R  
ASHTON. RO, 4131 Pte, 13th R  
ASKER. FDEA, 6383 Pte, 20th R  
ASLING. GR, 3573 Pte, 11th R  
ASPELIN. KH, 5327 Pte, 17th R  
ATKIN. JMcD, 4133 Pte, 13th R  
ATKIN. R, 1306 Pte, 2nd R  
ATKINS. HJ, 1107 Pte, 1st R  
ATKINS. S, 2952 Pte, 9th R  
ATKINS. WH, 1704 Pte, 4th R  
ATKINSON. BA, 2201 Pte, 6th R  
ATKINSON. RP, 4429 Pte, 14th R  
ATTWOOD. A, 5330 Pte, 17th R  
AUBREY. B, 1302/1287 Pte, 2nd R  
AUSTIN. JG, 2455 Pte, 7th R  
AUSTIN. JT, 3004 Pte, 10th R  
AUSTIN. RT, 1305 Pte, 2nd R  
AUVERY. CB, 2114 Pte, 6th R  
AYRES. SR, 3452 Pte  
AYRIS. EB Major  
AXTELL. F, 5969 Pte, 19th R  
  
BACH. SW, 5331 Pte, 17th R  
BACKWAY. CE, 5648 Pte, 18th R  
BACON. BS, 5033 Pte, 16th R  
BADDON. AM, 6836 Pte, 22nd R  
BAGLIN. EW, 10132 Pte, ex 2 Fd Amb  
BAILEY. C, 1464 Pte, 2nd R  
BAILEY. EJ, 1110 Pte, 1st R  
BAILEY. G, 6232 Pte, 20th R  
BAILEY. J, 5649 Pte, 18th R  
BAILEY. JH, 2458 Pte, 7th R  
BAILEY. LA, 5030 Pte, 16th R  
BAILEY. PS, 2212 Pte, 6th R  
BAILEY. WJ, 6956 Pte, 23rd R

BAIRD. FL, 6223 Pte, 20th R  
BAIRD. JA, 6222 Pte, 20th R  
BAIRD. LH, 6219 Pte, 20th R  
BAKER. AJ, 3237 Pte, 11th R  
BAKER. EAO, 3238 Pte, 11th R  
BAKER. ES, 2280 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
BAKER. AJ, 3683 Pte, 12th R  
BAKER JC, 2129 Pte, 6th R  
BAKER. JW, Pte  
BAKER. LF, 5972 Pte, 19th R  
BAKER. PG, 5973 Pte, 19th R  
BAKER. W, 2779 Pte, 9th R  
BAKER. WHJ, 5029 Pte, 16th R  
BAKER. WJ, 4158 Pte, 13th R  
BALDERSON. OJ, 6467 Pte, 21st R  
BALDOCK. ER, 2558 Pte, 8th R  
BALE. H, 1316/1237 Pte, 2nd R  
BALL. H, 2780 Pte, 9th R  
BALL. HW, 7089 Pte, 23rd R  
BALLERUM. FCW, 6837 Pte, 22nd R  
BAMBRIDGE. D, 2781 Pte, 9th R  
BANES. J, 5974 Pte, 19th R  
BANKS.W, 4159 Pte, 13th R  
BANNAN. JJE, 2233 Pte, 6th R  
BANNISTER. G, 1101 Pte  
BANNISTER. JJ, 6622 Pte, 21st R  
BANNISTER. R, 2782 Pte, 9th R  
BARBER. HP, 1310 Cpl, 2nd R  
BARCLAY. CL, 1021 Dvr, ex 5 Bty, AFA  
BARCLAY. JE, 1709 Pte, 4th R  
BARFOOT. F, 2210 Pte, 6th R  
BARGER. RC, 3015 Pte, 10th R  
BARKER. H, 1663 QMS, 3rd/18th R  
BARKER. P, 4910A Pte, 15th R  
BARLOW. FC, 2946 Pte, 9th R  
BARLOW. JR, 6799 Pte, 22nd R  
BARNARD. CJ, 1213 Pte  
BARNDEN. A, 2783 Pte, 9th R  
BARNES. J, Pte  
BARNES. WG, 6213 Pte, 20th R  
BARNETT. AL, 2781 Pte, 9th R  
BARNETT. CH, 4732 Pte, 15th R  
BARNETT. EW, 3239 Pte, 11th R  
BARNETT. JA, 4739 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
BARNETT. JW, 4135 Pte, 13th R  
BARNETT. PE, 6644 Pte, 21st R  
BARNETT. W, 2329 Pte, 7th R  
BARRETT. GH, 2785 Pte, 9th R  
BARRETT. H, 6119 Pte, 19th R  
BARRETT. HL, 4733 Pte, 15th R  
BARRETT. TA, 2330 Pte, 7th R  
BARRETT. WJ, 5650 Pte, 18th R  
BARRETTE. WFJ, 6385 Pte, 20th R  
BARROW. R, 3009 Pte, 10th R  
BARRY. J, 4152 Pte, 13th R  
BARRY. JP, 4141 Pte, 13th R  
BARRY. RE, 7747 Sgt, 25th R  
BARTEL. CJ, 3021 Pte, 10th R  
BARTHOLOMEW. WH, 4139 Pte, 13th R  
BARTLETT. A, 4445 Pte, 14th R  
BARTLETT. GH, 5975 Pte, 19th R  
BARTLETT. WL, 2786 Pte, 9th R

BARTON. AG, 5262 Pte, ex 1 Div Fd Bakery  
 BARTON. DC, 2939 Pte, 9th R  
 BARTON. HG, 3685 Pte, 12th R  
 BARTON. J, 4734 Pte, 15th R  
 BARTON. RH, 2/ Lt, 8th R  
 BARTON. WH, 3240 Pte, 11th R  
 BARTRAM. RP, 6955 Pte, 23rd R  
 BARTROP. JH, 5651 Pte, 18th R  
 BASSEE. J, 2787 Pte, 9th R  
 BASTIN. WJA, 2789 Pte, 9th R  
 BASTOW. HC, 373 Pte, ex 2 Anzac Mtd Regt  
 BATEMAN (Kennedy). E, 6879 Pte, 22nd R  
 BATES. EJ, 6958 Pte, 23rd R  
 BATES. LJ, 3241 Pte, 11th R  
 BATES. PG, 2166 Pte, 6th R  
 BATHURST. ER, 6481 Pte, 21st R  
 BATTLE. TH, 6963 Pte, 23rd R  
 BATTY. J, 2559 Pte, 8th R  
 BATTYE. AW, 3020 L/Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
 BAUL. GE, 2263 Pte, 6th R  
 BAULCH. JG, 6472 Pte, 21st R  
 BAULCH. LSD, 6473 Pte, 21st R  
 BAUM. O, 3242 Pte, 11th R  
 BAWDEN. FPL, 5031 Pte, 16th R  
 BAWDEN. HIS, 5032 Pte, 16th R  
 BAX. AJ, 1715 Pte, 4th R  
 BAXTER. J, 6226 Pte, 20th R  
 BAXTER. WC, 5652 Pte, 18th R  
 BAYFIELD. R, 4434 Pte, 14th R  
 BAYLEY. HW, 5653 Pte, 18th R  
 BAYLISS. WA, 1101 Sgt, 1st R  
 BAZELEY. HS, 3243 Pte, 11th R  
 BEACHAM. RM, 2742 Pte, 8th R  
 BEAGLEY. JH, 4438 Pte, 14th R  
 BEALE. J, 1115 Pte, 1st R  
 BEAMES. DL, 5038 Pte, 16th R  
 BEARD. FG, 3687 Pte, 12th R  
 BEARD. LCE, 1717 Pte, 4th R  
 BEARD. MH, 5332 Pte, 17th R  
 BEARDMORE. AS, 3686 Pte, 12th R  
 BEASLEY. LJ, 7199 Pte, 24th R  
 BEATH. A, 5976 Pte, 19th R  
 BEATHAM. RM VC, 2056 Pte, 5th R  
 BEATON. AN, 6221 Pte, 20th R  
 BEATON. BH, 1915 Pte, 5th R  
 BEATON. F, 5977 Pte, 19th R  
 BEATON. HD, 6224 Pte, 20th R  
 BEATON. PD, 6220 Pte, 20th R  
 BEATTIE. AL, 3018 Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
 BEATTIE. JAD, 7347 Pte, 24th R  
 BEATTY. D, 4150 Pte, 13th R  
 BEAUGLEHOLE. GWH, 1714 Pte, 4th R  
 BECK. SH, 2/Lt, ex 6 Bn  
 BECKET. MD, 3245 Pte, 11th R  
 BECKETT. RR, 6474 Pte, 21st R  
 BECKMAN. JH, 4138 Pte, 13th R  
 BECKWITH. HL, 624 Pte, ex 10 MG Coy  
 BEDFORD. J, 2167 Pte, 6th R  
 BEEBY. R, 4140 Pte, 13th R  
 BEER. GJ, 3246 Pte, 11th R  
 BEHN. W, 1775 Pte, 4th R  
 BELFIELD. TW, 1117/1135 Pte, 1st R  
 BELL. A, 4431 Pte, 14th R  
 BELL. C, 3688 Pte, 12th R  
 BELL. CV, 5333 Pte, 17th R  
 BELL. DG, 4437 Pte, 14th R  
 BELL. GM, 3689 Pte, 12th R  
 BELL. J, 1113 Pte, 1st R  
 BELL. JH, 6218 Pte, 20th R  
 BELL. JW, 7446 Pte, 25th R  
 BELL. S, 5654 Pte, 18th R  
 BELL. T, 1718 Pte, 4th R  
 BENCE. AJ, 6384 Pte, 20th R  
 BENCRAFT. CC, 5655 Pte, 18th R  
 BENHAM. HC, 3690 Pte, 12th R  
 BENNETT. AJ, 5334 Pte, 17th R  
 BENNETT. CS, 1909 Pte, 5th R  
 BENNETT. EJ, 2790 Pte, 9th R  
 BENNETT. FCG, 1660 L/Cpl, ex 58 Bn  
 BENNETT. GB, 1517 Pte, 3rd R  
 BENNETT. H, 5037 Pte, 16th R  
 BENNETT. LG, 5656 Pte, 18th R  
 BENNETT. R, 1645 Pte, 3rd R  
 BENNETT. S, 1116 Pte, 1st R  
 BENNETT. TGS, 7671 Pte  
 BENNETT. WB, Lt, 10th R  
 BENNETT. WJ, 2332 Pte, 7th R  
 BENNETTS. F, 1455 Pte, 2nd R  
 BENNETTS. RB, 7629 Pte, 25th R  
 BENNETTS. TG, 5036 Pte, 16th R  
 BENNETTS. VJ, 5978 Pte, 19th R  
 BENNIE. A, 2791 Pte, 9th R  
 BENT. JH, 6707 Pte, 22nd R  
 BENTLEY. WJ, 1111/1162 Pte, 1st R  
 BENTON. GE, 5657 Pte, 18th R  
 BERGHOFER. A, 6800 Pte, 22nd R  
 BERGIN. JF, 15 Pte, 19th R  
 BERKELEY. WH, 3014 Pte, 10th R  
 BERRIMAN. S, 5490 Pte, 17th R  
 BERRISFORD. F, 2214 Pte, 6th R  
 BERRY. A, 1912 Pte, 5th R  
 BERRY. AE, 2160 Pte, 6th R  
 BERRY. FW, 3247 Pte, 11th R  
 BESLEY. EN, 6468 Pte, 21st R  
 BETT. AD, 4136 Pte, 13th R  
 BETTELEY. CL, 6124 Pte, 19th R  
 BETTERIDGE. WS, 5034 Pte, 16th R  
 BETTS. FJ, 5336 Pte, 17th R  
 BETTS. H, 1319 Pte, 2nd R  
 BETTS. W, 1642 Pte, 3rd R  
 BEVIS. W, 6957 Pte, 23rd R  
 BEYER. AL, 4446 Pte, 14th R  
 BEYER. EA, 1323 Pte, 2nd R  
 BICE. EC, 7448 Pte, 25th R  
 BIETZEL. A, 4435 Pte, 14th R  
 BIFFEN. CM, 6802 Pte, 22nd R  
 BIGGEN. JT, 5969 Pte  
 BIGGS. A, 4443 Pte, 14th R  
 BIGGS. AJ, 2560 Pte, 8th R  
 BIGGS. WJ, 1712 Pte, 4th R  
 BILL. C, 2792 Pte, 9th R  
 BILLINGSLEY. FM, 6708 Pte, 22nd R  
 BINDER. FV, 3021 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 BINGHAM. J, 1914 Pte, 5th R

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

BINSTAED. W, 1514 Pte, 3rd R  
BIRCHALL. JA, 1318 Pte, 2nd R  
BIRCHENOUGH. R, 2152 Pte, ex LHR  
BIRD. CT, 6709 Pte, 22nd R  
BIRD. EJ, 4151 Pte, 13th R  
BIRD. EJ, 5986 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
BIRKITT. GL, 3006 Pte, 10th R  
BIRKS. AT, 2460 Pte, 7th R  
BIRRELL. NSIP, 4432 Pte, 14th R  
BIRTHISEL. JR, 1320 Pte, 2nd R  
BISHOP. AS, 1921 Pte, 5th R  
BISHOP. GGH, 6227 Pte, 20th R  
BISHOP. TC, 3691 Pte, 12th R  
BLACK. DC, 7201 Pte, 24th R  
BLACK. NJ, 3348 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
BLACKETT. W, 5041 Pte, 16th R  
BLACKFORD. VRT, 1908 Pte, 5th R  
BLACKMORE. JC, 2855 Pte, 9th R  
BLACKWOOD. LS, 5337 Pte, 17th R  
BLACKWOOD. RG, 7171 Pte, 23rd R  
BLAIR. DK, 1910 Pte, 5th R  
BLAIR. JG, 2793 Pte, 9th R  
BLAKE. EJ, 2161 Pte, 6th R  
BLAKE. GF, 4737 Pte, 15th R  
BLAKE. GJ, 1515 Pte, 3rd R  
BLAKE. J, 5339 Pte, 17th R  
BLAKE. TM, 2267 Pte, 6th R  
BLAKE. WJ, 1120 Pte, 1st R  
BLANCHARD. G, 6710 Pte, 22nd R  
BLANCHARD. PH, 3692 Pte, 12th R  
BLAND. L, 2199 Pte, 6th R  
BLANKSBY. A, 2794 Pte, 9th R  
BLEASBY. G, 1315 Pte, 2nd R  
BLEASDALE. HW, 4952 Pte, 15th R  
BLIGHT. PL, 3693 Pte, 12th R  
BLISS. A, 4738 Pte, 15th R  
BLOCK. N, 3694 Pte, 12th R  
BLORE. L, 3248 Pte, 11th R  
BLOWER. G, 1920 Pte, 5th R  
BLOXHAM. H, 2331 Pte, 7th R  
BLOXHAM. WH, 6645 Pte, 21st R  
BOADLE. W, 3025 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
BOAK. LC, 1919 Pte, 5th R  
BOAKES. BC, 4148 Pte, 13th R  
BODEN. GS, 5045 Pte, 16th R  
BOLITHO. CW, 3019 Pte  
BOLT. VHE, 4430 Pte, 14th R  
BOLTON. AC, 7202 Pte, 24th R  
BOLTON. WA, 4001 Pte, 12th R  
BOND. AB, 3015 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
BOND. AE, 4145 Pte, 13th R  
BOND. H, 1708 Pte, 4th R  
BOND. PP, 4146 Pte, 13th R  
BOND. T, 4153 Pte, 13th R  
BONNER. HE, 7455 Pte, 25th R  
BONNOR. R, 3026 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
BOOLEY. CGH, 3010 Pte, 10th R  
BOOT. J, 5342 Pte, 17th R  
BOOTH. AC, 3249 Pte, 11th R  
BOOTH. JJ, Chaplain  
BORAMAN. WH, 7151 Pte, 23rd R  
BORDER. A, 742 Cpl

BORNEMAN. JT, 2795 Pte, 9th R  
BORTH. PEW, 6965 Pte, 23rd R  
BOSTOCK. A, 2796 Pte, 9th R  
BOSWELL. PCR, 2211 Pte, 6th R  
BOTTING. DB, 3250 Pte, 11th R  
BOTTOMLEY. AJ, 4149 Pte, 13th R  
BOTTRELL. CT, 7450 Pte, 25th R  
BOULTER. FV, 3695 Pte, 12th R  
BOURKE. AW, 611 Pte, ex 9 Bn  
BOURKE. J, 3696 Pte, 12th R  
BOURKE. MV, 3697 Pte, 12th R  
BOURKE. PJ, 5344 Pte, 17th R  
BOURKE. T, 1629 Pte, 3rd R  
BOURKE. VL, 2567 Pte, ex 13 LHR  
BOURNE. FHM, 2797 Pte, 9th R  
BOURNE. WC, 2058 Pte, 5th R  
BOWDEN. AH, 2034 Pte, 5th R  
BOWDEN. E, 4442 Pte, 14th R  
BOWDEN. FA, 2932 Pte, 9th R  
BOWDLER. AW, 4142 Pte, 13th R  
BOWEN. V, 7452 Pte, 25th R  
BOWER. AJ, 4740 Pte, 15th R  
BOWER. CR, 5343 Pte, 17th R  
BOWER. W, 6713 Pte, 22nd R  
BOWES. AG, 3575 Pte, 11th R  
BOWES. H, 3251 Pte, 11th R  
BOWES. WP, 3698 Pte, 12th R  
BOWLER. J, 1907 Pte, 5th R  
BOWLEY. R, 3679 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
BOWMAN. TL, 5980 Pte, 19th R  
BOWN. FJ, 2798 Pte, 9th R  
BOYCE. DH, 3699 Pte, 12th R  
BOYD. A, 3032 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
BOYD. BW, 6225 Pte, 20th R  
BOYD. CT, 2799 Pte, 9th R  
BOYD. D, 2800 Pte, 9th R  
BOYD. GW, 5044 Pte, 16th R  
BOYD. J, 225 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
BOYD. J, 3016 Pte, 10th R  
BOYD. J, 6712 Pte, 22nd R  
BOYD. JL (Coulter JLB) 1333 Sgt, ex 2 Bn  
BOYD. R, 1465 Pte, 2nd R  
BOYD. RJ, 7443 Pte, 25th R  
BOYD. RL, 3700 Pte, 12th R  
BOYD. WC, 5043 Pte, 16th R  
BOYD. WL, 1476 Pte, 2nd R  
BOYLE. AR, 5046 Pte, 16th R  
BOYLE. WJ, 6476 Pte, 21st R  
BOYTON. CE, 6714 Pte, 22nd R  
BOZEAT. JE, 6875 Pte, 22nd R  
BRADBY. WJ, 6235 Pte, 20th R  
BRADFORD. RJA, 7349 Pte, 24th R  
BRADLEY. HJ, 6477 Pte, 21st R  
BRADLEY. M, 2032 Pte, 5th R  
BRADSHAW. M, 4143 Pte, 13th R  
BRADY. JB, 1911 Pte, 5th R  
BRADY. S, 1114 Pte, 1st R  
BRAIN. AE, 6470 Pte, 21st R  
BRAIN. R, 6469 Pte, 21st R  
BRAIN. T, 5345 Pte, 17th R  
BRAIN. TW, 6471 Pte, 21st R  
BRAITHWAITE. CJ, 4741 Pte, 15th R

BRAITHWAITE. J, 7454 Pte, 25th R  
 BRAITHWAITE. SB, 3701 Pte, 12th R  
 BRAND. CH, Lt Col, ex 3rd Bde  
 BRAND. HM, 3252 Pte, 11th R  
 BRAND. LA, 1916 Pte, 5th R  
 BRANDER. A, 1118 Pte, 1st R  
 BRANDER. LE, 3253 Pte, 11th R  
 BRANEGAN. JM, 3011 Pte, 10th R  
 BRANSDEN. G, 5050 Pte, 16th R  
 BRASCHI. EH, 6475 Pte, 21st R  
 BRAY. AE, 1513 L/Cpl, 3rd R  
 BRAY. AE, 2801 Pte, 9th R  
 BRAY. J, 2335 Pte, 7th R  
 BRAY. S, 4436 Pte, 14th R  
 BRAYBROOK. CJ, 1917 Pte, 5th R  
 BRAYBROOK. L, 5049 Pte, 16th R  
 BRECHBULL. AG, 7203 Pte, 24th R  
 BREEN. J, 1112 Pte, 1st R  
 BREEZE. J, 1321 Sgt, 2nd R  
 BRENNAN. JA, 1216 Pte, 24th R, ex 2nd R  
 BRENNAN. W, 1711 Pte, 4th R  
 BRENT. CR, 6228 Pte, 20th R  
 BRENTNALL. FH, 5502 Pte, 17th R  
 BRENTNALL. HE, 5346 Pte, 17th R  
 BRETT. HE, 4157 Pte, 13th R  
 BRETT. HG, 7333 Pte, 24th R  
 BREW. F, 1918 Pte, 5th R  
 BREW. LW, 2712 Pte, 8th R  
 BREWSTER. A, 2802 Pte, 9th R  
 BRIDGES. H, 7204 Pte, 24th R  
 BRIDSON. W, 5051 Pte, 16th R  
 BRIERS. D, 6964 Pte, 23rd R  
 BRIGGS. GH, 5347 Pte, 17th R  
 BRIGHT. WE, 4742 Pte, 15th R  
 BRILLIANT. N, 1518 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 BRILLIANT. P, 1913 Pte, 5th R  
 BRILLIANT. W, 6633 Pte, 21st R  
 BRINSMEAD. RW, 2/Lt, ex 4 LHR  
 BRISBANE. FE, 3969 Pte, 12th R  
 BRISCOE. JE, 3027 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 BRISTOW. L, 7072 Pte, 23rd R  
 BRITTON. JH, 7440 Pte, 25th R  
 BROAD. WB, 3704 Pte, 12th R  
 BROADBRIDGE. JC, 3254 Pte, 11th R  
 BROCK. J, 6959 Pte, 23rd R  
 BROCKWELL. CH, 5348 Pte, 17th R  
 BROCKWELL. W, 1311 Pte, 2nd R  
 BROOKHOUSE. HR, 1467 Pte, 2nd R  
 BROOKMAN. IS, 6230 Pte, 20th R  
 BROOKS. AE, 7449 Pte, 25th R  
 BROOMHEAD. WG, 3255 Pte, 11th R  
 BROWN. AC, 3014 Pte, 24 Bn  
 BROWN. C, 4439 Pte, 14th R  
 BROWN. C, 5047 Pte, 16th R  
 BROWN. DI, 3256 Pte, 11th R  
 BROWN. E, 1518 Pte, 3rd R  
 BROWN. GA, 2803 Pte, 9th R  
 BROWN. GJ, 1007 Pte  
 BROWN. GJ, 2236 Pte, 6th R  
 BROWN. HA, 3970 Pte, 12th R  
 BROWN. JA, 3008 Pte, 24 Bn  
 BROWN. JA, 5048 Pte, 16th R

BROWN. JH, 3005 Pte, 10th R  
 BROWN. P, 1908 Pte  
 BROWN. P, 2226 Pte, 6th R  
 BROWN. RA, 2804 Pte, 9th R  
 BROWN. RJ, 6960 Pte, 23rd R  
 BROWN. RS, 6639 Pte, 21st R  
 BROWN. RWH, 3013, Pte, 10th R  
 BROWN. TH, 4440 Pte, 14th R  
 BROWN. V, 5349 Pte, 17th R  
 BROWN. VJ, 5489 Pte, 17th R  
 BROWN. W, 2287 Pte, 6th R  
 BROWN. W, 5350 Pte, 17th R  
 BROWN. WB, 3456 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 BROWN. WD, 6233 Pte, 20th R  
 BROWN. WG, 2805 Pte, 9th R  
 BROWN. WG, 6801 Pte, 22nd R  
 BROWN. WH, 1844 Pte, 4th R  
 BROWN. WJ, 4744 Pte, 15th R  
 BROWNE. NB, 3456 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 BROWNE. VA, 3257 Pte, 11th R  
 BROWNLOW. WH, 4137 Pte, 13th R  
 BRUMBY. C, 2/Lt, ex 22 Corps Mtd Regt  
 BRUMBY. H, 5658 Pte, 18th R  
 BRUMPTON. T, 2807 Pte, 9th R  
 BRUNI. A, 6961 Pte, 23rd R  
 BRUNNING. HH, 5351 Pte, 17th R  
 BRUNSTON. H, 4745 Pte, 15th R  
 BRUNTON. RJW, 5340 Pte, 17th R  
 BRYAN. D, 4651 Pte, 14th R  
 BRYAN. TF, 3008 Pte, 10th R  
 BRYANT. A, 4746 Pte, 15th R  
 BRYANT. JW, 55103 Pte,  
 BRYANT. L, 1603 Pte, 3rd R  
 BRYANT. LO, 3705 Pte, 12th R  
 BRYER. J, 1037 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 BUCHANAN. D, 1854 Pte, 4th R  
 BUCHANAN. P, 1849 Pte, 4th R  
 BUCHECKER. H, 645 Sgt, 17th R  
 BUCKINGHAM. EH, 3986 Pte, 12th R  
 BUCKINGHAM. F, 4941 Pte, 15th R  
 BUCKINGHAM. R, 675 Pte, ex 23 Bn  
 BUCKLAND. D, 2808 Pte, 9th R  
 BUDGE. A, 1706 Pte, 4th R  
 BUDGE. W, 5053 Pte, 16th R  
 BUEREKNER. RC, 5981 Pte, 19th R  
 BUGGE. GH, 4156 Pte, 13th R  
 BULEY. F, 7453 Pte, 25th R  
 BULL. P, 1119 Pte, 1st R  
 BULLEN. F, 6863 Pte, 22nd R  
 BULLOCK. MR, 2809 Pte, 9th R  
 BULLOUGH. RH, 4739 Pte, 15th R  
 BULT. A, 2209/1827 Pte, 6th R  
 BUMPSTEAD. BJ, 714 Pte, ex 2 MG Coy  
 BUMPSTEAD. HR, 715 Pte, ex 2 MG Coy  
 BUNTON. SK, 4652 Pte, 14th R  
 BUNWORTH. M, 5982 Pte, 19th R  
 BURCH. AS, 2933 Pte, 9th R  
 BURCHER. HS, 2/Lt, 7th R  
 BURGE. NJ, 6874 Pte, 1 Aust Tunn Coy  
 BURGESS. RJ, 55114 Pte  
 BURKE. PT, 2461 Pte, 7th R  
 BURKITT. G, 1710/1709 Pte, 4th R

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

BURNELL. SH, 6717 Pte, 22nd R  
BURNETT. TV, 5 WO, 18th R  
BURNETT. WS, 3566 Pte, 11th R  
BURNS. EM, 3258 Pte, 11th R  
BURNS. G, 3706 Pte, 12th R  
BURNS. J, 1516 Pte, 3rd R  
BURNS. J, 2462 Pte, 7th R  
BURNS. MD, 5659 Pte, 18th R  
BURRIS. EJ, 4147 Pte, 13th R  
BURROWS. HG, 3707 Pte, 12th R  
BURROWS. JJ, 3259 Pte, 11th R  
BURTON. SW, 2158 Pte, 6th R  
BUSCH. SF, 40 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
BUSH. SG, 1313 Pte, 2nd R  
BUSTED. HW, 4433 Pte, 14th R  
BUTCHER. GH, 1317/1344 Pte, 2nd R  
BUTCHER. NB, 6870 Pte, 22nd R  
BUTLER. A, 6623 Pte, 21st R  
BUTLER. HG, 6718 Pte, 22nd R  
BUTLER. W, 3007 Pte, 10th R  
BUTTERS. RE, 7206 Pte, 24th R  
BUTTERWORTH. HC, 2463 Pte, 7th R  
BUTTERWORTH. WJF, 1314 L/Cpl, 2nd R  
BUTTERY. JAS, 4155 Pte, 13th R  
BUTTIFANT. JT, 3464 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
BUTTLE. ACR, 4747 Pte, 15th R  
BYRD. SWA, 3260 Pte, 11th R  
BYRNE. E, 7444 Pte, 25th R  
BYRNE. J, 3531 Pte, 11th R  
BYRNE. JR, 7445 Pte, 25th R  
BYRNE. PJ, 6479 Pte, 21st R  
BYRNE. TL, 3262 Pte, 11th R  
BYRNES. WJ, 2073 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
BYRON. AJ, 841 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
BYRON. VJN, 5054 Pte, 16th R

CABBLE. EB, 2811 Pte, 9th R  
CADY. JG, 2548 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
CAFFERY. FJ, 5055 Pte, 16th R  
CAHILL. A, 2070 Pte, 5th R  
CAHILL. JH, 6493 Pte, 21st R  
CAHILL. RN, 2812 Pte, 9th R  
CAHILL. VD, 1926 Pte, 5th R  
CAHIR. D, 1720 Pte, 4th R  
CAIL. JW, 6978 Pte, 23rd R  
CAIN. J, 2813 Pte, 9th R  
CAIN. J, 3052 L/Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
CAINES. PC, 4748 Pte, 15th R  
CAIRNS. A, 2814 Pte, 9th R  
CALDER. RA, 2815 Pte, 9th R  
CALDWELL. ET, 2816 Pte, 9th R  
CALDWELL. GW, 3263 Pte, 11th R  
CALDWELL. J, 6389 Pte, 20th R  
CALE. TG, 2464 Pte, 7th R  
CALEY. GR, 3264 Pte, 11th R  
CALEY. T, 630 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
CALLAGHAN. G, 1332 Pte, 2nd R  
CALLANAN. CFL, 3022 Pte, 10th R  
CALLANDER. CA, 2786 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
CALLANDER. FJ, 3265 Pte, 11th R  
CALLANDER. ND, 3023 Pte, 10th R  
CALLAWAY. AE, 6482 Pte, 21st R

CALLEN. A, 5660 Pte, 18th R  
CALLINAN. P, 5978 Pte  
CALWAY. LS, 2817 Pte, 9th R  
CAMERON. A, 6974 Pte, 23rd R  
CAMERON. AV, 1530 Pte, 3rd R  
CAMERON. CA, 2810 Pte, 9th R  
CAMERON. CGA, 1925 Pte, 5th R  
CAMERON. DV, 7207 Pte, 24th R  
CAMERON. GJ, 4171 Pte, 13th R  
CAMERON. GW, 4172 Pte, 13th R  
CAMERON. NC, 5661 Pte, 18th R  
CAMERON. NJ, 3478 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
CAMPBELL. A, 4631 Pte, 14th R  
CAMPBELL. A, 5353 Pte, 17th R  
CAMPBELL. AE, 7350 Pte, 24th R, ex 1 Bn  
CAMPBELL. AG, Capt  
CAMPBELL. CE, 1130 Pte, 1st R  
CAMPBELL. FR, 1847 Pte, 4th R  
CAMPBELL. GB, 2818 Pte, 9th R  
CAMPBELL. GG, 7466 Pte, 25th R  
CAMPBELL. GL, 2819 Pte, 9th R  
CAMPBELL. HH, 3058 Sgt  
CAMPBELL. HW, 2783 Pte, ex 36 Bn  
CAMPBELL. J, 2566 Pte, 8th R  
CAMPBELL. J, 4749 Pte, 15th R  
CAMPBELL. J, 6245 Pte, 20th R  
CAMPBELL. JF, 5059 Pte, 16th  
CAMPBELL. R, 4165 Pte, 13th R  
CAMPBELL. RAT, 6719 Pte, 22nd R  
CAMPIGLI. DH, 1454 Pte, 2nd R  
CAMPION. GM, 6243 Pte, 20th R  
CANDY. JJ, 4457 Pte, 14th R  
CANTWELL. TR, 1739 Pte, 4th R  
CAPPER. CRV, 6386 Pte, 20th R  
CARACELLA. FF, 749 Pte, ex 2 Cyc Coy  
CARDELL. A, 2225 Pte, 6th R  
CARDEN. WJ, 6976 Pte, 23rd R  
CAREY. FB, 6483 Pte, 21st R  
CAREY. HJ, 5999 Pte, 19th R  
CARMICHAEL. DMcP, 6377 Pte, 20th R  
CARNEGIE. JW, 1722 Pte, 4th R  
CARNIE. GC, 3267 Pte, 11th R  
CARPENTER. AV, 7210 Pte, 24th R  
CARPENTER. EC, 7211 Pte, 24th R  
CARPENTER. FT, 1833 Pte, 4th R  
CARR. CT, 2821 Pte, 9th R  
CARR. RA, 1725 Pte, 4th R  
CARR. RF, 4463 Pte, 14th R  
CARR. S, 1786 Pte, 5th R  
CARR. WC, 4452 Pte, 14th R  
CARRINGTON. WP, 5355 Pte, 17th R  
CARROLL. A, 5662 Pte, 18th R  
CARROLL. G, 1324 Pte, 2nd R  
CARROLL. G, 2822 Pte, 9th R  
CARROLL. J, 1334 Pte, 2nd R  
CARROLL. J, 2513 Pte, 7th R  
CARROLL. JF, 6388 Pte, 20th R  
CARROLL. LV, 159 Pte, ex LHR  
CARROLL. OW, 1326/1217 Pte, 2nd R  
CARROLL. TP, 6486 Pte, 21st R  
CARRUTHERS. HD, 3971 Pte, 12th R  
CARSTAIRS. WC, 1724 Pte, 4th R



CARTER. A, 6721 Pte, 22nd R  
 CARTER. AT, 1511 Pte, 3rd R  
 CARTER. DC, 3268 Pte, 11th R  
 CARTER. J, 1527 Pte, 3rd R  
 CARTER. R, 1330 Pte, 2nd R  
 CARTER. RAE, 5057 Pte, 16th R  
 CARTER. RR, 2072 Pte, 5th R  
 CARTER. TL, 5058 Pte, 16th R  
 CARTER. W, 1122/1156 Pte, 1st R  
 CARTLEDGE. HW, 4177 Pte, 13th R  
 CARTWRIGHT. F, 2724 Pte, 8th R  
 CASBOLT. WD, 2825 Pte, 9th R  
 CASBOULTE. TR, Lt, 10th R  
 CASELY. AM, 2465 Pte, 7th R  
 CASEY. LW, 7461 Pte, 25th R  
 CASEY. PJ, 2292 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 CASHILL. PJ, 6387 Pte, 20th R  
 CASS. JE, 6489 Pte, 21st R  
 CASTLES. D, 3708 Pte, 12th R  
 CATHIE. HL, 3061 Pte  
 CATO. LF, 4180 Pte, 13th R  
 CATRON. JET, Lt, 18th R  
 CATRON. WGJ, Lt, 21st R  
 CATTRAN. LMG, 7212 Pte, 24th R  
 CAUFIELD. JW, 3060 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 CHADBURNE. K, 3994 Pte, 12th R  
 CHAFFEY. EC, 6806 Pte, 22nd R  
 CHALLENGE. SG, 2879A Pte, 9th R  
 CHAMBERLAIN. F, 3269 Pte, 11th R  
 CHAMBERS. AWC, 3270 Pte, 11th R  
 CHAMBERS. RF, 4164 Pte, 13th R  
 CHANDLER. SA, 2905 Pte, 9th R  
 CHAPMAN. F, 1473 Pte, 2nd R  
 CHAPMAN. G, 1528 Pte, 3rd R  
 CHAPMAN. JC, 4173 Pte, 13th R  
 CHARLES. JA, 1671 Pte, 3rd R  
 CHARLES. JS, 3019 Pte, 10th R  
 CHARLES. L, 4750 Pte, 15th R  
 CHARLES. WF, 4461 Pte, 14th R  
 CHARLESTON. W, 1333 Pte, 2nd R  
 CHARLTON. AT, 2110 Pte, 6th R  
 CHARLTON. H, 4451 Pte, 14th R  
 CHASE. CJ, 8837 Pte, ex 4 LH Bdg Train  
 CHASE. TP, 4179 Pte, 13th R  
 CHAUVIN. WJ, 3044 Pte  
 CHESHIRE. CH, 3271 Pte, 11th R  
 CHESTERS. J, 3476 Pte  
 CHIGNELL. FV, 6889 Pte, 22nd R  
 CHILDS. WR, 4927 Pte, 15th R  
 CHING. WR, 6492 Pte, 21st R  
 CHIPPENDALL. JT, 1153 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 CHISHOLM. DV, 4751 Pte, 15th R  
 CHISHOLM. J, 4459 Pte, 14th R  
 CHISHOLM. TC, 3272 Pte, 11th R  
 CHITTY. SB, 2341 Pte, 7th R  
 CHRISTIAN. OJ, 2827 Pte, 9th R  
 CHRISTIE. A, 3020 Pte, 10th R  
 CHRISTIE. J, 1928 Pte, 5th R  
 CHRISTIE. SR, 7464 Pte, 25th R  
 CHURCH. CF, 4752 Pte, 15th R  
 CHURCH. J, Pte  
 CHUTE. FG, 5663 Pte, 18th R

CLACK. EJ, 2567 Pte, 8th R  
 CLANEY. FJ, 2568 Pte, 8th R  
 CLARIDGE. WGM, Lt, ex 22 Bn  
 CLARK. AJ, 2111 Pte, 6th R  
 CLARK. AM, 55091 Pte  
 CLARK. C, 2260 Pte, 6th R  
 CLARK. C, 5998 Pte, 19th R  
 CLARK. DB, 2041 Pte, 5th R  
 CLARK. GL, 3062 Pte  
 CLARK. H, 4942 Pte, 15th R  
 CLARK. HR, 2/Lt, 24th R  
 CLARK. HV, 7354 Pte, 24th R  
 CLARK. LV, 2829 Pte, 9th R  
 CLARK. OH, 1123 Pte, 1st R  
 CLARK. RA, 2828 Pte, 9th R  
 CLARK. WAE, 2831 Pte, 9th R  
 CLARK. WJ, 1848/1546 Pte, 4th R  
 CLARKE. A, 6970 Pte, 23rd R  
 CLARKE. AE, 1922 Pte, 5th R  
 CLARKE. D, 2050 Pte, 5th R  
 CLARKE. CW, 1376 Pte  
 CLARKE. HW, 1932 Pte, 5th R  
 CLARKE. JA, 1474 Pte, 2nd R  
 CLARKE. JJ, 2060 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 CLARKE. S, 3018 Pte, 10th R  
 CLARKE. TG, 2830 Pte, 9th R  
 CLARKE. W, 5060 Pte, 16th R  
 CLAUGHTON. GJ, 4166 Pte, 13th R  
 CLAY. HR, 2956 Pte, 9th R  
 CLAYTON. AN, 1526 Pte, 3rd R  
 CLAYTON. GS, 3710 Pte, 12th R  
 CLAYTON. JH, 3709 Pte, 12th R  
 CLEARY. AE, 5664 Pte, 18th R  
 CLEARY. WG, 1125 Pte, 1st R  
 CLELAND. S, 2343 Pte, 7th R  
 CLEMENS. GE, 2339 Pte, 7th R  
 CLEMENTS. EG, 6969 Pte, 23rd R  
 CLERY. W, 3056 Pte, ex 1 Div Fd Bakery  
 CLEW. FR, 4464 Pte, 14th R  
 CLIFFT. FW, 2245 Pte, 6th R  
 CLIFTON. G, 1930 Pte, 5th R  
 CLISSOLD. LH, 7213 Pte, 24th R  
 CLOHESY. J, 5983 Pte, 19th R  
 CLOHESY. JP, 5062 Pte, 16th R  
 CLOUDSDALE. JA, 6488 Pte, 21st R  
 CLOUGH. T, 4456 Pte, 14th R  
 CLOW. EE, 1331 Pte, 2nd R  
 CLUCAS. S, 1458 Pte, 2nd R  
 COAD. AE, 4449 Pte, 14th R  
 COAD. JG, 4447 Pte, 14th R  
 COADE. JA, 2833 Pte, 9th R  
 COADY. VG, 3051 Pte  
 COATES. JF, 2036 Pte, 5th R  
 COATES. LO, 7214 Pte, 24th R  
 COBURN. CG, 5357 Pte, 17th R  
 COBURN. FH, 3273 Pte, 11th R  
 COCHRANE. LH, 6642 Pte, 21st R  
 COCHRANE. RNJ, 2338 Pte, 7th R ex 9 Bn  
 COCKERALL. W, 1719 Pte, 4th R  
 COE. CJ, 4176 Pte, 13th R  
 COGHLAN. FJ, 4455 Pte, 14th R  
 COGHIAN. T, 4162 Pte, 13th R

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

COGHLAN. W, 7463 Pte, 25th R  
COHEN. AH, 7215 Pte, 24th R  
COHEN. H, 3024 Pte, 10th R  
COHEN. J, 5665 Pte, 18th R, ex 1 Bn  
COHEN. LL, 5666 Pte, 18th R  
COHEN. RC, 3711 Pte, 12th R  
COLE. CH, 7216 Pte, 24th R  
COLE. JH, 7272 Pte, 24th R  
COLE. PJ, 4167 Pte, 13th R  
COLE. T, 5497 Pte, 17th R  
COLE. TM, 3274 Pte, 11th R  
COLES. AW, 2/Lt, ex 6 Bn  
COLEMAN. A, 6485 Pte, 21st R  
COLEMAN. P, 2834 Pte, 9th R  
COLEMAN. WG, 4450 Pte, 14th R  
COLEMANE. LJ, 6724 Pte, 22nd R  
COLES. EN, 1450 Sgt, 2nd R  
COLES. NR, 6968 Pte, 23rd R  
COLES. S, 6242 Pte, 20th R  
COLESTON. JR, 5063 Pte, 16th R  
COLESTON. SG, 3039 Pte  
COLLARD. AC, 3712 Pte, 12th R  
COLLARD. CW, 3037 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
COLLARD. WH, 5068 Pte, 16th R  
COLLINS. EF, 2216 Pte, 6th R  
COLLINS. EJ, 4460 Pte, 14th R  
COLLINS. F, 1924 Pte, 5th R  
COLLINS. GS, 2835 Pte, 9th R  
COLLINS. HH, 717 Pte, ex 2 MG Coy  
COLLINS. J, 2836 Pte, 9th R  
COLLINS. JJ, 4170 Pte, 13th R  
COLLINS. LW, 3713 Pte, 12th R  
COLLINS. T, 1637 Pte, 3rd R  
COLLINS. T, 7092 Pte, 23rd R  
COLLINS. W, 5358 Pte, 17th R  
COLLINSON. WR, 1160 Pte  
COLLIS. RF, 2845 Pte, 9th R  
COLQUHOUN. J, 6487 Pte, 21st R  
COLVIN. GD, 3275 Pte, 11th R  
COLWELL. H, 4467 Pte, 14th R  
COLWELL. J, 4468 Pte, 14th R  
COMBRIDGE. CC, 5987 Pte, 19th R  
COMERFORD. DE, 6237 Pte, 20th R  
COMMONS. JA, 7094 Pte, 23rd R  
CONDON. LB, 3477 Pte  
CONDON. TJ, 2342 Pte, 7th R  
CONDRON. H, 3046 Pte  
CONLIN. DH, 1931 Pte, 5th R  
CONN. HJ, 4953 Pte, 15th R  
CONNELLEY. RT, 5988 Pte, 19th R  
CONNELLY. J, 7191 Pte, 24th R  
CONNELLY. PM, 3276 Pte, 11th R  
CONNOLLY. W, 1328 Pte, 2nd R  
CONNORS. PJ, 2467 Pte, 7th R ex 14 Bn  
CONNORS. W, 6725 Pte, 22nd R  
CONOLLY. SA, 2344 Pte, 7th R  
CONSIDINE. S, 5360 Pte, 17th R  
CONSTANTINE. JF, 420 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
CONWAY. J, 988 Sgt, 15th R  
COOK. CN, 4163 Pte, 13th R  
COOK. CP, 2/Lt, 24th R  
COOK. EA, 1468 Pte, 2nd R  
COOK. F, 5361 Pte, 17th R  
COOK. G, 5984 Pte, 19th R  
COOK. GW, 3972 Pte, 12th R/ ex 18 Bn  
COOK. H, 1521 Pte, 3rd R  
COOK. J, 5985 Pte, 19th R  
COOK. J, 6236 Pte, 20th R  
COOK. WM, 2840 Pte, 9th R  
COOKE. JH, 1121 Pte, 1st R  
COOKE. JS, 2/Lt, 15th R  
COOKE. T VC, 3055 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
COOPER. EJ, 3053 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
COOPER. EL, 7456 Pte, 25th R  
COOPER. JT, 4753 Pte, 15th R  
COOPER. L, 6640 Pte, 21st R  
COOPER. NL, 5064 Pte, 16th R  
COOPER. OG, 5986 Pte, 19th R  
COOPER. RV, 4754 Pte, 15th R  
COOPER. TM, 4465 Pte, 14th R  
COOPER. WJ, 1470 Pte, 2nd R  
COPELAND. JE, 4755 Pte, 15th R  
COPEMAN. AJ, 4756 Pte, 15th R  
COPPIN. HL, 2842 Pte, 9th R  
COPPIN. W, 5997 Pte, 19th R  
COPTON. W, 1525/1440 Pte, 3rd R  
CORBETT. R, 2/Lt  
CORBOY. T, 2711 Pte, 8th R  
CORFIELD. J, 1329 Pte, 2nd R  
CORFIELD. JM, 5362 Pte, 17th R  
CORIN. EA, 3715 Pte, 12th R  
CORIN. GH, 4757 Pte, 15th R  
CORIN. WO, 3714 Pte, 12th R  
CORKER. A, 4462 Pte, 14th R  
CORKHILL. TW, 1672/1639 Pte, 3rd R  
CORLETT. VH, 4758 Pte, 15th R  
CORLEY. JT, 2843 Pte, 9th R  
CORNISH. H, 5989 Pte, 19th R  
CORR. J, 5067 Pte, 16th R  
COSTELLO. JP, 3532 Pte, 11th R  
COSTIN. G, 6966 Pte, 23rd R  
COTTEE. AG, 7090 Pte, 23rd R  
COTTERALL. J, 2564 Pte, 8th R  
COTTINGHAM. RH, 1721 Pte, 4th R  
COTTINGHAM. WL, 1529 Pte, 3rd R  
COUCHER. G, 1935 Pte, 5th R  
COULSON. G, 1523 Pte, 3rd R  
COULTER. JLB, (see Boyd)  
COULTER. R, 2844 Pte, 9th R  
COUPER. AJ, 2340 Pte, 7th R  
COUSIN. R, 1126 Pte, 1st R  
COUSINS. TA, 6494 Pte, 21st R  
COUSINS. WJ, 2298 Pte, 6th R ex 16 Bn  
COUSINS. WW, 3468 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
COUTTS. A, 4759 Pte, 15th R  
COUTTS. J, 5990 Pte, 19th R  
COVE. EH, 3278 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
COWELL. C, 147 Pte, ex 13 LHR  
COWELL. G, 4946 Pte, 15th R  
COWELL. TD, 5667 Pte, 18th R  
COWIN. LW, 6414 Pte, 20th R  
COWLEY. TW, 18 Pte, 18th R  
COX. A, 625 Pte, ex 10 MG Coy  
COX. AJ, 3038 Pte, ex 24 Bn

COX. EH, 5066 Pte, 16th R  
 COX. FB, 5991 Pte, 19th R  
 COX. GA, 2345 Pte, 7th R  
 COX. RE, 3279 Pte, 11th R  
 COX. WB, 7218 Pte, 24th R  
 COXHILL. JE, 4760 Pte, 15th R  
 COXON. H, 5363 Pte, 17th R  
 COYLE. WJ, 3045 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 COYNE. T, (see Maguire)  
 CRABB. AS, 2846 Pte, 9th R  
 CRAIG. CL, 1522 Pte, 3rd R  
 CRAIG. G, 1127 Pte, 1st R  
 CRAIG. TG, 3280 Pte, 11th R  
 CRAINE. WH, 7093 Pte, 23rd R  
 CRAMERI. DC, 2798 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 CRANSTON. W, 1128 Pte, 1st R  
 CRAWFORD. EC, 3716 Pte, 12th R  
 CRAWFORD. FR, 3281 Pte, 11th R  
 CRAWFORD. HG, 5069 Pte, 16th R  
 CRAWFORD. SM, 1327 Pte, 2nd R  
 CRAWFORD. TW, 6484 Pte, 21st R  
 CRAWLEY. R, 5668 Pte, 18th R  
 CRAWLEY. T, 5669 Pte, 18th R  
 CRAWLEY. W, 4632 Pte, 14th R  
 CREAM. JC, 5070 Pte, 16th R  
 CREATI. V, 4761 Pte, 15th R  
 CREBER. WCH, 6979 Pte, 23rd R  
 CREBER. WJ, 3047 Pte, ex 38 Bn  
 CREED. HF, 4169 Pte, 13th R  
 CREED. LJ, 3040 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 CRICHTON. DM, 6977 Pte, 23rd R  
 CRICK. JT, 6390 Pte, 20th R  
 CRIMMINS. E, 909 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 CRISKY. J, 7147 Pte, 23rd R  
 CROCKER. GE, 1927 Pte, 5th R  
 CROCKER. NJA, 3534 Pte, 11th R  
 CROKER. W, 6804 Pte, 22nd R  
 CROLE. VJ, 3035 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 CRONIN. JL, 55122 Pte  
 CROSBY. DW, 3283 Pte, 11th R  
 CROSKELL. AP, 4762 Pte, 15th R  
 CROSS. HC, 7459 Pte, 25th R  
 CROTON. WJ, 6649 Pte, 21st R  
 CROUCH. RW, 3282 Pte, 11th R  
 CROUCH. T, 1643 Pte, 3rd R  
 CROUCH. WJ, 5993 Pte, 19th R  
 CROWE. AC, 4168 Pte, 13th R  
 CROWE. DM, 4161 Pte, 13th R  
 CRUIKSHANK. RW, 1933 Pte, 5th/15th R  
 CRUSSELL. JJA, 3017 Pte, 10th R  
 CUCKSON. V, 2164 Pte, 6th R  
 CULHANE. P, 6238 Pte, 20th R  
 CULL. C, 4181 Pte, 13th R  
 CULLEN. H, 2117 Pte, 6th R  
 CULLEN. KJ, 2235 Pte, 6th R  
 CULLEN. RM, 6728 Pte, 22nd R  
 CULLINAN. HM, 1939 Pte, 5th R  
 CULLINAN. JP, 5676 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 CULPH. HT, 5994 Pte, 19th R  
 CULPIN. JH, 6241 Pte, 20th R  
 CUMMING. A, 4178 Pte, 13th R  
 CUMMINGS. D, 2083 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn

CUMMINGS. G, 2945 Pte, 9th R  
 CUMMINGS. WG, 4763 Pte, 15th R  
 CUMMINS. AH, 4174 Pte, 13th R  
 CUNNINGHAM. AJ, 5995 Pte, 19th R  
 CUNNINGHAM. H, 1857 Pte, 4th R  
 CUNNINGHAM. WH, 2852 Pte, 9th R  
 CURE. W, 5364 Pte, 17th R  
 CURLEY. P, 7353 Pte, 24th R  
 CURRAN. EW, 6127 Pte, 19th R  
 CURRIE. A, 1124 Pte, 1st R  
 CURRIE. J, 3717 Pte, 12th R  
 CURRIE. WW, 4764 Pte, 15th R  
 CURRY. W, 3973 Pte, 12th R  
 CURTAIN. WA, 4765 Pte, 15th R  
 CURTIS. FC, 7219 Pte, 24th R  
 CURTIS. FG, 3284 Pte, 11th R  
 CURWEN. R, 7460 Sgt, 25th R  
 CUTHBERTSON. H, 3285 Pte, 11th R  
 CUTLER. C, 6729 Pte, 22nd R  
 CUTLER. FJ, 5365 Pte, 17th R  
 CUTLER. JR, 5071 Pte, 16th R  
 CUTTS. JE, 6246 Pte, 20th R

DA COSTA. D, 5670 Pte, 18th R  
 DACY. WJ, 7073 Pte, 23rd R  
 DAGLEISH. G, 4769 Pte, 15th R  
 DAKIN. G, 4470 Pte, 14th R  
 DALE. A, 167 Pte, ex 13 LHR  
 DALE. AG, 4767 Pte, 15th R  
 DALE. EJ, 1332 Pte  
 DALE. F, 3718 Pte, 12th R  
 DALE. RA, 4768 Pte, 15th R  
 DALEY. CH, 3535 Pte, 11th R  
 DALEY. DF, 1342 Cpl, 2nd R  
 DALEY. PV, 2848 Pte, 9th R  
 DALGLEISH. AB, 1134 Pte, 1st R  
 DALGLEISH. J, 3067 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 DALLY. EH, 6250 Pte, 20th R  
 DALTON. AC, 5368 Pte, 17th R  
 DALTON. N, Lt, 19th R  
 DALY. EJ, 4770 Pte, 15th R  
 DALY. JF, 4643 Pte, 14th R  
 DALY. PV, 2848 Pte  
 DALY. RC, 3074 Sgt, ex 24 Bn  
 DALY. WW, 4474 Pte, 14th R  
 DANIEL. GH, 6730 Pte, 22nd R  
 DANIEL. HG, 2849 Pte, 9th R  
 DARCY. HG, 6842 Pte, 22nd R  
 DARCY. TR, 7221 Pte, 24th R  
 DARK. P, 2348 Pte, 7th R  
 DARKIN. R, 1318 Pte  
 DARTNALL. J, 1131 Pte, 1st R  
 DASHWOOD. AG, 2569 Pte, 8th R  
 DAU. CW, 5073 Pte, 16th R  
 DAUNT. AJL, 2468 Pte, 7th R  
 DAVENPORT. R, 4772 Pte, 15th R  
 DAVEY. AR, 2302 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 DAVEY. AT, 3286 Pte, 11th R  
 DAVEY. J, 3719 Pte, 12th R  
 DAVEY. T, 3536 Pte, 11th R  
 DAVIDSON. AL, 3720 Pte, 12th R  
 DAVIDSON. EG, 1532/1449 Pte, 3rd R

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DAVIDSON. L, 3066 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
DAVIES. CJ, 6001 Pte, 19th R  
DAVIES. D, 6731 Pte, 22nd R  
DAVIES. F, 1726 Pte, 4th R  
DAVIES. HTP, 3287 Pte, 11th R  
DAVIES. HW, 3537 Pte, 11th R  
DAVIES. JE, 4478 Pte, 14th R  
DAVIES. L, 7075 Pte, 23rd R  
DAVIES. PH, 6249 Pte, 20th R  
DAVIES. RP, 3483 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
DAVIES. WJC, 4194 Pte, 13th R  
DAVIES. WRB, 1728 Pte, 4th R  
DAVIS. AB, 7470 Pte, 25th R, ex 7 Bn  
DAVIS. B, 2265 Pte, 6th R  
DAVIS. CE, 7476 Pte, 25th R  
DAVIS. FH, 4471 Pte, 14th R  
DAVIS. JH, 6257 Pte, 20th R  
DAVIS. JT, 1534 Pte, 3rd R  
DAVIS. R, 7475 Pte, 25th R  
DAVIS. T, 3025 Pte, 10th R  
DAVIS. W, 1338 Pte, 2nd R  
DAVIS. WT, 6002 Pte, 19th R  
DAVISON. G, 3073 L/Cpl  
DAVISON. SC, 2850 Pte, 9th R  
DAVISON. W, 2469 Pte, 7th R  
DAW. LE, 4773 Pte, 15th R  
DAW. LS, 6497 Pte, 21st R  
DAWBER. ECH, 6004 Pte, 19th R  
DAWS. HU, 5006 Pte, 18th R  
DAWSON. AG, 6005 Pte, 19th R  
DAWSON. J, 7220 Pte, 24th R  
DAWSON. RJ, 6732 Pte, 22nd R  
DAY. BA, 6498 Pte, 21st R  
DAY. NF, 2936 Pte, 9th R  
DEAN. ACP, 7469 Pte, 25th R, ex 7 Bn  
DEAN. TH, 2809 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
DEANS. A, 6006 Pte, 19th R  
DEANS. W, 6007 Pte, 19th R  
DEAR. CCW, 2350 Pte, 7th R  
DEARY. J, 6008 Pte, 19th R  
DEGNER. HF, 7471 Pte, 25th R  
DeGRANDI. AH, 2471 Pte, 7th R  
DEHN. JH, 364 L/Cpl, ex AASC  
DELAHOY. HJ, 6009 Pte, 19th R  
DELAHUNTY. MT, 6733 Pte, 22nd R  
DELANEY. JJ, 2347 Pte, 7th R  
DELANEY. PA, 2470 Pte, 7th R  
DELL-FREEMAN. A, 6013 Pte, 19th R  
DENNETT. FE, 3026 Pte, 10th R  
DENNIS. C, 6128 Pte, 19th R  
DENNIS. S, 5074 Pte, 16th R  
DENSLEY. WR, 2346 Pte, 7th R  
DERHAM. FJ, 4197 Pte, 13th R  
DEVENPORT. C, 3722 Pte, 12th R  
DEVENPORT. S, 3724 Pte, 12th R  
DEVENPORT. SA, 3723 Pte, 12th R  
DEVESON. EG, 4199 Pte, 13th R  
DEW. MH, 4188 Pte, 13th R  
DEWSNAP. C, 3071 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
DIAMOND. J, 3566A Pte, 11th R  
DIBBEN. JH, 7468 Pte, 25th R  
DICKENSON. R, Capt, 5th R  
DICKESON. AW, 7222 Pte, 24th R  
DICKMAN. AE, 5672 Pte, 18th R  
DICKSON. R, 6010 Pte, 19th R  
DICKSON. WE, 6980 Pte, 23rd R  
DIDSBURY. J, 1336 Pte, 2nd R  
DIETRICH. F, 5673 Pte, 18th R  
DIGNAN. T, 4200 Pte, 13th R  
DILLON. GJ, 7223 Pte, 24th R  
DILLON. H, 1341/1220 Pte, 2nd/17th R  
DILLON. JP, 3488 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
DILLON. W, 1835 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
DILLOW. R, 1730 Pte, 4th R  
DILWORTH. RCH, 2137 Pte, 6th/18th R  
DIMOND. A, 7224 Pte, 24th R  
DINGLE. E, 4198 Pte, 13th R  
DINGLE. JW, 3288 Pte, 11th R  
DITCHBURN. P, 1533 Pte, 3rd R  
DITCHBURN. RE, 1635 Pte, 3rd R  
DIWELL. G, 6251 Pte, 20th R  
DIX. PT, 4182 Pte, 13th R  
DIXON. CH, 4469 Pte, 14th R  
DIXON. W, 4190 Pte, 13th R  
DOBBIE. WH, 4183 Pte, 13th R  
DOBBS. WM, 2997 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
DOBSON. AL, 7225 Pte, 24th R  
DOBSON. D, 3289 Pte, 11th R  
DOBSON. H, 3725 Pte, 12th R  
DOBSON. HT, 7226 Pte, 24th R  
DOBSON. T, 3027 Pte, 10th R  
DOCHERTY. G, 7355 Pte, 24th R  
DOCHERTY. HT, 5076 Pte, 16th R  
DODD. AP, 7473 Pte, 25th R  
DODD. JH, 1731 Pte, 4th R  
DODD. JP, 4191 Pte, 13th R  
DODDS. TH, 7074 Pte, 23rd R  
DODEMAIDE. WH, 6735 Pte, 22nd R  
DOHERTY. AJ, 3538 Pte, 11th R  
DOHERTY. EA, 1339 Pte, 2nd R  
DOIG. RG, 7472 Pte, 25th R  
DONALD. G, 1937 Pte, 5th R  
DONEHUE. W, 6253 Pte, 20th R  
DONNELLY. E, 4472 Pte, 14th R  
DONNELLY. MF, 6254 Pte, 20th R  
DONNELLY. P, 3822 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
DONNELLY. WH, 7474 Pte, 25th R  
DONOHUE. WP, 3290 Pte, 11th R  
DOOLAN. J, 4476 Pte, 14th R  
DOOLAN. WR, Lt, 12th R  
DOSDALE. A, 3726 Pte, 12th R  
DOUGLAS. A, 4775 Pte, 15th R  
DOUGLAS. DJ, 3727 Pte, 12th R  
DOUGLAS. G, 1727/1574 Pte, 4th R  
DOUGLAS. JR, 3728 Pte, 12th R  
DOUGLAS. MLR, 5674 Pte, 18th R  
DOUGLAS. WF, 1729 Pte, 4th R  
DOULL. JR, 4295 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
DOVASTON. AG, 6011 Pte, 19th R  
DOVE. CR, 1936 Pte, 5th R  
DOW. WL, 3351 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
DOWDELL. F, 1732 Pte, 4th R  
DOWELL. CJ, 4189 Pte, 13th R  
DOWLING. HH, 1535 Pte, 3rd/17th R

DOWLING. RW, 1834 Pte, 4th R  
 DOWN. EA, 4185 Pte, 13th R  
 DOWN. JA, 4186 Pte, 13th R  
 DOWNES. RH, 2810 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 DOWSETT. H, 2127 Pte, 6th R  
 DOWSON. T, 5075 Pte, 16th R  
 DOYLE. C, 5366 Pte, 17th R  
 DOYLE. E, 1636 Pte, 3rd R  
 DOYLE. E, 6736 Pte, 22nd R  
 DOYLE. J, 402 Pte, ex 9 LHR  
 DRAISEY. HM, 4184 Pte, 13th R  
 DRAPER. JA, 4195 Pte, 13th R  
 DREVER. WA, 959 Pte, ex 8 LHR  
 DREW. EJ, 1133 Pte, 1st R  
 DRIGGER. A 1650 Pte, 3rd R  
 DRISCOLL. WJ, 7467 Pte, 25th R  
 DRUMMOND. WN, 2571 Pte, 8th R  
 DRURY. FG, 6500 Pte, 21st R  
 DRYBURGH. NV, 3730 Pte, 12th R  
 DUCKLING. AA, 3731 Pte, 12th R  
 DUFFY. JK, 6012 Pte, 19th R  
 DUFTON. W, 2224 Pte, 6th R  
 DUGAN. E, 3291 Pte, 11th R  
 DUGDALE. H, 3732 Pte, 12th R  
 DUGGAN. FEA, 2502 Pte, 7th R  
 DUGGAN. LJP, 3733 Pte, 12th R  
 DUGGAN. RD, 1549 Pte, 3rd R  
 DUGGAN. WR, 3292 Pte, 11th/18th R  
 DUKE. AT, 6391 Pte, 20th R  
 DUNCAN. A, 4201 Pte, 13th R  
 DUNCAN. AA, 7095 Pte, 23rd R  
 DUNCAN. CA, 3293 Pte, 11th R  
 DUNCAN. E, 1475 Pte, 2nd R  
 DUNCAN. EA, 2473 Pte, 7th R  
 DUNCAN. G, 1337 Pte, 2nd R  
 DUNCAN. J, 4193 Pte, 13th R  
 DUNCAN. JW, 3028 Pte, 10th R  
 DUNCOMBE. T, 3068 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 DUNLOP. T, 4196 Pte, 13th R  
 DUNN. AH, 3539 Pte, 11th R  
 DUNN. EA, 1938 Pte, 5th R  
 DUNN. GA, 3294 Pte, 11th R  
 DUNN. GN, 1335 Cpl, 2nd R  
 DUNN. VC, 2349 Pte, 7th R  
 DUNN. WG, 7335 Pte, 24th R  
 DURHAM. WF, 5491 Pte, 17th R  
 DUSTING. LA, 3072 Pte  
 DUSTING. WP, 7227 Pte, 24th R  
 DWYER. E, 1538 Pte, 3rd R  
 DWYER. R, 1135 Pte, 1st R  
 DWYER. R, 1190 Pte  
 DYALL. FH, 3734 Pte, 12th R  
 DYBALL. EF, 5367 Pte, 17th R  
 DYER. CBB, 2570 Pte, 8th R  
 DYER. JR, 3735 Pte, 12th R  
 DYER. LV, 4776 Pte, 15th R  
 DYER. RS, 1132 Pte, 1st R  
 DYKE. EH, 3736 Pte, 12th R  
 DYMOND. SH, 5077 Pte, 16th R

EAD. WH, 7228 Pte, 24th R  
 EADIE. HE, 2108 Pte, 6th R

EAGLAND. HB, 5370 Pte, 17th R  
 EAGLE. PG, 3295 Pte, 11th R  
 EAGLES. C, 3083 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 EAGLETON. JA, 6807 Pte, 22nd R  
 EALES. GE, 2052 Pte, 5th R  
 EARL. RB, 1735 Pte, 4th R  
 EAST. B, 1846 Pte, 4th R  
 EASTHAM. E, 1138 Pte, 1st R  
 EASTLAKE. W, 6260 Pte, 20th R  
 EATON. JR, 6503 Pte, 21st R  
 EAVES. JW, 1343/1247 Pte, 2nd R  
 EBBLES. SM, 6014 Pte, 19th R  
 ECCLES. H, 3084 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 ECCLES. WH, 4777 Pte, 15th R  
 EDDY. EE, 3737 Pte, 12th R  
 EDDY. G, 3032 Pte, 10th R  
 EDDY. JN, 6015 Pte, 19th R  
 EDE. H, 1634 L/Cpl, 3rd R  
 EDE. SR, 2352 Pte, 7th R  
 EDMISTON. E, 7229 Pte, 24th R  
 EDMUNDS. JA, 6738 Pte, 22nd R  
 EDMUNDS. JE, 3080 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 EDMUNDS. W, 3085 Pte  
 EDWARD. JM, 4203 Pte, 13th R  
 EDWARDS. A, 6263 Pte, 20th R  
 EDWARDS. AJ, 7478 Pte, 25th R  
 EDWARDS. C, 3082 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 EDWARDS. C, 3296 Pte, 11th R  
 EDWARDS. CP, 3738 Pte, 12th R  
 EDWARDS. E, 3081 Pte  
 EDWARDS. J, 2354 Pte, 7th R  
 EDWARDS. J, 3739 Pte, 12th R  
 EDWARDS. LW, 1344 Pte, 2nd R  
 EDWARDS. ML, 6017 Pte, 19th R  
 EDWARDS. PJ, 5078 Pte, 16th R  
 EDWARDS. R, 6739 Pte, 22nd R  
 EDWARDS. RJ, 3088 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 EDWARDS. RJ, 6393 Pte, 20th R  
 EDWARDS. ST, 4778 Pte, 15th R  
 EDWARDS. W, 5372 Pte, 17th R  
 EDWARDS. WD, 6502 Pte, 21st R  
 EELES. F, 1136 Pte, 1st R  
 EFFEMEY. S, 2853 Pte, 9th R  
 EGAN. JF, 2474 Pte, 7th R  
 EGAN. JL, 4779 Pte, 15th R  
 EGAN. R, 1734 Pte, 4th R  
 EGAN. WA, 5675 Pte, 18th R  
 EICKE. LRT, 4208 Pte, 13th R  
 ELDRIDGE. JW, 7635 Pte, 25th R  
 ELGAR. R, 4202 Pte, 13th R  
 ELLARD. AE, 3740 Pte, 12th R  
 ELLER. JHP, Major, ex 6 Bn  
 ELLINGSEN. LAP, 2574 Pte, 8th R  
 ELLIOT. HR, 3490 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 ELLIOT. SV, 1539 Cpl, 3rd R  
 ELLIOTT. AB, 3741 Pte, 12th R  
 ELLIOTT. G, 3742 Pte, 12th R  
 ELLIOTT. R, 3298 Pte, 11th R  
 ELLIOTT. RT, 5676 Pte, 18th R  
 ELLIOTT. VR, 3300 Pte, 11th R  
 ELLIS. CM, 1541 Pte, 3rd R  
 ELLIS. G, 6501 Pte, 21st R

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ELLIS. TJ, 5677 Pte, 18th R  
ELLISON. C, 4204 Pte, 13th R  
ELLISON. CE, 3301 Pte, 11th R  
ELPHICK. JC, 1181 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
ELSBURY. JR, Lt, 7th R  
ELTON. AW, 5678 Pte, 18th R  
EMERY. HE, 3540 Pte, 11th R  
EMMETT. AM, 3079 Pte  
EMMETT. RM, 6261 Pte, 20th R  
EMNERSON. HJ, 3302 Pte, 11th R  
ENNIS. SJ, 4780 Pte, 15th R  
ENNOR. JC, 3029 Pte, 10th R  
ENNOR. RC, 3303 Pte, 11th R  
ENSTON. JN, 5079 Pte, 16th R  
EPPINGSTALL A, 3304 Pte, 11th R  
ERREY. LGP, 1137 Pte, 1st R  
ERREY. WG, 3743 Pte, 12th R  
ESCOTT. A, 2059 Pte, 5th R  
ESMONDE. PJ, 6741 Pte, 22nd R  
ETHERTON. DC, 4206 Pte, 13th R  
EVANS. A, 3489 Pte  
EVANS. DG, Lt, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
EVANS. E, 3031 Pte, 10th R  
EVANS. GW, 2/Lt, 14th R  
EVANS. H, 3030 Pte, 10th R  
EVANS. J, 3744 Pte, 12th R  
EVANS. JG, 2/Lt, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
EVANS. WG, 3745 Pte, 12th R  
EVERETT. GV, 7477 Pte, 25th R  
EVERSON. AW, 4207 Pte, 13th R  
EWART. GE, 3305 Pte, 11th R  
EYERS. WC, 5080 Pte, 16th R  
EYRE. GC, 3746 Pte, 12th R  
EYRES. SE, 3747 Pte, 12th R  
EYRES. SH, 2475 Pte, 7th R

FAGAN. J, 2113 Pte, 6th R  
FAGAN. J, 7231 Pte, 24th R  
FAIR. FR, 4484 Pte, 14th R  
FAIR. LJ, 5374 Pte, 17th R  
FAIRBAIRN. RM, 3047 Pte, 10th R  
FAIRLESS. ELR, 5498 Pte, 17th R  
FALAHEY. GL, 5082 Pte, 16th R  
FALKNER. J, 1542 Pte, 3rd R  
FALLON. N, 3046 Pte, 10th R  
FALLSHAW. A, 3974 Pte, 12th R  
FARGHER. WJ, 5083 Pte, 16th R  
FARLEY. WV, 1139 Pte, 1st R  
FARR. CB, 3491 Pte  
FARR. WE, 1347 Pte, 2nd R  
FARRANT. G, 3037 Pte, 10th R  
FARRELL. JC, 5375 Pte, 17th R  
FARRELLY. J, 1346 Pte, 2nd R  
FARRER. FH, 3041 Pte, 10th R  
FARRIES. LH, 449 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
FARROW. AJ, 3050 Pte, 10th R  
FARTHING. R, 5376 Pte, 17th R  
FAULKE. AVH, 3748 Pte, 12th R  
FAULKNER. AH, 7233 Pte, 24th R  
FAULKNER. J, 1458 Pte, ex 60 Bn  
FAULKNER. MP, 7482 Pte, 25th R  
FAULKNER. R, 4781 Pte, 15th R

FAUX. G, 6987 Pte, 23rd R  
FAWCETT. CJR, 2237 Pte, 6th R  
FAWCETT. TB, 3094 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
FAWKES. JG, 3098 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
FEATOMBY. C, 4490 Pte, 14th R  
FEENEY. DV, 7100 Pte, 23rd R  
FELL. HE, 1543 Pte, 3rd R  
FELL. HL, 3052 Pte, 10th R  
FENTON. AG, 6505 Pte, 21st R  
FENTON. H, 2/Lt, 20th R  
FENTON. T, 5084 Pte, 16th R  
FERGUSON. AA, 3985 Pte, 12th R  
FERGUSON. AE, 3038 Pte, 10th R  
FERGUSON. AE, 6378 Pte, 20th R  
FERGUSON. AG, 6019 Pte, 19th R  
FERGUSON. DMcB, 5679 Pte, 18th R  
FERGUSON. E, 1140 Pte, 1st R  
FERGUSON. G, 2262 Pte, 6th R  
FERGUSON. J, 6020 Pte, 19th R  
FERGUSON. S, 6132 Pte, 19th R  
FERGUSON. WG, 4488 Pte, 14th R  
FERN. A, 4481 Pte, 14th R  
FERNANCE. A, 2359 Pte, 7th R/ex 14 Bn  
FERRI. B, 3097 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
FIELD. C, 6417 Pte, 20th R  
FIELD. HW, 3044 Pte, 10th R  
FIELD. HW, 3302 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
FIELDER. A, 3043 Pte, 10th R  
FIELDING. FGL, 5680 Pte, 18th R  
FIELDING. JW, 2851 Pte, 9th R  
FIELDS. AE, 4486 Pte, 14th R  
FINCH. A, 3749 Pte, 12th R  
FINCHER. F, 3307 Pte, 11th R  
FINCHER. HF, 3750 Pte, 12th R  
FINLAY. G, 7234 Pte, 24th R  
FINLAY. JA, 3751 Pte, 12th R  
FINLAYSON. TC, 6264 Pte, 20th R  
FINN. EP, 6509 Pte, 21st R  
FINNIE. CP, 2924 Pte, 9th R  
FINNIGAN. J, 1544 Pte, 3rd R  
FIRMAN. AA, 3042 Pte, 10th R  
FIRMIN. CF, 1141 Pte, 1st R  
FIRMIN. GW, 1142 Pte, 1st R  
FIRTH. AR, 3752 Pte, 12th R  
FIRTH. JT, 3308 Pte, 11th R  
FISCHER. GE, 4210 Pte, 13th R  
FISH. CV, 3753 Pte, 12th R  
FISHER. C, 6394 Pte, 20th R  
FISHER. DW, 1349 Pte, 2nd R  
FISHER. HDC, 7483 Pte, 25th R  
FISHER. J, 3754 Pte, 12th R  
FISHER. S, 6983 Pte, 23rd R  
FITTOCK. GT, 4940 Pte, 15th R  
FITZGERALD. B, 2816 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
FITZGERALD. F, 5085 Pte, 16th R  
FITZGERALD. FN, 4211 Pte, 13th R  
FITZGERALD. TV, Pte  
FITZGIBBON. C, 6131 Pte, 19th R  
FITZPATRICK. H, 3755 Pte, 12th R  
FITZPATRICK. MG, 6982 Pte, 23rd R  
FITZSIMMONS. JW, 1006 Dvr, ex 13 LHR  
FLACK. AW, 6508 Pte, 21st R

FLAHERTY. WN, 3048 Pte, 10th/25th R  
 FLAVELL. GE, 4483 Pte, 14th R  
 FLEMING. SR, 3053 Pte, 10th R  
 FLEMING. TMcG, 2856 Pte, 9th R  
 FLEMMING. AT, 4485 Pte, 14th R  
 FLEMMING. JM, 2362 Pte, 7th R  
 FLETCHER. ED, 4911A Pte, 15th R  
 FLETCHER. G, 1841 Pte, 4th R  
 FLETCHER. G, 5086 Pte, 16th R  
 FLETCHER. GF, 5087 Pte, 16th R  
 FLETCHER. H, 2355 Pte, 7th R ex 1 Mob Vet Sect  
 FLETCHER. HV, 2579 Pte, 8th R  
 FLETCHER. J, 7481 Pte, 25th R  
 FLETCHER. LG, 3310 Pte, 11th R  
 FLETCHER. P, 3756 Pte, 12th R  
 FLEXMORE. FC, 1736 Pte, 4th R  
 FLOATE. AE, 4493 Pte, 14th R  
 FLOATE. GT, 2232 Pte, 6th R  
 FLOATE. HJ, 5088 Pte, 16th R  
 FLOCKHART. J, 6120 Pte, 19th R  
 FLOOD. H, 2273 Pte, 6th R  
 FLOOD. TP, 3757 Pte, 12th R  
 FLOOD. W, 2213 Pte, 6th R  
 FLORANT. CJ, 2173 Pte, ex 4 LHR  
 FLOWERS. A, 2360 Pte, 7th R  
 FLYNN. PP, 6506 Pte, 21st R  
 FODEN. JC, Lt  
 FOGARTY. GC, 3541 Pte, 11th R  
 FOGARTY. JP, 2184 Pte, 6th R  
 FOGARTY. WP, 2044 Pte, 5th R  
 FOLEY. PJ, 3758 Pte, 12th R  
 FOLEY. PM, 6021 Pte, 19th R  
 FOOTE. FE, 4943 Pte, 15th R  
 FOOTE. HG, 4489 Pte, 14th R  
 FOOTE. I, 4487 Pte, 14th R  
 FOOTT. C, 6948 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 FOOTT. HS, 6263 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 FORBES. LWG, 2/Lt  
 FORD. AV, 7232 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 FORD. D, 3759 Pte, 12th R  
 FORD. F, 4491 Pte, 14th R  
 FORD. H, 7076 Pte, 23rd R  
 FORD. JL, 4479 Pte, 14th R  
 FORD. JN, 3311 Pte, 11th R  
 FORD. TE, 3035 Pte, 10th R  
 FORDHAM. H, 7484 Pte, 25th R  
 FORDON. JH, 1462 Pte, 2nd R  
 FORDWAY. A, 2356 Pte, 7th R  
 FORREST. R, 4480 Pte, 14th R  
 FORSETER. R, 3312 Pte, 11th R  
 FORSYTH. EL, 7131 Pte, 23rd R  
 FORSYTH. JW, 3760 Pte, 12th R  
 FORSYTHE. G, 3036 Pte, 10th R  
 FORT. DG, 6022 Pte, 19th R  
 FORT. F, 6023 Pte, 19th R  
 FOSSETT. CP, 6985 Pte, 23rd R  
 FOSTER. AA, 466 Pte, ex 1 Div Arty  
 FOSTER. G, 2859 Pte, 9th R  
 FOSTER. M, 1738 Pte, 4th R  
 FOSTER. SA, 3761 Pte, 12th R  
 FOSTER. WE, 2580 Pte, 8th R  
 FOUNTAIN. WH, 4212 Pte, 13th R

FOWLER. FP, 2860 Pte, 9th R  
 FOWLER. H, 3050 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 FOWLES. GA, 3762 Pte, 12th R  
 FOX. CR, 1659 Pte, 3rd R  
 FRAMP'ON. G, 6025 Pte, 19th R  
 FRANCE. R, 3989 Pte  
 FRANCIS. R, 3989 Pte, 12th R  
 FRANCIS. WF, 3763 Pte, 12th R  
 FRANCIS. WG, 6507 Pte, 21st R  
 FRANKLAND. SG, 2152 Pte, 6th R  
 FRANKLIN. GEJ, 6026 Pte, 19th R  
 FRASER. AL, 1940 Pte, 5th R  
 FRASER. D, 2222 Pte, 6th R  
 FRASER. HMcD, 2102 Pte, 6th R  
 FRASER. J, 3764 Pte, 12th R  
 FRASER. RJ, 1653 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 FRASER. W, 1326 Pte, ex 20 Coy AASC  
 FRASER. W, 1348 Pte, 2nd R  
 FRASER. WJ, 2357 Pte, 7th R  
 FRAYNE. RN, 3049 Pte, 10th R  
 FRAZER. FG, 1941 Pte, 5th R  
 FRECKELTON. AP, 3045 Pte, 10th R  
 FREE. AG, 3765 Pte, 12th R  
 FREEMAN. DF, 4209 Pte, 13th R  
 FREEMAN. HC, 715 Pte, ex 1 Anzac Cyc Bn  
 FREEMAN. T, 5379 Pte, 17th R  
 FREEMAN. W, 3766 Pte, 12th R  
 FREEMAN. WE, 2577 Pte, 8th R  
 FREESTONE. WC, 3051 Pte, 10th R  
 FRENCH. CC, 4653 Pte, 14th R  
 FRENCH. LE, 4654 Pte, 14th R  
 FREW. B, 3033 Pte, 10th R  
 FRIBERG. VC, 3095 Pte  
 FRICKER. TG, 3034 Pte, 10th R  
 FRISCH. HW, 3054 Pte, 10th R  
 FRITH. WJ, 4785 Pte, 15th R  
 FROST. JR, 3060 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 FRY. HW, 3767 Pte, 12th R  
 FULL. SJ, 3574 Pte, 11th R  
 FULLWOOD. WA, 1350 Pte, 2nd R  
 FULTON. AR, 2/Lt, ex 24 Bn  
 FURNESS. JM, 2069 Pte, 5th R  
 FURNISS. AC, 5090 Pte, 16th R  
 FURY. J, 2581 Pte, 8th R

GABELL. PD, 3768 Pte, 12th R  
 GABORIT. JL, 1743 Pte, 4th R  
 GABRIEL. VJ, 2897 Pte, ex 60 Bn  
 GABRIELSON. JE, 2861 Pte, 9th R  
 GALLAGHER. A, 6428 Pte, 20th R  
 GALLAGHER. AJ, 3769 Pte, 12th R  
 GALLAGHER. HR, 3313 Pte, 11th R  
 GALLAGHER. M, 6265 Pte, 20th R  
 GALLAHAR. A, 4219 Pte, 13th R  
 GALVIN. FSA, 6747 Pte, 22nd R  
 GALVIN. MH, 5380 Pte, 17th R  
 GAMBLE. J, 4223 Pte, 13th R  
 GAMMON. S, 3068 Pte, 10th R  
 GANNON. J, 3069 Pte, 10th R  
 GARDENER. A, 3067 Pte, 10th R  
 GARDINER. H, 3315 Pte, 11th R  
 GARDINER. TW, 3770 Pte, 12th R

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GARDNER. AM, 5091 Pte, 16th R  
GARDNER. J, 1943 Pte, 5th R  
GARDNER. WA, 6817 Pte, 22nd R  
GARLAND. C, 2363 Pte, 7th R  
GARLICK. C, 2231 Pte, 6th R  
GARLICK. CW, 5681 Pte, 18th R  
GARRAHY. A, 6816 Pte, 22nd R  
GARTH. RB, 3101 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
GARTON. W, 2177 Pte, 6th R  
GARTSHORE. J, 1742 Pte, 4th R  
GARTWAITE. LB, 7371 Pte, 24th R  
GASCOYNE. GFJ, 1942 Pte, 5th R  
GASKIN. CC, 6033 Pte, 19th R  
GASON. W, 4506 Pte, 14th R  
GASTON. TW, 3771 Pte, 12th R  
GATES. A, 4787 Pte, 15th R  
GAVIN. FJ, 3055 Pte, 10th R  
GAY. EW, 4213 Pte, 13th R  
GAY. H, 7489 Pte, 25th R  
GAYFER. OM, 5381 Pte, 17th R  
GEDDES. G, 3308 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
GEE. AB, 115 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
GEE. J, 2195 Pte, 6th R  
GEGGIE. WH, 4931 Pte, 15th R  
GEHAN. HJ, 2364 Pte, 7th R  
GEHAN. WC, 2365 Pte, 7th R  
GELLERT. J, 3772 Pte, 12th R  
GELLIE. GA, 6269 Pte, 20th R  
GENFORD. B, 1325 Pte, 6th R/ex 15th Bn  
GENT. WR, 1351 Pte, 2nd R  
GEORGE. C, 5682 Pte, 18th R  
GEORGE. N, 117 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
GIBBENS. AW, 5092 Pte, 16th R  
GIBBINS. RJ, 3078 Pte, 10th R  
GIBBON. C, 1855 Pte, 4th R  
GIBBONS. HAT, 4215 Pte, 13th R  
GIBBS. NEI, 5093 Pte, 16th R  
GIBLETT. FT, 5683 Pte, 18th R  
GIBSON. AE, 2133 Pte, 6th R  
GIBSON. AJ, 2111 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
GIBSON. G (Forsyth GV) 7373 Pte, 24th R  
GIBSON. SW, 1145/1176 Pte, 1st R  
GIBSON. VR, 1144 Pte, 1st R  
GIDDENS. W, 3080 Pte, 10th R  
GIDEON. JD, 3076 Pte, 10th R  
GILBEE. FJ, 3542 Pte, 11th R  
GILBERT. JR, 3083 Pte, 10th R  
GILBERT. R, 3082 Pte, 10th R  
GILBERT. W, 4505 Pte, 14th R  
GILCHRIST. AV, 3317 Pte, 11th R  
GILCHRIST. AJ, 55149 Pte  
GILDING. J, 1299 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
GILFEATHER. FJ, 4786 Pte, 15th R  
GILL. W, 6748 Pte, 22nd R  
GILLAM. W, 2863 Pte, 9th R  
GILLARD. P, 3066 Pte, 10th R  
GILLHOOLEY. JH, 6270 Pte, 20th R  
GILLIES. H, 6513 Pte, 21st R  
GILLIES. H, 6988 Pte, 23rd R  
GILLIES. W, 3071 Pte, 10th R  
GILLIGAN. P, 6027 Pte, 19th R  
GILMOUR. EL, 3105 Pte, ex 24 Bn

GIRDWOOD. W, 3317 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
GITSHAM. CF, 6028 Pte, 19th R  
GITTENS. HL, 4217 Pte, 13th R  
GIVEN. AM, 2929 Pte, 9th R  
GIVEN. HB, 3319 Pte, 11th R  
GLADING. HE, 3975 Pte, 12th R/ex 19 Bn  
GLADMAN. CF, 3111 T/Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
GLADMAN. VA, 5684 Pte, 18th R  
GLADSTONE. WA, 5383 Pte, 17th R  
GLASGOW. J, 7336 Pte, 24th R  
GLASS. AWL, 1548 Pte, 3rd R  
GLASSETT. M, 5384 Pte, 17th R  
GLASSFORD. WG, 4508 Pte, 14th R  
GLASSON. SP, 7492 Pte, 25th R  
GLAUM. A, 3058 Pte, 10th R  
GLEDHILL. D, 5385 Pte, 17th R  
GLEDHILL. H, 3498 L/Cpl  
GLEESON. DJG, 2586 Pte, 8th R  
GLEESON. JJ, 6133 Pte, 19th R  
GLEISNER. E, 6029 Pte, 19th R  
GLENN. JM, 3115 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
GLENNON. P, 1547 Pte, 3rd R  
GLEW. E, 1451 Pte, 2nd R  
GLEW. WA, 1944 Pte, 5th R  
GLOVER. F, 3001 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
GLOVER. GE, 3774 Pte, 12th R  
GLOVER. H, 3077 Pte, 10th R  
GLOVER. S, 2584 Pte, 8th R  
GLUTH. LL, 7500 Sgt, 25th R, ex 5 Bn  
GLYNN. F, 2284 Pte, 6th R  
GOBBETT. LE, 2193 Pte, 6th R  
GODDARD. A, 2511 Pte, 7th R  
GODDARD. G, 3303 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
GODKIN. AJ, 3775 Pte, 12th R  
GOEGHEGAN. WK, 3316 Pte, 11th R  
GOLDIE. OF, 3059 Pte, 10th R  
GOLDSHAW. JE, 3321 Pte, 11th R  
GOLDSMITH. RGH, 3063 Pte, 10th R  
GOLDSTEIN. A, 3118 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
GOMEZ. J, 2826 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
GOODALL. J, 1674/1461 Pte, 3rd R  
GOODALL. RH, 6992 Pte, 23rd R  
GOODALL. T, 7239 Pte, 24th R  
GOODALL. TH, 3112 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
GOODALL. W, 3119 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
GOODE. A, 1746 Pte, 4th R  
GOODGAME. A, 6030 Pte, 19th R  
GOODGAME. GH, 6266 Pte, 20th R  
GOODGER. CT, 3776 Pte, 12th R  
GOODINGHAM. CH, 3777 Pte, 12th R  
GOODINGS. HAG, 4504 Pte, 14th R  
GOODLAND. FW, 3323 Pte, 11th R  
GOODLAND. G, 3116 Pte  
GOODLETT. HL, 1546 Pte, 3rd R  
GOODLIFFE. NO, 7485 Pte, 25th R  
GOODSELL. ACV, 6516 Pte, 21st R  
GOODSON. HF, 6397 Pte, 20th R  
GOODSON. HHC, 6396 Pte, 20th R  
GOODWIN. A, 3057 Pte, 10th R  
GOODWIN. EE, 7633 Pte, 25th R  
GOODWIN. GE, 3778 Pte, 12th R  
GOODWIN. J, 1460 Pte, 2nd R



GOODWIN. MA, 3496 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 GOODWIN. NE, 2864 Pte, 9th R  
 GOODWIN. NM, 7337 Pte, 24th R  
 GOOK. JFG, 2947 Pte, 9th R  
 GOOK. TW, 3324 Pte, 11th R  
 GOOLD. JH, 3325 Pte, 11th R  
 GORDON. AMcG, 4218 Pte, 13th R  
 GORDON. GE, 1352 Pte, 2nd R  
 GORDON. H, 3779 Pte, 12th R  
 GORDON. HM, 6750 Pte, 22nd R  
 GORDON. JS, 399 Pte, 20th R  
 GORDON. R, 6751 Pte, 22nd R  
 GORDON V, 4502 Pte, 14th R  
 GORDON. V, 4221 Pte, 13th R  
 GORMAN. FG, 7162 Pte, 23rd R  
 GORMAN. WA, 4214 Pte, 13th R  
 GORRIE. LM, 4500 Pte, 14th R  
 GOSBELL. WF, 3681 Pte  
 GOUDEY. A, 6031 Pte, 19th R  
 GOUDIE. PG, 3781 Pte, 12th R  
 GOUGE. RE, 5386 Pte, 17th R  
 GOULD. A, 2865 Pte, 9th R  
 GOULD. FJ, 5387 Pte, 17th R  
 GOULDEN. AW, 7356 Pte, 24th R  
 GOULDING. CV, 6752 Pte, 22nd R  
 GOURLAY. JT, 3326 Pte, 11th R  
 GOWANS. J, 7494 Pte, 25th R  
 GOWLAND. JE, 2313 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 GRACE. WJA, 4788 Pte, 15th R  
 GRACIE. AH, 6809 Pte, 22nd R  
 GRAHAM. DH, 3081 Pte, 10th R  
 GRAHAM. DMcC, Lt, 20th R  
 GRAHAM. H, 1353 Pte, 2nd R  
 GRAHAM. J, 2919 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 GRAHAM. J, 3072 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 GRAHAM. RL, 3056 Pte, 10th R  
 GRAMS. GC, 6990 Pte, 23rd R  
 GRANGE. AH, 7488 Pte, 25th R  
 GRANGER. WB, Lt, 3rd R  
 GRANGER. WJ, 4507 Pte, 14th R  
 GRANLAND. AG, 4503 Pte, 14th R  
 GRANT. A, 3782 Pte, 12th R  
 GRANT. AG, 3113 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 GRANT. EG, 3354 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 GRANT. HF, 7077 Pte, 23rd R  
 GRANT. J, 3079 Pte, 10th R  
 GRANT. JO, 6395 Pte, 20th R  
 GRANT. M, 230 Pte, ex 3 Pnr Bn  
 GRANT. N, 6511 Pte, 21st R  
 GRANT. RW, 5098 Pte, 16th R  
 GRANT. WA, 3075 Pte, 10th R  
 GRANT. WL, 6519 Pte, 21st R  
 GRAPES. JW, 2/Lt, 22nd R  
 GRATIDGE. S, 3061 Pte, 10th R  
 GRATTON. GL, 6753 Pte, 22nd R  
 GRAVES. F, 1143 Pte, 1st R  
 GRAVES. GF, 7487 Pte, 25th R  
 GRAVETT. W, 2194 Pte, 6th R  
 GRAVOLIN. C, 6819 Pte, 22nd R  
 GRAVOLIN. SA, 6754 Pte, 22nd R  
 GRAY. AE, 4495 Pte, 14th R  
 GRAY. AH, 5094 Pte, 16th R

GRAY. AL, 5685 Pte, 18th R  
 GRAY. B, 6755 Pte, 22nd R  
 GRAY. FL, 2/Lt, ex 24 Bn  
 GRAY. HJ, 7150 Pte, 23rd R  
 GRAY. HT, 2147 Pte, 6th R  
 GRAY. HW, 4789 Pte, 15th R  
 GRAY. JE, 7493 Pte, 25th R  
 GRAY. VC, 3784 Pte, 12th R  
 GRAY. WA, 6515 Pte, 21st R  
 GREASLEY. J, 3064 Pte, 10th R  
 GREEN. CC, 5388 Pte, 17th R  
 GREEN. F, 1737 Pte, 4th R  
 GREEN. GL, 1146 Pte, 1st R  
 GREEN. H, 3117 Pte  
 GREEN. H, 6756 Pte, 22nd R  
 GREEN. T, 1856 Pte, 4th R  
 GREEN. WH, 6514 Pte, 21st R  
 GREENFIELD. R, 6876 Pte, 22nd R  
 GREENHILL. J, 6271 Pte, 20th R  
 GREENWELL. WJ, 895 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 GREENWOOD. A, 1945 Pte, 5th R  
 GREENWOOD. F, 2293 Pte, 6th R  
 GREENWOOD. R, 2743 Pte, 8th R  
 GREENWOOD. RR, 4498 Pte, 14th R  
 GREENWOOD. WC, 2142 Pte, 6th R  
 GREENWOOD. WH, 4790 Pte, 15th R  
 GREER. DM, 7495 Pte, 25th R  
 GREGG. GR, Lt, 3rd R  
 GREGOR. DA, 6757 Pte, 22nd R  
 GREGORY. FS, 5095 Pte, 16th R  
 GREGORY. H, 5096 Pte, 16th R  
 GREGORY. JM, 3072 Pte, 10th R  
 GREIVE. EJ, 2/Lt, 15th R  
 GRENNESS. TC, 3543 Pte, 11th R  
 GRENVILLE. AH, 6989 Pte, 23rd R  
 GREVILLE. CP, 4644 Pte, 14th R  
 GREY. S, 1289 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 GREY. WS, 4222 Pte, 13th R  
 GRIEVE. A, 4791 Pte, 15th R  
 GRIEVE. JJC, 3328 Pte, 11th R  
 GRIFFEN. T, 4932 Pte, 15th R  
 GRIFFIN. G, 3786 Pte, 12th R  
 GRIFFIN. PH, 4499 Pte, 14th R  
 GRIFFIN. W, 4494 Pte, 14th R  
 GRIFFITHS. AE, 1745 Pte, 4th R  
 GRIFFITHS. AP, 3787 Pte, 12th R  
 GRIFFITHS. GE, 6758 Pte, 22nd R  
 GRIFFITHS. GG, 7078 Pte, 23rd R  
 GRIGGS. E, 6822 Pte, 22nd R  
 GRIGOR. RT, 4216 Pte, 13th R  
 GRIGSBY. LJ, 6512 Pte, 21st R  
 GRINHAM. MR, 2588 Pte, 8th R  
 GRIST. JR, 5097 Pte, 16th R  
 GROENING. NA, 4344 Pte, 13th R  
 GROSS. CH, 6810 Pte, 22nd R  
 GROTH. CS, 6273 Pte, 20th R  
 GROUND. HO, Lt, 6th R  
 GROVE. GR, 3493 Pte.  
 GROVES. AG, 4792 Pte, 15th R  
 GRUMONT. CA, 3062 Pte, 10th R  
 GRUN. G, 3060 Pte, 10th R  
 GRUNDY. A, 1770 Pte, 4th R

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

GRUNDY. FJ, 1552 Pte, 3rd R  
GRUNSMITH. EA, 3074 Pte, 10th R  
GUBBINS. W, 1741 Pte, 4th R  
GUEST. AW, 4793 Pte, 15th R  
GUEST. T, 6510 Pte, 21st R  
GUILDFORD. H, 1744 Pte, 4th R  
GUIMELLI. AO, 4794 Pte, 15th R  
GULL. JS, 6267 Pte, 20th R  
GULLICK. V, 6517 Pte, 21st R  
GULLY. J, 1147 Pte, 1st R  
GUNDRY. HJ, 6518 Pte, 21st R  
GUNN. DE, 4220 Pte, 13th R  
GUNN. RJ, 2866 Pte, 9th R  
GUNN. TT, 5099 Pte, 16th R  
GUTCH. G, 3065 Pte, 10th R  
GUTHRIE. J, 461 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
GUTHRIE. M, 3497 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
GUTTERSON. A, 2867 Pte, 9th R  
GUY. CJ, 6272 Pte, 20th R  
GUY. WJ, 3788 Pte, 12th R  
GUYETT. NF, 7240 Pte, 24th R  
GYE. P, 1639 Pte, 3rd R

HADDEN. LH, 6526 Pte, 21st R  
HADDON. C, 3789 Pte, 12th R  
HAIGH. WH, 3340 Pte, 11th R  
HAINE. GW, 7507 Pte, 25th R  
HAINES. JR, 2115/1794 Pte, 6th R  
HAINING. G, 1750 Pte, 4th R  
HAINSWORTH. AS, 5389 Pte, 17th R  
HAIR. HA, 3332 Pte, 11th R  
HALES. HLG, 7079 Pte, 23rd R  
HALEY. J, 5101 Pte, 16th R  
HALEY. WH, 6281 Pte, 20th R  
HALFORD. WE, 2599 Pte, 8th R  
HALL. A, 1566 Pte, 3rd R  
HALL. AC, 1952 Pte, 5th R  
HALL. AJ, 1615 Pte, 3rd R  
HALL. HM, 3790 Pte, 12th R  
HALL. J, 6530 Pte, 21st R  
HALL. JRC, 6760 Pte, 22nd R  
HALL. LJ, 4240 Pte, 13th R  
HALLAM. STH, 2596 Pte, 8th R  
HALLETT. A, 1753 Pte, 4th R  
HALLOWELL. AW, 3791 Pte, 12th R  
HALSE. HE, 2605 Pte, 8th R  
HALT. KC, 4513 Pte, 14th R  
HAM. RL, 125 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
HAMEL. JE, 5686 Pte, 18th R  
HAMILL. J, 5687 Pte, 18th R  
HAMILTON. A, 2221/1859 Pte, 6th R  
HAMILTON. J, 1640 Pte, 3rd R  
HAMILTON. JG, 4227 Pte, 13th R  
HAMILTON. OR, 297 L/Cpl, ex 7 Bn  
HAMILTON. WN, 1361 Pte, 2nd R  
HAMMILL. AB, 1557 Pte, 3rd R  
HAMMOND. AJ, 7513 Pte, 25th R  
HAMMOND. H, 4795 Pte, 15th R  
HAMMOND. JG, 1951 Pte, 5th R  
HAMMOND. VF, 6996 Pte, 23rd R  
HAMPTON. AW, 3792 Pte, 12th R  
HAMPTON. CAPJ, 3999 Pte, 12th R

HAMS. AS, 4230 Pte, 13th R  
HANAN. RH, 7101 Pte, 23rd R, ex 14 Bn  
HANCOCK. WAE, 3334 Pte, 11th R  
HANCOX. J, 3124 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
HAND. HG, 6036 Pte, 19th R  
HANFY. J, 347 Pte, 18th R  
HANLEY. JD, 7241 Pte, 24th R  
HANLON. HMcD, 1662 Pte  
HANNAN. EC, 6532 Pte, 21st R  
HANSEN. C, 5102 Pte, 16th R  
HANSEN. EH, 3793 Pte, 12th R  
HANSEN. F, 4234 Pte, 13th R  
HANSEN. P, 1151 Pte, 1st R  
HANSON. C, 2206 Pte, 6th R  
HANSON. V, 2205 Pte, 6th R  
HANSON. WL, 3335 Pte, 11th R  
HANTON. F, 3336 Pte, 11th R  
HARBOUR. HJ, 3337 Pte, 11th R  
HARCOURT. JR, 7001 Pte, 23rd R  
HARDIE. (Robson) D, 1562 Pte, 3rd R  
HARDIE. GJ, 901 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
HARDIE. J, 7506 Pte, 25th R  
HARDIMENT. CH, 1555 Pte, 3rd R  
HARDING. RH, 902 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
HARDINGHAM. C, 4930 Pte, 15th R  
HARDY. A, 3084 Pte, 10th R  
HARDY. E, 4096 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
HARDY. J, 2482 Pte, 7th/21st R  
HARDY. LG, 720 Pte  
HARDY. PJ, 3502 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
HARDY. PS, 1045 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
HARGREAVES. HP, 2593 Pte, 8th R  
HARGREAVES. J, 1957 Pte, 5th R  
HARKNESS. D, 3338 Pte, 11th R  
HARPER. FJ, 6533 Pte, 21st R  
HARPER. WT, 7358 Pte, 24th R  
HARRINGTON. TC, 1553 Pte, 3rd R  
HARRIS. A, 5392 Pte, 17th R  
HARRIS. C, 4228 Pte, 13th R  
HARRIS. HO, 5390 Pte, 17th R  
HARRIS. HO, 6212 Pte, 20th R  
HARRIS. JP, 3990 Pte, 12th R  
HARRIS. JW, 904 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
HARRIS. NC, 2197 Pte, 6th R  
HARRIS. RH, 2476 Pte, 7th R  
HARRIS. S, 5391 Pte, 17th R  
HARRIS. S, 1193 Pte  
HARRIS. SA, 1150 Pte, 1st R  
HARRISON. C, 7630 Pte, 25th R  
HARRISON. J, 5100 Pte, 16th R  
HARRISON. JJ, 1858 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
HARRISON. JL, 4522 Pte, 14th R  
HARRISON. VF, 6276 Pte, 20th R  
HARRISON. VL, 2594 Pte, 8th R  
HARROD. HCR, 3544 Pte, 11th R  
HARROWER. J, 7524 Pte, 25th R  
HARROWFIELD. N, 1740 Pte, 4th R  
HARROWFIELD. R, 4954 Pte, 15th R  
HARRY. LJ, 3339 Pte, 11th R  
HART. TM, 4518 Pte, 14th R  
HART. WF, 4517 Pte, 14th R  
HARTIGAN. J, 1554 Pte, 3rd R

HARTLEY. J, 3087 Pte, 10th R  
 HARTLEY. RV, 5103 Pte, 16th R  
 HARTWICK. JF, 6534 Pte, 21st R  
 HARTWICK. W, 6144 Pte, 19th R  
 HARVEY. C, 2869 Pte, 9th R  
 HARVEY. E, 3410 Pte, ex 60 Bn  
 HARVEY. W, 3088 Pte, 10th R  
 HARVIE. JTMck, 3794 Pte, 12th R  
 HARWOOD. SP, 4224 Pte, 13th R  
 HASTINGS. WA, 2598 Pte, 8th R  
 HATCH. WR, 1362 Pte, 2nd R  
 HATTAM. E, 2372 Pte, 7th R  
 HAUGHTON. PA, 3130 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 HAUTOT. JG, 3795 Pte, 12th R  
 HAW. KJ, 3077 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 HAWES. GW, 3354 Pte, 11th R  
 HAWKEN. AV, 2870 Pte, 9th R  
 HAWKER. A, 2717 Pte, 8th R  
 HAWKER. H, 2054 Pte, 5th R  
 HAWKER. O, 6763 Pte, 22nd R  
 HAWKEY. WJ, 3796 Pte, 12th R  
 HAWKINS. AW, 2595 Pte, 8th R  
 HAWKINS. JA, 4796 Pte, 15th R  
 HAXBY. HR, 2371 Pte, 7th R  
 HAYCROFT. P, 7243 Pte, 24th R  
 HAYDEN D, 5188 Pte, ex 45 Bty, AFA  
 HAYES. J, 1723 Pte, 4th R  
 HAYES. TA, 3095 Pte, 10th R  
 HAYES. W, 289 Pte  
 HAYES. WH, 4797 Pte, 15th R  
 HAYLE. FT, 3797 Pte, 12th R  
 HAYNES. RW, 6764 Pte, 22nd R  
 HAYRES. EM, 2246 Pte, 6th R  
 HAYSOM. EW, 3128 Pte  
 HAYWARD. EJ, 2604 Pte, 8th R  
 HAYWARD. FC, 6528 Pte, 21st R  
 HAYWARD. WC, 6529 Pte, 21st R  
 HAYWOOD. JT, 5105 Pte, 16th R  
 HAZELWOOD. WF, 7161 Pte, 23rd R  
 HAZLEWOOD. WF, 1558 Pte, 3rd R  
 HEALEY. F, 6402 Pte, 20th R  
 HEALEY. TJ, 7522 Pte, 25th R  
 HEANEY. AR, 4520 Pte, 14th R  
 HEARD. FH, 5109 Pte, 16th R  
 HEARN. LJ, 6275 Pte, 20th R  
 HEARN. RE, 2368 Pte, 7th R  
 HEARN. WH, 2064 Pte, 5th R  
 HEATH. JH, 5108 Pte, 16th R  
 HEATHCOTE. B, 6765 Pte, 22nd R  
 HEATHCOTE. C, 6766 Pte, 22nd R  
 HEAVEN. CJF, 2597 Pte, 8th R  
 HEBBARD. FF, 7245 Pte, 24th R  
 HEBDITCH. F, 2480 Pte, 7th R  
 HECKER. WJ, 7606 Pte, ex 5 Bn  
 HEDE. FJ, 7246 Pte, 24th R  
 HEDGE. R, 3096 Pte, 10th R  
 HEDLEY. JW, 4514 Pte, 14th R  
 HEENAN. AF, 7357 Pte, 24th R, ex 23 Bn  
 HEENEY. HE, 7523 Pte, 25th R  
 HEGGART. T, 1246 Pte, ex 2 LHR  
 HEHIR. D, 6999 Pte, 23rd R  
 HELLYER. EW, 7338 Pte, 24th R

HELLYER. HE, 5107 Pte, 16th R  
 HELSDON. AE, 6525 Pte, 21st R  
 HEMPEL. WA, 2481 Pte, 7th R  
 HENDERSON. A, 6400 Pte, 20th R  
 HENDERSON. AL, 3126 Sgt, ex 24 Bn  
 HENDERSON. CFA, 3089 Pte, 10th R  
 HENDERSON. CT, 6041 Pte, 19th R  
 HENDERSON. EA, 3798 Pte, 12th R  
 HENDERSON. EA, 5106 Pte, 16th R  
 HENDERSON. G, 3799 Pte, 12th R  
 HENDERSON. JN, 4236 Pte, 13th R  
 HENDERSON. JR, 4226 Pte, 13th R  
 HENDERSON. LD, 2603 Pte, 8th R  
 HENDERSON. N, 1551 Pte, 3rd R  
 HENDERSON. TS, 3341 Pte, 11th R  
 HENDY. AA, 3342 Pte, 11th R  
 HENDY. EJ, 7503 Pte, 25th R  
 HENNESSY. EF, 3343 Pte, 11th R  
 HENNESSY. ET, 7505 Pte, 25th R  
 HENNESSY. T, 1357 Pte, 2nd R  
 HENNING. GE, 3085 Pte, 10th R  
 HENRY. RA, 2105 Pte, 6th R  
 HERBERT. PJ, 2215 Pte, 6th R  
 HERMAN. J, 3800 Pte, 12th R  
 HERON. A, 1751 Pte, 4th R  
 HERON. EJ, 7632 Pte, 25th R  
 HERON. G, 2376 Pte, 7th R  
 HERRICKS. P, 6038 Pte, 19th R  
 HERRING. GH, 6824 Pte, 22nd R  
 HERRING. LH, 3133 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 HESS. GHL, 4231 Pte, 13th R  
 HEUSTON. AJ, 4935 Pte, 15th R ex 9 Bn  
 HEVEY. J, 2477 Pte, 7th R  
 HEWESTON. WW, 3801 Pte, 12th R  
 HEWITT. FS, 1755 Pte, 4th R  
 HEWITT. H, 1953 Pte, 5th R  
 HEWITT. TH, 6767 Pte, 22nd R  
 HEWSON. C, 3345 Pte, 11th R  
 HEYDON. GAM, Capt, AAMC ex 19 Bn  
 HIBBENS. JH, 4521 Pte, 14th R  
 HIBBERD. RJ, 3346 Pte, 11th R  
 HICKEY. J, 6399 Pte, 20th R  
 HICKS. A, 4798 Pte, 15th R  
 HICKS. FA, 1749 Pte, 4th R  
 HICKS. GG, 2449 Pte, 7th R  
 HICKS. HR, 2178 Pte, 6th R  
 HIGGINBOTHAM. C, 3802 Pte, 12th R  
 HIGGINS. AJ, 1359 Pte, 2nd R  
 HIGGINS. TJ, 7145 Pte, 23rd R, ex 5 Bn  
 HIGGS. CJ, 6768 Pte, 22nd R  
 HILDER. WA, 2600 Pte, 8th R  
 HILL. A, 4225 Pte, 13th R  
 HILL. A, 7339 Pte, 24th R  
 HILL. AH, 5394 Pte, 17th R  
 HILL. CJ, 6769 Pte, 22nd R  
 HILL. F, 6398 Pte, 20th R  
 HILL. GG, 1950 Pte, 5th R  
 HILL. H, 4238 Pte, 13th R  
 HILL. H, 5689 Pte, 18th R  
 HILL. RW, 2479 Pte, 7th R  
 HILL. WE, 6770 Pte, 22nd R  
 HILL. WT, 2878 Pte, 9th R

HILL. W, 3127 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
HILLIER. A, 4512 Pte, 14th R  
HILLIER. GH, 5110 Pte, 16th R  
HILLIER. LL, 6847 Pte, 22nd Bn  
HINCE. WW, 4345 Pte, 13th R  
HIND. FG, 3348 Pte, 11th R  
HINDS. WS, 622 Pte, ex 47 Bty, AFA  
HIRTH. JF, 3677 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
HITCHENS. WC, 7518 Pte, 25th R  
HOARE. FH, 2726 Pte, 8th R  
HOARE. PW, 3141 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
HOARE. TW, 2230 Pte, 6th R  
HOBBS. L, 3503 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
HOBBERG. TG, 2871 Pte, 9th R  
HOCKING. FC, 6401 Pte, 20th R  
HOCKING. R, 1154 Pte, 1st R  
HODGE. WJ, 3803 Pte, 12th R  
HODGES. AF, 6998 Pte, 23rd R  
HODGES. JH, 3804 Pte, 12th R  
HODGES. WJT, 2315 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
HODGETTS. RC, 3805 Pte, 12th R  
HODGKINS. JY, 3806 Pte, 12th R  
HODGSON. A, 3349 Pte, 11th R  
HODGSON. GHL, 1360 Pte, 2nd R  
HOGAN. AJ, 2370 Pte, 7th R  
HOGAN. J, 6523 Pte, 21st R  
HOGAN. WP, 3350 Pte, 11th R  
HOGG. SP, 1949 Pte, 5th R  
HOLDERHEAD. JL, 6531 Pte, 21st R  
HOLDING. GH, 1748 Pte, 4th R  
HOLLAND. CS, 3807 Pte, 12th R  
HOLLAND. GW, 3808 Pte, 12th R  
HOLLAND. JW, 3809 Pte, 12th R  
HOLLAND. WHL, 4800 Pte, 15th R  
HOLLANDS. CJ, 2378 Pte, 7th R  
HOLLANDS. FH, 2373 Pte, 7th R  
HOLLEY. C, 2337 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
HOLLEY. J, 1311 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
HOLLINGS. G, 2057 Pte, 5th R  
HOLLINS. AHD, 7501 Pte, 25th R  
HOLLIOAKE. P, 4510 Pte, 14th R  
HOLMES. C, 1560 Pte, 3rd R  
HOLMES. FS, 3090 Pte, 10th R  
HOLMES. TB, 1675 Pte, 3rd/18th R  
HOLMES. WJ, 2478 Pte, 7th R  
HOLNESS. G, 3810 Pte, 12th R  
HOLST. FG, 2925 Pte, 9th R  
HOLTEN. RF, 2940 Pte, 9th R  
HOLTHAM. WA, 4801 Pte, 15th R  
HOLTON. K, 6125 Pte, 19th R  
HONEY. P, 7248 Pte, 24th R  
HONEYBONE. C, 3092 Pte, 10th R  
HOOD. DA, 3352 Pte, 11th R  
HOOD. JL, 3355 Pte  
HOOKER. GE, 2948 Pte, 9th R  
HOOKEY. WJ, 5691 Pte, 18th R  
HOOKS. FT, 3505 L/Cpl  
HOOPER. WDN, 2/Lt, ex 2 Fd Amb  
HOPE. AV, 2218 Pte, 6th R  
HOPE. PV, 6995 Pte, 23rd R  
HOPE. T, 6277 Pte, 20th R  
HOPE. VS, 3546 Pte, 11th R

HOPKINS. EA, 1356 Pte, 2nd R  
HOPKINS. M, 4524 Pte, 14th R  
HOPKINS. VJ, 4519 Pte, 14th R  
HOPKINS. WZ, 6773 Pte, 22nd R  
HORDER. WT, 4515 Pte, 14th R  
HORE. AA, 3811 Pte, 12th R  
HORE. WD, 3353 Pte, 11th R  
HORGAN. RJ, 2590 Pte, 8th R  
HORGON. JT, 1756 Pte, 4th R  
HORN. GA, 3991 Pte, 12th R  
HORN. R, 6527 Pte, 21st R  
HORSEY. G, 3093 Pte, 10th R  
HORSFIELD. WWW, 7249 Pte, 24th R  
HORSNELL. AC, 3508 L/Cpl  
HORWILL. AL, 7519 Pte, 25th R  
HOSIE. RW, 1948 Pte, 5th R  
HOSKING. T, 1463 Pte, 2nd R  
HOSKINS. T, 5113 Pte, 16th R  
HOUSTON. AJ, 7497 Pte, 25th R  
HOWARD. GE, 2721 Pte, 8th R  
HOWARD. H, 3576 Pte, 11th R  
HOWARD. J, 7521 Pte, 25th R  
HOWARD. NH, 6812 Pte, 22nd R  
HOWARD. RA, 1153 Pte, 1st R  
HOWARD. RE, 4229 Pte, 13th R  
HOWARD. W, 1564 Pte, 3rd R  
HOWARTH. DW, 1015 Pte, ex 13 LHR  
HOWARTH. EC, 7498 Pte, 25th R  
HOWE. F, 3812 Pte, 12th R  
HOWELL. C, 5112 Pte, 16th R  
HOWELL. GW, 1747 Pte, 4th R  
HOWELL. J, 3813 Pte, 12th R  
HOWELL. SE, 3814 Pte, 12th R  
HOWES. E, 1946 Pte, 5th R  
HOWES. G, 2140 Pte, 6th R  
HOWES. PM, 7193 Pte, 24th R  
HOWES. R, 2377 Pte, 7th R  
HOWLETT. JR, 4802 Pte, 15th R  
HOWLETT. W, 5111 Pte, 16th R  
HOWLING. RW, 5692 Pte, 18th R  
HOYNE. WJ, 5396 Pte, 17th R  
HUBBARD. H, 3355 Pte, 11th R  
HUDGSON. AL, 6039 Pte, 19th R  
HUDSON. C, 4803 Pte, 15th R  
HUDSON. CF, 1152/1179 Pte, 1st R  
HUDSON. GZ, 7509 Pte, 25th R  
HUFFAM. GSC, 1956/1752 Pte, 5th R  
HUGGETT. H, 2443 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
HUGGINS. R, 6522 Pte, 21st R  
HUGHES. AL, 7520 Pte, 25th R  
HUGHES. DT, 7514 Pte, 25th R  
HUGHES. EM, 131 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
HUGHES. FEE, 2602 Pte, 8th R  
HUGHES. FH, 4523 Pte, 14th R  
HUGHES. JF, 3356 Pte, 11th R  
HUGHES. P, 3091 Pte, 10th R  
HUGHES. RG, 4804 Pte, 15th R  
HUGHES. RR, 6994 Pte, 23rd R  
HUGHES. SR, 2934 Pte, 9th R  
HUGHES. TL, 7515 Pte, 25th R  
HULL. G, 3815 Pte, 12th R  
HULL. W, 3816 Pte, 12th R

HULLAND. HW, 5693 Pte, 18th R  
 HULME. E, 1641 Pte, 3rd R  
 HULME. WE, 2873 Pte, 9th R  
 HUME. TG, 6774 Pte, 22nd R  
 HUMPHREY. F, 6040 Pte, 19th R  
 HUMPHREYS. JT, Sgt, 25th R, ex LHR  
 HUMPHREYS. S, 2369 Pte, 7th R  
 HUMPHRIES. A, 39 Pte, 6th R/ex 13 Bn  
 HUMPHRIES. A, 1955 Pte, 5th R  
 HUMPHRIES. AE, 4912A Pte, 15th R  
 HUMPHRIES. F, 1858 Pte, 4th R  
 HUNT. AE, 4235 Pte, 13th R  
 HUNT. DF, 2409 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 HUNT. EG, 915 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 HUNT. FB, 6280 Pte, 20th R  
 HUNT. G, 3138 Pte  
 HUNT. GE, 1954 Pte, 5th R  
 HUNT. HH, 2918 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 HUNT. JW, 4516 Pte, 14th R  
 HUNT. LS, 3817 Pte, 12th R  
 HUNT. RCE, 2040 Pte, 5th R  
 HUNT. TW, 6274 Pte, 20th R  
 HUNT. WH, 3357 Pte, 11th R  
 HUNT. WH, 7511 Pte, 25th R  
 HUNTER. AE, 7517 Pte, 25th R  
 HUNTER. D, 5117 Pte, 16th R  
 HUNTER. JE, 5116 Pte, 16th R  
 HUNTER. JOS, 4805 Pte, 15th R  
 HUNTER. JW, 1148 Pte, 1st R  
 HUNTER. LC, 2375 Pte, 7th R  
 HUNTLEY. VM, 2345 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 HURREY. JS, Lt, 5th R  
 HURST. RC, 6864 Pte, 22nd R  
 HURST. WJ, 6775 Pte, 22nd R  
 HUSSEY. E, 6776 Pte, 22nd R  
 HUSSEY. J, 1947/1671 Pte, 5th/19th R  
 HUSTLER. A, 5694 Pte, 18th R  
 HUSTLER. HJ, 5695 Pte, 18th R  
 HUTCHINS. G, 4806 Pte, 15th R  
 HUTCHINS. LD, 4239 Pte, 13th R  
 HUTCHINSON. PD, 2589 Pte, 8th R  
 HUTCHINSON. WP, 2229 Pte, 6th R  
 HUTSON. RG, 2/Lt, 21st R  
 HUTT. J, 3086 Pte, 10th R  
 HUTTON. C, 1358 Pte, 2nd R  
 HUTTON. KJ, 3976 Pte, 12th R/ ex 12 Bn  
 HUTTON. TW, 3094 Pte, 10th R  
 HYLAND. FJ, 1559 Pte, 3rd R  
 HYLAND. JH, 1550 Pte, 3rd R  
 HYSLOP. HT, 5397 Pte, 17th R  
 HYSLOP. J, 1149 Pte, 1st R

INDER. CHT, 3358 Pte, 11th R  
 INGAMILLS. RH, 3987 Pte, 12th R  
 INNES. GA, 3097 Pte, 10th R  
 INNES. JA, 6874 Pte, 22nd R  
 INNES. P, 1757 Pte, 4th R  
 IRBY. W, 3143 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 IRELAND. CW, 2727 Pte, 8th R  
 IRELAND. JH, 7003 Pte, 23rd R  
 IRONS. GC, 7002 Pte, 23rd R  
 IRVINE. HM, 3099 Pte, 10th R

IRVINE. J, 3098 Pte, 10th R  
 IRVING. AN, 5696 Pte, 18th R  
 IRVING. F, 1155 Pte, 1st R  
 IRVING. GHM, 6777 Pte, 22nd R  
 IRWIN. EM, 1959 Pte, 5th R  
 IRWIN. GT, 2250 Pte, 6th R  
 IRWIN. WH, Chaplain  
 ISLE. E, 5119 Pte, 16th R  
 ISUID. GT, 5697 Pte, 18th R  
 IVERSEN. AK, 2258 Pte, 6th R

JACK. F, 5698 Pte, 18th R  
 JACKSON. A, Major, ex 22 Bn  
 JACKSON. C, 3818 Pte, 12th R  
 JACKSON. S, 1328 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 JACKSON. SJ, 2382 Pte, 7th R  
 JACKSON. SJ, 6043 Pte, 19th R  
 JACKSON. W, 3101 Pte, 10th R  
 JACOBS. CF, 7250 Pte, 24th R  
 JAMES. GH, 4938 Pte, 15th R  
 JAMES. GE, 2/ Lt, 2nd R  
 JAMES. GR, 1365 Pte, 2nd R  
 JAMES. J, 3819 Pte, 12th R  
 JAMES. LG, 4525 Pte, 14th R  
 JAMES. S, 2610 Pte, 8th R  
 JAMES. WG, 3516 Pte  
 JAMES. WP, 5120 Pte, 16th R  
 JAMES. WH, 485 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 JAMIESON. JA, 3820 Pte, 12th R  
 JAMIESON. JA, 6045 Pte, 19th R  
 JAMIESON. JE, 1366 Pte, 2nd R  
 JAMIESON. PG, 2955 Pte, 9th R  
 JAMIESON. WD, 7525 Pte, 25th R  
 JAMIESON. WJ, 6044 Pte, 19th R  
 JANSEN. BT, 3100 Pte, 10th R  
 JARMAN. HW, 1368 Pte, 2nd R  
 JARROTT. JM, 5399 Pte, 17th R  
 JAY. EL, 4244 Pte, 13th R  
 JEFFERS. GG, 5699 Pte, 18th R  
 JEFFERSON. FG, 3361 Pte, 11th R  
 JEFFREYS. EJ, 6134 Pte, 19th R  
 JEFFREYS. GH, 1367 Pte, 2nd R  
 JEFFREYS. AE, 487 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 JEFFS. GE, 3362 Pte, 11th R  
 JEFFS. GS, 3360 Pte, 11th R  
 JENKIN. GA, 4526 Pte, 14th R  
 JENKINS. AM, 2381 Pte, 7th R  
 JENKINS. HL, 1960/1706 Pte, 5th R  
 JENKINS. PK, 7155 Pte, 23rd R  
 JENKINS. RW, 7080 Pte, 23rd R  
 JENKINS. TW, 5122 Pte, 16th R  
 JENKINS. WH, 1762 Pte, 4th R  
 JENKINS. WJ, 6283 Pte, 20th R  
 JENKINSON. HS, 3821 Pte, 12th R  
 JENNINGS. BA, 4243 Pte, 13th R  
 JENNINGS. H, 143 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 JENNINGS. LR, 1331 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 JENNINGS. R, 2/ Lt, 2nd R  
 JENSEN. GP, 5121 Pte, 16th R  
 JEPSON. H, 3147 Sgt, ex 24 Bn  
 JERRAM. RJ, 1955 Pte, ex 21 Bn  
 JESSOP. AE, 1157 Pte, 1st R

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

JESSOP. JC, 3822 Pte, 12th R  
JESSUP. AJ, 4528 Pte, 14th R  
JEWELL. P, 2612 Pte, 8th R  
JOBE.A, 3364 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
JOBSON. C, 3823 Pte, 12th R  
JOBSON. RJ, 5124 Pte, 16th R  
JOHANESEN. R, 1962 Pte, 5th R  
JOHANNSEN. HN, 6946 Pte, 23rd R  
JOHANNSEN. PN, 4807 Pte, 15th R  
JOHANSEN. GF, 2/Lt, 14th R  
JOHNS. AD, 6826 Pte, 22nd R  
JOHNS. HV, 2484 Pte, 7th R  
JOHNS. JA, 5700 Pte, 18th R  
JOHNSON. AC, 5702 Pte, 18th R  
JOHNSON. AG, 5127 Pte, 16th R  
JOHNSON. AK, 5701 Pte, 18th R  
JOHNSON. EM, 5703 Pte, 18th R  
JOHNSON. JO, 2289 Pte, 6th R  
JOHNSON. LW, 6779 Pte, 22nd R  
JOHNSON. O, 1369 Pte, 2nd R  
JOHNSON. PWJ, 3365 Pte, 11th R  
JOHNSON. RE, 7252 Pte, 24th R  
JOHNSON. RP, 69, Pte, ex 37 Bn  
JOHNSON. RW, 3367 Pte, 11th R  
JOHNSON. SJ, 5704 Pte, 18th R  
JOHNSON. TD, 6047 Pte, 19th R  
JOHNSON. WH, 5128 Pte, 16th R  
JOHNSTON. A, 3364 Pte, 11th R  
JOHNSTON. A, 5129 Pte, 16th R  
JOHNSTON. B, 1758 Pte, 4th R  
JOHNSTON. CT, 2165 Pte, 6th R  
JOHNSTON. G, 6539 Pte, 21st R  
JOHNSTON. GW, 6535 Pte, 21st R  
JOHNSTON. J, 1158 Pte, 1st R  
JOHNSTON. J, 3824 Pte, 12th R  
JOHNSTON. R, 2259 Pte, 6th R  
JOHNSTON. RAJW, 1961 Pte, 5th R  
JOHNSTON. TH, 1763 Pte, 4th R  
JOHNSTONE. AA, 2942 Pte, 9th R  
JOHNSTONE. AD, 2943 Pte, 9th R  
JOHNSTONE. EW, 5130 Pte, 16th R  
JOHNSTONE. FW, 1754 Pte, 4th R  
JOLLY. A, 1156, Pte, 1st R  
JOLLY. J, 6536 Pte, 21st R  
JONES. A, 7005 Pte, 23rd R  
JONES. CB, 3825 Pte, 12th R  
JONES. CF, 6537 Pte, 21st R  
JONES. D, 4527 Pte, 14th R  
JONES. ER, 7526 Pte, 25th R  
JONES. FH, 7498 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
JONES. GJ, 3977 Pte, 12th R  
JONES. H, 2485 Pte, 7th R  
JONES. HN, 2608 Pte, 8th R  
JONES. IC, 1646 Pte, 3rd R  
JONES. JFR, 2611 Pte, 8th R  
JONES. JH, 6892 Pte, 22nd R  
JONES. OT, 6048 Pte, 19th R  
JONES. R, 1364 Pte, 2nd R  
JONES. R, 1761 Pte, 4th R  
JONES. RM, 2272 Pte, 6th R  
JONES. R, 4241 Pte, 13th R  
JONES. RC, 2937 Pte, 9th R  
JONES. RJC, 5126 Pte, 16th R  
JONES. SV, 4446 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
JONES. T, 1644 Pte, 3rd R  
JONES. T, 6849 Pte, 22nd R  
JONES. W, 484 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
JONES. W, 6135 Pte, 19th R  
JONES. WA, 4808 Pte, 15th R  
JONES. WG, 2380 Pte, 7th R  
JONES. WJ, 2613 Pte, 8th R  
JONES. WN, 6883 Pte, 22nd R  
JONES. WT, 1759 Pte, 4th R  
JORDAN. CV, 7254 Pte, 24th R  
JORDAN. S, 3151 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
JORDON. CL, 2856A Pte, 9th R  
JOSE. WG, 3146 Pte  
JOYNT. WD VC, 2/Lt, 15th R  
JUBB. BB, 1563 Pte, 3rd R  
KABLE. E, 6782 Pte, 22nd R  
KANE. WJ, 5131 Pte, 16th R  
KANNARD. FA, 1159 Pte, 1st R  
KAY. H, 5705 Pte, 18th R  
KAY. L, 1964 Pte, 5th R  
KAYE. JH, 3314 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
KEAN. GCN, 3368 Pte, 11th R  
KEARNEY. P, 7143 Pte, 23rd R  
KEARNEY. W, 6051 Pte, 19th R  
KEATING. T, 4534 Pte, 14th R  
KEAYS. FW, 4809 Pte, 15th R  
KEEN. C, 6049 Pte, 19th R  
KEENAN. JJ, 6050 Pte, 19th R  
KEEPS. ES, 3166 Pte, 10th R  
KEIRL. JR, 2060/6136 Pte, /19th R  
KEITH. CJ, 7255 Pte, 24th R  
KEITH. J, 4247 Pte, 13th R  
KELAHAR. C, 3369 Pte, 11th R  
KELL. HG, 1567 Pte, 3rd R  
KELLEHER. T, 2487 Pte, 7th R/ex 9 Bn  
KELLY. SW, 2275 Pte, 6th R  
KELLY. A, 1764 Pte, 4th R  
KELLY. B, 2616 Pte, 8th R  
KELLY. FH, 4245 Pte, 13th R  
KELLY. H, 6285 Pte, 20th R  
KELLY. HEJ, 6543 Pte, 21st R  
KELLY. J, 4246 Pte, 13th R  
KELLY. JJ, 6403 Pte, 20th R  
KELLY. JP, 1966 Pte, 5th R  
KELLY. LV, 5706 Pte, 18th R  
KELLY. MJ, 1657 Pte, 3rd R  
KELLY. RD, 3370 Pte, 11th R  
KELLY. S, 3826 Pte, 12th R  
KELLY. T, 1837 Pte, 4th R  
KELLY. WP, 5136 Pte, 16th R  
KELSEY. EBW, 3153 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
KEMP. J, 1471 Pte, 2nd R  
KEMP. SW, 6783 Pte, 22nd R  
KEMPLE. TA, 7360 Pte, 24th R  
KENEALY. L, 5400 Pte, 17th R  
KENLEY. WT, (see Mitchell)  
KENNA. PK, 6880 Pte, 22nd R  
KENNARD. T, 7256 Pte, 24th R  
KENNEDY. C, 1371 Pte, 2nd R

KENNEDY. CG, 7009 Pte, 23rd R  
 KENNEDY. DW, 3156 Sgt, ex 24 Bn  
 KENNEDY. E, (see Bateman)  
 KENNEDY. HH, 4811 Pte, 15th R  
 KENNEDY. RC, 5401 Pte, 17th R  
 KENNEDY. RN, 5707 Pte, 18th R  
 KENNEDY. TH, 6547 Pte, 21st R  
 KENNEDY. W, 2106 Pte, 6th R  
 KENNEDY. W, 6784 Pte, 22nd R  
 KENNEDY. WV, 6540 Pte, 21st R  
 KENNETT. L, 2614 Pte, 8th R  
 KENNETT. S, 5134 Pte, 16th R  
 KENNETT. W, 5133 Pte, 16th R  
 KENNEY. PWE, 7257 Pte, 24th R  
 KENNEY. SWL, 3372 Pte, 11th R  
 KENNY. EJ, 139 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 KENNY. JE, 3519 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 KENNY. JP, 497 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 KENNY. RT, 7359 Pte, 24th R, ex 16 Bn  
 KENT. AA, 6052 Pte, 19th R  
 KENT. RW, 7007 Pte, 23rd R  
 KENYON. CG, 5135 Pte, 16th R  
 KEOGH. R, 3827 Pte, 12th R  
 KER. NH, 2618 Pte, 8th R  
 KERBY. ETJ, Capt, 19th R, ex 5 Bn  
 KERLE. AA, 6785 Pte, 22nd R  
 KERLEY. A, 3995 Pte, 12th R  
 KERR. C, 2nd/Lt, 11th R  
 KERR. FG, 6786 Pte, 22nd R  
 KERR. H, 2486 Pte, 7th R  
 KERR. MJ, 4812 Pte, 15th R  
 KETT. HM, 4529 Pte, 14th R  
 KETTLE. WW, 3373 Pte, 11th R  
 KEWLEY. AE, 6053 Pte, 19th R  
 KIBBY. HRR, 1569 Pte, 3rd R  
 KIDD. R, 5402 Pte, 17th R  
 KIDDLE. E, 3548 Pte, 11th R  
 KIHANG. W, 1374 Pte, 2nd R  
 KILBORN. BJ, 7527 Pte, 25th R  
 KILBURY. CMH, 3374 Pte, 11th R  
 KIMBER. WG, 3828 Pte, 12th R  
 KIMPTON. HR, 3829 Pte, 12th R  
 KINCADE. R, 2413 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 KING. A, 3830 Pte, 12th R  
 KING. AA, 4532 Pte, 14th R  
 KING. AE, 1575 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 KING. AL, 4533 Pte, 14th R  
 KING. ED, 2617 Pte, 8th R  
 KING. GH, 3525 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 KING. HA, 6287 Pte, 20th R  
 KING. HF, 4813 Pte, 15th R  
 KING. J, 7258 Pte, 24th R  
 KING. JE, 6137 Pte, 19th R  
 KING. JS, 1160 Pte, 1st R  
 KING. WE, 1968 Pte, 5th R  
 KING. WH, 3978 Pte, 12th R  
 KING. WJ, 1370 Pte, 2nd R  
 KINGHORN. FR, 6375 Pte, 20th R  
 KINGSCOTT. TW, 735 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 KINGSTON. JA, 2384 Pte, 7th R  
 KINNANE. J, 1965 Pte, 5th R  
 KINNERSLEY. WJ, 6541 Pte, 21st R

KINSEY. CH, 7529 Pte, 25th R  
 KINSMAN. LJ, 3375 Pte, 11th R  
 KIPPING. AJ, 6138 Pte, 19th R  
 KIRBY. RR, 2248 Pte, ex 60 Bn  
 KIRBY. RW, 5708 Pte, 18th R  
 KIRFIELD. JW, 2615 Pte, 8th R  
 KIRKBY. JK, 1568 Pte, 3rd/18th R  
 KIRKLAND. S, 6542 Pte, 21st R  
 KIRWAN. M, 5121 Pte  
 KITCHEN. AL, 3834 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 KITTLE. LG, 3831 Pte, 12th R  
 KITTSOON. JF, 5137 Pte, 16th R  
 KITTYEA. JH, 6288 Pte, 20th R  
 KLOBE. OR, 1967 Pte, 5th R  
 KNEALE. A, 4530 Pte, 14th R  
 KNIGHT. HW, 3832 Pte, 12th R  
 KNIGHT. J, 1963 Pte, 5th R  
 KNIGHT. JA, 3376 Pte, 11th R  
 KNIGHT. JV, 1161 Pte, 1st R  
 KNIGHT. S, 4814 Pte, 15th R  
 KNIGHT. W, 6882 Pte, 22nd R  
 KNIGHT. W, 7528 Pte, 25th R  
 KNOPP. WAJ, 4815 Pte, 15th R  
 KNOWLES. J, 4531 Pte, 14th R  
 KNOX. L, 4816 Pte, 15th R  
 KNOX. W, 3377 Pte, 11th R  
 KNOX. WR, 3378 Pte, 11th R  
 KNUDSEN. MI, 7006 Pte, 23rd R  
 KOENIG. (see Lang RH)  
 KOHLMAN. H, 5404 Pte, ex 22 Bn  
 KOHLMAN. HR, 5404 Pte, 17th R  
 KOMULA. A, 6787 Pte, 22nd R  
 KOPIT. A, 3833 Pte, 12th R  
 LACEY. MP, 5492 Pte, 17th R  
 LADD. WH, 4925 Pte, 15th R  
 LADKINS. H, 4817 Pte, 15th R  
 LADNER. LG, 3103 Pte, 10th R  
 LAEMOUR. E, 6788 Pte, 22nd R  
 LAFFEY. WJ, 3379 Pte, 11th R  
 LAHERTY. W, 6551 Pte, 21st R  
 LAIDLAW. WJ, 7535 Pte, 25th R  
 LAIDLER. OCA, 4535 Pte, 14th R  
 LAIDLER. WP, 6295 Pte, 20th R  
 LAIDLOW. JW, 3834 Pte, 12th R  
 LAKE. HG, 6548 Pte, 21st R  
 LAKE. W, 1573 Pte, 3rd R  
 LAKEMAN. S, 1971 Pte, 5th R  
 LAMB. JH, 1972 Pte, 5th R  
 LAMB. RA, 1767 Pte, 4th R  
 LAMBERT. FA, 1380/1271 Pte, 2nd R  
 LAMBERT. JR, 2387 Pte, 7th R  
 LAMONT. HT, 3838 Pte, 12th R  
 LAMONT. KE, 6527 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 LANCASTER. AH, 3168 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 LANCASTER. GR, 2894 Pte, 9th R  
 LANDY. GH, 3532 Pte  
 LANE. JR, 3835 Pte, 12th R  
 LANG. AJ, 3333 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 LANG. H, 6827 Pte, 22nd R  
 LANG. RH (Koenig BH) 5386 Pte, 18th R  
 LANG. WJ, 6881 Pte, 22nd R

LANGEVELDT. E, 7 Pte, ex 2 Bde  
 LANGFORD. E, 1510 Pte  
 LANGFORD. GH, 2488 Pte, 7th R  
 LANGLEY. FW, 1760 Pte, 4th R/15th R  
 LANGLEY. LR, 5405 Pte, 17th R  
 LANIGAN. M, 3549 Pte, 11th R  
 LARKIN. JV, 3160 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 LARSON. SO, 6789 Pte, 22nd R  
 LATHAM. H, 2039 Pte, 5th R  
 LAUGHTON. J, 4248 Pte, 13th R  
 LAURENCE. HR, 3381 Pte, 11th R  
 LAURIE. AJ, 3382 Pte, 11th R  
 LAURIE. LG, 1376 Pte, 2nd R  
 LAVARS. JH, 928 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 LAWFORD. AH, 4592 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
 LAWLER. TJ, 1680 Pte, 18th R ex 6 Bn  
 LAWLER. TJ, 1991 Pte, 5th R  
 LAWLESS. HE, 5138 Pte, 16th R  
 LAWLESS. RL, 103 Pte, 21st R  
 LAWRENCE. HS, 1571 Pte, 3rd R  
 LAWRENCE. HT, 2442 Pte, 7th R  
 LAWRENCE. HT, 7361 Pte, 24th R  
 LAWSON. AH, 3383 Pte, 11th R  
 LAWSON. TC, 3837 Pte, 12th R  
 LAWTON. J, 4249 Pte, 13th R  
 LAZARUS. R, 3836 Pte, 12th R  
 LAZER. L, 7531 Pte, 25th R  
 LE GRAY. LB, 1850 Pte, 4th R  
 LEACH. LE, 7011 Pte, 23rd R  
 LEAHY. WA, 3384 Pte, 11th R  
 LEAR. AC, 5139 Pte, 16th R  
 LEDGE. A, 2516 Pte, 7th R/ex 9 Bn  
 LEDGER. JH, 3427 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 LEE. FA, 3385 Pte, 11th R  
 LEE. JH, 512A Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 LEE. SW, 5709 Pte, 18th R  
 LEE. TH, 3159 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 LEECH. FF, 5406 Pte, 17th R  
 LeGUSSICK. V, 3107 Pte, 10th R  
 LEHENY. JF, 3530 Pte  
 LEIGH. HJ, 2/Lt  
 LEIGHTON. VHT, 2047 Pte, 5th R  
 LEIHY. W, 1766 Pte, 4th R  
 LEITCH. P, 2622 Pte, 8th R  
 LEITH. CS, 3387 Pte, 11th R  
 LELEN. RW, 3104 Pte, 10th R  
 LENNON. W, 4819 Pte, 15th R  
 LENOWRY. JH, 2390 Pte, 7th R  
 LENOWRY. RC, 2488 Pte, ex 23 Bn  
 LENTHALL. R, 2126 Pte, 6th R  
 LEONARD. FP, 6865 Pte, 22nd R  
 LEONARD. JW, 6853 Pte, 22nd R  
 LEONARD. S, 2518 Pte, 7th R/ex 3 Bn  
 LEONARD. WA, 3839 Pte, 12th R  
 LEPP. AE, 4539 Pte, 14th R  
 LEPP. RC, 4540 Pte, 14th R  
 LESLIE. JC, 3106 Pte, 10th R  
 LESLIE. RP, 7534 Pte, 25th R  
 LESTER. JW, 7260 Pte, 24th R  
 LESTER. L, 1456 Pte, 2nd R  
 LETT. CW, 1958 Pte, 5th R  
 LETTIS. GS, 7103 Pte, 23rd R

LETTIS. WC, 6139 Pte, 19th R  
 LEUSCHNER. H, 1379 Pte, 2nd R  
 LEVERETT. GE, 6555 Pte, 21st R  
 LEVETT. JW, 5140 Pte, 16th R  
 LEVY. HM, 3531 Pte  
 LEWIN. RJ, 6057 Pte, 19th R  
 LEWIS. A, 3163 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 LEWIS. AW, 3841 Pte, 12th R  
 LEWIS. DC, 3388 Pte, 11th R  
 LEWIS. E, 1570 Pte, 3rd R  
 LEWIS. F, 7261 Pte, 24th R  
 LEWIS. FT, 6297 Pte, 20th R  
 LEWIS. G, 5710 Pte, 18th R  
 LEWIS. GAV, 4821 Pte, 15th R  
 LEWIS. GE, 6648 Pte, 21st R  
 LEWIS. H, 3842 Pte, 12th R  
 LEWIS. H, 2625 Pte, 8th R  
 LEWIS HC, 2227 Pte, 6th R  
 LEWIS. HW, 4252 Pte, 13th R  
 LEWIS. J, 2624 Pte, 8th R  
 LEWIS. JJH, 6292 Pte, 20th R  
 LEWIS. R, 7533 Pte, 25th R  
 LEWIS. S, 2627 Pte, 8th R  
 LEWIS. T, 6058 Pte, 19th R  
 LEWIS. WE, 7125 Pte, 23rd R  
 LEWIS. H, 2625 Pte, 8th R  
 LeWITZ. HC, 4000 Pte, 12th R  
 LIDBURY. ND, 4130 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
 LIDDELOW. A, 2/ Lt, 1st R  
 LIDDY. A, 3170 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 LIDGETT. T, 1769 Pte, 4th R  
 LIGHTBODY. BR, 6371 Pte, 20th R  
 LIMBOM. G, 1030 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 LIMBOM. RH, 4822 Pte, 15th R  
 LINDSAY. EJ, 3389 Pte, 11th R  
 LINDSAY. FA, 2385 Pte, 7th R  
 LINDSAY. N, 1574 Pte, 3rd R  
 LINDSAY. WR, 1572 Pte, 3rd R  
 LINDSEY. ICM, 5141 Pte, 16th R  
 LINDSEY. RJ, 1162/1128 Pte, 1st R  
 LINNEY. J, 4251 Pte, 13th R  
 LISTON. RB, 5711 Pte, 18th R  
 LITTLE. CR, 3108 Pte, 10th R  
 LITTLE. G, 5712 Pte, 18th R  
 LITTLE. SH, 4250 Pte, 13th R  
 LITTLEWOOD. AJ, 3390 Pte, 11th R  
 LIVINGSTON. D, 6553 Pte, 21st R  
 LLOYD. AC, 5407 Pte, 17th R  
 LOADER. CS, 764 Pte, ex 6 MG Coy  
 LOBBAN. KJ, 3391 Pte, 11th R  
 LOBBAN. WA, 2132 Pte, 6th R  
 LOCK. SM, 2389 Pte, 7th R  
 LOCKE. GD, 5144 Pte, 16th R  
 LOCKE. L, 1381/1300 Pte, 2nd R  
 LOCKYER. GF, 5713 Pte, 18th R  
 LODGE. A, 2516 Pte, 7th R  
 LODGE. TS, 7081 Pte, 23rd R  
 LOFT. A, 5714 Pte, 18th R  
 LONG. JG, 6877 Pte, 22nd R  
 LONG. P, 5143 Pte, 16th R  
 LONG. RJ, 503 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 LONG. SV, 5715 Pte, 18th R



LONG. WG, 2489 Pte, 7th R  
 LONG. WH, 1677 Pte, 3rd R  
 LONG. WJ, 1969 Pte, 5th R  
 LONG. WJ, 4823 Pte, 15th R  
 LONGMIRE. SJ, 2386 Pte, 7th R  
 LONGMORE. J, 1970 Pte, 5th R  
 LONIE. W, 6060 Pte, 19th R  
 LONSDALE. HR, 6550 Pte, 21st R  
 LOOKER. EA, 6059 Pte, 19th R  
 LORD. HA, 2875 Pte, 9th R  
 LORRIMAN. GW, 1676 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 LOTHIAN. NL, 3392 Pte, 11th R  
 LOUGHLIN. CS, 2490 Pte, 7th R  
 LOUIS. A, 2623 Pte, 8th R  
 LOVE. CM, 6791 Pte, 22nd R  
 LOVE. GH, 6792 Pte, 22nd R  
 LOVE. HK, 2249 Pte, 6th R  
 LOVE. JC, 4824 Pte, 15th R  
 LOVE. JH, 2048 Pte, 5th R  
 LOVE. VS, 2251 Pte, 6th R  
 LOVEDAY. CW, 7532 Pte, 25th R  
 LOVELAND. WH, 5716 Pte, 18th R  
 LOVERING. JD, 5146 Pte, 16th R  
 LOVETT. GT, Lt, ex 22 Bn  
 LOWE. CH, 1705 Pte, 4th R  
 LOWE. E, 3844 Pte, 12th R  
 LOWE. WE, 2104 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 LOWEN. P, 6294 Pte, 20th R  
 LOWIS. RH, 5717 Pte, 18th R  
 LOWRIE. HJ, 3843 Pte, 12th R  
 LOY. CJ, 5499 Pte, 17th R  
 LUCAS. AV, 2877 Pte, 9th R  
 LUCAS. CE, 1161 Pte  
 LUCAS. FN, 1163 Pte, 1st R  
 LUCAS. FN, 4537 Pte, 14th R  
 LUCAS. GEL, 3845 Pte, 12th R  
 LUCKHURST. A, 2620 Pte, 8th R  
 LUGG. WT, 6061 Pte, 19th R  
 LUKER. AR, 4538 Pte, 14th R  
 LUKEY. CA, 1378 Pte, 2nd R  
 LUKEY. CWM, 2626 Pte, 8th R  
 LUKEY. LJ, 6552 Pte, 21st R  
 LUKEY. WR, 1377 Pte, 2nd R  
 LUKIN. FT, 1768 Pte, 4th R  
 LUMSDEN. CA, 1678 Pte, 3rd R  
 LUMSDEN. EC, 5718 Pte, 18th R  
 LUMSDEN. JW, 4536 Pte, 14th R  
 LYNCH. J, 2720 Pte, 8th R  
 LYNCH. J, 6290 Pte, 20th R  
 LYNCH. JF, 5719 Pte, 18th R  
 LYNDON. EF, 5409 Pte, 17th R  
 LYON. LG, 4825 Pte, 15th R  
 LYONS. WR, 2628 Pte, 8th R

MAAG. TH, 5152 Pte, 16th R  
 MABBOTT. LC, 7014 Pte, 23rd R  
 MacDONALD. G, 6406 Pte, 20th R  
 MACFIE. DH, 1387 Pte, 2nd R  
 MACKAY. AE, 2/Lt, ex 13 LHR  
 MACKAY. S, 3847 Pte, 12th R  
 MacKAY. GP, 2930 Pte, 9th R  
 MACKIE. SC, 3543 Pte, ex 24 Bn

MACKIE. J, 3393 Pte, 11th R  
 MACKIN. CH, 3846 Pte, 12th R  
 MACKIN. MC, 6561 Pte, 21st R  
 MACKIN. MJ, 5148 Pte, 16th R  
 MACKLEY. GR, 3394 Pte, 11th R  
 MacLEAN. L, 3117 Pte, 10th R  
 MacMILLAN. AC, 5428 Pte, 17th R  
 MacPHERSON. C, 5147 Pte, 16th R  
 MADDEN. FWE, 6380 Pte, 20th R  
 MADDEN. HC, 7016 Pte, 23rd R  
 MADDEN. HJ, 2860 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 MADDEN. RJ, 5150 Pte, 16th R  
 MADDICKS. GJ, 3546 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 MADDOCK. STG, 1784 Pte, 4th R  
 MADDOCKS. JH, 4828 Pte, 15th R  
 MADIGAN. JJ, 7105 Pte, 23rd R  
 MADIGAN. P, 2125 Pte, 6th R  
 MAES. WRJ, 1783 Pte, 4th R  
 MAGNUSSON. CH, 2645 Pte, 8th R  
 MAGUIRE. J, 7538 Pte, 25th R  
 MAGUIRE. JT, Lt, ex 24 Bn  
 MAGUIRE. (Coyne) T, 1576 Pte  
 MAHER. FW, 4554 Pte, 14th R  
 MAHER. G, 5151 Pte, 16th R  
 MAHER. H, Capt  
 MAHER. J, 6564 Pte, 21st R  
 MAIN. AR, 5153 Pte, 16th R  
 MAINEY. L, 7262 Pte, 24th R  
 MAIR. JB, 2/Lt, 14th R  
 MAITLAND. RR, 6862 Pte, 22nd R  
 MALANE. FE, 7154 Pte, 23rd R  
 MALLETT. LG, 941 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 MALLETT. W, 6404 Pte, 20th R  
 MALLINSON. LA, 2/ Lt, 13th R  
 MALONE. AWR, 7104 Pte, 23rd R  
 MALONE. EJ, 2889 Pte, 9th R  
 MALONE. J, 3395 Pte, 11th R  
 MALONE. JAP, 5149 Pte, 16th R  
 MALONE. JG, 3178 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 MALONE. JM, 7106 Pte, 23rd R  
 MALONE. JWJ, 1984 Pte, 5th  
 MALONEY. DC, 5411 Pte, 17th R  
 MALONEY. J, 1358 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 MALONEY. JP, 2900 Pte, 9th R  
 MALONEY. R, 2960 Pte, 9th R  
 MALONEY. SJ, 4829 Pte, 15th R  
 MALSEED. WS, 7625 Pte, 25th R  
 MANDELSON. H, 484 Pte, ex 12 MG Coy  
 MANGAN. JJ, 7017 Pte, 23rd R  
 MANING. HAB, 4929 Pte, 15th R  
 MANKEY. VJ, 2890 Pte, 9th R  
 MANN. ED, 4830 Pte, 15th R  
 MANN. F, 2396 Pte, 7th R/ex 4 Bn  
 MANN. J, 3181 L/Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
 MANN. R, 6947 Pte, 23rd R  
 MANNALL. C, 2891 Pte, 9th R  
 MANNING. J, 3110 Pte, 10th R  
 MANNINGTON. TE, 6145 Pte, 19th R  
 MANSFIELD. GR, 4831 Pte, 15th R  
 MANSON. HA, 4832 Pte, 15th R  
 MARC. CF, 3539 Pte  
 MARCHANT. PW, 3396 Pte, 11th R

## COBBERS IN KHAKI

MARCHANT. WRS, 4833 Pte, 15th R  
MARDLING. FG, 3848 Pte, 12th R  
MARDLING. JW, 4834 Pte, 15th R  
MARKIN. AW, 2393 Pte, 7th R  
MARKS. AL, 4835 Pte, 15th R  
MARLEY. CJ, 1843 Pte, 4th R  
MARR. FH, 2931 Pte, 9th R  
MARR. R, 3119 Pte, 10th R  
MARSDEN. P, 1466 Pte, 2nd R  
MARSDEN. WR, 2892 Pte, 9th R  
MARSHALL. J, 1781 Pte, 4th R  
MARSHALL. W, 3401 Pte, 11th R  
MARTELL. HH, 4552 Pte, 14th R  
MARTIN. A, 3397 Pte, 11th R  
MARTIN. AW, 4261 Pte, 13th R  
MARTIN. CRG, 6299 Pte, 20th R  
MARTIN. G, 1985 Pte, 5th R  
MARTIN. G, 3114 Pte, 10th R  
MARTIN. GE, 6562 Pte, 21st R  
MARTIN. HJ, 3189 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
MARTIN. J, 3398 Pte, 11th R  
MARTIN. JA, 945 Pte  
MARTIN. JC, 2180 Pte, 6th R  
MARTIN. JD, 2646 Pte, 8th R  
MARTIN. JR, 5154 Pte, 16th R  
MARTIN. PJ, 3399 Pte, 11th R  
MARTIN. TJ, 3979 Pte, 12th R  
MARTIN. TR, 3400 Pte, 11th R  
MARTIN. WW, 2150 Pte, 6th R  
MARTINGELL. W, 4253 Pte, 13th R  
MARXSEN. R, 4544 Pte, 14th R  
MASKELL. AJ, 4838 Pte, 15th R  
MASON. AH, 3676 Pte  
MASON. F, 6793 Pte, 22nd R  
MASON. FW, 5412 Pte, 17th R  
MASON. HJ, 4258 Pte, 13th R  
MASON. JS, 4839 Pte, 15th R  
MASON. JWS, 6795 Pte, 22nd R  
MASON. W, 1164 Pte, 1st R  
MASON. W, 5413 Pte, 17th R  
MASON. WA, 3849 Pte, 12th R  
MASSEY. JJ, 7012 Pte, 23rd R  
MASTERS. AT, 4840 Pte, 15th R  
MASTERS. CH, 2893 Pte, 9th R  
MASTERS. PT, 1777 Pte, 4th R  
MATCHAN. GF, 5726 Pte, 18th R  
MATHER. A, 2935 Pte, 9th  
MATHESON. DS, 7626 Pte, 25th R  
MATHESON. WH, 6063 Pte, 19th R  
MATHIESON. A, 5155 Pte, 16th R  
MATHISON. A, 3548 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
MATT. EG, 2/Lt, 16th R  
MATTERSON. W, 7265 Pte, 24th R  
MATTHEWS. SR, 3549 L/Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
MATTSOON. J, 3687 Pte  
MAUDE. B, 6304 Pte, 20th R  
MAULDON. AR, 7018 Pte, 23rd R  
MAUND. GW, 7537 Pte, 25th R  
MAWER. JR, 1166 Pte, 1st R  
MAXWELL. G, 1168 Pte, 1st R  
MAXWELL. JJ, 6797 Pte, 22nd R  
MAY. AE, 6405 Pte, 20th R

MAY. DG, 6558 Pte, 21st R  
MAY. ES, 2129 Cpl, ex 37 Bn  
MAY. FC, 2722 Pte, 8th R  
MAY. HV, 6559 Pte, 21st R  
MAYHEW. CPG, 2896 Pte, 9th R  
MAYNARD. EH, 6065 Pte, 19th R  
MAYNARD. JC, 4841 Pte, 15th R  
MAYNE. LJ, 3404 Pte, 11th R  
MAYOR. AE, 2168 Pte, 6th R  
MAYS. WHJ, 2644 Pte, 8th R  
MAYZE. T, 1679 Pte, 3rd R  
McALIECE. GF, 5421 Pte, 17th R  
McALLISTER. W, 1170 Pte, 1st R  
McASKILL. D, 3854 Pte, 12th R  
McAULEY. CF, 5720 Pte, 18th R  
McAULEY. RJ, 2189 Pte, ex 4 LHR  
McAVOY. J, 6071 Pte, 19th R  
McBAIN. HJ, 5493 Pte, 17th R  
McCABE. EJ, 6140 Pte, 19th R  
McCAGH. F, 2494 Pte, 7th R  
McCAGUE. JT, 7624 Pte, 25th R  
McCAHON. A, 1649 Pte, 3rd R  
McCALL. DG, 979 Pte  
McCANCE. S, 312 Pte, ex 13 LHR  
McCANNON. PJ, 2918 Pte, 9th R  
McCARLIE. JR, 6306 Pte, 20th R  
McCARTHY. EJ, 5422 Pte, 17th R  
McCARTHY. E, 7362 Pte, 24th R, ex 23 Bn  
McCARTHY. ED, 2276 Pte, 6th R  
McCARTHY. J, 1577 Pte, 3rd R  
McCARTHY. J, 7027 Pte, 23rd R  
McCARTHY. LN, 6309 Pte, 20th R  
McCARTHY. T, 2637 Pte, 8th R  
McCARTHY. WA, 1977 Pte, 5th R  
McCARTNEY. W, 4271 Pte, 13th R  
McCASLINE. J, 7273 Pte, 24th R  
McCAUL. DC, 1980 Pte, 5th R  
McCLURE. H, 7274 Pte, 24th R  
McCLURE. WC, 3858 Pte, 12th R  
McCOLL. A, 3555 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
McCOLL. HA, 2638 Pte, 8th R  
McCOLL. S, 2400 Pte, 7th R  
McCONNCHY. LB, 1393/1328 Pte, 2nd R  
McCONNELL. RH, 4015 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
McCONNON. O, 1169 Pte, 1st R  
McCOOK. J, 1631 Pte, 3rd R  
McCOOKE. D, 6407 Pte, 20th R  
McCORMACK. WR, 1690 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
McCORMICK. SH, 3123 Pte, 10th R  
McCRAE. A, 5721 Pte, 18th R, ex 29 Bn  
McCRICKARD. F, 5170 Pte, 16th R  
McCRICKARD. R, 5171 Pte, 16th R  
McCUBBIN. W, 180 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
McCULLOCH. C, 6374 Pte, 20th R  
McCULLOUGH. B, 3857 Pte, 12th R  
McCUSPIE. DK, 1591 Pte, 3rd R  
McDEMOTT. TE, 2879 Pte, 9th R  
McDERMOTT. W, 7022 Pte, 23rd R  
McDERMOTT. WRP, 3415 Pte, 11th R  
McDONAGH. W, 1713 Pte, 4th R  
McDONALD. A, 4260 Pte, 13th R  
McDONALD. A, 4266 Pte, 13th R

McDONALD. A, 6072 Pte, 19th R  
 McDONALD. A, 7556 Pte, 25th R  
 McDONALD. AMcI, 6073 Pte, 19th R  
 McDONALD. C, 3859 Pte, 12th R  
 McDONALD. D, 3561 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 McDONALD. D, 5172 Pte, 16th R  
 McDONALD. DA, 5723 Pte, 18th R  
 McDONALD. DAG, 7552 Pte, 25th R  
 McDONALD. HD, 1779 Pte, 4th R  
 McDONALD. J, 3122 Pte, 10th R  
 McDONALD. JC, 2636 Pte, 8th R  
 McDONALD. JC, 2641 Pte, 8th R  
 McDONALD. RH, 4541 Pte, 14th R  
 McDONALD. RJ, 5722 Pte, 18th R  
 McDONALD. W, 4556 Pte, 14th R  
 McDOUGALL. D, 3121 Pte, 10th R  
 McDOWALL. GFE, 3205 Pte  
 McDOWELL. RMcH, 7026 Pte, 23rd R  
 McELROY. JP, 3550 Pte, 11th R  
 McENTEE. F, 1627 Pte, 3rd R  
 McEVOY. HJ, 3860 Pte, 12th R  
 McFVOY. T, 6074 Pte, 19th R  
 McEWAN. AJ, 2643 Pte, 8th R  
 McEWAN. RG, 5173 Pte, 16th R  
 McEWIN. AJ, 2406 Pte, 7th R  
 McFADYEN. AR, Hon Lt, 24th R  
 McFADYEN. J, 348 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 McFARLANE. AG, 2545 Pte, ex 60 Bn  
 McFARLANE. D, 181 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 McGANN. F, 2244 Pte, 6th R  
 McGANNON. ML, 7275 Pte, 24th R  
 McGARVIE. RF, 4264 Pte, 13th R  
 McGARVIE. WA, 4343 Pte, 13th R  
 McGEE. D, 3416 Pte, 11th R  
 McGEE. H, 6313 Pte, 20th R  
 McGIBBON. E, 1449 Pte, 2nd R  
 McGILLIVRAY. J, 6141 Pte, 19th R  
 McGLEACHIN. H, 3998 Pte, 12th R  
 McGRATH. E, 2631 Pte, 8th R  
 McGRATH. J, 1394 Pte, 2nd R  
 McGRATH. JA, 3417 Pte, 11th R  
 McGRATH. JJ, 7192 Pte, 24th R  
 McGRATH. JM, 5423 Pte, 17th R  
 McGRATH. JP, 3554 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 McGRATH. LJ, 1389 Pte, 2nd R  
 McGREGOR. A, 4270 Pte, 13th R  
 McGREGOR. EM, 2880 Pte, 9th R  
 McGREGOR. WA, 5175 Pte, 16th R  
 McGUIRE. C, 6568 Pte, 21st R  
 McGUIRE. J, 1576 Pte, 3rd R  
 McGUIRE. N, 1391 Pte, 2nd R  
 McHENRY. T, 3337 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 McHUGH. B, 2046 Pte, 5th R  
 McHUTCHINSON. C, 2881 Pte, 9th R  
 McLROY. H, 3862 Pte, 12th R  
 McLROY. R, 3863 Pte, 12th R  
 McLWAINE. JH, 1171/1145 Pte, 1st R  
 McINNES. FF, 6891 Pte, 22nd R  
 McINNES. JM, 6571 Pte, 21st R  
 McINNES. WH, 7148 Pte, 23rd R  
 McIntOSH. J, 2882 Pte, 9th R  
 McIntOSH. JG, 4265 Pte, 13th R

McINTYRE. A, 7021 Pte, 23rd R  
 McINTYRE. J, 6310 Pte, 20th R  
 McINTYRE. LA, 3418 Pte, 11th R  
 McINTYRE. RGC, 6076 Pte, 19th R  
 McINTYRE. WHP, 6075 Pte, 19th R  
 McIVOR. JJ, 1582 Pte, 3rd R  
 McKAY. AD, 5420 Pte, 17th R  
 McKAY. C, 7276 Pte, 24th R  
 McKAY. CH, 3864 Pte, 12th R  
 McKAY. G, 1392 Pte, 2nd R  
 McKAY. H, 2135 Pte, 6th R  
 McKAY. H, 7023 Pte, 23rd R  
 McKAY. J, 5176 Pte, 16th R  
 McKAY. MR, 1172 Pte, 1st R  
 McKAY. W, 2728 Pte, 8th R  
 McKECHNIE. G, 1973 Pte, 5th R  
 McKELLAR. H, 2495 Pte, 7th R  
 McKELLAR. JC, 6569 Pte, 21st R  
 McKELLAR. P, 4949 Pte, 15th R  
 McKENNA. P, 2640 Pte, 8th R  
 McKENZIE. A, 1771 Pte, 4th R  
 McKENZIE. AWF, 6078 Pte, 19th R  
 McKENZIE. C, 4546 Pte, 14th R  
 McKENZIE. DF, 2634 Pte, 8th R  
 McKENZIE. J, 1974 Pte, 5th R  
 McKENZIE. JB, 3866 Pte, 12th R  
 McKENZIE. JHA, 6077 Pte, 19th R  
 McKENZIE. JM, 1979 Pte, 5th R  
 McKENZIE. LK, 1778 Pte, 4th R  
 McKENZIE. M, 2883 Pte, 9th R  
 McKENZIE. N, 1975 Pte, 5th R  
 McKENZIE. WL, 3199 Pte  
 McKIBBON. JJ, 5425 Pte, 17th R  
 McKIMM. E, 3300 Pte, ex 58 Bn  
 McKINLEY. TJ, 2256 Pte, 6th R  
 McKINNON. DB, 3551 Pte, 11th R  
 McKINNON. N, 7553 Pte, 25th R  
 McKINNON. P, 3196 Pte  
 McKINNON. WA, 7277 Pte, 24th R  
 McKISSACK. L, 1623 Pte, 3rd R  
 McLACHLAN. C, 1469 Pte, 2nd R  
 McLACHLAN. IR, 5426 Pte, 17th R  
 McLAREN. AJ, 3867 Pte, 12th R  
 McLAREN. E, 936 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 McLAREN. FF, 2101 Pte, 6th R  
 McLAREN. GH, 2884 Pte, 9th R  
 McLAREN. LG, 7374 Pte, 24th R  
 McLAREN. LN, 2642 Pte, 8th R  
 McLAUGHLIN. O, 6830 Pte, 22nd R  
 McLEAN. AL, 3202 Pte  
 McLEAN. DK, 3352 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 McLEAN. J, 7278 Pte, 24th R  
 McLEAN. M, 4636 Pte, 14th R  
 McLEAN. P, 6122 Pte, 19th R  
 McLEAN. TE, 2885 Pte, 9th R  
 McLEISH. RD, 7627 Pte, 25th R  
 McLELLAND. TH, 3204 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 McLELLAND. W, 2514 Pte, 7th R  
 McLELLAND. W, 3569 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 McLENNAN. CR, 1394 Pte, ex 13 LHR  
 McLENNAN. SA, 4543 Pte, 14th R  
 McLEOD. D, 3419 Pte, 11th R

McLEOD. DR, 5724 Pte, 18th R  
 McLEOD. J, 1453 Pte, ex 1 Aust MT Coy  
 McLEOD. JA, 3351 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 McLEOD. JMcK, 2403 Pte, 7th R  
 McLEOD. RH, 6321 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 McLEOD. W, 3570 Pte  
 McLoughlin. FJ, 6811 Pte, 22nd R  
 McLoughlin. JT, 1976 Pte, 5th R  
 McMAHON. J, 5427 Pte, 17th R  
 McMASTER. A, 7141 Pte, 23rd R  
 McMASTER. WJ, 2887 Pte, 9th R  
 McMILLAN. A, 7169 Pte, 23rd R  
 McMILLAN. H, 3868 Pte, 12th R  
 McMILLAN. R, 2063 Pte, 5th R  
 McNABB. J, 5725 Pte, 18th R  
 McNAIR. AE, 7025 Pte, 23rd R  
 McNAIR. J, 6893 Pte, 22nd R  
 McNALL. GF, 6894 Pte, 22nd R  
 McNAMARA. CJ, 3120 Pte, 10th R  
 McNAMARA. T, 5177 Pte, 16th R  
 McNAUGHTON. CG, 4573 Pte, ex 14 Bn  
 McNAUGHTON. H, 3869 Pte, 12th R  
 McNEE. A, 6307 Pte, 20th R  
 McNIVEN. J, 1581 Pte, 3rd R  
 McNULTY. WC, 3201 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 McPARTLAN. WJ, 3980 Pte, 12th R  
 McPHEE. AAW, 5178 Pte, 16th R  
 McPHEE. JAA, 7083 Pte, 23rd R  
 McPHEE. ND, 3870 Pte, 12th R  
 McPHERSON. AD, 6053 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 McPHERSON. D, 4243 Cpl, ex 7 Bn  
 McPHERSON. EGG, 7135 Pte, 23rd R  
 McPHERSON. J, 4256 Pte, 13th R  
 McPHERSON. J, 3200 Pte  
 McPHERSON. M, 4245 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 McPHERSON. WJ, 1978 Pte, 5th R  
 McQUAT. (McOuat) WE, 1780 Pte, 4th R  
 McQUILLAN. JL, 3552 Pte, 11th R  
 McQUILLIN. GR, 3871 Pte, 12th R  
 McRAE. ED, 3872 Pte, 12th R  
 McTAVISH. J, 4551 Pte, 14th R  
 McVICAR. FNG, 3562 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 McWATERS. WR, 7280 Pte, 24th R  
 McWHINNIE. A, 3566 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 McWILLIAM. G, 3873 Pte, 12th R  
 MEADE. E, 5727 Pte, 18th R  
 MEDHURST. DJ, 3190 Pte  
 MEADOWS. HJ, 2394 Pte, 7th R  
 MEDDINGS. JA, 1773 Pte, 4th R  
 MEDWIN. LL, 5160 Pte, 16th R  
 MEE. DW, 5156 Pte, 16th R  
 MEEHAN. J, 1580 Pte, 3rd R  
 MEEKING. CE, 7340 Pte, 24th R  
 MEHEGAN. TWJ, 3176 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 MELDRUM. HD, 2277 Cpl, 6th R  
 MELDRUM. KH, 7015 Pte, 23rd R  
 MELHUISE. H, 2112 Pte, 6th R  
 MELLINGTON. VC, 6565 Pte, 21st R  
 MELLISH. EJ, 6067 Pte, 19th R  
 MELLOR. W, 1842 Pte, 4th R  
 MERCER. CE, 5159 Pte, 16th R  
 MERCER. WE, 7550 Pte, 25th R

MEREDITH. SL, 5158 Pte, 16th R  
 MERRICK. CG, 6567 Pte, 21st R  
 MERRIMAN. AEJ, 5157 Pte, 16th R  
 MERRITT. G, 3183 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 MERRITT. HAF, 441 Pte, D Coy  
 MERRY. JH, 1852 Pte, 4th R  
 MESSER. W, 4548 Pte, 14th R  
 METCALFE. AFV, 3186 Pte  
 MEYER. AH, 6301 Pte, 20th R  
 MEYER. FW, 6300 Pte, 20th R  
 MIDDELTON. V, 2399 Pte, 7th R  
 MIDDLETON. R, 7266 Pte, 24th R  
 MIDOLO. T, 5728 Pte, 18th R  
 MILDNUM. R, 4545 Pte, 14th R  
 MILES. RL, 2709 Pte, 8th R  
 MILES. RS, 2/Lt, 14th R  
 MILLAR. F, 1686 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 MILLER. A, 1383/1319 Pte, 2nd R  
 MILLER. C, 1633 L/Cpl, 3rd R  
 MILLER. FR, 5729 Pte, 18th R  
 MILLER. H, 7542 Pte, 25th R  
 MILLER. HA, 2897 Pte, 9th R  
 MILLER. J, 3406 Pte, 11th R  
 MILLER. JG, 1832 Pte, 4th R  
 MILLER. JG, 3405 Pte, 11th R  
 MILLER. JP, 5162 Pte, 16th R  
 MILLER. LHJB, 3407 Pte, 11th R  
 MILLER. M, 1386 Pte, 2nd R  
 MILLER. RLR, 4801 Pte, ex 23 Bn  
 MILLER. S, 1685 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 MILLER. VJ, 4542 Pte, 14th R  
 MILLER. W, 5410 Pte, 17th R  
 MILLER. WHP, 7267 Pte, 24th R  
 MILLER. WJ, 4844 Pte, 15th R  
 MILLICH. TC, 3118 Pte, 10th R  
 MILLIGAN. WH, 4547 Pte, 14th R  
 MILLS. DG, 1167/1148 Pte, 1st R  
 MILLS. HJ, 2949 Pte, 9th R  
 MILLS. JH, 4846 Pte, 15th R  
 MILLS. JL, 3851 Pte, 12th R  
 MILLS. PF, 7341 Pte, 24th R  
 MILNE. GJ, 2899 Pte, 9th R  
 MILNE. PJD, 3116 Pte, 10th R  
 MILTON. GA, 1165/1168/4445 Pte, 1st R  
 MINGAYE. AJM, 6143 Pte  
 MITCHELL. CG, 5730 Pte, 18th R  
 MITCHELL. D, 4273 Pte, 13th R  
 MITCHELL. FS, 3541 Pte  
 MITCHELL. GA, 4847 Pte, 15th R  
 MITCHELL. H, 6560 Pte, 21st R  
 MITCHELL. J, 2395 Pte, 7th R  
 MITCHELL. J, 3408 Pte, 11th R  
 MITCHELL. MH, 3542 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 MITCHELL. N, 3112 Pte, 10th R  
 MITCHELL. REH, 6068 Pte, 19th R  
 MITCHELL. WJ, 4908A Pte, 15th R ex 22 Bn  
 MITCHELL. (Kenly) WT, 3538 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 MOAD. HF, 4262 Pte, 13th R  
 MOGER. R, 7268 Pte, 24th R  
 MOGG. L, 2901 Pte, 9th R  
 MONAGHAN. EF, 2493 Pte, 7th R  
 MONAGHAN. JE, 4268 Pte, 13th R

MONAR. J, 2902 Pte, 9th R  
 MONCRIEFF. JD, 3111 Pte, 10th R  
 MONDON. C, 7015 Pte, ex 2 Bn  
 MONDON. LJ, 7157 Pte, 23rd R  
 MONNERY. A, 2903 Pte, 9th R  
 MONTGOMERY. GH, 6305 Pte, 20th R  
 MONTGOMERY. WH, 5731 Pte, 18th R  
 MOODIE. H, 2719 Pte, 8th R  
 MOODY. L, 4346 Pte, 13th R  
 MOONEY. TS, 7269 Pte, 24th R  
 MOORE. A, 1987 Pte, 5th R  
 MOORE. AJ, 7082 Pte, 23rd R  
 MOORE. AM, 3853 Pte, 12th R  
 MOORE. AN, 880 Pte  
 MOORE. AS, 6563 Pte, 21st R  
 MOORE. EG, 6566 Pte, 21st R  
 MOORE. FAJ, 7546 Pte, 25th R  
 MOORE. G, 1385 Pte, 2nd R  
 MOORE. LC, 4848 Pte, 15th R  
 MOORE. T, 3173 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 MOORE. WT, 7539 Pte, 25th R  
 MORAGHAN. JS, 1983 Pte, 5th R  
 MORAN. EGB, 4002 Pte, 12th R  
 MORGAN. A, 2950 Pte, 9th R  
 MORGAN. DO, 958 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 MORGAN. F, 5415 Pte, 17th R  
 MORGAN. HE, 5416 Pte, 17th R  
 MORGAN. LJ, 1765 Pte, 4th R  
 MORGAN. TH, 2723 Pte, 8th R  
 MORGAN. WT, 1204 Pte  
 MORGANS. JS, 1774 Pte, 4th R  
 MORLAND. TC, 7547 Pte, 25th R  
 MORLEY. GW, 6069 Pte, 19th R  
 MORLEY. WS, 171 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 MORISON. A, 3191 Pte  
 MORISON. J, 1102 Pte  
 MORRALL. RA, 2189 Pte, 6th R  
 MORRIS. A, 2491 Pte, 7th R  
 MORRIS. A, 5163 Pte, 16th R  
 MORRIS. CF, 1382 Pte, 2nd R  
 MORRIS. CF, 2629 Pte, 8th R  
 MORRIS. F, 959 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 MORRIS. GJ, 2639 Pte, 8th R  
 MORRIS. H, 1384 Pte, 2nd R  
 MORRIS. J, 3409 Pte, 11th R  
 MORRIS. M, 3547 L/Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
 MORRIS. S, 4849 Pte, 15th R  
 MORRIS. WA, 7126 Pte, 23rd R  
 MORRISON. AW, 312 Pte, ex 2 Anzac Mtd Regt  
 MORRISON. J, 5164 Pte, 16th R  
 MORRISON. J, 6070 Pte, 19th R  
 MORRISON. JD, 7540 Pte, 25th R  
 MORRISON. KW, 4553 Pte, 14th R  
 MORRISON. WR, 4655 Pte, 14th R  
 MORRISSEY. M, 1575 Pte, 3rd R  
 MORTIMER. W, 5732 Pte, 18th R  
 MORTON. T, 3177 Pte  
 MORTON. WE, 3472 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
 MOSS. J, 3113 Pte, 10th R  
 MOSSENTON. HD, 2635 Pte, 8th R  
 MOTT. HW, 2/Lt  
 MOUNSEY. W, 1680 Pte, 3rd R

MOUNSEY. WJ, 5417 Pte, 17th R  
 MOYLAN. F, 3536 Pte  
 MOYLE. WO, 3175 Pte  
 MUIR. AE, 4549 Pte, 14th R  
 MUIR. LCJ, 4267 Pte, 13th R  
 MULGRAVE. RB, 3411 Pte, 11th R  
 MULHOLLAND. FM, 2638 Pte, ex 4 Bn  
 MULLARD. W, 4850 Pte, 15th R  
 MULLAVIN. C, 5733 Pte, 18th R  
 MULLER. HJ, 3547 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 MUMFORD. DW, 6828 Pte, 22nd R  
 MUNDY. PRR, 7019 Pte, 23rd R  
 MUNRO. A, 4342 Pte, 13th R  
 MUNRO. AJR, 3544 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 MUNRO. AL, 5166 Pte, 16th R  
 MUNRO. CH, 4255 Pte, 13th R  
 MUNRO. DN, 4257 Pte, 13th R  
 MUNRO. G, 5734 Pte, 18th R  
 MUNRO. WA, 2632 Pte, 8th R  
 MURCUTT. FP, 3412 Pte, 11th R  
 MURCUTT. J, 678 Pte, ex 21 Bn  
 MURDOCH. IG, Lt  
 MURNANE. T, 4851 Pte, 15th R  
 MURPHY. BG, 3115 Pte, 10th R  
 MURPHY. C, 2729 Pte, 8th R  
 MURPHY. H, 1578/1495 Pte, 3rd R  
 MURPHY. J, 2492 Pte, 7th R  
 MURPHY. JJ, 2291 Pte, 6th R  
 MURPHY. JP, 2392 Pte, 7th R  
 MURPHY. JV, 7013 Pte, 23rd R  
 MURPHY. JW, 6805 Pte, 22nd R  
 MURPHY. P, 1776 Pte, 4th R  
 MURPHY. T, 5167 Pte, 16th R  
 MURPHY. VC, 7552A Pte, 25th R  
 MURRAY. CW, 5165 Pte, 16th R  
 MURRAY. HJC, 7544 Pte, 25th R  
 MURRAY. JB, 3192 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 MURRAY. JR, 4269 Pte, 13th R  
 MURRAY. JT, 7270 Pte, 24th R  
 MURRIE. AD, 1982/1675 Pte, 5th R  
 MURTON. HR, 2904 Pte, 9th R  
 MUSGRAVE. A, 3414 Pte, 11th R  
 MUSGROVE. W, 7271 Pte, 24th R  
 MUTCH. JA, 5169 Pte, 16th R  
 MYERS. LR, 3188 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
  
 NAMANA. K, 1396 Pte, 2nd R  
 NANKERVIS. JRP, 3874 Pte, 12th R  
 NANKERVIS. L, 2496 Pte, 7th R  
 NANKIRVELL. JM, 5431 Pte, 17th R  
 NAPIER. G, 4637 Pte, 14th R  
 NASH. F, 5432 Pte, 17th R  
 NATHAN. A, 4909A Pte, 15th R ex Vet Corps  
 NAUGHTON. LA, 7029 Pte, 23rd R  
 NAYLOR. JL, 4274 Pte, 13th R  
 NAYLOR. RJW, 6573 Pte, 21st R  
 NEAL. G, 3421 Pte, 11th R  
 NEAL. WJ, 3391 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
 NEALOR. F, 1788 Pte, 4th R  
 NEASY. T, 4856 Pte, 15th R  
 NEED. EH, 5180 Pte, 16th R  
 NEEDHAM. HT, 3875 Pte, 12th R

NEIL. GE, 3125 Pte, 10th R  
 NEILD. C, 3209 Pte  
 NEILSON. J, 6831 Pte, 22nd R  
 NELSON. A, 1681 Pte, 3rd R  
 NELSON. A, 2143 Pte, 6th R  
 NELSON. A, 3553 Pte, 11th R  
 NELSON. A, 3554 Pte, 11th R  
 NELSON. JP, 2906 Pte, 9th R  
 NELSON. SIA, 4857 Pte, 15th R  
 NESBITT. C, 3555 Pte, 11th R  
 NETHERCOTE. CC, 3876 Pte, 12th R  
 NEVILLE. CR, 2647 Pte, 8th R  
 NEVINSON. JW, 3124 Pte, 10th R  
 NEWBOUND. W, 1395 Pte, 2nd R  
 NEWELL. TF, 5433 Pte, 17th R  
 NEWHEY. CH, 1697 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 NEWHEY. NC, 2422 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 NEWING. AJ, 3878 Pte, 12th R  
 NEWLAND. O, 1398 Pte, 2nd R  
 NEWLAND. TF, 2952A Pte, 9th R  
 NEWMAN. AE, 2279 Pte, 6th R  
 NEWMAN. CW, 3127 Pte, 10th R  
 NEWMAN. T, 5181 Pte, 16th R  
 NEWMAN. WG, 5434 Pte, 17th R  
 NEWRY. HR, 3126 Pte, 10th R  
 NEWSOME. W, 1756/1424 Pte, ex 16 Bn  
 NEWTON. AR, 3212 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 NEWTON. H, 1785 Pte, 4th R  
 NEWTON. TW, 3877 Pte, 12th R  
 NEYLAND. EC, 3422 Pte, 11th R  
 NIAS. JW, 2713 Pte, 8th R  
 NIBLETT. CI, 6574 Pte, 21st R  
 NICE. SVL, 4276 Pte, 13th R  
 NICHOLAS. F, 5435 Pte, 17th R  
 NICHOLLS. EA, 6408 Pte, 20th R  
 NICHOLLS. HE, 5736 Pte, 18th R  
 NICHOLLS. JH, 5737 Pte, 18th R  
 NICHOLLS. O, 1586 Pte, 3rd R  
 NICHOLS. ECG, 2497 Pte, 7th R  
 NICHOLS. EL, 6855 Pte, 22nd R  
 NICHOLS. NL, 1399/1227 Pte, 2nd R  
 NICHOLS. S, 6641 Pte, 21st R  
 NICHOLSON. AE, 6575 Pte, 21st R  
 NICHOLSON. AMcK, 2648 Pte, 8th R  
 NICHOLSON. G, 6318 Pte, 20th R  
 NICHOLSON. TG, 7028 Pte, 23rd R  
 NICHOLSON. W, 1584 Pte, 3rd R  
 NICKEL. A, 1585/1504 Pte, 3rd R  
 NICKOLDS. LT, 1786 Pte, 4th R  
 NICOL. A, 1812 Pte, 4th R  
 NIELD. C, 3209 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 NIELSON. ET, 3207 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 NIELSON. HP, 3449 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 NIKLANS. J, 3881 Pte, 12th R  
 NISBET. A, 5735 Pte, 18th R  
 NISH. JH, 1787 Pte, 4th R  
 NITCHIE. WC, 3879 Pte, 12th R  
 NOBLE. FM, 7281 Pte, 24th R  
 NODEN. RM, 3208 Pte  
 NOLAN. JB, 1397/1308 Pte, 2nd R  
 NOLAN. (Sillence) W, 6130 Pte, 19th R  
 NOLTE. CM, 6316 Pte, 20th R

NOONE. AF, 5738 Pte, 18th R  
 NORDBERG. FG, 3556 Pte, 11th R  
 NORMAN. AO, 4275 Pte, 13th R  
 NORMAN. WG, 4557 Pte, 14th R  
 NORRIS. PE, 3210 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 NORTHCOTT. JB, 5739 Pte, 18th R  
 NORTON. J, 3880 Pte, 12th R  
 NORTON. JE, 545 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 NOTT. DS, 6319 Pte, 20th R  
 NOTT. LL, 6320 Pte, 20th R  
 NOTTINGHAM. WG, 3674 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 NUNN. GAC, 2649 Pte, 8th R  
 NUSSER. A, 2907 Pte, 9th R  
 NYEMAN. C, 3882 Pte, 12th R

O'BRIEN. A, 6833 Pte, 22nd R  
 O'BRIEN. BM, 1174/1195 Pte, 1st R  
 O'BRIEN. C, 7031 Pte, 23rd R  
 O'BRIEN. J, 1789 Pte, 4th R  
 O'BRIEN. PK, 7032 Pte, 23rd R  
 O'BRIEN. RE, 2367 Pte, ex 13 LHR  
 O'BRIEN. T, 3883 Pte, 12th R  
 O'BRIEN. W, 1624 Pte, 3rd R  
 O'BRIEN. WP, 1990 Pte, 5th R  
 O'CONNELL. P, 3884 Pte, 12th R  
 O'CONNOR. J, 1175 Pte, 1st R  
 O'CONNOR. PW, 3116 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 O'DAY. FJ, 4562 Pte, 14th R  
 O'DEA. JM, 4559 Pte, 14th R  
 O'DEA. TH, 4560 Pte, 14th R  
 O'DONNELL. JF, 4277 Pte, 13th R  
 O'DONNELL. P, 4347 Pte, 13th R  
 O'DONNELL. P, 4558 Pte, 14th R  
 O'DONOVAN. PJ, 7283 Pte, 24th R  
 O'DWYER. JF, 7084 Pte, 23rd R  
 O'GRADY. D, 1682 Pte, 3rd R  
 O'GRADY. PA, 3423 Pte, 11th R  
 O'HALLORAN. JP, 6058 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 O'HARE. CE, 6813 Pte, 22nd R  
 O'KEEFE. D, 3575 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 O'KEEFE. EH, 4858 Pte, 15th R  
 O'KEEFE. JM, 4859 Pte, 15th R  
 O'KELLY. LC, 2/Lt, 17th R  
 O'LOUGHLIN. GW, 4281 Pte, 13th R  
 O'LOUGHLIN. JM, 5429 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 O'NEIL. JB, 4860 Pte, 15th R  
 O'NEIL. ND, 2199 Pte, ex 4 LHR  
 O'NEILL. B, 4280 Pte, 13th R  
 O'NEILL. H, 1888 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 O'NEILL. WCE, 3885 Pte, 12th R  
 O'NEILL. WJ, 6323 Pte, 20th R  
 O'REILLY. HT, 4279 Pte, 13th R  
 O'SHANNESSY. A, 3215 Pte  
 O'SHANNESSY. SC, 6576 Pte, 21st R  
 O'SHEA. JA, 2498 Pte, 7th R  
 O'SHEA. PJF, Capt, ex 2 Fd Amb  
 O'SULLIVAN. HM, 5740 Pte, 18th R  
 OAKLEY. GC, 1173 Pte, 1st R  
 OATES. JA, 6832 Pte, 22nd R  
 ODGERS. W, 3218 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 OGILVIE. LTS, 1626 Pte, 3rd R  
 OGILVY. D, 2650 Pte, 8th R

OLDFIELD. J, 3213 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 OLLEY. A, 6321 Pte, 20th R  
 OLSEN. WE, 1104 Pte, 1st R  
 OLSSSEN. HE, 1790 Pte, 4th R  
 OPIE. ML, 3129 Pte, 10th R  
 ORAM. JW, 1817 Pte, 4th R  
 ORDISH. JW, 1989 Pte, 5th R  
 ORME. AE, 1791 Pte, 4th R  
 ORROCK. HAA, 552 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 ORTON. LE, 7562 Pte, 25th R  
 OSBORN. WF, 4278 Pte, 13th R  
 OSBORNE. CW, 2230 Pte, 6th R  
 OSBORNE. PB, 6079 Pte, 19th R  
 OSBORNE. VR, 4862 Pte, 15th R  
 OSBURN. R, 7289 Pte, ex 7th Bn  
 OULD. WJ, 3992 Pte, 12th R  
 OWEN. CM, 4282 Pte, 13th R  
 OWEN. J, 1373 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 OWEN. W, 7284 Pte, 24th R

PACKHAM. JT, 3229 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 PAGE. AG, 7285 Pte, 24th R  
 PAGE. W, 5437 Pte, 17th R  
 PAGE. W, 5438 Pte, 17th R  
 PAGE. WF, 1407 Pte, 2nd R  
 PAICE. WE, 3981 Pte, 12th R  
 PALMBY. LT, 3228 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 PALMER. AJ, 4284 Pte, 13th R  
 PALMER. C, 1995 Pte, 5th R  
 PALMER. GC, 3130 Pte, 10th R  
 PALMER. H, 5187 Pte, 16th R  
 PALMER. MS, 3232 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 PALMER. RA, 1212 Pte  
 PALMER. WE, 5188 Pte, 16th R  
 PAMPLIN. E, 4566 Pte, 14th R  
 PANTOLL. JET, 1400 Pte, 2nd R  
 PAPPIN. TR, 5185 Pte, 16th R  
 PARDY. FW, 806 Pte, ex 2 Cys Bn  
 PARFREY. WT, 554 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 PARKE. JS, 5184 Pte, 16th R  
 PARKER. AJ, 6579 Pte, 21st R  
 PARKER. CS, 5189 Pte, 16th R  
 PARKER. HH, 4297 Pte, 13th R  
 PARKER. HJ, 4298 Pte, 13th R  
 PARKER. L, 2280 Pte  
 PARKER. SC, 2629 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 PARKER. W, 1992 Pte, 5th R  
 PARKES. WG, 6080 Pte, 19th R  
 PARKHURST. AV, 6619 Pte, 21st R  
 PARKINSON. HE, 4936 Pte, 15th R  
 PARMENTER. GW, 2269 Pte, 6th R  
 PARRACK. HJ, 7286 Pte, 24th R  
 PARROTT. WR, 6833 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 PARSONS. HR, 971 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 PARSONS. RV, 3888 Pte, 12th R  
 PARSONS. W, 4864 Pte, 15th R  
 PASCOE. CG, 2/Lt  
 PATCHETT. WD, 3424 Pte, 11th R  
 PATCHING. GH, 6577 Pte, 21st R  
 PATERSON. JA, 7287 Pte, 24th R  
 PATON. JC, 3890 Pte, 12th R  
 PATRICK. H, 3889 Pte, 12th R

PATTERSON. DD, 4292 Pte, 13th R  
 PATTERSON. G, 3577 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 PATTERSON. O, 3221 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 PATTERSON. R, 4287 Pte, 13th R  
 PATTERSON. WA, 4463 L/Cpl  
 PATTISON. H, 1405 Pte, 2nd R  
 PATTON. AT, 728 Pte, ex 2 MG Coy  
 PAUL. CL, 5425 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 PAUL. L, 6578 Pte, 21st R  
 PAUL. LAN, 3891 Pte, 12th R  
 PAWLEY. H, 4564 Pte, 14th R  
 PAYNE. AR, 4569 Pte, 14th R  
 PAYNE. AS, 5190 Pte, 16th R  
 PAYNE. D, 3892 Pte, 12th R  
 PAYNE. EE, 4294 Pte, 13th R  
 PAYNE. WJ, 6887 Pte, 22nd R  
 PAYNTON. WT, 2740 Pte, 8th R  
 PEACH. J, 5194 Pte, 16th R  
 PEACOCK. TJ, 7288 Pte, 24th R  
 PEADY. TA, 4565 Pte, 14th R  
 PEARCE. AM, 3893 Pte, 12th R  
 PEARCE. E, 3589 Pte  
 PEARCE. EA, 5741 Pte, 18th R  
 PEARCE. EA, 6327 Pte, 20th R  
 PEARCE. GB, 1408 Pte, 2nd R  
 PEARCE. TG, 5193 Pte, 16th R  
 PEARSON. A, 1661 Pte, 3rd R  
 PEARSON. ER, 2738 Pte, 8th R  
 PEARSON. WH, 5742 Pte, 18th R  
 PEASNELL. EJ, 5192 Pte, 16th R  
 PEATEY. G, 1173 Sgt  
 PECK. H, 7363 Pte, 24th R  
 PEDERICK. JJ, 972 Sgt, ex 37 Bn  
 PEEL. CR, 3425 Pte, 11th R  
 PEGG. DH, 3426 Pte, 11th R  
 PEILE. H, 2409 Pte, 7th R  
 PEIRCE. WA, 7567 Pte, 25th R  
 PELL. HL, 1412 Pte, 2nd R  
 PEMBERTON. RAS, 4289 Pte, 13th R  
 PEMBERTON. T, 2255 Pte, 6th R  
 PENBERTHY. PR, 2411 Pte, 7th R  
 PENGELLY. A, 4865 Pte, 15th R  
 PENNY. E, 4866 Pte, 15th R  
 PENTELOW. R, 4867 Pte, 15th R  
 PEOPLES. J, 4288 Pte, 13th R  
 PEPPER. HM, 55204 Pte  
 PEPPERELL. CA, 5439 Pte, 17th R  
 PERAZZO. G, 2741 Pte, 8th R  
 PERCIVAL. JH, 6839 Pte, 22nd R  
 PERINONI. WL, 3427 Pte, 11th R  
 PERKIN. PG, 2/Lt, 23rd R  
 PERKS. WD, 12627 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 PERNONIE. CS, 1794 Pte, 4th R  
 PERRATON. WH, 5191 Pte, 16th R  
 PERRY. FE, 6084 Pte, 19th R  
 PERRY. JJ, 2732 Pte, 8th R  
 PERRY. SC, 1410 Pte, 2nd R  
 PETCH. D, 5743 Pte, 18th R  
 PETER. WF, 3996 Pte, 12th R  
 PETERS. CW, 1177/1168 Pte, 1st R  
 PETERS. ER, 7564 Pte, 25th R  
 PETERSON. L, 2146 Pte, 6th R

PETTY. JA, 4295 Pte, 13th R  
 PHELAN. JF, 3894 Pte, 12th R  
 PHILLIPS. DA, 1178/1144 Pte, 1st R  
 PHILLIPS. E, 2654 Pte, 8th R  
 PHILLIPS. HJ, 2917 Pte, 9th R  
 PHILLIPS. MH, 5744 Pte, 18th R  
 PHILLIPS. SI, 4959 Pte, 15th R  
 PHILLIPS. WC, 4567 Pte, 14th R  
 PHILP. FJ, 1176 Pte, 1st R  
 PICKARD. A, 2656 Pte, 8th R  
 PICKERING. J, 3226 Pte  
 PICKFORD. A, 6081 Pte, 19th R  
 PICKLES. JFG, 5195 Pte, 16th R  
 PIERCE. F, 1403 Pte, 2nd R  
 PIERCE. JJ, 3582 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 PIERCE. W, 5196 Pte, 16th R  
 PIERPOINT. CE, 6840 Pte, 22nd R  
 PIKE. CS, 3363 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 PIKE. JH, Hon Lt, 25th R  
 PILKINGTON. T, 1506 Cpl, 3rd R  
 PINCHEN. JT, 2944/2936 Pte, 9th R  
 PINCOTT. JD, 3895 Pte, 12th R  
 PINDER. JF, 1993 Pte, 5th R  
 PINFOLD. AF, 1704 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 PINKERTON. AJ, 4633 Pte, 14th R  
 PITCHER. WH, 6082 Pte, 19th R  
 PITMAN. RF, 6083 Pte, 19th R  
 PITT. WJ, 1401 Pte, 2nd R  
 PLACE. A, 2408 Pte, 7th R  
 PLACE. EW, 1793 Pte, 4th R  
 PLATTS. MC, 2107 Pte, 6th R  
 PLOWMAN. HF, 5197 Pte, 16th R  
 PLOWMAN. R, 4568 Pte, 14th R  
 PLUM. SS, 3431 Pte, 11th R  
 PLUMMER. LJ, 7290 Pte, 24th R  
 PLUSH. HWC, 7033 Pte, 23rd R  
 PLUSH. WH, 565 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 POHLNER. RE, 5198 Pte, 16th R  
 POLAN. JJ, 3580 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 POLKINGHORNE. C, 1402/1283 Pte, 2nd R  
 POLLOCK. JR, 6626 Pte, 21st R  
 PONSFORD. LC, 4286 Pte, 13th R  
 POOLE. RA, 5745 Pte, 18th R  
 POOLMAN. A, 1652 Pte, 3rd R  
 POPE. BA, 564 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 POPE. TH, 2413 Pte, 7th R/ex 3 Bn  
 PORTER. EH, 4868 Pte, 15th R  
 PORTER. FH, 5188 Pte  
 PORTER. G, 1413 Pte, 2nd R  
 PORTER. S3  
 PORTER. WS, 2652 Pte, 8th R  
 PORTEUS. JT, 3432 Pte, 11th R  
 POST. EC, 5440 Pte, 17th R  
 POTTER. AE, 4869 Pte, 15th R  
 POTTER. H, 5199 Pte, 16th R  
 POTTER. JH, 4950 Pte, 15th R  
 POTTER. SCM, 6691 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 POTTER. TA, 6691 L/Cpl  
 POTTON. S, 6625 Pte, 21st R  
 POTTS. HS, 3227 Pte  
 POULTON. S, 1406 Pte, 2nd R  
 POWELL. C, 2181 Pte, 6th R

POWELL. CP, 7291 Pte, 24th R  
 POWELL. D, 978 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 POWELL. FS, 1994 Pte, 5th R  
 POWELL. GAB, 7565 Pte, 25th R  
 POWELL. HE, 7566 Pte, 25th R  
 POWELL. JB, 2910 Pte, 9th R  
 POWELL. P, 3576 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 POWELL. RJ, 4638 Pte, 14th R  
 POWER. EI, 2166 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
 POWER. FD, 2/Lt  
 POWER. FD, Lt, 12th R  
 POWIS. F, 4293 Pte, 13th R  
 POWLING. WAR, 5746 Pte, 18th R  
 POWNALL. JCW, 2191 Pte, 6th R  
 POWNALL. SPG, 2268 Pte, 6th R  
 POWTER. J, 6888 Pte, 22nd R  
 POYNTON. F, 6427 Pte, 20th R  
 POYNTON. WT, 2/Lt  
 PRATT. AJ, 2073 Pte, 5th R  
 PRATT. EH, 1512 Sig, 3rd R  
 PRATT. LE, 2390 Pte, 15th R/ ex 29 Bn  
 PRESTON. AC, 4299 Pte, 13th R  
 PRESTON. GL, 4290 Pte, 13th R  
 PRESTON. JW, 4563 Pte, 14th R  
 PRICE. A, 3896 Pte, 12th R  
 PRICE. AS, 2733 Pte, 8th R  
 PRICE. GA, 2290 Pte, 6th R  
 PRICE. WGN, 2884 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 PRIEST. AV, 3579 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 PRIEST. FR, 3131 Pte, 10th R  
 PRIETOR. C, 5203 Pte, 16th R  
 PRIME. HJ, 5202 Pte, 16th R  
 PRIOR. H, 1411/1303 Pte, 2nd R  
 PRIOR. MH, 6859 Pte, 22nd R  
 PRITCHARD. J, 2278 Pte, 6th R  
 PRITCHARD. JA, 6838 Pte, 22nd R  
 PROCTOR. EJ, 5442 Pte, 17th R  
 PROSSER. W, 7568 Pte, 25th R  
 PROUT. EA, 2170 Pte, 6th R  
 PROVIS. FJ, 2410 Pte, 7th R  
 PROWD. RE, 2658 Pte, 8th R  
 PURCELL. JJ, 2655 Pte, 8th R  
 PURCELL. T, 1996 Pte, 5th R  
 PURCELL. W, 2884 Pte  
 PURDON. WL, 3223 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 PYE. CEL, 6620 Pte, 21st R  
 PYERS. SMcl, 3585 Pte  
 PYKE. CR, 3898 Pte, 12th R  
 PYKE. FT, 3433 Pte, 11th R  
 PYKE. GT, 1662 Pte, 3rd R  
 PYKE. JF, 1792 Pte, 4th R  
 PYNE. TP, 4285 Pte, 13th R  
 PYNE. WM, 2737 Pte, 8th R

QUANCHIE. RA, 6328 Pte, 20th R  
 QUINLAN. DA, 4870 Pte, 15th R  
 QUINLAN. WK, 3434 Pte, 11th R  
 QUINN. JW, 4871 Pte, 15th R  
 QUINN. PT, 2204 Pte, ex 4 LHR  
 QUINTON. HD, 7127 Pte, 23rd R  
 QUIRK. LJ, 7570 Pte, 25th R



RABINOVITCH. B, 1798 Pte, 4th R  
 RADFORD. CY, 2033 Pte, 5th R  
 RADLEY. SE, 6085 Pte, 19th R  
 RADLEY. W, 6086 Pte, 19th R  
 RADNELL. GA, 1182 Pte, 1st R  
 RAE. LR, 2116 Pte, 6th R  
 RAGATZ. A, 2662 Pte, 8th R  
 RAINBOW. JJ, 2757 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 RAINE. WC, 2447 Pte, 7th R/ex 7 Bn  
 RAINSBURY. AE, 6335 Pte, 20th R  
 RAINSBURY. G, 2736 Pte, 8th R  
 RALPH. AHT, 7040 Pte, 23rd R  
 RALPH. AJ, 2053 Pte, 5th R  
 RALPH. RA, 7577 Pte, 25th R  
 RALSTON. J, 1501 Sgt, 3rd R  
 RAMAGE. NM, 2760 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 RAMSAY. FB, 6583 Pte, 21st R  
 RAMSAY. PE, 2888 Pte, 9th R  
 RAMSAY. VE, 3899 Pte, 12th R  
 RAMSDEN. J, 3435 Pte, 11th R  
 RANCIE. V, 4305 Pte, 13th R  
 RANDAL. W, 1799 Pte, 4th R  
 RANDLE. RH, 6333 Pte, 20th R  
 RANKIN. G, 2417 Pte, 7th R  
 RANKIN. H, 3601 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 RANKIN. J, 2415 Pte, 7th R/ex 1 Bn  
 RANKIN. W, 7576 Pte, 25th R  
 RANSON. W, 2414 Pte, 7th R/ex 1 Bn  
 RAPKINS. T, 1415 Pte, 2nd R  
 RAPSEY. AA, 3900 Pte, 12th R  
 RASMUSSEN. AE, 1698 Pte, 5th R  
 RASMUSSEN. C, 4872 Pte, 15th R  
 RATCLIFFE. FE, 4570 Pte, 14th R  
 RATTLE. F, 2761 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 RATTRAY. AA, 1417 Pte, 2nd R  
 RAWLE. BN, 2765 Pte  
 RAY. TH, 4580 Pte, 14th R  
 RAYMOND. PO, 2665 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
 RAYNER. CC, 3604 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 RAYNOR. ECF, 2755 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 REABURN. DA, 2499 Pte, 7th R  
 READER. JE, 5205 Pte, 16th R  
 REDDING. J, 7636 Pte, 25th R  
 REDFERN. J, 5748 Pte, 18th R  
 REDMAYNE. S, 5443 Pte, 17th R  
 REECE. AJ, 3901 Pte, 12th R  
 REED. CL, 3436 Pte, 11th R  
 REEDY. J, 6886 Pte, 22nd R  
 REES. HC, 3136 Pte, 10th R  
 REEVES. JJ, 6087 Pte, 19th R  
 REGAN. DS, 7578 Pte, 11th R  
 REGAN. GH, 2045 Pte, 5th R  
 REGAN. GH, 6332 Pte, 20th R  
 REID. GA, 2000 Pte, 5th R  
 REID. GA, 3248 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 REID. GD, 2762 Pte  
 REID. WH, 7575 Pte, 25th R  
 REIS. HJ, 2253 Pte, 6th R  
 RENFREE. R, 4577 Pte, 14th R  
 RENOUF. AH, 4302 Pte, 13th R  
 RETOWSKI. FW, 2664 Pte, 8th R  
 REYNOLDS. FF, 3243 Pte, ex 24 Bn

REYNOLDS. G, 6846 Pte, 22nd R  
 REYNOLDS. HG, 2666 Pte, 8th R  
 REYNOLDS. HT, 4306 Pte, 13th R  
 REYNOLDS. LW, 6848 Pte, 22nd R  
 RHODES. EF, 1103 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 RHODES. GHY, 2667 Pte, 8th R  
 RICE. CWS, 7037 Pte, 23rd R  
 RICE. JW (Denham WT), 1384 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 RICE. WH, 4307 Pte, 13th R  
 RICH. C, 5749 Pte, 18th R  
 RICH. S, 5207 Pte, 16th R  
 RICHARDS. AJ, 5750 Pte, 18th R  
 RICHARDS. AT, 4940 Pte, 15th R  
 RICHARDS. CF, 3600 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 RICHARDS. E, 2065 Pte, 5th R  
 RICHARDS. L, 5444 Pte, 17th R  
 RICHARDS. RH, 3603 Pte  
 RICHARDS. RJC, 7111 Pte, 23rd R  
 RICHARDSON. C, 6850 Pte, 22nd R  
 RICHARDSON. E, 983 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 RICHARDSON. EA, 3902 Pte, 12th R  
 RICHARDSON. HT, 4578 Pte, 14th R  
 RICHARDSON. J, 3605 L/Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
 RICHARDSON. J, 5751 Pte, 18th R  
 RICHARDSON. JB, 5752 Pte, 18th R  
 RICHARDSON. JE, 2756 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 RICHARDSON. JH, 576 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 RICHINGS. GE, 7292 Pte, 24th R  
 RICK. HG, 7365 Pte, 24th R  
 RICKARD. CW, 300 Pte, ex AAMC  
 RICKARD. J, 3247 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 RICKARD. WE, 4582 Pte, 14th R  
 RICKETTS. C, 5208 Pte, 16th R  
 RIDDIFORD. CV, 984 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 RIDER. BL, 2668 Pte, 8th R  
 RIDGEWELL. RH, 1999/1679 Pte, 5th R  
 RIDGLEY. EC, 7618 Pte, 25th R  
 RIDGWELL. F, 5206 Pte, 16th R  
 RIGBY. JA, 3135 Pte, 10th R  
 RILEY. AR, 2122 Pte, 6th R  
 RILEY. AT, 2730 Pte, 8th R  
 RILEY. HH, 7293 Pte, 24th R  
 RILEY. J, 1179/1154 Pte, 1st R  
 RILEY. W, 1795 Pte, 4th R  
 RIMES. JR, 2674 Pte, 8th R  
 RINTEL. HL, 2/Lt, 23rd R  
 RINTOULL. G, 6409 Pte, 20th R  
 RIPPON. AJ, 1838 Pte, 4th R  
 RISELEY. EW, 3594 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 RISK. D, 3437 Pte, 11th R  
 RIXON. AO, 5445 Pte, 17th R  
 ROACH. E, 3565 Pte, 5th R  
 ROACH. JW, 2661 Pte, 8th R  
 ROADS. H, 5753 Pte, 18th R  
 ROBARTS. RJ, 3904 Pte, 12th R  
 ROBB. EG, 1184 Pte, 1st R  
 ROBB. RB, 2670 Pte, 8th R  
 ROBERTS. A, 3133 Pte, 10th R  
 ROBERTS. AJ, 4874 Pte, 15th R  
 ROBERTS. AR, 5211 Pte, 16th R  
 ROBERTS. CH, 2/Lt, 11th R  
 ROBERTS. DM, 6588 Pte, 21st R

ROBERTS. FJ, 1266 Pte, ex 4 LHR  
 ROBERTS. G, 1180/1155 Pte, 1st R  
 ROBERTS. HW, 6843 Pte, 22nd R  
 ROBERTS. J, 1589 Pte, 3rd R  
 ROBERTS. J, 1684 Pte, 3rd R  
 ROBERTS. P, 1089 Pte, 18th R  
 ROBERTS. RB, 1087 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 ROBERTS. RG, 6841 Pte, 22nd R  
 ROBERTS. SJ, 6844 Pte, 22nd R  
 ROBERTS. T, 4573 Pte, 14th R  
 ROBERTS. W, 5754 Pte, 18th R  
 ROBERTSON. A, 4572 Pte, 14th R  
 ROBERTSON. AH, Lt, 9th R  
 ROBERTSON. AW, 3138 Pte, 10th R  
 ROBERTSON. D, 7364 Pte, 24th R  
 ROBERTSON. F, 2418 Pte, 7th R  
 ROBERTSON. FC, 1683 Pte, 3rd R  
 ROBERTSON. J, 2051 Pte, 5th R  
 ROBERTSON. JC, 4878 Pte, 15th R  
 ROBERTSON. JM, 979 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 ROBERTSON. JS, 5209 Pte, 16th R  
 ROBERTSON. PL, 6088 Pte, 19th R  
 ROBERTSON. VW, 7294 Pte, 24th R  
 ROBERTSON. WL, 7295 Pte, 24th R  
 ROBIN. R, 5446 Pte, 17th R  
 ROBINSON. A, 1592 Pte, 3rd R  
 ROBINSON. CH, 5447 Pte, 17th R  
 ROBINSON. E, 986 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 ROBINSON. EW, 2725 Pte, 8th R  
 ROBINSON. HJ, 3908 Pte, 12th R  
 ROBINSON. J, 6845 Pte, 22nd R  
 ROBINSON. R, 4571 Pte, 14th R  
 ROBINSON. R, 7574 Pte, 25th R  
 ROBINSON. SA, 132 Pte, ex HQ 3 Bde  
 ROBINSON. TJ, 6584 Pte, 21st R  
 ROBINSON. WL, 3903 Pte, 12th R  
 ROBSON. CE, 5500 Pte, 17th R  
 ROBSON. E, (See Hardie)  
 ROBSON. WS, 3245 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 RODDA. EE, 2/Lt, 16th R  
 RODDA. H, 1660 Pte, 3rd R  
 RODGER. JLW, 3140 Pte, 10th R  
 RODGERS. WL, 1655 Pte, 3rd R  
 ROGERS. B, 4574 Pte, 14th R  
 ROGERS. W, 5485 Pte, 18th R ex 2 Bn  
 ROGERSON. SJ, 3906 Pte, 12th R  
 ROLAND. HB, 3134 Pte, 10th R  
 ROLFE. RPF, 2035 Pte, 5th R  
 ROLLE. JC, 3907 Pte, 12th R  
 ROLLS. D, 571 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 RONALDS. RNL, 6331 Pte, 20th R  
 ROOK. FW, 3596 Pte  
 ROSE. H, 6851 Pte, 22nd R  
 ROSE. J, 1137 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 ROSEL. FA, 4301 Pte, 13th R  
 ROSEWELL. RJ, 4575 Pte, 14th R  
 ROSNEY. PJ, 3132 Pte, 10th R  
 ROSS. A, 1590 Pte, 3rd R  
 ROSS. H, 3242 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 ROSS. JL, 1183 Pte, 1st R  
 ROSS. JW, 7571 Pte, 25th R  
 ROSS. M, 31453 Pte, ex 101 How Bty AFA

ROSS. PH, 4304 Pte, 13th R  
 ROSS. R, 2714 Pte, 8th R  
 ROSS. RJ, 6818 Pte, 22nd R  
 ROSS. TJ, 5212 Pte, 16th R  
 ROSSER. A, 1622 Pte, 3rd R  
 ROSSER. AE, 1382 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 ROSSER. MJ, 2754 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 ROSWARNE. J, 1997 Pte, 5th R  
 ROTHWELL. J, 4875 Pte, 15th R  
 ROUTLEY. WR, 7296 Pte, 24th R  
 ROWE. AE, 2140 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 ROWE. CR, 1588 Pte, 3rd R  
 ROWE. LG, 4303 Pte, 13th R  
 ROWE. NH, 6091 Pte, 19th R  
 ROWE. S, 3246 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 ROWE. SH, 4300 Pte, 13th R  
 ROWE. TA, 4581 Pte, 14th R  
 ROWE. WA, 5214 Pte, 16th R  
 ROWE. WJ, 3910 Pte, 12th R  
 ROWEHL. E, 4918 Pte, ex 5 Bn  
 ROWEHL. NN, 3909 Pte, 12th R  
 ROWETT. WJ, 4583 Pte, 14th R  
 ROWLAND. FL, 7343 Pte, 24th R  
 ROWLAND. GC, 7573 Pte, 25th R  
 ROWLAND. HH, 1181 Pte, 1st R  
 ROWLANDS. AJ, 3592 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 ROWLEY. EA, 3139 Pte, 10th R  
 ROWNEY. WP, 6585 Pte, 21st R  
 ROWSELL. AJ, 5213 Pte, 16th R  
 ROWSELL. TL, 4873 Pte, 15th R  
 ROY. E, 816 Pte  
 ROY. EG, 2192 Pte, 6th R  
 RUDDY. JA, 6852 Pte, 22nd R  
 RUFUS. AB, 3438 Pte, 11th R  
 RULE. JT, 3557 Pte, 11th R  
 RULE. LR, 6581 Pte, 21st R  
 RUMPF. OL, 2501 Pte, 7th R  
 RUNDLE. CJ, 3241 Pte  
 RUSDEN. ASK, 5215 Pte, 16th R  
 RUSS. JA, 6092 Pte, 19th R  
 RUSSELL. GB, 1416 Sgt, 2nd R  
 RUSSELL. J, 1796 Pte, 4th R  
 RUSSELL. WJ, 6334 Pte, 20th R  
 RUSSELL TWH, 1429 Pte, ex 2 Anzac Mtd Regt  
 RUTHERFORD. GH, 2665 Pte, 8th R  
 RUTHERFORD. HC, 2512 Pte, 7th R  
 RYAN. C, 4960 Pte, ex 45 Bty AFA  
 RYAN. C, 1201 Pte  
 RYAN. CJ, 4341 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
 RYAN. EJ, 4579 Pte, 14th R  
 RYAN. FJ, 3379 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 RYAN. G, 7572 Pte, 25th R  
 RYAN. J, 3912 Pte, 12th R  
 RYAN. JC, 4876 Pte, 15th R  
 RYAN. JE, 4576 Pte, 14th R  
 RYAN. JF, 5216 Pte, 16th R  
 RYAN. JH, 5217 Pte, 16th R  
 RYAN. JJP, 5448 Pte, 17th R  
 RYAN. PJ, 3220 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 RYAN. S, 2294 Pte, 6th R  
 RYAN. T, 3371 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 RYAN. W, 6867 Pte, 22nd R

SACK. J, 2734 Pte, 8th R  
 SAFSTROM. GH, 7047 Pte, 23rd R  
 SAGO. B, 4955 Pte, 15th R  
 SALT. J, 3144 Pte, 10th R  
 SALTER. H, 5220 Pte, 16th R  
 SALTER. JD, 1204 Pte, 1st R  
 SALTER. JR, 1599 Pte, 3rd R  
 SALWAY. W, 195 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 SAMPSON. CE, 1803 Pte, 4th R  
 SAMPSON. J, 4585 Pte, 14th R  
 SAMPSON. RL, 6126 Pte, 11th R  
 SAMPSON. SE, 6856 Pte, 22nd R  
 SAMSON. GC, 2780 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SANDERS. FD, 2426 Pte, 7th R/ex 1 LHR  
 SANDERSON. CH, 3439 Pte, 11th R  
 SANDERSON. JT, 4312 Pte, 13th R  
 SANDERSON. LW, 1600 Pte, 3rd R  
 SANDFORD. CG, 1330 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 SANDFORD. FS, 4586 Pte, 14th R  
 SANDFORD. GT, 1594 Pte, 3rd R  
 SANDWITH. ST, 5219 Pte, 16th R  
 SANDY. H, 1612 Pte, 3rd R  
 SANDY. JH, 194 Pte, 3 Cyc Coy  
 SANGWELL. SW, 3420 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 SARJEANT. RM, 1429 Sgt, 2nd R  
 SATIGARA. P, 2731 Pte, 8th R  
 SAUNDERS. CF, 6340 Pte, 20th R  
 SAUNDERS. ES, 6857 Pte, 22nd R  
 SAUNDERS. RJ, 3913 Pte, 12th R  
 SAUNDERS. TR, 7297 Pte, 24th R  
 SAVIGE. RF, 7585 Pte, 25th R  
 SAWYERS. C, 4951A Pte, 14th R  
 SAWYERS. CV, 4591 Pte, 14th R  
 SAXON. H, 3914 Pte, 12th R  
 SAXON. R, 3915 Pte, 12th R  
 SCARFFE. JJ, 2682 Pte, 8th R  
 SCHACHE. OB, 2/Lt, ex 24 Bn  
 SCHHPPE. AG, 7049 Pte, 23rd R  
 SCHMIDT. J, 6142 Pte, 19th R  
 SCHOPPE. SW, 7592 Pte, 25th R  
 SCOINES. WH, 4645 Pte, 14th R  
 SCOLLARY. JA, 731 Pte, ex 2 MG Coy  
 SCORER. WD, 2779 Sgt, ex 24 Bn  
 SCOTT. A, 3257 Pte  
 SCOTT. D, 2/Lt, 13th R  
 SCOTT. G, 3440 Pte, 11th R  
 SCOTT. GR, 2248 Pte, 6th R  
 SCOTT. GW, 7590 Pte, 25th R  
 SCOTT. J, 4648 Pte, 14th R  
 SCOTT. JW, 3613 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SCOTT. PA, 3623 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SCOTT. SS, 3142 Pte, 10th R  
 SCOTT. TG, 3916 Pte, 12th R  
 SCOTT. W, 2008 Pte, 5th R  
 SCOTT. WD, 7112 Pte, 23rd R ex 29 Bn  
 SCOTT. WDT, 6094 Pte, 19th R  
 SCOTT. WH, 1422 Pte, 2nd R  
 SCOLLER. LA, 2778 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SCOWN. HG, 1185 Pte, 1st R  
 SCROOP. AH, 6368 Pte, 20th R/ ex 21 Bn  
 SCRUBY. FJA, 7048 Pte, 23rd R

SCULLEN. RL, 2686 Pte, 8th R  
 SCULLION. H, 3918 Pte, 12th R  
 SEALEY. CH, 6341 Pte, 20th R  
 SEALLY. MP, 6890 Pte, 22nd R  
 SEARLE. FW, 3254 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SEEGER. JA, 1193 Pte, 1st R  
 SEELEY. A, 4321 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 SEELEY. W, 2283 Pte, 6th R  
 SELL. G, 3621 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SELLARS. BN, 4324 Pte, 13th R  
 SELLARS. HL, 1607 Pte, 7th R  
 SELLMAN. TH, 2011 Pte, 5th R  
 SELLS. JB, 2777 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SERGEANT. H, 2300 Pte, 6th R  
 SERGEANT. RM, 1238 Cpl  
 SERLE. WH, 3441 Pte, 11th R  
 SEVISON. FJ, 2684 Pte, 8th R  
 SEWELL. CH, 3919 Pte, 12th R  
 SEXTON. A, 3592 Pte, ex 60 Bn  
 SEYMOUR. AW, 3442 Pte, 11th R  
 SEYMOUR. SA, 3443 Pte, 11th R  
 SHACKELTON. HL, 3682 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SHADFORTH. W, 7045 Pte, 23rd R  
 SHANAHAN. JE, 2788 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SHANAHAN. JE, 2788A Pte  
 SHANKS. A, 2786 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SHANNAHAN. A, 1424 Pte, 2nd R  
 SHANNON. M, 5223 Pte, 16th R  
 SHARP. AV, 5755 Pte, 18th R  
 SHARP. WG, 3147 Pte, 10th R  
 SHARPE. T, 1432/1236 Pte, 2nd R  
 SHARPE. WA, 6820 Pte, 22nd R  
 SHARPLES. J, 7367 Pte, 24th R, ex 57 Bn  
 SHARPLES. WJ, 2678 Pte, 8th R  
 SHARROW. LG, 3614 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SHAW. A, 4881 Pte, 15th R  
 SHAW. GA, 6095 Pte, 19th R  
 SHAW. W, 5221 Pte, 16th R  
 SHAW. WD, 6821 Pte, 22nd R  
 SHAW. JF, 1190 Pte, 1st R  
 SHEAHAN. JRT, 2785 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SHEARN. LG, 4882 Pte, 15th R  
 SHEDDON. J, 2003 Pte, 5th R  
 SHEDDON. R, 2004 Pte, 5th R  
 SHEEHAN. P, 2423 Pte, 7th R/ex 15 Bn  
 SHEERAN. HI, 7366 Pte, 24th R  
 SHELDRICK. AE, 1191 Pte, 1st R  
 SHELL. GS, 4883 Pte, 15th R  
 SHELLEY. WPJ, 2009 Pte, 5th R  
 SHELTON. FJ, 5222 Pte, 16th R  
 SHEPHERD. RW, 3445 Pte, 11th R  
 SHEPPARD. B, 2010 Pte, 5th R  
 SHEPPARD. JF, 7587 Pte, 25th R  
 SHERLOCK. SW, 7085 Pte, 23rd R  
 SHERREN. S, 3618 Pte  
 SHERRIFF. JT, 1425 Pte, 2nd R  
 SHERRY. G, 4884 Pte, 15th R  
 SHERWIN. JA, 3374 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SHIELDS. A, 5224 Pte, 16th R  
 SHIELDS. JT, 3626 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SHIELDS. WA, 7146 Pte, 23rd R  
 SHIELDS. WE, 3920 Pte, 12th R

SHILLINGLAW. J, 1595 Pte, 3rd R  
 SHILLINGTON. J, 3143 Pte, 10th/17th R  
 SHORE. S, 3446 Pte, 11th R  
 SHORT. GR, 2783 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SHOTTER. TE, 1583 Sig, 3rd R  
 SHOTTER. WD, 4308 Pte, 13th R  
 SIBLY. JO, 3447 Pte, 11th R  
 SIDDALL. JA, 7300 Pte, 24th R  
 SIDLEY. JC, 7051 Pte, 23rd R  
 SIEMERS. IH, 5756 Pte, 18th R  
 SIEVERS. MJ, 6595 Pte, 21st R  
 SIGGERS. C, 2739 Pte, 8th R  
 SILENCE. WP (See Nolan)  
 SILVER. L, 2675 Pte, 8th R  
 SIM. WY, 3606 Pte  
 SIMMONS. AW, 7586 Pte, 25th R  
 SIMMONS. E, 1428/1229 Pte, 2nd R  
 SIMMONS. EB, 3921 Pte, 12th R  
 SIMMONS. NH, 1189 Pte, 1st R  
 SIMMONS. P, 2196 Pte, 6th R  
 SIMMONS. LA, 5450 Pte, 17th R  
 SIMMONS RP, 5757 Pte, 18th R  
 SIMONDSOON. CW, 3923 Pte, 12th R  
 SIMONSON. EL, 2/Lt, 9th R  
 SIMPKINS. JW, 6591 Pte, 21st R  
 SIMPSON. A, 3146 Pte, 17th R  
 SIMPSON. FT, 3922 Pte, 12th R  
 SIMPSON. HB, 5456 Pte, 17th R  
 SIMPSON. JH, 2066 Pte, 5th R  
 SIMPSON. L, 3448 Pte, 11th R  
 SIMPSON. TJ, 2687 Pte, 8th R  
 SIMPSON. W, 6411 Pte, 20th R  
 SIMPSON. WGE, 6367 Pte, 20th R  
 SIMPSON. WH, 2420 Pte, 7th R  
 SIMS. G, 2280 Pte, 6th R  
 SIMS. HL, 4584 Pte, 14th R  
 SIMS. LB, 7301 Pte, 24th R  
 SINCLAIR. DE, 608 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 SINCLAIR. JH, 5758 Pte, 18th R  
 SINCOCK. TE, 2271 Pte, 6th R  
 SINGLETON. J, 1172 Pte  
 SINNETT. R, 6602 Pte, ex 23 Bn  
 SINNETT. SR, 6602 Pte, 21st R  
 SISSON. GA, 1807 Pte, 4th R  
 SITTERS. IJ, 2912 Pte, 9th R  
 SIZER. L, 3572 Pte, 11th R  
 SKELTON. WR, 1426 Pte, 2nd R  
 SKEPPER. SJ, 3925 Pte, 12th R  
 SKEWES. A, 5225 Pte, 16th R  
 SKEWES. ES, 6344 Pte, 20th R  
 SKEWES. J, 3449 Pte, 11th R  
 SKEWES. JH, 3988 Pte, 12th R  
 SKINNER. CC, 5449 Pte, 17th R  
 SKINNER. CG, 6873 Pte, 22nd R  
 SKINNER. RH, 5759 Pte, 18th R  
 SKUDRIN. F, 4885 Pte, 15th R  
 SKYRING. FH, 7302 Pte, 24th R  
 SLACK. HS, 1461 Pte, 2nd R  
 SLADE. JH, 4590 Pte, 14th R  
 SLATTER. JEH, 1721 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 SLATTERY. HJ, 2422 Pte, 7th R  
 SLATTERY. LVD'A. 3265 Pte

SLATTERY. WJ, 6345 Pte, 20th R  
 SLEEP. T, 7052 Pte, 23rd R  
 SLESSAR. WC, 2223 Pte, 6th R  
 SLOGGETT. EC, 7115 Pte, 23rd R  
 SLOLEY. H, 4323 Pte, 13th R  
 SMALES. A, 5457 Pte, 17th R  
 SMART. C, 5230 Pte, 16th R  
 SMEATON. W, 3926 Pte, 12th R  
 SMILEY. JE, 3451 Pte, 11th R  
 SMITH. A, 226 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 SMITH. AB, 3454 Pte, 11th R  
 SMITH. AGF, 3145 Pte, 10th R  
 SMITH. AJ, 4594 Pte, 14th R  
 SMITH. AP, 3453 Pte, 11th R  
 SMITH. APW, 3452 Pte, 11th R  
 SMITH. C, 2055 Pte, 5th R  
 SMITH. C, 2286 Pte, 6th R  
 SMITH. C, 6098 Pte, 19th R  
 SMITH. CE, 1188 Pte, 1st R  
 SMITH. CP, 6347 Pte, 20th R  
 SMITH. D, 3455 Pte, 11th R  
 SMITH. D, 7593 Pte, 25th R  
 SMITH. E, 227 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 SMITH. E, 3146 Pte, 10th R  
 SMITH. EA, 7591 Pte, 25th R  
 SMITH. EJ, 5488 Pte  
 SMITH. ET, 1652 Pte  
 SMITH. F, 4311 Pte, 13th R  
 SMITH. FA, 3927 Pte, 12th R  
 SMITH. FJ, 3930 Pte, 12th R  
 SMITH. FW, 2673 Pte, 8th R  
 SMITH. G, 1192 Pte, 1st R  
 SMITH. GE, 3270 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SMITH. GF, 3428 Pte, ex 2 Pnr Bn  
 SMITH. GT, 2773 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SMITH. H, 7303 Pte, 24th R  
 SMITH. HM, 3268 Pte  
 SMITH. HT, 3268 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SMITH. J, 2680 Pte, 8th R  
 SMITH. JB, 1103 Cpl, 1st R  
 SMITH. JG, 4587 Pte, 14th R  
 SMITH. JJ, 5229 Pte, 16th R  
 SMITH. JMcP, 3456 Pte, 11th R  
 SMITH. JS, 2005 Pte, 5th R  
 SMITH. JT, 4317 Pte, 13th R  
 SMITH. JT, 6343 Pte, 20th R  
 SMITH. L, 2014 Pte, 5th R  
 SMITH. L, 4310 Pte, 13th R  
 SMITH. LG, 3150 Pte, 10th R/ex 3 LHR  
 SMITH. MC, 3616 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SMITH. MG, 3928 Pte, 12th R  
 SMITH. MW, 6854 Pte, 22nd R  
 SMITH. PJ, 2672 Pte, 8th R  
 SMITH. PS, 1105 Cpl, 1st R  
 SMITH. R, 3558 Pte, 11th R  
 SMITH. R, 3615 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SMITH. RF, 747 Pte  
 SMITH. RJJ, 5770 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 SMITH. RL, 3264 Pte  
 SMITH. RWF, 6592 Pte, 21st R  
 SMITH. T, 3457 Pte, 11th R  
 SMITH. T, 7637 Pte, 25th R

SMITH. TCD, 6101 Pte, 19th R  
 SMITH. W, 3458 Pte, 11th R  
 SMITH. W, 5760 Pte, 18th R  
 SMITH. W, 7581 Pte, 25th R  
 SMITH. WB, 5228 Pte, 16th R  
 SMITH. WC, 6336 Pte, 20th R  
 SMITH. WG, 3929 Pte, 12th R  
 SMITH. WGT, 5226 Pte, 16th R  
 SMITH. WH, 4643 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
 SMITH. WH, 6593 Pte, 21st R  
 SMITH. WT, 1801 Pte, 4th R  
 SMITHAM. WG, 6599 Pte, 21st R  
 SMYTH. CCH, 1772 Pte, 4th R  
 SMYTH. MMcV, Lt, 4th R  
 SNAITH. H, 2017 Pte, 5th R  
 SNEDDON. A, 5231 Pte, 16th R  
 SNELL. AE, 2419 Pte, 7th R  
 SNELL. CC, 3459 Pte, 11th R  
 SNELLGROVE. V, 3474 Cpl, ex 37 Bn  
 SNOW. JS, 3460 Pte, 11th R  
 SNOWDEN. TE, 3931 Pte, 12th R  
 SOAWYER. RJ, 5208 Pte, ex 5 Bn  
 SODERSTROM. JFA, 3149 Pte, 10th R  
 SOLL. BW, 3148 Pte, 10th R  
 SOMERFIELD. WT, 7582 Pte, 25th R  
 SORENSEN. H, 3461 Pte, 11th R  
 SORRELL. JK, 2/Lt, 25th R  
 SOUTH. F, 1613 Pte, 3rd R  
 SOUTH. FJJ, 3932 Pte, 12th R  
 SOUTHWELL. AV, 2775 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SOWLER. J, 2770 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SPARKS. PG, 3462 Pte, 11th R  
 SPARKS. R, 1806 Pte, 4th R  
 SPARKS. R, 1845 Pte, 4th R  
 SPEIRS. HC, 5461 Pte, 17th R  
 SPENCE. GH, 7583 Pte, 25th R  
 SPENCE. HW, 3933 Pte, 12th R  
 SPENCE. T, 2681 Pte, 8th R  
 SPENCER. EG, 1327/7580 Pte, 25th R,  
 SPENCER. EG, 7579 Sgt, 25th R, ex 8 LHR  
 SPENCER. GR, 1427 Pte, 2nd R  
 SPENCER. HJ, 3934 Pte, 12th R  
 SPENCER. RT, 1651 Pte, ex 1 Cyc Coy  
 SPENCER. W, 5462 Pte, 17th R  
 SPERLING. AD, 4309 Pte, 13th R  
 SPERLING. JJ, 1194/1143 Pte, 1st R  
 SPIBY. D, 3463 Pte, 11th R  
 SPIERS. DA, 6339 Pte, 20th R  
 SPIKIN. GW, 6410 Pte, 20th R  
 SPILLER. F, 2183 Pte, 6th R  
 SPINKS. JD, 3935 Pte, 12th R  
 SPOKES. WF, 5463 Pte, 17th R  
 SPRECKLEY. R, 2683 Pte, 8th R  
 SPRIGGS. TG, 5464 Pte, 17th R  
 SPRING. CC, 2790 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SPRUZEN. E, 6596 Pte, 21st R  
 SPURRELL. WH, 7046 Pte, 23rd R  
 SQUIRES. AL, 3936 Pte, 12th R  
 STAALASEN. S, 1186 Pte, 1st R  
 STACEY. S, 6099 Pte, 19th R  
 STAGEMAN. FW, 1805 Pte, 4th R  
 STAGOLL. AG, 1686 Pte, 3rd R

STAMP. JBR, 2515 Pte, 7th R/ex 5 Bn  
 STANBROOK. J, 1187 Pte, 1st R  
 STANDFIELD. E, 7043 Pte, 23rd R  
 STANFIELD. WC, 5459 Pte, 17th R  
 STANFORD. LG, 6337 Pte, 20th R  
 STANLEY. AG, Pte  
 STANLEY. F, 4772 Pte, ex AASC  
 STANLEY. LF, 7369 Cpl, 24th R  
 STAP. G, 2016 Pte, 5th R  
 STAPLES. RE, 6594 Pte, 21st R  
 STAPLETON. WJ, 3938 Pte, 12th R  
 STARK. DA, 1597 Pte, 3rd R  
 STARLING. F, 2789 Pte  
 STARR. MF, 3464 Pte, 11th R  
 STARR. PJ, 3465 Pte, 11th R  
 STEANE. H, 1431/1274 Pte, 2nd R  
 STEANE. WF, 5235 Pte, 16th R  
 STEDMAN. A, 3262 Pte  
 STEDWELL. J, 3939 Pte, 12th R  
 STEEL. JF, 5199 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 STEELE. WH, 4889 Pte, 15th R  
 STEMP. H, 2874 Pte, 9th R  
 STENT. RG, 4320 Pte, 13th R  
 STEPHENS. CAM, 2018 Pte, 5th R  
 STEPHENS. GE, 6600 Pte, 21st R  
 STEPHENS. JB, 4890 Pte, 15th R  
 STEPHENS. SI, 4891 Pte, 15th R  
 STEPHENSON. CH, 2/Lt  
 STEPHENSON. EL, 1611 Pte, 3rd R  
 STEPHENSON. H, 5761 Pte, 18th R  
 STEPHENSON. KR, 2/Lt, 6th/17th R  
 STEVENS. BA, 5237 Pte, 16th R  
 STEVENS. E, 3466 Pte, 11th R  
 STEVENS. F, 4892 Pte, 15th R  
 STEVENS. HB, 2130 Pte, 6th R  
 STEVENS. JR, 1685 Pte, 3rd R  
 STEVENS. R, 4589 Pte, 14th R  
 STEVENSON. A, 4893 Pte, 15th R  
 STEVENSON. DB, 4595 Pte, 14th R  
 STEVENSON. RK, 2/Lt, 16th R  
 STEWART. C, 3467 Pte, 11th R  
 STEWART. CL, 1617 Sig, 3rd R  
 STEWART. DR, 5762 Pte, 18th R  
 STEWART. ER, 1593 Pte, 3rd R  
 STEWART. G, 4894 Pte, 15th R  
 STEWART. HB, 6603 Pte, 21st R  
 STEWART. HW, 7345 Pte, 24th R  
 STEWART. J, 7053 Pte, 23rd R  
 STEWART. R, 1503 Sgt, 3rd R  
 STEWART. WR, 1836 Pte, 4th R  
 STIFF. A, 3982 Pte, 12th R  
 STILES. LC, 2676 Pte, 8th R  
 STILES. SJ, 4322 Pte, 13th R  
 STINGERS. TH, 2185 Pte, 6th R  
 STINTEN. GA, 3468 Pte, 11th R  
 STINTEN. TH, 3469 Pte, 11th R  
 STOCKER. EE, 5763 Pte, 18th R  
 STOCKMANS. IMJC, 55226 Pte  
 STOCKS. VJM, 2685 Pte, 8th R  
 STOKES. M, 4899 Pte, 15th R  
 STONE. ER, 6346 Pte, 20th R  
 STONE. RJF, 3940 Pte, 12th R

STONEMAN. SJ, 3624 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 STORY. C, 1808 Pte, 4th R  
 STORY. CB, Major, ex 37 Bn  
 STOTT. S, 3470 Pte, 11th R  
 STOUT. LJ, 5236 Pte, 16th R  
 STRAFFORD. R, 1046 Pte, ex 13 LHR  
 STRANGER. E, 2159 Pte, 6th R  
 STRATFORD. HC, 2238 Pte, 6th R  
 STREET. CA, 3143 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 STREETS. HJ, 1325 Pte, ex Anzac Provost  
 STREETS. HJ, 1423 Pte, 2nd R  
 STRIEFF. C, 5467 Pte, 17th R  
 STRINGER. AP, 7304 Pte, 24th R  
 STRINGER. JE, 1638 Pte, 3rd R  
 STRINGER. LE, 2677 Pte, 8th R  
 STROUD. AK, 2864 Pte  
 STRUDWICKE. GP, 7305 Pte, 24th R  
 STUART. AW, 7306 Pte, 24th R  
 STUART. CS, 3937 Pte, 12th R  
 STUBBS. JW, 2/Lt, ex 2 Fd Amb  
 STUBER. JR, 7368 Pte, 24th R  
 STUCHBERRY. AT, 2214 Pte, ex 4 LHR  
 STURROCK. FL, 3471 Pte. 11th R  
 STYLES. D, 5454 Pte, 17th R  
 STYLES. JB, 7042 Pte, 23rd R  
 SUARES. HW, 4588 Pte, 14th R  
 SUCKLING. EG, 4888 Pte, 15th R  
 SUGGATE. AH, 2936 Pte, ex 1 Fd Bakery  
 SUHAN. J, 1184 Pte  
 SULLIVAN. AC, 3141 Pte, 10th R  
 SULLIVAN. G, 5460 Pte, 17th R  
 SULLIVAN. HA, 7114 Pte, 23rd R  
 SULLIVAN. JG, 3941 Pte, 12th R  
 SULLIVAN. JH, 3472 Pte, 11th R  
 SULLIVAN. JL, 3608 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SULLIVAN. W, 998 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 SUMMERS. A, 5764 Pte, 18th R  
 SUMNER. W, 3473 Pte, 11th R  
 SUMPTON. C, 7128 Pte, 23rd R  
 SUNDERLAND. SS, 5452 Pte, 17th R  
 SUTCH. CA, 3258 Cpl  
 SUTCLIFFE. VB, 1421/1301 Pte, 2nd R  
 SUTCLIFFE. WJ, 7589 Pte, 25th R  
 SUTHERLAND. ET, 6100 Pte, 19th R  
 SUTHERLAND. JJ, 3474 Pte, 11th R  
 SUTHERLAND. JW, 4321 Pte, 13th R  
 SUTHERLAND. LB, 3475 Pte, 11th R  
 SUTHERLAND. N, 4593 Pte, 14th R  
 SUTHERLAND. RW, 6338 Pte, 20th R  
 SUTTON. C, 6885 Pte, 22nd R  
 SUTTON. J, 5765 Pte, 18th R  
 SUTTON. P, 3942 Pte, 12th R  
 SWAIN. JT, 3943 Pte, 12th R  
 SWAINGER. W, 3560 Pte, 11th R  
 SWANEY. J, 7050 Pte, 23rd R  
 SWANSON. JW, 7054 Pte, 23rd R  
 SWANSTON. HI, 5238 Pte, 16th R  
 SWARBRICK. GR, 4319 Pte, 13th R  
 SWEENEY. J, 6118 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 SWEETNAM. HW, 2707 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SWIFT. FRM, 2019 Pte, 5th R  
 SWIFT. IP, 3559 Pte, 11th R

SWIFT. RN, 5458 Pte, 17th R  
 SWINBURN. C, 7308 Pte, 24th R  
 SYDES. CF, 3476 Pte, 11th R  
 SYKES. AT, 2068 Pte, 5th R  
 SYKES. E, 1418 Pte, 2nd R  
 SYKES. HH, 2006 Pte, 5th R  
 SYKES. JW, 2007 Pte, 5th R  
 SYMMONDS. H, 4897 Pte, 15th R  
 SYMMONS. HW, 4898 Pte, 15th R  
 SYMONS. RH, 3944 Pte, 12th R  
 SYMONS. T, 2782 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 SYNOTT. J, 1800 Pte, 4th R  
 TABART. LL, 1604 Pte, 3rd R  
 TABB. OF, 2428, Pte, 7th R  
 TAINSH. W, 4603 Pte, 14th R  
 TAIT. AC, 2793 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 TAIT. CV, 2699 Pte, ex 5 Bn  
 TAIT. G, 6351 Pte, 20th R  
 TAIT. WG, 7149 Pte, 23rd R  
 TALBOT. AR, 2957 Pte, 9th R  
 TANGEY. H, 4313 Pte, 13th R  
 TANIAN. EF, 1810 Pte, 4th R  
 TANNER. AR, 3281 L/Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
 TANNER. HH, 3281 Pte  
 TANNOCK. W, 2172 Pte, 6th R  
 TARR. HG, 3632 Pte  
 TARRY. G, 7057 Pte, 23rd R  
 TATHAM. GH, 7598 Pte, 25th R  
 TATLOW. A, 1815/1552 Pte, 4th R  
 TATT. T, 1434 Pte, 2nd R  
 TATTI. F, 6146 Pte, 19th R  
 TAYLOR. A, 6355 Pte, 20th R  
 TAYLOR. CE, 6606 Pte, 21st R  
 TAYLOR. CEW, 2026 Pte, 5th R  
 TAYLOR. CG, 4900 Pte, 15th R  
 TAYLOR. DH, 4960 Pte, 15th R  
 TAYLOR. EA, 4646 Pte, 14th R  
 TAYLOR. EM, 6861 Pte, 22nd R  
 TAYLOR. EW, 4901 Pte, 15th R  
 TAYLOR. G, 237 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 TAYLOR. GC, 3152 Pte, 10th R  
 TAYLOR. GH, 5766 Pte, 18th R/ex 21 Bn  
 TAYLOR. HD, 7153 Pte, 23rd R  
 TAYLOR. JCW, 1809 Pte, 4th R  
 TAYLOR. JGF, 1813 Pte, 4th R  
 TAYLOR. JJ, 1299 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 TAYLOR. JT, 1408 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 TAYLOR. RR, 6354 Pte, 20th R  
 TAYLOR. TJ, 2062 Pte, 5th R  
 TAYLOR. TW, 2798 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 TAYLOR. WA, 2/Lt, 12th R  
 TAYLOR. WH, 6604 Pte, 21st R  
 TAYLOR. WJ, 6353 Pte, 20th R  
 TAYLOR. WS, 2922 Pte, 9th R  
 TEAGUE. EC, 5258 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 TEARE. AM, 5468 Pte, 17th R  
 TEESDALE. J, 1435 Pte, 2nd R  
 TEGGERTH. AG, 2867 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 TEHAN. J, 2427 Pte, 7th R  
 TEMPLE. TJ, 4326 Pte, 13th R  
 TEMPLE. TOB, 2804 Pte, ex 24 Bn

TEMPLETON. GH, 4597 Pte, 14th R  
 TEMPLETON. GR, 7055 Pte, 23rd R  
 TEMPLETON. HJ, 2692 Pte, 8th R  
 THACKER. WJ, 2188 Pte, 6th R  
 THATCHER. A, 3477 Pte, 11th R  
 THATCHER. RE, 3478 Pte, 11th R  
 THATCHER. W, 3479 Pte, 11th R  
 THISTLEWAITE. GT, 2049 Pte, 5th R  
 THOMAS. AE, 4604 Pte, 14th R  
 THOMAS. CA, 3286 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 THOMAS. CE, 4902 Pte, 15th R  
 THOMAS. CJR, 6611 Pte, 21st R  
 THOMAS. CW, 3288 Pte  
 THOMAS. E, 4596 Pte, 14th R  
 THOMAS. GS, 4903 Pte, 15th R  
 THOMAS. H, 3480 Pte, 11th R  
 THOMAS. HD, 5240 Pte, 16th R  
 THOMAS. JD, 6948 Pte, 23rd R  
 THOMAS. JO, 6871 Pte, 22nd R  
 THOMAS. JR, 3482 Pte, 11th R  
 THOMAS. LAK, 7058 Pte, 23rd R  
 THOMAS. SL, 299 Pte  
 THOMAS. VS, 3634 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 THOMAS. WE, 3637 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 THOMAS. WEA, 5239 Pte, 16th R  
 THOMAS. WH, 4607 Pte, 14th R  
 THOMAS. WJ, 5469 Pte, 17th R  
 THOMPSON. A, 3483 Pte, 11th R  
 THOMPSON. A, 7310 Pte, 24th R  
 THOMPSON. AL, 3151 Pte, 10th R  
 THOMPSON. CA, 4315 Pte, 13th R  
 THOMPSON. CH, 3484 Pte, 11th R  
 THOMPSON. E, 6352 Pte, 20th R  
 THOMPSON. GP, 5767 Pte, 18th R  
 THOMPSON. HDW, 2503 Pte, 7th R  
 THOMPSON. HF, 2431 Pte, 7th R  
 THOMPSON. JG, 3485 Pte, 11th R  
 THOMPSON. JT, 3486 Pte, 11th R  
 THOMPSON. P, 5781 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 THOMPSON. PJ, 2139 Pte, 6th R  
 THOMPSON. RG, 3946 Pte, 12th R  
 THOMPSON. RH, 7311 Pte, 24th R  
 THOMPSON. W, 1648 Pte, 3rd R  
 THOMSON. A, 6143 Pte, 19th R  
 THOMSON. AB, 6605 Pte, 21st R  
 THOMSON. J, 2796 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 THOMSON. JW, 1835/7634 Pte, 4th/25th R  
 THORBURN. LH, 3285 Cpl  
 THORBURN. W, 6868 Pte, 22nd R  
 THORLEY. RJ, 1598 Pte, 3rd R  
 THORNBER. J, 3150 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 THORNE. AO, 2158 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 THORNE. WM, 2801 Pte  
 THORNTON. A, 6608 Pte, 21st R  
 THORNTON. AG, 2134 Pte, 6th R  
 THORNTON. S, 7312 Pte, 24th R  
 TICKNER. W, 6884 Pte, 22nd R  
 TIEDMAN. R, 3947 Pte, 12th R  
 TIGHE. AF, 7346 Pte, 24th R  
 TIMMS. AE, 1406 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 TINSLEY. WN, 7600 Pte, 25th R  
 TIPTON. JL, 4647 Pte, 14th R

TISSEAR. RJ, 3284 Pte  
 TOBIN. A, 1196 Pte, 1st R  
 TODD. AH, 4606 Pte, 14th R  
 TODD. H, 7061 Pte, 23rd R  
 TODD. VG, 4605 Pte, 14th R  
 TOEBELMANN. A, 613, ex 39 Bn  
 TOMKINSON. TP, 4325 Pte, 13th R  
 TOMLINSON. E, 3487 Pte, 11th R  
 TOMLINSON. J, 1608 Pte, 3rd R  
 TONKIN. JW, 5241 Pte, 16th R  
 TOOGOOD. P, 4602 Pte, 14th R  
 TOOGOOD. RJ, 2504 Pte, 7th R  
 TOOHEY. WP, 2022 Pte, 5th R  
 TOOLE. AC, 3948 Pte, 12th R  
 TOOMEY. VH, 1814/1517 Pte, 4th R  
 TORMEY. LC, 3488 Pte, 11th R  
 TORODE. L, 4905 Pte, 15th R  
 TOURRIER. TL, 7119 Pte, 23rd R  
 TOWLAND. T, 7313 Pte, 24th R  
 TOWN. WRF, 3280 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 TOWNSEND. HG, 1436 Pte, 2nd R  
 TOWNSEND. HO, 2432 Pte, 7th R  
 TOWNSEND. W, 1654 Pte, 3rd R  
 TOWNSING. GJ, 6103 Pte, 19th R  
 TRAILL. RG, 6104 Pte, 19th R  
 TRAINOR. J, 5470 Pte, 17th R  
 TRAVIS. AJ, 2424 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
 TREGLOWN. FW, 3489 Pte, 11th R  
 TREGURTHA. MV, 4926 Pte, 15th R  
 TRELOAR. L, 5242 Pte, 16th R  
 TRENGOVE. WH, 2023 Pte, 5th R  
 TRENWITH. CA, 2379 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 TRESS. RL, 4961 Pte, 15th R  
 TRESSIDER. AG, 2803 Pte  
 TREVENA. AC, 2104 Pte, 6th R  
 TREVENA. WA, 3949 Pte, 12th R  
 TREW. T, 1840 Pte, 4th R  
 TREWEEK. AH, 4945 Pte, 15th R  
 TREWIN. EG, 4314 Pte, 13th R  
 TRINICK. JB, 6607 Pte, 21st R  
 TRINNICK. EW, 3950 Pte, 12th R  
 TROTMAN. ER, 7314 Pte, 24th R  
 TROTTER. FM, 2429 Pte, 7th R  
 TUBMAN. FD, Chaplain  
 TUCKER. FW, 6610 Pte, 21st R  
 TUCKER. JF, 2795 Pte  
 TUCKFIELD. WA, 7315 Pte, 24th R  
 TULK. RS, 2175 Pte, 6th R  
 TULLOCH. JD, 3491 Pte, 11th R  
 TULLY. WA, 4598 Pte, 14th R  
 TURNBULL. AL, 6105 Pte, 19th R  
 TURNBULL. DF, 3951 Pte, 12th R  
 TURNBULL. JF, 3492 Pte, 11th R  
 TURNBULL. JHL, 1433 Pte, 2nd R  
 TURNBULL. RJJ, 4599 Pte, 14th R  
 TURNBULL. WR, 2691 Pte, 8th R  
 TURNER. AE, 7595 Pte, 25th R  
 TURNER. AL, 7596 Pte, 25th R  
 TURNER. B, 3288 Cpl, ex 24 Bn  
 TURNER. CF, 5471 Pte, 17th R  
 TURNER. G, 1605 Pte, 3rd R  
 TURNER. JH, 7316 Pte, 24th R

TURNER. RF, 7317 Pte, 24th R  
 TURNER. S, 1859 Pte, 4th R  
 TURPIN. H, 6357 Pte, 20th R  
 TURVEY. GN, 1195 Pte, 1st R  
 TUXEN. CT, 5768 Pte, 18th R  
 TUXWORTH. GL, 2689 Pte, 8th R  
 TWADDLE. R, 7370 Pte, 24th R  
 TWATT. J, 6106 Pte, 19th R  
 TWEEDDALE. A, 1607 Pte, 3rd R  
 TYRES. GH, 3493 Pte, 11th R  
 TYLER. TE, 5769 Pte, 18th R  
 TYRER. TR, 1606 Pte, 3rd R  
 TYRES. HS, 7118 Pte, 23rd R  
 TYRRELL. H, 2797 Pte, ex 24 Bn

U'REN. RFF, 7601 Pte, 25th R  
 ULRICH. TF, Major, ex 6 Bn  
 UNDERWOOD. C, 7318 Pte, 24th R  
 UNWIN. CW, 7602 Pte, 25th R  
 UPHAM. RH, 6612 Pte, 3rd R  
 UREN. F, 1609 Pte, 3rd R  
 URQUHART. HE, 6422 Pte, 20th R  
 URQUHART. V, 3495 Pte, 11th R  
 URQUHART. W, 2027 Pte, 5th  
 UTTING. E, 3993 Pte, 12th R

VALE. FW, 7319 Pte, 24th R  
 VALLANCE. JJ, 5243 Pte, 16th R  
 VANCE. C, 7062 Pte, 23rd R  
 VANE. CN, 6360 Pte, 20th R  
 VARTY. JA, 3952 Pte, 12th R  
 VASS. J, 3953 Pte, 12th R  
 VAUGHAN. F, 6107 Pte, 19th R  
 VEALE. PC, 2913 Pte, 9th R  
 VENNER. A, 2149 Pte, 6th R  
 VERNON. J, 3144 Pte, 17th R  
 VESTRIS. G, 2805 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 VIAL. LJ, 4328 Pte, 13th R  
 VICCARS. AC, 4907 Pte, 15th R  
 VICKERS. EWJ, 4908 Pte, 15th R  
 VICKERY. WA, 2505 Pte, 7th R  
 VIENNA. M, 7603 Pte, 25th R  
 VILLIERS. JC, 3153 Pte, 10th R  
 VINE. WF, 2042 Pte, 5th R  
 VOAKE. SM, 2716 Pte, 8th R

WADDLE. CR, 5473 Pte, 17th R  
 WADE. SV, 4951 Pte, 15th R  
 WADSWORTH. H, 7152 Pte, 23rd R  
 WAIGHT. GW, 2030 Pte, 5th R  
 WAITE. C, 1444 Pte, 2nd R  
 WAKEFIELD. JR, 5474 Pte, 17th R  
 WAKEFIELD. W, 3571 Pte, 11th R  
 WALDRON. A, 4609 Pte, 14th R  
 WALDRON. LB, 5475 Pte, 17th R  
 WALKER. LJ, 2239 Pte, 6th R  
 WALKER. A, 3955 Pte, 12th R  
 WALKER. AL, 3496 Pte, 11th R  
 WALKER. CF, 2691 Pte, 8th R  
 WALKER. CJ, 3956 Pte, 12th R  
 WALKER. D, 1198 Pte, 1st R  
 WALKER. FD, 1818 Pte, 4th R

WALKER. J, 2145 Pte, 6th R  
 WALKER. JP, 1825 Pte, 4th R  
 WALKER. L, 2858 L/Sgt, ex 24 Bn  
 WALKER. LA, 805 Pte, ex Cyc Bn  
 WALKER. LG, 3497 Pte, 11th R  
 WALKER. M, 4330 Pte, 13th R  
 WALKER. PJ, 4334 Pte, 13th R  
 WALKER. TJ, 2810 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WALKER. WJ, 2434 Pte, 7th R  
 WALKERDEN. JW, 3158 Pte, 10th R  
 WALKINGTON. EA, 4639 Pte, 14th R  
 WALL. AJ, 5250 Pte, 16th R  
 WALLACE. A, 3156 Pte, 10th R  
 WALLACE. GJ, 6108 Pte, 19th R  
 WALLACE. JD, 2252 Pte, 6th R  
 WALLACE. WB, 3309 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WALLACE. WG, 5770 Pte, 18th R  
 WALLER. JH, 1307 Pte  
 WALLIN. O, 2317 Pte, ex 18 Bn  
 WALLIS. DJ, 3498 Pte, 11th R  
 WALLIS. RJ, Capt  
 WALSH. FJ, 1201 Pte, 1st R  
 WALSH. JH, 1816 Pte, 4th R  
 WALSH. JT, 1181 Pte  
 WALSH. P, 3499 Pte, 11th R  
 WALSH. RH, 7320 Pte, 24th R  
 WALSH. RM, 1504 Cpl, 3rd R  
 WALSH. T, 1443 Pte, 2nd R  
 WALSH. WMJ, 625 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 WALTER. A, 6109 Pte, 19th R  
 WALTERS. A, 3290 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WALTERS. JJ, 5237 Pte, ex 4 Bn  
 WALTHAM. R, 3983 Pte, 12th R/ ex 28 Bn  
 WALTON. PJ, 3500 Pte, 11th R  
 WANGMANN. AJ, 2038 Pte, 5th R  
 WARD. HG, 627 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 WARD. IW, 2440 Pte, 7th R  
 WARD. JM, 978 Pte, ex 1 Cyc Coy  
 WARD. RAP, 6615 Pte, 21st R  
 WARD. RC, 1326 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 WARDLE. AJC, 7065 Pte, 23rd R  
 WARICK. H, 2438 Pte, 7th R  
 WARNE. CF, 245 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 WARNECKE. RH, 2437 Pte, 7th R  
 WARR. WG, 7621 Pte, 25th R  
 WARREN. A, 5249 Pte, 16th R  
 WARREN. DM, 5251 Pte, 16th R  
 WARREN. WC, 2807 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WASLEY. TW, 1197 Pte, 1st R  
 WASSON. SJ, 1614 Pte, 3rd R  
 WATERS. JH, 4339 Pte, 13th R  
 WATERS. LS, 1610 Pte, 3rd R  
 WATERS. PA, Lt  
 WATERS. TW, 5247 Pte, 16th R  
 WATKINS. GR, 4614 Pte, 14th R  
 WATKINSON. JF, 3502 Pte, 11th R  
 WATSON. A, 2700 Pte, 8th R  
 WATSON. GC, 5787 Pte, ex 6 Bn  
 WATSON. J, 5245 Pte, 16th R  
 WATSON. JH, 1839 Pte, 4th R  
 WATSON. R, 6363 Pte, 20th R  
 WATSON. S, 5476 Pte, 17th R



WATSON. SH, 2436 Pte, 7th R  
 WATSON. T, 2696 Pte, 8th R  
 WATSON. W, 4332 Pte, 13th R  
 WATSON. WD, 7321 Pte, 24th R  
 WATT. AR, 7612 Pte, 25th R  
 WATT. JG, 1438 Pte, 2nd R  
 WATT. L, 1822 Pte, 4th R  
 WATT. LJ, 2860 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WATTERS. JA, 3997 Pte, 12th R  
 WATTS. GNW, 3157 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 WATTS. GT, 7322 Pte, 24th R  
 WATTS. W, 2157 Pte, 6th R  
 WAUGH. LA, 2829 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WAY. G, 2715 Pte, 8th R  
 WEATHERHEAD. BH, 5771 Pte, 18th R  
 WEATHERITT. GT, 3957 Pte, 12th R  
 WEAVER. WJT, 3164 Pte, 10th R  
 WEBB. CR, 6860 Pte, 22nd R  
 WEBB. LF, 3435 Pte, ex 5 Bn  
 WEBB. W, 2510 Pte, 7th R  
 WEBB. WH, 2274 Pte, 6th R  
 WEBB-WATTS. MT, 6613 Pte, 21st R  
 WEBSTER. DC, 2167 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 WEBSTER. F, 3162 Pte, 10th R  
 WEBSTER. HA, 4909 Pte, 15th R  
 WEBSTER. TB, 4911 Pte, 15th R  
 WEEDON. A, 7323 Pte, 24th R  
 WEEKES. RJ, 836 Pte, 18th R  
 WEEKS. R, 4910 Pte, 15th R  
 WEIGHTMAN. G, 3520 Pte, 11th R  
 WEIGHTMAN. JH, 3521 Pte, 11th R  
 WEILANT. WA, 3306 Pte  
 WEIR. GF, 5254 Pte, 16th R  
 WEIR. JA, 6111 Pte, 19th R  
 WELLS. GW, 2826 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WELLS. S, 5252 Pte, 16th R  
 WELSH. GE, 6112 Pte, 19th R  
 WERRY. W, 1453 Pte, 2nd R  
 WESSON. HN 4624 Pte, 14th R  
 WEST. EJ, 738 Pte, ex 2 MG Coy  
 WEST. R, 2061 Pte, 5th R  
 WESTAWAY. F, 1200 Pte  
 WESTBROOK. CW, 5253 Pte, 16th R  
 WESTCOTT. M, 6364 Pte, 20th R  
 WESTCOTT. P, 3561 Pte, 11th R  
 WESTERN. LC, 3562 Pte, 11th R  
 WESTGARTH. HL, 2698 Pte, 8th R  
 WESTON. F, 4348 Pte, 13th R  
 WESTON. RW, 3291 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WESTON. TH, 1620 Pte, 3rd R  
 WESTREND. MA, 4912 Pte, 15th R  
 WESTRUP. JJ, 4608 Pte, 14th R  
 WESTWOOD. H, 1200 Pte, 1st R  
 WESTWOOD. WP, 4444 Pte, 14th R  
 WETMORE. W, 2824 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WEFYBURY. E, 5496 Pte, 17th R  
 WEYMOUTH. LW, 7087 Pte, 23rd R  
 WHALEBONE. HW, 1933 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 WHATMAN. WJ, 4617 Pte, 14th R  
 WHEELER. AV, 3522 Pte, 11th R  
 WHEELER. H, 3523 Pte, 11th R  
 WHEELER. JH, 5772 Pte, 18th R  
 WHEELER. JR, 5478 Pte, 17th R  
 WHEELER. WP, 2168 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 WHELAN. FR, 3960 Pte, 12th R  
 WHELAN. MV, 7608 Pte, 25th R  
 WHIFFEN. PC, 1426 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 WHISTON. F, 3524 Pte, 11th R  
 WHISTON. JE, 3525 Pte, 11th R  
 WHISTON. JT, 3526 Pte, 11th R  
 WHITBURN. GF, 1105 Pte, ex 7 Bn  
 WHITE. B, 4626 Pte, 14th R  
 WHITE. C, 4913 Pte, 15th R  
 WHITE. ER, 3527 Pte, 11th R  
 WHITE. EW, 2861 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WHITE. GA, 3511 Pte, 11th R  
 WHITE. GL, 3512 Pte, 11th R  
 WHITE. GP, 2822 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WHITE. HG, 2697 Pte, 8th R  
 WHITE. JD, 6113 Pte, 19th R  
 WHITE. JM, 5257 Pte  
 WHITE. LC, 2823 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WHITE. MJ, 5257 Pte, 16th R  
 WHITE. PJ, 5255 Pte, 16th R  
 WHITE. R, 2037 Pte, 5th R  
 WHITE. TB, 7611 Pte, 25th R  
 WHITE. TH, 2174 Pte, 6th R  
 WHITE. WH, 2173 Pte, 6th R  
 WHITE. WJ, 3155 Pte, 10th R  
 WHITECHURCH. WA, 2254 Pte, 6th R  
 WHITEFIELD. HN, 1826 Pte, 4th R  
 WHITEHEAD. H, 3513 Pte, 11th R  
 WHITEHEAD. JW, 2701 Pte, 8th R  
 WHITEHEAD. VJ, Maj, 4th R  
 WHITELAW. A, 1618 Pte, 3rd R  
 WHITELAW. JW, 6621 Pte, 21st R  
 WHITELAW. OC, 1202 Pte, 1st R  
 WHITELEY. JR, 3959 Pte, 12th R  
 WHITEN. C, 1619 Pte, 3rd R  
 WHITFIELD. AA, 7617 Pte, 25th R  
 WHITFIELD. FC, 2811 Pte  
 WHITFIELD. FJ, 2435 Pte, 7th R  
 WHITING. FW, 4623 Pte, 14th R  
 WHITING. HH, 4915 Pte, 15th R  
 WHITLEY. H, 2821 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WHITLOCK. T, 5494 Pte, 17th R  
 WHITTEN. TP, 251 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 WHITTINGHAM. LE, 3159 Pte, 10th R  
 WHITTINGTON. WW, 5256 Pte, 16th R  
 WHITTON. HG, 3958 Pte, 12th R  
 WHYTE. AJ, 4611 Pte, 14th R  
 WHYTE. MA, 2820 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WICKENS. AL, 1819/1624 Pte, 4th R  
 WICKHAM. A, 4914 Pte, 15th R  
 WICKHAM. AFW, 3514 Pte, 11th R  
 WICKHAM. P, 3515 Pte, 11th R  
 WICKHAM. S, 1596 Pte  
 WICKS. JH, 2/Lt, 24th R  
 WICKS. RA, 5265 Pte, 16th R  
 WIFFEN. FE, 2203 Pte, 6th R  
 WILCOCK. WVH, 5477 Pte, 17th R  
 WILD. EV, 4916 Pte, 15th R  
 WILDING. LE, 1199 Pte, 1st R  
 WILDMAN. ST, 3145 Pte, 17th R

WILDMAN. WH, 7122 Pte, 23rd R  
 WILHELM. FA, 4640 Pte, 14th R  
 WILKIE. JT, 5773 Pte, 18th R  
 WILKIN. PF, 7324 Pte, 24th R  
 WILKINS. GW, 6117 Pte, 19th R  
 WILKINSON. CL, 3303 Pte  
 WILKINSON. LA, 7325 Pte, 24th R  
 WILKINSON. RR, 6118 Pte, 19th R  
 WILKINSON. SWF, 3517 Pte, 11th R  
 WILKS. RC, 6116 Pte, 19th R  
 WILL. WT, 2506 Pte, 7th R  
 WILLCOX. CF, 3294 Pte  
 WILLETT. H, 1477 Pte, 2nd R  
 WILLIAMS. WTG, 5774 Pte, 18th R  
 WILLIAMS. A, 3301 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WILLIAMS. AJ, 7616 Pte, 25th R  
 WILLIAMS. AL, 5237 Pte, ex 5 Bn  
 WILLIAMS. AS, 2029 Pte, 5th R  
 WILLIAMS. AS, 1714 Sgt  
 WILLIAMS. CA, 2427 Pte, ex 39 Bn  
 WILLIAMS. CJ, 4331 Pte, 13th R  
 WILLIAMS. D, 1452 Pte, 2nd R  
 WILLIAMS. E, 3962 Pte, 12th R  
 WILLIAMS. F, 2695 Pte, 8th R  
 WILLIAMS. FJ, 3165 Pte, 10th R  
 WILLIAMS. FJ, 7326 Pte, 24th R  
 WILLIAMS. FL, 6114 Pte, 19th R  
 WILLIAMS. FO, 4634 Pte, 14th R  
 WILLIAMS. G, 3518 Pte, 11th R  
 WILLIAMS. G, 5260 Pte, 16th R  
 WILLIAMS. HG, 6869 Pte, 22nd R  
 WILLIAMS. JH, 5775 Pte, 18th R  
 WILLIAMS. JW, 4918 Pte, 15th R  
 WILLIAMS. JWA, 3963 Pte, 12th R  
 WILLIAMS. N, 1441 Pte, 2nd R  
 WILLIAMS. R, 1505 Cpl, 3rd R  
 WILLIAMS. TE, 4615 Pte, 14th R  
 WILLIAMS. TH, 5776 Pte, 18th R  
 WILLIAMS. WJ, 2507 Pte, 7th R  
 WILLIAMS. WT, 1820 Pte, 4th R  
 WILLIAMSON. AE, 3298 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WILLIAMSON. J, 3504 Pte, 11th R  
 WILLIAMSON. PJ, 4336 Pte, 13th R  
 WILLIAMSON. R, 4335 Pte, 13th R  
 WILLIAMSON. R, 4329 Pte, 13th R  
 WILLIAMSON. RJ, 5501 Pte, 17th R  
 WILLIAMSON. SH, 6829 Pte, 22nd R  
 WILLIAMSON. SS, 6361 Pte, 20th R  
 WILLIAMSON. W, 2705 Pte, 8th R  
 WILLIATT. GNL, 3505 Pte, 11th R  
 WILLIS. HJ, 7067 Pte, 23rd R  
 WILLIS. JH, 7123 Pte, 23rd R  
 WILLIS. NG, 4625 Pte, 14th R  
 WILLMOTT. CS, 2439 Pte, 7th R  
 WILLISHER. W, 5777 Pte, 18th R  
 WILMOTT. H, 3506 Pte, 11th R  
 WILSON. A, 4620 Pte, 14th R  
 WILSON. A, 4919 Pte, 15th R  
 WILSON. AF, 6362 Pte, 20th R  
 WILSON. ALG, 4920 Pte, 15th R  
 WILSON. AT, 5263 Pte, 16th R  
 WILSON. AW, 2951 Pte, 9th R

WILSON. C, 4923 Pte, 15th R  
 WILSON. CH, 5264 Pte, 16th R  
 WILSON. EA, 5262 Pte, 16th R  
 WILSON. EH, 5778 Pte, 18th R  
 WILSON. F, 6616 Pte, 21st R  
 WILSON. FR, 3507 Pte, 11th R  
 WILSON. GL, 4641 Pte, 14th R  
 WILSON. H, 4921 Pte, 15th R  
 WILSON. J, 3157 Pte, 10th R  
 WILSON. J, 4956 Pte, 15th R  
 WILSON. JB, 1479 Pte, 2nd R  
 WILSON. JB, 7327 Pte, 24th R  
 WILSON. JRL, 7606 Pte, 25th R  
 WILSON. PJ, 2812 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WILSON. RC, 5261 Pte, 16th R  
 WILSON. RW, 2028 Pte, 5th R  
 WILSON. W, 2446 Pte, 7th R/ex 9 Bn  
 WILSON. WA, 1021 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 WILTON. EE, 5258 Pte, 16th R  
 WILTSHIRE. EG, 5481 Pte, 17th R  
 WINCHCOMBE. C, 7172 Pte, 23rd R  
 WINDRAW. HM, 3509 Pte, 11th R  
 WINDSOR. VR, 2281/1905 Pte, 6th R  
 WINDSOR. WD, 2292 Pte, 6th R  
 WINES. L, 3693 Pte, ex 1 Pnr Bn  
 WINGARD. R, 2288 Pte, 6th R  
 WINTER. AJ, 5259 Pte, 16th R  
 WINTER. S, 5779 Pte, 18th R  
 WINTERS. AJT, 3510 Pte, 11th R  
 WINTLE. T, 1821 Pte, 4th R  
 WIPPELL. WW, 5480 Pte, 17th R  
 WIRAK. A, 5780/5482 Pte, 18th R  
 WISBY. A, 4622 Pte, 14th R  
 WISE. A, 5482 Pte, 17th R  
 WISE. AC, 5484 Pte, 17th R  
 WISE. HAA, 5483 Pte, 17th R  
 WISE. JH, 2814 Dvr, ex 24 Bn  
 WISE. PC, 1616 Pte, 3rd R  
 WISHART. CD, 5781 Pte, 18th R  
 WISHART. R, 7328 Pte, 24th R  
 WITHERDEN. TH, 2806 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WITHERS. T, 3964 Pte, 12th R  
 WOOD. AG, 7063 Pte, 23rd R  
 WOOD. C, 6627 Pte, 21st R  
 WOOD. J, 4616 Pte, 14th R  
 WOOD. J, 5485 Pte, 17th R  
 WOOD. W, 3528 Pte, 11th R  
 WOODALL. RA, 2816 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WOODGATE. G, 5486 Pte, 17th R  
 WOODHOUSE. R, 2/Lt, 15th R  
 WOODS. AGH, 4635 Pte, ex 14 Bn  
 WOODWARD. WH, 3529 Pte, 11th R  
 WOOLACOTT. LEJ, 7607 Pte, 25th R  
 WOOLCOCK. AJ, 2915 Pte, 9th R  
 WOOLCOCK. GL, 2916 Pte, 9th R  
 WOOLF. VLH, 3984 Pte, 12th R  
 WOOLLARD. AH, 1439/12456 Pte, 2nd R  
 WOOTTON. O, 2043 Pte, 5th R  
 WORK. JD, 5782 Pte, 18th R  
 WORKMAN. JW, 4922 Pte, 15th R  
 WORMALD. F, 3530 Pte, 11th R  
 WORRALL. EE, 4618 Pte, 14th R

WORSNOP. J, 3966 Pte, 12th R  
 WORTH. RM, 2699 Pte, 8th R  
 WRATHALL. HS, 2/Lt  
 WRIGHT. A, 7329 Pte, 24th R  
 WRIGHT. CR, 2707 Pte, 8th R  
 WRIGHT. H, 7066 Pte, 23rd R  
 WRIGHT. J, 1625 Pte, 3rd R  
 WRIGHT. J, 1831 Pte, 4th R  
 WRIGHT. J, 2031 Pte, 5th R  
 WRIGHT. J, 7615 Pte, 25th R  
 WRIGHT. JH, 4613 Pte, 14th R  
 WRIGHT. R, 2735 Pte, 8th R  
 WRIGHT. T, 2813 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WRIGHT. VJ, 2809 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 WRIGLEY. J, 7619 Pte, 25th R  
 WRIGLEY. RB, 7129 Pte, 23rd R  
 WROUGHTON. N, 3566B Pte, 11th R  
 WYATT. FAE, 7330 Pte, 24th R  
 WYATT. GT, 1824 Pte, 4th R  
 WYTHER. A, 4619 Pte, 14th R  
 WYTHER. GR, 4649 Pte, 14th R

YATES. JH, 2833 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 YATES. JO, 2187 Pte, 6th R  
 YATES. K, 5783 Pte, 18th R  
 YATES. LR, 2198 Pte, 6th R  
 YATES. WJ, 6617 Pte, 21st R  
 YATES. WT, Lt, 18th R  
 YEATES. WT, 2708 Pte, 8th R  
 YEO. A, 2509 Pte, 7th R  
 YEOWART. D, 1830 Pte, 4th R  
 YOULTEN. AE, 7622 Pte, 25th R  
 YOUNG. AC, 4341 Pte, 13th R  
 YOUNG. CE, 2103 Pte, 6th R  
 YOUNG. CE, 4340 Pte, 13th R  
 YOUNG. F, 1829 Pte, 4th R  
 YOUNG. FCA, 2441 Pte, 7th R  
 YOUNG. I, 1203/1157 Pte, 1st R  
 YOUNG. J, 1828 Pte, 4th R  
 YOUNG. JA, 5487 Pte, 17th R  
 YOUNG. JJ, 7332 Pte, 24th R  
 YOUNG. JSP, Lt, 11th R  
 YOUNG. JW, 7070 Pte, 23rd R  
 YOUNG. LH, 2831 Pte, ex 24 Bn  
 YOUNG. NA, 3439 Pte, ex 37 Bn  
 YOUNG. PJ, 2257 Pte, 6th R  
 YOUNG. S, 6379 Pte, 20th R  
 YOUNG. SC, 1827 Pte, 4th R  
 YOUNG. SW, 1446 Pte, 2nd R  
 YOUNG. WG, 5488 Pte, 17th R  
 YOUNGSON. J, 6834 Pte, 22nd R  
 YURACK. O, 2668 Pte, ex 39 Bn

ZAMPATTI. PP, 5784 Pte, 18th R  
 ZERBE. FC, 4924 Pte, 15th R

## GUESTS OF THE KAISER

Although Australians captured during the Great War, did not suffer the extreme cruelty and deprivation as their comrades held by the Japanese in the later war, life as a prisoner of the Germans was nonetheless harsh. The small number of soldiers from the 8th Battalion who were captured, were each required to recount their experiences upon repatriation to England in late 1918 or early 1919. The first three prisoners were those taken in August 1916. Lieutenant Leo O'Kelly had been wounded in the head, both legs and right arm, and described the period immediately after his capture:

*After capture I was carried to a dressing station and given an injection against tetanus. This was after dawn, in the trenches I received some first aid dressings. I received my first proper dressing some hours later in a village church used as a hospital. I was in lazarettes in different villages, during the first 36 hours or so. After that I was in the lazarette at Caudry where I was operated on. The medical and surgical treatment there was good but the food was bad.*

Over the next two years, O'Kelly was held in a number of prison camps, including Munster, Guterslok, Crefud, Strohen and Bad Colberg. It was from this last camp that the officer was repatriated to England after the Armistice.

Unlike the officers who were not required to work, Edward Wilson had a more difficult time. Most prisoners at one time or another were sent 'on commando' or work parties, to work on farms, in coal mines or in factories:

*I was sent to Cambrai and six weeks later to Dulmen Lager. From there I was sent 'on commando' to Aber-Kassel K151, where I was taken to work in a iron foundry, where I stayed until the Armistice was signed. On 31 December 1917, I refused to work on Sunday and was knocked down by a sentry with the butt of a rifle. I was then taken to the factory where I was kicked by the sentry and later also by the corporal in charge.*

The third man captured at Pozieres was Paddy O'Donnell who managed during the period of his incarceration to promote himself to sergeant in order to avoid work. After his capture his wounds were dressed and he was sent to the big German hospital at Cambrai for 12 days. 'During that time my wound received no treatment and the food issued to us left us on the verge of starvation.' O'Donnell was then sent to Ohrduf Lager where conditions were little better. The drain on the German economy due to the war, meant that there was little food for the civilian population, and hospitals had to resort to the use of tissue paper as bandages. Hence it is not surprising that the prisoners constantly complained about the rations. A typical breakfast consisted of a small piece of bread and artificial coffee; lunch consisted of a watery soup, and repeated for the evening meal. After nine weeks in Ohrduf, O'Donnell was shifted to Langensalza Camp:

*The living conditions were rotten. The food was bad. We slept on bags stuffed with waste paper. I was punished for refusing to work. They wanted us to go out working in a factory but we weren't having any. We were put in the clink and fed bread and water for nine days. Shortly afterwards I learned that we were being transferred to the camp at Cassell. The Germans don't ask NCO's to do any work, so I resolved to be an NCO. I had my pay book and I promoted myself to sergeant, making the necessary entry in the pay book.*

His ingenuity led O'Donnell to a new camp at Grossen Wedermook (Saltau Z3036), to which difficult prisoners were sent. At this camp for NCO's, the Germans gave the prisoners the option of 'volunteering' for work. O'Donnell held the view that once you volunteered you would always be kept at work, and his stubbornness soon introduced him to a traditional camp punishment:

*At these small camps NCO's who didn't volunteer for work were given eight or nine*

*hours of what the Germans call 'Stilly Stand'. You stand at the position of attention for hours at a stretch - no talking, no smoking. We had to submit to this in the open. It was bitterly cold and the ground was snow covered. That was the part of the punishment that hurt the most. There might be 100 of us doing this 'Stilly Stand' stunt. There were German sentries handy and if you spoke, you might be bayoneted.*

It was not until March 1919, that O'Donnell finally reached the shores of England. The two men captured in December 1917, had similar experiences. Les Armstrong and James Bell were sent to Dulmen Lager and then onto Lunen, where they spent about ten months 'on commando' working in the nearby coal mine. Armstrong commented that the 'food was bad but the Red Cross parcels were very good. The work was hard and hours of labour long.' Hector Harris was wounded at Lihons in August 1918, and spent the remaining few months of the war in a German hospital in Dusseldorf prior to his repatriation.

Not all the 8th Battalion prisoners were as fortunate as the above men. Private Adams was apparently captured by the Turks and his fate remains a mystery. Second Lieutenant Dabb died of his wounds on 26 October 1916, and was buried in the Munster 1 Camp, and Private John Riley, a Military Medal winner, died of illness on 25 February 1918, whilst in captivity.





## THE AUTHOR

Ron Austin has been writing Australian military history since 1989, when he wrote the **WHITE GURKHAS**. Since then he has written another five books, including unit histories of the 6th Battalion, 1st AIF and the 2/15th Battalion, 2nd AIF.

His interest in military history stems from his long service in the CMF as an infantry officer, and a belief that Australians should be proud of their rich military heritage.

Since 1960, he has, on behalf of RSL Travel Victoria, been escorting battlefield tours to Gallipoli, France, the Middle East and New Guinea.

His seventh book titled **BLACK AND GOLD**, is the history of the 29th Battalion, 1915-18, and is due for release in mid-1997.



## COBBERS IN KHAKI

The 8th Infantry Battalion was formed in August 1914, and recruited from Ballarat, central and western Victoria. Originally led by Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, the 8th Battalion served with distinction in Egypt, Gallipoli, France and Belgium. Three members of the 8th Battalion were awarded the Victoria Cross - Lieutenant Joynt, Privates Cooke and Beatham. The most decorated member of the 8th Battalion was Captain Percy Lay, pictured below. During his service on the Western Front, Percy Lay was awarded the Military Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Military Medal and the Croix de Guerre.



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