



WORLD WAR ONE AND SERVED IN PALESTINE



Front cover image: *The Advance through Palestine and the Battle of Megiddo*: Australian members of the Imperial Camel Corps near Jaffa in Palestine prepare to mount. Their camels are kneeling in a row, their heads pulled by their bridles towards the mounting riders. (Source: Imperial War Museums, HU 75737).

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MESSAGE FROM THE LORD MAYOR

The City of Parramatta commemorates the Centenary of World War One, also known as 'The Great War,' which endured from 4 August 1914 to 11 November 1918.

Our City honours the thousands of young men and women around Australia who rallied to serve in the war effort, including the 1,962 volunteers from the Parramatta District, who went on to become soldiers, pilots, seamen, munitions workers, transport drivers and nurses, mainly deployed across Europe and the Middle East.

In 2018, the City of Parramatta has compiled hundreds of stories about the involvement of the Parramatta community in World War One, sharing these significant histories in many forms, including a series of publications, which focuses on various aspects of the war.

I hope the experiences of individuals will help to honour their sacrifice and connect you with our community's history. By preserving the contributions and memories of all those brave soldiers, sailors and aviators for future generations we show our respect for those who made such a sacrifice for our nation.

Andrew Wilson
Lord Mayor
City of Parramatta

Photographer: Jason Nichol Photography

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This book is compiled from the articles written by the Research and Collections team at the City of Parramatta. Substantial research was undertaken by the team and valued volunteers who compiled hundreds of stories about the involvement of the Parramatta community in World War One.

We would like to acknowledge the following resources for the production of this book:

- *Parramatta and District Soldiers in the Great War, 1914-1919*. Parramatta, N.S.W. The Cumberland Argus Limited, 1920.
- *The Australian War Memorial (AWM)*
- *The National Archives of Australia (NAA)*
- *The National Library of Australia (NLA) Trove*
- *Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC)*

All the images in this publication has been sourced from the *Parramatta and District Soldiers in the Great War, 1914-1919* compiled from records of The Cumberland Argus Limited, 1920.

More information and Parramatta Soldier stories can be found on our website www.arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au

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We thank everyone who has helped in any way to bring about this book.

INTRODUCTION

Australia's involvement in World War One began on 4 August 1914. Many who joined up believed that the war would be a great adventure, but none could have imagined the scale of the endeavour on which they were about to embark. Sadly, many of these soldiers, sailors, airmen, medical support staff and nurses didn't make it home. Their courage, sacrifice, hardship and losses brought a new maturity to our nation.

In Palestine and Syria during World War One, total battle casualties for the Australian Imperial Force in this campaign were 416 officers and 4435 other ranks, with 96 officers and 1278 enlisted men dying from wounds and disease.

The impact of World War One on Australia's economy was significant. At that time, the majority of exports from Australia were wool, wheat and minerals. Exporters were deprived of shipping services and they found it difficult to receive payments for their goods.

For Australia, the World War One remains the costliest conflict in terms of deaths and casualties. From a population of fewer than five million, 416,809 men enlisted, of whom more than 60,000 were killed and 156,000 were wounded, gassed, or taken prisoner. Another 6000 veterans died by the 1930s due to war related injuries and suicide.

Soldiers in this book fought in the Palestine and Gaza Campaigns of the war. The ANZAC Mounted Division which included members of the 1, the 4, 8, 9, 11 and the 12 Australian Light Horse Regiment. Some of whom were Lancers from Parramatta.

The team in Research Services have prepared and posted hundreds of biographical stories and accounts of events which relate to the actions of Parramatta servicemen and women during World War One.

We hope you enjoy reading about these amazing people and the terrifying and sometimes awe inspiring events which carried them across the globe to fight against Germany and her allies.

Neera Sahni & Emma Stockburn

World War One: Timeline

Neera Sahni

1914

28 June 1914	Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia
5 July 1914	Kaiser William II promised German support for Austria against Serbia
28 July 1914	Austria declared war on Serbia
1 August 1914	Germany declared war on Russia
3 August 1914	Germany declared war on France and invaded Belgium. Germany implemented the Schlieffen Plan
4 August 1914	Britain declared war on Germany
23 August 1914	The British Expeditionary Force started its retreat from Mons. Germany invaded France
26 August 1914	Russian army defeated at Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes, East Prussia
9 September 1914	Battle of the Marne, France commenced
18 October 1914	First Battle of Ypres, Belgium
29 October 1914	Turkey entered the war on the side of Germany Trench warfare started to dominate the Western Front

1915

19 January 1915	The first Zeppelin raid on Britain took place
19 February 1915	Britain bombarded Turkish forts in the Dardanelles
25 April 1915	Allied troops landed in Gallipoli, Turkey

7 May 1915	The <i>Lusitania</i> was sunk by a German U-boat
23 May 1915	Italy declared war on Germany and Austria
5 August 1915	The Germans captured Warsaw, Poland from the Russians
25 September 1915	Start of the Battle of Loos, France
19 December 1915	The Allies started the evacuation of Gallipoli

1916

27 January 1916	Conscription introduced in Britain
21 February 1916	Start of the Battle of Verdun, France
29 April 1916	British forces surrendered to Turkish forces at Kut in Mesopotamia (now Iraq)
31 May 1916	Battle of Jutland in the North Sea
4 June 1916	Start of the Brusilov Offensive
1 July 1916	Start of the Battle of the Somme, France
10 August 1916	End of the Brusilov Offensive
15 September 1916	First use en masse of tanks at the Somme
7 December 1916	Lloyd George becomes British Prime Minister

1917

1 February 1917	Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare campaign started
6 April 1917	USA declared war on Germany
16 April 1917	France launched an unsuccessful offensive on the Western Front
31 July 1917	Start of the Third Battle at Ypres, Belgium
24 October 1917	Battle of Caporetto, now in Slovenia – the Italian Army was heavily defeated

6 November 1917	Britain launched a major offensive on the Western Front
20 November 1917	British tanks won a victory at Cambrai, France
5 December 1917	Armistice between Germany and Russia signed
9 December 1917	Britain captured Jerusalem from Turkish forces

1918

3 March 1918	The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed between Russia and Germany.
21 March 1918	Germany broke through on the Somme
29 March 1918	Marshall Foch was appointed Allied Commander on the Western Front
9 April 1918	Germany began an offensive in Flanders, Belgium
15 July 1918	Second Battle of the Marne started. The start of the collapse of the German army
8 August 1918	The advance of the Allies was successful
19 September 1918	Turkish forces collapsed at Megiddo, Palestine
4 October 1918	Germany asked the Allies for an armistice
29 October 1918	Germany's Navy mutinied
30 October 1918	Turkey made peace
3 November 1918	Austria made peace
9 November 1918	Kaiser William II abdicated
11 November 1918	Germany signed an armistice with the Allies – the official date of the end of World War One

Post war: 1919

4 January 1919	Peace conference met in Paris, France
21 June 1919	The surrendered German naval fleet at Scapa Flow was scuttled
28 June 1919	The Treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany

World War One: Financial Cost

Neera Sahni



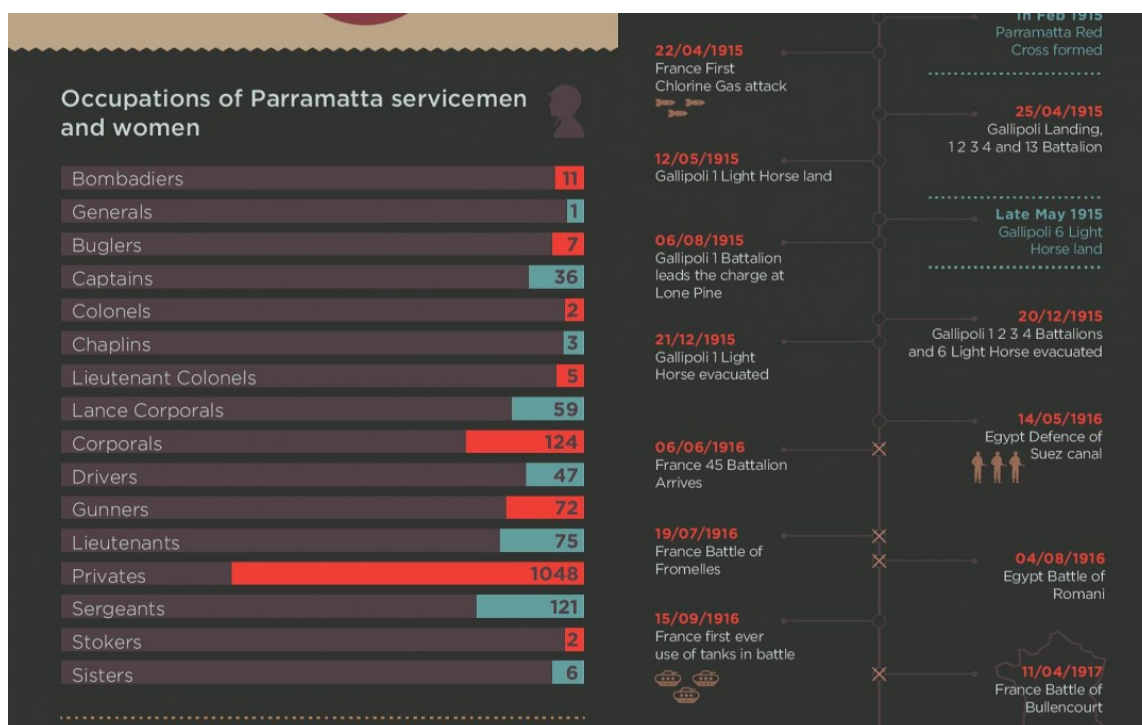
Bullecourt, From A Sunken Road near Noreuil
(Source: Charles E.W. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War, of 1914-1918*,
Volume 12 *Photographic record of the War*)

Allied Powers	Cost in US Dollars in 1914-18
Great Britain	35,334,012,000
France	24,265,583,000
United States	22,625,253,000
Russia	22,293,950,000
Italy	12,413,998,000
Canada	1,665,576,000
Romania	1,600,000,000

Allied Powers	Cost in US Dollars in 1914-18
Australia	1,423,208,000
Belgium	1,154,468,000
India	601,279,000
Others	500,000,000
Serbia	399,400,000
New Zealand	378,750,000
South Africa	300,000,000
Greece	270,000,000
British Colonies	125,000,000
Japan	40,000,000
Total of all Costs	125,690,477,000

World War One: Parramatta Key Dates

Geoff Barker



World War One 1914-1918 infographic (Source: Parramatta Heritage Centre)

While the Research and Collections Team at the Parramatta Heritage Centre has been researching World War One servicemen, servicewomen and volunteer organisations, we have uncovered a number of key dates which relate to Parramatta. Some cover broader events of the war, but we also decided to include dates that were very specific to Parramatta at home and abroad, as well as dates which relate to the broader demographic of the current local government area.

Some relate to the actions of army and naval units in which the soldiers or nurses from Parramatta served. Some to the heroic endeavors of individuals while others have been included to mark an individual's contribution. Furthermore, it should continue to provide food for thought as we highlight the contribution of Parramatta and surrounding district's to this major world event.

3 August 1914	Pennant Hills Wireless Station, and all other Australian wireless stations placed under the control of the Naval Board.
11 August 1914	His Majesty's Australian Ship (HMAS) <i>Parramatta</i> and <i>Warrego</i> enter Simpson Harbour, German New Guinea – Australia's first action of the war
22 August 1914	Richard (Dick) John Cutter became the first Parramatta man to enlist
September 1914	The Home Front – Parramatta Soldiers Wives and Mothers Centre commences
26 September 1914	First Indian troops arrive in France
30 September 1914	Action at Wytschaete, France and First Indian Victoria Cross
1 November 1914	First Australian troops embark from Albany, Western Australia
9 November 1914	Sinking of the His Majesty's Ship <i>Emden</i> (SMS <i>Emden</i>) by His Majesty's Australian Ship (HMAS) <i>Sydney</i>
15 November 1914	Former Parramatta man, Billyard-Leake, owner of Harefield Park, in Middlesex, England offers his house to the Australian military authorities for use as a hospital
24 November 1914	Sister Edith Faber accepted into 2 Australian General Hospital Nursing Service
1 December 1914	Parramatta woman, Dorothy Cawood, first Sydney nurse to be awarded a Military Medal, selected to work in the 1 and 2 Australian General Army Hospitals

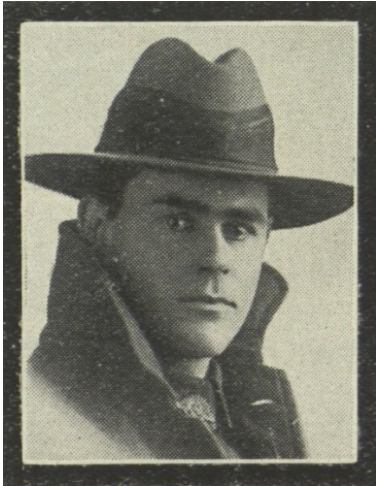
18 December 1914	Parramatta dentist, Arthur James Mills, Commander of the 4 Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) British Imperial Camel Corps, enlists
19 January 1915	First Zeppelin attack at Yarmouth, aerial warfare comes to England
December 1914	1 and 2 Battalions arrive in Egypt
14 March 1915	Gallipoli campaign outlined to Sir Ian Hamilton by Lord Kitchener
22 April 1915	First successful gas attack and Second Battle of Ypres, Belgium
25 April 1915	1, 2, 3 and 4 Battalion – ANZAC landing 2 and 3 waves
25 April 1915	13 Battalion – lands in late afternoon
26 April 1915	Victoria Cross won by Mir Dast, British Indian Army
2 May 1915	Parramatta soldier, James Durrant involved in fighting at the 'Chessboard', Gallipoli, Turkey
12 May 1915	1 Light Horse – ANZAC landing
17 May 1915	Private Cecil George 'Curly' Eather from Parramatta, killed in action at Gallipoli
Late May 1915	6 Light Horse – ANZAC landing with Colonel Cox
3 July 1915	Maori Battalion lands at ANZAC Cove, Gallipoli
6 August 1915	1 Battalion leads charge Lone Pine, Gallipoli
20 August 1915	17 and 18 Battalion landed at ANZAC Cove
21 August 1915	19 Battalion landed at ANZAC Cove

22 August 1915	20 Battalion landed at ANZAC Cove
27 August 1915	Privates Ernest and Alfred Currell of Baulkham Hills enlist
20 December 1915	1, 2, 3 and 4 Battalion and 6 Light Horse – Evacuation at ANZAC Cove
21 December 1915	1 Light Horse – Evacuation at ANZAC Cove
14 May 1916	1 Light Horse defend Suez Canal, Egypt
19 July 1916	Battle of Fromelles, France
4 - 5 August 1916	1 Light Horse, Battle of Romani, Egypt
6 June 1916	45 Battalion arrives France made up of half Gallipoli veterans and new recruits
11 April 1917	13 Battalion – first battle of Bullecourt, France
21 July – 6 November 1917	3 Battle of Ypres, Belgium also known as Battle of Passchendaele
26 September 1917	54 Battalion – Battle of Polygon Wood, part of the Passchendaele, Belgium engagement
31 October 1917	1 and 7 Light Horse Battle of Beersheba, Palestine now Israel
27 - 31 March 1918	ANZAC Mounted Division and Camel Corps – First Battle of Amman, Palestine
30 March – 5 April 1918	54 Battalion – First Battle of Villers-Bretonneux
14 July 1918	Engagement Abu Tulul, Jordan Valley
11 November 1918	Armistice declared

World War One and Served in Palestine

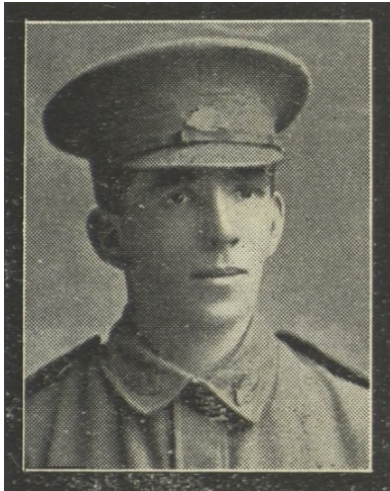
Neera Sahni & Emma Stockburn

Henry James Bartlett – Service Number: 18118



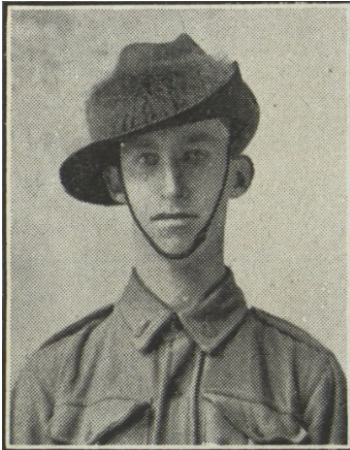
Henry James Bartlett, the son of Mr. Henry George Bartlett of 8 Alice Street, Auburn, New South Wales enlisted on the 5 February 1917 in Sydney at the age of 26 years. Prior to leaving for Europe in October 1917 he worked as a clerk. Bartlett died in Palestine on the 28 October 1918 and was buried at Damascus Commonwealth War Cemetery, Syria.

Fredrick George Burns – Service Number: 1427



Private (later Trooper) Frederick George Burns, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Burns of Alice Street, Parramatta enlisted in the 1 Regiment Australian Light Horse in Parramatta. Working as a fitter at Lithgow prior to enlisting, he embarked for Europe aboard HMAT *Mashobra* on the 4 October 1915. Trooper Burns was killed in action at Tel el Khuweilfe, Palestine on the 3 November 1917, aged 25 years and was buried in the Beersheba War Cemetery, Israel.

Cedric Errol Bushell – Service Number: 2154



Cedric Errol Bushell was born in Sydney, New South Wales and was the son of David Henry Bushell. Before he enlisted, he was an unmarried, 21-year-old cabinetmaker who lived in Newtown, Sydney, New South Wales. Bushell enlisted in Casula, New South Wales on the 23 November 1915 and he embarked from Sydney as a Trooper with the 6 Light Horse Regiment, 15 Reinforcement aboard HMAT *Pera* on the 22 March 1916.

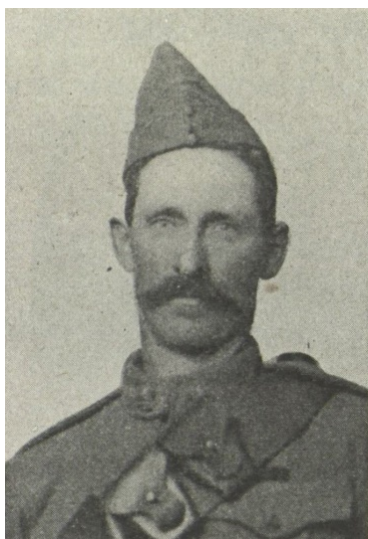
Bushell spent most of his service stationed in the Middle East. From late April, 1916 to late June 1917, he was stationed in Egypt. From late June to early December, he was stationed in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. He was then transferred to the Sinai-Palestine border from early December 1917 until mid-February 1918 when he returned to Egypt. After the war ended, Bushell remained stationed in Egypt until the 28 June 1919 when he began his return voyage home. He disembarked in Australia on the 3 August 1918 and was discharged from service on the 26 September 1919. He was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal for his service.

Frederick Leonard Edmonds – Service Number: 2755



Frederick Leonard Edmonds was recorded as being in the care of Arthur Creagh of Wigram Street, Harris Park, New South Wales. His mother, however, is listed as being Elizabeth Edmonds of 11 Penrhyn Road, Kingston on Thames, Surrey, England. Edmonds joined the Australian Imperial Forces on the 13 September 1915 and served in the 7 Field Company Engineers. On the 22 January 1919 'The Cumberland Argus and Fruit Growers' Advocate' published some extracts from his diary entitled "*A Parramatta Soldier's Diary: Notes on a Trip from Egypt, through Sinai, Palestine and the Holy Land*".

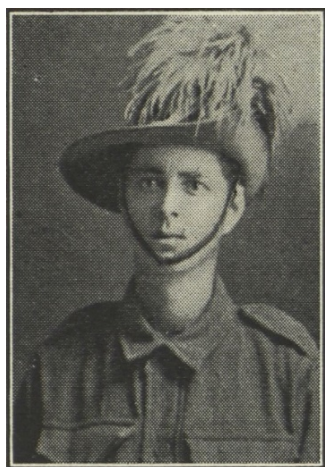
Charles Grimson – Service Number: 582



Charles Grimson was born in 1886 in 'Gumnock', Gordon, New South Wales. Prior to his enlistment on the 8 September 1914 at the age of 22 years, he was a farmer, living with his wife Ethel Porter Grimson at Lodge Street, Hornsby. He had previously served in the New South Wales Molong Rifles, holding the rank of Lance Corporal. He embarked with his unit, the 1 Light Horse Regiment, A Squadron from Sydney on board HMAT *Star of Victoria* on the 20 October 1914.

Grimson served in Egypt, Turkey and Palestine, and received the Distinguished Conduct Medal for single-handedly capturing twelve prisoners, and reuniting a defence force divided by a mine. He returned to Australia on the 22 November 1915 receiving a medical discharge. He passed away on the 20 October 1938 at the age of 62 years. He was buried at Orange Cemetery, Orange, New South Wales.

George Ibbett – Service Number: 1604



They were known as the "fighting Ibbetts of Auburn". Mr. and Mrs. T. Ibbett, of Bourke Street, Waterloo, formerly of Auburn, New South Wales had four sons, three of whom enlisted for duty during World War One. Henry Ibbett, the remaining son, attempted to enlist six times, and was on each occasion rejected by the authorities.

George Ibbett enlisted in November 1915 as a Trooper with the Queensland Light Horse and was involved in conflicts in Palestine and Port Said, Egypt.

Ormond Julian Lake – Service Number: 3295



Ormond Julian Lake was born in 1899 in Bega, New South Wales to Quartermaster Sergeant Arthur Lake of the Parramatta Squadron Australian Light Horse Lancers and Ida M. Lake. At 18 years old he was one of the selected representatives of the Parramatta High school whose name appears on the school's honour roll in connection with the Great War.

Although Lake enlisted on the 21 February 1917, his mother's permission note insisted that he not leave Australia for 6 months, so, on the 3 September 1917, he embarked at Sydney on board HMAT *Kyarra* with the Camel Corps, General Reinforcements (Second Military District). He had been in the local militia, 7 Australian Light Horse for 7 months and was still serving at the time of enlistment. He was 18 years of age, single and employed as a clerk. He named his mother, Ida Lake of Allen Street Granville, New South Wales as his next of kin.

On the 27 October 1917, he marched in to Abbassia, Egypt, and on the 22 December, he transferred to 4 Battalion. From the 16 February 1918, he saw active service at Rafah, on the border between Egypt and Palestine, and on the 7 July he was transferred to the 14 Light Horse at Surafend, Palestine. He joined the School of Instruction at Surafend on the 27 July 1918 and completed his training on 18 August. He was promoted to Lance Corporal on the 21 June 1919 and was repatriated to Australia per *Dongala* on the 28 August. He was then discharged from service on the 28 September 1919.

William James Lowe – Service Number: 1413



William James Hamilton Lowe was born in the district of Rylstone, New South Wales and was the son of Hamilton Walter and Eliza Jane Lowe, and the brother of Mrs. D. Murchison of Cabramatta, New South Wales. By the time he was 21 years of age he was a farmer living in the Crudine area of New South Wales. He enlisted at Lithgow on the 14 August 1915 and on the 20 November, embarked from Sydney as part of the 12 Australian Light Horse Regiment, 7 Reinforcement aboard HMAT *Uganda*.

Taken on strength, he joined the 2 Light Horse Training Regiment in Tell-el-Kebir, Egypt from the 6 April 1916, and was placed with the 2 Light Horse Brigade Machine Gun Squadron at Bir-et-Maler, Egypt on the 24 July. A week later, he became a member of the 2 Light Horse Brigade, returning to the 2 Light Horse Brigade Machine Gun Squadron on the 17 August.

From the 19 to 22 September 1916, Lowe was admitted to the New Zealand Mounted Field Ambulance with tuberculosis at Bir-et-Maler. During 1917, Lowe was hospitalised many times due to illness before joining the Machine Gun Training Squad in Moascar, Egypt on the 7 October. On the 15 December, he re-joined the 2 Australian Machine Gun Squadron.

On the 2 February 1918, Lowe was detached from the 2 Australian Machine Gun Squadron and attached to the 7 Light Horse Regiment for duty. On the 7 March, he re-joined the 2 Australian Machine Gun Squadron and on the 27 August 1918, Lowe was assigned the rank of Shoeing Smith. Sadly, the next day on the 28 August 1918, Lowe was killed in action with Corporal Harrie Linden Murphy by a shell explosion. Both soldiers were buried in one grave at the North Bank of Wadi Aujah, in the Jordan Valley, Palestine on the 29 August 1918. He was later re-interred in the Jerusalem Military Cemetery, Palestine, now called the Jerusalem War Cemetery. In recognition of his service, Lowe was posthumously awarded the 1914/15 Star, the British War Medal, and the Victory Medal.

Harold John Denison May – Service Number: 4424

Harold John Denison May was born in 1891 in Surrey, England. Prior to his enlistment on the 13 March 1915 at the age of 24 years, he was a hospital attendant at the Hospital for Insane, North Parramatta, New South Wales and was married to Alice Emily May. He left with his unit, the 3 Australian General Hospital from Sydney aboard RMS *Mooltan* on the 15 May 1915. During his service, he was promoted to Corporal. He died as a result of an accident in Palestine on the 12 November 1917, and was buried at Beersheba War Cemetery, Palestine.

Arthur James Mills – Service Number: Unknown



Arthur James Mills was a 31-year-old dentist when he enlisted on the 18 December 1914. While living with his wife Florence Bellsy, at the villa 'Ashburnham' in Hassall Street, Parramatta, he had for some time been active in the Parramatta Volunteer Lancers and as a result joined the ANZAC forces as a Major. He left Australia with the 1 Light Horse Regiment, 1-10 Reinforcements on the 22 May 1915. He served with the 1 Double Squadron at Romani, Egypt and thus was not part of the first Gallipoli landing force, but over the next three years he would go on to receive a CBE and DSO for his work in the Sinai and Palestine.

He returned to Sydney in 1919 after an absence of 4 years. His brother George N. Mills served in Palestine, with the Flying Corps and was wounded while on assignment there. Arthur Mills was appointed Commander of the 4 ANZAC British Imperial Camel Corps on the 29 December 1917 and served with great distinction in the drive of the Allied forces pushing the Turkish and German forces in the Middle East from Romani, Egypt in the south, back to Amman, Jordan in the north.

Mills was awarded the DSO and was mentioned in despatches. From the 1 July 1918 to 24 July 1919 he was in command of the 15 Light Horse Regiment. He returned to Australia in 1919 and then in 1921 he was appointed to command the 7 Light Horse Regiment and in 1926 the 1 Light Horse. In January 1927 he took command of the 4 Cavalry Brigade with the rank of Colonel, and in January 1932 succeeded General G. Macarthur Onslow as commander of the 1 Cavalry Division, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

George Newnham Mills – Service Number: Unknown



George Newnham Mills was a 30-year-old dentist when he enlisted on the 12 March 1915, just 5 days before his birthday. At this time, he was living at 'St. Leonards', George Street, Parramatta. His wife is listed as living at 'Fortuna', West Esplanade, Manly. In February 1915 he had passed his 17 School of Instruction to be appointed as a Second Lieutenant. Although he was shipped out with the 4 Light Horse, he had also been successful in his application to join the 67 A Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps.

On 6 July 1916 he was transferred to the Double Squadron on secondment and stayed with this group until the 7 October 1916 when he joined the 67 Australian Flying Squadron. Mills became a qualified observer on Boxing Day 1916, but was wounded in action a month later on the 24 January 1917. The gunshot wound to his right arm and elbow was serious and led to his being invalided back to Australia on the 8 May 1917. His brother Major Arthur James Mills served in Palestine with the 1 Light Horse regiment and the British Imperial Camel Corps.

Alexander Robertson – Service Number: 1723



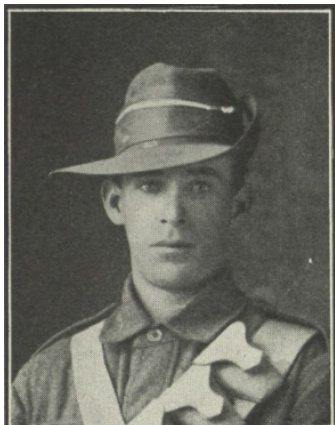
Born in Mittagong, New South Wales in 1891, Alexander Robertson enlisted as a Private (later Trooper) with the 1 Light Horse Regiment, the 11 Reinforcement at the age of 23 years on the 10 September 1915 in Holsworthy, New South Wales. He stood 5 foot 5 and a half inches (166cm) tall and was described as having a fresh complexion, blue eyes and black hair. Prior to enlistment, he worked with his father James as a bricklayer's labourer. He was the youngest son of James and Jessie Robertson, who resided on Parramatta Road, Granville, New South Wales. The family had moved to the area from Joadja

Creek, New South Wales.

He left for the front on the 23 October 1915 aboard SS *Hawkes Bay* from Sydney and saw active service joining the Western Front Force on the 14 January 1916. Nicknamed 'Robbo' in his regiment, he was described as the "happiest man in the regiment, always merry and singing". According to an article published in the 'Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate' on the 20 July 1918, he was a singing pupil of Mr. Hector Fleming, who believed the young man had a good career before him. He was also a member of the Presbyterian Church choir.

According to his Australian Red Cross Wounded and Missing file held by the Australian War Memorial, witnesses stated that around 4pm on the 27 June 1918 during a bomb raid at Messalaba, Jordan Valley, Palestine, a shell landed near the dugout in which Trooper Robertson was sleeping. The explosion killed Robertson instantly and wounded three others including Sergeant W. L. McDonald and Private V. O'Donnell. Robertson died at the age of 27 years and was buried in the Jerusalem War Cemetery, Israel.

Harold Tuck – Service Number: 1727



Harold Tuck from Seven Hills, New South Wales was the son of John and Agnes Sarah Tuck and worked as a horse breaker before enlisting. Having previously served four years with the 1 Light Horse, Parramatta, Tuck embarked aboard HMAT SS *Hawkes Bay* on the 23 October 1915. He died from wounds received in battle on the 1 of November 1917 and was buried at Beersheba War Cemetery, Palestine.

Stacy Waddy – Service Number: Unknown



Percival Stacy Waddy was born on the 8 January 1875 in Carcoar, New South Wales. Prior to his enlistment on the 16 July 1916 at the age of 41 years, he was a Clerk in Holy Orders serving the Church of England, and was the headmaster of The King's School in Parramatta. He lived with his wife in the same area and had previously served as a Chaplain for the Citizens Military Forces for 7 years holding the rank of Chaplain Fourth Class. He left with his unit, the Chaplains' Corps from Sydney on board HMAT *Wiltshire* on 22 August 1916, and served in Palestine. He returned to Australia on the 3 August 1918, and was discharged on the 24 October 1918. He died at the age of 61 years on the 12 December 1936.

Charles Robert Warden – Service Number: 3

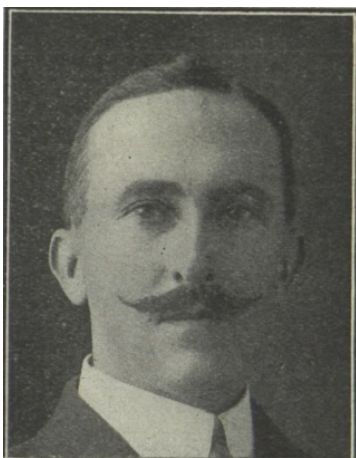


Charles Robert Warden, aged 37 years, lived in Fairfield, New South Wales when he enlisted on the 24 August 1914 with the rank of Staff Sergeant. He had worked as a druggist's assistant prior to joining and became part of the 1 Light Horse Field Ambulance, A Squadron. His unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT *Southern* on the 23 September 1914. During his service he was noted for his exemplary conduct many times and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The 'Commonwealth of Australia Gazette' reported on the 23 May 1918 that Warden had showed "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty under very trying circumstances. When his dressing station was subjected to heavy shell fire, and shells were bursting above and around the operating tent, with great promptness and at imminent personal risk he superintended and effected the transfer of the tent and its wounded inmates to a protected position. But for his gallant and timely action the lives of many of the wounded would have been lost".

Sergeant Warden served in Palestine, the Gallipoli Campaign in Turkey and the Sinai Peninsula Campaign in Egypt without a break and with great personal risk. He was also reported for bravery in action at the Battle of Romani, Egypt in 1916. He returned to Australia on the 7 January 1919.

Albert Ernest Wearne – Service Number: Unknown

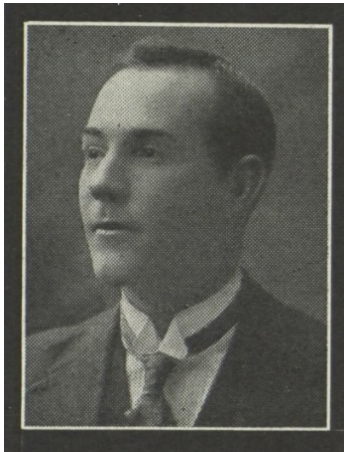


Albert Ernest Wearne was the youngest son of Mrs. Martha Wearne of Norfolk Street, Liverpool, New South Wales, and the brother of Mr. Henry Edgar Wearne of 'Sunny Side', Railway Street, Liverpool. His wife Mrs. Margery Maud Wearne nee Stevenson was staying with her parents at 'Athol', Cecil Park, Liverpool during the war years. Prior to enlisting he was a 44-year-old journalist. According to the local newspaper, he had been despatched twice for work in Palestine and had previously served 3 years in the South African War where he rose from a Private to Lieutenant.

Wearne was Reuter's correspondent for the 'London Times' in Peking, China and came home to enlist with the Australian Imperial Force on the 2 October 1915. He

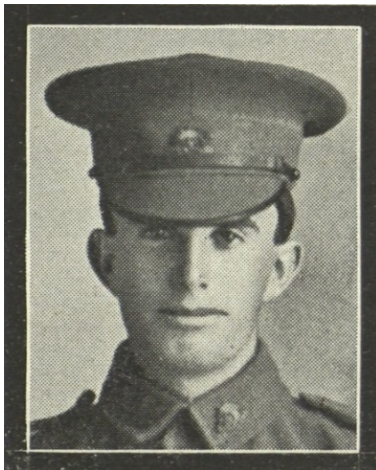
embarked from Sydney on the 23 October as Adjutant aboard the SS *Hawke's Bay*. On the 28 January 1918, he was transferred to the 8 Light Horse Regiment, and later the 6 Light Horse Regiment on the 5 February. He was promoted to Captain on the 10 March in Ismailia, Egypt and on the 20 January 1917 was awarded the Military Cross. On the 21 April, he suffered a gunshot wound to his scalp was transferred to Cairo. On the 13 June, he was promoted to Major. He suffered from persistent headaches as a consequence of his injuries and was returned to Australia aboard HT *Wiltshire*.

Hubert Walker West – Service Number: 1527



Hubert Walker West, the eldest son of Henry and Florence Eliza West previously worked as a clerk for Blacktown and Liverpool Municipal Councils. He enlisted at the age of 23 years embarking on the HMAT *Uganda* on the 20 November 1915. Known for his bravery and moral courage, West was tragically killed in action on the 25 September 1918, twelve months after the death of his brother, Ross Raynore West. Hubert West was buried at Haifa War Cemetery, Palestine now Israel.

Harold Edwin Williams – Service Number: 973



Harold Edwin Williams was a 24-year-old farmer from Dural, New South Wales. He lived with his parents, Mr. William E. Williams and Mrs. Martha Williams on his father's farm in Dural and was the brother of Miss Annie Isabel Williams. He enlisted on the 16 February 1915 and was assigned to the 2 Light Horse Brigade, 7 Light Horse Regiment, 1 to 10 Reinforcements. He embarked with his unit from Newcastle, New South Wales aboard the HMAT *Kabinga* on the 21 May 1915.

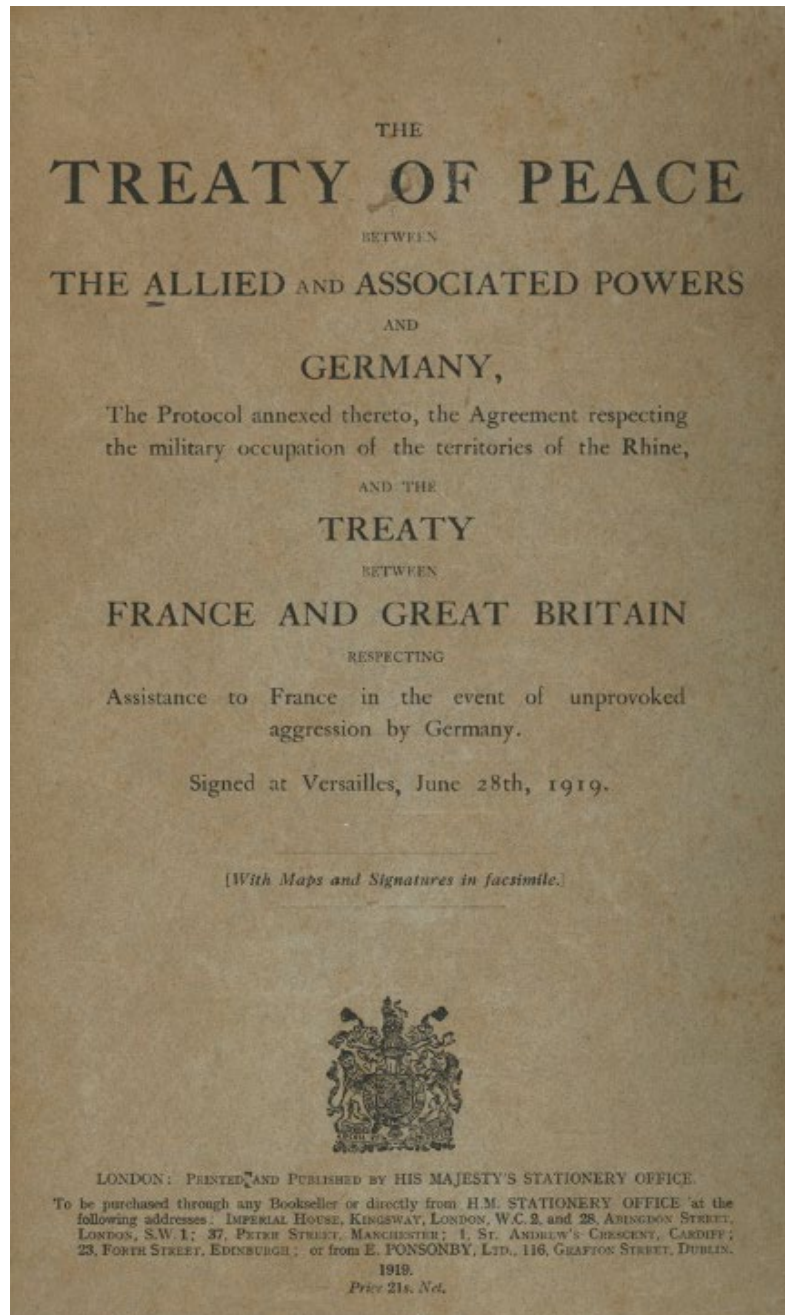
Williams joined his unit and was taken on strength at Gallipoli, Turkey on the 2 October 1915. He then disembarked at Alexandria, Egypt on Christmas Day, 1915. He marched out to Serapeum on the 25 February 1916. He transferred to the 2 Light Horse Battalion Machine Gun Squadron on the 23 July 1916. He became ill and was sent to a rest camp in Marakeb, Palestine on the 2 July 1917. He remained at camp until he returned to duty on the 9 July 1917, re-joining his unit the following day. He was promoted from Private to Lance Corporal on the 21 August 1917.

Aged 27 years, he was killed in action whilst serving in Palestine on the 5 November 1917. He was originally buried where he fell with four others who died in the same battle. His body was later exhumed and reburied at the Beersheba War Cemetery, Beersheba, Israel. His name is remembered in the Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra. He was posthumously awarded the Star Medal, British War Medal and Victory Medal for his service.

World War One: Peace

Neera Sahni

World War One was declared over on the 4 August 1914, the Armistice was signed on the 11 November 1918 and peace was declared on the 28 June 1919.



Treaty of Peace

(Source: *Parramatta Soldiers in the Great War, 1914-1919*)

The Treaty of Versailles was the most important of the peace treaties that brought World War One to an end. The Treaty ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Nations (including Britain, France, Italy, Russia and USA). It was signed on the 28 June 1919 in Versailles, a city 10 miles outside Paris in France.



VAD's in the "Peace Day" celebrations in Sydney. The Second Section is the Parramatta Detachment

(Source: Parramatta Soldiers in the Great War, 1914-1919)

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World War One: Images

Neera Sahni



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

PB0271

Sinai Palestine, 1916-17, PB0271 (Source: *The Australian War Memorial*)



Egypt & Palestine, Q12709 (Source: *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*)



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H02797

WWI, 9 Jan 1917, Palestine. An ambulance convoy of horse drawn sledges carrying wounded from Rafa to an army hospital, HQ2797

(Source: The Australian War Memorial)



Review of Austrian troops at Beersheba



First World War: Wounded Soldiers in Palestine Being Carried on Cacolets on the Backs of Camels, c.1917 by Sir George Pirie (1863-1946)

(Source: Pinterest)



The Advance through Palestine and the Battle of Megiddo: Australian members of the Imperial Camel Corps near Jaffa in Palestine prepare to mount. Their camels are kneeling in a row, their heads pulled by their bridles towards the mounting riders.

(Source: Imperial War Museums, HU 75737)



(Source: Imperial War Museums, Q 50892).



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

A03771

(Source: The Australian War Memorial)



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P03631.007

(Source: The Australian War Memorial)

Back cover image: *Soldiers on camels* (Source: State Library of South Australia, B 29060)

