



WORLD WAR ONE AND COURAGE UNDER FIRE



Front cover image: *The Jordan Valley, with Jericho in the middle distance, seen through a shell hole in an old tomb. A soldier is looking through binoculars into the distance.* (Source: Australian War Memorial, B01477)

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ISBN: 978-1-876941-14-7(print paperback)

ISBN: 978-1-876941-15-4(ebook)

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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 lasted 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 series of publication, 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 Photograph

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 the 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 endeavor 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.

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.

Listed here are the stories of soldiers who showed courage under fire. In unbelievable circumstances they behaved in ways that were not only brave, gallant, distinguished and selfless. These acts also showed leadership, and great kindness.

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.

Emma Stockburn & Neera Sahni

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 'Lusitania' 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
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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

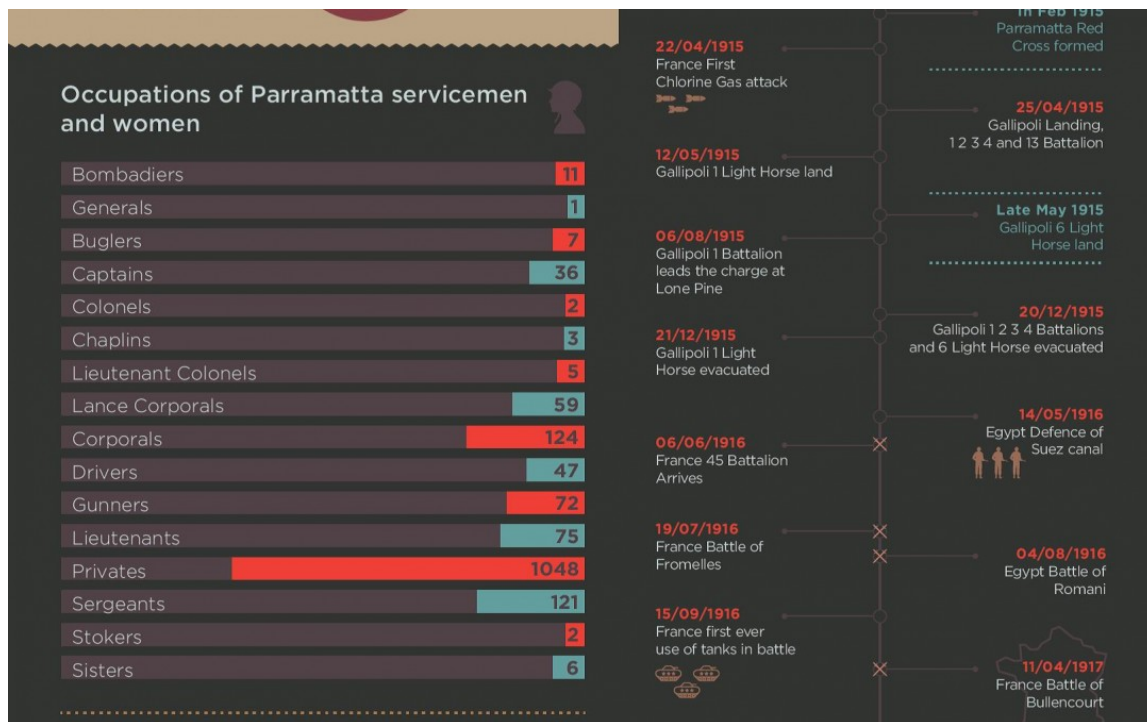
(Source: Charles E.W. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, Volume 12 *Photographic record of the War*)

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

Allied Powers	Cost in US Dollars in 1914-18
Romania	1,600,000,000
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	Her Majesty's Australian Ship (HMAS) 'Parramatta' and 'Warrego' 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 'Emden' (SMS 'Emden') by Her Majesty's Australian Ship (HMAS) 'Sydney'
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: Courage Under Fire

Emma Stockburn & Neera Sahni

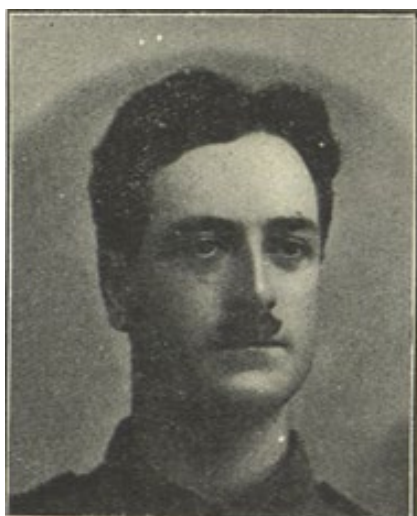
Cecil Edwin Anschau – Service Number: 2900



Cecil was the son of Mr. John Anschau (spelled as Anschau in embarkation list), who had moved from Dubbo to take up the position of Postmaster at Parramatta. He was born in Lismore, New South Wales and was aged 25 years when he joined the forces on the 22 February 1915. Anschau served with the 5 Field Hospital before being transferred to the 3 General Hospital. He then served at Gallipoli and was one of nineteen selected from the 5 Field Ambulance to remain until evacuation was completed. Eventually stationed on Pope's Post he described the selection process:

... "The whole world knows now that we have evacuated Gallipoli. The why and the wherefore I am bound by honor not to say, but I am proud to say that I was picked to be one of the last A.M.C. men to be left behind until the very end. The retreat took a whole week to accomplish, and our Brigade (the 5th) was picked to hold the last posts. They are: Russel's Top, Pope's Post, Quinn's Post, Courtney's Post, and Walker's Ridge. Our Brigade was split up amongst them, our section was made fall-in, and the Major told us in a few words what was going to take place, and that the 5 Brigade was to hold on and cover the retreat of the troops. That being the case, the A.M.C. had also to stay to look after the boys. He had picked out his men to fill the posts of honor. He then started to read the names of the men, and mine was among them. I was very proud, but I knew only too well the job that had been left to us. However, nineteen there were of us, as we stood to attention, listening to all he had to say how proud he was and the responsibility that was laid on us, etc. I have been sad at times at what I have seen, but I can safely say that that ten minutes of lecture was the saddest of all my career as a soldier".

Gilbert Goldie Anschau – Service Number: 244



Gilbert Anschau was a 29-year-old clerk, who signed up in Newcastle even though his father worked as Postmaster at Parramatta. Born in Lismore, New South Wales, he signed up on the 16 September 1914 and embarked with First Division, 3 Infantry battalion. Gilbert had a very eventful career in the Army before being killed at Bullecourt, France on the 5 May 1917 (his name is recorded on Villers-Bretonneux Memorial). Initially he appears to have served in the 1 Field Ambulance, A.M.C. In a letter to his sister published in the Tamworth Daily in August 1915 he says

"... This certainly is the life for me and I am perfectly happy in the trenches, helping some poor beggar, with the bullets whizzing and the shrapnel bursting all around."

Gilbert later caught a severe form of dysentery known as 'enteric' at Gallipoli and after a stay at Netley Hospital, England he was invalided home in April 1916. After making a full recovery, he sailed again for the front in October of the same year. He was made Corporal in recognition of his services at Hermies, France where he was again wounded, this time in the head. A report in a Newcastle newspaper said he received the wound while he and some others were defending a trench with a Lewis gun, when a bullet hit the top of his steel helmet, tore of the rim, and split the steel making a huge dent. The hat had saved his life but he received a nasty scalp wound as a result. Gilbert was soon back in the thick of the fighting and on the 5 May was recorded as missing, his death was confirmed later. He was brother to Private C. E. Anschau who was also recorded as being the son of Mr. J. Anschau, Postmaster at Parramatta. By 1917, his mother was living in Croydon, New South Wales.

Bert William Bennett – Service Number: 2375



Bert Bennett was a 31-year-old clerk when he enlisted on the 17 May 1916. He was born in Tamworth but his father William Bennett lived in Clifford Street, Parramatta and was Deputy Governor of Parramatta Gaol. He was one of three brothers who volunteered for service and was sent to France on 21 December 1916. By February 1917 Bennett was in hospital suffering a gunshot wound to the head. He re-joined his unit on 12 September 1917 and in October was attached to the 14 Infantry Brigade Headquarters. February 1918 he was again hospitalised

and in April was wounded in action, this time with a gunshot wound to the face. Bennett left for Australia in April 1919 and was discharged from service on 2 August 1919.

Edgar Clifton Bensley – Service Number: 2867



Edgar Bensley was a single, 23-year-old draper and the son of James Bensley of 'Killarney' in O'Connell Street, Parramatta. He joined the forces on the 18 Sept 1916 and arrived in France early in 1917. On the 26 September 1917 he was wounded in action for the second time, on this occasion it was gunshot wounds to his left arm and right leg. After a long period of convalescence in England he was finally discharged as medically unfit on the 11 April 1919.

Claude Oscar Benson – Service Number: 9



Claude Oscar Benson was born in Ryde, New South Wales. He was the son of Robert W. Benson who was the stationmaster at Liverpool, New South Wales. Claude was a 21-year-old salesman at the time of his enlistment on the 20 March 1916. He proceeded to France on the 21 November 1916 and was promoted from Private to Sergeant on the 25 January 1917. Two months later he was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty during a German raid on the 2 March 1917 and the five-hour bombardment which occurred on the 22 January 1917.

Benson mobilised his Vickers machine gun while under heavy shelling and opened fire from the front of the line, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. He joined the Cadet School in England on the 26 August 1917. On the 20 April, he was once again wounded in action when he was gassed at Rouen, France after being invalided to England he returned to France on the 10 August 1918. Finally, after a bout of illness Benson was invalided home in February 1919.

Robert Henry Wilson Bethke – Service Number: 576



One of the earliest to enlist, Robert Bethke was a 28-year-old engine driver/fireman working at Clyde Engineering Works, Granville, New South Wales when he volunteered on the 22 August 1914. He was listed as being born in Parramatta but was actually from New Zealand and his next of kin was his brother D. Bethke, of Pitt and Argyle Streets, Parramatta. Five foot five with Brown eyes and a tattoo on his left forearm, he took part in the Gallipoli campaign where he was wounded in the eye in August 1915 and returned to Australia on the 12 December, 1915.

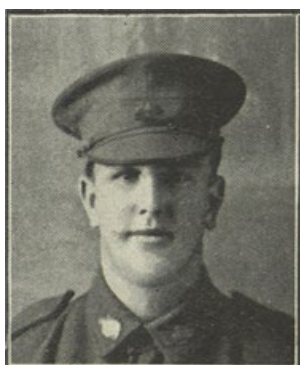
Reginald St John Bowie – Service Number: 1752



Reginald St. John Bowie was born in Liverpool, New South Wales and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bowie. A plumber by trade, he lived with his wife Lilian Jane Bowie at Glebe Point, New South Wales. He enlisted aged 29 years on the 14 September 1914, and was assigned the rank of Lance Corporal. Bowie embarked from Melbourne aboard HMAT *Ceramic* on the 22 December 1914 and was in Egypt by May 1915.

By mid-July 1915, he was serving in the Dardenelles, Turkey where he was noted for bravery for extinguishing two fires while under attack and in August was promoted to Corporal. Between September 1915 and November 1917, Corporal Bowie was hospitalised at several locations including the Dardenelles, Malta and then England. In December 1917 he was transferred to the Australian Provost Corps and then promoted to Engineer Sergeant. Bowie departed England on the 20 October 1918 and disembarked in Australia on the 19 December. He was discharged on the 20 February 1919. His service earned him the 1914/15 Star, the British War Medal, the Victory Medal and the Gallipoli Medallion.

Leonard Alexander Brodie – Service Number: 6044



Leonard Alexander Brodie was the son of Mrs. Nancy Hannah Wood, of Victoria Street, Smithfield, New South Wales. Prior to enlisting, he worked as an engineer and joined the Australian Imperial Force on the 15 August 1916 with the rank of Private. On the 31 October 1916, he left Australia as part of the 22 Infantry Battalion, 17 Reinforcements from Melbourne, Victoria on board the HMAT *Argyllshire*. He was later transferred to the 20 Infantry Battalion. Brodie returned to Australia in February 1919 after

three years' service. He was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre for his efforts in the war.

Stanley George Burdus – Service Number: 1139



Stanley G. Burdus, a locomotive cleaner, of Marsden Street, Parramatta, enlisted on the 24 March 1915 at the age of 24 years. He rose to the rank of 2 Lieutenant in the 20 Battalion and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When sent forward with his company to secure the ground held by another company which had suffered heavy casualties he showed excellent leadership. He reorganised the details of this company and established a good line of posts. Seeing two machine-guns which were causing him heavy casualties, he, single-handed, rushed them and shot the crews with his revolver at point-blank range and captured the guns, thus enabling his men to advance".

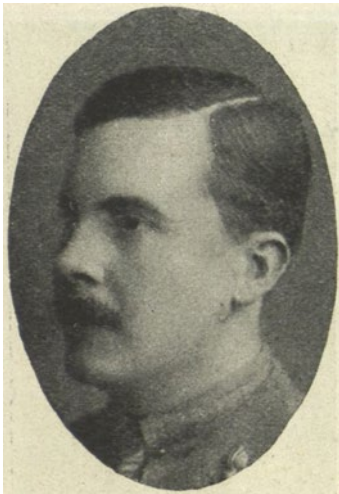
John Gurner Burnell – Service Number: Unknown



John Burnell was commissioned as a 2 Lieutenant when he enlisted on the 8 October 1915, as he had four months of prior service in AIF including Officer Training School. Burnell was the son of Mrs. Emmaline Kate Burnell of Macquarie Street, Parramatta and the late Herbert (Hurbert) G. Burnell and had spent 6 years at the King's School. At the time of enlistment, he was chief mechanical engineer to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission of Victoria, residing in South Yarra, Victoria.

Burnell was promoted to Lieutenant on the 1 April 1916 and was awarded the Military Cross on the 13 September 1916, for bravery displayed at Pozieres. While in France he was shot by a sniper on the 7 May 1917 and the resulting wound to his left shoulder troubled him for the rest of the war. He was promoted to Captain on the 11 November 1917 and left the forces on the 13 February 1920 after working with the repatriation and demobilisation unit. The President of the French Republic conferred upon him the Croix de Guerre. On the 28 June 1919, Burnell married Adele Dewez in London but this happy event was marred by the death of his mother in the same year. His brother Reginald also served during World War One in the 12 Australian Field Artillery.

Charles Beresford Cairnes – Service Number: 2467



Charles Beresford Cairnes was born on the 7 June 1883 at Parramatta, New South Wales the eldest surviving son of Claudius Beresford Cairnes (1840-1910) and Elizabeth Adams (Lizzie) nee Rouse (1845-1930). Claudius Cairnes was the manager of the Bank of New South Wales at Parramatta for many years. Charles Cairnes attended the King's School, Parramatta with his brother Henry.

By the time he enlisted his widowed mother was living at 'Rowena', 29 Eltham Avenue, Darling Point, Sydney. Cairnes served in the Boer War, and then worked for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company in Fiji. Towards the end of 1915, he went to England and enlisted in the British Army. He was commissioned as a 2 Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery in December 1915. Cairnes was killed in action at Arras, France on 22 April 1917, and was buried nearby in Saint-Leger British Cemetery, France.

Alan Cameron – Service Number: 1899



Alan Cameron was a 22-year-old painter when he enlisted on the 15 June 1915 with the 18 Infantry Battalion, 3 Reinforcements. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Cameron, lived in Harris Street, Harris Park. Arriving on the Gallipoli Peninsular on the 11 October 1915, Cameron was sent to Alexandria, Egypt for a couple of months of training before being taken on strength and sent to Marseilles, France on the 23 March 1916.

On the 26 July 1916 he was wounded in action and was repatriated to England on the 30 July 1917, suffering from shell-shock. He returned to his unit (18 Battalion) on the 8 February 1917. On the 21 September 1917, Cameron was promoted to Lance Corporal and subsequently promoted to Corporal in Belgium on the 14 October 1917. Just over two weeks later (30 October), he was promoted to Sergeant while in France. On the 9 August 1918, he received a Military Medal for his action at Rainecourt, east of Amiens, France. According to a communication report "On August 9, 1918, the troops on the left failed to advance and cover the flank. Heavy machine gun fire was opened on the flank of his company, in direct enfilade. Sergeant Cameron took a Lewis-gun section forward, engaged, and dispersed the enemy, and thus enabled the company to advance. He showed absolute disregard of danger, and set a fine example to his platoon". On the 24 August 1918, he was wounded in action by a gunshot to his hand in

France. Sergeant Cameron returned to Australia aboard the *Khyber*, disembarking on the 16 May 1919 and was officially discharged on the 9 July 1919.

Dorothy Cawood – Service Number: Unknown



On the 1 July 1919 Nurse Dorothy Cawood returned home to Parramatta after 4 years' continuous service. A year earlier she had been mentioned in dispatches by Sir Douglas Haig for her conspicuous service in Egypt, France and Italy. Just before leaving England to return home she had been awarded a Military Medal by the King at Buckingham Palace for her bravery during the action at Messines, France. She was the first Sydney woman to receive this award. After working in France she was transferred to Italy, where again her fine service called forth the highest form both military officers there, and her Matron, who wrote the following letter of Appreciation

"38 Stationary Hospital, A.P.O.L. 3, B.E.P., Italy, 31/1/'18. Dear Mrs. Cawood, - You may have received a notification from the Defence Department that your, daughter, Dorothy, is sick in hospital; so I am writing to tell you not to worry - it's nothing serious - just tonsillitis. I hope to have her back on duty long before this letter reaches you. I want to take this opportunity, Mrs. Cawood, of congratulating you upon having such a good daughter as Dorothy. She is a most excellent nurse - one of the very best Australia has sent out. 'When I told my O.C. that I had sent Dorothy to the Sisters hospital, he said, 'I'm sorry; I like that little girl. She does her work well, and gives no trouble to anyone.' I will take care of her for you, and not let her work too hard. Kindest regards. Yours sincerely, ETHEL S. DAVIDSON, Matron, A.A.N.S., 38 Stationary Hospital."

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cawood lived in Hunter Street, Parramatta but when Germany declared war in August 1914, Dorothy was attached to the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, New South Wales. She was one of the first to volunteer her services and by the end of 1914 she was on her way to Egypt. After a stint at the hospital there she moved on to work on the hospital ships between Alexandria and Gallipoli. But the great test of her courage came while on duty in France. In July, 1917, she was under fire at a clearing station when the Germans attacked and killed many of the patients and some hospital Staff. Sister Cawood remained at her post and afterwards brought in many of the wounded to a place of safety. The recommendation for official recognition of her courage and coolness followed.

Stanley Francis Chippendale – Service Number: 1634



Stanley Francis Chippendale was the son of John Gabriel Chumstie Chippendale and Alice Carrington Chippendale, of Boundary Street, Parramatta, New South Wales. He was a popular local boy who was employed as an assistant draper in Mr. H. Quigley's mercery business for some years. He attempted several times to enlist before he was accepted from the 7 Light Horse in which he had served over three years. He embarked from Sydney, New South Wales aboard the RMS *Moldavia* on the 2 October 1915

with the 12 Light Horse Regiment. He was later transferred to the 52 Battery, 25 Brigade Australian Field Artillery.

Chippendale was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal on the 28 August 1916 for his bravery stating that *"Bombardier Chippendale worked unceasingly from 11am to 11 pm on the 19th instant keeping up communications between trenches and battery under very heavy shell and rifle fire. In the early stages of the engagement Bombardier Chippendale was buried by the explosion of a shell. On being released his first consideration was that of communication, which he speedily restored and maintained until he was relieved. He was frequently required to repair broken wire under heavy fire"*.

He was wounded in action on the 19 July 1916 at Fleurbaix, France. Sadly, he died of his wounds on the 17 August 1916 in Newcastle-On-Tyne aged 22 years and was buried in St. Andrew's and Jesmond Cemetery, Northumberland, England.

His death aged only 22 years as a result of wounds was reported in the 'Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate' on the 30 August 1916. The correspondent wrote: "Intense sorrow was felt and sincere sympathy was expressed all over Westmead and May's Hill when it became known that Stan Chippendale, had died of wounds received in France. Stan, was well known and generally affectionately esteemed by many who offer their profound regrets to his father, Mr. J. Chippendale our universally popular postman for many years".

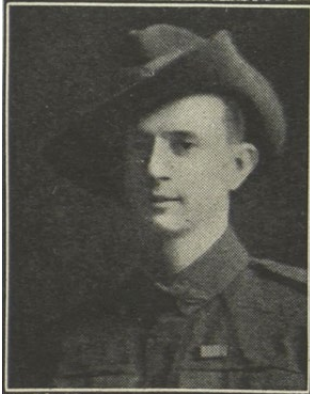
Andrew George Christian – Service Number: Unknown



Andrew George Christian lived in Coogee, New South Wales but had married Miss Minnie Tunks daughter of James Tunks of Ross Street, Parramatta, a relative of Mrs. E. Flook also of Parramatta. A public servant with the Post Office Department, he enlisted on the 3 September 1914 attaining the rank of Captain and was killed in Gallipoli on the 1 May 1915 while the 1 Brigade was stationed at Maclaurin's Hill on the eve of an anticipated assault on 400 Plateau. Christian's death was reported in the 'Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate' in June of that

year. He also received a special mention for conspicuous gallantry and service from the 25 April until the time of his death. He was initially buried in an isolated grave site about 600 yards from ANZAC Cove on the South Side of Monash Valley under Maclaurin's Hill.

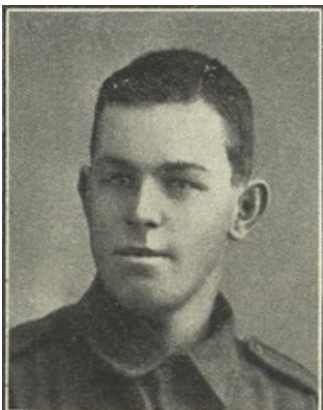
George Francis Clarke – Service Number: 1887



George Francis Clarke was a single, 21-year-old clerk when he enlisted in 1916. He was the only son of George Woods and Mary Ann Clarke of 'Ellamatta' Windsor Road, North Parramatta and was born in Paddington, Sydney on the 18 December 1894. He arrived in Plymouth, England on the 25 August, 1916 but was hospitalised at Harefield House Hospital, London with influenza in September 1916. Upon recovery in November he embarked for France from Folkestone and was transferred to the 53 Battalion (5 Division). In December 1916 the severe winter resulted in him being hospitalised again, this time with 'trench foot' and spent 51 days at the Norfolk War Hospital at Dartford, England. On the 7 September 1918 Private Clarke was recommended for a Distinguished Conduct Medal by Lieutenant Cheeseman for "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as Battalion runners during the attack on Peronne on the 1st and 2nd September 1918" and received his Military Medal on 17 June 1919. Also in 1919, he took 6 months leave while in England to gain experience as a motor engineer.

Clarke left England for Australia on the 8 September 1919, disembarked in Sydney on the 29 October 1919, and was discharged from service on the 11 January 1920. On the 20 April 1927 at Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, Clarke died from lung disease resulting from mustard gas poisoning sustained during his time in the trenches. He was buried in Rookwood Cemetery, Lidcombe, New South Wales.

Leslie James Clarke – Service Number: 729

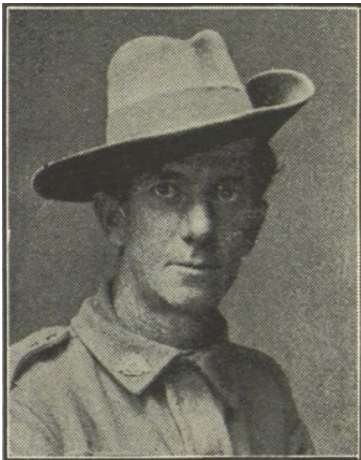


Leslie James Clarke was a 19-year-old painter from Smithfield, New South Wales when he enlisted on the 20 January 1916. He became part of the 36 Battalion, C Company as a Gunner and his unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT *Beltana* on the 13 May 1916.

Clarke received the Meritorious Service Medal for "*devotion to duty and consistent good work between 22 September 1917 to February 1918. During the third battle of Ypres before Passchendaele ...has carried out his duties as gun Commander in a most efficient manner under the most trying conditions and extremely heavy enemy fire he has displayed great*

coolness and courage and commanding his men with initiative and daring". He was promoted to Corporal and he returned to Australia on the 12 June 1919.

James Clarkson – Service Number: 3704



James Clarkson, a 35-year-old carpenter by trade was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarkson who had lived in Church Street, Parramatta South. Clarkson was educated at Parramatta and had resided at Auburn with Mrs. E McKay for a few years before his enlistment on the 4 September 1915. He was wounded at Pozieres, France and again during the big push in September 1917 but returned to duty. He was one of three brothers who enlisted for active service. The others included Ernest Clarkson (killed in action) and Robert Clarkson who was hospitalised in March 1918.

Alfred Colbert – Service Number: 513 and 4036



Alfred Colbert was a 20-year-old hammer-driver when he enlisted with the 20 Infantry on the 1 February 1915. He was married to Alice M. Colbert of Albert Street, Parramatta North and was born in Baulkham Hills. His mother Mary Critchley was from 36 Oak Street, Blackburn, England. Working as a sapper, Colbert was awarded the Military Medal in France on the 14 October 1917.

"For conspicuous gallantry near MOLENAAREISTHOEK on 26th September, 1917. This Sapper was one of a party detailed for laying communications for the Infantry during the attack. He went forward into our outpost line, ascertained the location of Company Headquarters, and then laid tracks back to Battalion Headquarters, all under heavy shell and rifle fire. On completion of his work he assisted in the carrying of wounded to the rear. He set a fine example of courage and cheerfulness under the most trying conditions." Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 31 Date: 7 March 1918

Colbert was then appointed to Lance Corporal on the 27 November 1917. He returned to Australia on the 19 March 1919.

Wallace Cox – Service Number: Unknown



Wallace Cox, brother of Lieutenant Colonel Cox was a 31-year-old fruit grower when he enlisted on the 27 August 1914. Initially he assigned the rank of Lieutenant in B Squadron of the 7 Light Horse Brigade but he was a courageous soldier and by the time he died of his wounds he had attained the rank of Captain serving with the 1 Light Horse Brigade.

Cox, who was educated at the King's School, Parramatta, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cox, of Parramatta and Carlingford, and brother of the distinguished soldier, Colonel Charles F. Cox, C.B. He was a popular member of the Carlingford District Progress Association. His father Mr. F. C. Cox was Mayor of Parramatta in 1884 and was for many years an alderman of the council. Captain Wallace Cox died from wounds received at Gallipoli, Turkey on the 17 August 1915.

Charles Frederick Cox – Service Number: Unknown



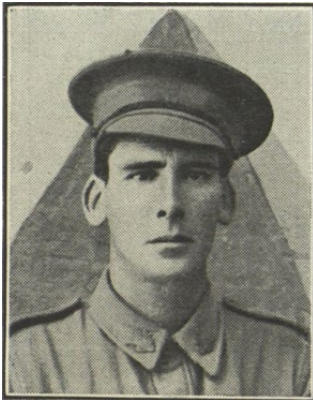
Charles Frederick Cox, was 51 years of age when he enlisted on the 15 September 1914. At this time, he resided at 26 Croydon Road, Croydon, New South Wales. He was born in 1863 at Pennant Hills and was educated and married in Parramatta, where he also maintained his connections with the New South Wales Lancers. He joined the Lancers in 1891 and was selected to head a detachment for Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrations in London in 1897. He served with the New South Wales Volunteer Corps in the Boer War and was among the first Australian's to disembark at Cape Town, South Africa, in 1899. Not content with one visit, he returned to the conflict in 1901, this time with the 3 NSW Mounted Rifles.

On the 15 of October 1902, Cox was welcomed home at a specially prepared conversazione, at the Parramatta Town Hall, where all the notable citizens gathered to hear him speak. Twelve years later he was speaking at a similar function held in the same hall in honour of his departure, and as it would turn out, for an illustrious career at Gallipoli and in the Palestinian Campaigns.

He appears to have been left in Australia after the departure of the first contingent of the 1 Light Horse Brigade as part of the reinforcements. He then was assigned to the 6 Regiment in the 2 Light Horse Brigade and left for Egypt in December 1914. Cox then went to Gallipoli with the 6 Light Horse Regiment and after being

wounded in the knee with shrapnel on the 21 May 1915 returned to the Peninsula where he was raised to the rank of Temporary Colonel while in command of the 2 Light Horse Brigade. On the 3 November he resumed command of the 6 Light Horse. His stellar career continued and on the 28 November 1915 he was appointed temporary command of the entire 1 Light Horse Brigade. Cox returned to Australia on 19 April 1919.

Leslie Albert Creed – Service Number: 2695



Leslie Albert Creed was 31 years old when he enlisted in Brisbane, Queensland on the 24 June 1915. Creed was the third son of Thomas Joseph Creed (1851-1900) and Mary Anne Theresa Smythe (1853-1907). He was also husband to Ruth B. Creed (nee Armitage). Prior to enlistment, he worked as a labourer and was residing at 11 Factory Street, Parramatta, with his family, including his sister Eleanor Mary Creed. He had been educated at the Marist Brothers Catholic College in Parramatta.

He was assigned to the 9 Battalion and subsequently embarked for Europe aboard the troop ship HMAT *Kyarra* on the 16 August 1915. On the 20 November he joined his Battalion at Lemnos, Greece but a month later was evacuated from the Gallipoli Peninsula seriously ill with dysentery and was transferred to the hospital in Alexandria, Egypt in January 1916.

After his recovery, Creed continued to fight in the battles of the Somme and at Pozieres. In May 1917 he was reported as missing in action and it was later confirmed that he was killed on the 7 May 1917 at Bullecourt, France, aged 33 years. He was buried nearby, but after the war his grave failed to be located. Creed is remembered with honour on the Australian National Memorial, Villers-Bretonneux, France. He was posthumously awarded the British War Medal. His younger brother Alfred Victor also served but returned home as the war ended.

Richard Cutter – Service Number: 770



Richard Cutter, usually known as Dick, embarked as a Private with the 1 Battalion, F Company from Sydney, New South Wales. He was known as the first man from the Parramatta District to enlist volunteering for service not long after the declaration of war in 1914.

According to an article published in the 'Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate on the 13 September 1944, at the time of enlistment he understated his age by fifteen years and was involved in the storming of the beaches of Gallipoli

Cove, Turkey in 1915. He was buried by an exploding shell at Lone Pine and was invalided home.

Cutter stated *"I never regretted my service in the last war, and I won't until my dying day, because it was a just cause"*. Cutter, of Bogalara Road, Toongabbie, New South Wales, died in 1944 aged 72 years leaving a widow and one son. He was well known as a natural comedian and a clever clog dancer, his act never failed to bring down the house.

Henry Bartlett Davis – Service Number: Unknown



Henry Bartlett Davis worked for the Local Government Department and was twenty years old when he enlisted on the 6 September 1916. He lived in Fairfield, New South Wales and became part of the 13 Battalion, 23 Reinforcement. His unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT *Beltana* on the 25 November 1916.

He received the Military Cross "For his useful and gallant conduct during the operations near Le Verguier, north west of Mont St. Quentin, France and against the Hindenburg outpost line, as brigade intelligence officer, on the 18 September 1918. Prior to the commencement of the operations, he carried out a daring reconnaissance along the whole brigade frontage, and definitely located the whereabouts of all the enemy posts and positions immediately on our front, and also supervised the laying of the 'jumping off' tapes for the brigade. During the progress of the fight he went forward with the assaulting troops, behaved most gallantly, and kept brigade constantly advised as to the progress of events".

Lieutenant Davis was killed in action on the 2 October 1918 and was buried in the Unicorn Cemetery in Vend'huile, France.

Francis James Doherty – Service Number: 2359



Francis James Doherty, usually known as Frank, was born in Londonderry, Ireland but settled in Australia after serving thirteen years with the Royal Navy.

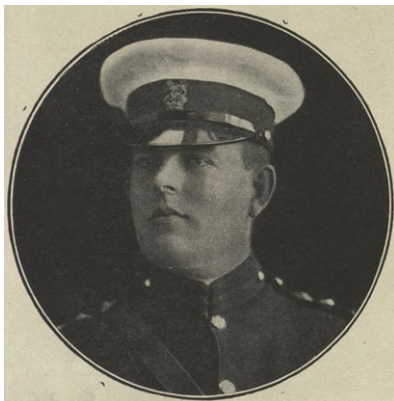
A member of the Granville Magpies Football Club, at the time of his enlistment he was residing at 'Erimus', Russell Street, Granville, New South Wales. He was a 32-year-old labourer when he joined the Australian Imperial Force on the 13 May 1915 in Liverpool, New South Wales. He embarked as a Private with the 4 Australian Infantry Battalion, 7 Reinforcement from Sydney, New South

Wales, on board the HMAT *Orsova* on the 14 July 1915. Two weeks after landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey he was appointed Lance Corporal on the 17 November 1915. A month later on the 29 December, while in Tell-el-Kebir, Egypt, he was made Sergeant, then Company Sergeant Major in Serapeum, Egypt on the 3 March 1916 before sailing for France to join the fight in the Western Front.

Doherty was seriously wounded on two occasions. The first was on the 19 December 1916 when he sustained a gunshot wound to his face and neck, blinding him for a period of six weeks, which led to his transfer to England and his admittance to the 4 Southern General Hospital for surgery and 1 Auxiliary Hospital for recovery. For his bravery in action, he was awarded a Military Cross on the 3 June 1917. He returned to France on the 20 August 1917 and re-joined the 4 Battalion a week later on the 27 August. Five weeks later on 4 October he was wounded a second time when his face was injured by shrapnel. Once again he was transferred to England and admitted to the 2 London General Hospital in Chelsea on the 20 October until the 9 November when he was transferred to the 3 Auxiliary Hospital in Dartford.

On the 11 January 1919, he commenced his return journey to Australia aboard HT *Osterley* and was officially discharged on 10 May 1919. Sadly, on the 18 May 1919, he passed away at his home in Granville from septicaemia as a result of his wounds and was buried in Rookwood Catholic Cemetery, Lidcombe, New South Wales.

James Murdoch Durrant – Service Number: Unknown



James Murdoch Durrant served at Anzac, Egypt, France, and Flanders. Rising from the rank of captain to that of Lieutenant-Colonel and winning the Distinguished Service Order and the Companion of St. Michael and St. George. He served with conspicuous bravery at Gallipoli with the 13 Battalion, and in recognition of this service 'Durrant's Post' at Gallipoli was named after him.

Born in 1885, James Murdoch Archer Durrant was a 29-year-old South Australian whose career as a soldier had led him from his birthplace in Glenelg to his appointment as Captain-Adjunct at the Parramatta Barracks, New South Wales.

Born in 1885, he had been educated at Goodwood Public School, and the old Agricultural School, in Adelaide. From 1899 to 1903 he served as a bugler in the Adelaide Rifles, and four years in the No. 1 S.A. Battery of A.F.A., in which he finished as a sergeant. In 1908 he successfully passed his examination for Staff Sergeant-Major and was appointed to the New South Wales 'A & I' staff at Parramatta. He

was promoted to Lieutenant in July 1910. His career then took another turn as he was transferred to Queensland where he was promoted to Captain, and then to military headquarters in Melbourne, Victoria.

However, throughout all these moves, and indeed for the rest of his life, his ties Parramatta remained strong, for while he was stationed at the Barracks he met and married a local girl, Miss Birk, whose mother lived in Westmead.

Soon after war was declared he signed up for active service but initially this was declined as his administration skills acquired over seven years at the Barracks were deemed more important by the Military. Finally, in October, 1914, he was sent to New South Wales to be adjutant to the 13th Battalion, Australian Infantry Force.

Alban Charles Elliott – Service Number: Unknown



Alban Charles Elliott, of Darvall Street, Eastwood, New South Wales was born in Waterlooville, Hampshire, England to Charles Sinclair and Florence Louisa Elliott. He enlisted on the 16 September 1916. Elliott was a 23-year-old solicitor working for the firm of M'Donell and Moffit Solicitors in Sydney and needed to apply for admission to take leave from his duties.

He embarked from Sydney on the HMAT *Vestalia* with the 53 Infantry Battalion, 2-5 Reinforcement on the 16 June 1915. He was recommended twice in dispatches for his actions. Once at Bellicourt where he displayed conspicuous bravery and zeal, organising ability and devotion to his fellow soldier. He was awarded the Military Cross for "conspicuous gallantry" for an attack on Polygon Wood, Zonnebeke, Belgium between the 24 and the 29 of September, 1917. He attained the rank of Second Lieutenant and returned in late July 1919.

William Dawson Fisk – Service Number: 545



Born in Inverell, New South Wales, William Dawson Fisk was the son of G.D. Fisk of Guildford, New South Wales and was a 24-year-old shop assistant when he joined the forces on the 22 March 1915. He married Miss Ella Virtue, also of Guildford on the 8 April 1915 prior to departing from Sydney for overseas service.

Fisk served with 20 Battalion, 5 Brigade at Gallipoli, Turkey from the 16 to 25 of August 1915 before being transferred to hospital in Malta due to a sprained ankle. He re-joined his unit in Gallipoli on the 25 October 1915 until disembarking from Mudros, Turkey to Alexandria, Egypt on the 9 January 1916. He was promoted

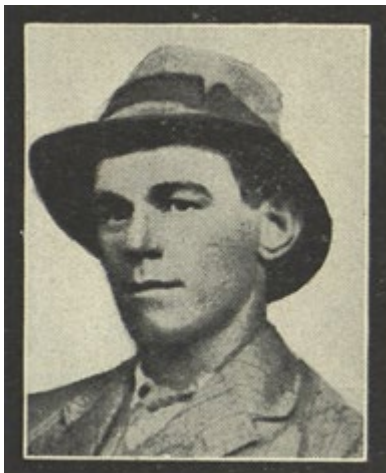
to Temporary Sergeant for six weeks in early 1916 whilst in Egypt and then again later that same year whilst serving in France.

He was involved in a raiding party on the night of the 25 June 1916 for which he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for "conspicuous gallantry when repeatedly rescuing wounded men under heavy fire after a successful raid, throughout the whole raid he displayed great bravery".

He was reported missing in action on the 26 July 1916 and a Court of Enquiry later determined that he had been killed in action on the 29 September 1917. The following account was provided on the 9 January 1917 by his Captain, J.A. Broadbent, who wrote from London *"He was my bombing sergeant. On 26th [July] last, in the Somme region our Battalion was ordered to make a raid on the enemy trenches. Half the battalion bombers under Fisk were sent also"*.

"He had charge of the left storming party, and went over with the others...He was [one] of the finest men, and best soldiers I have ever met...Although I hope sincerely that he is alive, yet I cannot advise holding out any hope for him. In the particular action in which Fisk took part, there were a large number of casualties and those that remained, could give no information of him".

Herbert Freeman – Service Number: 1897



Herbert Freeman, of Parramatta, New South Wales and brother of Private Percy Freeman, died of wounds on the 14 August 1917, while a prisoner of war at Kriegs Lazarett 7, Gruppe 2, Sous le Bois, Maubeuge, France, aged 28 years. He was buried in the Maubeuge-Centre Cemetery, France. A labourer prior to enlisting, he embarked from Melbourne aboard the HMAT *Port Lincoln* on the 4 May 1916.

Freeman's life and the mystery surrounding his death was reported in the 'The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate'.

"News reached Parramatta the other day of the death (whilst a prisoner of war in Germany) of Private Herbert Freeman, of Parramatta, of the 57th (late 59th) Battalion, A.I.F. The deceased was brother of Mrs. W. Weeden, George Street, Parramatta; and lived formerly with his family in Albert Street, Parramatta North, He has two brothers who are soldiers also another one, Private Percy Freeman, was killed some time ago. Private Ernest Edward Freeman and Trooper William Frederick Freeman are still fighting. Another, the only remaining brother, enlisted also; but was discharged medically unfit."

"Private Freeman, reported died of wounds, was actually knocked on the head with a sentry's rifle. He was the eldest son of a family of five brothers, four of whom have fought, and one offered and was rejected. 'Herb', as he was generally called, was a fine, thick-set lump of manhood, and was of a particularly determined and unfearing disposition... When war broke out he was in Lismore, and afterwards went to Queensland. From there he went to England, where he was rejected when he volunteered to go to the war. He afterwards found his way to Vancouver, and was engaged for some time in the taking of mules to Egypt and England for war purposes. Whilst thus engaged he contracted malaria, and was in hospital for six months, when he was discharged. The fever affected his hearing somewhat.

Returning to his home at Parramatta, he was back but a week when he offered to enlist and was accepted. He went into camp on January 17, 1916, at Liverpool, thence to Melbourne and England. Not long afterwards he was sent to the firing-line; and on November 9, 1917, the Rev. Hilhouse Taylor visited his relatives and conveyed the tidings that he had been taken prisoner of war. From the Red Cross Mrs. Weeden got the sad news that her brother had died from wounds, whilst a prisoner of war, at Limberg, Germany, according to the German official list, 3/5/17".

Claude Elliot Fuller – Service Number: 4806

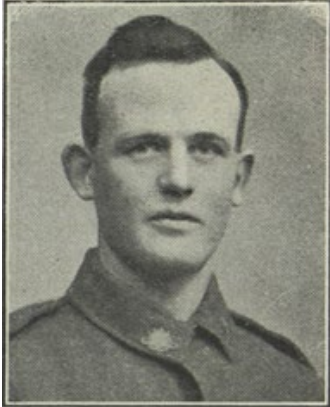


Claude Elliott Fuller was a student of English at university who had served for five years in the Cadets, two of which were spent with the rank of Lieutenant. Fuller lived in Smithfield, New South Wales and was twenty-one years old when he enlisted on the 9 September 1915 with the rank of Private. He became part of the 3 Battalion, 15 Reinforcement and embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT *Star of England* on the 8 March 1916.

He served on the Western Front and in Egypt and he received a Military Medal which was noted in the 'Commonwealth of Australia Gazette' on the 23 May 1918 which stated that *"This N.C.O. displayed great devotion to duty and courage during the attack on Polygon Wood on 26 September 1917. His platoon commander was wounded early in the attack and Sergeant Fuller took command and led the platoon forward. His coolness was a fine example to his men. On reaching the objective he rendered valuable service in connection with the work of consolidation. He worked untiringly throughout the period his company were in the line after the attack."*

In 1919 he married Clarissa Emily Ernestine Shurman in Oxford, England. He returned to Australia on 23 April 1920 and passed away on the 23 November 1978. He is buried in Levin Cemetery, New Zealand.

Erle Christan George Goodacre – Service Number: 5036



Erle Christian George Goodacre also recorded as Earl Christian George Goodacre, lived in Smithfield, New South Wales and was employed as a plasterer at the time of his enlistment on the 30 May 1915, aged 20 years. He had a fresh complexion, blue eyes and fair hair and named his mother Mrs. A. Goodacre of Smithfield as his next of kin. He embarked aboard the HMAT 'Ballarat' from Melbourne, Victoria for service overseas on the 9 September 1915 with the 1 Field Artillery Brigade. He served in Gallipoli, Turkey and in France and was initially assigned as a driver. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Bombardier in May 1916, later attaining the rank of Lance Corporal. Goodacre's conduct resulted in his being mentioned in despatches for his unfailing bravery and devotion to duty.

His commendation was published in the 'London Gazette', Second Supplement Number 30448 on the 28 December 1917 and the 'Commonwealth of Australia Gazette' Number 57 on the 18 April 1918. According to the Australian War Memorial Honours and Awards Recommendation for Christian George Goodacre of Australian Heavy Trench Mortar Battery: *"on the 3 September 1917, upon arriving at his gun position whilst under heavy fire, he repositioned his gun which had been displaced, put out a fire which had ignited and completed his shoot"*.

Goodacre was wounded in October 1917 and returned to Australia in January 1918. He was awarded the Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal. His brother Corporal Eric Albert Edwin Goodacre who also served, was tragically killed on the 12 October 1917.

Sydney Percival Goodsell – Service Number: Unknown



Sydney Goodsell was awarded the French War Cross of the Legion of Honour, by President Poincare, for bravery during attacks on Hill 60 at Gallipoli, August 1915 while working with the 5 Field Ambulance. Prior to the war he had spent twenty years with New South Wales militia at Wollongong and Darlington, where he rose to the rank of Captain. At this time, he lived at the corner of Church and Macquarie Streets, Parramatta, with his wife Lillian Adelaide. The 'Evening News' newspaper published the following story about him on the 28 February 1916:

"He was a keen shooter and a crack shot. At the outbreak of the war he resigned from an important salesman position at Mauri Brothers and Thomson, (a soft drink and cork manufacturing company), to go to Rabaul, Papua New Guinea with the Berrima Expedition. After returning to Sydney, he joined the Imperial Expeditionary Forces on the 29 March 1915 leaving in June. He arrived at Gallipoli two days before the attack on Lone Pine, where he was detailed, with his company, at the head of the regiment, to take Hill 60. The Turks were routed at bayonet point, and the position held for two days, before reinforcements were available. For his work here Major Goodsell was complimented by General Russell, of New Zealand. Several days later he assisted in another attack on the hill, which the enemy had recaptured. In this he lost two fellow officers, practically all his non-commissioned ones and many privates in winning the position. He was again complimented by Generals Holmes and Russell and mentioned in despatches before being promoted to the rank of major. He remained at Gallipoli until the withdrawal in December. After being transferred to 18 Battalion in France he was sent to hospital suffering shell concussion and eye trouble and transferred to the seconded list, things didn't seem to improve and he was discharged as medically unfit and returned to Australia where on 18 July he was one of the first group of soldiers to be welcomed home by a large gathering at the Parramatta Town Hall".

Charles Leslie Gray – Service Number: 202



Charles Leslie Gray was born in Sydney, New South Wales and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray. Before he enlisted for service in Sydney on the 31 August 1914, Gray was a 20-year-old assistant surveyor. He embarked from Sydney aboard *Afric* on the 18 October 1914 as a Lance Corporal with the 1 Field Company Engineers.

By April 1915, Gray was stationed in Egypt and then on the 20 April 1915, he was discharged from the Australian Imperial Force so he could join the British Imperial Army.

On the 21 April 1915, Gray was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the British Imperial Army. He would later be awarded the 1914/15 Star for his service.

William Richard Haigh – Service Number: Unknown

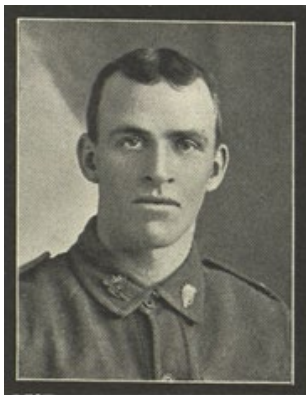
Aged 29 years, William Richard Haigh was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Haigh, of Chelmsford Avenue, Croydon, formerly of Granville, New South Wales. He enlisted in 1915 as a Private and gained his commission in February 1916. He was promoted to 1 Lieutenant for special service on the field in March, 1917.

He was wounded on two occasions before suffering from the effects of gas which resulted in his death on the 26 November 1917 at Wandsworth General Military



Hospital, London. He was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous bravery, the following being an extract from the London Gazette: — *"Military Cross for Lieutenant W. R. Haigh, 17th Bat. A.I.F. Out of touch with his men, and under heavy fire, he went forward alone during an attack, and although his revolver was empty he captured sixteen of the enemy."* Lieutenant Haigh was personally complimented by General Birdwood for his action, and was decorated by His Majesty the King.

Andrew John Hillier – Service Number: 1659



Andrew John Hillier was a 22-year-old boiler-maker's assistant when he enlisted on the 28 March 1916. He lived in Jessie Street, Westmead, New South Wales with his mother Margaret Hillier. Prior to enlisting he had served with the Parramatta Lancers, Light Horse for three and a half years. Hillier arrived in Belgium in November 1916 and was killed in action on the 10 June 1917. He received a posthumous Victory Medal the 19 March 1923.

Frederick Brock Hinton – Service Number: 63



Parramatta born Frederick Brock Hinton, landed in Gallipoli in May 1915 as Sergeant of the 7 Light Horse Machine Gun section and served there for over 5 months. He was mentioned in the 1917 New Year's Honours list when he was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the great Pozieres push. The brave young soldier was the officer commanding the 12 Brigade Machine Gun Company. His proud father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hinton, lived in Parramatta for many years.

Joseph Henry Hogan – Service Number: 4437

Joseph Henry Hogan was a 21-year-old bootmaker when he enlisted on the 16 November 1915. He gave his address as the Boys Home, Westmead, New South Wales but his mother Mrs. M. Caine, was living at Barton Street, Cobar, New South Wales. In November 1915, he spent a brief period in hospital before re-joining his Battalion in France where he received a Military Medal in May 1917.



"This man acting as a runner showed great coolness and daring in carrying messages along the line during our advance in front of Lagnicourt on the morning of 15th April, 1917. He was continually under rifle and Machine Gun fire but carried out his duties with the greatest satisfaction." His bravery was recorded in the 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 169 of the 4 October 1917.

Hogan was promoted to Lance Corporal and became a qualified instructor and was transferred to the 5 Battalion. He received a further promotion to Sergeant on the 21 September 1918 and just a month later was wounded in action in France on the 3 October 1918 with a gunshot injury to the thigh.

Sydney Samuel Walter Horner – Service Number: 2988b



Sydney Samuel Walter Horner enlisted twice, firstly on the 19 January 1915 at the age of 27 years. Prior to enlisting, he worked as a blacksmith at a locomotive works and lived with his mother, Mrs. Emma Horner at 17 Union Road, Auburn, New South Wales. He departed Australia with the Australian Army Medical Corps of the 2 Infantry Battalion Tropical Units on the 25 January 1915 from Sydney aboard the *SS Eastern*. He was stationed in Rabaul, New Guinea and whilst at Eitape, acting as Medical Orderly in charge on 1 September 1915, he was appointed Acting Corporal. On the 25 November 1915, he was promoted to the rank of Corporal. On the 13 February 1916, he left Rabaul for Australia for discharge aboard the *SS Massiria*.

On returning home, he re-enlisted on the 10 March 1916 at with the Australian Army Medical Corps, General Reinforcements. On the 11 May 1917, he embarked from Melbourne, Victoria aboard the *HMAT Shropshire* for Plymouth, England. On the 16 September he left the Australian Medical Base Training Depot in Southampton for France and on the 27 September was taken on strength from reinforcements while out in the fields to be part of the 1 Field Ambulance.

On the 17 June 1919, he was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field during the operations near Chuignolles, France between the 23 and the 24 August 1918 when he led a squad of stretcher bearers across heavily shelled areas to rescue the wounded. He returned to Australia per *HT Boonah* on the 20 April 1919.

Jack Howell – Service Number: 1039



Jack Howell was a fitter who lived in Wentworthville, New South Wales. He was born in Parramatta in 1892 and was 23 years of age when he enlisted in March 1915. He was unmarried and named his mother, Lena Howell who also lived in Wentworthville as his next of kin.

He initially joined the 20 Infantry Battalion and then transferred to the 2 Pioneers in March 1916. He survived a gas attack in France in 1916. In August of that year, Howell was promoted to Corporal, and in May 1917 he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. In November of 1918 he was appointed Company Sergeant Major.

Howell was awarded the distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry in June 1919 for his actions on the 5 October 1918.

"For marked gallantry and able leadership. On 5 October, 1918, his platoon was advancing through Montbrehain, and, his platoon officer being a casualty, he organized an attack on a strong post, and led a small flanking party, which rushed the post, killed many of the garrison, and captured eight machine guns, a howitzer, and crew." His bravery was recorded in the 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 35 of the 15 April 1920.

He was also awarded the Military Medal in September 1919 for his bravery in August 1918.

"For conspicuous bravery, coolness and devotion to duty on the morning of 8th August 1918 during operations East of Amiens. He reconnoitred four roads under shell and machine gun fire and though wounded remained with his platoon and supervised repairs to a road that was urgently needed by the artillery. In the Rue Bulet, Corbie, on the night of 7th August 1918 the road near the billets was shelled and casualties occurred among transport and artillery limbers. Sergeant Howell showed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in extricating wounded from among the horses and supervising the clearing of the road, being under shell fire the whole time. He saw that all the wounded were got away and assisted in carrying the last one himself. His courage was remarkable."

Again, his award was mentioned in the 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 109 of the 15 September 1919.

In December 1919 he was made a Warrant Officer and returned to Australia in January 1920. He was discharged from military service in April of that year.

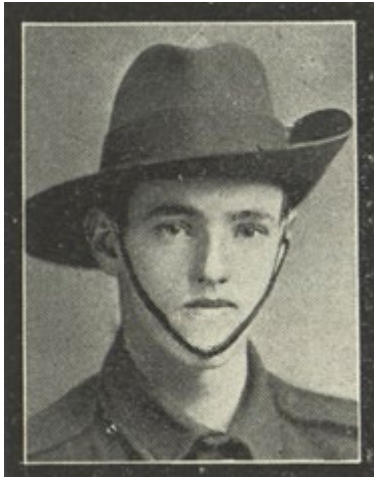
Albert Hampton James – Service Number: 691



Born in Castle Hill, New South Wales, Albert James was a 21-year-old carpenter living with his father in Ross Street, Parramatta when he enlisted at Parramatta on the 11 July 1915. After arriving in France in June 1916, he was wounded in action at Fleurbaix and admitted to hospital with a gunshot wound to his shoulder on the 20 July 1916. He re-joined his unit in December of the same year. Albert was wounded again on the 3 September and was congratulated for gallant services in that engagement. He was promoted to Lance Corporal in December 1918

and returned to Australia in April 1919.

Clarence Stanley King – Service Number: 2243



Clarence Stanley King joined the 1 Battalion, 1-8 Reinforcements as a Private and took part in the Gallipoli campaign in Turkey in 1915. He was present at the Lone Pine charge, and left Gallipoli when the evacuation was successfully effected. He then transferred to the Artillery and proceeded to France. In July 1917, Joseph King, of Hornsby, New South Wales was informed that his third son, Gunner Clarence King, was killed in action in France. He had served for two years and two months.

Nathan Douglas Lackie – Service Number: 8428



Nathan Douglas Lackie from Liverpool, New South Wales was working as a labourer in the viticulture industry before he embarked from Sydney with the rank of Private on the 27 November 1915. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth Lackie of Liverpool and was a brother of William Chalmers Lackie.

He served with 20 Army Service Corps, Headquarters and was awarded the Military Medal for saving many lives when the track behind his unit was blown to up by enemy fire. Lackie assisted in repairing and clearing the road for traffic showing cool courage and initiative. After returning to Australia, he became the Superintendent of Narara Viticulture Nursery, near Gosford, New South Wales.

Joseph Henry Leach – Service Number: 938



Joseph Henry Leach, from Liverpool, New South Wales, was working as a labourer before enlisting and was a son of Mrs. S. Leach of Liverpool. He served with 2 Battalion, E Company and embarked from Sydney on the 18 October 1914. He received the Distinguished Conduct Medal and returned to Australia with the rank of Sergeant on the 20 September 1917.

William Raymond Cecil King Lewis – Service Number: 4596



William Raymond Cecil King Lewis was a married 35-year-old living in Smithfield, New South Wales when he enlisted as a Private on the 13 September 1915. He became part of the 1 Battalion, 14 Reinforcement and his unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board RMS *Osterley* on the 15 January 1916.

He received the Military Medal for his service in France *"During operations near Gueudecourt from 15-11-16 to 6-12-16 these N.C.O's and men did most excellent works as members of the Divisional Pack Transport Troop...were a fine example*

to remainder by their coolness under fire, determination and resource...work was done at night under the most difficult conditions and they were instrumental in saving a number of valuable animals from drowning...which was under constant shell fire..."

Lewis returned to Australia with the rank of Corporal on the 13 April 1919.

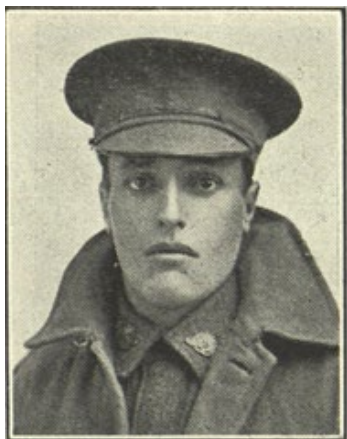
Edward Acton Lloyd – Service Number: Unknown

Edward Acton Lloyd was a 25-year-old clerk living in Dover Road, Edgecliff, New South Wales when he enlisted on the 17 August 1914. He was born in Parramatta and by 1914 his wife was living at President Hill, Gosford. Lloyd was one of the ANZACs who landed at Gallipoli and was made a Captain on the 14 July 1915. He is mentioned in Charles Bean's account of the attack on Lone Pine on the 6 August 1915 where he made a single handed rush on a Turkish trench and after jumping into the trench, shot a number of the enemy before running out of ammunition. He survived by feigning death and waited 20 minutes before being turned over by a man of the 3 Battalion.



On the 24 August, Lloyd was hospitalised with a bad case of enteric fever which led to his being invalided back to Australia with three months leave of absence. He returned to Europe from Australia on the 15 May 1916 and was taken on strength in France on the 4 April 1917. In February 1918, he was sent to the Corps Flying School and after another period of service in France and a period of leave in England was admitted to hospital with influenza in February 1919. Lloyd returned to Australia on the 27 September 1919.

Stanley Matthews – Service Number: 477a



Stanley Matthews was the son of Mrs. S. Williams and the late J. H. Matthews, of Smithfield, New South Wales. He lived in Canley Vale, New South Wales, with his wife at the time of his enlistment. He was part of the 9 Machine Gun Company, 1 to 6 Reinforcements and embarked on the 22 December 1916 on the HMAT *Persic*.

After a period of active service as a Gunner and some illness during 1917 and 1918 he was awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous bravery on the field in France which was noted in the 'London Gazette' of the 17 June 1919 which stated that the award was made for "*for bravery and devotion to duty in the operations near Chuignes on 24 August 1918. Matthews went three times through the heavy enemy barrage in order to bring up ammunition for the machine guns*". He was promoted to Lance Corporal and then returned to Australia aboard the *Soudan* on the 12 December 1919.

Colin McLeod – Service Number: 1740



Colin McLeod was born on the 17 December 1893 in Sydney, New South Wales, the son of Mr. John Brown and Mrs. I. McLeod of Woodville Road, Granville, New South Wales. He was a horse breaker by trade prior to enlisting with the First Australian Light Horse Regiment in Sydney on the 1 October 1915. He left for the overseas duties from Sydney aboard the SS *Hawkes Bay* on the 23 October 1915. On the 9 August 1916, he received his first gunshot wound to his arm in Romani, Egypt. On the 6 November 1917, he was promoted to Lance Corporal while in the field. On the 3 April 1918 he was recommended for an award for conspicuous bravery in the field

for which he later received the French Croix de Guerre. On the 16 June 1918, he was promoted to Corporal and on the 24 April 1919, he returned to Australia and was discharged on the 27 June that year as medically unfit.

During World War 2, he re-enlisted on 4 November 1939 in Brisbane, Queensland. At the time, he was married, carried on the occupation of horse breaker and resided in Southport, Queensland. Taken on strength, he was quickly promoted to the rank of Corporal on the 7 November 1939, then Sergeant on the 21 August 1940 and later to Commissioner.

Arthur James Mills – Service Number: Unknown



Arthur James Mills was a 31-year-old dentist when he enlisted on the 18 December 1914. He lived with his wife Florence Bellsy, at the villa 'Ashburnham' in Hassall Street, Parramatta and had for some time been active in the Parramatta Volunteer Lancers. As a result of his prior service, he 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 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 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 Wallis Markham Mills – Service Number: 2654



Gordon Wallace Markham Mills was born in 1887 in Burwood, New South Wales to Herbert and Mary Mills. Prior to his enlistment on the 5 June 1915 at the age of 28 years, he worked as an agent and was living at 'Yardley', Wentworthville.

Mills departed from Sydney with his unit, the 13 Battalion, 8 Reinforcement on board HMAT *Runic* on the 9 August 1915. He was promoted to Lieutenant during his service, and was awarded the Military Cross for obtaining information on reconnaissance missions under heavy fire, and later leading a relieving battalion.

He was killed in action at Steenwerck, France on the 6 July 1917 and was buried at Trois-Arbres Cemetery, Steenwerck, France.

Robert Webster Moir – Service Number: 2150



Born in Melbourne, Victoria, Robert Webster Moir was the son of Mr. William and Mrs. Carrie Moir, of East Parade, Canley Vale, New South Wales. He enlisted on the 5 October 1914 in Rosehill, New South Wales aged 23 years. He embarked from Melbourne, Victoria aboard the HMAT *Themistocles* on the 22 December 1914. Moir was killed at Gallipoli, Turkey on the 7 August 1915, aged 24 years. He was buried at the Lone Pine Cemetery, Gallipoli, Turkey.

Sydney James Moir – Service Number: 4852

Sydney James Moir was the son of Mr. William James and Carrie Moir, of East Parade, Canley Vale, New South Wales. He was working as a tailor's cutter when he enlisted with the rank of Acting Sergeant on the 1 July 1915 in Liverpool, New South Wales aged 20 years. Moir received a promotion on the battlefield from Sergeant-Major to Lieutenant after a dangerous mission in which just sixty sound men returned from a contingent of one hundred.

The 'Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate' reported on the 6 October 1917 that Moir had been crippled due to trench feet, a condition resulting from prolonged exposure to damp and cold conditions. It was suggested that he return home, but he declined, joining the Royal Flying Corps instead. Moir was awarded the Air Force Cross in 1920 and went on to become a Flying Officer with the Citizen Air Force in 1925.



In 1928, he was one of the pilots of the monoplane 'Spirit of Australia' which attempted to fly from Australia to Britain and back again with Captain Frank Hurley and Pilot-Officer H. C. Owen until it crashed near Athens, Greece.

In March 1929, Moir was promoted to Flying-Lieutenant and with Owen flew from London to Australia in a new aircraft. However, just as they were scheduled to land in Darwin, Northern Territory, their aeroplane experienced some problems and they were forced to make an unscheduled landing near the Cape Don Lighthouse, Coburg Peninsula, Northern Territory in May 1929.

Presto John Nankivell – Service Number: 949

Presto John Nankivell was born in 1888 in Moonta, South Australia to Mr. E. Nankivell, and his wife Amy. Prior to his enlistment on the 14 July 1915 at the age of 27 years, he worked as a poultry farmer and lived in Wharf Road, Rydalmere, New South Wales with his parents.

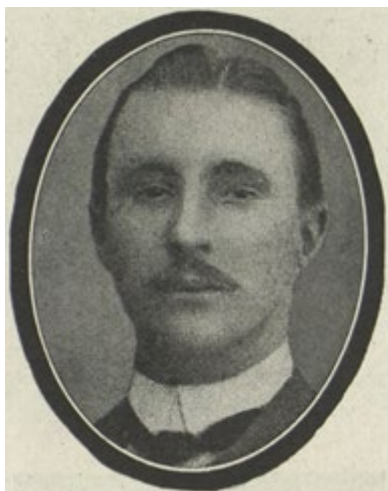
Nankivell embarked with his unit, the 30 Battalion, D Company from Sydney on board HMAT *Beltana* on the 9 November 1915. He returned to Australia on the 11 August 1917 and was medically discharged having been wounded in action in France, where he took a mass of shrapnel wounds to the body and the leg during his role as a messenger. He was recommended for a Military Medal for his actions.

Walter Barnett Robinson – Service Number: 1258



Walter Barnett Robinson was an accountant living with his mother Annie Elizabeth at the Railway Station, Geraldton, Western Australia when he enlisted at Blackboy Hill, Western Australia on the 10 September 1914. He was born in Parramatta and joined the 2 Australian Stationary Hospital at Mudros, Lemnos, Greece on the 7 August 1915 in the middle of the Gallipoli Campaign. He was transferred to the 12 Field Ambulance on the 23 March 1916 and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal on the 20 January 1917 for conspicuous gallantry in France. In July of the same year he was diagnosed with trench fever and was admitted to hospital before being returned to Australia on the 31 October 1917.

Henry George Eardly Rotton – Service Number: 1171 and 2171



Henry George Eardley Rotton was a 31-year-old clerk when he enlisted on the 5 October 1914. His next of kin stated as Henry Rotton of 290 Lane Cove Road, North Sydney, New South Wales, was later changed to 'Glencara', Queen's Road, Westmead. Rotton arrived at the Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey and was wounded on the 27 April 1915, two days after the ANZAC landing.

Rotton was later listed as missing presumed dead on the 6 August 1915 after a charge on a Turkish trench at Lone Pine only 50 yards distant resulted in the allied soldiers being unable to bring the bodies of the

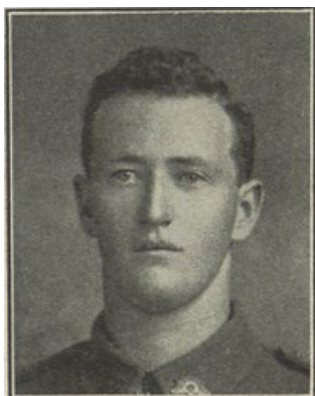
fallen back to the trenches. His death was later confirmed. His half-brother William Antill Rotton served in the 3 Field Artillery Battalion.

Thomas Ryan – Service Number: 1849 and 5062



Thomas Ryan was the brother of Private James Ryan and of Mrs. Mary Agnes Jespersen of Albert Street, Hornsby, New South Wales. She was the widow of fallen soldier Private Edward Walter Jespersen. Thomas Ryan was reported in the 'Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate' newspaper on the 4 March 1916, as being "seriously wounded at the front" in March 1916. He was awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal for his service.

Albert Ernest Selems – Service Number: 1993



Born in Campbelltown, New South Wales, Albert Ernest Selems was a 21-year-old grocer when he enlisted at Bathurst, New South Wales on the 2 December 1916. His father, George was living in Wentworthville, New South Wales at the time of his son's enlistment. He proceeded to France in September 1916 and was appointed Lance Corporal on the 4 March 1917 and was wounded in action with a gunshot wound to the head on the 7 June 1917. Selems returned to Australia on the 31 October 1918

Leslie Thomas Sheils – Service Number: 9465



Leslie Thomas Sheils was a 22-year-old foreman living with his wife Ivy Ursula at 'Cooee', Alice Street, Harris Park, New South Wales when he enlisted on the 1 August 1915. After training in England, he moved on to France on the 25 March 1917 and was taken on strength with the 5 Field Artillery Brigade on the 3 April 1917. Sheils was promoted to Bombardier in September of the same year. He received a further promotion to Corporal on the 18 March 1918 and to Sergeant on the 2 June 1918 before being killed in action on the 13 July 1918.

Alfred Denson Smith – Service Number: 4239 and 5651



Alfred Denson Smith was the second son of Henry and Alice Maud Smith of Cardwell Street, Canley Vale, New South Wales. He enlisted twice, firstly on the 19 November 1915 when he was given the service number 4239, however, he was discharged on the 11 August 1916 for misconduct.

He re-enlisted in Casula, New South Wales aged 23 years and embarked from Sydney on board HMAT *Euripides* on 9 September 1916. He was attached to the 19 Battalion and was reported to have been wounded twice and gassed once during the war. He was admitted to Bath Hospital, Somerset, England, and on the 22 December 1918, Smith returned home to Australia.

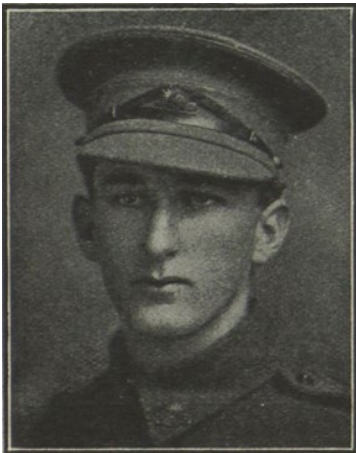
John Thomas Stapleton – Service Number: 357



John Thomas Stapleton enlisted at the age of 19 years on the 16 August 1915 and arrived in France in 1917 with the rank of Sergeant. He was a carpenter by trade and lived with father John Joseph at George Street, Parramatta, New South Wales. During service with the 36 Infantry Battalion he was awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal for his courage and ability during the offensive at St Yves, Belgium from the 7 to 12 June 1917.

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took charge of his party when the officer became a casualty and displayed great initiative and good leadership. His presence of mind at a critical moment in re-establishing communication with the leading wave after it had been wrongly reported wiped out, enabled him to lead his men forward with reinforcements and capture the position. His influence over his men was very great." His award was noted in the 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 219 on the 20 December 1917.

George Henry James Stringfellow – Service Number: 3436



George Henry James Stringfellow was a 20-year-old Clerk from Harris Park, New South Wales when he enlisted on the 7 September 1915. He joined the 55 Battalion in March 1916 and was promoted to the rank of Corporal in June 1916. Stringfellow was taken as a Prisoner of War in September of that year, where he spent the rest of the war. He was eventually sent to England in September 1918 and returned to Australia on the 18 January 1919. Stringfellow was discharged from service in late May 1919.

He was mentioned in Charles Bean's official history of the war for his role in the Battle of Fromelles, France under Lieutenant Matthews.

Everett Graham Summons – Service Number: 1339



Everatt Graham Summons aged 23 years and living on Church Street, Parramatta, New South Wales, was working as a stockman when he enlisted on the 9 July 1915. Summons had been a Cadet while a student at the King's School, Parramatta. He served as a gunner in the 58 Battery and was promoted to Sergeant in 1916 and was then transferred to the 2 Light Horse Reserve Regiment in August 1916. He then transferred to 3 Army Field Brigade. He was killed in action in September 1918 near Bullecourt, France.

Leonard Thomas Easton Taplin – Service Number: 6994



Leonard Thomas Easton Taplin was born in Adelaide, South Australia and was a 20-year-old electrical engineer living in Wentworth Street, Parramatta, New South Wales when he enlisted on the 5 December 1915. He transferred to the Australian Flying Corps as a pilot on the 30 April 1917, was appointed Second Lieutenant on the 29 September and was then promoted to Lieutenant on the 29 December. Taplin was awarded Distinguished Flying Cross Medal in 1918.

Instrumental in destroying German observation balloons, Taplin was wounded while on a flying mission and landed the damaged plane behind enemy lines. He was taken prisoner in Germany on the 5 February 1918 and was repatriated to England on the 28 December 1918 following the Armistice. He returned to Australia aboard the SS *Kanorona* on the 28 August 1919, disembarking on the 29 October.

He received an honourable discharge on the 12 December 1919 in Adelaide, South Australia.

Harry Kenny Thorpe – Service Number: 3392



Harry Kenny Thorpe was forty-two years of age and a widower when he enlisted on the 28 April 1917. He had a daughter, Mirian Manning Thorpe and lived in Fairfield, New South Wales. He became part of the 35 Battalion, 8 Reinforcement and his unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT *Miltiades* on the 2 August 1917.

Thorpe served as a Gunner and received a Military Medal for his bravery. The 'Commonwealth of Australia Gazette' of the 10 October 1919 reported that: *"On the morning of 16th September, 1918, near Roisel these three men, Thorpe, W. Leck and J. A. Carr, displayed great gallantry and devotion to duty in the face of an intense concentrated shoot on the battery by the enemy. One gun was hit and the pit and camouflage set alight. The ammunition began to explode but these men dashed down to the gun and extinguished the fire by tearing down the burning camouflage. By their prompt action and bravery, a gun with its sight and ammunition was saved from damage."*

Thorpe returned to Australia on the 16 June 1919.

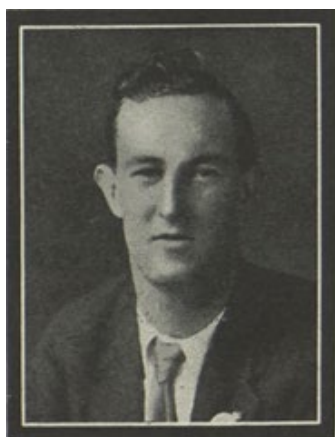
John Rowland Tillett – Service Number: Unknown



John Rowland Tillett, aged 23 years was a medical practitioner from Fairfield, New South Wales, when he enlisted on the 17 November 1916. He became part of the Australian Army Medical Corps and his unit embarked from Melbourne, Victoria, on board HMAT *Armada* on the 3 March 1917.

Tillett attained the rank of Captain and was recommended for a Military Cross for an act of bravery that saw him rescue two men. This was effected on the 18 September 1917, under heavy shell fire and was witnessed by over four hundred men, on the road between Zillebeke and Birr Cross Roads, Belgium. Captain Tillett was a popular member of the services was adored by many. He sadly passed away after a gas attack on the 2 October 1917 and was buried at Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

John Alfred Tyler – Service Number: 3267



John Alfred Tyler was a Parramatta born 18-year-old labourer when he enlisted on the 6 August 1915 with the 4 Infantry Battalion, 7 Reinforcement. His father was George Tyler of Goode Street, Mays Hill, New South Wales. He was taken on strength on the 14 February 1916 at Tell-el-Kebir but was transferred to Marseilles on the 30 March 1916. He was promoted to Lance Corporal on the 24 April 1918, serving in both Egypt and France and was awarded Military Medal on the 8 November 1918.

"In an operation against the enemy position at MERRIS on night 9th/10th July, 1918. After the advance Corporal Tyler led five men in a bayonet charge against the enemy who were counter attacking. He broke up the attack, inflicting many casualties with bayonet and bomb. He set a splendid example to his men at a very critical time."

He returned to Australia on the 14 May 1919. His brother Leslie George Tyler served with the 19 Infantry Battalion.

Edward John Howard Veitch – Service Number: 1781



Fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Veitch, of Barney street, Parramatta, and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hughes, of Marsden Street, Parramatta, Edward John Howard Veitch completed about six months fighting in Egypt and was wounded twice in France. In a letter to his mother he wrote of "This Land of Hell" where he was wounded and how he desperately attempted to return back to his trenches, at one point lying in a bomb crater and in despair contemplating giving it all up.

He described this as the worst experience he had ever had, *"...We were nearly 300 yards further out when nearly every one of us got wounded. I was the first, so as soon as I got hit I started to try to find my way back to our trenches again, but this was the hardest thing I had to try to find in my life. It took me a good hour. I had to keep dodging in and out of shell holes 10ft deep and shells were falling all around me... I gave up in despair and laid in a shell hole to await morning, but was not there long before I said to myself "come on this is not the heart of a soldier you are showing." So I hopped out of that hole and wandered all over the ground dodging shells everywhere, and at last I got back to our trenches..."*

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.

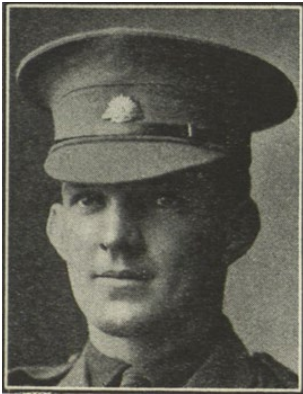
Archibald Thomas Winter – Service Number: 3204



Archibald Thomas Winter from Rozelle, New South Wales, was working as a labourer when he enlisted with the rank of Corporal at the age of 25 years on the 10 August 1915. He became part of the 17 Battalion, 7 Reinforcement and his unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT *Suevic* on the 20 December 1915.

On the 24 September 1918, he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal *"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a raid on the enemy's trenches. He was responsible for keeping direction on the flank during the advance, and guided his men with splendid judgment and skill under the most difficult conditions. The party met with strong resistance from the enemy, and he showed great determination in the hand to hand struggle which ensued, personally accounting for two of the enemy"*. He returned to Australia on the 8 April 1919.

Reginald Rhodes Wood – Service Number: Unknown



Reginald Rhodes Wood was a school teacher aged 25 years, and lived in Fairfield, New South Wales when he enlisted on the 7 October 1915. He became part of the 41 Battalion Headquarters. His unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT *Demosthenes* on 18 May 1916.

Wood was promoted to Captain in November 1916 and it was stated by his superiors that he *"always carried out his duties conscientiously and thoroughly, while his personal example in the line under fire has been such to inspire his men with the greatest confidence at all times"*. After serving in France and Belgium, Wood returned to Australia on the 3 July 1919.

Alfred William Ernest Wright – Service Number: Unknown



Alfred William Ernest Wright was a shop assistant from Lidcombe, New South Wales and was 18 years old when he enlisted as a Sergeant on the 12 July 1915. He became part of the 20 Battalion, 4 Reinforcement and his unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT *Argyllshire* on the 30 September 1915.

During his time in France his courageous actions led to him being awarded the Military Medal for *"... brilliant work during the operations near Lagnicourt on 15th April 1917. He handled his Machine (Lewis) and disposed of an enemy Machine Gun and crew on the ridge. He also assisted very materially in driving the enemy out of Lagnicourt, by enfilade fire at close quarters, during which he was subjected to heavy Machine Gun and rifle fire"*. He returned to Australia on the 23 July 1918 and went on to fight during the Second World War where he was discharged in 1941.

George Young – Service Number: 3658



George Young was a 34-year-old bachelor when he enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force in Holsworthy, New South Wales. He was connected to Epping, New South Wales through his oldest brother David Young who resided at High Street (and later Wycombe Street), Epping, New South Wales. George listed his mother Mrs. Isabella Young, nee Fraser of Cupar, Fife, Scotland as his next of kin.

Young was a local plumber employed by his brother prior to leaving on the 12 December 1915 with the 5 Australian Infantry Brigade, 19 Infantry Battalion, 8 Reinforcement from Sydney aboard the HMAT *Berrima* as a Private.

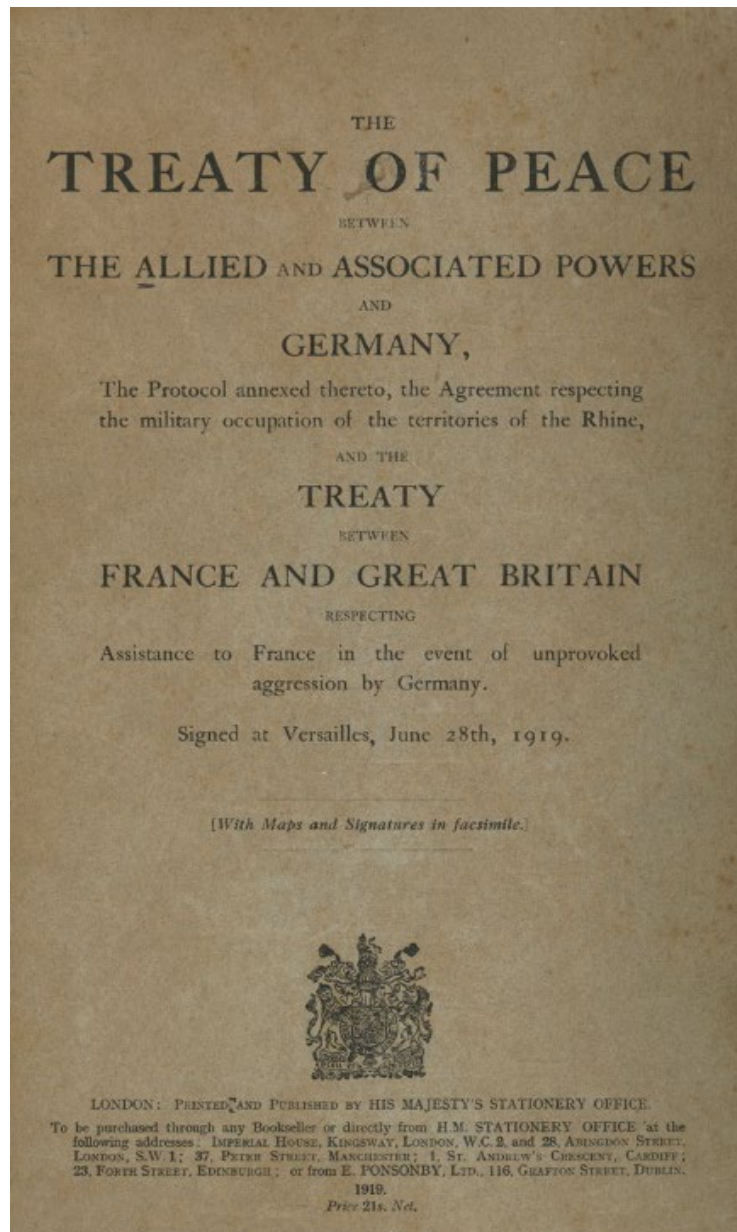
Taken on strength, he was transferred to the 14 Australian Light Trench Mortar Battery on the 8 July 1916. By the 3 November that year, he was promoted to the rank of Corporal.

Mentioned in despatches at the Battle of Fromelles in France, Young was one of the famous Anzac Guard and during the battle of Menin Road, he gained the coveted Military Medal for great bravery in carrying in wounded men. This award was the first distinction for a local soldier from the Parramatta area. Sadly, after three years of service, he was killed in action on the 1 September 1918, aged 36 years. Corporal George Young was buried at Peronne Communal Cemetery Extension.

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)

World War One: Images

Emma Stockburn

All images in this chapter are from Charles E.W. Bean, Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918, Volume 12, Photographic record of the War.



114. WOUNDED OF THE 1ST LIGHT HORSE BRIGADE AND OF THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS, 7TH AUGUST, 1915



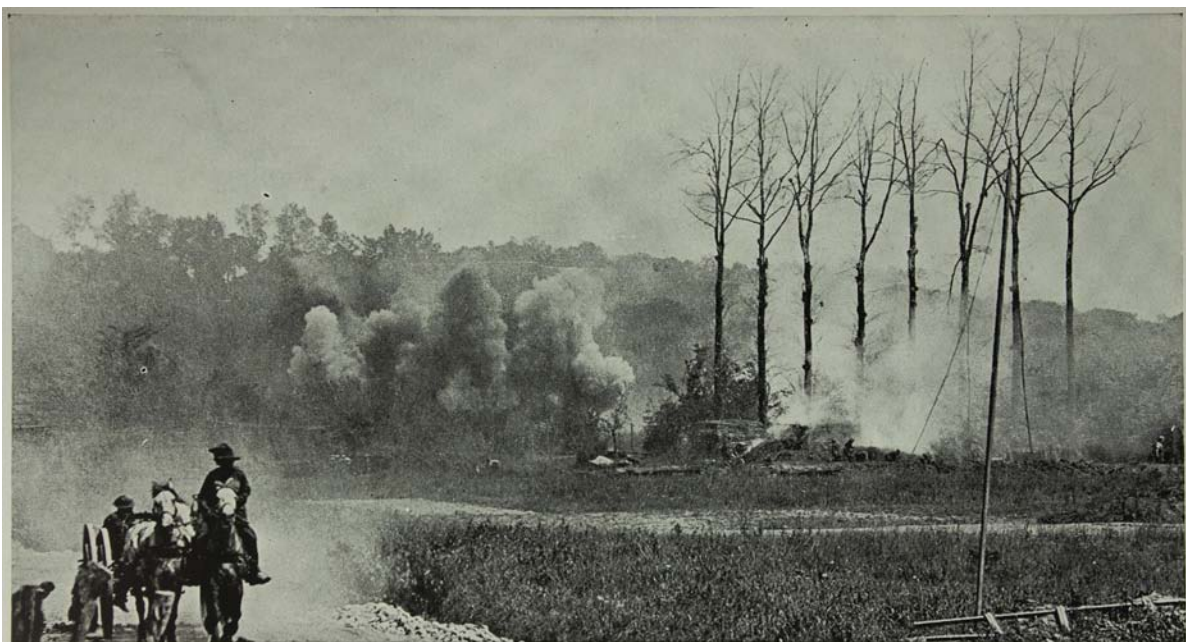
177. AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS AMONG THE CHILDREN OF FRANCE, 1916
Vol. III



234. CASUALTY CORNER, 1ST AUGUST, 1916



258. CONVALESCENT AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS ENTERTAINED BY LORD FITZHARDINGE AT BERKELEY CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE



327. GERMAN SHELLS SEARCHING FOR A BATTERY BEHIND "HILL 63," MESSINES

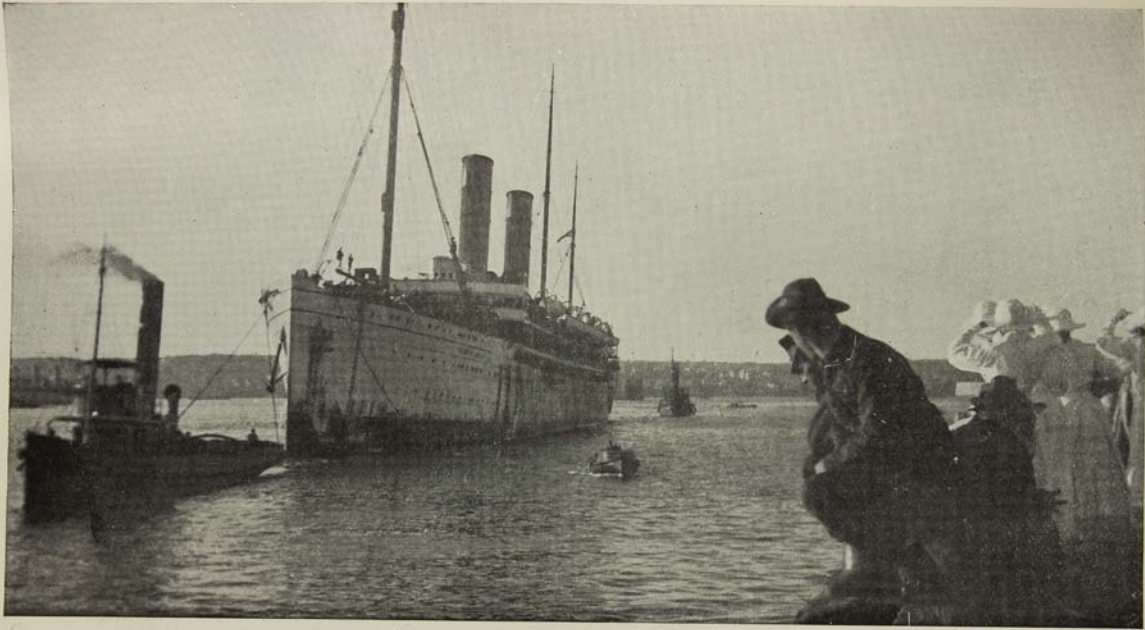
Australian field batteries were crowded behind the hill. The camouflage over the guns and ammunition is in flames, and men can be seen extinguishing the fire. A waggon is galloping through the danger-zone. *Vol. IV.*

Aust. War Museum Official Photo. No. E650.



351. AUSTRALIAN HEAVY ARTILLERY AT YPRES, 1917

Howitzers (9.2-inch) of the 2nd Siege Battery (regulars) in action near Ypres on September 13th. *Vol. IV.*



722. THE RETURN OF TROOPS IN A HOSPITAL SHIP

On the wharf are ladies of the Red Cross waiting to receive the wounded. Vol. XI.

Photo. by "The Sydney Mail."



175. INFANTRY FROM EGYPT, NEWLY-ARRIVED IN FLANDERS, 1916

A battalion of the 6th Brigade. Steel helmets had just been "issued" to the majority of the men. Vol. III.

Back cover image: *Infantrymen of the 1 Australian Division during a rest in the dugouts at Ypres, 1917.*
(Source: Frank Hurley and National Library of Australia, PIC FH/6644, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-159898230>)

